

State Eligibility Test

MP SET - 2018

GEOGRAPHY

[CODE No. – 06]

Syllabus

PAPER – II

Note:-

Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options). The Paper- II will have 100 Multiple Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching Type, True/False and Assertion-Reasoning Type) and all are compulsory. Each Question will carry two marks Total marks of Paper - II will be 200 marks.

Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options)

PAPER – II

- 1. Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation and weathering; Geosynclines, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of geomorphic cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles.
- 2. Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature; Atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoon and jet stream; Tropical and temperate cyclones; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes.
- 3. Oceanography** : Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents.
Bio-Geography : World distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Problems of pollution.
- 4. Geographic Thought** : General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period; Foundations of Modern Geography, Determinism and possibilism; Areal differentiation and spatial organization.
- 5. Population Geography** : Patterns of world distribution; Growth and density of population; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition.
Settlement Geography : Site, Situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; City-region; Primate city; Rank-size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.
- 6. Economic Geography** : Sectors of economy : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources; renewable and non-renewable.
 - Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combination and diversification; Von Thunen's Model.
 - Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.
 - Models of transportation and transport cost : Accessibility and connectivity.
- 7. Political Geography** : Heartland and Rimland theories; Boundaries and frontiers; Nature of administrative areas and Geography of public policy and finance.
Social Geography : Ethnicity; tribe; dialect; language, caste and religion; Concept of social well-being.

Cultural Geography : Culture-areas and cultural regions; Human races; Habitat; Economy and Society of tribal groups.

8. **Regional Planning** : Regional concept in Geography; Concept of planning regions; Types of regions; Methods of regional delineation; Regional planning in India; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances; Evolution, nature and scope of town planning with special reference to India, and Fundamentals of Town and Country planning.

9. **Geography of India** : Physiographic divisions; Climate : Its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Irrigation and agriculture; Population distribution and growth ; Settlement patterns ; Mineral and power resources; major industries and industrial regions.

10. **Cartography** : Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Choropleth; Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location-specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and Computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS).

Statistical Methods : Data sources and types of data; Frequency distribution and cumulative frequency ; Measures of central tendency ; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz Curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and Multiple correlation; Regression.

Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques; Rank score; Weighted score; Sampling techniques for Geographical analysis.

Paper - III

PAPER - III (A & B)

[CORE and ELECTIVE/ OPTIONAL]

Unit - I

Geomorphology : Fundamental concepts ; Factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic; Denudation process; weathering and erosion, Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landform associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles, Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

Unit - II

Climatology : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Insolation ; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and jet streams ; Stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses; Fronts, temperate and tropical cyclones ; Types and distribution of precipitation; Classification of world climate ; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes; Hydrological Cycle; Global warming.

Unit - III

Oceanography : Origin of ocean basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents; Sea-level changes.

Bio-Geography : Physical factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem : Forest, grassland, marine and mountain ecosystem; Bio-diversity and its depletion through natural and man induced causes; Conservation

and management of ecosystems; Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion.

Unit - IV

History of Geographic Thought : General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period; Foundations of Modern Geography : Contribution of German, French, British and American schools; Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20th century; Changing paradigms; Man and Environment, determinism and possibilism, areal differentiation and spatial organization; Quantitative revolution; Impact of positivism, humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in Geography.

Unit - V

Population Geography : Nature, scope, subject matter and recent trends; Patterns world distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patterns and process of migration; Demographic transition; Population-resource regions.

Settlement Geography : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe; City-region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-Size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.

Unit - VI

Economic Geography : Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Classification of economies; Sectors of Economy: Primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : Renewable and non-renewable; Conservation of resources.

Agriculture Geography : Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thunen's Model; Agricultural systems of the world.

Industrial Geography : Classification of industries ; Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.

Geography of Transport and Trade : Models of transportation and transport cost; Accessibility and connectivity : Inter-regional and Intra-regional : Comparative cost advantages.

Unit -VII

Political Geography : Definition and scope of Political Geography ; Geopolitics; Geopolitics; Global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland theories); Concept of nation, state and Nation-State; Boundaries and frontiers; Political of world resources; Geography and Federalism dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of Social well-being.

Social Geography : Nature and scope of social geography; social structure and social geography; Structure and social processes; Elements of Social Geography-ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language cast and religion; concept of Social well-being.

Cultural Geography : Nature and scope of Cultural Geography; Environment and culture; Concept of culture-areas and cultural regions; Theories of tribal groups; Dwelling places as cultural expressions.

