SOPHIA GIRLS' COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) AJMER



Scheme of Examination And

SYLLABUS

2023-24(Batch)

FOR

BACHELOR OF ARTS

(Geography)

Under

NEP SCHEME

Semester – I to VIII

Course Structure for B.A. Ist Year

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the	Contact Hours	Credits		Total Marks		Min. Pass	Exam Duration
	Paper	Per Week		CIA	ESE	Marks	Marks	Duration
Semester I								
MJGEO-101	Physical Geography-I (Elements of Geomorphology)	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs
MJGEO-102	Practical: Basics of Cartography (Contours and Profiles)	02	01	ı	25	25	10	3 Hrs
Semester II								
MJGEO-201	Physical Geography-II (Climatology and Oceanography)	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs
MJGEO-202	Practical Study of Weather Maps	02	01	-	25	25	10	2 Hrs

Semester I

MJGEO- 101 Physical Geography–I (Elements of Geomorphology)

Max. Marks: 75

Min. Marks: 30

Credit: 03

Duration: 2 ½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify the concepts of origin of earth and its various landforms.
- 2. Illustrate the different forces acting over the earth.
- 3. Compare and analyze the different cycles of landform erosion and their processes.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

UNIT I

Origin of the Earth: Big Bang Theory; Earth's interior: Structure and Zoning of the Earth's interior: Constitution of earth's interior on the basis of evidence from seismology, temperature, density, pressure and chemical composition; Forces of the Earth: Endogenetic and Exogenetic; Folds and Faults, Theories of Isostasy – Airy and Pratt.

UNIT II

Origin of Continents and Oceans: Wegener's Continental Drift Theory, Plate tectonics, Sea-floor spreading; Volcanoes: distribution and related landforms; Earthquakes: occurrence and distribution, consequences and preparedness.

UNIT III

Rocks: Igneous, Sedimentary and Metamorphic; Denudation: Weathering and its types, Mass Wasting, Erosion and resulted landforms: Work of River, Glacier, Wind (arid and semi-arid), and Karst, Critical analysis of Davis and Penck Cycle of erosion.

Reference Books

- Bloom, A. L. (2003). Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Bridges, E. M. (1990). World Geomorphology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Christopherson, Robert W. (2011). Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Geography 8 Ed. England: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Ernst, W.G. (2000). Earth systems: Process and Issues. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gautam, A. (2010). Bhautik Bhugol. Meerut: Rastogi Publications.
- Kale, V and Gupta, A. (2001). Elements of Geomorphology. Calcutta: Oxford University Press.
- Kale, V. S. and Gupta, A. (2001). Introduction to Geomorphology. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Knighton, A. D. (1984). Fluvial Forms and Processes. London: Edward Arnold Publishers.
- Richards, K. S. (1982). Rivers: Form and Processes in Alluvial Channels. London: Methuen.
- Selby, M.J. (2005). Earth's Changing Surface. United Kingdom: OUP.
- Singh, S. (2009). Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak.
- Skinner, Brian J. and Stephen, C. (2000). The Dynamic Earth: An Introduction to physical Geology. John Wiley and Sons.
- Steers, J.A. (1964). The Unstable Earth, Some recent views in geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Strahler, A.N. and Strahler, A.H. (2005). Modern Physical Geography. John Wiley & Sons. Revised edition.
- Thornbury, W. D. (1968). Principles of Geomorphology. Wiley.
- Tikkaa, R. N. (1989). Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop. Meerut: Kedarnath Ram Nath.

Pedagogy: The teacher may familiarize the students with Indian examples of landforms with photographs and diagrams. In case it is possible, short field trips may be organized.

MJGEO- 101 भौतिक भूगोल – I (भूआकृतिविज्ञान के तत्व)

अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03 न्यूनतम अंक: 30 अवधि: 2½ घंटे

इकाई 1

पृथ्वी की उत्पत्तिः बिग बैंग सिद्धांत; पृथ्वी का आंतरिक भागः पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग का गठन और क्षेत्रीकरणः भूकंप विज्ञान, तापमान, घनत्व, दबाव और रासायनिक संरचना के साक्ष्य के आधार पर पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग का गठन; पृथ्वी की ताकतेंः एंडोजेनेटिक और एक्सोजेनेटिक; सिलवटों और दोषों, आइसोस्टैसी के सिद्धांत — ऐरी और प्रैट।

इकाई II

महाद्वीपों और महासागरों की उत्पत्तिः वेगनर का महाद्वीपीय बहाव सिद्धांत, प्लेट विवर्तनिकी, समुद्र–तल का प्रसार (ज्वालामुखीः वितरण और संबंधित भू–आकृति) भूकंपः घटना और वितरण, परिणाम और तैयारी।

इकाई III

चट्टानेंः आग्नेय, तलछटी और रूपांतरित : विनाश, अपक्षय और इसके प्रकार, बड़े पैमाने पर बर्बादी, कटाव और परिणामस्वरूप भू—आकृतियाँः नदी, ग्लेशियर, हवा (शुष्क और अर्ध—शुष्क), और कार्स्ट का काम, क्षरण के डेविस और पेंक चक्र का महत्वपूर्ण विश्लेषण।

सन्दर्भ:-

- सविन्द्र सिंहः भौतिक भूगोल–वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन गोरखपुर (उ.प्र.)
- भावना माथुरः भौतिक भूगोल-कल्याणी प्रकाशन।
- वी.एस.चौहान एवं अलका गौतम : भौतिक भूगोल-रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।
- डॉ.एल.एन.उपाध्यायः भौतिक भूगोल–राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर।

MJGEO- 102: PRACTICAL: BASICS OF CARTOGRAPHY (CONTOURS & PROFILES)

Max. Marks: 25
Credit: 01
Duration: 3 hrs

Written Test 15 Marks
Record Work 05Marks
Viva 05 Marks

Learning Outcomes: To develop skills and competency regarding area analysis and map making with relief features and profiles.

- 1. Representation of different landforms by Contours
 - a) Hill
 - b) Plateau
 - c) Cliff
 - d) Waterfall, Ridge
 - e) Types of Valleys
 - f) Types of Slopes
- 2. Drawing of Profiles:
 - a) Superimposed
 - b) Composite
 - c) Projected profiles
 - d) Their relevance in landform mapping and analysis.

Reference Books

- Misra, R.P & Ramesh. (1986). A Fundamentals of Cartography. New Delhi: McMillan Co.
- Monkhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, H. R. (1973). Maps and Diagrams. London: Methuen.
- Pal, S.K. (1998). Statistics for Geoscientists Techniques & Applications. New Delhi.
- Rhind, D. W. and Taylor, D. R. F. (2000). Cartography: Past, Present and Future. International Cartographic Association.
- Robinson, A. H., (2009). Elements of Cartography. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Robinson, A.H. (2000). Elements of Cartography. U.S.A.: John Wiley & Sons.
- Sarkar, A. K. (2005). Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach. Calcutta: Oriental Longman.
- Sharma, J. P. (2010). Prayogic Bhugol. Meerut: Rastogi Publishers.
- Singh, R.L. and Dutt, P.K. (2010). Elements of Practical Geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

Pedagogy: The elements of practical geography will be conveyed to students through charts, map and diagrams for effective learning. Students will be making a practical file abd will learn to use instruments available in the geography lab.

MJGEO- 102: प्रायोगिक : मूलभूत मानचित्रकला (समोच्च एवं प्रोफ्राइल)

अधिकतम अंकः 25 न्यूनतम अंकः 10 क्रेडिटः 01 अवधिः 3 घंटे Written Test 15 Marks Record Work 05Marks Viva 05 Marks

- 1. आकृति द्वारा विभिन्न भू-आकृतियों का प्रतिनिधित्व दृ
 - A. पहाड
 - B. पढार
 - C. भृगु
 - D. झरना, रिज
 - E. घाटियों के प्रकार

- F. ढलानों के प्रकार
- 2. प्रोफाइल का ड्राइंगः
 - A. परतदार
 - B. मिश्र
 - C. अनुमानित प्रोफाइल
 - D. लैंडफॉर्म मैपिंग और विश्लेषण में उनकी प्रासंगिकता।

Semester II

MJGEO-201: Physical Geography–II

(Climatology and Oceanography)

Max. Marks: 75

Credit: 03

Min. Marks: 30

Duration – 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Understand the meaning and significance of Climatology.
- 2. Explain various climatic phenomenon and deduce measures to control global environmental concerns.
- 3. Understand Oceanography and elaborate the significance of oceans.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.

A. CLIMATOLOGY

UNIT - I

Nature and Scope of Climatology: Weather and climate, Composition and Structure of Atmosphere; Insolation; Heating and Cooling of the Atmosphere; Heat Budget; Atmospheric Temperature; Factors controlling the temperature; horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature; Inversion of Temperature; Atmospheric Pressure: Vertical and Horizontal Distribution of Pressure.

UNIT-II

Winds: Planetary, Periodic and Local winds (Loo, Mistral, Fohn, and Chinook); Factors affecting the winds; General circulation of winds; Origin of the Monsoon and its relation with Jet streams; Air Masses and Fronts: concepts, classification and properties; Tropical and Temperate cyclones (Polar front theory); Anticyclone; Basis of Koppen's classification; types and characteristics.

B. OCEANOGRAPHY UNIT-III

Definition of Oceanography; Ocean Bottom Relief: Continental shelf, slope, Deep Ocean Basins and associated features of Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean; Distribution of Temperature and Salinity; Circulation of oceanic waters- Currents: Atlantic, Pacific and Indian ocean, Tides and Types, Coral Reefs: Types, Darwin's Subsidence Theory, Marine resources and Pollutions.

Reference Books:

- Grald, S. (1980). General Oceanography: An Introduction. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Barry, R. G. and Carleton, A. M. (2001). Synoptic and Dynamic Climatology. UK: Routledge.
- Barry, R.G. & Chorley, R.J. (1998). Atmosphere, Weather and Climate. UK: Routledge.
- Critchfield, H. J. (1987). General Climatology. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
- Das, P.K (1968). The Monsoons. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Gupta, L. S. (2000). Jalvayu Vigyan: Hindi Madhyam Karyanvay Nidishalya. New Delhi: Delhi Vishwa Vidhyalaya.
- Lal, D. S. (2010). Jalvayu Vigyan. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak Bhavan.
- Patterson, S. (1969). Introduction of Meteorology. London: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Sharma, R.C. & Vatel, M. (1970). Oceanography for Geographers. Allahabad: Chetnya Publishing House.
- Shepard, F.P. (1948). Submarine Geology. New York: Harper & Sons.
- Singh, S. (2010). Jalvayu Vigyan. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak Bhawan.

- Strahler, A.N. and Strahler, A.H. (2005). Modern Physical Geography. John Wiley & Sons. Revised edition.
- Stringer, E.T. (1982). Foundation of Climatology. Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Trewartha, G. T. and Horne, L. H. (1980). An Introduction to Climate. McGraw-Hill.
- Vatal, M. (1986). Bhautik Bhugol. Allahbad: Central Book Depot.
- Weisberg, J. and Howard. (1976). Introductory Oceanography. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.

Pedagogy

For effective teaching and meaningful learning, weather charts will be shown to students and illustrations may be drawn from local/regional weather and climatic conditions throughout the course. Efforts should be made to drive home the relevance of climatology and oceanography for the life and activities of human beings.

MJGEO- 201: भौतिक भूगोल-II (जलवायु विज्ञान और समुद्र विज्ञान)

अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03 न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

ए. जलवायु विज्ञान इकाई — I

जलवायु विज्ञान की प्रकृति और दायराः मौसम और जलवायु, वायुमंडल की संघटन और संरचना; सूर्यातप; वायुमंडल का गर्म होना और ठंडा होना; गर्मी बजट; तापमान को नियंत्रित करने वाले कारक; तापमान का क्षैतिज और ऊर्ध्वाधर वितरण; तापमान का व्युत्क्रम; वायुमंडलीय दबावरू दबाव का ऊर्ध्वाधर और क्षैतिज वितरण।

इकाई - II

हवाएं: ग्रह, आवधिक और स्थानीय हवाएं (लू, मिस्ट्रल, फोहन और चिनूक), हवाओं को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक; हवाओं का सामान्य परिसंचरण; मानसून की उत्पत्ति और जेट धाराओं के साथ इसका संबंध; वायु द्रव्यमान और मोर्चे: अवधारणाएं, वर्गीकरण और गुण; उष्णकटिबंधीय और समशीतोष्ण चक्रवात (ध्रुवीय मोर्चा सिद्धांत); एंटी—साइक्लोन; कोपेन के वर्गीकरण का आधार; प्रकार और विशेषताएं।

ख. समुद्र विज्ञान इकाई – III

समुद्र विज्ञान की परिभाषा; समुद्र तल की स्थलाकृतियाँः महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ, ढलान, गहरे महासागर बेसिन और अटलांटिक, प्रशांत और हिंद महासागर की संबंधित विशेषताएं; तापमान और लवणता का वितरण; महासागरीय जल का परिसंचरण— धाराएं: अटलांटिक, प्रशांत और हिंद महासागर; ज्वार और प्रकार; प्रवालभित्तियाँक प्रकार; डार्विन का धंसाव सिद्धांत; समुद्री संसाधन और प्रदृषण।

सन्दर्भ:-

- सविन्द्र सिंहः भौतिक भूगोल–वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन गोरखपुर (उ.प्र.)
- भावना माथुरः भौतिक भूगोल-कल्याणी प्रकाशन।
- नेगी, बी.एसःभू आकृति विज्ञान, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।
- कौशिक, एस.डी : भू आकृति विज्ञान, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।

MJGEO- 202: Practical Study Of Weather Maps

Max. Marks: 25Min Marks: 10Credits: 01Duration: 2 hrsWritten Test15 MarksRecord Work05 MarksViva05 Marks

Learning Outcomes: To develop skills and competency regarding area analysis and weather studies.

Meaning: Elements of Weather and Climate, Brief review of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) and its functions.

Meteorological Instruments: Drawing of meteorological instruments Thermometer, Barometer, Hygrometer, Anemometer, Wind-vane, Rain gauge station & its functions and significance.

IMD Weather Maps: Drawing of Weather symbols, Season and seasonal variations, Isobars, Isobaric Pattern, Depression, Cyclone, Calm Conditions, Forecasting etc. and its Characteristics

Season-wise detail Interpretation of IMD Weather Maps:

- a. Winter Season (at least two map from each season)
- b. Summer Season (at least two map from each season)
- c. Monsoon Season (at least two map from each season)
- d. Post-Monsoon Season (at least two map from each season) Weather Symbols, Weather Instruments, calculations regarding and Interpretation of Weather Maps.

Note- Field Visit to Metereological Department.

Reference Books

- Misra, R.P & Ramesh. (1986). A Fundamentals of Cartography. New Delhi: McMillan Co.
- Monkhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, H. R. (1973). Maps and Diagrams. London: Methuen.
- Pal, S.K. (1998). Statistics for Geoscientists Techniques & Applications. New Delhi.
- Rhind, D. W. and Taylor, D. R. F. (2000). Cartography: Past, Present and Future. International Cartographic Association.
- Robinson, A. H., (2009). Elements of Cartography. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Robinson, A.H. (2000). Elements of Cartography. U.S.A.: John Wiley & Sons.
- Sarkar, A. K. (2005). Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach. Calcutta: Oriental Longman.
- Sharma, J. P. (2010). Prayogic Bhugol. Meerut: Rastogi Publishers.
- Singh, R.L. and Dutt, P.K. (2010). Elements of Practical Geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

Pedagogy: The elements of practical geography will be conveyed to students through charts, map and diagrams for effective learning. Students will be making a practical file abd will learn to use instruments available in the geography lab.

