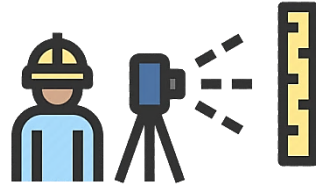




**Field Work  
And  
Report Writing**

# FIELD & WORK

## REPORT WRITING



GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

**DR.KRISHNANAND**

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Dr. Krishnanand** is highly proficient scholar in the field of research and academics in Geography and environment. He graduated from Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi. He was awarded “best student of the college across all disciplines” in 2009 and “Gold medal” in 2010. He completed his Ph.D from Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. He has a teaching experience of over a decade in the field of Geography for UPSC, State PCS , UGC NET and other competitive examinations.

He is an avid field researcher and photographer with two Geographical Documentaries on YouTube Channel- TheGeoecologist, to his credit - Exploring Ladakh- A Geoecological Perspective and Spiti Valley Project. His areas of interest include Geomorphology, Geoecology, Geotourism, Environmental Geography, Geodiversity, Geomorphosites, Fossil park, Geoparks, Field Work and Documentary Making in Geography, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS. He has published three books and six articles at National and International levels.

**This E-book by Dr. Krishnanand is based on his previous works on Field work and Research Methodology and the explanations though his YouTube lectures of the same.**



**PREFACE**

<b>Chapter 1: Introduction to the Field Work</b>	<b>5-13</b>
<b>Chapter2: Approach and Need for Field Work</b>	<b>14-24</b>
<b>Chapter 3: Evolution of Field Work in Geography</b>	<b>25-40</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Role and Value of Field Work</b>	<b>41-48</b>
<b>Chapter 5: Ethics of Field Work</b>	<b>49-59</b>
<b>Chapter 6: Database in Geographical Research</b>	<b>60-71</b>
<b>Chapter 7: Methods of Data Collection</b>	<b>72-84</b>
<b>Chapter 8: Sampling Techniques in Geographical Studies</b>	<b>85-101</b>
<b>Chapter 9: Identification of Case Study (Step wise guidance)</b>	<b>102-112</b>
<b>Chapter 10: Field Survey Methods (Merits/Demerits)</b>	<b>113-124</b>
<b>Chapter 11: Observation, Questionnaire, Focused Group Discussion, Space Survey</b>	<b>125-146</b>
<b>Chapter 12: Field Tools and Equipments (GPS, DGPS, Camera, Total Station, Mobile Apps)</b>	<b>147-171</b>
<b>Chapter 13: How to write a Field Report Part-1 (Tabulation and Representation)</b>	<b>172-191</b>
<b>Chapter 14: How to write a Field Report Part-2 (Conventions and Report Design)</b>	<b>192-207</b>

At a time when, the new methods are being sought to promote environmental and cultural awareness through education, geographers offer a unique and valuable perspective of places through field work. Preparation of field report, based on field work have been incorporated into many geography courses at various levels of education across the world. They have been especially designed to inculcate the knowledge and awareness amongst students about the environment in which they live and to persuade them to be inquisitive about the processes that operate in order to shape the landscapes and the cultures.

Field work enables geographers to make direct observations of the ground and it is especially more useful where available data is unreliable or missing. To check the validity of existing secondary sources such as primary census abstracts and sample surveys field work is mandatory.

Geographical field work provides both, a tool for the acquisition of knowledge as well as a means of spreading awareness and appreciation of culture and the environment. Therefore, in a digital age, when it seems so easy to collect data at ease using internet and space technology pace, field work becomes more, valuable and important to build greater scholarship, strengthen geographic horizons and find solutions to local problems.

This work aims to facilitate the young and budding geographers as well as research scholars especially in the field of geographical studies to understand the conceptual framework of the field work along with merits and demerits/limitations of various field methods applied by them.

# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION TO

# THE FIELD WORK

Spatial/geographical inquiry makes student's "spatial/geographical imaginations" clear and enables them to explore where they come from. It also discloses the contradictions in these imaginations on which the knowledge about many geographical issues/phenomena are established.

The term **thinking geographically (common practice)** signifies a distinctly geography based idea. People who think geographically, use spatial concepts in everyday life which in turn defines the geographical perspective and enables **geographical thinking (trained geographers)**.

Spatial thinking, facilitate students/researchers to understand and interpret their own responses to people, places and event/phenomena.

It allows them to differentiate and reflect on other's perspectives which may be different from their own about the same.

Therefore, **field work and report writing in geographical studies is an indispensable and integral part of geographical inquiry** that facilitates the development of spatial/geographical thinking and leads to the continuous evolution of geographical thought .

# INQUISITIVENESS

Geographical  
Imaginations

Geographical  
Inquiry

**Inquiry** exposes contradictions in these **imagination**s on which the knowledge about many geographical issues/phenomena are established

# **FIELD WORK HELPS TO ACCOMPLISH**

## **THE CRUCIAL AIM OF EDUCATION :**

*“to question, rather than to accept without further inquiry or thought that is largely an outcome of thinking geographically or spatially”*

Field work can be simply understood as the systematic observation and collection of otherwise unavailable (primary) data.

**THINKING GEOGRAPHICALLY**

**GEOGRAPHICAL THINKING**