Unit - VIII

Regional Planning : Regional concept in Geography; its application to planning;

Concept of planning region, Regional hierarchy; Types of regions and methods of regional delineation; Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning; Regional planning in India; Concept of development; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

Unit - IX

Geography of India : Physiographic divisions; Climate : Its regional variations ; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types : Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; Agriculture; Agroclimatic regions ; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

Unit - X

Cartography : Maps as a tool in Geographical studies ; Types of maps; Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Single purpose and composite maps; Choropleth, Isoleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS) : Thematic maps.

Statistical Methods : Data Sources and types of data; Statistical diagrams; study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard Deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and multiple correlation; Regression.

Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

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- 2- tyok; q foKku % ok; pMy dh jpuk rFkk l jpuk(iFoh dk Å"ek ctV(rkieku dk forj.k(ok; pMyh; nkc rFkk ok; q dk l kekl; ifj l pj.k(ekul w rFkk tV /kkjk, (m".kdfVca/kh; rFkk शीतोष्ण चक्रवात; विष्व जलवायु का वर्गीकरण; कोपेन तथा थार्नथवेट स्कीमें।
- 3- l ee foKku % महासागरीय निक्षेप; प्रवाल भित्तियाँ; महासागरों का तापमान तथा लवणता; समुद्री जल dk ?kuRo(Tokj & Hkxvk rFkk egk kxjh /kkjk, A tho&Hkxksy % पौधे तथा पशुओं का विष्वव्यापि forj.k(ikfjLFkfrdh ra= dh jpuk; i , oa dk; (ikfjLFkfrd ra= dk l j {k.k rFkk çclU/k(çnw.k dh l eL; k, A
- 4- Hkxkskyd fopkj/kkjk dk bfrgkl % çkphu rFkk e/; ; çhu Hkxkskyd Kku dk l kekl; Lo: i(आधुनिक भूगोल का आधार; निष्चयवाद तथा संभाव्यतावाद; क्षेत्रीय foHknu rFkk LFkkuh; l xBuA
- 5- tul a[; k Hkxksy % विष्व में जनसंख्या के वितरण; वृद्धि एवं घनत्व के प्रतिरूप (पैटर्न); प्रवास के çfr: i ¼i s/u½ rFkk çØe(tul kf[; dh; l Øe.kA vf/kokl Hkxksy % xkeh.k rFkk uxjh; vf/kokl ka dk LFky) fLFkfr) çdkj] vdkj] vrjky rFkk vkrfjd vkfuf&foKku(uxj&çHkko {k=(çefk 'kgj(Js kh vdkj ç.kkyh(vf/kokl inkuØe(क्रिस्टलर का केन्द्रीय—स्थान सिद्धान्त; आगस्ट लॉष का बाजार केन्द्र सिद्धान्त।
- 6- vkfFkd Hkxksy % vFkD; oLFkk ds {k=d ¼l DVj½ % çkFkfed] f}rh; d] rri; d rFkk prfkd(çkufrd l d k/ku(uohdj .kh; rFkk vuohdj .kh; A कृ"क mRi kndrk rFkk n{krk dk eki ('kL; l a kstu rFkk fofu/krk(oku&F; wu ekMyA उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण; वेबर तथा लॉष के उपागम; संसाधन—आधारित तथा स्वच्छंद उद्योग (फुटलूज)। ifjogu ds çdkj rFkk ifjogu ykxr(vfhkxE; rk rFkk l e) rka
- 7- jktufrd Hkxksy % dæ LFky rFkk mik&LFky fl) kUr ¼gkVz½ vkj fjeyM F; kjht¼A प्रशासनीय क्षेत्र का स्वरूप। जन एवं वित्त नीतियों का भूगोल। l kekftd Hkxksy % utkrh; rk(tutkfr(ckyh(Hkxkk(tkfr rFkk /ke[l kekftd dY; k.k dh l dYiukA

। कृत्वा कृत्वा % । कृत्वा {k= rFk । कृत्वा प्रदेस; मानवजातियाँ; जनजाति समूहों के
 vkokl] vFk; oLFk rFk । ektA

8- प्रादेशिक योजना : भूगोल में प्रादेशिक संकल्पना; योजना प्रदेशों की संकल्पना; प्रदेशों के प्रकार;
 प्रादेशिक परिसेमन की विधियाँ; भारत में प्रादेशिक योजना; विकास के संकेतक; प्रादेशिक असंतुलन;
 नगर नियोजन का उद्भव, स्वरूप एवं विषय क्षेत्र भारत के विशेष प्रसंग; नगर एवं ग्राम नियोजन के
 eny rRoA

