# RajRishi Bhartrihari Matsya University, Alwar

## Syllabus-Geography

### B.A. PART- I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Min. Pass Marks</th>
<th>Max. Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts/Social Science</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper I</td>
<td>Physical Geography</td>
<td>Arts75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper II</td>
<td>Geography of Rajasthan</td>
<td>Science 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practical</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes

1. Students are permitted to use the stencils, (without any geographical location marking as latitude, longitude, continent, country, state name etc.) simple calculator and log tables wherever needed in both theory and practical examinations. Each theory paper will have a teaching of 4 hours per week.

2. There will be a common paper for Arts and Science.

3. Q. I will be compulsory and will cover the entire course of the paper. Q. No. 1 will be of 40% marks of the maximum marks be set in two parts.
   (a) Part (a) will have twelve items for locating on a map (to be supplied by examination centre) carrying 20% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any ten items.
   (b) Part (b) will have 6 short answer questions carrying 20% marks of the maximum marks and candidates shall attempt any five questions (Answer limit will be 75 words for each question).

4. Remaining 6 questions carrying equal marks will be set with two questions from each section of the syllabus. (Essay type/descriptive answer)

5. Candidate will attempt 4 questions in all including question No. 1 selecting at least one question from each section.
6. Practical examination will be conducted by the board of examiners.

7. The candidate will have to pass in theory and practical separately.

8. The non-collegiate candidates will have to attend a practical training camp of 48 hours at a college affiliated to the RRBM University, Alwar notified by the University from time to time in which Geography subject is taught on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidates appearing at examination from any examination centre located in Alwar district will attend the practical camp at the Department of Geography (at any Govt. College) on payment of fee fixed by the University. The candidate will procure Certificate of successful completion of practical training camp from the College/Department of Geography and produce the same at the time of practical examinations.
RajRishi Bhartrihari Matsya University, Alwar

Syllabus-Geography

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Paper I: Physical Geography

Section A
Definition, scope and development of physical geography, geological history of the Earth; zoning of Earth's interior, rocks, origin of continents and oceans; continental drift theory and plate tectonics; concept of isostasy: views of Airy, Pratt, Joly and Holmes. Earth movements: epeirogenic and orogenic; mountain building theories: Kober, Jeffreys, Daly, Joly and Holmes and plate tectonics, denudation, cycle of erosion: views of W.M. Davis and W. Penck, erosional and depositional topographies: river, under groundwater, glacier, wind and oceanic waves.

Section B
Composition and structure of the atmosphere, insolation, air temperature, air pressure, pressure belts and planetary winds, monsoon and local winds, humidity, classification clouds and precipitation, air masses, fronts and cyclones: tropical and temperate, classification of the world climates: Koppen and Thornthwaite, general climatic classification.

Section C
Surface configuration of oceans bottom: Pacific, Atlantic and Indian oceans, ocean deposits horizontal and vertical temperature of oceans, oceanic salinity, tides, oceanic waves currents, coral reefs, and their origin: views of Darwin and Dana, W.M. Davis, Murray classification of marine resources, biosphere and its components, ecosystem plant community and animal kingdom, biomes: equatorial rainforest, monsoon, savanna and plant temperate grasslands.
Recommended Readings:

Choudhary V. et al. 2005, भौतिक भूगोल (जीवमण्डल सहित) । रस्तोगी प्रकाशन, भूगोल।

Dhawan P. 2012, भौतिक भूगोल। राजेश पुस्तक, नई दिल्ली।

Goel, A. 2012, भौतिक भूगोल। रस्तोगी पब्लिकेशन मेरठ।


Sinha, S. 2005: भू-आकृति विज्ञान तारा प्रकाशन, वाराणसी।

Sinha, S. 2011: भौतिक भूगोल का स्वरूप। प्रभाग पुस्तक भवन, इलाहाबाद।

Sharma, E. et al. 2008, भौतिक भूगोल। पंचवीं प्रकाशन जयपुर।


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Paper- II Geography of Rajasthan

Section A
Physical aspects of Rajasthan: geological structure, relief, climate, drought, drainage, natural vegetation. Environmental pollution - causes and types; desertification, soils, soil erosion and conservation; availability, problems and conservation of water resources.

Section B
Mineral resources: distribution and production; Power and energy resources: distribution and production (hydro-electricity, coal, petroleum, solar energy and bio-energy) irrigation sources, irrigation intensity, crop wise irrigation, quality of irrigation-water problems, irrigation projects: detailed study of Indira Gandhi canal project, Chambal valley project, Mahi Bajaj Sagar projects on physical and socio-economic aspect's, agriculture: development under five year plans, problems of agriculture development, general land use, live-stock and dairy development, minerals. Industries: textile, sugar, cement, marble and granite, fertilizer, zinc and copper smelting. Transport & trade, development of tourism, desert development programme, tribal areas development programme, Aravali hill development programme.

Section C
Cultural and development aspects: population-number, growth, distribution and density, rural and urban, male and female population, literacy status, occupational structure, schedule castes and schedule tribes, population problems, study of Bhil, Meena, Garasia and Saharia, Settlement pattern: types of settlements, building materials and house types in Rajasthan with examples, factors affecting settlement. Detailed study of Marusthal, Aravali, Hadoti and Eastern plain region with following heads: Physical Social and cultural environment and economic development.
Recommended Readings:

Bhalla, L.R. 1996-97: Geography of Rajasthan. Kuldeep Publications, Jaipur,


Lodha, R. & Maheshwari, D. 2001: Geography of Rajasthan. Shahitya Bhawan Publication, Hospital Road, Agra


नागूरामका, एल.एन. 2012-13: राजस्थान की अर्थव्यवस्था | कॉलेज बुक हाउस, जयपुर।

साईयान, न्येह 2012: राजस्थान का भूगोल | कॉलेज बुक हाउस, जयपुर।


सक्सेना, एच.एम., 2012: राजस्थान का भूगोल | राजस्थान हिंदी ग्रंथ अकादमी, जयपुर।
RajRishi Bhartrihari Matsya University, Alwar

Syllabus-Geography

B.A. PART- I

Practical

Scheme of Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Faculty</th>
<th>Max. Marks: 50</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min. Pass Marks: 18</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Written test</td>
<td>3 hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Survey and Viva voce</td>
<td>2½ hrs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record and Viva voce</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifurcation of marks</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

N.B. 1. There shall be 5 questions in written paper selecting at least one question from each section. Candidates are required to attempt 3 questions selecting 1. question from each section. All question carry equal marks. Each practical batch of 30 students will be allotted a teaching of 4 hours per week for practicals.

SYLLABUS

Section A
Definition and types of scale: simple, comparative, diagonal.
Graph: line graph, bar graph, combined line and bar graph, hythergraph and climograph, climatograph, water budget graph, wind rose.
Weather maps: weather symbols, representation of atmospheric features, interpretation of Indian daily weather maps (July and January), weather instruments.

Section B
Methods of showing different relief features: hachures, hill shading, bench mark, spot heights, formlines, contours and drawing of cross sections (conical hill and plateau, types of slopes, valleys, ridge and saddle, gorge, waterfall and rapids escarpment lake, spur, col, meanders and cliff)
Profiles- serial, superimposed, projected and composite.

Section C
Surveying: meaning, classification and significance.
Chain and tape surveying: open and closed traverse.