MJGEO- 202: प्रायोगिक मौसम नक्शे का अध्ययन

अर्थः मौसम और जलवायु के तत्व, भारतीय की संक्षिप्त समीक्षा

मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) और इसके कार्य।

मौसम विज्ञान उपकरणः मौसम संबंधी उपकरणों का चित्रणथर्मामीटर, बैरोमीटर, हाइग्रोमीटर, एनीमोमीटर, विंड—वेन, वर्षा गेज और इसके कार्य और महत्व।

आईएमडी मौसम मानचित्ररू मौसम के प्रतीकों, मौसम और मौसमी विविधताओं, आइसोबार, आइसोबेरिक पैटर्न, अवसाद, चक्रवात, शांत स्थिति, पूर्वानुमान आदि का चित्रण। और इसकी विशेषताएं (उदाहरण आवश्यक है) आईएमडी मौसम मानचित्र की मौसम—वार विस्तृत व्याख्याः

क. शीत ऋत (प्रत्येक मौसम से कम से कम दो मानचित्र)

ख. गर्नियों का मौसम (प्रत्येक मौसम से कम से कम दो मानचित्र)

ग. मानसून का मौसम (प्रत्येक मौसम से कम से कम दो मानचित्र) घ. मानसून तो्तर मौसम (प्रत्येक मौसम से कम से कम दो मानचित्र) मौसम के प्रतीक, मौसम उपकरण, मौसम मानचित्रों के संबंध में गणना और व्याख्या।



Course Structure for B.A. IInd Year

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours Per Week	Credits	To	otal Marks	Max. Marks	Min. Pass Marks	Exam Duration	
				CIA	ESE		Marks		
Semester III									
MJGEO-301	Human Geography	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-302	Economic Geography	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-303	Practical Scales and Maps	04	02	10	40 (20+10+10)	50	20	3 Hrs	
Semester IV									
MJGEO-401	Geography of Rajasthan	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-402	Geography Of India	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-403	Practical Socio-Economic Survey and Plane Table Survey	04	02	10	40	50	20	3 Hrs	

Semester III

MJGEO-301 Human Geography

Max. Marks: 75

Credit: 03

Min.Marks: 30

Duration 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify branches of human geography and distinguish between the different concepts of man environment relationship.
- 2. Classify different tribes of the world and use various factors to interpret the spatial distribution of population.
- 3. Visualize various patterns of migration, settlements and summarize the major problems of urbanization in INDIA.
- 4. Develop set of skills like- sense of inqury, critical thinking, problem solving amongst students.
- 5. Expand awareness towards human / cultural evolution and sustainable existence.

UNIT I

Nature and scope, Development of Human Geography; Environmental Determinism and Possiblism, Neo determinism (stop and go determinism); Classical approaches to human geography; Fields and sub fields in Human geography.

UNIT - II

Human Adaptation to the environment: (i) Cold region—Eskimo; (ii) Hot region Bushman, Beduin; (iii) Plateau—Masai; Distribution and Growth of Population Density of population: meaning and Types: Arithmetic Density and Physiological Density; Regional distribution of Density of Population. Carrying capacity and sustainability, Population Pyramid.

UNIT - III

Population Theories: Malthus Theory of Population, Demographic Transition Theory; Population Movement: Migration, Raventein's Law of Migration, Factors of Population Migration, Economic Push and Pull factors, Cultural Push and Pull Factors, Environmental Push and Pull Factors. Migration Types: Immigration and Emigration, Internal and International Migration.

Reference Books:

- Bergwan, Edward E. (1995). Human Geography: Culture, Connections and Landscape. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Carr, M. Patterns. (1987). Process and change in Human Geography. London: MacMillan Education.
- Chandna, R.C. (2010). Population Geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Publisher.
- DeBlij, H.J. (2000). Human Geography, Culture, Society and Space. New York: John Wiley.
- Fellman, J.L. (1997). Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities. USA: Brown and Benchman Pub.
- Hassan, M.I. (2005). Population Geography. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Hussain, Majid (2012). Manav Bhugol. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Johnston, R.J. (2000). Dictionary of Human Geography. New York: Oxford.
- Kaushik, S.D. (2010). Manav Bhugol. Meerut: Rastogi Publication.
- Maurya, S.D. (2012). Manav Bhugol. Allahbad: Sharda Pustak Bhawan.
- McBride, P.J. (2000). Human Geography Systems, Patterns and Change. U.K.
- Michael, Can. (1997). New Patterns: Process and Change in Human Geography.
- Singh, K.N. (2000). People of India. An Introduction Seagull Books.

Pedagogy

Students should be introduced to the exact form of many development – environment relationship though local level field visits. They should be encouraged to browse through census atlases and census data and the topographical sheets to understand various dimensions of population and settlements & their relationship with the terrain. They should be encouraged to write an essay on the human geography of their local areas to understand the multi dimensional nature of the subject. Students should be introduced to the exact form of complex relationship among environmental - activities (Place-work-folk) and through local level field-visits.

MJGEO - 301: मावन भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 75

क्रेडिटः 03

न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई - 1

प्रकृति और दायरा, मानव भूगोल का विकास; पर्यावरणीय नियतिवाद और सम्भववाद, नव नियतिवाद (रोकें और नियतिवाद पर जाएं); मानव भूगोल के लिए शास्त्रीय दृष्टिकोणरू दृष्टिकोणः पारिस्थितिक, परिदृश्य, स्थान; आधुनिक दृष्टिकोणः कल्याण या मानवतावादी दृष्टिकोण, कहरपंथी दृष्टिकोण, व्यवहार दृष्टिकोण, भूगोल में उत्तर आधुनिकता; मानव भूगोल में क्षेत्र और उप क्षेत्र ।

इकाई – II

पर्यावरण के लिए मानव अनुकूलनरू (I) ठंडा क्षेत्र—एस्किमो; (II) गर्म क्षेत्र बुशमैन, बेडुइन; (III) पठार—मसाई; जनसंख्या घनत्व का वितरण और वृद्धिः अर्थ और प्रकाररू अंकगणितीय घनत्व और शारीरिक घनत्व; जनसंख्या घनत्व का क्षेत्रीय वितरण। वहन क्षमता और स्थिरता, जनसंख्या पिरामिड।

इकाई – III

जनसंख्या सिद्धांतरू जनसंख्या का माल्थस सिद्धांत, जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत; जनसंख्या आंदोलनरू प्रवासन, रेवेंटिन का प्रवासन का नियम, जनसंख्या प्रवास के कारक, आर्थिक धक्का और खिंचाव कारक, सांस्कृ तिक धक्का और पुल कारक, पर्यावरणीय धक्का और खिंचाव कारक। माइग्रेशन प्रकाररू आप्रवासन और उत्प्रवास, आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन।

सन्दर्भ:-

- डॉ. कौशिकःमानव भूगोल के सरल सिद्वान्त, रस्तोगी एण्ड कम्पनी, मेरठ।
- काशीनाथ सिंह एवं जगदीश सिंहः आर्थिक भूगोल के मूल तत्व, किताब महल इलाहाबाद।
- कांस्वा— मानव एवं पर्यावरण

MJGEO – 302: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Max. Marks: 75

Credit: 03

Min. Marks: 30

Duration 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Analyze the impact of economic activities on environment.
- 2. Classify the different types of resources and practice conservation with possible solutions.
- 3. Critically evaluate the land use by location theory of Von Thunen and compare agricultural regions of the world.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To develop core employability skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Concept: Nature and scope of Economic Geography; Economics and Economic Geography; Concept and classification of economic activity; Resources: Definition, Concept and Classification; Natural Resources: Major Classification of Resources – Soil, Water and Forest; Conservation and Management of Natural Resources for Sustainable Development.

UNIT II

Primary Activities: Factors Affecting location of Economic Activity with special reference to Agriculture Subsistence and Commercial Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining; Von Thunen theory of Agriculture Location.

UNIT III

Secondary Activities: Manufacturing (Cotton Textile, Iron and Steel), Concept of Manufacturing Regions, Special Economic Zones and Technology Parks; Weber's theory of Industrial Location. Tertiary Activities: Transport: Accessibility and Connectivity, Trade and Services and their role in Economic Development: Christaller and Losch's Model.

Reference Books:

- Alexander J. W. (1963). Economic Geography. Prentice-Hall Inc. New Jersey: Englewood Cliffs.
- Bagchi, S. and Smith H. L. (2006) Economic Geography. Past, Present and Future, Taylor and Francis.
- Clark, Gordon L., Feldman, M.P. and Gertler, M.S. (2000). The Oxford.
- Coe N. M., Kelly P. F. and Yeung H. W. (2007). Economic Geography. A Contemporary Introduction, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Combes, P.Mayer T. and Thisse, J. F. (2008). Economic Geography: The Integration of Regions and Nations, Princeton University Press.
- Durand L. (1961). Economic Geography. Crowell.
- Gautam, A. (2006). Aarthik Bhugol Ke Mool Tattava. Allahabad: Sharda Pustak Bhawan.
- Hartshorne, T.N. and Alexander, J.W. (1988). Economic Geography. New Delhi: Prentice Hall,
- Hodder B. W. and Roger, L. (1974). Economic Geography. Taylor and Francis.
- Siddhrath K. (2016). Economic geography. Delhi: Kitab mahal publication.
- Singh Kashi Nath and Siddiqui Ar. (2000). Economic Geography. Pragay Pustak Bhawan.
- Wheeler J. O. (1998) Economic Geography. Wiley.
- Willington D. E. (2008) Economic Geography. Husband Press.

Pedagogy

The students should be taken to the field to identify the economic activities practiced by people-may be in agriculture, industry, trade and commerce. The factors of localization may be explained to the students citing local examples. The students should be encouraged to consult current journals and magazines from library.

MJGEO- 302: आर्थिक भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 75 न्यूनतम अंकः 30 क्रेडिटः 03 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई- I

संकल्पनाः आर्थिक भूगोल की प्रकृति और दायरां, अर्थशास्त्र और आर्थिक भूगोलं; आर्थिक गतिविधि की अवधारणा और वर्गीकरणं; संसाधनः परिभाषा, अवधारणा और वर्गीकरणं; प्राकृतिक संसाधनः संसाधनों का प्रमुख वर्गीकरणं — मिट्टी, जल और वनः; सतत विकास के लिए प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन।

इकाई II

प्राथमिक गतिविधियाँ: कृषि निर्वाह और वाणिज्यिक कृषि, वानिकी, मछली पकड़ने और खनन के विशेष संदर्भ में आर्थिक गतिविधि के स्थान को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, कृषि स्थान का वॉन थुनेन सिद्धांत।

इकाई III

माध्यमिक गतिविधियाँक विनिर्माण (सूती कपड़ा, लोहा और इस्पात), विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों की अवधारणा, विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र और प्रौद्योगिकी पार्क; वेबर का औद्योगिक अवस्थिति का सिद्धांत. तृतीयक गतिविधियाँक परिवहनः पहुंच और संयोजकता, व्यापार और सेवाएँ और आर्थिक विकास में उनकी भूमिकाः क्रिस्टालर और लॉस्च का मॉडल।

सन्दर्भ:-

- काशीनाथ सिंह : आर्थिक भूगोल के तत्व, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
- पुरूषोत्तम जैन आर्थिक भूगोल, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन मेरठ।
- नेगी, वी.एस. : संसाधन भूगोल।

MJGEO – 303: PRACTICAL SCALES AND MAPS

Max. Marks: 50
Credits: 02
Duration: 3 hrs
Written Test
Record Work
Viva
10 Marks
Lab Work
10 Marks

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able-

- 1. To understand the importance and types of scales and maps for their use in daily life.
- 2. Students will become skillful in analyzing and making of qualitative and quantitative maps.

Scales of Measurements:

- 1. Concept and application of scales,
- 2. Conversion of scales:
- 3. Graphical construction of plain, comparative and diagonal scales.

Maps: Types and classification:

- 1. Quantitative Dot map, Isopleth, Choropleth.
- 2. Qualitative Choro-schematic and Chorochromatic.

MJGEO – 303: प्रायोगिक मापनी और मानचित्र

माप के पैमाने:

- 1. मापनी की अवधारणा और अनुप्रयोग,
- 2. मापनी का रूपांतरणः
- 3. साधारण, तूलनात्मक और विकर्ण मापनी का चित्रमय निर्माण।

मानचित्रः प्रकार और वर्गीकरणः

- 1. मात्रात्मक डॉट मैप, आइसोप्लेथ, कोरोप्लेथ ।
- 2. गुणात्मक कोरोस्कीमेटिक और कोरोक्रोमैटिक।

Semester IV

MJGEO-401: GEOGRAPHY OF RAJASTHAN

Max. Marks: 75

Credit: 03

Min. Marks: 30

Duration – 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Classify and understand the physiographic divisions of Rajasthan.
- 2. Enumerate the qualitative and quantitative aspects of population and determine the agricultural regions of Rajasthan.
- 3. List the major metallic, non metallic resources and correlate with industrial development of the state.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competitive exams.

UNIT I

Physiography; Climate: Factors affecting, Koppen's Climatic classification; Drainage: Rivers and Lakes; Soil: Types and distribution; Natural Vegetation and Wild Life: Factors affecting, Conservation; Desertification; Population: Factors affecting, Growth, Density, Distribution; Tribes: Meena, Bhill, Garasia and Saharia.

Unit II

Agriculture: Major crops (Bajra, Wheat, Gram, Jowar, Maize, Barley, Cash crops: Sugar cane, Cotton, Oil seeds); Dryland Farming; Irrigation Development Programmes in Rajasthan; Mineral Resources: Metallic Minerals: Iron-ore, Zinc, Manganese, Lead, Silver, Copper, and Tungsten; Non-Metallic: Gypsum, Mica, Limestone, Marble.

Unit III

Power Resources: Non-Renewable (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas, Hydroelectricity, Atomic); Renewable (Wind, Solar, And Biogas); Network and Connectivity: Development of Transportion systems in Rajasthan; Tourists Circuits in Rajasthan.

Reference Books

- Bhalla, L.R. (2010). Rajasthan ka Bhugol. Jaipur: RBD Publication.
- Gupta & Prakash. (1979). Environmental Analysis of Thar Desert. Dehradun: English Books Depot.
- Misra, V.C. (1977). Geography of Rajasthan. New Delhi: NBT.
- Roonwal, M.L. (1977). Natural Resources of Rajasthan Vols. I & II. University of Jodhpur.
- Sharma, R.C. (1972). Settlement Geography of the India Desert. New Delhi: Korwar Brother.

- Sharma, R.C. (2000). Settlement Geography of the India Desert. New Delhi: Korwar Brother.
- Singh, R.L. (2000). India: A Regional Geography. Varanasi: National Geographical Society of India.

Pedagogy: The teacher may familiarise the students with Rajasthan examples of landforms with photographs and diagrams. In case it is possible, short field trips may be organized.

MJGEO - 401: राजस्थान का भूगोल

अधिकतम अंक: 75

न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

क्रेडिटः 03

इकाई I

भू आकृति – जलवायुः प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, कोपेन का जलवायु वर्गीकरण; जल निकासीः नदियाँ और झीलें; मिट्टीः प्रकार और वितरण; प्राकृतिक वनस्पति एवं वन्य जीवनः प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, संरक्षण; मरुस्थलीकरणः, जनसंख्याः प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, वृद्धि, घनत्व, वितरणः, जनजातियाँः मीना, भील, गरासिया और सहरिया।

डकार्ड II

कृषिः प्रमुख फसलें (बाजरा, गेहं, चना, ज्वार, मक्का, जौ, नकदी फसलेंरू गन्ना, कपास, तिलहन); शुष्क भूमि खेती; राजस्थान में सिंचाई विकास कार्यक्रम; खनिज संसाधनरू धात्विक खनिजः लौह अयस्क, जस्ता, मैंगनीज, सीसा, चांदी, तांबा और टंगस्टन; गैर-धातुरू जिप्सम, अभ्रक, चूना पत्थर, संगमरमर।

इकाई III

विद्युत संसाधनः गैर-नवीकरणीय (कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, प्राकृतिक गैस, जलविद्युत, परमाण्); नवीकरणीय (पवन, सौर, बायोगैस); नेटवर्क और कनेक्टिविटी: राजस्थान में परिवहन प्रणालियों का विकास; राजस्थान में पर्यटक सर्किट।

सन्दर्भ:-

- चौहान, टी.एस, राजस्थान का भूगोल, विज्ञान प्रकाशन, जोधपुर।
- भल्ला, एल.आर, राजस्थान का भूगोल, कुलदीप प्रकाशन अजमेर।
- दिनेश चन्द शर्मा व पूष्पा शर्मा, राजस्थान आज तक।
- एच.एस.शर्मा, राजस्थान का भूगोल, पंचशील प्रकाशन, जयपूर।

MJGEO – 402: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

Max. Marks: 75

Min. Marks: 30

Credit: 03

Duration: 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to:

- 1. Identify physiographic regions of India and schematize the river systems of India.
- 2. Understand factors affecting Indian monsoon system.
- 3. Classify the major metallic and non-metallic minerals of India.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.

UNIT - I

Physiography and Drainage: Physiographic Divisions-The Great Himalayas, Indo-Gangetic Plain, Peninsular Plateau, Ghats and Coastal Plains. Origin, Nature, Characteristics and Difference in Himalayan Drainage and Peninsular Drainage Systems.

UNIT-II

Climate: Characteristics, Origin of Monsoon, impact of Jet Stream, classification of climate given by Koppen; Soils: factors of soil formation, types and characteristic of soils; Natural Vegetation: factors for the growth and distribution of Natural Vegetation; types and characteristics.

UNIT - III

Conventional and Non-Conventional sources of Energy: Coal, Petroleum, Hydro, Solar, Wind and Nuclear; Major Minerals: Metallic-Iron, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite, Gold; Non-Metallic Minerals - Mica, Limestone; Industries: Iron and steel, textile, cement, paper and pulp; Population: distribution, growth and density.

