SHREE RATANLAL KANWARLAL PATNI GOVERNMENT P.G. COLLEGE, KISHANGARH

(NAAC ACCREDITATED GRADE 'B') Affiliated with M.D.S. University, Ajmer





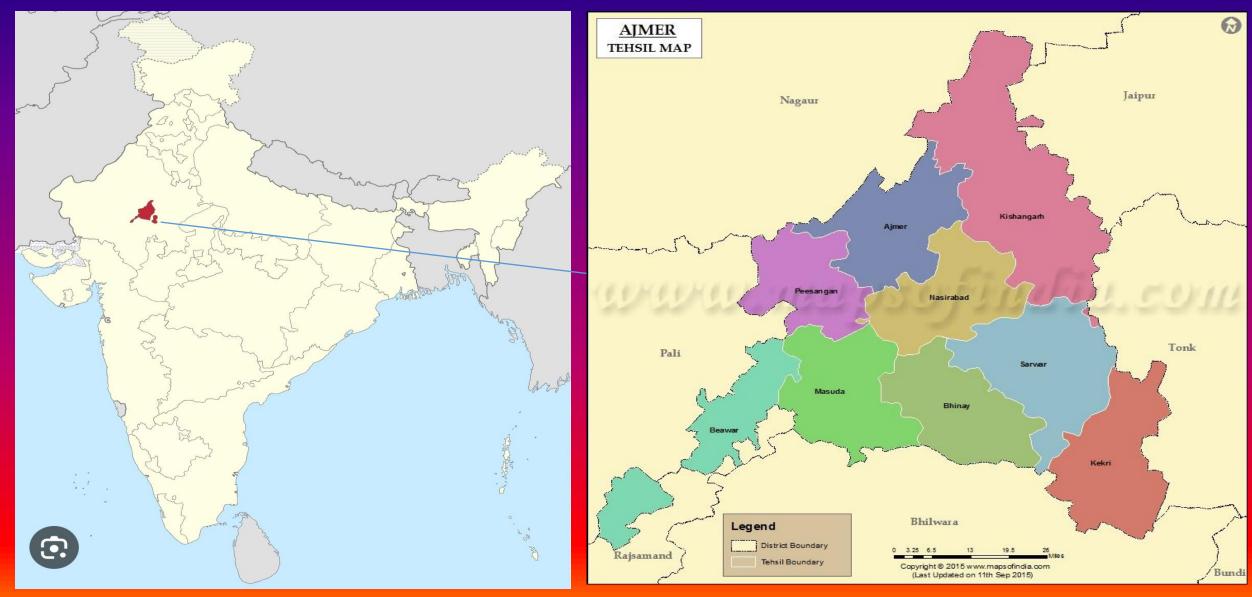


Department of Geography

Departmental Profile

Location Where We Are



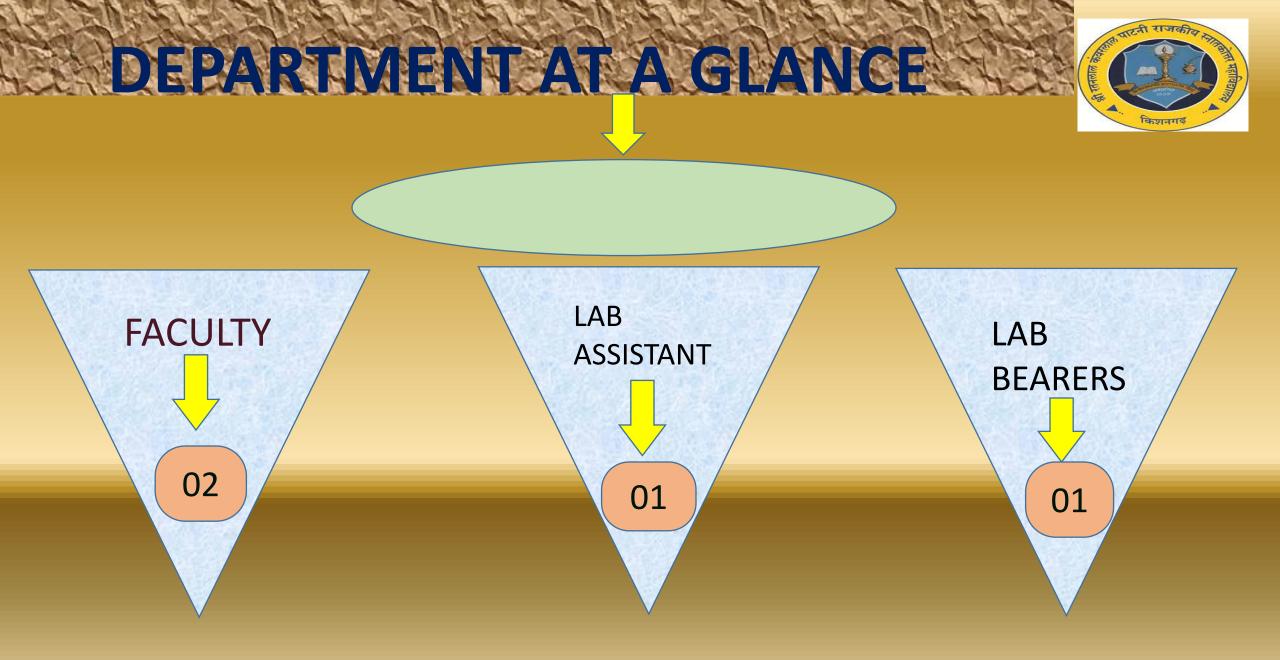


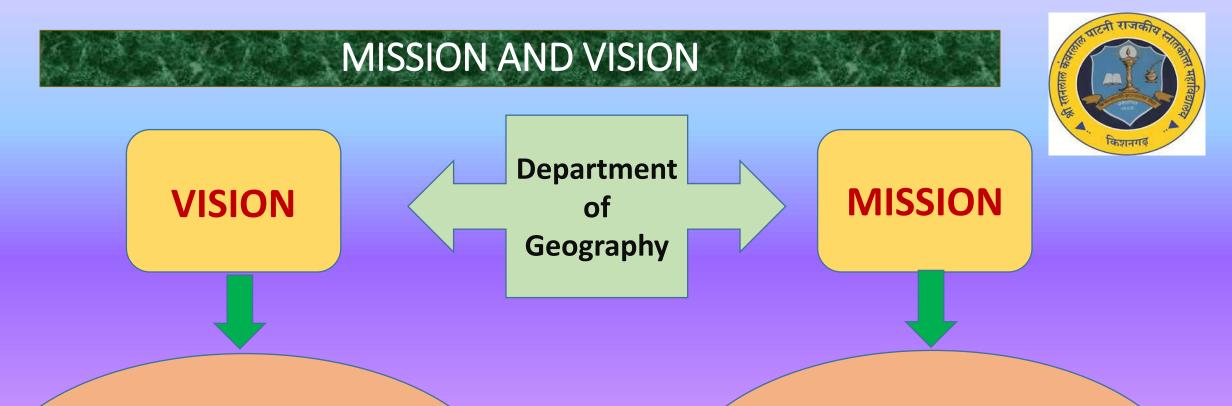
Department of Geography

Welcome You









* To Promote broad knowledge about the Geographic evolution.
*The holistic development of the students. *To provide high quality education for students.

*To produce young geographers who would contribute in the areas of higher education ,environment and development.





