

SANSKARAM UNIVERSITY JHAJJAR



MASTER OF ARTS in GEOGRAPHY
(M.A. in Geography)
Department of Geography
School of Liberal Education

(Effective from Academic Year 2024-25)

VISION AND MISSION

Vision and Mission of the University

Vision

To develop enlightened citizenship of a knowledge society for peace and prosperity of individuals, nation and the world, through promotion of innovation, creative endeavors, and scholarly inquiry.

Mission

To serve as a beacon of change, through multi-disciplinary learning, for creation of knowledge community, by building a strong character and nurturing a value-based transparent work ethics, promoting creative and critical thinking for holistic development and self-sustenance for the people of India. The University seeks to achieve this objective by cultivating an environment of excellence in teaching, research and innovation in pure and applied areas of learning.

About the Subject

Geography is the study of the Earth (specifically, its surface) in relation to man, and it aims to analyze and comprehend various physical and human phenomena, from the spatial perspective. It studies where objects are located, why they are there, and how they form and alter over time. It seeks to describe the variable character of the earth.

Geography, through its branches deals with a plethora of physical and human features, phenomena and processes taking place on the surface of the earth. Geomorphology studies landforms, geomorphic processes, landform genetics and evolution and stands crucial in the areas of regional planning, hazard management, urbanization, infrastructure development and mineral exploration. Climatology focuses upon the atmospheric constituents and their dynamics across the areas of distribution, and on the meteorological aspects of a place. This is highly useful in the context of environmental management and addressing the contemporary issues including climate change, global warming, sea-level changes, and human induced climatic phenomenon like urban heat island effects, urban flooding etc. Oceanography relates to the understanding of ocean water dynamics, studying the oceanic habitats and to sourcing of the mineral, energy and food resources from the oceans. Environment, flora and fauna are the main concern of the branch of biogeography. Various branches of human geography include economic geography, social geography, cultural geography, political geography, population geography, settlement geography, medical geography, anthropogeography and historical geography which analyze and explain the spatial aspects of their respective themes. Cartography, statistical analysis of geographical phenomena, and quantitative analysis of geographical phenomena are examples of traditional geographic techniques, while geoinformatics (remote sensing, GIS, and GNSS) is an example of a new geographic technique.

Application of the geographical knowledge and skill to the resolution of the real-world problems is recently gaining attention but not a new thing, *per se*. Geography is as old as man himself, but its academic age is limited to the last few centuries. In twentieth century, geography saw a transition from an exceptional, descriptive regional field of enquiry to an analytical discipline with wide interdisciplinary outlook; a multifaceted field of enquiry that encompasses not only a broad range of physical and life sciences, but also social sciences. For this integration geographers gain thorough knowledge of a broad range of subjects such as history, economics, politics, sociology, society, statistics, and so on. Geoinformatics has recently aided the transformation of geography into an applied discipline. As a result, geographers have evolved into problem-solvers that deal with social, fiscal, and environmental issues all around the world. They are the best planners and managers because of their ability to visualize structures and phenomena.

About the Programme (Nature, extent and aims)

Nature and extent of the Programme

The post-graduate Geography course, developed in accordance with the learning outcome- based curriculum system (LOCF), includes both fundamental and applied considerations. The course is designed in such a way that essential and foundational knowledge stands supplemented by lessons of applied interest, all while taking place in consideration with the modern geographical dynamics.

Instead of continuing the previous curriculum, LOCF suggests an alternative solution to enhancing higher education quality by identifying milestones in terms of outcomes (knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes and values) and academic standards expected from students upon completion of their degrees. It also aims to materialize global competition and strengthen the applied facets of the disciplines.

Aims of the Programme

On completion of their Master's Degree Programme, students of geography will:

- Have a strong understanding of philosophy, methodology and subject matter of geography and its subfields.
- Have a thorough understanding of the earth's natural ecosystem, including landforms, oceans, weather, climate, seasons, soils, irrigation, and so on.
- Comprehend the evolution of human groups' relationships with their physical environment, as well as the growth of inter-regional linkages as influenced by geographical circumstances.
- Know and apply the geographical research approaches along with geoinformatics, cartography and statistical analysis.
- Develop the ability to collect and analyze geographical data in such a way that it contributes to a better understanding of spatial phenomena and subsequent implementation of the analysis outcomes.
- Become the human resource, resolving the problems at hand, especially the ones related to disaster management, regional planning and environmental issues.
- Develop the ability to critically analyze seemingly universal models of thought, value orientations, and practices.