Reference Books:

- Deshpande, C. D. (1992). India. A Regional Interpretation. New Delhi: ICSSR.
- Johnson, B. L. C., ed. (2001). Geographical Dictionary of India. Vision Books, New Delhi.
- Mandal, R. B. (1990). Patterns of Regional Geography. An International Perspective. Vol. 3 Indian Perspective.
- Galina, S. and Sengupta, P. (1967). Economic Regionalization of India. Census of India
- Sharma, T. C. (2003). India: Economic and Commercial Geography. New Delhi: Vikas Publ.
- Singh R. L. (1971) India: A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India.
- Singh, Jagdish (2003) India: A Comprehensive & Systematic Geography. Gorakhpur: Gyanodaya Prakashan.
- Spate, O. H. K. and Learmonth, A. T. A. (1967). India and Pakistan: A General and Regional Geography. Methuen.
- Tirtha, Ranjit (2002). Geography of India. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Pathak, C. R. (2003). Spatial Structure and Processes of Development in India. Kolkata: Regional Science Association.
- Tiwari, R.C. (2007). Geography of India. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak Bhawan.
- Sharma, T.C. (2013). Economic Geography of India. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.

Pedagogy: Large-scale maps and illustrations through slide projectors/epidiascope, video-shows of the specific themes are advisable to create interest amongst the students. The student teacher interaction should be encouraged. The students should also be motivated to read daily newspapers to relate events, areas and places from regional geographical perspective.

MJGEO - 402: भारत का भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03 न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई - I

भू आकृति और जल निकासीः भौगोलिक प्रभाग— महान हिमालय, भारत—गंगा का मैदान, प्रायद्वीपीय पठार, घाट और तटीय मैदान। हिमालयी जल निकासी और प्रायद्वीपीय जल निकासी की उत्पत्ति, प्रकृति, विशेषताएं और अंतर ।

इकाई – II

जलवायुः विशेषताएँ, मानसून की उत्पत्ति, जेट स्ट्रीम का प्रभाव, कोपेन द्वारा दिया गया जलवायु का वर्गीकरण; मिट्टीः मिट्टी के निर्माण के कारक, मिट्टी के प्रकार और विशेषता; प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः प्राकृतिक वनस्पति की वृद्धि और वितरण के कारक; प्रकार और विशेषताएँ.।

इकाई – III

ऊर्जा के पारंपरिक और गैर—पारंपरिक स्रोतरू कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, हाइड्रो, सौर, पवन और परमाणु; प्रमुख खनिजः धात्विक—लोहा, मैंगनीज, तांबा, बॉक्साइट, सोना; गैर—धात्विक खनिज — अभ्रक, चूना पत्थर; उद्योगः लोहा और इस्पात, कपड़ा, सीमेंट, कागज और लुगदी; जनसंख्याः वितरण, वृद्धि और घनत्व। सन्दर्भः—

- वी.के तिवारी : भारत का वृहत भूगोल, हिमालय पबलिकेशन।
- मामोरिया एवं जैन : भारत का वृहत भूगोल, साहित्य भवन, आगरा।
- सुरेश चन्द्र बंसल, भारत का वृहत भूगोल।

MJGEO – 403: Practical Socio-economic Survey And Plane Table Survey

Max. Marks: 50	Min Marks: 20
Credits: 02	Duration: 3 hrs
Written Test	20 Marks
Field Survey	05 Marks
Record Work	05 Marks
Viva	10 Marks
Lab Work	10 Marks

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop set of skills like- Sense of inqury and critical thinking
- 2. Develop problem solving attitude amongst students.
- 3. Hone & develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Socio-Economic Survey

- a) Methods of Field work: Types of data, Techniques of primary data collection:
- b) Preparation of a questionnaire. Significance of field work in Geographical studies.
- c) Conduct a socio-economic survey of the Village Households with the help of a questionnaire. Supplement the information by personal observations and perceptions.
- d) Based on the results of socio-economic and land use enquiry, prepare a Field Survey
- e) Report for the Village. Maps, diagrams, photographs and sketches should support the report.

Plane table Survey:

Importance, Instruments used, Methods: Radiation, Intersection, Introduction of Resection (Two- and Three-point Problems).

Pedagogy: The students wiil be exposed to the specific field work. They will be motivated to collect data, compile and analyse data for the understanding of socio-economic issues.

MJGEO – 403: प्रायोगिक समाजिक—आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्रों की व्याख्या

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क्रेडिटः 02 अवधिः 3) वट
Written Test 20 Mark	ζS
Field Survey 05 Mark	ζS
Record Work 05 Mark	ζS
Viva 10 Mark	ζS
Lab Work 10 Mark	ζS

सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण :

- a) फील्ड कार्य के तरीके: डेटा के प्रकार, प्राथमिक डेटा संग्रह की तकनीक:
- b) एक प्रश्नावली तैयार करना। भौगोलिक अध्ययन में क्षेत्र कार्य का महत्व।
- c) प्रश्नावली की सहायता से ग्राम परिवारों का सामाजिक—आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण करना। व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणियों और धारणाओं द्वारा जानकारी को पूरक करें।
- d) सामाजिक-आर्थिक और भूमि उपयोग जांच के परिणामों के आधार पर, एक फील्ड सर्वेक्षण तैयार करें
- e) गांव के लिए रिपोर्ट। मानचित्र, आरेख, तस्वीरें और रेखाचित्र रिपोर्ट का समर्थन करना चाहिए।

प्लेन टेबल सर्वेक्षणः

महत्व, उपयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण, तरीकेरू विकिरण, प्रतिच्छेदन, उच्छेदन विधियों का परिचय (दो— और तीन—बिंदु समस्याएं) ।

Course Structure for B.A. IIIrd Year

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours	Credits	Total Marks		Max.	Min. Pass	Exam Duration	
Tuper code		Per Week	Creares	CIA	ESE	Marks	Marks		
	Semester V								
MJGEO-501	Population Geography	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-502	A. Regional Geography of World- I (Asia, Europe and Australia) OR B. Geography of South Asia-I	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-503	Interpretation Of Topographical Maps and Map Projections	04	02	10	40	50	20	3 Hrs	
	Semester VI								
MJGEO-601	Environmental Geography	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-602	A. Regional Geography of World-II (North America, South America and Africa) OR B. Geography of South Asia-II	03	03	25	50	75	30	2½ Hrs	
MJGEO-603	Practical Report Writing Based On Field Survey and Prismatic Compass Survey	04	02	10	40	50	20	3 Hrs	

Semester V

MJGEO - 501: Population Geography

Max. Marks: 75
Credit: 03
Min. Marks: 30
Duration: 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Explain the development of demography and elaborate the concept of population.
- 2. Measure and discuss the population dynamics of the world.
- 3. Critically evaluate the population as a resource and population policies.
- 4. Widen the perspectives and empathetic attitude towards human resource.
- 5. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 6. Develop critical thinking, core research and employability skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Defining: Nature and Scope; Sources of Data with special reference to India (Census, Vital Statistics and National Sample Survey); Population Size, Distribution and Growth: Determinants and Patterns; Concept of under, over, optimum population.

UNIT - II

Population Composition and Characteristics: Age-Sex Composition; Rural and Urban Composition; Literacy; Contemporary Issues: Ageing Of Population, Gender Issues, Caste, religion, literacy, occupation, health care issues.

UNIT - III

Theories Of Growth – Malthusian Theory and Demographic Transition Theory; Population Dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration – Measures, Determinants and theories. Human Development Index, Population Resource Regions of the world.

Reference Books:

- Bhende, A. A. and Kanetkar T. (2003). Principles of Population Studies. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Bose, A. (ed.) (2001): Population in India's Development, 1947-2000. Vikas Publications, New Delhi.
- Champion, T. (ed.) (1993): Population Matters. Paul Chapman, London.
- Chandna, R. C. (2006): Geography of Population. Kalyani Publishers., New Delhi.
- Clark, J. I. (1972): Population Geography. Pergamon Press, Oxford.
- Dube, K.K. and Singh, M.B. (1994): Jansankhya Bhoogol, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
- Ehrlich, P.R. and Ehrlich, A.H. (1996): Ecoscience: Population, Resources, Environment. 6th ed. W.H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco.
- Garnier, B.J. (1993): Geography of Population. 3rd edition. Longman, London.
- Jones, H. R. (2000): Population Geography. 3rd edition. Paul Chapman, London. 157.
- Pathak, L. P. (ed.) (1998): Population Studies. Rawat Publications., Jaipur and New Delhi
- Peters, G. L. and Larkin, R.P. (1983): Population Geography. Problems, Concepts and Prospects. Kendall/Hunt, Dubuque, IA.
- Poston, D. L. and Michael, M. (2005): Handbook of Population, Springer Heidelberg, Germany.
- Ross, John A. (ed.) (1982): International Encyclopaedia of Population. Free Press, New York.
- Singh, K.N. and Singh, D.N. (eds.) (1992). Population Growth, Environment and Development. EDSC, Varanasi.
- Srinivasan, K, and Vlassoff, M. (2001). Population Development Nexus in India: Challenges for the New Millennium. Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Trewartha, G.T. (1985). A Geography of Population. World Patterns. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Woods, R. (1979). Population Analysis in Geography. Longman, London.
- Zelinsky, W., Kosinski, L. A. and Prothero M. R. (eds.) (1970): Geography and a Crowding World. Oxford University Press, New York and Oxford.
- Zelinsky, W. (1966): A Prologue to Population Geography. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. GMP 202. Elective (Major, Group I), Practical:

Pedagogy: Classroom discussions may focus on population and development linkages. Students may also be encouraged to consider various quantitative attributes of population from Census 2001, India. Discussion may be arranged on the implications of population policies announced from time to time.

MJGEO – 501: जनसंख्या भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03 न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई - I

क्षेत्र को परिभाषित करनाः प्रकृति और दायरा; भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में डेटा के स्रोत (जनगणना, महत्वपूर्ण सांख्यिकी और एनएसएस); जनसंख्या का आकार, वितरण और विकासरू निर्धारक और पैटर्न; कम, अधिक, अनुकूलतम

जनसंख्या की अवधारणा।

इकाई – II

जनसंख्या संरचना और विशेषताएं: आयु—लिंग संरचनां; ग्रामीण और शहरी संरचनां; साक्षरतां; समकालीन मुद्देः जनसंख्या की उम्र बढ़ने, लिंग मुद्दे, जाति, धर्म, साक्षरता, व्यवसाय, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के मुद्दे।

इकाई – III

विकास के सिद्धांत — माल्थसियन सिद्धांत और जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण सिद्धांत; जनसंख्या गतिशीलताः प्रजनन क्षमता, मृत्यु दर और प्रवासन — उपाय, निर्धारक और सिद्धांत। मानव विकास सूचकांक, दुनिया के जनसंख्या संसाधन क्षेत्र।

सन्दर्भ:-

- a) डॉ. कौशिकःमानव भूगोल के सरल सिद्वान्त, रस्तोगी एण्ड कम्पनी, मेरठ।
- b) काशीनाथ सिंह एवं जगदीश सिंहः आर्थिक भूगोल के मूल तत्व, किताब महल इलाहाबाद।
- c) कांस्वा— मानव एवं पर्यावरण।

MJGEO – 502: (A) Regional Geography Of World- I (Asia, Europe And Australia)

Max. Marks: 75

Credit: 03

Min. Marks: 30

Duration 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop geographical understanding of Asia and analyze its economic development.
- 2. Develop geographical understanding of Europe and analyze its economic development.
- 3. Develop geographical understanding of Australia and analyze its economic development.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To Develop Inquiry and Critical Thinking Skills.

TINIT I

Asia: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Yangtze, Hwang Ho, Mekong, Brahmaputra River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture Belts; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Tin, Uranium, Limestone, Manganese; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron and Steel, Engineering, , Sugar, Textiles; Spatial distribution of Population.

UNIT II

Europe: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Rhine, Volga, Danube, Thames River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture Belts; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Uranium, Limestone, Manganese; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron and Steel, Automobiles, Textiles, Chemical, Ship-building; Spatial distribution of Population.

UNIT III

Australia: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Murray & Darling River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Uranium, Gold; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron and Steel, Dairy, Tourism; Spatial distribution of Population.

Reference Books:

- Blij, H. J. (1971). Geography: Regions and Concepts. John Wiley and Sons.
- Claval, P.L. (1998). An Introduction to Regional Geography. Oxford and Massachusetts: Blackwell Publishers.
- Friedmann, J. and Alonso, W. (1975). Regional Policy. Readings in Theory and Applications. Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Gore, C. G., Köhler, G., Reich, U.P. and Ziesemer, T. (1996). Questioning Development; Essays on the Theory, Policies and Practice of Development Intervention. Metropolis: Marburg.
- Gore, C. G. (1984). Regions in Question: Space, Development Theory and Regional Policy. London: Methuen.
- Haynes, J. (2008). Development Studies. Polity Short Introduction Series.
- Johnson, E. A. J. (1970). The Organization of Space in Developing Countries. Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Peet, R. (1999). Theories of Development. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Saxena, H.M. (2016). World Regional Geography. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- UNDP (2001-04). Human Development Report. Oxford University Press.
- World Bank (2001-05). World Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press.

Pedagogy: Large-scale maps and illustrations through slide projectors/epidiascope, video-shows of the specific themes are advisable to create interest amongst the students. The student teacher interaction should be encouraged. The students should also be motivated to read daily newspapers to relate events, areas and places from regional geographical perspective.

MJGEO – 502: (A) विश्व का क्षेत्रीय भूगोल–I (एशिया, यूरोप ऑस्ट्रेलिया)

अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03

न्यूनतम अंकः **30** अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई - I

एशियाः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः; जल निकासीः यांग्त्ज़ी, ह्वांग हो, मेकांग, ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी प्रणालीः; जलवायुः, प्राकृ तिक वनस्पतिः; कृषि बेल्टः; खनिजरू लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, टिन, यूरेनियम, चूना पत्थर, मैंगनीजः; बिजलीः कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः; उद्योगरू लोहा और इस्पात, इंजीनियरिंग, चीनी, वस्त्रः; जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण।

इकाई - II

यूरोपः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः; जल निकासीः राइन, वोल्गा, डेन्यूब, थेम्स नदी प्रणालीः; जलवायुः, प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः; कृषि बेल्टः; खनिजः लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, यूरेनियम, चूना पत्थर, मैंगनीजः; बिजलीरू कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः; उद्योगः लोहा और इस्पात, ऑटोमोबाइल, वस्त्र, रसायन, जहाज निर्माणः; जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण

इकाई – III

ऑस्ट्रेलियाः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः; जल निकासीरू मरे और डार्लिंग नदी प्रणालीः; जलवायुः; प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः; कृषिः; खनिजः; लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, यूरेनियम, सोनाः; बिजलीः कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः; उद्योगरू लोहा और इस्पात, डेयरी, पर्यटनः; जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण।

सन्दर्भ:--

- डॉ. जगदीश सिंह एवं डॉ. वी.पी. राव. तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
- निगम एम.एन : तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप।
- एम.एस.डी. कौशिक : भौगोलिक विचारधाराएं एवं विधि तंत्र।
- बनवारी लालः उत्तरी अमेरिका का भूगोल।

MJGEO-502 (B): Geography Of South Asia- I

Max. Marks: 75

Min. Marks: 30

Credit: 03

Duration: 2½ Hrs.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop geographical understanding of Physiography and climate of South Asia.
- 2. Develop geographical understanding of demography of South Asia.
- 3. To develop the understanding of migration and urbanization in South Asia.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To develop Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills.

UNIT I

Delimiting the south Asian Countries, major physiographic units, drainage, climate, soils, and natural vegetation.

UNIT II

Population growth density and distribution, Demographic Characteristics sex ratio, birth-rates, death-rates, infant mortality rates, literacy rates, rural-urban proportion.

UNIT III

Urbanization and growth of cities, internal and International migrations, Factors responsible for the migration and consequences of migration.

Reference Books:

- Cressey G. B. (1951): Asia's Land and Peoples, Mcgraw Hill Book Company
- Farmer B. H. 91983): Introduction of south Asia, Methuen, London.
- Johnson B. L. C. (1983): South Asia, Meinmenn Education Book Ltd., London.
- Robinson H (1978): Monsoon Asia, Mac Donald & Evans Ltd., Estever.

Spate O. H. K (1972): India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Methuen, London.

Pedagogy: Large-scale maps and illustrations through slide projectors/epidiascope, video-shows of the specific themes are advisable to create interest amongst. the students. The student teacher interaction should be encouraged. The students should also be motivated to read daily newspapers to relate events, areas and places from regional geographical perspective.

