



ACTIVITIES FOR THE SESSION 2018-2019

- **FIELD TRIP**

The department of Geography St. Bede's College organized a field trip to Janjehli (district Mandi) in September 2018. Janjehli valley is a beautiful mountainous & Green area with natural beauty situated at a height of 2150 m. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of Janjehli is $31^{\circ}.47'04''$ N $77^{\circ}.30'80''$ E. This place is approximately 70km away from Mandi town. Janjehli valley comes under Thunag Tehsil of Mandi District. It is well said by Professor Fairgrieve, "I read, I forget; I see, I remember; I do, I understand". The students collected data using different data collection methods for various topics like Physio-Socio-Economic, agricultural and horticultural development, Natural disaster effects and overcomes.



Old women shared cultivation skills with students



Group Photo with folks

- **GROUP DISCUSSION & PRESENTATION**

The department encourages group discussion Group discussion to improve the thinking, listening and speaking skills of the students. It also promotes and boosts their confidence. Group Discussion session was organised for the students of M.Sc Geography guided by HOD Professor K.D Chandel. The students were divided into groups and topics were distributed. The students actively participated in the discussion. Students were marked on the basis of their participation in the discussion.



Students Noting Down the Topics for Group Discussion



- **OZONE DAY**

The department of geography celebrated world ozone day, which was held on September 16, 2018 under the theme of “Keep Cool and Carry on”. It is celebrated to spread awareness among people about the depletion of the ozone layer and search for possible solutions to preserve it. The students actively participated in the event.

- **SPECIAL LECTURES/PRESENTATION**

Anoop Diltia, Assistant Professor Department of geography delivered a special lecture and presentation on “**Periglacial landforms of Trans-Himalaya**” to M.Sc students on 10th September, 2018.

Periglacial Landforms: ‘Periglacial’ Landforms are found in those regions of the world which remain in permanently frozen condition.

- The term ‘Periglacial’ firstly used by Walery Von Lozinski in 1909 AD to describe frost weathering conditions in the Carpathian Mountain of Central Europe.
- These landforms are without permanent ice cover on the ground surface. The term ‘periglacial’ literally means around the ice or peripheral to the margins of the glaciers.
- Now this term is used for both ‘periglacial landforms and ‘periglacial climate. It is characterized by mean annual temperature ranging between 1° C to -15° C and mean annual precipitation of 120 mm to 1400 mm but mostly in solid form.
- The concept of a ‘periglacial zone’ subsequently developed referring to the climatic and geomorphic conditions of areas peripheral to Pleistocene ice sheets and glaciers e.g. recent Ice age period of Europe and America. Europe: Gunz, Mindel, Riss, Wurm and North America: Nebraskan, Kansan, Illinoian, Wisconsin etc.



View of Periglacial Environment in Tran-Himalaya

Modern usage refers to a wide range of cold non-glacial conditions regardless of their proximity to glaciers, either in time and space. Periglacial climate or environment exist not only in high latitudes and Tundra regions but also below the tree line and high altitude regions of the world e.g. Himalayas, Kiliminjaro, Andes etc.