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**M.A. (P) Field Work**  
 (UNIT - ONE)

Field Work is DOING geography. It involves students studying geography outside the classroom -

- observing
- Questioning
- planning
- collecting
- Recording
- Evaluating
- Representing
- Analyzing
- Concluding
- Communicating
- Reflecting
- Responding

Field work is fundamental to the study of Geography. It makes the subject come alive, promotes enthusiasm for geography & motivates students.

Field Work in Geography Studies  
 (Role, Value & Ethics of Field Work)

Field work is an adventurous in nature. It is

Field Work/ studies are learning experiences OUTSIDE of the class room. It is the FIRSTHAND experience of actual situation. It allow students to gather their own (PRIMARY) data,

Through this student engagement & develop a deep understanding of geographical processes & enquiry.

- provide opportunities to extend classroom learning through direct observation & experience
- to look the world from a qualitative & quantitative perspective.
- allow for scientific research through field experiments.

The objective/purpose of the field study is -

- Respect the Nature
- understanding How to have a more sustainable lifestyle.
- to address specific outcomes in the curriculum
- for effective & meaningful participation of the students rather than as passive spectators
- Seeing familiar places in a new way.
- developing practical skills
- to provide opportunities for EXTENDED LEARNING & starting future investigations

which undertake as part of the Inquiry process

enhance their knowledge through observing, mapping, recording & recording real world phenomena.

Explore geographical processes that form & transform environments.

locate, select, organise & communicate geographical information

Explore different perspectives relating to geographical issues.

An effective field study requires careful planning for meaningful learning experiences Before

Teachers must plan the educational rationale & objective as well as the logistics of the field study trip well in advance.

After

During

Since field studies are planned as part of units or themes studied in the classroom, immediate follow-up is critical for maximizing the learning experience.

Student needs to begin making observations or to gather information

DATA → Qualitative & Quantitative

working with a partner with a small group give student to Interactive learning + Photographing student

(2)

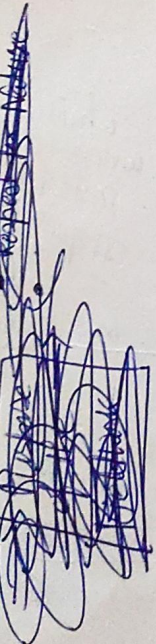
Technology  
Institutional Framework  
INVISIBLE

## Applications of Field Work to Geographical Problems

- Resource Management (Characteristics of Landscape) (VISIBLE)
- Urban & Regional planning (Regional or site-specific physical characteristics)
- Natural Hazards: mapping of hazardousness @ risk (Flood zones, active surfaces) slope stability, surficial geology)

## Major Components

1. Clearly stating the problem,
2. Defining the study area,
3. Formulating Hypothesis,
4. Identifying the necessary data,
5. Establishing the classification & Scale of the data (Resolution)
6. Acquiring the data
7. Processing & Analysing the data,
8. Resolving the problem & rejecting @ accepting the Hypothesis (Conclusion ~~will~~ will +ve, -ve, inconclusive)



DATA

Quantitative Data eg →

- Length, width or Area of a Feature.
- Temperature, Humidity & Wind speed.
- Volume or Sound levels of a Transport system.
- Counts of products indicating livability of a settlement.
- Ages & No. of people in a population.

Qualitative Data → It is gained by OBSERVATION. It

involves the description or appearance of features, indicated by comments on such aspects as colour, texture, smell, taste etc.

through Photography, Sketching, Interviewing  
Qualitative Data gathered.