01-PRACTICAL ROOM

01 DEPARTMENT ROOM

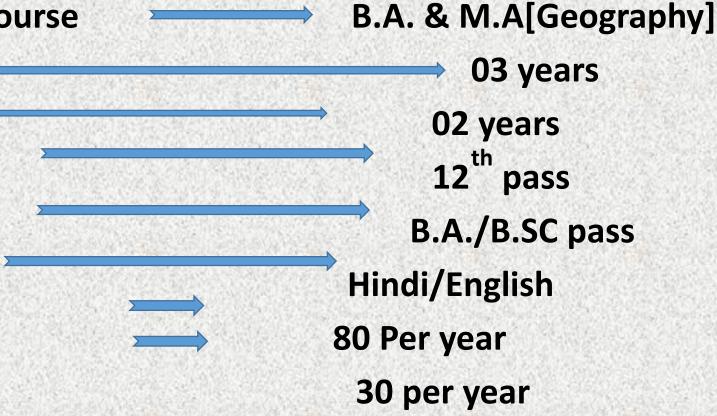
01- ICT SMART CLASSROOM

01- INSTRUMENT ROOM

CLASSROOM AS PER ALLOTTED

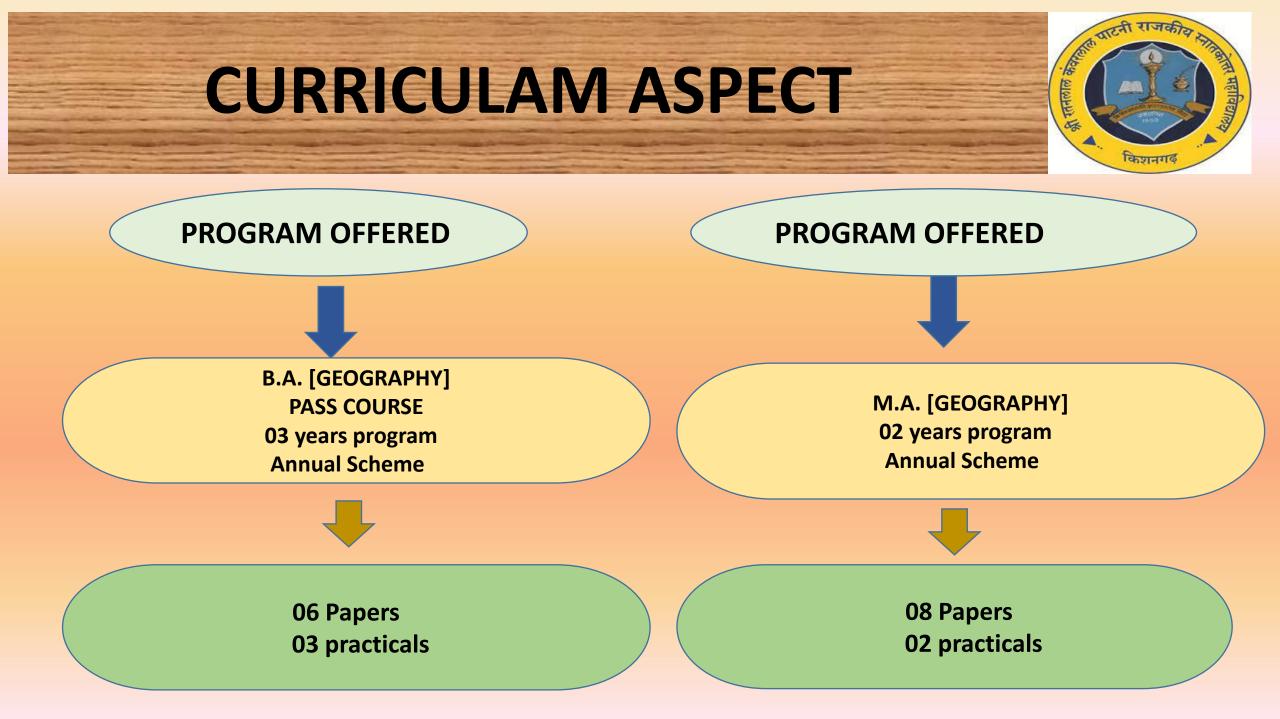
Detail of Programmes/Courses offered

- Programme level
- Name of the Programme/Course
- Duration B.A.
- Duration M.A.
- Entry qualification B.A.
- Entry qualification M.A.
- Medium of Instruction
- Sanctioned seats B.A.
- Sanctioned Seats M.A.



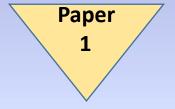
UG & P.G.





Course-Curriculum B.A. Pass Course





Physical Geography

Course Contents :

Defination of Physical Geography.Solar System, Origin of the earth, Shape and size of the Earth, Motions of the Earth and its Stellite,Solar and Lunar eclipse, Physical and chemical state of the earth, structure and zones of the interior of the earth and Geological time scale.Wagener's theory of continental drift, Plate Tectonics:Isostasy.

Unit - I

Unit – II

Theories of mountain building – Joly.Kober and Holmes; Earth movements; Diastrophic forces – Faults and folds; Sudden endogeneticforces ; Earthquakes and Volcano. Rocks.their types and characteristic; Weathering and soil formation; Concept of cycle of Erosion- Davis and Penck; Landforms associated with Fluvial. Glacier, Aeolian and Coastal landscapes.

Unit – III

Composition and layers of atmosphere; Insolation and heat budget of the Earth : Temperature and Pressure : Atmospheric circulations- Planetary and local winds; Monsoon and Jet Stream; Air masses and fronts; Temperate and tropical cyclones: Types and distribution of precipitation; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's classificatin of world climate.

