

Section A- 20 Marks

- 1. Human Ecology** **20%**
- 1.1 Basic Concepts and Theories of Man and Habitat Relationships**
- 1.1.1 Ecosystem relationships, food chain, energy flow model, population, human physiological responses, social and cultural adjustments
- 1.1.2 Environmental determinism, possibilism, Neo-determinism, approaches of human ecology
- 1.2 Human Population Ecology**
- 1.2.1 Population Interaction and Composition
- 1.2.2 Population Growth and Regulation,
- 1.2.3 Human Carrying Capacity
- 1.3 Mountain Human Ecology**
- 1.3.1 Characteristics of Mountain Ecological System
- 1.3.2 Adaptation to Hypoxia and Cold-stress
- 1.3.3 Adaptation to Mountain Landscape and Adaptation Strategies
- 1.3.4 Adjustment/Mitigation to Mountain Hazards
- 1.4 Human Impact on Mountain Environment and Study of Selected Ethnic Groups**
- 1.4.1 Major Sources of Human Impact: increasing population,
- 1.4.2 Preservation of Mountain Environment
- 1.4.3 Study of Sharpa, Gurung and Tharu

Section B- 20 Marks

- 2. Geography of Nepal** **20%**
- 2.1 Landscape Pattern and Natural Resources/Environment Aspects**
- 2.1.1 Landscape Pattern-Physiography, Climate and Bio-diversity
- 2.1.2 Natural Resources
- 2.1.3 Issues on Natural Resource Management
- 2.1.4 Land Use Pattern
- 2.2 Agriculture Pattern and Problems**
- 2.2.1 Access to land resources
- 2.2.2 Cropping pattern, productivity and requirements
- 2.2.3 Farm size, Land Security and Landlessness
- 2.3 Trade, Transport, Industry and Tourism**
- 2.3.1 Trade
- 2.3.2 Transport
- 2.3.3 Industries
- 2.3.4 Tourist Resources, Types of Tourism
- 2.3.5 Impact of Tourism
- 2.3.6 Policy, Problems and Issues on Tourism Development

2.4 Evolution of Settlement Planning and Development

- 2.4.1 Urbanization in Nepal
- 2.4.2 Rural Settlement and Issues of Development
- 2.4.3 Regionalization
- 2.4.4 Development Strategies, Programme and Planning

Section C- 20 Marks

3. Population Geography 20%

3.1 Approaches and Application

- 3.1.1 Contemporary approaches
- 3.1.2 Geographic pattern of population growth
- 3.1.3 Population Distribution and Density

3.2 Demographic Theories

- 3.2.1 Population Growth and Environment Change
- 3.2.2 Classical Theories
- 3.2.3 Demographic Transition and its Relevant to Developing Countries

3.3 Territorial Mobility

- 3.3.1 Typology of Population Mobility
- 3.3.2 Theories of Migration (Lee, Zelinsky, Todaro)
- 3.3.3 Migration and Urbanization

3.4 Migration Pattern and Trends in Nepal

- 3.4.1 Internal
- 3.4.2 International
- 3.4.3 Implications of Population Migration

Section D- 40 Marks

4. Rural Development Planning 20%

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Concept of rural areas and rural settings
- 4.1.2 Planning in developing countries – concept, issues, types and levels of planning
- 4.1.3 Elements of planning
- 4.1.4 Changing thoughts of development planning

4.2 Development planning models

- 4.2.1 Economic development models: stages of development, urban-industrial model, labour surplus models (agricultural versus industrial sectors), dualisms
- 4.2.2 Dependency theory, import substitution model, basic need approach, self-help approach, self-sufficiency approach (Gandhian model, food

security), livelihood strategies (trade-off between indigenous skills and natural resources and features)

4.2.3 Spatial development models: centre-periphery, growth pole, integrated rural development / Rohovot approach, Agropolitan model, market towns in rural development

