University of Rajasthan

Jaipur

SYLLABUS

Multidisciplinary Courses Geography

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

III , IV & V Semester

Examination (2024-25)

As per NEP-2020

Syllabus

Multidisciplinary Courses Geography

MDC-GEO-63T-101- Introduction to Physical Geography

IIIrd Semester

Code of Course	Title of the Course	Level of the Course	Credits of the Course
MDC-GEO-63T-101	Introduction to Physical Geography	6	4
Types of the Course	Delivery type of the Course		
Major	Lecture, 60 Lectures including diagnostic and formative assessments during lecture hours		
Prerequisites	12th Pass		
Objectives of the Course	To attain basic knowledge about physical geography		

Syllabus

Unit – I

Definition, Scope & Development of Physical Geography. Origin of the Earth- The Big-Bang Hypothesis; The Interstellar Dust Hypothesis, Geological History of the Earth, Interior of the Earth, Origin of the Continents & Oceans- Continental Drift Theory; Plate Tectonic Theory.

भौतिक भूगोल की परिभाषा, क्षेत्र और विकास। पृथ्वी की उत्पति– बिग–बैंग परिकल्पना; अंतरतारकीय धूल परिकल्पना। पृथ्वी का भूगर्भिक इतिहास, पृथ्वी की आंतरिक संरचना, महाद्वीपों एवं महासागरों की उत्पति–महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धान्त; प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धान्त।

Unit – II

Earth Movements –Endogenetic & Exogenetic. Isostasy – views of Airy; Pratt & Holmes. Volcanoes & Earthquakes, Mountain Building Theories– Kobber & Holmes. Rocks– Classifications & Characteristics. Denudation- Erosion & Weathering; Cycle of Erosion– views of W.M. Davis & W. Penck. Drainage System & Pattern.

पृथ्वी की हलचलें–अंतर्जात एवं बहिर्जात, भूसंतुलन–एयरी, प्राट एवं होम्स के मत; ज्वालामुखी व भूकंप। पर्वत निर्माणकारी सिद्धान्त–कोबर एवं होम्स। चट्टाने–वर्गीकरण एवं विशेषताएँ, अनाच्छादन अपरदन एवं अपक्षय; अपरदन चक्र–डब्ल्यू. एम. डेवि[illegible] डब्ल्यू. पेंक के विचार; अपवाह [illegible] एवं प्रतिरूप।

Unit – III

Composition & Structure of the Atmosphere; Insolation & Heat budget of the Earth; Atmospheric Temperature: Horizontal and Vertical distribution; Inversion of Temperature; Atmosphere Pressure, Pressure belts & Planetary winds.

वायुमण्डल का संगठन एवं संरचनाय सूर्यातप एवं पृथ्वी का ऊष्मा बजटय वायुमंडलीय तापमान का क्षैतिज और ऊर्ध्वाधर वितरणय तापमान की विलोमताय वायुदाब, वायुदाब पेटियाँ और ग्रहीय पवनें।

Unit – IV

Oceanic Movements- Tides, Waves and Oceanic Currents; Coral Reefs; Oceanic Deposits.

महासागरीय संचलन– ज्वारभाटा, लहरें एवं महासागरीय धाराएँ, प्रवाल भित्ति, महासागरीय निक्षेप।

Recommended Readings:

- 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). Geo-systems: 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. S. and Gupta, A. (2001). Introduction to Geomorphology. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.
- Selby, M.J. (2005). Earth s Changing Surface. United Kingdom: OUP.
- Singh, S. (2009). Bhuatic Bhugol ka Swaroop. Allahabnad: Prayag Pustak.
- Skinner, Brian J. and Stephen, C. (2000). The Dynamic Earth: An Introduction to physical Geology, John Wiley and Sons.
- Strahler, A.N. and Strahler, A.H. (2005). Modern Physical Geography. John Wiley & Sons. Revised edition.
- Thornbury, W. D. (1968). Principles of Geomorphology. Wiley.

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Identify the concepts of Origin of Earth and 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.

Syllabus

Multidisciplinary Courses Geography

MDC-GEO-64T-201- Introduction to Human Geography

IVth Semester

Code of Course	Title of the Course	Level of the Course	Credits of the Course
MDC-GEO-64T-201	**Introduction to Human Geography**	6	4
Types of the Course	**Delivery type of the Course**		
Major	Lecture, 60 Lectures including diagnostic and formative assessments during lecture hours		
Prerequisites	**MDC-GEO-63T-101**		
Objectives of the Course	To attain basic knowledge about Human geography		

Syllabus

Unit I

Human Geography: Definition, Nature, Scope and Principles; Inter-disciplinary approach; Understanding of Cultural landscape; Man- Nature Relationship: Determinism, Possibilism, Neo-Determinism.

मानव भूगोल– परिभाषा प्रकृति, विषय–क्षेत्र तथा सिद्धान्त; अंतर्विषयक दृष्टिकोण; सांस्कृतिक भूदृश्य की समझ; मानव–प्रकृति का संबंध– निश्चयवाद, संभववाद, नव–निश्चयवाद।

Unit II

Cultural regions; Race: Basis of Classification, Griffith Taylor's Classification; Tribes- Eskimo, Bushman, Pygmy, Santhal, Naga & Bhil; Religious and Linguistics Composition of World Population.