Relief features of Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Distribution of temperature and salinity in oceans; Ocean currents and tides; Marine deposits; Coral reefs and Atolls – Types and their origin according to Darwin.Murray and Daly.

Rajasthan Geography

Part-I

Paper

2

Course Contents :

Unit – I Rajasthan : Location; Physiographic Regions; Geological structure; Climate and Climatic regions; Drainage system and lakes; Soil types and regions, erosion and conservation; Vegetation – types and distribution.

Land utilization in Rajasthan : Agriculture – types and characteristics, production and distribution of food and commercial crops; cropping pattern and Agro-climatic zones; importance and sources of irrigation; Major irrigation projects- Chambia, Mahi and Indira Gandhi Canal Project (I.G.C.P.); Live Stock Products and Dairy Development Programmes.

Unit – II

Distribution and production of minerals – metallic and Non-metallic; Power Resources – Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas; Power Resources – as electricity - Hydro based and non-conventional Industrial Development / Classification of industries, development. distribution, production and locational analysis of cotton textile, cement and stone industries : Cultural heritage and Tourism industry.

Population : Distribution and density: Population structure – age and sex ratio, urban and rural, literacy and occupation] population; population growth since independence, causes, problems and solutions. Social and cultural status of major tribes – Bhil, Grassia, Meena, Saharia.

Unit – III

Means of transportation – roads, railway network and airways. Detailed study of Marushal, Aravali, Hadoti and Eastern Plain regions with following heads: Physical environment. Social and cultural environment and economic aspects. Concept of Human Development – Major indicators, H.D.I. (Human Development Index) of Rajasthan in reference to other states of India.

Status of Women in Rajasthan - changing aspects of demographic, social economic, health and nutrition.

Paper 3

Practical

Course Contents :

- 1. The nature and scope of cartography, Scales Plain. Diagonal and comparative, time scale .
- Enlargement, reduction and combination of maps Square. Similar Triangle and Pantograph, Measurements of distance and computation of Area on maps.
- 3. Methods of representation of relief-Hachures, Hill Shading, Layer tint, Contours etc. Relief features, types of slopes, valleys, waterfall, Gorge, meanders, plateau, conical hill, Ridge,Delta, Saddle & Pass to be drawn, with the help of contours shown in topographical sheets of different physiographic regions, profile drawing.
- Study of Topographical sheets Scheme of Indian topo-sheets. Interpretation of a hilly and a plain area of India in respects of relief, drainage, Human settlement, Transport & Communication Pattern.
- 5. Palne table survey : Radiation, Intersection Mathods and Traversing.

Course-Curriculum B.A. Pass Course





Human Geography

Course Contents :

Unit-I

Defination, nature, scope, development and history of human geography; Principles of Human Geography; Approaches of Human Geography; Elements of Human Geography – according to Vidal de-la-Blache, Brunhes, Huntington : Branches of Human geography; Concepts of man-environment relationship. Concept of dualism in geography. Division of races of Mankind : spatia' distribution, physical and social profile of racial groups. Ethnic groups. Triba groups in the world and in India.

Unit-II

Early economic activities of mankind : food gathering, hunting, fishing and shifting cultivation. Human adaptation to environment (i) Cold Region-Eskimo:

(ii) Hot, Region- Bushman, Pigmy, Badawins (iii) Plateau - Khirghiz, Masai, Gonds (iv) Mountain - Guijars, Naga and Khasi (v) Plain-Bhil and Santhal, their Social and Economic activities and adaptation in modern society. Distribution of population, world distribution pattern - physical. economic and social factors influencing spatial distribution; concepts of over population, under population and optimum population.Zero population growth; demographic transition theory.

Unit-311

Migration-internal and international, general laws of migration, Concept of Human Development, population regions of India; dynamic, prospective, depressed; Problem of overpopulation in India and its remedial measures. Population control programmes and population policy of India. Settlement : Origin and types of Settlements, Rural Settlement-Pattern of Rural settlements; House types and Building materials, Rural settlement in India. Urban settlement - Origin of towns; patterns.8 of cities; functional calassification of cities; zoning of cities; Christaller's theory; umland; urbanization and problems; Slums; Town planning – concepts and principles.

Economic Geography

Paper

2

Course Contents :

Unit-I

Part -II

Meaning and scope of Economic Geography, concepts, geographical factors affecting economic activities, economic activities of man-primary, secondary and tertiarty, types of agriculture and agricultural regions of world, production and distribution of important crops- Rice, Wheat, Maize, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee.