1.4 Qualification Descriptors (Possible Career Pathways)

The qualification descriptors for the M.A. programme in geography shall include learning attributes such as understanding, communication, expansion and application of subject knowledge with a clear understanding of one's location. This also involves awareness among the students' part of differences pertaining to class, caste, gender, community, region, etc. in order that they can transcend these differences with transparency of purpose and thought. The key qualification descriptor for M.A. Geography shall be clarity of concepts as well as critical thinking and their practical use. Each Post Graduate in geography should be able to:

- (a) **Demonstrate** a coherent and systematic knowledge and understanding of the field of geography and theoretical developments in this field in the world context. This would also include the student's ability to identify, speak and write about genres, forms, periods, movements and conventions of geography as well as the ability to understand and engage with critical concepts and theories.
- (b) **Demonstrate** the ability to understand the role of nature and its associating factors in a changing world from the disciplinary perspective as well as in relation to its professional and everyday use. While the aspect of disciplinary attribute is covered by the ability of the students to read data with close attention to themes, conventions, contexts and value systems, a key aspect of this attribute is to understand different parameters which directly or indirectly affecting dynamics of earth surface features.
- (c) **Demonstrate** the ability to think and relate different processes which occurs on earth surface.
- (d) **Communicate** ideas, opinions and values—both traditional values and values of life in all shades and shapes—in order to expand the knowledge of the subject as it moves from the classroom to real life world.
- (e) **Demonstrate** the ability to share the results of academic and disciplinary learning through different forms of communication such as essays, dissertations, reports, findings, notes, etc., on different platforms of communication such as the classroom, conferences, seminars, workshops, the media and the internet.
- (f) **Recognize** the scope of geography through geospatial techniques and values in terms of career opportunities, employment and lifelong engagement in teaching, publishing, translation, communication, media, soft skills and other allied fields.
- (g) **Apply** subject-specific skills in society to foster a larger sense of ethical and moral

responsibility among fellow humans in order to see and respect differences in and among various species and life-forms and learn to transcend them.

- (h) **Communicate** the results of studies undertaken in an academic field accurately in a range of different contexts using the main concept, constructs and techniques of the subjects of the study.
- (i) **Apply** one's disciplinary knowledge and transferable skills to new/unfamiliar contexts and to identify and analyze problems and issues and seek solutions to real-life problems.
- (j) **Use** knowledge, understanding and skills for critical assessment of a wide range of ideas and complex problems and issues relating to the chosen field of study.
- (k) **Demonstrate** skills in identifying information needs, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, analysis and interpretation of data using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments.
- (l) **Address** one's own learning needs relating to current and emerging areas of study, making use of research, development and professional materials as appropriate, including those related to new frontiers of knowledge.

The programme will strengthen the student's ability to draw on narratives that alert us to layers and levels of meaning and differences in situations and complexities of relations. Linguistic and Cultural competence should help the students identify, analyze and evaluate key issues in the text and around in the world—thematic, contextual, professional, processual and think of ways to find acceptable and sustainable solutions. Students will have the ability to understand and articulate with clarity and critical thinking one's position in the world.

Student has an option to pursue a Post Graduate degree in geography where the fundamentals of the subject and academic achievements are understood and conceived by him. Also, the teachers will be benefited as they shall have to keep abreast with latest developments, discoveries, research methodologies and application of various other disciplines in the subject.

1.4.1 Possible Career Pathways

The geography as a subject is concerned with the study of the earth, with its physical and cultural characteristics distributed and placed, the interrelationship between them and human life and the various phenomena of the earth. In this discipline, the

relationships between people and the environment are examined. A degree in geography from the Sanskaram University, Jhajjar opens many new doors in terms of your career choices. Our expertise in physical geography and other geospatial techniques will enable our students to pursue a career in much of this vast field. This section looks at some of the careers chosen by geographers and gives information about what the jobs can involve.

Some of the important career options are listed here –

- Teaching
- Research & Development
- Urban and Regional Planners
- Cartographers
- GIS Specialists
- Non-Governmental and Community based Startups
- Environmental Managers
- Disaster Management Experts
- Surveyors
- Draftsmen
- Climatologists
- Meteorologists
- Transport and Tourism Consultant
- Demographers

2. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

Students enrolled in the Master's Programmes offered by the Departments under the School of Liberal education will have the opportunity to learn and master the following components in addition to attain important essential skills and abilities:

