लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल विविध सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, भूगोलशास्त्री पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

पाठ्यक्रमको रुपरेखा :– यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार दुई चरणमा परीक्षा लिइने छ :
प्रथम चरण :– लिखित परीक्षा पूर्णाङ्क :– २००
द्वितीय चरण :– सामूहिक परीक्षण र अन्तर्वार्ता पूर्णाङ्क :– ४०

प्रथम चरण – लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या Xअङ्कभार	समय
प्रथम	भूगोल I	१००	४०	वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (MCQs)	१००X१ = १००	१ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	भूगोल II	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१०X१० = १००	३ घण्टा

द्वितीय चरण

विषय	**पूर्णाङ्क**	**परीक्षा प्रणाली**	**समय**
सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)	१०	सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)	३० मिनेट
व्यक्तिगत अन्तर्वार्ता	३०	मौखिक	-

१. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुन सक्नेछ ।
२. पाठ्यक्रमको प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्तु फरक फरक हुनेछन ।
३. प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
४. प्रथम तथा द्वितीयपत्रका पाठ्यक्रमका एकाईहरुबाट सोधिने प्रश्नहरुको संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

प्रथम पत्रका एकाई	1	2	3	4	
प्रश्न संख्या	25	25	25	25	
द्वितीय पत्रका खण्ड	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	
द्वितीय पत्रका एकाइ	1	2	3	4	5
प्रश्न संख्या	2	2	2	2	2

५. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरुको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
६. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरु हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
७. विषयगत प्रश्नका लागि तोकिएका १० अङ्कका प्रश्नहरुको हकमा १० अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरु (Short notes) सोध्न सकिने छ ।
८. द्वितीय पत्रमा प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु हुनेछन् । परिक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
९. यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्क्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
१०. यस भन्दा अगाडि लागू भएको माथि उल्लिखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रम खारेज गरिएको छ ।
११. पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति :– २०६३/२/३० देखि (**२०७२/०७/२४ को निर्णय अनुसार सामूहिक परीक्षण समावेश**)

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल विविध सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, भूगोलशास्त्री पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

प्रथम पत्र :- भूगोल I

1. Geographical Thought **25%**

1.1 Spatial Organization and Pattern

1.1.1 Spatial organization

1.1.2 Interdependencies between places and scales

1.1.3 The spatial environment (Distance-absolute, relative, cost perceived and social)

1.2 Geographic Contribution

1.2.1 Greek and the Romans

1.2.2 Arabs

1.2.3 Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia and USA

1.3 Concept and Approaches of geography

1.3.1 Concepts- Determinist, Possibilism, Neo-determinism

1.3.2 Approaches- Behavioral, Humanistic Radical

1.3.3 Regional concepts

1.4 Models and Trends in Geography

1.4.1 Models – Types, Theoretical Framework

1.4.2 Recent Trends:

1.4.3 Geography and Development

1.5 Development of Geography in Nepal

1.5.1 Development of academic discipline

1.5.2 Development of Institutions and organizations

2. Geomorphology **25%**

2.1 Concepts and approaches

2.1.1 Concepts

2.1.2 The geomorphic systems

2.1.3 Geomorphic scale

2.1.4 Models of morphologic evolutionary system

2.2 Diastrophism and denudation

2.2.1 Global tectonics

2.2.2 Denudation and Isostasy

2.2.3 Hillslope stratigraphy, form and evolution

2.2.4 Mass wasting

2.3 Drainage basins, fluvial processes and landforms

2.3.1 Drainage basin Morphometry and its control

2.3.2 Drainage basin evolution and response

2.3.3 River channel morphology and its stability

2.3.4 Fluvial landforms

2.4 Glacial and Periglacial Processes and Landforms

2.4.1 Glacial erosion, transportation and deposition processes

2.4.2 Glacial landforms

2.4.3 Permafrost and associated features

2.4.4 Frost action and associated features

2.5 Morphogenetic and polygenetic landforms and applied geomorphology

2.5.1 Morphogenetic regions

2.5.2 Climate change and its geomorphic effects

2.5.3 Application of geomorphology in different fields

2.5.4 Hazard assessment and land development

3. Settlement Geography 25%

3.1 Introduction.

3.1.1 Concept of Settlement Geography

3.1.2 Approaches to Settlement Geography

3.2 Classification of Settlements by Size and Function.

Isolated Dwelling, Hamlet, Village, Town, City, Metropolis/ Conurbation and Megalopolis.