Unit – H

Important minerals and their distribution – Iron orc, Copper, Aluminium, Uranium, Coal, Petroleum, Major manufacturing industries and their localization – Iron and steel, Textile industrial regions of the world, world trade and transport. WTO and Globalization, its effect on developing contries.

Unit-DI

Defination and classification of resources, reosource evaluation, Natural resources – distribution, exploitation and conservation (forest, water, soils) biodiversity, sustainable development resource regions of the world.

3

Paper

Practical

Syllabus/ B.A. Part - II

Representation of population data - distribution (dot), density (choropleth); growth (ring). Age and sex-composition (pyramid - simple, superimposed and compound) urban & rural population (dot & circle, dot & sphere)

Industrial data - Production and trade (Polyline graph, Bandgraph, Block pile, Bar-simple, compound and multiple), Transport data - traffic flow diagram.

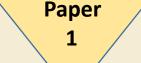
Climatic maps and diagrams – Isopleth maps (Isobar, Isotherms and Isohyts maps), Simple and Compound Wind rose, climograph, hythergraph and climatograph.

Plane table survey – Radiation, intersection, traversing resection (two and three point problems). Mechanical method, Llano's, Bassel's and Trial and error.

Indian clinometers - Its parts, methods and determination the height of distant points.

Course-Curriculum B.A. Pass Course





Regional Geography

Course Contents :

Unit - 1 ' Concept of region, delimitation methods, types of regions, Asta relief,

drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, ASEAN, SAARC, AL, Specific study of China.

Europe - relief, drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, E.U. Specific study of Germany.

Unit - 11

North America - relief, drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, OAS, Specific study of U.S.A.

South America - relief, drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, USAN, CARICOM, Specific study of Brazil.

Unit – HI

Africa - relief, drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, AU, Specific study of Ethiopia.

Australia - relief, drainage, climate, natural vegetation, soils, minerals, industries, population, economic development of continent, Specific study of Australia.

Indian Geography

Part -III

Paper

2

Course Contents :

Unit – I India in the context of the South-East and South Asia; India : A land of diversities : Unity within diversities, Major terrain elements of India and their role in shaping physical landscape of India. Drainage systems.

Regional and seasonal variation of climate – The monsoon, Western disturbance norwesters, Climatic regions of India.

Soil types. -- their distribution and characteristics, vegetation types and their distribution. Forest -- the status of their use and need for conservation.

Unit - II

Agriculture, irrigation and multipurpose projects, Geographical conditions. Distribution and productions of wheat, rice, sugarcance, cotton jute, coffee, tea, live stock, fisheries.

Resources : minerals – iron-ore, copper, manganese and sources of power coal. Petroleum, hydropower, atomic energy. Resources Regions of India : Incustrics – Iron and steel, textile, cement, paper and pulp, industrial regions of India, Transportation – railways, road, air and water.

Unit – III

Changing nature of Indian economy – Agricultural growth during the plan period : Green revolution vis-à-vis traditional farming; Agricultural regions and its relevance in agricultural development planning. Spatial distribution of population and density : Socio Economic implications of population explosion : urbanization, Gender discrimination.

Basis of regional planning. Planning division of India – macro and meso : Regional planning, of rural and urban regions.

Paper 3

Practical

Course Contents :

- Projection -- General principles, classification and choice of projections. Construction. Properties. Merit and demerits, limitations and use of projections. Projections suitable for map of India.
- Cylindrical : Simple, Equal area. Gall's and Merctor's projection. Zenithal (Polar case) : Equidistant, Equal Area, Gnomonic, Orthographic, Stereographic,

Conical : One standard parallel, two standard parallels, Bonne's and ploy conic. Conventional : Mollweide's and Sinusoidol projection.