9- Hkkjr dk Hkkxky % Hkkxvkृत्वा प्रभाग; जलवायु : इसकी प्रादेशिक विभिन्नताएँ; वनस्पति के प्रकार
 तथा वानस्पतिक प्रदेश; प्रमुख मृदा प्रकार; सिंचकाल रFk कृत्वा(tud [; k forj.k rFk of)(vf/kokl
 प्रतिरूप (पैटर्न); खजिन तथा विद्युत् के संसाधन; प्रमुख उद्योग तथा औद्योगिक प्रदेश।

10- Ekkufp= dyk % ekufp=ka ds çdkj(forj.k ds LFkkuh; çfr: i ka %i S/uk dh v/; ; u rduhd(
 o. kèk=h %dkj ktyFk] I eeki & j s [k rFk Nk; ko. kh %dkj kØkafVd% ekufp= vk] i kb] vkj s [k(LFku
 विशेष के आंकड़ों का मानचित्रण; अभिगम्यता तथा प्रवाह मानचित्र।

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 आवृत्ति; केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति की माप; मानचित्रण के लिए वर्ग-अन्तरालों का चयन; परिक्षेपण तथा संकेन्द्रण
 की माप; मानक विचलन; लोरेज वक्र; भिन्न-भिन्न प्रतीकों के बीच संबंध-मापन की विधियाँ; साधारण
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निकटतमत पड़ोसी विष्लेषण; मापक्रम तकनीकें; पदक्रम (रैंक स्कोर); महत्व-प्रदान अंक; भौगोलिक
 विष्लेषण के लिए प्रतिचयन तकनीकें।

प्रश्न पत्र – III

प्रश्न पत्र – III (A vk] B)

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bdkb] & I

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bdkb] & II

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 ok; eMy dk LFkf; Ro vk] vLFkf; Ro(ok; & I çfr; k; 'khr'k.k rFk m". kdfVçk; pØokr(o"kk ds
 प्रकार तथा वितरण; विष्व-जलवायु का वर्गीकरण; कोपेन तथा थार्न्थवेट स्कीमें ; जलीय चक्र; विष्वव्यापी
 dk'. kuA

bdkb] & III

I epe foKku % egkl kxj ækf.k; ka का उद्गम; हिन्दमहासागर, अंधमहासागर तथा प्रशांत महासागर के
 तलाय का उच्चावचन; महासागरीय निक्षेप; प्रवाल भित्तियाँ; महासागरों का तापमान तथा लवणता; समुद्री
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tho & Hkkxky % पौधे तथा पशुओं के विष्वव्यापी वितरण को प्रभावित करने वाले भौतिक कारक;
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bdkbl & IV

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bdkbl & V

tul a[; k Hkk&ksy % स्वरूप, विषय-क्षेत्र, विषय-वस्तु तथा अभिनव प्रवृत्तियाँ; विश्व में जनसंख्या के forj.k] of) , oa ?kuRo ds çfr: i %i S/uz] uhrxr fo"k; (çokl ds çfr: i %i S/uz] rFkk çØe(जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण; जनसंख्या-संसाधन प्रदेश।

vf/kokl Hkk&ksy % xkeh.k rFkk uxjh; vf/kokl ka dk LFky] fLFkfr] çdkj] vkdkj] vrjky rFkk vkrfjd vkfkr&foKku(uxjh; of) dk ikj fLFkfrd çØe(uxjh; mikr(uxj çHkfor {k=(अधिवास तंत्र; प्रमुख-शहर; श्रेणी-आकार प्रणाली; अधिवास पदानुक्रम; क्रिस्टलर का केन्द्रीय स्थान सिद्धान्त; आगस्ट लॉष का बाजार-केन्द्र सिद्धान्त।

bdkbl & VI

vkfFkd Hkk&ksy % vkfFkd xfrfof/k; ka dh vofLFkfr dk vFk; oLFkVka dk LFkkuh; l &Bu(0; oLFkVka dk oxhdj.k(vFk; oLFk ds {k=d %i DVj% çkFfed] f}rh; d] rih; d rFkk prfkd(çkfrd l d k/ku(uohdj .kh; rFkk vuohdj .kh; (l d k/kuka dk l j {k. kA

