

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)**

# UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME  
(Courses effective from Academic Year 2015-16)



## SYLLABUS OF COURSES TO BE OFFERED Core Courses, Elective Courses & Ability Enhancement Courses

**Disclaimer:** The CBCS syllabus is uploaded as given by the Faculty concerned to the Academic Council. The same has been approved as it is by the Academic Council on 13.7.2015 and Executive Council on 14.7.2015. Any query may kindly be addressed to the concerned Faculty.

**Undergraduate Programme Secretariat**

## **Preamble**

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several measures to bring equity, efficiency and excellence in the Higher Education System of country. The important measures taken to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education include innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching-learning process, examination and evaluation systems, besides governance and other matters.

The UGC has formulated various regulations and guidelines from time to time to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India. The academic reforms recommended by the UGC in the recent past have led to overall improvement in the higher education system. However, due to lot of diversity in the system of higher education, there are multiple approaches followed by universities towards examination, evaluation and grading system. While the HEIs must have the flexibility and freedom in designing the examination and evaluation methods that best fits the curriculum, syllabi and teaching-learning methods, there is a need to devise a sensible system for awarding the grades based on the performance of students. Presently the performance of the students is reported using the conventional system of marks secured in the examinations or grades or both. The conversion from marks to letter grades and the letter grades used vary widely across the HEIs in the country. This creates difficulty for the academia and the employers to understand and infer the performance of the students graduating from different universities and colleges based on grades.

The grading system is considered to be better than the conventional marks system and hence it has been followed in the top institutions in India and abroad. So it is desirable to introduce uniform grading system. This will facilitate student mobility across institutions within and across countries and also enable potential employers to assess the performance of students. To bring in the desired uniformity, in grading system and method for computing the cumulative grade point average (CGPA) based on the performance of students in the examinations, the UGC has formulated these guidelines.

## **CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):**

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

### **Outline of Choice Based Credit System:**

- 1. Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
- 2. Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
  - 2.1 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).
  - 2.2 Dissertation/Project:** An elective course designed to acquire special/advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.
  - 2.3 Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S.: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.
- 3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)/Competency Improvement Courses/Skill Development Courses/Foundation Course:** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: AE Compulsory Course (AECC) and AE Elective Course (AEEC). "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They ((i) Environmental Science, (ii) English/MIL Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines. AEEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
  - 3.1 AE Compulsory Course (AECC):** Environmental Science, English Communication/MIL Communication.
  - 3.2 AE Elective Course (AEEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

**Project work/Dissertation** is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A Project/Dissertation work would be of 6 credits. A Project/Dissertation work may be given in lieu of a discipline specific elective paper.

**Details of courses under B.A (Honors), B.Com (Honors) & B.Sc. (Honors)**

Course	*Credits	
	Theory+ Practical	Theory + Tutorial
<b><u>I. Core Course</u></b>		
(14 Papers)	14X4= 56	14X5=70
<b>Core Course Practical / Tutorial*</b>		
(14 Papers)	14X2=28	14X1=14
<b><u>II. Elective Course</u></b>		
<b>(8 Papers)</b>		
A.1. Discipline Specific Elective	4X4=16	4X5=20
<b>(4 Papers)</b>		
A.2. Discipline Specific Elective		
Practical/ Tutorial*	4 X 2=8	4X1=4
<b>(4 Papers)</b>		
B.1. Generic Elective/		
Interdisciplinary	4X4=16	4X5=20
<b>(4 Papers)</b>		
B.2. Generic Elective		
Practical/ Tutorial*	4 X 2=8	4X1=4
<b>(4 Papers)</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Optional Dissertation or project work in place of one Discipline Specific Elective paper (6 credits) in 6<sup>th</sup> Semester</b></li> </ul>		
<b><u>III. Ability Enhancement Courses</u></b>		
<b>1. Ability Enhancement Compulsory</b>		
<b>(2 Papers of 2 credit each)</b>	2 X 2=4	2 X 2=4
Environmental Science		
English/MIL Communication		
<b>2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)</b>		
(Minimum 2)	2 X 2=4	2 X 2=4
<b>(2 Papers of 2 credit each)</b>		
<b>Total credit</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Institute should evolve a system/policy about ECA/ General Interest/Hobby/Sports/NCC/NSS/related courses on its own.</b>		

\* wherever there is a practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa

## **B.A. (Honours) Geography**

### **Note:**

- 1. Theory paper should have 5 periods per week.**
- 2. Tutorial group of each theory paper should have a group size of 8 students.**
- 3. Practical papers should have 6 periods per week per group of 15 students.**
- 4. Practical paper will not have tutorials.**

### **Core Courses**

#### **Semester I**

1. Geomorphology
2. Cartographic Techniques (Practical)

#### **Semester II**

3. Human Geography
4. Thematic Cartography (Practical)

#### **Semester III**

5. Climatology
6. Statistical Methods in Geography (Practical)
7. Geography of India

#### **Semester IV**

8. Economic Geography
9. Environmental Geography
10. Field Work and Research Methodology (Practical)

#### **Semester V**

11. Regional Planning and Development
12. Remote Sensing and GIS (Practical)

#### **Semester VI**

13. Evolution of Geographical Thought
14. Disaster Management based Project Work (Practical)

### **Skill Enhancement Course (any 2)**

#### **Semester III**

1. Remote Sensing (Practical)
2. Advanced Spatial Statistical Techniques

#### **Semester IV**

3. Geographical Information System (Practical)
4. Research Methods (Practical)

### **Elective Discipline Specific (any four)**

#### **Semester V**

##### **DSE-1**

1. Population Geography
2. Resource Geography

**DSE-2**

3. Urban Geography
4. Agricultural Geography

**Semester VI**

**DSE-3**

5. Geography of Health and Wellbeing
6. Political Geography

**DSE-4**

7. Hydrology and Oceanography
8. Social Geography

**Elective Generic Papers (any four)**

**Semester I**

1. Disaster Management
2. Geography of Tourism

**Semester II**

3. Spatial Information Technology
4. Regional Development

**Semester III**

5. Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation
6. Rural Development

**Semester IV**

7. Industrial Geography
8. Sustainable Development

## **B.A. (Honours) Geography**

### **Core Papers**

#### **1. Geomorphology**

1. Geomorphology: Nature and Scope.
2. Earth: Interior Structure and Isostasy.
3. Earth Movements: Plate Tectonics, Types of Folds and Faults, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.
4. Geomorphic Processes: Weathering, Mass Wasting, Cycle of Erosion (Davis and Penck).
2. Evolution of Landforms (Erosional and Depositional): Fluvial, Karst, Aeolian, Glacial, and Coastal.

#### **Reading List**

1. Bloom A. L., 2003: *Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
2. Bridges E. M., 1990: *World Geomorphology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Christopherson, Robert W., (2011), *Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Geography*, 8 Ed., Macmillan Publishing Company
4. Kale V. S. and Gupta A., 2001: *Introduction to Geomorphology*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
5. Knighton A. D., 1984: *Fluvial Forms and Processes*, Edward Arnold Publishers, London.
6. Richards K. S., 1982: *Rivers: Form and Processes in Alluvial Channels*, Methuen, London.
7. Selby, M.J., (2005), *Earth's Changing Surface*, Indian Edition, OUP
8. Skinner, Brian J. and Stephen C. Porter (2000), *The Dynamic Earth: An Introduction to physical Geology*, 4th Edition, John Wiley and Sons
9. Thornbury W. D., 1968: *Principles of Geomorphology*, Wiley.
10. Gautam, A (2010): *Bhautik Bhugol*, Rastogi Publications, Meerut
11. Tikkaa, R N (1989): *Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop*, Kedarnath Ram Nath, Meerut
12. Singh, S (2009): *Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop*, Prayag Pustak, Allahabad

## 2. Cartographic Techniques (Practical)

1. Cartography – Nature and Scope.
2. Scales – Concept and application; Graphical Construction of Plain, Comparative and Diagonal Scales.
3. Map Projections – Classification, Properties and Uses; Graphical Construction of Polar Zenithal Stereographic, Bonne's and Mercator's Projections, and reference to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection.
4. Topographical Map – Interpretation of a Mountain area with the help of Cross and Longitudinal Profiles.
5. Slope Analysis – Wentworth's method.

