Course Code	Physical Geography (Atmosphere and Hydrosphere) (Core Course 17A)	L	Т	P	С
BGEOG20Y201	भोतिक भूगोल (ग्रयुमण्डल एवं जलमण्डल) प्रश्न पत्र प्रथम,	3	1	2	4
Pre-Requietives	MII	Syllabus Version			njeroja na
		CO. CO. CO. CO. CO.	50 N	arks	Lesigna

Course Objective

1Students will understand the concept of place and how it is connected to people's sense of belonging to the physical environment, landscape and culture

- 2 . Students will understand the fundamental concepts of spatial interaction and diffusion, which explain how human activities are influenced by the concept of distance.
- 3 Students will be exposed to the nature of physical systems such as geomorphologic processes and natural hazards.
- 4 . Students will be able to read and interpret information on different types of physical features maps.
- 5 . Students will learn how human, physical and environmental components of the world interact

Course Outcomes

At the completion of the course the students of Physical Geography will be able to:

- Demonstrate the knowledge of basic concepts in the Physical Geography.
- 2. Explain the changes in landforms through the understanding of the geomorphic processes operating on the earth.
- 3. Describe the dynamics of the atmosphere giving importance to temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure as the driving force of climatic condition which varies from place to place and season to season.
- 4. Explain the cyclic role of water in the atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere and the importance of water in supporting life on earth
- 5. Acquaint themselves with allied concepts in the field of geomorphology, climatology and oceanography with special Reference to human activities.

Student Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the course, Students will be able to

- 1. Describing human-environment, and r ature-society interactions as well as global human and environmental issues.
- 2. Identifying and explaining the planet" shuman and physical characteristics and processes, from global to local scales.
- 3. Evaluating the impacts of human activities on natural environments.
- 4. Applying knowledge of global issues to local circumstances to evaluate the local effects of the issues.
- 5. Showing an awareness and responsibility for the environment.

UNIT - I

12

Weather and climate: Definition and Importance, Elements of Weather and climate. Compostion of atmosphere, layers of the atmosphere and their characteristics. Insolation: factors affecting its distribution. Heat balance, Horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, inversion of temperature.

मौसम एवं जलवायुः जलवायु विज्ञान की परिभाषा एवं महत्व। मौसम एवं जलवायु के तत्व। वायु मण्डल का संघटन, वायु मण्डल की परते एवं उनकी विशेषताएँ। सौर्यातप एवं इर के वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक। उष्मा संतुलन, तापमान का क्षैतिज एवं उर्ध्वाधर वितरण तापमान की विलोमता।

UNIT - II

12

Man

Ashohes a de se

Atmospheric Pressure : Pressure belts, Shifting of Pressure belts. Atmospheric Circulation Planetary winds, seasonal and local winds. Jetstream Atmospheric humidity: Absolute, relative and Specific humidty. Condensation and its forms. Evaporation, Precipitation. Rain fall- Types and Distribution.

वायुमण्डलीय दाबः वायुदाबं पेटिया, वायुदाब पेरियों का विस्थापन। वायुमण्डलीय परिसंचरण ग्रहीय पवनें, मौसमी पवनें, सीीनीय पर्वमें तथा जेट स्थ्रीम वायुमण्डलीय आर्द्रेला, निरुप्का, लापेक्ष एवं विशिष्ट आर्द्रला। संघनन एवं उसके रूप, वाष्पीकरण वृष्टि वर्षो —

UNIT - III

Air masses, fronts: origin and classification. Tropical and temperte cyclones and associated weather conditions. Classification of world climate - Koppen, Thornthwaite and Trewartha. Global climate change, Role and response of man in climatic changes. Applied climatology and urban climate.

वायुराशियां वाताग्र : उत्पत्ति एवं वर्गीकरण। उष्ण कटिबंधीय एवं शीतोष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात एवं संबंधित मोसमी दशायें। विश्व की जलवायु का वग्प्रिकरण -कोपेन, थार्नथ्येट एवं ट्रि गर्था। वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन, जलवायु परिवर्तनों में मनुष्य की भूमिका तथा प्रतिक्रिया। व्यावहारिक जलवायु विज्ञान तथा नगरोय जलवायु।

UNIT - IV

12

Hydrosphere : Hypsographic Curve, Reli∋f of The Pacific, the Atlanic and The Indian Ocean, deposits, Coral Reefs and theories regarding their origin Concept of Coral bleaching.