PO-NO.	COMPONENT	OUTCOMES
PO-1	Basic Knowledge	Capable of delivering basic disciplinary knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-2	In-depth Knowledge	Capable of describing advanced knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-3	Critical thinking and Problem-Solving abilities	Capable of analyzing the results critically and applying acquired knowledge to solve the problems.
PO-4	Creativity and innovation	Capable to identify, formulate, investigate and analyze the scientific problems and innovatively to design and create products and solutions to real life problems.
PO-5	Research aptitude and global competency	Ability to develop a research aptitude and apply knowledge to find the solution of burning research problems in the concerned and associated fields at global level.
PO-6	Holistic and multidisciplinary education	Ability to gain knowledge with the holistic and multidisciplinary approach across the fields.
PO-7	Leadership and Teamwork abilities	Ability to learn and work in a group and capable of leading a team even.
PO-8	Environmental and Human health awareness	Learn important aspects associated with environmental and human health. Ability to develop eco-friendly technologies.
PO-9	Ethical thinking and social awareness	Inculcate the professional and ethical attitude and ability to relate with social problems.
PO-10	Lifelong learning skills and Entrepreneurship	Ability to learn lifelong learning skills which are important to provide better opportunities and improve quality of life. Capable to establish independent startup/innovation center etc.

3. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

The post-graduate students shall be able to realise the following specific outcomes by the end of programme:

NUMBER	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES
PSO-1	The evolution of geography and its branches over time, as well as the relevance of geographical studies and central places in today's world.
PSO-2	Information and analysis of the earth's surface, its internal characteristics that change over time, and conceptual understanding of climate, including its spatial and temporal variation and impact on humans.
PSO-3	A deep knowledge of hydrology along with comprehensive understanding of important concept of the oceanic movements, waves, currents, tides, and other marine resources, as well as human-ocean interaction.
PSO-4	The patterns and consequences of rural-urban linkages will aid in understanding the process of urbanization as well as population attributes, and their spatio-temporal trends.
PSO-5	Developing a deep understanding of the concept of society its components and determinant to ensure balanced and sustainable regional development and planning in India.
PSO-6	Exploring the field and collecting data, as well as analyzing, computing, and presenting the data using a variety of statistical and geo-spatial tools and techniques. Using appropriate research methodology tools will make studies more detailed and comprehensive.
PSO-7	Concept of disaster and hazards, their impacts and mitigation strategies and development of Early Warning System by using geo spatial techniques will strengthen the understanding of Human Environmental Relationship.
PSO-8	Comprehensive understanding of environment, its components and developing an idea about climate change as a major driver of various contemporary environmental issues.
PSO-9	Detailed understanding of geology, physiography, climate, drainage, vegetation, soils, people and natural resource management of India.
PSO-10	Detailed understanding of the challenges that Indian agriculture faces in order to maintain sustainable productivity and ensure homogeneous rural development and human well-being.
PSO-11	Understanding the political and economic structures as a growth factor for both developing and developed countries.
PSO-12	After introducing various research paradigms, research attitude of the students will be developed through minor research project work.

4. POSTGRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

NUMBER	P.G. ATTRIBUTES
PGA-1	Disciplinary Knowledge: Broad understanding of historical development of various branches of geography
PGA-2	A detailed overview of some key concepts in climate, hydrology, oceanic movements and resources, and human-ocean interaction, as well as a study of its spatio-temporal impact on humans using various geospatial techniques.
PGA-3	Gain an understanding of the major theoretical perspectives and debates within evolution of geographical thought, how these have affected our views of the past, and how they may be applied in current world.
PGA-4	Understanding the concept of regional planning and rurbanisation during the phase of India's political evolution in order to overcome global geopolitical challenges.
PGA-5	The importance of central places in ensuring the region's homogeneous development and interdisciplinary human growth.
PGA-6	Understanding the major issues and barriers that the various sectors of economy face as well as the solutions that can be used to ensure long-term productivity and economic growth, which is a crucial element in national development.
PGA-7	Detailed understanding of Indian geography as a whole.
PGA-8	Students' research aptitude and analytical skills are developed by exploring the field for data collection, analysis, computation, and representation using various statistical techniques.