**Practical Record:** A Project File in pencil, comprising one exercise *each*, on scale, map projection, interpretation of topographic sheet and slope analysis.

### Reading List

1. Anson R. and Ormelling F. J., 1994: *International Cartographic Association: Basic Cartographic Vol.* Pregmen Press.
2. Gupta K.K. and Tyagi, V. C., 1992: *Working with Map*, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.
3. Mishra R.P. and Ramesh, A., 1989: *Fundamentals of Cartography*, Concept, New Delhi.
4. Monkhouse F. J. and Wilkinson H. R., 1973: *Maps and Diagrams*, Methuen, London.
5. Rhind D. W. and Taylor D. R. F., (eds.), 1989: *Cartography: Past, Present and Future*, Elsevier, International Cartographic Association.
6. Robinson A. H., 2009: *Elements of Cartography*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
7. Sharma J. P., 2010: *Prayogic Bhugol*, Rastogi Publishers, Meerut.
8. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B., 1999: *Elements of Practical Geography*, Kalyani Publishers.
9. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
10. Singh R L & Rana P B Singh(1991) *Prayogtmak Bhugol ke Mool Tatva*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
11. Sharma, J P (2010) *Prayogtmak Bhugol ki Rooprekha*, Rastogi Publications, Meerut
12. Singh, R L & Dutta, P K (2012) *Prayogtmak Bhugol*, Central Book Depot, Allahabad



### **3. Human Geography**

1. Introduction: Defining Human Geography; Major Themes; Contemporary Relevance
2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language
3. Population: Population Growth and Distribution; Population Composition; Demographic Transition Theory
4. Settlements: Types of Rural Settlements; Classification of Urban Settlements; Trends and Patterns of World Urbanization
5. Population-Resource Relationship

#### **Reading List**

1. Chandna, R.C. (2010) Population Geography, Kalyani Publisher.
2. Hassan, M.I. (2005) Population Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
3. Daniel, P.A. and Hopkinson, M.F. (1989) The Geography of Settlement, Oliver & Boyd, London.
4. Johnston R; Gregory D, Pratt G. et al. (2008) The Dictionary of Human Geography, Blackwell Publication.
5. Jordan-Bychkov et al. (2006) The Human Mosaic: A Thematic Introduction to Cultural Geography. W. H. Freeman and Company, New York.
6. Kaushik, S.D. (2010) Manav Bhugol, Rastogi Publication, Meerut.
7. Maurya, S.D. (2012) Manav Bhugol, Sharda Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad.
8. Hussain, Majid (2012) Manav Bhugol. Rawat Publications, Jaipur

## 4. Thematic Cartography (Practical)

1. Maps – Classification and Types; Principles of Map Design.
2. Diagrammatic Data Presentation – Line, Bar and Circle.
3. Thematic Mapping Techniques – Properties, Uses and Limitations; Areal Data -- Choropleth, Dot, Proportional Circles; Point Data – Isopleths.
4. Cartographic Overlays – Point, Line and Areal Data.
5. Thematic Maps – Preparation and Interpretation.

**Practical Record:** A Thematic Atlas should be prepared on a specific theme with five plates of any state in India.

### Reading List

1. Cuff J. D. and Mattson M. T., 1982: *Thematic Maps: Their Design and Production*, Methuen Young Books
2. Dent B. D., Torguson J. S., and Holder T. W., 2008: *Cartography: Thematic Map Design* (6th Edition), McGraw-Hill Higher Education
3. Gupta K. K. and Tyagi V. C., 1992: *Working with Maps*, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.
4. Kraak M.-J. and Ormeling F., 2003: *Cartography: Visualization of Geo-Spatial Data*, Prentice-Hall.
5. Mishra R. P. and Ramesh A., 1989: *Fundamentals of Cartography*, Concept, New Delhi.
6. Sharma J. P., 2010: *Prayogic Bhugol*, Rastogi Publishers, Meerut.
7. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B., 1999: *Elements of Practical Geography*, Kalyani Publishers.
8. Slocum T. A., McMaster R. B. and Kessler F. C., 2008: *Thematic Cartography and Geovisualization* (3rd Edition), Prentice Hall.
9. Tyner J. A., 2010: *Principles of Map Design*, The Guilford Press.
10. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
11. Singh, L R & Singh R (1977): *Manchitra or Prayogamek Bhugol* , Central Book, Depot, Allahabad
12. Bhopal Singh R L and Duttta P K (2012) *Prayogatama Bhugol*, Central Book Depot, Allahabad

## 5. Climatology

1. Atmospheric Composition and Structure – Variation with Altitude, Latitude and Season.
2. Insolation and Temperature – Factors and Distribution, Heat Budget, Temperature Inversion.
3. Atmospheric Pressure and Winds – Planetary Winds, Forces affecting Winds, General Circulation, Jet Streams.
4. Atmospheric Moisture – Evaporation, Humidity, Condensation, Fog and Clouds, Precipitation Types, Stability and Instability; Climatic Regions (Koppen)
5. Cyclones – Tropical Cyclones, Extra Tropical Cyclones, Monsoon - Origin and Mechanism.

### Reading List

1. Barry R. G. and Carleton A. M., 2001: *Synoptic and Dynamic Climatology*, Routledge, UK.
2. Barry R. G. and Corley R. J., 1998: *Atmosphere, Weather and Climate*, Routledge, New York.
3. Critchfield H. J., 1987: *General Climatology*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi
4. Lutgens F. K., Tarbuck E. J. and Tasa D., 2009: *The Atmosphere: An Introduction to Meteorology*, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
5. Oliver J. E. and Hidore J. J., 2002: *Climatology: An Atmospheric Science*, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
6. Trewartha G. T. and Horne L. H., 1980: *An Introduction to Climate*, McGraw-Hill.
7. Gupta L S(2000): *Jalvayu Vigyan*, Hindi Madhyam Karyanvay Nidishalya, Delhi Vishwa Vidhyalaya, Delhi
8. Lal, D S (2006): *Jalvayu Vigyan*, Prayag Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad
9. Vatal, M (1986): *Bhautik Bhugol*, Central Book Depot, Allahabad
10. Singh, S (2009): *Jalvayu Vigyan*, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad

## 6. Statistical Methods in Geography (Practical)

1. Use of Data in Geography: Geographical Data Matrix, Significance of Statistical Methods in Geography; Sources of Data, Scales of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio).
2. Tabulation and Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies (Deciles, Quartiles), Cross Tabulation, Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode, Centro-graphic Techniques, Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance and Coefficient of Variation).
3. Sampling: Purposive, Random, Systematic and Stratified.
4. Theoretical Distribution: Probability and Normal Distribution.
5. Association and Correlation: Rank Correlation, Product Moment Correlation, and Simple Regression, Residuals from regression

**Class Record:** Each student will submit a record containing five exercises:

1. Construct a data matrix of about (10 x 10) with each row representing an areal unit (districts or villages or towns) and about 10 columns of relevant attributes of the areal units.
2. Based on the above table, a frequency table, measures of central tendency and dispersion would be computed and interpreted for any two attributes.
3. Histograms and frequency curve would be prepared **on the entire data set** and attempt to fit a normal curve and interpreted for one or two variables.
4. From the data matrix a sample set (20 Percent) would be drawn using, random - systematic and stratified methods of sampling and locate the samples on a map with a short note on methods used.
5. Based on of the sample set and using two relevant attributes, a scatter and regression line would be plotted and residual from regression would be mapped with a short interpretation.