कृ"क Hkk&ksy % कृ"क {k=ka ds ifj l heu dh l dYiuk rFkk rdudh] कृ"क mRi kndrk rFkk n{rk dk माप; शस्य संयोजन तथा विविधता; वॉन थ्यूनेन का मॉडल; विश्व की कृ"क ç. kky; kA

vkS| kfxd Hkk&ksy % उद्योगों का वर्गीकरण; वेबर और लॉष के उपागम; संसाधन-आधारित rFkk LoPNan m | ks %Q/yit %A

ifjogu rFkk 0; ki kj Hkk&ksy & ifjogu ds çdkj rFkk ifjogu ykxr(vfHkxE; rk rFkk l ç) rk(vUrjçkns kh; rFkk vr%çkns kh; rFkk vr%çkns' kd] rgyukRed ykxr ykHkA

bdkbl & VII

jktuhfrd Hkk&ksy % jktuhfrd Hkk&ksy dh ifjHk"kk rFkk fo"k; &क्षेत्र; भू-राजनीति; विश्व सामरिक fopkj %gkN/yM rFkk fjeyM F; kjht% jk"V] jkT; rFkk jk"V&jkT; dh l dYiuk(l hek, a rFkk l hekar(विश्व-संसाधनों की राजनीति; भूगोल तथा संघवाद।

l kekftd Hkk&ksy % l kekftd Hkk&ksy dk Lo: i rFkk fo"k; {k=(l kekftd l jpuk rFkk l kekftd çØe(l kekftd Hkk&ksy ds rRo&utkrh; rk] tutkfr] cksyh] Hk"kk] tkfr rFkk /ke[l kekftd dY; k.k dh l dYiukA

l kLkfrd Hkk&ksy % l kLkfrd Hkk&ksy dk Lo: l , oa fo"k; &{k=(i ; kbj .k rFkk l kLkfr(l kLkfrd {k=ka vkS] l kLkृतिक प्रदेशों की संकल्पना जनजाति l engka ds fl) kUr(l kLkfrd vfHk; fä ds : i ea fuokl &LFkkuA

bdkbl & VIII

प्रादेशिक योजना : भूगोल में प्रादेशिक संकल्पना; योजना में उसका अनुप्रयोग; योजना प्रदेश की संकल्पना; प्रादेशिक पदानुक्रम; प्रदेशों के प्रकार तथा प्रादेशिक परिसीमन की विधियाँ; प्रादेशिक योजना का संकल्पनात्मक तथा सैद्धान्तिक ढांचा, भारत में प्रादेशिक योजना; विकास की संकल्पना; विकास के संकेतक; प्रादेशिक असंतुलन।

bdkbl & IX

Hkkjr dk Hkkxky % Hkk&vkृत्तिक प्रभाग; जलवायु; इसकी प्रादेशिक विभिन्नताएं; वनस्पति के प्रकार rFkk वानस्पतिक प्रदेश; प्रमुख मृदा ङdkj(rVh; rFkk l eph l d k/ku(ty l d k/ku(fl pkb(कृ"क(कृ"क जलवायु-प्रदेश; खनिज तथा विद्युत् संसाधन; प्रमुख उद्योग तथा औद्योगिक प्रदेश; जनसंख्या-वितरण तथा वृद्धि; अधिवास प्रतिरूप (पैटर्न); सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकास में प्रादेशिक विषमताएं।

bdkbl & X

ekufp=dyk % Hkk&kyd v/; ; uk e mi dj .k ds : i e ekufp=(ekufp=k ds ङdkj(forj .k ds LFkkfud ङfr: i k (पैटर्न) की अध्ययन-तकनीकें; एकल उद्देशीय तथा मिश्र मानचित्र; वर्णमात्री (कोरोप्लेथ), l eeki js[kk rFkk Nk; kok.kh(कोरोक्रोमेटिक) मानचित्र और पाई आरेख; स्थान विशेष के आंकड़ों का ekufp=.k rFkk ङokg ekufp=A vfhkxE; rk rFkk ङokg ekufp=A

ekufp=.k e nj l onu rFkk dEl; Wj vu; kx(vdh; ekufp=.k(Hkk&kyd l puk&ra= %th-vkb(, l fo"k; d %FkeVd ekufp=A

l kf[; dh; fof/k; k; % vkdMk ds L=kr rFkk vkdMk ds ङdkj(l kf[; dh; vkरेख; आवृत्ति वितरण rFkk l p; h आवृत्ति का अध्ययन; केन्द्रीय प्रवृत्ति की माप; मानपि= ds fy, ox&vUrjkyk dk p; u(परिक्षेपण तथा संकेन्द्रण की माप; मानक विज्ञान विचलन; लोरेंज वक्र; भिन्न-भिन्न प्रतीकों के बीच l dk&eki u dh fof/k; k l k/kj .k rFkk cgq l g&l dk(l ekJ; .kA

वितरण के स्थानीय प्रतिरूपों का माप; निकटतम पड़ोसी विश्लेषण; मापक्रम तकनीक inØe %j d Ldkj % महत्व-प्रदान अंक; भौगोलिक विश्लेषण के लिए प्रतिचयनक तकनीकें।