MJGEO 502 (B) दक्षिण एशिया का क्षेत्रीय भूगोल-I

न्यूनतम अंकः 30 अवधिः 2½ घंटे अधिकतम अंकः 75 क्रेडिटः 03

इकाई – I दक्षिण एशियाई देशों सीमांकरन, प्रमुख भौतिक इकाइयों, जल निकासी, जलवायु, मिट्टी, प्राकृतिक वनस्पति।

इकाई – II

जनसंख्या वृद्धि घनत्व और वितरण, जनसांख्यिकीय विशेषताएं लिंग अनुपात, जन्म–दर, मृत्यु दर, शिशु मृत्यु दर, साक्षरता दर, ग्रामीण-शहरी अनुपात।

इकाई - III

शहरीकरण और शहरों का विकास, आंतरिक और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासन, प्रवास के लिए जिम्मेदार कारक और प्रवास के परिणाम।

सन्दर्भ:-

- निगम एम.एनः तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप।
- एम.एस.डी. कौशिकः भौगोलिक विचारधाराएं एवं विधि तंत्र।

MJGEO - 503: Practical

Interpretation Of Topographical Maps And Map Projections

Max. Marks: 50 Min Marks: 20 Credits: 02 **Duration: 3 hrs** Written Test 20 Marks Lab Work 10 Marks Record Work 10 Marks Viva 10 Marks

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop understanding of the Topographical landscapes in consonance to Survey of India Toposheets
- 2. Asses their regional differentiations.
- 3. Develop set of skills like- sense of inqury, critical thinking, problem solving attitude amongst students.
- 4. Hone & develop employability related skills for holistic development.

Interpretation of Topographical Map:

- a) Primary Information (About Indexing, latitude and longitude explanations and administrative setup)
- b) Arrangement and Identification of Toposheets of India.
- c) Conventional signs and symbols;
- d) Methods of representing relief on map contours level colouring spot heights, benchmarks.
- e) Identification of relief features on a map through contours –conical hill, plateau, ridge, v-shaped valley, escarpment, cliff, waterfall, types of slopes (uniform, undulating, convex and concave, gentle and steep); Interpretation of Relief, Drainage, Settlements, Land-use, Vegetation and Transport network on Toposheets.

Map projections:

- a) Maps Grids of latitude and longitudes.
- b) The globe and maps their merits and demerits.
- c) Classification of map projections.

- d) Map projection –Basis, identification and uses:
 - 1. Zenithal Equi-distant, Equal area, Orthographic, Stereographic, Gnomonic Projection
 - 2. Cylindrical Equal Area, Equi- distant, Mercator's Projection.
 - 3. Conical Projection with one standard parallel.

Pedagogy: The elements of practical geography will be conveyed to students through charts, map and diagrams for effective learning. Students will be making a practical file abd will learn to use instruments available in the geography lab.

MJGEO – 503: प्रायोगिक स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्रों की व्याख्या और मानचित्र प्रक्षेप

स्थलाकृतिक मानचित्र की व्याख्याः

- 1. प्राथमिक जानकारी (अनुक्रमणिका, अक्षांश और देशांतर स्पष्टीकरण और प्रशासनिक सेटअप के बारे में)
- 2. भारत के टोपोशीटस की व्यवस्था और पहचान।
- 3. पारंपरिक संकेत और प्रतीक:
- 4. मानचित्र आकृति स्तर पर राहत का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के तरीके, रंग स्थान ऊंचाइयां, बेंचमार्क।
- 5. आकृति के माध्यम से मानचित्र पर राहत सुविधाओं की पहचान शंक्वाकार पहाड़ी, पठार, रिज, वी—आकार की घाटी, चट्टान, चट्टान, झरना, ढलानों के प्रकार (समान, लहरदार, उत्तल और अवतल, कोमल और खड़ी); राहत, जल निकासी, बस्तियों, भूमि—उपयोग की व्याख्या, टोपोशीट्स पर वनस्पति और परिवहन नेटवर्क।

मानचित्र प्रक्षेप :

- 1. मानचित्र अक्षांश और देशांतर के ग्रिड।
- 2. ग्लोब और नक्शे उनके गुण और दोष।
- 3. मानचित्र प्रक्षेप का वर्गीकरण।
- 4. मानचित्र प्रक्षेपण आधार, पहचान और उपयोगः
- a) जेनिथल इक्वी-दूर, समान क्षेत्र, ऑर्थोग्राफिक, स्टीरियोग्राफिक, ग्नोमोनिक प्रक्षेपण
- b) बेलनाकार समान क्षेत्रफल, सम-द्री, मर्कटर का प्रक्षेपण।
- c) शंक्वाकार प्रक्षेपण जिसमें एक मानक समानांतर हो।

Semester VI

MJGEO- 601: Environmental Geography

Max. Marks: 75
Credit: 03
Min. Marks: 30
Duration 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Recall and relate the elements of environment which are impacting the climate and present surroundings.
- 2. Justify the fundamentals of ecology and the dynamic ecosystem.
- 3. Prioritize the importance and the need to conserve biodiversity.
- 4. Widen perspective and develop empathetic attitude towards resources.

Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.

UNIT I

Meaning and scope of Environmental Geography; Relations of environmental geography with other sciences; meaning, component and types of environments; approaches to the study of man-environment relationships; Ecosystems, meaning, types and components of ecosystem, function of ecosystem, trophic levels, food chain and food webs.

UNIT II

Ecological pyramid and flow of energy. Bio-Geo-Chemical Cycles-Nitrogen cycle, Carbon cycle and Hydrological cycle; Environmental Degradation and Pollution: concept and types of Environmental Degradation, causes of Environmental Degradation, sources and types of Pollution, Air Pollution, adverse effect of air pollution on weather and climate.

UNIT III

Environmental Issues: Ozone depletion, green house effects, effects on human health, water pollution; surface and ground water, adverse effects on human health; Environmental Planning and Management: Environmental management – methods and approaches; Environmental impact Assessment; Major Environmental Summits.

Reference Books:

- Chandna, R. C. (2002). Environmental Geography. Ludhiana: Kalyani.
- Gautam, A. (2013). Environmental geography. Allahabad: Sharda pustak bhawan.
- Mal, Suraj. and Singh, R.B. (2009). Biogeography and Biodiversity. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Singh, Savindra (2001) Paryavaran Bhugol. Allahabad : Prayag Pustak Bhawan (in Hindi)
- Singh, S. (1997). Environmental Geography. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak Bhawan.
- UNEP. (2007). Global Environment Outlook: GEO4: Environment For Development, United Nations Environment Programme.

Pedagogy: The students are sensitized towards nature conservation and environmental protection. They are made aware about the resource available to mankind and their justifiable use. The major issues related to pollution and resource depletion and anthropogenic impact on natural environment are discussed giving relevant examples.

MJGEO - 601: पर्यावरण भूगोल

इकाई ।

पर्यावरण भूगोल का अर्थ और दायरा; अन्य विज्ञानों के साथ पर्यावरण भूगोल के संबंध; अर्थ, घटक और पर्यावरण के प्रकार; मानव—पर्यावरण संबंधों के अध्ययन के लिए दृष्टिकोण; पारिस्थितिक तंत्र, अर्थ, प्रकार और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के घटक, पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का कार्य, ट्रॉफिक स्तर, खाद्य श्रृंखला और खाद्य जाल ।

डकार्ड II

पारिस्थितिक पिरामिड और ऊर्जा का प्रवाह। जैव-भू-रासायिनक चक्र-नाइट्रोजन चक्र, कार्बन चक्र और हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र; पर्यावरणीय क्षरण और प्रदूषणः पर्यावरणीय गिरावट की अवधारणा और प्रकार, पर्यावरणीय गिरावट के कारण, प्रदूषण के स्रोत और प्रकार, वायु प्रदूषण, मौसम और जलवायु पर वायु प्रदूषण का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव।

इकाई III

पर्यावरणीय मुद्देः ओजोन की कमी, ग्रीन हाउस प्रभाव, मानव स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव, जल प्रदूषण; सतह और भूजल, मानव स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव; पर्यावरण नियोजन और प्रबंधनः पर्यावरण प्रबंधन — तरीके और दृष्टिकोण; पर्यावरणीय प्रभाव मूल्यांकन; प्रमुख पर्यावरण शिखर सम्मेलन।

सन्दर्भ:-

• सवेन्द्र सिंह : पर्यावरण भूगोल, इलाहाबाद।

• अलका गौतम : पर्यावरण भूगोल।

• बाकरे, बाकरे एवं वाधवा : पर्यावरण अध्ययन, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।

• तेली, बी.एल एवं नाटाणी : पर्यावरण अध्ययन, कॉलेज बुक डिपो जयपुर।

MJGEO – 602: (A) Regional Geography Of The World - Ii (North America, South America And Africa)

Max. Marks: 75
Credit: 03
Min. Marks: 30
Duration 2½ hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop geographical understanding of North America and analyze its economic development.
- 2. Develop geographical understanding of South America and analyze its economic development.
- 3. Develop geographical understanding of Africa and analyze its economic development.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To Develop Inquiry and Critical Thinking Skills.

UNIT I

North America: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Mississippi, St. Lawrence, Colorado River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture Belts; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Uranium, Limestone, Manganese; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron and Steel, Engineering & Textiles, Industries; Spatial distribution of Population.

UNIT II

South America: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Amazon, Orinoco, and Paraguay River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Limestone, Manganese; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron and Steel, Engineering, Agro-based; Spatial distribution of Population.

UNIT III

Africa: Major Physiographic Divisions; Drainage: Nile, Congo, Niger River Systems; Climate; Natural Vegetation; Agriculture; Minerals: Iron, Copper, Zinc, Bauxite, Uranium, Gold; Power: Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Industries: Iron, Copper, Diamond, Oil, Gold; Spatial distribution of Population.

Reference Books:

- Di Blij, H. and Muller, O. (1993). Geography: Regions and Concepts. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Jackson, R. H. and Husman, L. E. (1991). World Regional Geography: Issues for Today. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Jones, P. and Bryan, P. (1954). North America: An Historical, Economic and Regional Geography. London: Methuen and Company Ltd.
- Rai, G. (2007). Vishwa Ka Pradeshik Bhugol. Mishra Trading Corporation.
- Saxena, H.M. (2016). World Regional Geography. Rawat Publication.
- Sharma, P. R. (ed.). (1991). Perspectives on Third World Development. Varanasi: Rishi Publication.
- Stamp, L. D. (1976). Asia: A Regional and Economic Geography. London: Methuen.

Pedagogy: Large-scale maps and illustrations through slide projectors/epidiascope, video-shows of the specific themes are advisable to create interest amongst the students. The student teacher interaction should be encouraged. The students should also be motivated to read daily newspapers to relate events, areas and places from regional geographical perspective.

MJGEO – 602: (A) विश्व का क्षेत्रीय भूगोल—II (उत्तरी अमेरिका, दक्षिण अमेरिका और अफ्रीका)

अधिकतम अंकः 75 न्यूनतम अंकः 30 क्रेडिटः 03 अवधिः 2½ घंटे

इकाई I

उत्तरी अमेरिकाः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः; जल निकासीः मिसिसिपी, सेंट लॉरेंस, कोलोराडो नदी प्रणालीः; जलवायुः, प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः; कृषि बेल्टः; खनिजः लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, यूरेनियम, चूना पत्थर, मैंगनीजः; बिजलीः कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः; उद्योगः लोहा और इस्पात, इंजीनियरिंग और वस्त्र, उद्योगः; जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण।

इकाई II

दक्षिण अमेरिकाः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः, जल निकासीः अमेज़ॅन, ओरिनोको, और पैराग्वे नदी प्रणालीः, जलवायुः, प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः, कृषिः, खनिजः लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, चूना पत्थर, मैंगनीजः, बिजलीः कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः, उद्योगरू लोहा और इस्पात, इंजीनियरिंग, कृषि आधारितः, जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण।

इकाई III

अफ्रीकाः प्रमुख भौगोलिक प्रभागः; जल निकासीः नील, कांगो, नाइजर नदी प्रणालीः; जलवायुः; प्राकृतिक वनस्पतिः; कृषिः; खनिजः लोहा, तांबा, जस्ता, बॉक्साइट, यूरेनियम, सोनाः; बिजलीः कोयला, पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैसः; उद्योगः लोहा, तांबा, हीरा, तेल, सोनाः; जनसंख्या का स्थानिक वितरण।

सन्दर्भ:-

- डॉ. जगदीश सिंह एवं डॉ. वी.पी. राव. तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
- निगम एम.एन : तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप।
- एम.एस.डी. कौशिक : भौगोलिक विचारधाराएं एवं विधि तंत्र।
- बनवारी लालः उत्तरी अमेरिका का भूगोल।

MJGEO-602 (B): Geography Of South Asia-Ii

Max. Marks: 75
Credit: 03
Min. Marks: 30
Duration 2½ Hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop geographical understanding of agricultural practices of South Asia.
- 2. Develop geographical understanding of mineral resources and analyze its economic development.
- 3. To develop the understanding of role of SAARC in the development of South Asia.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To develop Critical Thinking and Problem Solving Skills.

UNIT-I

Agricultural practices and cropping patterns; potentiality, utilization, distribution and consumption of energy resources.

UNIT-II

Mineral resources and its distribution, impact of globalization, Regional patterns of agro-based and forest-based industries, Industrial Regions.

UNIT-III

Problems of development–Environmental, Social, Economic and Political, Significance and objectives of Planning in the Region, Role of SAARC nations: Role of India as a centre of power in South Asia and Indian Ocean.

Reference Books:

- Cressey G. B. (1951): Asia's Land and Peoples, Mcgraw Hill Book Company
- Farmer B. H. 91983): Introduction of south Asia, Methuen, London.
- Johnson B. L. C. (1983): South Asia, Meinmenn Education Book Ltd., London.
- Robinson H (1978): Monsoon Asia, Mac Donald & Evans Ltd., Estever.
- Spate O. H. K (1972): India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Methuen, London.
- Schwaratzburg J. E.: Historical Atlas of South Asia.

Pedagogy: Large-scale maps and illustrations through slide projectors/epidiascope, video-shows of the specific themes are advisable to create interest amongst. The students. The student teacher interaction should be encouraged. The students should also be motivated to read daily newspapers to relate events, areas and places from regional geographical perspective.

MJGEO - 602: (B) दक्षिण एशिया का क्षेत्रीय भूगोल - II

अधिकतम अंकः 75 न्यूनतम अंक: 30 अवधिः 21/2 घंटे क्रेडिट: 03

इकाई I

कृषि प्रथाओं और फसल पैटर्न; ऊर्जा संसाधनों की क्षमता, उपयोग, वितरण और खपत।

डकार्ड II

खनिज संसाधन और इसका वितरण, वैश्वीकरण का प्रभाव, कृषि–आधारित और वन–आधारित उद्योगों के क्षेत्रीय पैटर्न, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र।

इकाई III

विकास की समस्याएं- पर्यावरण, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक, क्षेत्र में योजना का महत्व और उद्देश्य, सार्क देशों की भूमिकारू दक्षिण एशिया और हिंद महासागर में शक्ति के केंद्र के रूप में भारत की भूमिका।

सन्दर्भ:—

- डॉ. जगदीश सिंह एवं डॉ. वी.पी. राव. तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप, वसून्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपूर।
- निगम एम.एन : तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप।
- एम.एस.डी. कौशिक : भौगोलिक विचारधाराएं एवं विधि तंत्र। बनवारी लालः उत्तरी अमेरिका का भूगोल।

MJGEO - 603: Practical

Report Writing Based On Field Survey And Prismatic Compass Survey

Max. Marks: 50 Min Marks: 20 **Duration: 3 hrs** Credits: 02 Written Test 20 Marks Lab Work 10 Marks Record Work 10 Marks

Viva 10 Marks

Learning Outcomes: Construct, Formulate and analyze questionnaires for data collection and field survey to help them understand the importance of ecological, historical or industrial hotspots of regional importance.

- 1. Hone & develop employability related skills for holistic development.
- 2. Develop Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills.

FILED SURVEY: REPORT WRITING BASED ON FIELD VISITS OF AN INDUSTRIAL CENTRE, HERITAGE SITE LIKE FORTS, IRRIGATION PROJECT, and NATIONAL PARK etc.

- 1. Technique of Field work conduction: Types of data, Primary data collection: Sampling, Preparation of a questionnaire, Significance of field work in Geographical studies.
- 2. Data Analysis and Report writing with the help of suitable diagrams.
- 3. The students are required to give a project presentation with report submission on assigned problem involving field investigations.

• Assessment of practical record and viva voce will be done by an external examiner. The report should not be less than 30 pages.

Prismatic Compass Survey:

Importance, Instruments used, Methods: Radiation, Intersection, Traversing (Open and Closed), Correction of Bearing and Removal of closing error- Bowditch.

• Note: Student has to complete three exercises of field survey with at least 10 objects each.

