

**JAI NARAIN VYAS UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**

Syllabus

MM : 100

Unit - I

Teaching Aptitude : Teaching - Nature, Objectives, Characteristics and basic requirements; Learner's characteristics ; Factors affecting teaching ; Methods of teaching ; Teaching aids ; Evaluation systems.

Research Aptitude: Research - Meaning, Characteristics and types; Steps of research; Methods of research; Research Ethics; Paper, article, workshop, seminar, conference and symposium; Thesis writing - its characteristics and format.

Comprehension and Communication: A passage to be set with questions to be answered; Communication – Nature, Characteristics, types, barriers and effective classroom communication.

Higher Education System: Structure of the institutions for higher learning and research in India, formal and distance education, professional/ technical and general education, value education, governance, polity and administration, concept, institutions and their interactions.

Unit- II

Statistical methods: Data Interpretation - Sources, acquisition and interpretation of data; Quantitative and qualitative data; Graphical representation and mapping of data Measures of central tendency; Standard deviation; Correlation; Measures of dispersion.

Information and communication Technology (ICT): Meaning, advantages, disadvantages and uses; General abbreviations and terminology; Basics of internet and e-mailing.

Reasoning: Number series, letter series, codes, Relationships, classification.

Cartography: Types of maps, Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Choropleth; Isopleth and chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Projections and profiles.

Unit- III

Concise account of the evolution of geography .Geography in ancient period, Ancient Indian and Chinese Geography Contribution of Greeks, Arab Geographers, Dark age in Geography, Renaissance in geography in medieval period.

Early foundation of modern scientific geography-varenius, hommayer kant, Humboldt, Ritter and Ratzel.

School of Geography: German, French, Russian, British, American and Indian.

Changing paradigms: Man and Environment, determinism and possibilism .Quantitative Revolution; Impact of positivism, humanism, radicalism, and Behaviouralism in geography.

Unit- iv

Geomorphology: Endogenetic and Exogenesis forces, Denudation and weathering, Geosynclines, continental drift and plate tectonics.

Climatology and Oceanography: Composition and structure of the atmosphere, monsoon and jet stream, tropical and temperate cyclones, Temperature of ocean water, salinity of oceans, Ocean deposits, coral reefs, tides and ocean currents.

Environment Geography : Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion, El- Nino, global warming and climate change, disaster management- types, components and role of people.

Unit - V

Human and Economic Geography : Influence of major land forms, climate and water bodies on human activities, Primary, Secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors of economy; Location Theories - Von Thunen's , weber's and losch's . Walter cristaller's central place Theory, and K- Hirachy of chritaller.

Population Geography : Population – Growth , distribution and density, in the world, migration theories, census of India with special reference to Rajasthan. Heart Land and rimland Theories of Political Geography.

Urbanization – Growth and causes , Principal Agglomerations of world , Slums and associated problems with reference to India, Problems of Urbanization.