3.3 Location and Morphological characteristics of Rural Settlement.

3.3.1 Factors for location of Settlement

3.3.2 Village forms.

3.3.3 Types and Pattern of Rural Settlement.

3.4 Settlement System.

3.4.1 Rank Size Rule.

3.4.2 Law of Primacy.

3.4.3 Central Place Theory.

3.5 Urban Structure, Urbanization and Interaction.

3.5.1 Concept of Basic and Non Basic Function.

3.5.2 Concept of Urban Fields and its indicators for the delineation of Urban Field.

3.5.3 Urban Land Use Theory: Concentric Zone Theory, Sector Theory and Multiple Nuclei Theory.

3.5.4 Urbanization: Process, Pattern, Trend and Problem.

4. Research Techniques/Cartography/Remote Sensing/Geographical Information System 25%

4.1 Research Techniques

4.1.1 Scientific inquiry, issues, ethics

4.1.2 Types - descriptive, explorative, case study

4.1.3 Theory (deduction/induction) / models, hypothesis / assumptions and generalizations

4.1.4 Research designs, data sources, data collection methods, and survey tools

4.1.5 Data processing, analysis and report writing

4.2 Quantitative Methods

4.2.1 Descriptive measures

4.2.2 Spatial measures

4.2.3 Sampling types, methods and designs

4.2.4 Probability functions and distribution

4.2.5 Statistical analysis and inference

4.3 Geographic Information System (GIS)

4.3.1 Concept, scopes and functions

4.3.2 Data structures

4.3.3 Data acquisition

4.3.4 Spatial database design and management

4.3.5 Spatial analysis and outputs

4.4 Remote Sensing (RS)

4.4.1 Concept, energy interaction and spectral characteristics

4.4.2 Satellites and sensors - resolution sensor types & their applications

4.4.3 Aerial photography: concepts and interpretation

4.4.4 Classification of satellite data and verification methods: field visit and GPS

4.4.5 Applications and analysis: change, modeling, and suitability & capability

4.5 Cartographic Techniques

4.5.1 Concept and uses

4.5.2 Map types (scale map, social mapping & sketch map), map elements and map interpretation, analogue and digital mapping

4.5.3 Map verification and construction methods (surveying, GPS, RS)

4.5.4 Cartographic methods & types– manual/computer, thematic map, qualitative & quantitative, graduation, grey tone pattern, colour, hachuring

4.5.5 Map reproduction tools and analysis (density, poverty and resource mapping)

वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर नमूना प्रश्नहरु (Sample Questions)

1. The term Anthropogeography was first coined by
   A) Oscar Paschal
   B) Ferdinand Von Rich Thofen
   C) Friedrich Ratzel
   D) Alexandra Von Humboldt

   Correct Answer is(C)

2. Regional Geography deals with
   A) Unique
   B) Synthetic
   C) Universal
   D) a + b

   Correct Answer is(D)

3. According to Walter Penck the convex slope profiles results when:
   A) the uplift rate exceeds the denudation rate
   B) the uplift and denudation rates match one another
   C) the uplift rate is less than the denudation rate
   D) a + b

   Correct Answer is:- (A)

4. Thermokarst is the land feature associated with:
   A) Fluvial environment B) Glacial environment
   C) Karst environment D) Periglacial environment

   Correct Answer is:- (D)

5. The Settlement Geography studies:
   A) Glacial topography B) Atmospheric air circulation
   C) Housing pattern and road network D) Agricultural farming

   Correct answer is (C)

6. The largest urban area is:
   A) City B) Town C) Metropolis D) Megalopolis

   Correct answer is (D)

7. Which one of the following sampling methods is used to get 20 percent samples by selecting every fourth of the households along a row?
   (A) Random sampling (B) Systematic sampling
   (C) Accidental sampling (D) None of the above

   Correct answer is (B)