Reference Books:

- Monkhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, F.J. (1985). Maps and Diagrams. London: Methuen.
- Raisz, E. (1962). General Cartography. New York: John Wiley and Sons, 5th edition.
- Robinson, A., Sale, R. Morrison, J. and Muehrcke, P. C. (1984). Elements of Cartography. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Sarkar, A. K. (1997). Practical Geography. A Systematic Approach. Kolkata: Orient Longman.
- Sharma, J. P. (2001). Prayogik Bhugol. Meerut: Rastogi Publication.
- Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana P.B. (1993). Elements of Practical Geography. (Hindi and English editions). New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

Pedagogy: The students wiil be exposed to the specific field work. They will be motivated to collect data, compile and analyse data. They will understand the concept of survey.

MJGEO - 603: प्रायोगिक

सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर रिपोर्ट लेखन और प्रिज्मिक कम्पास सर्वेक्षण फील्ड सर्वेक्षण

अधिकतम अंक: 50
 जेडिट: 02
 Written Test
 Lab Work
 Record Work
 Viva

दायर सर्वेक्षणः एक औद्योगिक केंद्र, किलों जैसे विरासत स्थल, सिंचाई परियोजना, राष्ट्रीय उद्यान आदि के क्षेत्र के दौरे के आधार पर रिपोर्ट लेखन।

- 1. फील्ड सर्वेक्षण की तकनीकः डेटा के प्रकार, प्राथमिक डेटा संग्रहः नमूनाकरण, प्रश्नावली की तैयारी, भौगोलिक अध्ययन में क्षेत्र कार्य का महत्व।
- 2. उपयुक्त आरेखों की सहायता से डेटा विश्लेषण और रिपोर्ट लेखन।
- 3. छात्रों को फील्ड जांच से जुड़ी सौंपी गई समस्या पर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के साथ एक परियोजना प्रस्तुति देने की आवश्यकता होती है।

नोटः

• प्रैक्टिकल रिकॉर्ड और वाइवा वॉयस का मूल्यांकन एक बाहरी परीक्षक द्वारा किया जाएगा। रिपोर्ट 30 पृष्ठों से कम नहीं होनी चाहिए।

प्रिज्मिक कम्पास सर्वेक्षणः

महत्व, उपयोग किए जाने वाले उपकरण, विधियाँः विकिरण, प्रतिच्छेदन, ट्रैवर्सिंग (खुला और बंद), असर का सुधार और समापन त्रुटि को हटाना— बोडिच।

* नोटः छात्र को कम से कम 10 वस्तुओं के साथ क्षेत्र सर्वेक्षण के तीन अभ्यास पूरे करने होंगे।

Course Structure for B.A IVth Year

	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact Hours	Credits -	Total Marks		Max.	Min. Pass	Exam Duration
Paper Code		Per		CIA	ESE	Marks	Marks	Duration
		Week						
Semester VII								
MJGEO-701	Geomorphology	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-702	Geographical Thought	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-703	Political Geography	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-704	Industrial Geography	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-705	Research Methodology	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-706	Practical-Advanced Cartography and	08	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
WIJGEO-700	Research Software							
	Semester VIII							
MJGEO-801	Urban Geography	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-802	Digital Cartography, Aerial Photography and	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
	GPS			V				
MJGEO-803	Practical: Aerial Photo Interpretation	08	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-804	Research Project / Dissertation	12	12	90	210	300	120	-

HONOURS PROGRAM

Semester VII

MJGEOM-701: Geomorphology

Max Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration: 03 hrs

Learning Outcomes - On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Identify and discuss the fundamental concepts, incidences and occurrences of seismology and vulcanicity, plate tectonics and isostasy.
- 2. Summarize and evaluate Continental and mountain building theories.
- 3. Illustrate various landforms and classify their process of evolution and distribution.
- 4. Develop sense of inqury and critical thinking skills.
- 5. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.

UNIT - I

Nature and Scope; Fundamental Concepts; Forces of the Earth; Plate Tectonics; Theories of Isostasy; Seismicity and Vulcanicity: Causes, consequences & associated features.

UNIT – II

Mountain Building: Continental Drift Theory (Wegner), Geosynclinal Theory of Kober, Holme's Convectional Current Theory; Denudation: Weathering and Erosion their process and types, Davisian Model of Cycle of Erosion and Penck's Morphological System.

UNIT – III

Formation and Characteristics: Fluvial, Glacial, Aeoline (Arid and Semi-Arid), Karst, Coastal landforms; Slopes: Forms, processes and evolution; Davis, Rejuvenation.

Reference Books

- Ahmed, E. (1985). Geomorphology. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Bloom, A. L. (1998/2001). Geomorphology. 3rd edition. . New Delhi.Prentice Hall of India.

- Chorley, R.J., Schumm, S. A. and Sugden, D. E. (1984). Geomorphology.London: Methuen and Company Ltd.
- Dayal, P. (1994). A Text Book of Geomorphology. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
- Fairbridge, R.W. (ed.) (1968). Encyclopaedia of Geomorphology. New York: Reinhold Book Corporation.
- Gregory, K.J. and Walling, D.E. (1973). Drainage Basin Form and Process.London: Edward Arnold.
- Jog, S. R. (ed.) (1995). Indian Geomorphology (2 vols.). Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Kale, V. and Gupta, A. (2001). Introduction to Geomorphology. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- King, C.A.M. (1966). Techniques in Geomorphology. London: Edward Arnold.
- Pethick, J. (1984). An Introduction to Coastal Geomorphology. Arnold. London: Indian reprint 2000.
- Sharma, P. R. (ed.). (1993). Applied Geomorphology in Tropics. Varanasi: Rishi Publications.
- Singh, S. (2004). Geomorphology. Allahabad: Prayag Pustak Bhawan.
- Sparks, B.W. (1986): Geomorphology. Longmans, London.
- Thornbury, W.D. (2005). Principles of Geomorphology. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
- Wooldridge, S.W. and Morgan. R.S. (1959). The Physical Basis of Geography- An Outline of Geomorphology. London: Longman.

Pedagogy: Landform's charts and videos wiil be made available to the students for proper understanding of the geomorphic processes involved in the formation of landforms.

MJGEO - 701: भूआकृति विज्ञान

अधिकतम अंक : 100

न्यूनतम अंक : 40 अवधि : 3 घंटे

क्रेडिट: 04

डकाई I

प्रकृति और कार्यक्षेत्र; बुनियादी सिद्धांत; पृथ्वी की बल; प्लेट विवर्तनिकी; समस्थिति का सिद्धान्त; भूकंपीयता और ज्वालामुखीः कारण, परिणाम और संबंधित विशेषताएं।

इकाई II

पर्वत निर्माणः महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धान्त (वेगनर), कोबर का भूसन्नति सिद्धान्तख होम्स का संवाहन तरग सिद्धान्त; अनाच्छादनः अपक्षय और अपरदन उनकी प्रक्रिया और प्रकार उपरदन चक्र का डेविसियन मॉडल और पेंक की आकृति विज्ञान प्रणाली।

इकाई III

निर्माण और विशेषताएं: नदी, हितानी, वातज (शुष्क और अर्ध-शुष्क), कार्स्ट, तटीय भू–आकृतियाँ; ढलानः रूप, प्रक्रियाएं और विकास; डेविस, कायाकल्प।

- सन्दर्भ:-
- सविन्द्र सिंह : भूआकृति विज्ञान, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन गोरखपुर।
- कौशिक, एस. डी : भूआकृति विज्ञान, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।
- नेगी बी.एस : भूआकृति विज्ञान, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।

MJGEO - 702: Geographical Thought

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Know and understand Geography of Vedic Age.
- 2. Enumerate the contributions of Greek, Roman, Arab, French, German, British and American Geographers.
- 3. Critically examine the concept of Dualism in Geography.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. To develop inquiry, core research skills for further growth in higher studies.

UNIT I

The nature and scope of geography; Geography of Vedic and Puranic Age: Dwipa, Ocean, River and Mountain systems; Development of modern geography in India; Ancient classical Geography: Contribution of Greeks and Romans.

UNIT II

Dark Age; Contribution of Arab Geographers: Ibn-Batuta, Al-Biruni, Al-Masudi, Ibn-Khaldun and Al-Idrisi; German school of Geography: Contribution of Humboldt, Ritter and Ratzel; French School of Geography: Contribution of Blache and Brunhes; British and American school of Geography: Contribution of Mackinder, Herbertson, Miss E. Semple, Huntington and Davis.

UNIT III

Dualism in Geography: Determinism and Possibilism, Physical and Human, Systematic and Regional; Major concepts in Geography: Neo-Determinism, Terrestrial unity, Areal differentiation; Remote Sensing and GIS: Use and Importance.

Reference Books:

- Arentsen, M., Stam, R. and Thuijis, R. (2000). Postmodern Approaches to Space. Ebook.
- Bhat, L.S. (2009) .Geography in India. (Selected Themes). Pearson.
- Bonnett, A. (2008). What is Geography?. Sage.
- Dikshit, R. D. (1997). Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas. Prentice—Hall India.
- Hartshone, R. (1959). Perspectives of Nature of Geography. Rand MacNally and Co.
- Holt-Jensen, A. (2011). Geography. History and its Concepts: A Students Guide. SAGE.
- Johnston, R. J., (Ed.). Dictionary of Human Geography. Routledge.
- Johnston, R. J. (1997) Geography and Geographers. Anglo-American Human Geography since 1945. London: Arnold.
- Kapur, A. (2001). Indian Geography Voice of Concern. Concept Publications
- Martin, G. J. (2005). All Possible Worlds: A History of Geographical Ideas. Oxford.
- Soja, E. (1989). Post-modern Geographies. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Pedagogy: Students should be acquainted with the different elements of geography, various philosphies and contributions made by various geographers of different schools. They should be motivated to interact amaongst themselves to explore more in geography.

MJGEO - 702: भौगोलिक विचार

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई I

भूगोल की प्रकृति और दायरा; वैदिक और पौराणिक युग का भूगोलः द्वीप, महासागर, नदी और पर्वत प्रणालियाँ; भारत में आधुनिक भूगोल का विकास; प्राचीन शास्त्रीय भूगोलः यूनानि और रोमन भूगोलवेत्ताओं का योगदान।

इकाई II

अंधकार युग; अरब भूगोलवेत्ताओं का योगदानरू इब्न—बतूता, अल—बिरूनी, अल—मसुदी, इब्न—खल्दून और अल—इदरीसी; भूगोल का जर्मन स्कूलरू हम्बोल्ट, रिटर और रैट्ज़ेल का योगदान; फ़रेंच स्कूल ऑफ़ ज्योग्राफीः ब्लैच और ब्रुनेज़ का योगदान; भूगोल के ब्रिटिश और अमेरिकी स्कूलः मैकिंडर, हर्बर्टसन, मिस ई. सेम्पल, हंटिंगटन और डेविस का योगदान।

इकाई III

भूगोल में द्वैतवादः नियतिवाद और संभावनावाद, भौतिक और मानवीय, व्यवस्थित और क्षेत्रीय; भूगोल में प्रमुख अवधारणाएँः नव—नियतिवाद, स्थलीय एकता, क्षेत्रीय भेदभाव; रिमोट सेंसिंग और जीआईएसः उपयोग और महत्व। सन्दर्भः—

- हुसैन माजिद : भौगोलिक विचारधाराओं का इतिहास, रावत पबलिकेशन, जयपुर।
- कौशिक, एस.डी : भौगोलिक विचारधारा एवं विधि तंत्र, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन. मेरठ।
- जैन, एस.एम : भौगोलिक चिन्तन का विकास, साहित्य भवन

MJGEO – 703: Political Geography

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Identify elements of political geography for understanding the formation of state.
- 2. Compare the various themes of political geography to help evaluate the emerging world power.
- 3. Understand the geopolitical dimensions and evaluate the need for regional cooperation.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. Develop critical thinking, research and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Definition, Nature and Scope; Approaches to study Political Geography; Elements of the State: Physical, Human, Economic; Concept of Geopolitics; Global geostrategic views of Mahan, Mackinder, Spykman and Seversky.

UNIT – II

Themes in Political Geography: State, Nation, Nation-State and Nation-building; Frontiers and Boundaries; Colonialism; Types of Government: Unitary, Federal Systems and other forms of Governance.

UNIT – III

Geopolitical significance of Indian Ocean; Importance of SAARC Region; Major Geo-Political issues: Indo-China and major border disputes of the world, Water Disputes, G- 20 summit, Insurgencies in India, Case study/ critical study on Political Decision Making and Climate Change.

Reference Books:

- Alexander, L.M. (1963). World Political Patterns Ran McNally. Chicago.
- De Blij, H. J. and Glassner, Martin. (1968). Systematic Political Geography, John Wiley, New York.
- Dikshit, R.D. (1996) Political Geography: A Contemporary Perspective. New Delhi:
- Tata McGraw Hill.
- Dikshit, R.D. (1999). Political geography: A Century of progress, New Delhi: Sage.
- Sukhwal.B.L. (1968). Modern Political Geography of India. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
- Taylor, Peter (1985). Political Geography. London: Longman.
- Fisher Charles A (1968). Essays in Political Geography. London: Methuen.
- Pounds N.J.G (1972). Political Geography. New York: McGraw Hill.
- John R. Short (1982). An introduction to Political Geography. London: Routledge.
- Moddie, A.E. Geography Behind Politics. London: Hutchinson.
- Prescott. J.R.V. The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries. Chicago: Aldine.
- Deshpande C.D. (1992).India-A Regional Interpretation Northern Book Centre. New Delhi.
- Panikkar K. M. (1959). Geographical Factors in Indian History. 2 vols. Mumbai: Asia Publishing House.

Pedagogy Students may be encouraged to collect clippings from newspapers on various topics included in the syllabus. They may be involved in discussions on the emerging political issues and attempt to provide geographical interpretation.

MJGEO -703: राजनीतिक भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 100

न्यूनतम अंकः 40 अवधिः 3 घंटे

क्रेडिटः 04

इकाई I

परिभाषा, प्रकृति और दायरा; राजनीतिक भूगोल का अध्ययन करने के दृष्टिकोण; राज्य के तत्वः भौतिक, मानवीय, आर्थिक; भूराजनीति की अवधारणा; महान, मैकिंडर, स्पाईकमैन और सेवरस्की के वैश्विक भू–रणनीतिक विचार।

इकाई II

राजनीतिक भूगोल में विषय—वस्तुः राज्य, राष्ट्र, राष्ट्र—राज्य और राष्ट्र—निर्माण; सीमाएँ और सीमाएँ; उपनिवेशवाद; सरकार के प्रकारः एकात्मक, संघीय प्रणाली और शासन के अन्य रूप।

इकाई III

हिंद महासागर का भूराजनीतिक महत्व; सार्क क्षेत्र का महत्व; प्रमुख भू-राजनीतिक मुद्देः भारत-चीन और दुनिया के प्रमुख सीमा विवाद, जल विवाद, जी-20 शिखर सम्मेलन, भारत में विद्रोह, राजनीतिक निर्णय लेने और जलवायु परिवर्तन पर केस अध्ययन/महत्वपूर्ण अध्ययन।

सन्दर्भ:-

• सक्सेना, हरी मोहन : राजनैतिक भूगोल, रस्तोगी एण्ड कम्पनी मेरठ।

• कुमार, डॉ रतन : राजनैतिक भूगोल।

MJGEO - 704: Industrial Geography

Max Marks: 100
Credits: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Establish a connection between the localization theories and distribution of manufacturing industries in the world.
- 2. Speculate the impact of globalization and changing industrial policies on world environment.
- 3. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 4. Develop critical thinking, research, problem solving and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Nature, Scope and Recent Developments; Elements and Factors of Localization; Centralization and Decentralization; Theories and Models of Industrial Location: Weber, Losch, Isard and Hoover.

UNIT – II

Distribution and spatial pattern of manufacturing industries: Iron and Steel, Textiles, Chemicals, Major Manufacturing Regions of the World of USA and China.

UNIT – III

Environmental degradation caused by industries; Impact of industries on economic development; Role of Globalization on industrial sector; Concept of integrated industrial decentralization.

Reference Books:

- Alexander, J.W (1988). Economic Geography. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.
- Alexanderson, C (1967). Geography of Manufacturing. Bombay: Prentice Hall.
- Hoover, E.M. (1948). The Location and Space Economy. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Isard, W. (1956). Methods of Regional Analysis. New York: The Technology Press of M.I.T. & John Wiley & Sons.
- Miller, E. (1962). A Geography of Manufacturing. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. Englewood Cliffs.

Pedagogy: The students should be acquainted with the different factors related to industries with examples. They should be motivated to interact with the teacher to identify economic activities of the people residing in different parts of the world.