### Reading List

1. Berry B. J. L. and Marble D. F. (eds.): *Spatial Analysis – A Reader in Geography*.
2. Ebdon D., 1977: *Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach*.
3. Hammond P. and McCullagh P. S., 1978: *Quantitative Techniques in Geography: An Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
4. King L. S., 1969: *Statistical Analysis in Geography*, Prentice-Hall.
5. Mahmood A., 1977: *Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies*, Concept.
6. Pal S. K., 1998: *Statistics for Geoscientists*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
7. Sarkar, A. (2013) *Quantitative geography: techniques and presentations*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
8. Silk J., 1979: *Statistical Concepts in Geography*, Allen and Unwin, London.
9. Spiegel M. R.: *Statistics, Schaum's Outline Series*.
10. Yeates M., 1974: *An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography*, McGraw Hill, New York.
11. Shinha, Indira (2007) *Sankhyiki bhugol*. Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi

## 7. Geography of India

1. Physical: Physiographic Divisions, soil and vegetation, climate (characteristics and classification)
2. Population: Distribution and growth, Structure
3. Economic: Mineral and power resources distribution and utilisation of iron ore, coal, petroleum, gas; agricultural production and distribution of rice and wheat, industrial development : automobile and Information technology
4. Social: Distribution of population by race, caste, religion, language, tribes and their correlates
5. Regionalisation of India: Physiographic (R. L. Singh), Socio – cultural (Sopher), Economic (Sengupta)

### Reading List

1. Deshpande C. D., 1992: *India: A Regional Interpretation*, ICSSR, New Delhi.
2. Johnson, B. L. C., ed. 2001. *Geographical Dictionary of India*. Vision Books, New Delhi.
3. Mandal R. B. (ed.), 1990: *Patterns of Regional Geography – An International Perspective. Vol. 3 – Indian Perspective*.
4. Sdyasuk Galina and P Sengupta (1967): *Economic Regionalisation of India*, Census of India
5. Sharma, T. C. 2003: *India - Economic and Commercial Geography*. Vikas Publ., New Delhi.
6. Singh R. L., 1971: *India: A Regional Geography*, National Geographical Society of India.
7. Singh, Jagdish 2003: *India - A Comprehensive & Systematic Geography*, Gyanodaya Prakashan, Gorakhpur.
8. Spate O. H. K. and Learmonth A. T. A., 1967: *India and Pakistan: A General and Regional Geography*, Methuen.
9. Tirtha, Ranjit 2002: *Geography of India*, Rawat Publs., Jaipur & New Delhi.
10. Pathak, C. R. 2003: *Spatial Structure and Processes of Development in India*. Regional Science Assoc., Kolkata.
11. Tiwari, R.C. (2007) *Geography of India*. Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad
12. Sharma, T.C. (2013) *Economic Geography of India*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur

## 8. Economic Geography

1. Introduction: Concept and classification of economic activity
2. Factors Affecting location of Economic Activity with special reference to Agriculture (Von Thunen theory), Industry (Weber's theory).
3. Primary Activities: Subsistence and Commercial agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.
4. Secondary Activities: Manufacturing (Cotton Textile, Iron and Steel), Concept of Manufacturing Regions, Special Economic Zones and Technology Parks.
5. Tertiary Activities: Transport, Trade and Services.

### Reading List

1. Alexander J. W., 1963: *Economic Geography*, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
2. Coe N. M., Kelly P. F. and Yeung H. W., 2007: *Economic Geography: A Contemporary Introduction*, Wiley-Blackwell.
3. Hodder B. W. and Lee Roger, 1974: *Economic Geography*, Taylor and Francis.
4. Combes P., Mayer T. and Thisse J. F., 2008: *Economic Geography: The Integration of Regions and Nations*, Princeton University Press.
5. Wheeler J. O., 1998: *Economic Geography*, Wiley..
6. Durand L., 1961: *Economic Geography*, Crowell.
7. Bagchi-Sen S. and Smith H. L., 2006: *Economic Geography: Past, Present and Future*, Taylor and Francis.
8. Willington D. E., 2008: *Economic Geography*, Husband Press.
9. Clark, Gordon L.; Feldman, M.P. and Gertler, M.S., eds. 2000: *The Oxford*

## 9. Environmental Geography

1. Environmental Geography – Concept and Scope
2. Human-Environment Relationships – Historical Progression, Adaptation in different Biomes.
3. Ecosystem – Concept, Structure and Functions
4. Environmental Problems in Tropical, Temperate and Polar Ecosystems
5. Environmental Programmes and Policies – Global, National and Local levels

### Reading List

1. Chandna R. C., 2002: *Environmental Geography*, Kalyani, Ludhiana.
2. Cunningham W. P. and Cunningham M. A., 2004: *Principals of Environmental Science: Inquiry and Applications*, Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Goudie A., 2001: *The Nature of the Environment*, Blackwell, Oxford.
4. Mal, Suraj., and Singh, R.B. (Eds.) (2009) *Biogeography and Biodiversity*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur
5. Miller G. T., 2004: *Environmental Science: Working with the Earth*, Thomson BrooksCole, Singapore.
6. MoEF, 2006: *National Environmental Policy-2006*, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.
7. Singh, R.B. and Hietala, R. (Eds.) (2014) *Livelihood security in Northwestern Himalaya: Case studies from changing socio-economic environments in Himachal Pradesh, India*. *Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies*, Springer
8. Odum, E. P. et al, 2005: *Fundamentals of Ecology*, Ceneage Learning India.
9. Singh S., 1997: *Environmental Geography*, Prayag Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad.
10. UNEP, 2007: *Global Environment Outlook: GEO4: Environment For Development*, United Nations Environment Programme.
11. Singh, M., Singh, R.B. and Hassan, M.I. (Eds.) (2014) *Climate change and biodiversity: Proceedings of IGU Rohtak Conference, Volume 1*. *Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies*, Springer
12. Singh, R.B. (1998) *Ecological Techniques and Approaches to Vulnerable Environment*, New Delhi, Oxford & IBH Pub..
13. Singh, Savindra 2001. *Paryavaran Bhugol*, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. (in Hindi)

## 10. Field Work and Research Methodology (Practical)

1. Field Work In Geographical Studies – Role, Value, Data and Ethics of Field-Work
2. Defining the Field and Identifying the Case Study – Rural / Urban / Physical / Human / Environmental.
3. Field Techniques – Merits, Demerits and Selection of the Appropriate Technique; Observation (Participant / Non Participant), Questionnaires (Open/ Closed / Structured / Non-Structured); Interview with Special Focus on Focused Group Discussions; Space Survey (Transects and Quadrants, Constructing a Sketch)
4. Use of Field Tools – Collection of Material for Physical and Socio-Economic Surveys.
5. Designing the Field Report – Aims and Objectives, Methodology, Analysis, Interpretation and Writing the Report.

### Practical Record

1. Each student will prepare an individual report based on primary and secondary data collected during field work.
2. The duration of the field work should not exceed 10 days.
3. The word count of the report should be about **8000 to 12,000** excluding figures, tables, photographs, maps, references and appendices.
4. One copy of the report on A 4 size paper should be submitted in soft binding.

### Reading List

1. Creswell J., 1994: *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* Sage Publications.
2. Dikshit, R. D. 2003. *The Art and Science of Geography: Integrated Readings*. Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Evans M., 1988: "Participant Observation: The Researcher as Research Tool" in *Qualitative Methods in Human Geography*, eds. J. Eyles and D. Smith, Polity.
4. Mukherjee, Neela 1993. *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Application*. Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi.
5. Mukherjee, Neela 2002. *Participatory Learning and Action: with 100 Field Methods*. Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi
6. Robinson A., 1998: "Thinking Straight and Writing That Way", in *Writing Empirical Research Reports: A Basic Guide for Students of the Social and Behavioural Sciences*, eds. by F. Pryczak and R. Bruce Pryczak, Publishing: Los Angeles.
7. Special Issue on "Doing Fieldwork" *The Geographical Review* 91:1-2 (2001).
8. Stoddard R. H., 1982: *Field Techniques and Research Methods in Geography*, Kendall/Hunt.
10. Wolcott, H. 1995. *The Art of Fieldwork*. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.



## 11. Regional Planning and Development

1. Definition of Region, Evolution and Types of Regional planning: Formal, Functional, and Planning Regions and Regional Planning; Need for Regional Planning; Types of regional Planning.
2. Choice of a Region for Planning: Characteristics of an Ideal Planning Region; Delineation of Planning Region; Regionalization of India for Planning (Agro Ecological Zones)
3. Theories and Models for Regional Planning: Growth Pole Model of Perroux; Growth Centre Model in Indian Context; Myrdal, Hirschman, Rostow and Friedmann; Village Cluster
4. Changing Concept of Development, Concept of underdevelopment; Efficiency-Equity Debate
5. Measuring development: Indicators (Economic, Social and Environmental); Human development.