- Statistical methods computation of Data, Preparation of frequency tables, Graphical presentation of frequencies distribution. Histogram. Frequency polygon. Frequency curve and ogive. Mean, median and mode ; Standard deviation, Calculation of coefficient of correlation (Spearman's and Carl Person's)
- 4. Diagram Value-area cartogram, Triangular diagram,
- Prismatic compass survey importance. Applicances. Methods : Radiation Intersection. Traverse (closed and open traverse) correctin of bearings and removal of closing error – Bowditch. Graphical and mathematical method. Calculation of WCB. RB and calculation of included angles (CIA)

Result



B.A. GEOGRAPHY							
	PART – III						
Year	Appeared	Pass					
2017-18	75	73					
2018-19	76	72					
2019-20	73	71					
2020-21	69	69					
2021-22	73	71					

Result



M.A. GEOGRAPHY						
Year	Appeared	Pass				
2017-18	29	28				
2018-19	28	28				
2019-20	29	28				
2020-21	28	28				
2021-22	29	27				









Jitendar Singh Bika Assistant Professor Department Of Geography

Surbhi Singhal Assistant Professor Department Of Geography

Faculty Profile Details



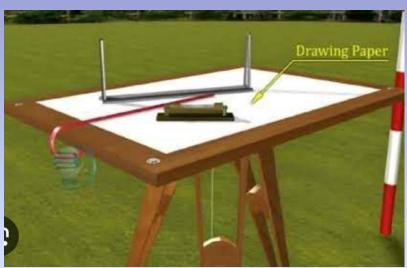
S.No.	Name of Faculty	Qualification	Year of appointment	Designatio n	Specialization	Number of years of Teaching experience (Y/M)	
						Yrs	Months
1	Jitendar Singh Bika	M.A.,M.Phil,P.hD (Persuing),NET	2019	Assistant Professor	Geography	04	10
2	Surbhi Singhal	M.A. ,NET	2019	Assistant Professor	Geography	04	02