MJGEO - 704: औद्योगिक भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 100 क्रेडिटः 04 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई – I

प्रकृति, दायरा और वर्तमान मे विकास; स्थानीयकरण के तत्व और कारक; केंद्रीकरण और विकेंद्रीकरण; औद्योगिक अवस्थिति के सिद्धांत और मॉडलः वेबर, लॉश, इसार्ड और हूवर।

इकाई – II

विनिर्माण उद्योगों का वितरण और स्थानिक पैटर्नः लोहा और इस्पात, कपड़ा, रसायन, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के प्रमुख विनिर्माण क्षेत्र।

इकाई – III

उद्योगों के कारण पर्यावरणीय क्षरण; आर्थिक विकास पर उद्योगों का प्रभाव; औद्योगिक क्षेत्र पर वैश्वीकरण की भूमिका; एकीकृत औद्योगिक विकेंद्रीकरण की अवधारणा।

आर्थिक भूगोल डॉ चतुर्भुज ममोरिया , डॉ रतन जोशी

MJGEO – 705: Research Methodology

Max Marks: 100 Min. Marks: 40 Credits: 04 **Duration 3 hrs**

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Develop skills to construct well-designed research studies, selecting appropriate methods and tools.
- 2. Learn to gather data effectively and apply proper techniques for data organization and analysis.
- 3. Gain proficiency in assessing existing research, identifying gaps, and framing relevant research questions.
- 4. Acquire the ability to analyze data critically, using suitable methods to extract insights.
- 5. Refine communication skills to present complex research concepts clearly.
- 6. Understand and adhere to ethical considerations in research, ensuring participant rights and data integrity.

UNIT - I

Foundations of Research: Meaning, Objectives, Motivation, Utility. Concept of theory, empiricism, deductive and inductive theory; Problem Identification & Formulation - Research Question - Investigation Question - Measurement Issues - Hypothesis - Qualities of a good Hypothesis, Null Hypothesis & Alternative Hypothesis. Hypothesis Testing - Logic & Importance.

UNIT - II

Research Design: Concept and Importance in Research - Features of a good research design - Exploratory Research Design - concept, types and uses, Descriptive Research Designs - concept, types and uses. Experimental Design: Concept of Independent & Dependent variables; Qualitative and Quantitative Research: Qualitative research - Quantitative research - Concept of measurement, causality, generalization, replication; Merging the two approaches.

UNIT - III

Sampling: Characteristics of a good sample, Probability Sample- Simple Random Sample, Systematic Sample, Stratified Random Sample & Multi-stage sampling; Interpretation of Data and Paper Writing-Layout of a Research Paper, Ethical issues related to publishing, Plagiarism and Self-Plagiarism; Use of Encyclopedias, Research Guides, Handbook etc., Use of tools for Research: methods to search required information effectively, Reference Management, Software for detection of Plagiarism.

Recommended Books:

- Business Research Methods- Donald Cooper & Pamela Schindler, TMGH, 9th editions.
- Business Research Methods- Alan Bryman & Emma Bell, Oxford University Press.
- Research Methodology- C. R. Kothari

MJGEO – 705: अनुसंधान क्रियाविधि

अधिकतम अंकः 100 क्रेडिटः 04

न्यूनतम अंकः 40 अवधि: 3 घंटे

इकाई – **I** अनुसंधान की नींवः अर्थ, उद्देश्य, प्रेरणा, उपयोगिता। सिद्धांत की अवधारणा, अनुभववाद, निगमनात्मक और आगमनात्मक सिद्धांत, समस्या की पहचान और निरूपण – अनुसंधान प्रश्न – जांच प्रश्न – मापन मुद्दे – परिकल्पना – एक अच्छी परिकल्पना के गुण, शून्य परिकल्पना और वैकल्पिक परिकल्पना। परिकल्पना परीक्षण – तर्क और महत्व।

इकाई - II

अनुसंधान डिजाइनः अनुसंधान में अवधारणा और महत्व – एक अच्छे शोध डिजाइन की विशेषताएं – खोजपूर्ण अनुसंधान डिजाइन – अवधारणा, प्रकार और उपयोग, वर्णनात्मक अनुसंधान डिजाइन – अवधारणा, प्रकार और उपयोग। प्रायोगिक डिज़ाइनः स्वतंत्र और आश्रित चर की अवधारणा; गुणात्मक और मात्रात्मक अनुसंधानः गुणात्मक अनुसंधान-मात्रात्मक अनुसंधान - माप की अवधारणा, कारणता, सामान्यीकरण, प्रतिकृति; दो दृष्टिकोणों का विलय.

इकाई – III

नमूनाकरणः एक अच्छे नमूने के लक्षण, संभाव्यता नमूना—सरल यादृच्छिक नमूना, व्यवस्थित नमूना, स्तरीकृत यादृ च्छिक नमूना और बहु—चरण नमूनाकरण; डेटा और पेपर लेखन की व्याख्या— एक शोध पत्र का लेआउट, प्रकाशन से संबंधित नैतिक मुद्दे, साहित्यिक चोरी और स्व—साहित्यिक चोरी; विश्वकोश, अनुसंधान मार्गदर्शिकाएँ, हैंडबुक आदि का उपयोग, अनुसंधान के लिए उपकरणों का उपयोगरू आवश्यक जानकारी को प्रभावी ढंग से खोजने के तरीके, संदर्भ प्रबंधन, साहित्यिक चोरी का पता लगाने के लिए सॉफ्टवेयर।

MJGEO – 706: Practical Advanced Cartography And Research Software

Max. Marks: 100 Min Marks: 40 Credits: 04 Duration: 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Create, develop and interpret weather maps and understanding of the Topographical landscapes in consonance to Survey of India Toposheets and asses their regional differentiations.
- 2. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 3. Hone & developemployability related skills for holistic development.

Advanced Cartography

- 1. Weather maps: Study and interpretation of January and July months.
- 2. Study of Topographical sheets: Scheme of Indian Toposheets.
- 3. Graphs: Frequency Curve, Frequency Polygon, Histogram, Ogive.
- 4. Diagrams: Simple and Compound wind rose, Climograph, Hythergraph and Climatograph.

Research Software

Google Earth and QGIS are powerful geospatial research tools in various fields, such as Geography, Environmental Science, Urban Planning etc.

Reference Books

- Dickinson, G.C. Statistical Mapping of Statistics. London.
- Khan, Z.A. (1998). Text Book of Practical Geography, New Delhi: Concept.
- Lawrence, G.R.P (1971). Cartographic Methods. London
- Monkhouse, E.J. & Wilkinson, H.R. (1994). Maps and Diagrams. London: Methuen.
- Robinson, A.H. etal. (1995). Elements of Geography, U.S.A.: John Willey and Sons. U.S.A.
- Sarkar, A.K. (1997). Practical Geography. A Systematic Approach. Calcutta: Oriental Longman.
- Singh, R.L. Elements of Practical Geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Pub.
- Steer, J.A. Map Projections. London: University of London Press.

Pedagogy: The elements of practical geography will be conveyed to students through charts, map and diagrams for effective learning. Students will be making a practical file abd will learn to use instruments available in the geography lab.

MJGEO - 706: उन्नत मानचित्रण और अनुसंधान सॉफ्टवेयर

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रिडटः 04 अवधिः: 3 घंटे

- 1. मौसम मानचित्रः जनवरी एवं जुलाई माह का अध्ययन एवं विवेचन।
- 2. स्थलाकृतिक शीटों का अध्ययनः भारतीय स्थलकृतिक मानचित्र की योजना।
- 3. ग्राफः बारंबारता वक्र, बारंबारता बहुभुज, हिस्टोग्राम, ऑगिव।
- 4. आरेखः सरल और मिश्रित पवन गुलाब, क्लाइमोग्राफ, हाइथरग्राफ और क्लाइमेटोग्राफ।
- 5. Google Earth और QGIS, पर्यावरण विज्ञान, शहरी नियोजन आदि जैसे विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में शक्तिशाली भू—स्थानिक अनुसंधान उपकरण हैं।

4 YEAR UNDER GRADUATE HONOURS WITH RESEARCH

Semester VIII

MJGEO – 801: Urban Geography

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration: 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Understand the nature, scope and evolution of urban geography as a subject.
- 2. Discover and summarize various theories of development of urban systems.
- 3. Elaborate the functional classification of cities and interpret sustainable urban planning and development.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. Develop, critical thinking, research, problem solving and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT – I

Nature, Scope and Development; Origin and Growth of Urban Centres; Views of Mumford and Griffith Taylor; Conurbation and Megalopolis; Centripetal and Centrifugal forces of urban growth; Christaller's Central Place Theory; Primate City; Rank-Size Rule: Urban Land Use Models: Burgess, Harris-Ullman and Hoyt.

UNIT – II

Functional classification of cities; Rural Urban Fringe: Concept, Urban Problems and solutions; Concept of Smart City; Urban Issues and Components: Concept of Urban Development and Management; Urbanization: Trends, Patterns; Concept of Urban Poverty.

UNIT – III

Infrastructure Development Management: Urban Land Use Planning, Slum Development; Urban issues: Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing, Traffic; Sustainable Urban Development and Management; Government Programmes and Policies.

Note – Visit to ADA would be compulsory.

Reference Books:

- Bansal S.C. (2017). Urban Geography. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
- Bridge, B. and Watson, S. (eds.) (2000): A Companion to the City. Blackwell, Oxford.
- Carter, H. (1995): The Study of Urban Geography. 4th ed. Reprinted in 2002 by Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
- Dubey, K.K. (1976): Use and Misuse of Land in KAVAL Towns. Varanasi: National Geographical Society of India.
- Dubey, K.K. and Singh, A.K. (1983). Urban Environment in India. New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
- Dutt, A., Allen, K., Noble, G., Venugopal G. and Subbiah S. (eds.) (2003). Challenges to Asian Urbanisation in the 21st Century. Dordrecht and London:Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Hall, P. (1992). Urban and Regional Planning. London: Routledge.
- Hall, T. (2001). Urban Geography. 2nd edition. London: Routledge.
- Jacquemin, A. (1999). Urban Development and New Towns in the Third World: A Lesson from the New Bombay Experience.UK: Ashgate. Aldershot.
- Johnson, J.H. (1981). Urban Geography. Pergaman Press. Oxford.
- Mayer, H. and Cohn, C. F. (1959): Readings in Urban Geography. Chicago:
- University. of Chicago Press. Paddison, R. (ed.) (2001). Handbook of Urban Studies. London: Sage.
- Pacione, M. (2005). Urban Geography: A Global Perspective, Routledge, London and New York.
- Ramachandran, R. (1991). Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. Oxford University Press, Delhi. 15. Rao, B. P. and Sharma, N. (2007): Nagariya Bhoogol. Gorakhpur: Vasundhara Prakashan.
- Singh. H. H. (1972). Kanpur: A Study in Urban Geography. Varanasi: Indrasini Publications.
- Singh, K. and Stainberg, F. (eds.). (1998). Urban India in Crisis. New Delhi:
- New Age International.
- Singh, O. P. (1987). Nagariya Bhoogol. Varanasi: Tara Book Agency.
- Singh, R.L. (1955). A Study in Urban Geography. Banaras: Nand Kishore and Brothers.

- Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana P.B., (eds.) (1979). Place of Small Towns in India. National 160. Varanasi: Geographical Society of India.
- Singh, Rana P.B. and Rana, P.S. (2002). Banaras Region., Varanasi: Indica Books.
- Singh, S. B. (ed.). (1996). New Perspectives in Urban Geography. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.
- Singh, T.D. (1985). Spatial Pattern of Population in the Cities of U.P. Tara Book Agency.
- Stanley, B., Jack, W. and Donald, Z. (eds.). (2003). Cities of the World. Rowman and Littlefield.

Pedagogy: Students shouls be acquainted with the local urban growth of the area. They should be encouraged to attend and participate in the seminars/lectures organized by various institutions over urban growth and issues. The paper should be taught with a multidisciplinary approach.

MJGEO - 801: नगरीय भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 100

न्यूनतम अंकः 40 अवधिः 3 घंटे

क्रेडिटः 04

इकाई - I

प्रकृति, दायरा और विकास; शहरी केन्द्रों की उत्पत्ति और विकास; ममफोर्ड और ग्रिफ़िथ टेलर के दृश्य; उपनगर और मेगालोपोलिस; शहरी विकास की केन्द्रापसारक और केन्द्रापसारक ताकतें; क्रिस्टेलर का केंद्रीय स्थान सिद्धांत; प्राइमेट सिटी; रैंक—आकार नियमरू शहरी भूमि उपयोग मॉडलः बर्गेस, हैरिस—उलमैन और होयट।

इकाई — II

शहरों का कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण; ग्रामीण शहरी सीमाः अवधारणा, शहरी समस्याएं और समाधान; स्मार्ट सिटी की अवधारणा; शहरी मुद्दे और घटकः शहरी विकास और प्रबंधन की अवधारणा; शहरीकरणः रुझान, पैटर्न; शहरी गरीबी की अवधारणा।

इकाई – III

बुनियादी ढांचा विकास प्रबंधनः शहरी भूमि उपयोग योजना, स्लम विकास; शहरी मुद्देः जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, आवास, यातायात; सतत शहरी विकास और प्रबंधन; सरकारी कार्यक्रम और नीतियाँ।

नोट – एडीए का दौरा अनिवार्य होगा। सन्दर्भ:–

जोशी, आर. एल : नगरीय भूगोल, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर।

• सिंह,ओमप्रकाशः नगरीय भूगोल।

MJGEO - 802: Digital Cartography, Aerial Photography And Gps

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04

Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Identify the components on an aerial photography and distinguish the elements of photo interpretation
- 2. Use photogrammetric techniques to calculate: distance, area and object height from aerial photographs
- 3. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 4. Develop and widen research and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT – I

Nature and Scope of Cartography, Basic Geodesy, Geoid /Datum/ Ellipsoid, Elements of Digital Cartography, Maps: Types, Purpose and Classification, Generalization of Map, Map Layout, Data Models for Digital Cartographic Information, Qualitative Mapping Techniques: Choroschematic and Chorochromatic. Quantitative Mapping Techniques: Choropleth and Isopleth.

UNIT - II

Aerial Photography: Introduction to Aerial Photography – Basic Information and Specifications of Aerial Photographs; Planning and Execution of Photographic Flights Basic; Geometric Characteristics of Aerial Photographs- Types of Aerial Photographs, Types of Aerial Camera. Photogrammetry and Its Applications.

UNIT - III

Global Positioning System (GPS) – Introduction of Global Positioning System and Its Segments, Satellite Constellation, Factors Affecting of GPS, GPS Signals and Codes, Geo-Positioning-Basic Concepts. NAVSTAR, GLONASS, GALILEO & NAVIC, Applications of GPS.

Reference Books

- Aylmer, Johnson. (2004). Plane and Geodetic Surveying. CRC Press.
- Barrett, E.C and Curtis, L.F. (2000). Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air Photo Interpretation. New York: MacMillan.
- Gupta, K.K. and Tyagi, V. C. (1992). Working with Map, Survey of India. DST. New Delhi.
- Singh, R. L. and Singh, R. P. B. (1999). Elements of Practical Geography. Kalyani Publishers.

Pedagogy: The student may ask to refer to any ancient maps, aerial photographs and grid square topgraphic maps in which different objects can be listed. They learn to use different softwares and hardware of geospatial and they produce their maps by doing excercises.

MJGEO - 802: डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफी, हवाई फोटोग्राफी और जीपीएस

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई - I

कार्टोग्राफी की प्रकृति और दायरा, बेसिक जियोडेसी, जियोइड /डेटम / एलीपोसिड, डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफी के तत्व, मानचित्रः प्रकार, उद्देश्य और वर्गीकरण, मानचित्र का सामान्यीकरण, मानचित्र लेआउट, डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफिक जानकारी के लिए डेटा मॉडल, गुणात्मक मानचित्रण तकनीकः कोरोस्केमेटिक और कोरोक्रोमैटिक। मात्रात्मक मानचित्रण तकनीकः कोरोप्लेथ और आइसोप्लेथ।

इकाई - II

हवाई फोटोग्राफीः हवाई फोटोग्राफी का परिचय – हवाई तस्वीरों की बुनियादी जानकारी और विशिष्टताएँ; फोटोग्राफिक उड़ानों की योजना और निष्पादन बेसिक; हवाई तस्वीरों की ज्यामितीय विशेषताएँ– हवाई तस्वीरों के प्रकार, हवाई कैमरे के प्रकार। फोटोग्रामेट्री और इसके अनुप्रयोग।

इकाई – III

ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) — ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम और उसके सेगमेंट का परिचय, सैटेलाइट तारामंडल, जीपीएस को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, जीपीएस सिग्नल और कोड, जियो—पोजिशनिंग—बुनियादी अवधारणाएं। NAVSTAR, GLONASS, GALILEO & NAVIC, जीपीएस के अनुप्रयोग।

Reference Books:

- Cracknell, A. and Ladson, H. (1990): Remote Sensing Year Book. Taylor and Francis, London.
- Curran, P.J. (1988): Principles of Remote Sensing. ELBS Longman, Essex, U.K.
- Deekshatulu, B.L. and Rajan, Y.S. (ed.) (1984): Remote Sensing. Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore. Floyd, F. S. Jr. (1997): Remote Sensing: Principles and Interpretation. W.H. Freeman, New York.Hallert, B. (1960): Photogrammetry. McGraw Hill Book Company. Inc. New YorkLeuder, D.R. (1959): Aerial Photographic Interpretation: Principles and Application, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Lillesand, T.M. and Kiefer, R.W. (2000): Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation. 4th ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Rampal, K.K. (1999): Handbook of Aerial Photography and Interpretation. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Reeves, R.G. (ed.) (1983): Manual of Remote Sensing. Vols. 1 and 2, American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Falls Church, Virginia.
- Siegel, B.S. and Gillespie, R. (1985): Remote Sensing in Geology. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Spurr, R. (1960): Photogrammetry and Photo Interpretation. The Roland Press Company, London.
- Survey of India, (1973): Photogrammetry. Survey of India, Dehradun.
- Swain, P.H. and Davis, S.M. (ed.) (1978): Remote Sensing: The Quantitative Approach. McGraw-Hill, New York.

