

<b>M.A./ M.Sc. (Two Year Degree Program)</b>	
<b>Fourth Semester</b>	
<b>Subject - Geography</b>	
<b>Code of the Course</b>	GEG9116T
<b>Title of the Course</b>	Quantitative Methods in Geography
<b>Qualification Level of the Course</b>	NHEQFLevel6.5
<b>Credit of the course</b>	4
<b>Type of the course</b>	Discipline Specific Elective Course in Geography
<b>Delivery type of the course</b>	Lecture (40+20=60). The 40 Hours for content delivery and 20 hours of diagnostic assessment, formative assessment and subject/class activity, problem solving.
<b>Prerequisites</b>	Fundamental understanding of geographical concepts & phenomena.
<b>Co- requisites</b>	None
<b>Objective of the Course</b>	This is the basic course and sub discipline of Geography, which provides various methods of statistics for data analysis.
<b>Learning outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It includes the methods of data presentation in a graphical manner and also introduces the measures of central tendency.</li> <li>• It deals with the measures of deviation and variation. It also reveals the measures of diversion from normality.</li> <li>• It discusses the basic concept of normal distribution and statistical significance testing.</li> <li>• It elaborates the measures of distribution and also deals with methods of concentration.</li> <li>• It has been dedicated to the statistical methods of hypothesis testing.</li> </ul>
<b>Syllabus</b>	
<b>पाठ्यक्रम</b>	

<p><b>UNIT-I</b></p>	<p>Significance &amp; utilization of quantitative methods in geography. Graphical presentation of data: Histogram, Polygon, Cumulative frequency curve (Ogive). Measures of central tendency: Median &amp; Mean and Mode.</p> <p>भूगोल में मात्रात्मक विधियों का महत्व एवं उपयोग। आंकड़ों के आरेखी प्रदर्शन: आयत चित्र, आवृत्ति बहुभुज, संचयी आवृत्ति वक्र (ओजाइव)। केंद्रीय प्रवृत्ति के माप: मध्यमान, माधिका, बहुलक।</p>
<p><b>UNIT-II</b></p>	<p>Measures of dispersion/deviation: Mean deviation, standard deviation, variance and Coefficient of variation. Diversion from normality: Skewness &amp; Kurtosis.</p> <p>विचलन के माप : मध्यमान विचलन, प्रमाप विचलन, प्रसरण तथा विचरण गुणांक। प्रसामान्यता से विचलन: विकृति एवं पृथुशीर्षत्व।</p>
<p><b>UNIT-III</b></p>	<p>Normal Probability Curve: Meaning, importance, application (Computing Z Scores, Convert percentage, Limits, Finding the total area above &amp; below a score, between two scores); One tailed and two tailed tests.</p> <p>सामान्य संभावना वक्र: अर्थ, महत्व, उपयोग (Z-अंको का आकलन, प्रतिशत में रूपांतरण, सीमाएं, दो अंकों के मध्य क्षेत्रफल का आकलन, अंको से पूर्व एवं पश्चात के क्षेत्रफल का आकलन)। एक पुच्छ तथा द्वी पुच्छ परीक्षण।</p>
<p><b>UNIT-IV</b></p>	<p>Gini coefficient of concentration and Lorenz Curve. Correlation- Carl Pearson correlation &amp; Spearman's rank correlation. Linear regression analysis &amp; Factor Analysis. Introduction of multivariate statistics.</p> <p>संकेन्द्रण का गिनी गुणांक तथा लोरेन्ज वक्र। सहसम्बन्ध: कार्ल पीयर्सन तथा स्पीयरमैन की स्थानक्रम विधि। रेखीय प्रतीपगमन विश्लेषण तथा घात विश्लेषण। बहुचर सांख्यिकी का परिचय।</p>
<p><b>UNIT-V</b></p>	<p>Steps of Hypothesis testing. Tests of statistical significance: T-test, F-test, Chi-Square test, Analysis of Variance.</p> <p>परिकल्पना परीक्षण के चरण. सांख्यिकीय महत्व के परीक्षण: टी-परीक्षण, एफ-परीक्षण, काई वर्ग परीक्षण, प्रसरण विश्लेषण।</p>
	<p><b>Suggested Readings</b> <b>सहायकग्रन्थ / सामग्री</b></p>
<p><b>Text Books</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bhandarkar, P.L. &amp; Wilkinson, T.S., Methodology and Techniques of Social Research. Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 2016.</li> <li>2. Cole, J. P. And C. M. A. King, Quantitative Geography: Techniques and Theories in Geography, John Willey and Sons Ltd., London, 1970.</li> <li>3. Garg. B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal, F. and Agarwal, U.K., An introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers, 2002.</li> <li>4. Kothari, C.R., Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Second Edition. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.</li> <li>5. Nagar, Kailashnath: Basic Elements of Statistics, Meenaxi</li> </ol>

	<p>Publications, 2017.</p> <p>6. Pani, Prabhat Kumar, Research Methodology: Principles and Practices, S. K. Book Agency, New Delhi, 2015.</p> <p>7. Sharma, K. R., Research Methodology, National Publishing House, Jaipur, 2017.</p> <p>8. Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K., Research Methodology, Ess Ess Publications, 2002.</p> <p>9. कैलाश नाथ नागर, सांख्यिकी के मूल तत्व, मीनाक्षी प्रकाशन, 2017</p> <p>10. डॉ. पी. एम शर्मा, भूगोल में सांख्यिकी विधियां, राजस्थान हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी, 2021</p> <p>11. सत्य प्रकाश सिंह एवं संजीव कुमार सिंह, सांख्यिकी भूगोल, ASR प्रकाशन, 2017</p> <p>12. देवेश कौशिक, सांख्यिकी भूगोल, अर्जुन पब्लिशिंग हाउस, 2018</p>
<b>Reference Books</b>	<p>1. Chou, Ya-Lun, Statistical Analysis: With Business and Economics Application, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1975.</p> <p>2. Gregory, S., Statistical Method and the Geographer, Longman Group Ltd. London, 1978.</p> <p>3. Hammond, Robert and Patrick McCullagh, Quantitative Techniques in Geography: An Introduction, Oxford University Press, London, 1978.</p> <p>4. Johnston, R. J., Multivariate Statistical Analysis in Geography, Longman Group Ltd. London, 1978.</p> <p>5. Silk, J., Statistical Concept in Geography, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1980.</p> <p>6. Wilson, A. H. And M. J. Kirkby, Mathematics for Geographers and Planners, Oxford University Press London 1982.</p>
<b>Suggested E-resources</b>	