Equipments Of the Department Used In Survey





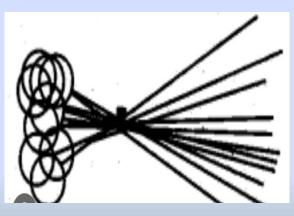
Chain



Plane Table With Tripod Stand



Prismatic Compass With Aluminum Tripod Stand



Arrow



Plumb-Bob & Fork



Spirit Level



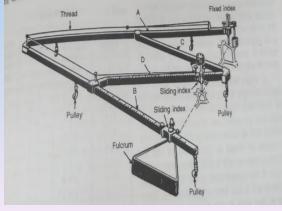
Ranging Rods

Equipments Of The Department





Indian Clinometer



Pantograph



Globe



Wet And Dry Bulb Hygrometer



Rain Gauge



Wind Vane



Thermometer

Survey In Geography





TEACHING LEARNING METHODOLOGY



DISCUSSION METHOD

LABORATORY WORK

PROJECT – BASED METHOD

EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING METHOD



Evaluation of Students

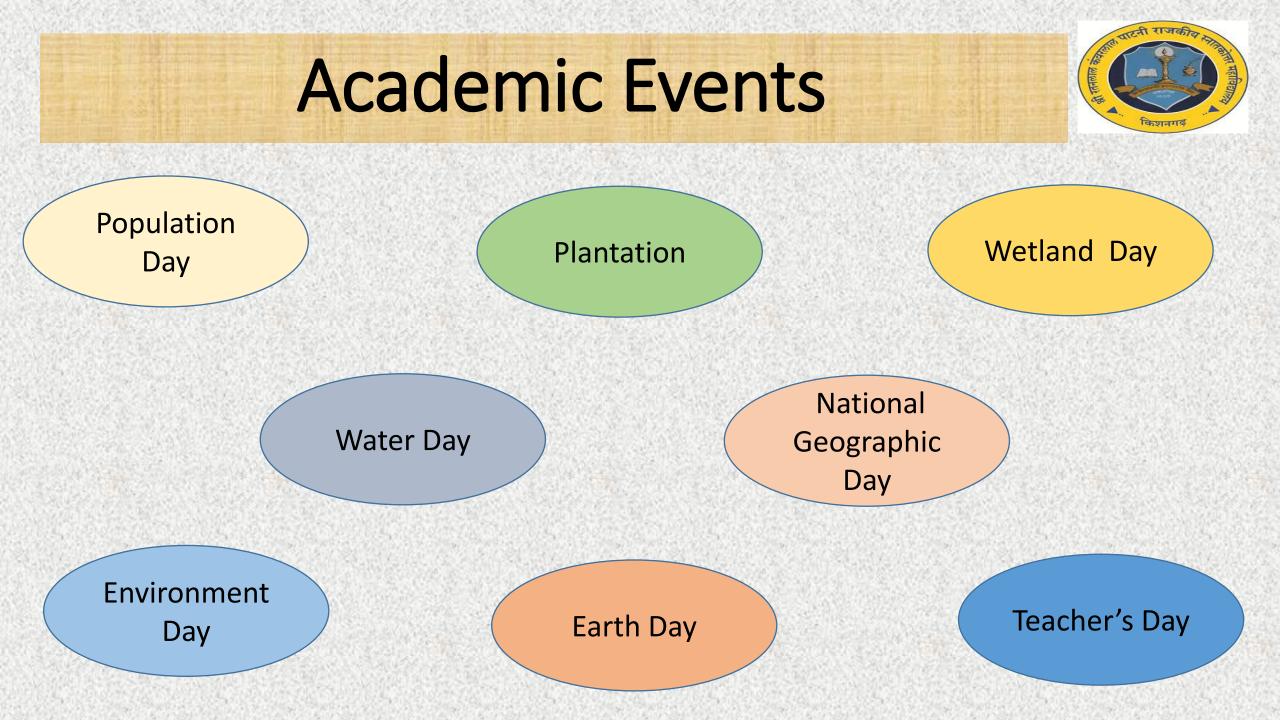




Co-Curricular Activities

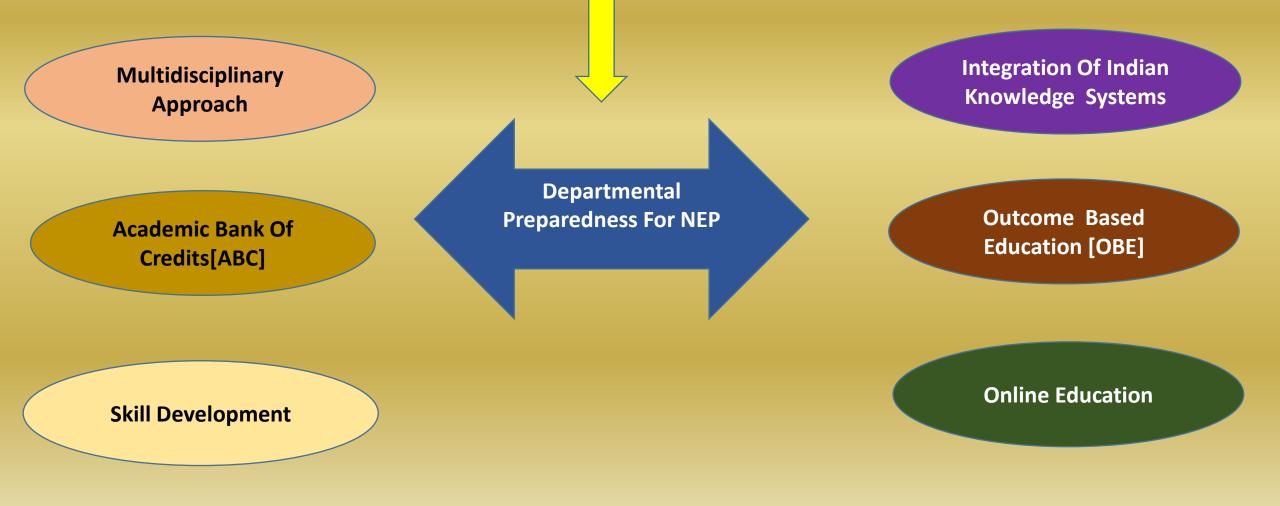






NEP-2020





Best Practices:-



Field Work

Environmental Education

Nature Related Activity Through Various Programmes Related To Environmental Awareness





Strengths:

*Department has Good academic culture.

- * Faculty is well qualified and Research oriented.
- *Quality contribution of faculty members in college's administrative work.

*Department has well equipped libratory viz. Weather Instruments, graphical Instrument, Mapping Instruments, Surveying Instrument, Drawing Instrument etc.

<u>Weakness</u>

- *Inadequate class rooms.
- *Inability to introduce new course.
- *student-Teacher Ratio should be proper.

Opportunities

- *GIS & Remote sensing, AI based short term and long term courses,
- *Tourism courses
- *Surveying courses

Challenges:

- * To bridge the gap between Slow Learners and Advanced Learners.
- * Creating awareness about Digital learning .





To Establish Instrumental Laboratory

To Strengthen Departmental Library

To Organize More Career Oriented/Short Term Course To Strengthen Nature Club Activity