SAMSI COLLEGE

DISTRIBUTION OF SYLLABUS

B.SC. SEMESTER-I GEOGRAPHY MAJOR AND MINOR

MC-1A: Geotectonics and Geomorphology (Theory)

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MnC-1A: Geotectonic & Geomorphology (Theory)

Part 1: Geotectonics

1. Origin of Universe, solar system and Earth (Tidal hypothesis and Big Bang Theory).

AI 2. Earth's tectonic and structural evolution with special reference to geological time scale

MH Earth's interior with special reference to seismology; Isostasy: theory of Airy and Pratt, Isostatic adjustments and distribution of gravity anomalies.

4. Continental Drifting (Alfred Wegener), Palaeo-Magnetism and Seafloor Spreading,

Plate tectonics

Plate tectonics. RM RM Earthquake, Folds and Faults and Volcanos. AH

Part 2: Geomorphology

- RM. Geomorphology: Nature, Scope and Approaches, Fundamental concepts in Geomorphology: Thornbury
 - 2. Denudation processes (weathering, mass movement and erosion) and resultant landforms, AI

 AI

 AI

 Denudation processes (weathering, mass movement and erosion) and resultant landforms, AI
 - 3. Models on landscape evolution: Davis, Penck, and Hack
- **RM** Development of river networks and landforms on uniclinal and folded structures.
- AI5. Slope development and evolution of slope (Davis and King)
 - 6. Geomorphic processes and landforms: Fluvial Glacial, Fluvio-glacial, Aeolian, Fluvio-aeolian, Coastal and Karst RM AH AH

MC-1B: Geotectonics and Geomorphology (Practical)

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MnC-1B: Geotectonics and Geomorphology (Practical)

List of Practical

- MH SOI topographical maps: Construction and interpretation of relief profiles (serial, superimposed, projected and composite.
 - 2. **Drainage Basin Morphometry:** Delineation of watershed, Stream ordering (Strahlar) and Morphometric analysis: Relative Relief (after Smith), Dissection Index (after DovNir). Average Slope (after Wentworth) RM

MC-2A: Cartographic Techniques (Theory)

Cartographic Techniques

- AI 1. Introduction to Cartography: Nature, scope and development, elements, and applications.
 - 2. Concept and application of map scale: Plain, comparative, diagonal and Positive Vernier
- RM 3. Coordinate systems: Grid, concept of geoid, spheroid, rectangular and geographical coordinate system,
 - Map projections: concept, classification, properties and uses; Concept and significance of UTM projectionRM
- **RM** 5. Concept of map, components, classifications, importance and uses.
 - 6. Geographical data and Cartograms: Techniques, advantages, and disadvantages of Line, Bar, Dot and Sphere, Proportional circles, Isopleths, and choropleth.

MC-2B: Cartographic Techniques (Practical)

List of Practical MH AH AH

- 1. Map Scale: Scale conversion: Statement, RF, Graphical (Linear, Comparative,
- MH Diagonal, Positive verner); Enlargement and reduction of scale.AI
 - 2. Map Projections: Cylindrical Equal Area, Mercator's, Simple conical with one standard parallel, Bonne's, Polar Zenithal Gnomonic. AH
 - standard parallel, Bonne's, Polar Zenithal Gnomonic. AH

 3. Geographical Data Representation and Interpretation: Line, Bar, Dot and Sphere, Proportional circles, Isopleth and choropleth RM

SEC-1A: Elementary Statistics (Theory)

- **AI** 1. Concepts and significance of statistics in Geography.
- RM2. Collection of Data: Primary and secondary.
- AI3. Classification and Tabulation of Data: Frequency Distribution (Simple and cumulative) and Diagrammatic representation.
- **RM**4. Data measurement scales: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio.
- RM5. Sampling: Needs, types, and significance. Method of random sampling.
- MH6. Central tendency: Mean, median, mode.
 - 7. Measures of dispersion: range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation; coefficient of variation (CV)
- RM8. Correlation and regression: Rank correlation, product moment correlation; linear regression.

List of Practical

- 1. Construction of histogram and frequency curve; measures of central tendency; computation of mean (arithmetic and geometric). In edian and mode.
- RM 2. Measures of dispersions: Mean Deviation, Standard deviation and coefficient of variation
- RM3. Computation of correlation (Pearson) and Linear regression (Least square method).

NAME OF THE TEACHER WITH ABBREVIATION