सांस्कृतिक प्रदेश; प्रजातिः वर्गीकरण का आधार, ग्रिफिथ टेलर का वर्गीकरण; जनजातियाँ– एस्किमो, बुशमैन, पिग्मी, संथाल, नागा व भील; विश्व की जनसंख्या का धार्मिक तथा भाषाई संरचना।

Unit III

World Population: Growth, Distribution, Density, Sex-Ratio & Literacy; Population GrowthTheory: Malthusian & Demographic Transition Theory; Human Development Index (HDI).

विश्व जनसंख्या– वितरण, घनत्व, लिंगानुपात तथा साक्षरता; जनसंख्या सिद्धान्तः माल्थस तथा जन संक्रमण सिद्धान्त; मानव विकास सूचकांक (एच.डी.आई

Unit IV

Migration: Factors, Types and Consequences, Griffith Taylor's Zonal Strata Migration Theory; World Urbanisation: Trends and Patterns; Settlements- Types and Patterns; Christallers's Central Place Theory.

प्रवसन: कारक, प्रकार व परिणाम, ग्रिफिथ टेलर का प्रवास कटिबंध सिद्धान्त; विश्व नगरीकरण: प्रवृति एवं प्रारूप; आवास– प्रकार एवं प्रतिरूप; क्रिस्ट्रालर का केन्द्रीय स्थल सिद्धान्त।

Recommended Readings:

- 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: MacMillanEducation.
- Chandna, R.C. (2010). Population Geography. New Delhi: Kalyani Publisher.
- DeBlij, H.J. (2000). Human Geography, Culture, Society and Space. New York: JohnWiley.
- Fellman, J.L. (1997). Human Geography: Landscapes of Human Activities. USA: Brownand 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.

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Identify branches of human geography and distinguish between the different concepts of manenvironment relationship.
2. Classify the different tribes of the world and use various factors to interpret the spatialdistribution of population.
3. Visualize the various patterns of migration, settlements and summarize the major problems ofurbanisation in World.

Syllabus

Multidisciplinary Courses Geography

MDC-GEO-75T-301- Introduction to Resource Geography

Vth Semester

Code of Course	Title of the Course	Level of the Course	Credits of the Course
MDC-GEO-75T-301	Introduction to Resource Geography	7	4
Types of the Course	Delivery type of the Course		
Major	Lecture, 60 Lectures including diagnostic and formative assessments during lecture hours		
Prerequisites	MDC-GEO-64T-201		
Objectives of the Course	To attain basic knowledge about Resource geography		

Syllabus

Unit I

Nature, scope and significance of resources geography, definition and classification of resources: renewable and non-renewable resources, resource classification of Zimmerman, study of conservation of water and soil resources, sustainable development.

संसाधन भूगोल की प्रकृति, विषय क्षेत्र एवं महत्व, संसाधनो की परिभाषा एवं वर्गीकरण : नवीनीकरणीय और अनिविकरणीय संसाधन, जिमरमैन का संसाधन वर्गीकरण, जल एवं मृदा संसाधन संरक्षण एवं सतत विकास।

Unit II

Natural, resources: Distribution, exploitation, uses of mineral resources (iron ore and copper), conventional energy resources (Coal and petroleum) and non-conventional energy resources (solar and wind).

प्राकृतिक संसाधन : वितरण एवं उत्खनन, खनिज संसाधनों का उत्पादन एवं वितरण (लोहा अयस्क और तांबा), पारंपरिक ऊर्जा संसाधन (कोयला एवं पेट्रोलियम) और गैर – पारंपरिक ऊर्जा संसाधन (सौर और पवन ऊर्जा)

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Unit III

Human resources: Population growth, distribution and density, causes of inequalities, population-resources relationship and problems.

मानव संसाधन : जनसंख्या वृद्धि, वितरण और घनत्व, असमानताओं के कारण, जनसंख्या – संसाधन संबंध और समस्याएँ।

Unit IV

Agriculture resources: production and distribution of crops: rice and wheat, beverages: tea and coffee, commercial crop: cotton, rubber and sugarcane.

कृषि संसाधन : फसलों का उत्पादन और वितरण: चावल और गेंहूँ, पेय पदार्थ : चाय और कॉफी, वाणिज्यिक फसलें: कपास, रबड़ और गन्ना।

Recommended Readings:

Alexander, E.W. 1998: Economic Geography, Prentice Hall India, New Delhi.
Bunting B.C. 1987: The Geography of Soil. Prentice hall, New York.
कौशिक, एस. डी. 2010 : संसाधन भूगोल। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन्स, मेरठ।
माथुर. बी. 1998 : संसाधन भूगोल। रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, मेरठ।
Mitchell, Bruce. 1979: Geography and Resource Analysis. Longmans, London.
Park, C.C. 2001: The Environment- Principles and applications, Routledge, London.
Robinson, G.W. 1932: Soils, their Origin, Constitution and Classification. London.
Shafi, M. 2004: Agricultural Geography, Pearson India.

Course Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Identify branches of Resources geography and Classify the Resources.
2. To study the significance of resources and Conservation of Resources.
3. Study the demographical characteristics and concept of sustainable development.