• Wolf P.R. and Dewitt, B. A. (2000): Elements of Photogrammetry with Applications in GIS. McGraw-Hill, New York.

MJGEO – 803: Practical Aerial Photo Interpretation

Max. Marks 100
Credit: 04
Min Marks: 40
Duration 3hrs

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course the students will be able to-

- 1. Develop skills to interpret aerial photos, recognizing features and patterns.
- 2. Cultivate spatial thinking, grasping relationships between features and landscapes.
- 3. Apply interpretations for various fields like planning, agriculture, and environment.
- 4. Familiarize with tools used in aerial photo analysis.
- 5. Evaluate image quality, limitations, and ethical concerns.

Introduction to aerial photography, History of aerial photography, Field of photogrammetry; Essentials for Aerial Photograph, Types of photograph, Grey tones: definition, factors affecting grey tones, actual terrain colour.

Drawing of Maps from Aerial Photos, Photo readings; Quality of aerial photo, Principles of photo interpretation, Application of Aerial photographic techniques, Application of Aerial photographic techniques to the various fields, Aerial Photographic scales in India.

Recommended Books

- Tewinkel, G. C. (2015) "Manual of Photographic interpretation". American society of photogrametry, Washington Lillesand.
- Leuder, D. R. (2014) "Aerial photographic interpretation". McGraw-Hill, London.
- T. M. (2006) "Remote sensing and image interpretation". John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N. York.
- Robinson, et al. (1995) "Elements of Cartography". John Wiley and son, New York.
- Ghosh, S. K. (1988) "Analytical photogrametry". Pergamon Press, New York

MJGEO - 803: हवाई फोटो व्याख्या

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

हवाई फोटोग्राफी का परिचय, हवाई फोटोग्राफी का इतिहास, फोटोग्रामेट्री का क्षेत्र; हवाई फोटोग्राफ के लिए आवश्यक चीजें, फोटोग्राफ के प्रकार, ग्रे टोनः परिभाषा, ग्रे टोन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, वास्तविक इलाके का रंग।

हवाई तस्वीरों, फोटो रीडिंग से मानचित्रों का चित्रण; हवाई फोटो की गुणवत्ता, फोटो व्याख्या के सिद्धांत, हवाई फोटोग्राफिक तकनीकों का अनुप्रयोग, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हवाई फोटोग्राफिक तकनीकों का अनुप्रयोग, भारत में हवाई फोटोग्राफिक पैमाने।

Recommended Books:

- Tewinkel, G. C. (2015) "Manual of Photographic interpretation". American society of photogrametry, Washington Lillesand.
- Leuder, D. R. (2014) "Aerial photographic interpretation". McGraw-Hill, London.
- T. M. (2006) "Remote sensing and image interpretation". John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N. York.
- Robinson, et al. (1995) "Elements of Cartography". John Wiley and son, New York.
- Ghosh, S. K. (1988) "Analytical photogrametry". Pergamon Press, New York

MJGEO – 804: RESEARCH PROJECT / DISSERTATION

Max Marks: 300
Credits: 12
Duration 3 hrs.

Data Collection and Report Writing: 200

Presentation and Viva: 100

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Apply the knowledge of quantitative techniques to analyze data through field surveys by constructing questionnaires.
- 2. Develop research aptitude and formulate an intensive micro level dissertation work.
- 3. Hone & developemployability related skills for holistic development.
- b) Field Training Methods:
 - -Objectives and scope of the field enquiry.
 - -Methods of field work in different areas
 - -Scale macro, meso and micro.
 - -Preparation of questionnaire:
 - -Sampling techniques for the collection of data
 - -Collection, processing and presentation of data
- c) Fieldwork will be carried out on the basis of a interview schedule/questionnaire prepared.
- d) The data so collected with the analyzed by the candidate by preparing suitable tables, maps and diagrams. A report on the basis of survey conducted by the candidate shall be
- e) prepared.
- f) Students are required to undertake a field study tour of a distant area or region to
- g) study certain aspects of social, cultural landscape and on-spot observations under the supervision of teachers who will accompany the students.
- h) A comprehensive tour report on the area / region shall be submitted by the students within two weeks on their return from the tour. The report shall be sent to the examiner for evaluation, and subsequently the students have to appear for viva voce examination.
- i) The report has to be duly certified by the teacher-in-charge shall be submitted.
 - The dissertation work requires the students to utilize advanced research techniques to undertake empirical research on relevant topics based on strong theoretical framework. The dissertation thesis has to be prepared on the following outline
 - Introduction
 - Objectives of the study
 - Methodology
 - Results and discussion
 - Conclusion
 - References

MJGEO - 804: शोध प्रबंध / शोध-निबंद

अधिकतम अंकः 300 न्यूनतम अंकः 120 क्रेडिटः 12 अवधिः 3 घंटे

Data Collection and Report Writing : 200 Presentation and Viva : 100

- फील्ड प्रशिक्षण विधियाँः
 - क्षेत्र जांच के उद्देश्य और दायरा।
 - विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय कार्य के तरीके
 - रकेल मैक्रो मेसो और माइक्रो।
 - प्रश्नावली की तैयारी

- डेटा संग्रह के लिए नम्नाकरण तकनीक
- डेटा का संग्रह, प्रसंस्करण और प्रस्तुति
- फील्डवर्क तैयार साक्षात्कार अनुसूची / प्रश्नावली के आधार पर किया जाएगा।
- इस प्रकार एकत्र किए गए डेटा का उम्मीदवार द्वारा उपयुक्त तालिकाएं, मानचित्र और चित्र तैयार करके विश्लेषण किया जाता है। उम्मीदवार द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर एक रिपोर्ट होगी तैयार।
- छात्रों को दूर के क्षेत्र या क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन दौरा करने की आवश्यकता होती है
- छात्रों के साथ आने वाले शिक्षकों की देखरेख में सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक परिदृश्य और ऑन—स्पॉट अवलोकनों के कुछ पहलुओं का अध्ययन करें।
- छात्रों द्वारा दौरे से लौटने पर दो सप्ताह के भीतर क्षेत्र / क्षेत्र पर एक व्यापक दौरा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की जाएगी। रिपोर्ट मूल्यांकन के लिए परीक्षक को भेजी जाएगी, और बाद में छात्रों को मौखिक परीक्षा के लिए उपस्थित होना होगा।
- रिपोर्ट को प्रभारी शिक्षक द्वारा विधिवत प्रमाणित किया जाना चाहिए।

शोध प्रबंध कार्य के लिए छात्रों को मजबूत सैद्धांतिक ढांचे के आधार पर प्रासंगिक विषयों पर अनुभवजन्य अनुसंधान करने के लिए उन्नत अनुसंधान तकनीकों का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता होती है। शोध प्रबंध थीसिस को निम्नलिखित रूपरेखा पर तैयार करना होगा —

- परिचय
- अध्ययन के उद्देश्य
- कार्यप्रणाली
- परिणाम और चर्चा
- निष्कर्ष
- सन्दर्भ

4 YEAR UNDER GRADUATE HONOURS PROGRAM

Course Structure for B.A. Semester – VIII

Paper Code	Nomenclature Of the Paper	Contact	Credits	Total			Min.	Exam
		Hours		Marks		Max.	Pass	Duration
		Per		CIA	ESE	Marks	Marks	
		Week						
MJGEO-801	Urban Geography	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-802	Digital Cartography, Aerial	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
	Photography and GPS							
MJGEO-803	In lieu of Dissertation	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
	Resource and Economic Geography							
MJGEO-804	Regional Development and Planning	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-805	Social Geography	04	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
MJGEO-806	Practical: Aerial Photo	08	04	30	70	100	40	3 Hrs
	Interpretation							

Semester VIII

MJGEO - 801: URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Understand the nature, scope and evolution of urban geography as a subject.
- 2. Discover and summarize various theories of development of urban systems.
- 3. Elaborate the functional classification of cities and interpret sustainable urban planning and development.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. Develop, critical thinking, research, problem solving and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Nature, Scope and Development; Origin and Growth of Urban Centres; Views of Mumford and Griffith Taylor; Conurbation and Megalopolis; Centripetal and Centrifugal forces of urban growth; Christaller's Central Place Theory; Primate City; Rank-Size Rule: Urban Land Use Models: Burgess, Harris-Ullman and Hoyt.

UNIT – II

Functional classification of cities; Rural Urban Fringe: Concept, Urban Problems and solutions; Concept of Smart City; Urban Issues and Components: Concept of Urban Development and Management; Urbanization: Trends, Patterns; Concept of Urban Poverty.

UNIT - III

Infrastructure Development Management: Urban Land Use Planning, Slum Development; Urban issues: Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing, Traffic; Sustainable Urban Development and Management; Government Programmes and Policies.

Note – Visit to ADA would be compulsory.

Reference Books:

- Bansal S.C. (2017). Urban Geography. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
- Bridge, B. and Watson, S. (eds.) (2000): A Companion to the City. Blackwell, Oxford.

- Carter, H. (1995): The Study of Urban Geography. 4th ed. Reprinted in 2002 by Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
- Dubey, K.K. (1976): Use and Misuse of Land in KAVAL Towns. Varanasi: National Geographical Society of India.
- Dubey, K.K. and Singh, A.K. (1983). Urban Environment in India. New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
- Dutt, A., Allen, K., Noble, G., Venugopal G. and Subbiah S. (eds.) (2003). Challenges to Asian Urbanisation in the 21st Century. Dordrecht and London:Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Hall, P. (1992). Urban and Regional Planning. London: Routledge.
- Hall, T. (2001). Urban Geography. 2nd edition. London: Routledge.
- Jacquemin, A. (1999). Urban Development and New Towns in the Third World: A Lesson from the New Bombay Experience.UK: Ashgate. Aldershot.
- Johnson, J.H. (1981). Urban Geography. Pergaman Press. Oxford.
- Mayer, H. and Cohn, C. F. (1959): Readings in Urban Geography. Chicago:
- University. of Chicago Press. Paddison, R. (ed.) (2001). Handbook of Urban Studies. London: Sage.
- Pacione, M. (2005). Urban Geography: A Global Perspective, Routledge, London and New York.
- Ramachandran, R. (1991). Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. Oxford University Press, Delhi. 15. Rao, B. P. and Sharma, N. (2007): Nagariya Bhoogol. Gorakhpur: Vasundhara Prakashan.
- Singh. H. H. (1972). Kanpur: A Study in Urban Geography. Varanasi: Indrasini Publications.
- Singh, K. and Stainberg, F. (eds.). (1998). Urban India in Crisis. New Delhi:
- New Age International.
- Singh, O. P. (1987). Nagariya Bhoogol. Varanasi: Tara Book Agency.
- Singh, R.L. (1955). A Study in Urban Geography. Banaras: Nand Kishore and Brothers.
- Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana P.B., (eds.) (1979). Place of Small Towns in India. National 160. Varanasi: Geographical Society of India.
- Singh, Rana P.B. and Rana, P.S. (2002). Banaras Region., Varanasi: Indica Books.
- Singh, S. B. (ed.). (1996). New Perspectives in Urban Geography. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.
- Singh, T.D. (1985). Spatial Pattern of Population in the Cities of U.P. Tara Book Agency.
- Stanley, B., Jack, W. and Donald, Z. (eds.). (2003). Cities of the World. Rowman and Littlefield.

Pedagogy: Students shouls be acquainted with the local urban growth of the area. They should be encouraged to attend and participate in the seminars/lectures organized by various institutions over urban growth and issues. The paper should be taught with a multidisciplinary approach.

MJGEO - 801: नगरीय भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः **100** क्रेडिटः 04 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई – I

प्रकृति, दायरा और विकास; शहरी केन्द्रों की उत्पत्ति और विकास; ममफोर्ड और ग्रिफ़िथ टेलर के दृश्य; उपनगर और मेगालोपोलिस; शहरी विकास की केन्द्रापसारक और केन्द्रापसारक ताकतें; क्रिस्टेलर का केंद्रीय स्थान सिद्धांत; प्राइमेट सिटी; रैंक—आकार नियम: शहरी भूमि उपयोग मॉडलः बर्गेस, हैरिस—उलमैन और होयट।

इकाई — II

शहरों का कार्यात्मक वर्गीकरण; ग्रामीण शहरी सीमाः अवधारणा, शहरी समस्याएं और समाधान; स्मार्ट सिटी की अवधारणा; शहरी मुद्दे और घटकः शहरी विकास और प्रबंधन की अवधारणा; शहरीकरणः रुझान, पैटर्न; शहरी गरीबी की अवधारणा.

इकाई – III

बुनियादी ढांचा विकास प्रबंधनरू शहरी भूमि उपयोग योजना, स्लम विकास; शहरी मुद्देः जल आपूर्ति, स्वच्छता, आवास, यातायात; सतत शहरी विकास और प्रबंधन; सरकारी कार्यक्रम और नीतियाँ। नोट – एडीए का दौरा अनिवार्य होगा।

सन्दर्भ:-

- जोशी, आर. एल : नगरीय भूगोल, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रन्थ अकादमी, जयपुर।
- सिंह,ओमप्रकाश : नगरीय भूगोल।

MJGEO – 802: Digital Cartography, Aerial Photography And Gps

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Identify the components on an aerial photography and distinguish the elements of photo interpretation
- 2. Use photogrammetric techniques to calculate: distance, area and object height from aerial photographs
- 3. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 4. Develop and widen research and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Nature and Scope of Cartography, Basic Geodesy, Geoid /Datum/ Ellipsoid, Elements of Digital Cartography, Maps: Types, Purpose and Classification, Generalization of Map, Map Layout, Data Models for Digital Cartographic Information, Qualitative Mapping Techniques: Choroschematic and Chorochromatic. Quantitative Mapping Techniques: Choropleth and Isopleth.

UNIT - II

Aerial Photography: Introduction to Aerial Photography – Basic Information and Specifications of Aerial Photographs; Planning and Execution of Photographic Flights Basic; Geometric Characteristics of Aerial Photographs-Types of Aerial Photographs, Types of Aerial Camera. Photogrammetry and Its Applications.

UNIT - III

Global Positioning System (GPS) – Introduction of Global Positioning System and Its Segments, Satellite Constellation, Factors Affecting of GPS, GPS Signals and Codes, Geo-Positioning-Basic Concepts. NAVSTAR, GLONASS, GALILEO & NAVIC, Applications of GPS.

Reference Books

- Aylmer, Johnson. (2004). Plane and Geodetic Surveying. CRC Press.
- Barrett, E.C and Curtis, L.F. (2000). Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air Photo Interpretation. New York: MacMillan.
- Gupta, K.K. and Tyagi, V. C. (1992). Working with Map, Survey of India. DST. New Delhi.
- Singh, R. L. and Singh, R. P. B. (1999). Elements of Practical Geography. Kalyani Publishers.

Pedagogy: The student may be ask to refer to any ancient maps, aerial photographs and grid square topgraphic maps in which different objects can be listed. They learn to use different softwares and hardware of geospatial and they produce their maps by doing excercises.