4.3 Rural Development Issues in Less-Developing Countries

4.3.1 Growth versus equity

4.3.2 Growth and development

4.3.3 Features and constraints of planning in Resources access and distribution

4.3.4 Settlement patterns in rural development

4.3.5 Development yardstick measures– economic versus social

4.3.6 Conflicts in local resources use

4.3.7 Legal and regulatory framework planning

4.4 Rural Development Approaches and Planning Practices

4.4.1 Capitalist versus socialist

4.4.2 Centralized versus decentralized

4.4.3 People-oriented versus area-oriented

4.4.4 Sectoral versus Integrated/Holistic

4.4.5 Top-down versus bottom-up, and hybrid

4.4.6 Spatial decentralized approach – service centre

4.4.7 Rural Development Planning Practices in developing countries – case examples

5. Agricultural Geography 20%

5.1 Concepts and Approaches in Agricultural Geography

5.1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance

5.1.2 Concepts and Approaches

5.2 Models and Techniques of Agricultural Geography

5.2.1 Models- Classification of Models, Economic Descriptive Simplified Locational, Conceptual, Land Capability and Diffusion of Techniques, Innovation.

5.2.2 Normative, Empirical, Single Element, Statistical.

5.2.3 Agricultural Regionalization

5.3 Determinates of Agriculture Development

5.3.1 Physical Determinants

5.3.2 Non-Physical Determinants

5.4 Agricultural Systems in the World

5.4.1 Classification of World Agriculture

5.4.2 Ecological or Near Ecological System of Agriculture

5.4.3 Agriculture Systems in Nepal.

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

द्वितीयपत्रका पाठ्यक्रमका एकाईहरूबाट सोधिने प्रश्नहरूको संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

द्वितीय पत्रका खण्ड	A	B	C	D	
द्वितीय पत्रका एकाई	1	2	3	4	5
प्रश्न संख्या	2	2	2	2	2

विषयगत नमूना प्रश्नहरू (Sample questions)

1. What are the various types of population interactions? Briefly describe how human beings interact with non-human being.
 2. "Nepal is highly potentials for mountain tourism development" Critically discuss this statement.
 3. Critically examine various approaches to population geography.
 4. Describe the planning approach to be adopted to address the problems between basic needs/facilities of poor rural people and technical criteria for rural development.
 5. Critically discuss the physical determinants of agriculture in perspective of Nepal.
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नेपाल आर्थिक योजना तथा तथ्याङ्क, इन्जिनियरिङ्ग, कृषि, वन, विविध र शिक्षा सेवाका सबै समूह/उपसमूह, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी र एवं स्वास्थ्य सेवाको सातौं र आठौं तहका पदहरूमा प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र लिइने **सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)** को लागि

सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)

यस प्रयोजनको लागि गरिने परीक्षण १० पूर्णाङ्क र ३० मिनेट अवधिको हुनेछ जुन नेताविहिन सामूहिक छलफल (Leaderless Group Discussion) को रूपमा अवलम्बन गरिने छ । दिइएको प्रश्न वा Topic का विषयमा पालैपालोसँग निर्दिष्ट समयभित्र समूहबीच छलफल गर्दै प्रत्येक उम्मेदवारले व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तुति (Individual Presentation) गर्नु पर्नेछ । यस परीक्षणमा मूल्याङ्कनको लागि देहाय अनुसारको ३ जना भन्दा बढीको समिति रहनेछ ।

आयोगका सदस्य	-	अध्यक्ष
आयोगका सदस्य	-	सदस्य
मनोविज्ञ	-	सदस्य
दक्ष/विज्ञ (१ जना)	-	सदस्य

सामूहिक छलफलमा दिइने नमूना प्रश्न वा Topic

उदाहरणको लागि - उर्जा संकट, गरीबी निवारण, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, प्रतिभा पलायन जस्ता Topics मध्ये कुनै एक Topic मात्र दिइनेछ ।