### Reading List

1. Blij H. J. De, 1971: *Geography: Regions and Concepts*, John Wiley and Sons.
2. Claval P.I, 1998: *An Introduction to Regional Geography*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford and Massachusetts.
3. Friedmann J. and Alonso W. (1975): *Regional Policy - Readings in Theory and Applications*, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
4. Gore C. G., 1984: *Regions in Question: Space, Development Theory and Regional Policy*, Methuen, London.
5. Gore C. G., Köhler G., Reich U-P. and Ziesemer T., 1996: *Questioning Development; Essays on the Theory, Policies and Practice of Development Intervention*, Metropolis- Verlag, Marburg.
6. Haynes J., 2008: *Development Studies*, Polity Short Introduction Series.
7. Johnson E. A. J., 1970: *The Organization of Space in Developing Countries*, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
8. Peet R., 1999: *Theories of Development*, The Guilford Press, New York.
9. UNDP 2001-04: *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press.
10. World Bank 2001-05: *World Development Report*, Oxford University Press, New

## 12. Remote Sensing and GIS (Practical)

1. Remote Sensing and GIS: Definition and Components, Development, Platforms and Types,
2. Aerial Photography and Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles, Types and Geometry of Aerial Photograph; Principles of Remote Sensing, EMR Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth Surface; Satellites (Landsat and IRS) and Sensors.
3. GIS Data Structures: Types (spatial and Non-spatial), Raster and Vector Data Structure
4. Image Processing (Digital and Manual) and Data Analysis: Pre-processing (Radiometric and Geometric Correction), Enhancement (Filtering); Classification (Supervised and Un-supervised), Geo-Referencing; Editing and Output; Overlays
5. Interpretation and Application of Remote Sensing and GIS: Land use/ Land Cover, Urban Sprawl Analysis; Forests Monitoring

**Practical Record:** A project file consisting of two exercises will be done from aerial photos and satellite images (scale, orientation and interpretation) and 3 exercises on using any GIS Software on above mentioned themes.

### Reading List

1. Campbell J. B., 2007: *Introduction to Remote Sensing*, Guildford Press.
2. Jensen J. R., 2004: *Introductory Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective*, Prentice Hall.
3. Joseph, G. 2005: *Fundamentals of Remote Sensing*, United Press India.
4. Lillesand T. M., Kiefer R. W. and Chipman J. W., 2004: *Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation*, Wiley. (Wiley Student Edition).
5. Nag P. and Kudra, M., 1998: *Digital Remote Sensing*, Concept, New Delhi.
6. Rees W. G., 2001: *Physical Principles of Remote Sensing*, Cambridge University Press.
7. Singh R. B. and Murai S., 1998: *Space-informatics for Sustainable Development*, Oxford and IBH Pub.
8. Wolf P. R. and Dewitt B. A., 2000: *Elements of Photogrammetry: With Applications in GIS*, McGraw-Hill.
9. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
10. Chauniyal, D.D. (2010) *Sudur Samvedan evam Bhogolik Suchana Pranali*, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad

### 13. Evolution of Geographical Thought

1. Paradigms in Geography
2. Pre-Modern – Early Origins of Geographical Thinking with reference to the Classical and Medieval Philosophies.
3. Modern – Evolution of Geographical Thinking and Disciplinary Trends in Germany, France, Britain, United States of America.
4. Debates – Environmental Determinism and Possibilism, Systematic and Regional, Ideographic and Nomeothetic.
5. Trends – Quantitative Revolution and its Impact, Behaviouralism, Systems Approach, Radicalism, Feminism; Towards Post Modernism – Changing Concept of Space in Geography, Future of Geography.

#### Reading List

1. Arentsen M., Stam R. and Thuijjs R., 2000: *Post-modern Approaches to Space*, ebook.
2. Bhat, L.S. (2009) *Geography in India (Selected Themes)*. Pearson
3. Bonnett A., 2008: *What is Geography?* Sage.
4. Dikshit R. D., 1997: *Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas*, Prentice– Hall India.
5. Hartshone R., 1959: *Perspectives of Nature of Geography*, Rand MacNally and Co.
6. Holt-Jensen A., 2011: *Geography: History and Its Concepts: A Students Guide*, SAGE.
7. Johnston R. J., (Ed.): *Dictionary of Human Geography*, Routledge.
8. Johnston R. J., 1997: *Geography and Geographers, Anglo-American Human Geography since 1945*, Arnold, London.
9. Kapur A., 2001: *Indian Geography Voice of Concern*, Concept Publications.
10. Martin Geoffrey J., 2005: *All Possible Worlds: A History of Geographical Ideas*, Oxford.
11. Soja, Edward 1989. *Post-modern Geographies*, Verso, London. Reprinted 1997: Rawat Publ., Jaipur and New Delhi.

## **14. Disaster Management based Project Work (Practical)**

The Project Report based on any two field based case studies among following disasters and one disaster preparedness plan of respective college or locality:

1. Flood
2. Drought
3. Cyclone and Hailstorms
4. Earthquake
5. Landslides
6. Human Induced Disasters: Fire Hazards, Chemical, Industrial accidents

### **Reading List**

1. Government of India. (1997) Vulnerability Atlas of India. New Delhi, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.
2. Kapur, A. (2010) Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
3. Modh, S. (2010) Managing Natural Disaster: Hydrological, Marine and Geological Disasters, Macmillan, Delhi.
4. Singh, R.B. (2005) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
5. Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006) Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
6. Sinha, A. (2001). Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future, New United Press, New Delhi.
7. Stoltman, J.P. et al. (2004) International Perspectives on Natural Disasters, Kluwer Academic Publications. Dordrecht.
8. Singh Jagbir (2007) "Disaster Management Future Challenges and Oppurtunities", 2007. Publisher-I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi, India ([www.ikbooks.com](http://www.ikbooks.com)).

## Skill Enhancement Course (Any 2)

### 1. Remote Sensing (Practical)

1. Remote Sensing: Definition and Development; Platforms and Types; Photogrammetry.
2. Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles, EMR Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth Surface; Satellites (Landsat and IRS); Sensors
3. Image Processing (Digital and Manual): Pre-processing (Radiometric and Geometric Correction); Enhancement (Filtering); Classification (Supervised and Un-supervised)
4. Satellite Image Interpretation.
5. Application of Remote Sensing: Land Use Land Cover.

**Practical Record:** A project file consisting of 5 exercises on using any method on above mentioned themes.

### Reading List

1. Bhatta , B. (2008) Remote Sensing and GIS, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Campbell J. B., 2007: *Introduction to Remote Sensing*, Guildford Press
3. Chauniyal, D. (2010) Sudur Samvedana Avam Bhaugolik Suchna Pranali, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
4. Jensen, J. R. (2005) *Introductory Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective*, Pearson Prentice-Hall.
5. Joseph, G. 2005: *Fundamentals of Remote Sensing*, United Press India.
6. Lillesand T. M., Kiefer R. W. and Chipman J. W., 2004: *Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation*, Wiley. (Wiley Student Edition).
7. Li, Z., Chen, J. and Batsavias, E. (2008) *Advances in Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* CRC Press, Taylor and Francis, London
8. Mukherjee, S. (2004) *Textbook of Environmental Remote Sensing*, Macmillan, Delhi.
9. Nag P. and Kudra, M., 1998: *Digital Remote Sensing*, Concept, New Delhi.
10. Singh R. B. and Murai S., 1998: *Space-informatics for Sustainable Development*, Oxford and IBH Pub.

## 2. Advanced Spatial Statistical Techniques

1. Statistics and Statistical Data: Spatial and non-spatial; indices of inequality and disparity.
2. Probability theory, probability density functions with respect to Normal, Binomial and Poisson distributions and their geographical applications.
3. Sampling: Sampling plans for spatial and non-spatial data, sampling distributions; sampling estimates for large and small samples tests involving means and proportions.
4. Correlation and Regression Analysis: Rank order correlation and product moment correlation; linear regression, residuals from regression, and simple curvilinear regression; Introduction to multi-variate analysis.
5. Time Series Analysis: Time Series processes; Smoothing time series; Time series components.