MJGEO - 802: डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफी, हवाई फोटोग्राफी और जीपीएस

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधि:3 घंटे

इकाई - I

कार्टोग्राफी की प्रकृति और दायरा, बेसिक जियोडेसी, जियोइड /डेटम / एलीपोसिड, डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफी के तत्व, मानचित्रः प्रकार, उद्देश्य और वर्गीकरण, मानचित्र का सामान्यीकरण, मानचित्र लेआउट, डिजिटल कार्टोग्राफिक जानकारी के लिए डेटा मॉडल, गुणात्मक मानचित्रण तकनीकः कोरोस्केमेटिक और कोरोक्रोमैटिक। मात्रात्मक मानचित्रण तकनीकः कोरोप्लेथ और आइसोप्लेथ।

इकाई - II

हवाई फोटोग्राफीः हवाई फोटोग्राफी का परिचय – हवाई तस्वीरों की बुनियादी जानकारी और विशिष्टताएँ; फोटोग्राफिक उड़ानों की योजना और निष्पादन बेसिक; हवाई तस्वीरों की ज्यामितीय विशेषताएँ– हवाई तस्वीरों के प्रकार, हवाई कैमरे के प्रकार। फोटोग्रामेट्री और इसके अनुप्रयोग।

इंकाई – III

ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम (जीपीएस) — ग्लोबल पोजिशनिंग सिस्टम और उसके सेगमेंट का परिचय, सैटेलाइट तारामंडल, जीपीएस को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, जीपीएस सिग्नल और कोड, जियो—पोजिशनिंग—बुनियादी अवधारणाएं। NAVSTAR, GLONASS, GALILEO & NAVIC, जीपीएस के अनुप्रयोग।

Reference Books:

- Cracknell, A. and Ladson, H. (1990): Remote Sensing Year Book. Taylor and Francis, London.
- Curran, P.J. (1988): Principles of Remote Sensing. ELBS Longman, Essex, U.K.
- Deekshatulu, B.L. and Rajan, Y.S. (ed.) (1984): Remote Sensing. Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore. Floyd, F. S. Jr. (1997): Remote Sensing: Principles and Interpretation. W.H. Freeman, New York.Hallert, B. (1960): Photogrammetry. McGraw Hill Book Company. Inc. New YorkLeuder, D.R. (1959): Aerial Photographic Interpretation: Principles and Application, McGraw Hill, New York.
- Lillesand, T.M. and Kiefer, R.W. (2000): Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation. 4th ed. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Rampal, K.K. (1999): Handbook of Aerial Photography and Interpretation. Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Reeves, R.G. (ed.) (1983): Manual of Remote Sensing. Vols. 1 and 2, American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Falls Church, Virginia.
- Siegel, B.S. and Gillespie, R. (1985): Remote Sensing in Geology. John Wiley and Sons, New York.
- Spurr, R. (1960): Photogrammetry and Photo Interpretation. The Roland Press Company, London.
- Survey of India, (1973): Photogrammetry. Survey of India, Dehradun.
- Swain, P.H. and Davis, S.M. (ed.) (1978): Remote Sensing: The Quantitative Approach. McGraw-Hill, New York.
- Wolf P.R. and Dewitt, B. A. (2000): Elements of Photogrammetry with Applications in GIS. McGraw-Hill. New York.

<mark>In lieu of Dissertation</mark>

THEORY - 1

MJGEO – 803: Resource And Economic Geography

Max Marks: 100
Credits: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Classify economies and discover factors affecting location of economic activities.
- 2. Exemplify the economic theories and establish a connection with the industrial development of the world.
- 3. Observe various modes of transportation and access the impact of globalization on trade.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. Hone & develop employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Nature and Scope; Recent trends; Sectors of Economy (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary and Quinary); Factors of Location of Economic Activities: physical, social, economic and cultural.

UNIT - II

Classification of Industries: Agro-based & Mineral; Concept of Footloose industries; World's Trade Blocs; Revival of Silk Route; Network Analysis: Accessibility, Connectivity, Nodes; Comparative Cost Analysis.

UNIT - III

Globalization; Concept of Sustainaility and Resource management; The dilemma of limited resource and increasing population; World energy crisis; Case Study of India with special refrences to Non conventional sources of energy (Solar, wind and nuclear).

Reference Books:

- Berry J.L.(1967). Geography of Market Centres and Retail Distribution. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Chatterjee, S.P. (1984). Economic Geography of Asia. Calcutta: Allied Book Agency.

- Chorley, R.J. and Haggett, P. (1999). Network Analysis in Geography.
- Dreze, J. and Sen, A. (1996). India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Eckarsley, R. (2000). Markets, the State and the Environment. London: McMillan.
- Hamilton, I. (2001). Resources and Industry. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Hurst, E. (2002). Transport Geography: Comments and Readings. New York: Mc Graw Hill.
- Morgan, W.B. and Munton R.J. (1977). Agricultural Geography. London: Methuen.
- Robertson, D. (2001). Globalization and Environment. U.K.: E. Elgar Co.
- Rostow, W.W. (2000). The Stages of Economic Growth. London: Cambridge University Press. Singh, J. and Dhillon, S. S. (1999). Agricultural Geography. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
- Symons, L. (2001). Agricultural Geography. London: Bell and Sons.
- Wheeler, J.O. (2003). Economic Geography. New York: John Wiley.

Pedagogy: The students should be acquainted with the different branches of economic geography with examples. They should be motivated to interact with the teacher to identify economic activities of the people residing in different parts of the world.

MJGEO - 803: संसाधन और आर्थिक भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 100

न्यूनतम अंकः 40

क्रेडिटः 04

अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई I

प्रकृति और दायरा; हाल के रुझान; अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र (प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक, तृतीयक, चतुर्धातुक और पंचम); आर्थिक गतिविधियों के स्थान के कारकः भौतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक ।

इकाई II

उद्योगों का वर्गीकरणः कृषि आधारित एवं खनिज; फुटलूज़, उद्योगों की अवधारणा; विश्व के व्यापार गुट; रेशम मार्ग का पुनरुद्धार; नेटवर्क विश्लेषणरू पहुंच, कनेक्टिविटी, नोड्स; तुलनात्मक लागत विश्लेषण ।

इकाई – III

वैश्वीकरण; स्थिरता और संसाधन प्रबंधन की अवधारणा; सीमित संसाधन और बढ़ती जनसंख्या की दुविधा; विश्व ऊर्जा संकट; ऊर्जा के गैर पारंपरिक स्रोतों (सौर, पवन और परमाणु) के विशेष संदर्भ में भारत का केस अध्ययन।

संदर्भ:

- काशीनाथ सिंह : आर्थिक भूगोल के तत्व, वसुन्धरा प्रकाशन, गोरखपुर।
- पुरूषोत्तम जैन आर्थिक भूगोल, रस्तोगी प्रकाशन मेरठ।
- नेगी, वी.एस. : संसाधन भूगोल

THEORY – 2

MJGEO – 804: Regional Development And Planning

Max Marks: 100
Credits: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Explain and interpret the concept of regional planning.
- 2. Discuss the models and theories of regional planning and their relevance in present times.
- 3. Assess the short- and long-term impact of planning in the process of regional development.
- 4. Build competency and academic excellence for competition exams.
- 5. Hone & develop critical thinking, core research, problem solving and employability related skills for holistic development.

UNIT - I

Regional Planning: Conceptual and Theoretical framework; Types of Regions: Formal and Functional, Uniform, Nodal, Single purpose and Composite region; Concept of special purpose regions.

Theories and Models of Regional Development: Hirschman's Model, Growth Centres and population theory of Perroux, Rostov's Model, Gunnar Myrdal Model; Regional Disparity.

UNIT – III

Planning process in regional development: short-term and long-term; Concept of Multi-level planning; Regional development in India problems and prospects.

Reference Books

- Bridge, B. and Watson, S. (eds.) (2000). A Companion to the City. Blackwell. Oxford.
- Carter, H. (1995). The Study of Urban Geography. 4th ed. Reprinted in 2002. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Dubey, K.K. (1976): Use and Misuse of Land in KAVAL Towns. Varanasi: National Geographical Society of India.
- Dubey, K.K. and Singh, A.K. (1983). Urban Environment in India. New Delhi: Deep and Deep.
- Dutt, A., Allen, K., Noble, G., Venugopal G. and Subbiah S. (eds.) (2003). Challenges to Asian Urbanisation in the 21st Century. Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht and London.
- Hall, P. (1992). Urban and Regional Planning. London: Routledge.
- Hall, T. (2001). Urban Geography. 2nd edition. London: Routledge.
- Haughton, G. and Hunter, C. (1994): Sustainable Cities. London: Jessica Kingsley.
- Jacquemin, A. (1999). Urban Development and New Towns in the Third World A Lesson from the New Bombay Experience. Ashgate, Aldershot, UK.
- Johnson, J.H. (1981). Urban Geography. Oxford: Pergaman Press.
- Mayer, H. and Cohn, C. F. (1959). Readings in Urban Geography. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Paddison, R. (ed.) (2001). Handbook of Urban Studies. London: Sage.
- Pacione, M. (2005). Urban Geography. A Global Perspective, Routledge, London and New York.
- Ramachandran, R. (1991): Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Rao, B. P. and Sharma, N. (2007). Nagariya Bhoogol. Gorakhpur: Vasundhara Prakashan.
- Singh. H. H. (1972). Kanpur: A Study in Urban Geography. Varanasi: Indrasini Publications.
- Singh, K. and Stainberg, F. (eds.) (1998). Urban India in Crisis. New Delhi: New Age International.
- Singh, O. P. (1987). Nagariya Bhoogol. Varanasi: Tara Book Agency.
- Singh, R.L. (1955). Banaras. A Study in Urban Geography. Banaras: Nand Kishore and Brothers. Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana P.B., (eds.) (1979). Place of Small Towns in India. National 160. Varanasi: Geographical Society of India.
- Singh, Rana P.B. and Rana, P.S. (2002).Banaras Region. Varanasi: Indica Books.
- Singh, S. B. (ed.) (1996): New Perspectives in Urban Geography. New Delhi: M.D. Publications.
- Singh, T.D. (1985). Spatial Pattern of Population in the Cities of U.P. Varanasi: Tara Book Agency.
- Stanley, B., Jack, W. and Donald, Z. (eds.) (2003). Cities of the World. Rowman and Littlefield

Pedagogy: The students should familiarize themselves with various areas to understand the pattern of regional development. They should be acquainted with long term and short term governamental policies working in the direction of Regional Development to reduce disparities.

MJGEO - 804: क्षेत्रीय योजना एवं विकास

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई - I

क्षेत्रीय नियोजनाः वैचारिक और सैद्धांतिक ढांचा; क्षेत्रों के प्रकाररू औपचारिक और कार्यात्मक, समरूप, नोडल, एकल उद्देश्य और समग्र क्षेत्र; विशेष प्रयोजन क्षेत्रों की अवधारणा।

इकाई – II

क्षेत्रीय विकास के सिद्धांत और मॉडलः हिर्शमैन का मॉडल, विकास केंद्र और पेरौक्स का विकास जनसंख्या सिद्धांत, रोस्तोव का मॉडल, गुन्नार मायर्डल मॉडल; क्षेत्रीय असमानता।

इकाई – III

क्षेत्रीय विकास में योजना प्रक्रियाः अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक; बहु—स्तरीय योजना की अवधारणा; भारत में क्षेत्रीय विकास की समस्याएं और संभावनाएं।

सन्दर्भ - 1 आर सी चंदावः क्षेत्रीय योजना और विकास, कल्याणी पब्लिकेशन

THEORY – 3

MJGEO - 805: Social Geography

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04
Min. Marks: 40
Duration 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of the Course the student will be able to-

- 1. Discuss the knowledge of formation of societies and social consciousness.
- 2. Explain the formation of regions with respect to various social parameters.
- 3. Speculate public policies and evaluate social planning system in India.
- 4. Develop set of skills like- sense of inqury, critical thinking, problem solving amongst students.
- 5. Expand awareness towards human / cultural/social evolution and sustainable existence.
- 6. Build competency and social excellence for well-being state.

UNIT - I

Nature and Development; Philosophical bases: Positivism, Structuralism, Radicalism, Humanism, Post-Modernism and Post-Structuralism; Social well being.

UNIT – II

Social differentiation and Region Formation; Role of Race, Caste, Religion and Languages; Social Transformation and change in India; Human Development: measurement and indicators.

UNIT – III

Patterns and bases of rural and urban society; Strategies to improve social well-being in tribal, women and transgender.

Reference Books:

- Ahmad, Aijazuddin (1999). Social Geography. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- De Blij. H.D. Human Geography. John Wiley and son, New York.
- Dreze Jean, Amartya Sen. Economic Development and Social opportunity. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dubey. S.C (1991).Indian Society, New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Gregory, D and J. Larry, (eds.). (1985). Social relations and spatial structures. McMillan.
- Haq. Mahbubul. Reflections on Human Development, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Maloney, Clarence. (1974). People of South Asia. New York: Winston.
- Planning Commission, Government of India. (1981). Report on development of Tribal areas.
- Rao, M.S.A (1970). Urban Sociology in India. Orient Longman.
- Schwartzberg Joseph (1978). An Historical Atlas of South Asia. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Sen, Amartya & Dreze Jean. (1996). Indian Development: Selected Regional Perspectives.
- Oxford University Press.
- Smith, David. (1977). Geography A Welfare Approach. London: Edward Arnold.
- Sopher, David. (1980). An Exploration of India. Cornell University Press.
- Subba Rao. (1958). Personality of India; Pre and Proto Historic foundation of India and Pakistan. Vadodra: M.S.University.

Pedagogy: The students should familiarize themselves with different areas to understand the patterns of socio-economic differentiation/ segregation and their social and cultural habitats. They should also interact with other disciplines like sociology, psychology and demography for understanding the social issues.

MJGEO - 805: सामाजिक भूगोल

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

इकाई - I

प्रकृति और विकास; दार्शनिक आधारः प्रत्यक्षवाद, संरचनावाद, अतिवाद, मानवतावाद, उत्तर—आधुनिकतावाद और उत्तर—संरचनावाद; सामाजिक क्षेम ।

इकाई - II

सामाजिक भेदभाव और क्षेत्र गठन; प्रजाति, जाति, धर्म और भाषाओं की भूमिका; भारत में सामाजिक प्रपान्तरण और परिवर्तन; मानव विकासः माप और संकेतक।

इकाई – III

ग्रामीण और शहरी समाज के पैटर्न और आधार; जनजातीय, महिलाओं और ट्रांसजेंडर में सामाजिक कल्याण में सुधार के लिए रणनीतियाँ।

सन्दर्भ:--

• डॉ.एस.डी.मौर्य : सामाजिक भूगोल, शारदा पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद

MJGEO – 806: Practical Aerial Photo Interpretation

Max. Marks: 100
Credit: 04

Min. Marks: 40
Duration – 3 hrs

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of the course the students will be able to-

- 1. Develop skills to interpret aerial photos, recognizing features and patterns.
- 2. Cultivate spatial thinking, grasping relationships between features and landscapes.
- 3. Apply interpretations for various fields like planning, agriculture, and environment.
- 4. Familiarize with tools used in aerial photo analysis.
- 5. Evaluate image quality, limitations, and ethical concerns.

Introduction to aerial photography, History of aerial photography, Field of photogrammetry; Essentials for Aerial Photograph, Types of photograph, Grey tones: definition, factors affecting grey tones, actual terrain colour.

Drawing of Maps from Aerial Photos, Photo readings; Quality of aerial photo, Principles of photo interpretation, Application of Aerial photographic techniques, Application of Aerial photographic techniques to the various fields, Aerial Photographic scales in India.

Recommended Books

- Tewinkel, G. C. (2015) "Manual of Photographic interpretation". American society of photogrametry, Washington Lillesand.
- Leuder, D. R. (2014) "Aerial photographic interpretation". McGraw-Hill, London.
- T. M. (2006) "Remote sensing and image interpretation". John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N.York.
- Robinson, et al. (1995) "Elements of Cartography". John Wiley and son, New York.
- Ghosh, S. K. (1988) "Analytical photogrametry". Pergamon Press, New York

MJGEO – 806: व्यावहारिक हवाई फोटो व्याख्या

अधिकतम अंकः 100 न्यूनतम अंकः 40 क्रेडिटः 04 अवधिः 3 घंटे

हवाई फोटोग्राफी का परिचय, हवाई फोटोग्राफी का इतिहास, फोटोग्रामेट्री का क्षेत्र; हवाई फोटोग्राफ के लिए आवश्यक चीजें, फोटोग्राफ के प्रकार, ग्रे टोनः परिभाषा, ग्रे टोन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, वास्तविक इलाके का रंग।

हवाई तस्वीरों, फोटो रीडिंग से मानचित्रों का चित्रण; हवाई फोटो की गुणवत्ता, फोटो व्याख्या के सिद्धांत, हवाई फोटोग्राफिक तकनीकों का अनुप्रयोग, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में हवाई फोटोग्राफिक तकनीकों का अनुप्रयोग, भारत में हवाई फोटोग्राफिक पैमाने।

Recommended Books:

- Tewinkel, G. C. (2015) "Manual of Photographic interpretation". American society of photogrametry, Washington Lillesand.
- Leuder, D. R. (2014) "Aerial photographic interpretation". McGraw-Hill, London.
- T. M. (2006) "Remote sensing and image interpretation". John Wiley & Sons, Inc. N. York.
- Robinson, et al. (1995) "Elements of Cartography". John Wiley and son, New York.
- Ghosh, S. K. (1988) "Analytical photogrametry". Pergamon Press, New York