जलमण्डल : उच्चतादर्शी वक्र प्रशांत महासागर उध महासागर एवं हिनद महासागर का उच्चावच। महासागरीय निक्षेप, प्रवाल भित्तियां एवं उनकी उत्पतित से संबंधित सिद्धांत प्रवाल विरंजन की संकल्पना।

UNIT - V

Marine temperature, salinity, movements of oceanic water: Waves, Currents and Tides. Related theories of tides. Oceans as a source of future resources. Laws of the Sea and Marine Pollution.

समुद्री तापमान, लवणता, समुद्री जल का संचरण : लहरें, धारायें वं ज्वार भाटा। ज्वार भाटा संबंधित सिद्धांत। महासागर भावी संसाधन के स्त्रोत के रूप में । समुद्र के नियम । था समुद्र प्रदूषण।

- 1. 1. Sharma, T.C. & Coutinho: "Economic, & CommercialGeography of India". Vikas Pub. House Delhi.
- 2. Negi, B.S: "Economic & Commercial Ceography India." Kedar Nath Ram Nath, N.Delhi.
- 3. Mamoria, C.B. "Economic & Commercial Geography of India".
- 4. Singh, Gopal: "Geography of India".
- 5. Kuriyan, George: "India- A General Survey". National Bk, Frust.
- 6, Stamp, L.D. "Geography of Asia".
- 7 Spate, O.H.K. & Learmonth, A.T.A: "Geography of India & Pakistan".
- 8 Robinson: "India- resources & their Development

Course Code	Economic Geography (Core Course -17B)	L	T	Р	C
BGEOG20Y202	द्वितीय, आर्थिक भूगोल	4	0	2	6
Pre-Requictives	Nill	Syllabus Version			on
		50 Marks			

Course Objective

- 1. The aim of this course is to apprise the students to various aspects of Aerial photographs.
- 2. Also introduce about Remote Sensing and GIS.
- 3. It will be teach about the important ele nents of the Geospatial technology.
- 4. This course introduce about the earth evolutionary and rotation system.
- 5. It gives the technical knowledge of sat allite system.

Course Outcome

At the completion of the course the students of Physical Geography will be able to:

- 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the concept, principles and theories in the field of economic geography.
- 2. Explain the relationship between the environment and human activities in primary sector of the economy.
- 3. Acquaint themselves with the factors that led to the establishment and development of Secondary Activities.
- 4. Evaluate the level of interactions between man and his environment in Tertiary sector
- 5. Comprehend the importance of maints ining man-environment relationship for the sustenance of development under different aerial circumstances.

Student Learning Outcomes

After the completion of the course, Students will be able to

- 1. Students will demonstrate knowledge of the foundations and theories of geographic information systems (GIS) and use the tools and methods of GIS.
- 2. Students will demonstrate their knowledge of physical geography and the methods and techniques for observing, measuring, recording and reporting on geographic phenomena.
- 3. Students will demonstrate their comperence to work individually and as a team to develop and present a client-driven GIS solution.
- 4. Student will be familiar with modern to hniques in Geography.
- Students will be prepared to apply their skills in professional careers.

UNIT - I 12

Definition and scope of Economic Geography. Sectors of economy - primary, secondary and tertiary, Geography of primary production - agriculture production and trade - Wheat Rice, sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, cotton, Jute Wool, Rubber, Fisheries. World economic development: measurement and problem.

आर्थिक भूगोल की परिभाषा क्षेत्र एवं विषयवस्तु। अर्थव्यवस्था के खण्ड — प्राथमिक, द्वितीयक एवं तृतीयक। प्राथमिक, उत्पादन का भूगोल : कृषि उत्पादन एवं व्यापार —गेहं चावल, गन्ना, चाय कहवा, कपास, जूट, ऊन, रबर एवं मत्स्य। विश्व आर्थिक विकास : मापन एवं समस्या।

UNIT - II

Major mineral and power resources: factors effecting exploitation of minerals, world reserve. Production, distribution and trade of Iron. Managanes e and Bauxite Minerals. Production World distribution of coal, petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity and atomic energy. Non conventional energy resources.

प्रमुख खनिज एवं ऊर्जा संसाधन : खनिजों के खनन को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक, विश्व भण्डार। लोहा, मैग्नीज एवं बाक्साइट खनिजों का उत्पादन, वितरण एवं व्यापार। कोयता, पैट्रोलियम, प्राकृतिक गैस, जल विद्युत एवं परमाणु ऊर्जा का उत्पादन एवं विश्व वितरण। गैर परम्परागत ऊर्जा संसाधन।

10 Mayor

Madela

12

Regional Development and Planning: Experience of regional planning in indina. Five year plans, integrated rural development programmes, Pancharati raj and decentralised planning command area. Development, watershed management, planning for backward, desert, droughtprone hill, tribal area development.