**Note: Any Statistical Software Package (SPSS, MS Excel, R, etc.) may be used for practice.**

### Reading List

1. Bart James E and Gerld M.Barber, 1996: Elementary Statistics for Geographers, The Guieford Press, London.
2. Eldon, D., 1983: Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach, Blackwell, London.
3. Cressie, N.A.C., 1991: Statistics for Spatial Analysis, Wiley, New York.
4. Gregory, S., 1978: Statistical Methods and the Geographer (4th Edition), Longman, London.
5. Haining, R.P., 1990: Spatial Data Analysis in the Social and Environmental Science, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
6. Mc Grew, Jr. and Cahrles, B. M., 1993: An Introduction to Statistical Problem Solving in Geography, W.C. Brocan Publishers, New Jersey.
7. Mathews, J.A., 1987: Quantitative and Statistical Approaches to Geography: A Practical Manual Pergamon, Oxford.
8. S.K., 1998: Statistics for Geoscientists : Techniques and Applications, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
9. Wei, W.S.,1990: Time Series Analysis: Variate and Multivariate Methods , Addison Wesley Publishing.
10. Yeates, Mauris, 1974: An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography, Mc Grawhill, New York.

### 3. Geographical Information System (Practical)

1. Geographical Information System (GIS): Definition and Components.
2. Global Positioning System (GPS) – Principles and Uses; DGPS.
3. GIS Data Structures: Types (spatial and Non-spatial), Raster and Vector Data Structure.
4. GIS Data Analysis: Input; Geo-Referencing; Editing, Output and Query; Overlays.
5. Application of GIS: Land Use Mapping; Urban Sprawl Analysis; Forests Monitoring.

**Practical Record:** A project file consisting of 5 exercises on using any GIS Software on above mentioned themes.

#### Reading List

1. Bhatta, B. (2010) Analysis of Urban Growth and Sprawl from Remote Sensing, Springer, Berlin Heidelberg.41
2. Burrough, P.A., and McDonnell, R.A. (2000) Principles of Geographical Information System-Spatial Information System and Geo-statistics. Oxford University Press
3. Chauniyal, D.D. (2010) Sudur Samvedan evam Bhogolik Suchana Pranali, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad
4. Heywoods, I., Cornelius, S and Carver, S. (2006) An Introduction to Geographical Information system. Prentice Hall.
5. Jha, M.M. and Singh, R.B. (2008) Land Use: Reflection on Spatial Informatics Agriculture and Development, New Delhi: Concept.
6. Nag, P. (2008) Introduction to GIS, Concept India, New Delhi.
7. Sarkar, A. (2015) Practical geography: A systematic approach. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
8. Singh, R.B. and Murai, S. (1998) Space Informatics for Sustainable Development, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi.

#### 4. Research Methods (Practical)

1. Geographic Enquiry: Definition and Ethics; Framing Research Questions, Objectives and Hypothesis; Literature Review; Preparing Sample Questionnaire
2. Data Collection: Type and Sources of Data; Methods of Collection; Input and Editing
3. Data Analysis: Qualitative Data Analysis; Quantitative Data Analysis; Data Representation Techniques
4. Structure of a Research Report: Preliminaries; Text; References, Bibliography and Citations; Abstract
5. Preparation of Research Report

#### Reading List

1. Creswell J., 1994: *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* Sage Publications.
2. Dikshit, R. D. 2003. *The Art and Science of Geography: Integrated Readings*. Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Evans M., 1988: "Participant Observation: The Researcher as Research Tool" in *Qualitative Methods in Human Geography*, eds. J. Eyles and D. Smith, Polity.
4. Misra, R.P. (2002) *Research Methodology*, Concept Publications, New Delhi.
5. Mukherjee, Neela 1993. *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Application*. Concept Pubs. Co., New Delhi.
6. Mukherjee, Neela 2002. *Participatory Learning and Action: with 100 Field Methods*. Concept Pubs. Co., New Delhi
7. Robinson A., 1998: "Thinking Straight and Writing That Way", in *Writing Empirical Research Reports: A Basic Guide for Students of the Social and Behavioural Sciences*, eds. by F. Pryczak and R. Bruce Pryczak, Publishing: Los Angeles.
8. Special Issue on "Doing Fieldwork" *The Geographical Review* 91:1-2 (2001).
9. Stoddard R. H., 1982: *Field Techniques and Research Methods in Geography*, Kendall/Hunt.
11. Wolcott, H. 1995. *The Art of Fieldwork*. Alta Mira Press, Walnut Creek, CA.
12. Yadav, H. (2013) *Shodh Pravidhi Evam Matratamak Bhugol*, Raja Publications, Delhi.



## Elective Discipline Specific (any four)

### 1. Population Geography

1. Defining the Field – Nature and Scope; Sources of Data with special reference to India (Census, Vital Statistics and NSS).
2. Population Size, Distribution and Growth – Determinants and Patterns; Theories of Growth – Malthusian Theory and Demographic Transition Theory.
3. Population Dynamics: Fertility, Mortality and Migration – Measures, Determinants and Implications.
4. Population Composition and Characteristics – Age-Sex Composition; Rural and Urban Composition; Literacy.
5. Contemporary Issues – Ageing of Population; Declining Sex Ratio; HIV/AIDS.

#### Reading List

1. Barrett H. R., 1995: *Population Geography*, Oliver and Boyd.
2. Bhende A. and Kanitkar T., 2000: *Principles of Population Studies*, Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Chandna R. C. and Sidhu M. S., 1980: *An Introduction to Population Geography*, Kalyani Publishers.
4. Clarke J. I., 1965: *Population Geography*, Pergamon Press, Oxford.
5. Jones, H. R., 2000: *Population Geography*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Paul Chapman, London.
6. Lutz W., Warren C. S. and Scherbov S., 2004: *The End of the World Population Growth in the 21st Century*, Earthscan
7. Newbold K. B., 2009: *Population Geography: Tools and Issues*, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.
8. Pacione M., 1986: *Population Geography: Progress and Prospect*, Taylor and Francis.
9. Wilson M. G. A., 1968: *Population Geography*, Nelson.
10. Panda B P (1988): *Janasankya Bhugol*, M P Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal
11. Maurya S D (2009) *Jansankya Bhugol*, Sharda Putak Bhawan, Allahabad
12. Chandna, R C (2006), *Jansankhya Bhugol*, Kalyani Publishers, Delhi

## 2. Resource Geography

1. Natural Resource: Concept, Classification and Techniques
2. Distribution, Utilisation, Problems and Management of Land Resources and Water Resources
3. Distribution, Utilisation, Problems and Management of Forests and Energy Resources
4. Appraisal and Conservation of Natural Resources
5. Sustainable Resource Development

### Reading List

1. Cutter S. N., Renwich H. L. and Renwick W., 1991: *Exploitation, Conservation, Preservation: A Geographical Perspective on Natural Resources Use*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
2. Gadgil M. and Guha R., 2005: *The Use and Abuse of Nature: Incorporating This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India and Ecology and Equity*, Oxford University Press. USA.
3. Holechek J. L. C., Richard A., Fisher J. T. and Valdez R., 2003: *Natural Resources: Ecology, Economics and Policy*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Jones G. and Hollier G., 1997: *Resources, Society and Environmental Management*, Paul Chapman, London.
5. Klee G., 1991: *Conservation of Natural Resources*, Prentice Hall, Englewood.
6. Mather A. S. and Chapman K., 1995: *Environmental Resources*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
7. Mitchell B., 1997: *Resource and Environmental Management*, Longman Harlow, England.
8. Owen S. and Owen P. L., 1991: *Environment, Resources and Conservation*, Cambridge University Press, New York.
9. Rees J., 1990: *Natural Resources: Allocation, Economics and Policy*, Routledge. London.

### 3. Urban Geography

1. Urban geography: Introduction, nature and scope
2. Patterns of Urbanisation in developed and developing countries
3. Functional classification of cities: Quantitative and Qualitative Methods
4. Urban Issues: problems of housing, slums, civic amenities (water and transport)
5. Case studies of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Chandigarh with reference to Land use and Urban Issues

#### Reading List

1. Fyfe N. R. and Kenny J. T., 2005: *The Urban Geography Reader*, Routledge.
2. Graham S. and Marvin S., 2001: *Splintering Urbanism: Networked Infrastructures, Technological Mobilities and the Urban Condition*, Routledge.
3. Hall T., 2006: *Urban Geography*, Taylor and Francis.
4. Kaplan D. H., Wheeler J. O. and Holloway S. R., 2008: *Urban Geography*, John Wiley.
5. Knox P. L. and McCarthy L., 2005: *Urbanization: An Introduction to Urban Geography*, Pearson Prentice Hall New York.
6. Knox P. L. and Pinch S., 2006: *Urban Social Geography: An Introduction*, Prentice-Hall.
7. Pacione M., 2009: *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective*, Taylor and Francis.
8. Sassen S., 2001: *The Global City: New York, London and Tokyo*, Princeton University Press.
9. Ramachandran R (1989): *Urbanisation and Urban Systems of India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
10. Ramachandran, R., 1992: *The Study of Urbanisation*, Oxford University Press, Delhi
11. Singh, R.B. (Eds.) (2001) *Urban Sustainability in the Context of Global Change*, Science Pub., Inc., Enfield (NH), USA and Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.
12. Singh, R.B. (Ed.) (2015) *Urban development, challenges, risks and resilience in Asian megacities. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies*, Springer

## 4. Agricultural Geography

1. Defining the Field: Introduction, nature and scope; Land use/ land cover definition and classification.
2. Determinants of Agriculture: Physical, Technological and Institutional
3. Agricultural Regions of India: Agro-climatic, Agro-ecological & Crop Combination Regions.
4. Agricultural Systems of the World (Whittlesey's classification) and Agricultural Land use model (Von Thuenen, modification and relevance).
5. Agricultural Revolutions in India: Green, White, Blue, Pink

### Reading List

1. Basu, D.N., and Guha, G.S., 1996: *Agro-Climatic Regional Planning in India*, Vol.I & II, Concept Publication, New Delhi.
2. Bryant, C.R., Johnston, T.R, 1992: *Agriculture in the City Countryside*, Belhaven Press, London.
3. Burger, A., 1994: *Agriculture of the World*, Aldershot, Avebury.
4. Grigg, D.B., 1984: *Introduction to Agricultural Geography*, Hutchinson, London.
5. Ilbery B. W., 1985: *Agricultural Geography: A Social and Economic Analysis*, Oxford University Press.
6. Mohammad, N., 1992: *New Dimension in Agriculture Geography*, Vol. I to VIII, Concept Pub., New Delhi.
7. Roling, N.G., and Wageruters, M.A.E.,(ed.) 1998: *Facilitating Sustainable Agriculture*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
8. Shafi, M., 2006: *Agricultural Geography*, Doring Kindersley India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
9. Singh, J., and Dhillon, S.S., 1984: *Agricultural Geography*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
10. Tarrant J. R., 1973: *Agricultural Geography*, David and Charles, Devon.

## 5. Geography of Health and Wellbeing

1. Perspectives on Health: Definition; linkages with environment, development and health; driving forces in health and environmental trends - population dynamics, urbanization, poverty and inequality.
2. Pressure on Environmental Quality and Health: Human activities and environmental pressure land use and agricultural development; industrialisation; transport and energy.
3. Exposure and Health Risks: Air pollution; household wastes; water; housing; workplace.
4. Health and Disease Pattern in Environmental Context with special reference to India, Types of Diseases and their regional pattern (Communicable and Lifestyle related diseases).
5. Climate Change and Human Health: Changes in climate system – heat and cold; Biological disease agents; food production and nutrition.

### Reading List:

1. Akhtar Rais (Ed.), 1990 : Environment and Health Themes in Medical Geography, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Avon Joan L. and Jonathan A Patzed.2001 : Ecosystem Changes and Public Health,Baltimin, John Hopling Unit Press(ed).
3. Bradley,D.,1977: Water, Wastes and Health in Hot Climates, John Wiley Chichesten.
4. Christaler George and Hristopoles Dionissios, 1998: Spatio Temporal Environment Health Modelling , Boston Kluwer Academic Press.
5. Cliff, A.D. and Peter,H., 1988 : Atlas of Disease Distributions, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.
6. Gatrell, A.,and Loytonen, 1998 : GIS and Health, Taylor and Francis Ltd, London.
7. Hardham T. and Tannav M.,(eds): Urban Health in Developing Countries; Progress, Projects, Earthgoan, London.
8. Murray C. and A. Lopez, 1996 : The Global Burden of Disease, Harvard University Press.
9. Moeller Dade wed., 1993: Environmental Health, Cambridge, Harward Univ. Press.
10. Phillips, D.and Verhasselt, Y., 1994: Health and Development, Routledge, London.
11. Tromp, S., 1980: Biometeorology: The Impact of Weather and Climate on Humans and their Environment, Heydon and Son.

## 6. Political Geography

1. Introduction: Concepts, Nature and Scope.
2. State, Nation and Nation State – Concept of Nation and State, Attributes of State – Frontiers, Boundaries, Shape, Size, Territory and Sovereignty, Concept of Nation State; Geopolitics; Theories (Heartland and Rimland)
3. Electoral Geography – Geography of Voting, Geographic Influences on Voting pattern, Geography of Representation, Gerrymandering.
4. Political Geography of Resource Conflicts – Water Sharing Disputes, Disputes and Conflicts Related to Forest Rights and Minerals.
5. Politics of Displacement: Issues of relief, compensation and rehabilitation: with reference to Dams and Special Economic Zones

### Reading List

1. Agnew J., 2002: *Making Political Geography*, Arnold.
2. Agnew J., Mitchell K. and Toal G., 2003: *A Companion to Political Geography*, Blackwell.
3. Cox K. R., Low M. and Robinson J., 2008: *The Sage Handbook of Political Geography*, Sage Publications.
4. Cox K., 2002: *Political Geography: Territory, State and Society*, Wiley-Blackwell
5. Gallaher C., et al, 2009: *Key Concepts in Political Geography*, Sage Publications.
6. Glassner M., 1993: *Political Geography*, Wiley.
7. Jones M., 2004: *An Introduction to Political Geography: Space, Place and Politics*, Routledge .
8. Mathur H M and M M Cernea (eds.) Development, Displacement and Resettlement – Focus on Asian Experience, Vikas, Delhi
9. Painter J. and Jeffrey A., 2009: *Political Geography*, Sage Publications.
10. Taylor P. and Flint C., 2000: *Political Geography*, Pearson Education.
11. Verma M K (2004): Development, Displacement and Resettlement, Rawat Publications, Delhi
12. Hodder Dick, Sarah J Llyod and Keith S McLachlan (1998), *Land Locked States of Africa and Asia* (vo.2), Frank Cass

## 7. Hydrology and Oceanography

1. Hydrological Cycle: Systems approach in hydrology, human impact on the hydrological cycle; Precipitation, interception, evaporation, evapo-transpiration, infiltration, ground-water, run off and over land flow; Hydrological input and output.
2. River Basin and Problems of Regional Hydrology: Characteristics of river basins, basin surface run-off, measurement of river discharge; floods and droughts.
3. Ocean Floor Topography and Oceanic Movements – Waves, Currents and Tides.
4. Ocean Salinity and Temperature – Distribution and Determinants.
5. Coral Reefs and Marine Deposits and Ocean Resources: Types and Theories of Origin; Biotic, Mineral.