प्रादेशिक विकास एवं नियोजन : भारत में प्रादेशिक विकास की अनुभूति, पंचवर्षीय योजना, समाकलित ग्रामीण विकास कार्य[म, पंचायतीराज एवं ग्रामीण विकेन्द्रीकरण कार्यक्रम ३ धिग्रहण क्षेत्र विकास, जल संग्रहरण प्रबंधन अविकसित क्षेत्र के लिए विकास, मरुख्थलीय, सूखाग्रस्त, पर्वतीय, जनजातीयों क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु योजना।

UNIT - IV

12

Manufacturing industries: factors affectir g location. Location growth and distribution of iron and shteel industry in United States of America, Russia Geal Britain, Germany and india, aluminium indistry - location and distribution in the world cotton textile industry in United States of America, Geat Britain, china, Japan and India growth and distribution woollen textile indistry - location and world distribution, petrochemical indistry- world distribution fertilizer indistry world distribution.

विनिर्माण उद्योग : स्थानीयकरण को प्रभावित कर ने वाले कारक। लोहा इस्पात उद्योग का संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, रुस, ग्रेट, ब्रिटेन, जर्मनी तथा भारत में सीनीकरण, वृद्धि एवं वितरण। विश्व में एल्यूमिनियम उद्योग का स्थानीकरण एवं वितरण। सूती वस्त्रोद्योग का संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका गेट ब्रिटेन, चीन, जापान तथा भारत में वृद्धि एवं वितरण। विश्व में ऊनी वस्त्रोद्योग का स्थानीकरण एवं वितरण। विश्व में पेट्रो रसायन उद्योग का वितरण, विश्व में उर्वरक उद्योग का वितरण।

UNIT - Y

12

Transport: relative significance of different means of transport, factos affecting land, water and air transport, world oceanic routes, canals and rail routes, Changes in world economy context of globalization.

परिवहनः परिवहन के विभिन्न साधनों का सापेक्षिय महत्व, सील जल एवं बायु परिवहन को प्रभावित करने वाला कारक। विश्व के महासागरीय मार्ग, महत्वपूर्ण नहरे एवं रेलमार्ग वेश्वीकरण के संदर्भ मे विश्व अर्थ व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन।

REFERENCE BOOKS

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- 2. Hartshorne, T.A. and J.W. Alexander (1988) Economic Geography, Prentice Hall.
- 3. Berry, Conkling & Ray (1988): Economic Geography Prentice Hall of India New Jersey.
- 4. Hurst Elliott (1986): Geography of Economic Behaviour. Unwin, London.
- 5. Johnson R.J. & Taylor D.J. (1989): A world in crisis. Basil-Blackwell, Oxford.

6. Losch (1954): Economics of Location. Yale Jniversity Press New York.

Ashranas

Course Code	Geography /Practical 17A & 17B (Core Course-17C)	L	Т	Р	С		
BGEOG20Y203	प्रायोगि ह	0	0	2	2		
Pre-Requictives	Nill	S	Syllabus Version				
			50 Marks				
UNIT - I				6			
published by Indian Metrologic	weather maps in India. Weather symbols. Interp cal Department for Summer, Winter and Monsoo नचित्रों र्क रचना। मौसम मानचित्रों में प्रयुक्त मौसम प्रती	n Seas	ons.				
प्रकाशित मौसम मानचित्रों की व्याख							
UNIT - II				6			
मौसम संबंधी उपकरणों का उपयोग वर्षामापी। पवन दिकसूचक, पवन वे UNIT - III	ः अधिकतम न्यूनतम तापमापी, शुष्क एवं आर्द्र बल्ब तापम गमापी, फोर्टिन का वायुदाबमापी।	ापी, निद्र	व वायुद	ाबमापा, 6			
Classification of Indina Metrol	ogical Opervatories and Methods of Collection	of Metr	ologica	I Data.			
l.	करण एवं मौसम संबंधी आंकड़ो के एकत्रीकरण की विधि						
UNIT - IV			6				
	Climatic Data - Line Graph, polygraph, Climogr			ergraph			
जलवायिक आंकड़ों का आरेखीय प्र	दर्शन : रेखा आरेख, बहुरेखिक आरेख, क्लाइमोग्राफ एवं	<u> श</u> िदरग्राफ	ı				
UNIT - V			6				
Correction of Closing Error by							
प्रिज्मीय कम्पास सर्वेक्षण : खुला एव चक्रमण त्रुटि समापन।	ं बंद मार्ग ॥पन, दिक्मानों के प्रकार दिकमानों का संशोध	न, बाउि	इच, विधि	वे द्वारा र	ांवृत		

Dayw.

Adrishoal