### Reading List

1. Andrew. D. ward and Stanley, Trimble (2004): Environmental Hydrology, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Lewis Publishers, CRC Press.
2. Karanth, K.R., 1988 : Ground Water: Exploration, Assessment and Development, Tata- McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Ramaswamy, C. (1985): Review of floods in India during the past 75 years: A Perspective. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.
4. Rao, K.L., 1982 : India's Water Wealth 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Orient Longman, Delhi,.
5. Singh, Vijay P. (1995): Environmental Hydrology. Kluwar Academic Publications, The Netherlands.
6. Anikouchine W. A. and Sternberg R. W., 1973: *The World Oceans: An Introduction to Oceanography*, Prentice-Hall.
7. Garrison T., 1998: *Oceanography*, Wordsworth Company, Belmont.
8. Kershaw S., 2000: *Oceanography: An Earth Science Perspective*, Stanley Thornes, UK.
9. Pinet P. R., 2008: *Invitation to Oceanography* (Fifth Edition), Jones and Barlett Publishers, USA, UK and Canada.
10. Sharma R. C. and Vatal M., 1980: *Oceanography for Geographers*, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
11. Sverdrup K. A. and Armbrust, E. V., 2008: *An Introduction to the World Ocean*, McGraw Hill, Boston.
12. Singh, M., Singh, R.B. and Hassan, M.I. (Eds.) (2014) Landscape ecology and water management. Proceedings of IGU Rohtak Conference, Volume 2. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies, Springer

## 8. Social Geography

1. Social Geography: Concept, Origin, Nature and Scope.
2. Peopling Process of India: Technology and Occupational Change; Migration.
3. Social Categories: Caste, Class, Religion, Race and Gender and their Spatial distribution
4. Geographies of Welfare and Well being: Concept and Components – Healthcare, Housing and Education.
5. Social Geographies of Inclusion and Exclusion, Slums, Gated Communities, Communal Conflicts and Crime.

### Reading List

1. Ahmed A., 1999: *Social Geography*, Rawat Publications.
2. Casino V. J. D., Jr., 2009) *Social Geography: A Critical Introduction*, Wiley Blackwell.
3. Cater J. and Jones T., 2000: *Social Geography: An Introduction to Contemporary Issues*, Hodder Arnold.
4. Holt L., 2011: *Geographies of Children, Youth and Families: An International Perspective*, Taylor & Francis.
5. Panelli R., 2004: *Social Geographies: From Difference to Action*, Sage.
6. Rachel P., Burke M., Fuller D., Gough J., Macfarlane R. and Mowl G., 2001: *Introducing Social Geographies*, Oxford University Press.
7. Smith D. M., 1977: *Human geography: A Welfare Approach*, Edward Arnold, London.
8. Smith D. M., 1994: *Geography and Social Justice*, Blackwell, Oxford.
9. Smith S. J., Pain R., Marston S. A., Jones J. P., 2009: *The SAGE Handbook of Social Geographies*, Sage Publications.
10. Sopher, David (1980): *An Exploration of India*, Cornell University Press, Ithasa
11. Valentine G., 2001: *Social Geographies: Space and Society*, Prentice Hall.



## Elective Generic Papers

### 1. Disaster Management

1. Disasters: Definition and Concepts: Hazards, Disasters; Risk and Vulnerability; Classification
2. Disasters in India: (a) Flood: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; Landslide: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; Drought: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping
3. Disasters in India: (b) Earthquake and Tsunami: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; Cyclone: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping.
4. Manmade disasters: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping
5. Response and Mitigation to Disasters: Mitigation and Preparedness, NDMA and NIDM; Indigenous Knowledge and Community-Based Disaster Management; Do's and Don'ts During and Post Disasters

### Reading List

1. Government of India. (1997) Vulnerability Atlas of India. New Delhi, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.
2. Kapur, A. (2010) Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
3. Modh, S. (2010) Managing Natural Disaster: Hydrological, Marine and Geological Disasters, Macmillan, Delhi.
4. Singh, R.B. (2005) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
5. Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006) Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
6. Sinha, A. (2001). Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future, New United Press, New Delhi.
7. Stoltman, J.P. et al. (2004) International Perspectives on Natural Disasters, Kluwer Academic Publications. Dordrecht.
8. Singh Jagbir (2007) "Disaster Management Future Challenges and Oppurtunities", 2007. Publisher- I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi, India ([www.ikbooks.com](http://www.ikbooks.com)).

## 2. Geography of Tourism

1. Scope and Nature: Concepts and Issues, Tourism, Recreation and Leisure Inter-Relations; Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson.
2. Type of Tourism: Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage
3. Recent Trends of Tourism: International and Regional; Domestic (India); Eco-Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE)
4. Impact of Tourism: Economy; Environment; Society
5. Tourism in India: Tourism Infrastructure; Case Studies of Himalaya, Desert and Coastal Areas; National Tourism Policy

### Reading List

1. Dhar, P.N. (2006) International Tourism: Emerging Challenges and Future Prospects. Kanishka, New Delhi.
2. Hall, M. and Stephen, P. (2006) Geography of Tourism and Recreation – Environment, Place and Space, Routledge, London.
3. Kamra, K. K. and Chand, M. (2007) Basics of Tourism: Theory, Operation and Practise, Kanishka Publishers, Pune.
4. Page, S. J. (2011) Tourism Management: An Introduction, Butterworth-Heinemann-USA. Chapter 2.
5. Raj, R. and Nigel, D. (2007) Morpeth Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage Festivals Management: An International perspective by, CABI, Cambridge, USA, [www.cabi.org](http://www.cabi.org).
6. Tourism Recreation and Research Journal, Center for Tourism Research and Development, Lucknow
7. Singh Jagbir (2014) “Eco-Tourism” Published by - I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi, India ([www.ikbooks.com](http://www.ikbooks.com)).

### 3. Spatial Information Technology

1. Introduction: Definitions, Concept and Historical Development
2. Spatial Information/Data: Web data sources; Registration and projection; Data structures; Data interpolation and modeling.
3. Working of spatial information system
4. Functions of Spatial information system: Information retrieval; Topological modeling; Networks; Overlay; Data output.
5. Application of Spatial Information Technology

#### Reading List

1. C. Esperança and H. Samet, An overview of the SAND spatial database system, to appear in Communications of the ACM, 1997. <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/pubs/sandprog.ps.gz>
2. G. Hjaltason and H. Samet, Ranking in Spatial Databases in Advances in Spatial Databases —4th Symposium, SSD'95, M. J. Egenhofer and J. R. Herring, Eds., Lecture Notes in Computer Science 951, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1995, 83-95. <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/pubs/incnear.ps>
3. H. Samet, Spatial Data Structures in Modern Database Systems: The Object Model, Interoperability, and Beyond, W. Kim, Ed., Addison-Wesley/ACM Press, 1995, 361-385. <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/pubs/kim.ps>
4. H. Samet, Applications of Spatial Data Structures: Computer Graphics, Image Processing, and GIS, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1990. ISBN 0-201- 50300-0.
6. H. Samet, The Design and Analysis of Spatial Data Structures, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1990. ISBN 0-201-50255-0.
7. H. Samet and W. G. Aref, Spatial Data Models and Query Processing in Modern Database Systems: The Object Model, Interoperability, and Beyond, W. Kim, Ed., Addison-Wesley/ACM Press, 1995, 338-360. <http://www.cs.umd.edu/~hjs/pubs/kim2.ps>
8. C. D. Tomlin, Geographic Information Systems and Cartographic Modeling, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1990. ISBN 0-13-350927-3.

## 4. Regional Development

1. Definition of Region, Evolution, Types and Need of Regional planning: Formal, Functional, and Planning Regions and Regional Development.
2. Regional Imbalances and Problems of Functional Regions.
3. Choice of a Region for Planning: Characteristics of an Ideal Planning Region; Delineation of Planning Region; Regionalization of India for Planning (Agro Ecological Zones)
4. Strategies/Models for Regional Planning: Growth Pole Model of Perroux; Growth Centre Model in Indian Context; Village Cluster
5. Problem Regions and Regional Planning: Backward Regions and Regional Plans- Special Area Development Plans in India; DVC-The Success Story and the Failures.

### Reading List

1. Adell, Germán (1999) Literature Review: Theories and Models Of The Peri-Urban Interface: A Changing Conceptual Landscape, Peri-urban Research Project Team, Development Planning Unit, University College London at
2. Bhatt, L.S. (1976) Micro Level Planning in India. KB Publication, Delhi
3. Deshpande C. D., 1992: *India: A Regional Interpretation*, ICSSR, New Delhi.
4. Dreze J. and A. Sen, Indian Development: Select Regional Perspectives (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996).
5. Ses, Amratya (2000) Development as Freedom. Random House, Toronto
6. Raza, M., Ed. (1988). Regional Development. Contributions to Indian Geography. New Delhi, Heritage Publishers.
7. Rapley, John (2007) Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World. Lynne Rienner, London.
8. Schmidt-Kallert, Einhard (2005) A Short Introduction to Micro-Regional Planning, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at
9. Sdyasuk Galina and P Sengupta (1967): *Economic Regionalisation of India*, Census of India

## 5. Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation

1. Science of Climate Change: Understanding Climate Change; Green House Gases and Global Warming; Global Climatic Assessment- IPCC
2. Climate Change and Vulnerability: Physical Vulnerability; Economic Vulnerability; Social Vulnerability
3. Impact of Climate Change: Agriculture and Water; Flora and Fauna; Human Health
4. Adaptation and Mitigation: Global Initiatives with Particular Reference to South Asia.
5. National Action Plan on Climate Change; Local Institutions (Urban Local Bodies, Panchayats)

### Further Readings

1. IPCC. (2007) *Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.*
2. IPCC (2014) *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.
3. IPCC (2014) *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part B: Regional Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA.
4. Palutikof, J. P., van der Linden, P. J. and Hanson, C. E. (eds.), Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK.
5. OECD. (2008) *Climate Change Mitigation: What Do we Do? Organisation and Economic Co-operation and Development.*
6. UNEP. (2007) *Global Environment Outlook: GEO4: Environment for Development, United Nations Environment Programme.*
7. Singh, M., Singh, R.B. and Hassan, M.I. (Eds.) (2014) *Climate change and biodiversity: Proceedings of IGU Rohtak Conference, Volume 1. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies, Springer*
8. Sen Roy, S. and Singh, R.B. (2002) *Climate Variability, Extreme Events and Agricultural Productivity in Mountain Regions, Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.*

## 6. Rural Development

1. Defining Development: Inter-Dependence of Urban and Rural Sectors of the Economy; Need for Rural Development, Gandhian Approach of Rural Development.
2. Rural Economic Base: Panchayatiraj System, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Seasonality and Need for Expanding Non-Farm Activities, Co-operatives, PURA.
3. Area Based Approach to Rural Development: Drought Prone Area Programmes, PMGSY.
4. Target Group Approach to Rural Development: SJSY, MNREGA, Jan Dhan Yojana and Rural Connectivity.
5. Provision of Services – Physical and Socio-Economic Access to Elementary Education and Primary Health Care and Micro credit

### Reading List

1. Gilg A. W., 1985: *An Introduction to Rural Geography*, Edwin Arnold, London.
2. Krishnamurthy, J. 2000: *Rural Development - Problems and Prospects*, Rawat Publs., Jaipur
3. Lee D. A. and Chaudhri D. P. (eds.), 1983: *Rural Development and State*, Methuen, London.
4. Misra R. P. and Sundaram, K. V. (eds.), 1979: *Rural Area Development: Perspectives and Approaches*, Sterling, New Delhi.
5. Misra, R. P. (ed.), 1985: *Rural Development: Capitalist and Socialist Paths*, Vol. 1, Concept, New Delhi.
6. Palione M., 1984: *Rural Geography*, Harper and Row, London.
7. Ramachandran H. and Guimaraes J.P.C., 1991: *Integrated Rural Development in Asia – Learning from Recent Experience*, Concept Publishing, New Delhi.
8. Robb P. (ed.), 1983: *Rural South Asia: Linkages, Change and Development*, Curzon Press.
9. UNAPDI 1986: *Local Level Planning and Rural Development: Alternative Strategies*. (United Nations Asian & Pacific Development Institute, Bangkok), Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi.
10. Wanmali S., 1992: *Rural Infrastructure Settlement Systems and Development of the Regional Economy in South India*, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C.
11. Yugandhar, B. N. and Mukherjee, Neela (eds.) 1991: *Studies in Village India: Issues in Rural Development*, Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi.

## 7. Industrial Geography

1. Nature and Scope of Industrial Geography
2. Types, Geographical Characteristics and Location of Industries (Weber's Theory): Small and Medium Industries, Heavy Industries: Coal and Iron based industries, Rural based Industries, Footloose Industry.
3. Mega Industrial Complexes: National Capital Region, Mumbai-Pune Industrial Region, Bengaluru-Chennai Industrial Region and Chota Nagpur Industrial Region
4. Impact of Industrialisation in India: Environmental; Social and Economic
5. Industrial Policy of India

### Reading List

1. Alexander J.W. (1979). *Economic Geography*, Printice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Goh Cheng Leong (1997). "Human and economic geography", Oxford University Press, New York.
3. Thoman, R.S., Conkling E.C. and Yeates, M.H. (1968). *Geography of Economic Activity*, McGraw Hill Book Company, 1968.
4. Miller, E. (1962) *Geography of Manufacturing* Printice Hall - Englewood Cliff, New Jersey
5. Gunnar Alexandersson (1967). "Geography of Manufacturing, Prentice Hall, New Jersey  
Truman, A. Harishorn, John W. Alexander (2000) " *Economic Geography*", Prentice Hall of India Ltd., New Delhi.
6. Singh, Jagdish 2003: *India - A Comprehensive & Systematic Geography*, Gyanodaya Prakashan, Gorakhpur.
7. Tirtha, Ranjit 2002: *Geography of India*, Rawat Publs., Jaipur & New Delhi.
8. Pathak, C. R. 2003: *Spatial Structure and Processes of Development in India*. Regional Science Assoc., Kolkata.
9. Tiwari, R.C. (2007) *Geography of India*. Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad
10. Sharma, T.C. (2013) *Economic Geography of India*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur

## 8. Sustainable Development

1. Sustainable Development: Definition, Components, Limitations and Historical Background.
2. The Millennium Development Goals: National Strategies and International Experiences
3. Sustainable Regional Development: Need and examples from different Ecosystems.
4. Inclusive Development: Education, Health; Climate Change: The role of higher education in sustainable development; The human right to health; Poverty and disease; The Challenges of Universal Health Coverage; Policies and Global Cooperation for Climate Change
5. Sustainable Development Policies and Programmes: The proposal for SDGs at Rio+20; Illustrative SDGs; Goal-Based Development; Financing for Sustainable Development; Principles of Good Governance; National Environmental Policy, CDM.

### Reading List

1. Agyeman, Julian, Robert D. Bullard and Bob Evans (Eds.) (2003) *Just Sustainabilities: Development in an Unequal World*. London: Earthscan. (Introduction and conclusion.).
2. Ayers, Jessica and David Dodman (2010) "Climate change adaptation and development I: the state of the debate". *Progress in Development Studies* 10 (2): 161-168.
3. Baker, Susan (2006) *Sustainable Development*. Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon; New York, N.Y.: Routledge. (Chapter 2, "The concept of sustainable development").
4. Brosius, Peter (1997) "Endangered forest, endangered people: Environmentalist representations of indigenous knowledge", *Human Ecology* 25: 47-69.
5. Lohman, Larry (2003) "Re-imagining the population debate". *Corner House Briefing* 28.
6. Martínez-Alier, Joan et al (2010) "Sustainable de-growth: Mapping the context, criticisms and future prospects of an emergent paradigm" *Ecological Economics* 69: 1741-1747.
7. Merchant, Carolyn (Ed.) (1994) *Ecology*. Atlantic Highlands, N.J: Humanities Press. (Introduction, pp 1-25.)
8. Osorio, Leonardo et al (2005) "Debates on sustainable development: towards a holistic view of reality". *Environment, Development and Sustainability* 7: 501-518.
9. Robbins, Paul (2004) *Political Ecology: A Critical Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing.
10. Singh, R.B. (Eds.) (2001) *Urban Sustainability in the Context of Global Change*, Science Pub., Inc., Enfield (NH), USA and Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.