LIST OF COURSES

Sr. No.	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	Course Type	Credit	Semester
CORE COURSES (CC)						
1	CC 1	070901001	Foundations in Geography	CC	5	I
2	CC 2	070901002	Geomorphology	CC	5	I
3	CC 3	070901003	Climatology	CC	5	I
4	CC 4	070901004	Resource Geography	CC	5	I
5	CC 5	070901005	Topographical Sheets and Morphometric Analysis	CC	5	I
6	CC 6	070902001	Geography of World Economy	CC	5	II
7	CC 7	070902002	Regional Development and Planning	CC	5	II
8	CC 8	070902003	Environmental Geography	CC	5	II
9	CC 9	070902004	Geography of India	CC	5	II
10	CC 10	070902005	Computer Aided Statistical Diagrams and Digital Cartography	CC	5	II
11	CC 11	070903001	Remote Sensing	CC	5	III
12	CC 12	070903002	Political Geography	CC	5	III
13	CC 13	070903003	Population Geography	CC	5	III
14	CC 14	070903004	Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing & GIS	CC	5	III

Discipline Centric Elective Courses (DCEC)						
1	DCEC 1		Administrative Geography	DCEC	4	II
2	DCEC 2		Biogeography	DCEC	4	II
3	DCEC 3		Geography of Tourism	DCEC	4	II
4			MOOC 1		4	II
5	DCEC 4		Hydrology	DCEC	4	III
6	DCEC 5		Oceanography	DCEC	4	III
6	DCEC 6		Social Geography	DCEC	4	III
7			MOOC 2		4	III
8	DCEC 7		Research Methodology	DCEC	4	IV
9	DCEC 8		Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	DCEC	4	IV

10	DCEC 9		Geography of Development	DCEC	4	IV
11	DCEC 10		Water Resource and Management	DCEC	4	IV
12	DCEC 11		Agricultural Geography	DCEC	4	IV
13	DCEC 12		Geography of Rural Settlement	DCEC	4	IV
14	DCEC 13		Soil Geography	DCEC	4	IV
15			MOOC 3		4	IV
16			MOOC 4		4	IV

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES (GEC)						
1	GEC 1		Statistical Methods in Geography	GEC	4	I
2	GEC 2		Urban Geography	GEC	4	I
3	GEC3		Rural Geography	GEC	4	II
4	GEC4		Geographical Thought	GEC	4	II

Semester III						
1			Dissertation	DSE	8	III
Semester IV						
1			Dissertation	DSE	8	IV

SEMESTER-WISE COURSES AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

SEMESTER-I (Total Credits = 29)

Sr. No.	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Hrs/Week	Total Credit	Internal	external
Core Courses										
1	CC 1	070901001	Foundations in Geography	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
2	CC 2	070901002	Geomorphology	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
3	CC 3	070901003	Climatology	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
4	CC 4	070901004	Resource Geography	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
5	CC 5	070901005	Topographical Sheets and Morphometric Analysis	0	0	5	5	5	40	60
Generic Elective Courses (for students of other Departments)										
6	GEC 1		Statistical Methods in Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
7	GEC 2		Urban Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
Total Credit Semester I							29			

SEMESTER-II (Total Credits = 33)

Sr. No.	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Hrs/Week	Total Credit	Internal	external
Core Courses										
1	CC 6	070902001	Geography of World Economy	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
2	CC 7	070902002	Regional Development and Planning	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
3	CC 8	070902003	Environmental Geography	4	1	0	5	5	40	60

4	CC 9	070902004	Geography of India	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
5	CC 10	070902005	Computer Aided Statistical Diagrams and Digital Cartography	0	0	5	5	5	40	60

Discipline Centric Elective Courses (any one from the list)

6	DCEC 1		Administrative Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
7	DCEC 2		Biogeography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
8	DCEC 3		Geography of Tourism	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
9		-	MOOC 1	-	-	-	-	4		

Generic Elective Courses (for students of other Departments)

10	GEC3		Rural Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
11	GEC4		Geography of India	3	1	0	4	4	40	60

**Total Credit
Semester II**

33

SEMESTER-III (Total Credits =28)

Sr. No.	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Hrs/Week	Total Credit	Internal	external
Core Courses										
1	CC 11	070903001	Remote Sensing	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
2	CC 12	070903002	Political Geography	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
3	CC 13	070903003	Population Geography	4	1	0	5	5	40	60
4	CC 14	070903004	Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing & GIS	0	0	5	5	5	40	60
Choose any one option from Option I and II										
Option I (Any two from the following Discipline Centric Elective Courses)										
6	DCEC 4		Hydrology	3	1	0	4	4	40	60

7	DCEC 5		Oceanography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
8	DCEC 6		Social Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
9		-	MOOC 2	-	-	-	-	4		
Option II										
10			Dissertation					8	100	100
Total Credit Semester III							28			

SEMESTER-IV (Total Credits =20)

Sr. No.	Course No	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	Hrs/Week	Total Credit	Internal	external
Option I (Any five from the following Discipline Centric Elective Courses)										
1	DCEC 7		Research Methodology	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
2	DCEC 8		Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
3	DCEC 9		Geography of Development	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
4	DCEC 10		Water Resource and Management	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
5	DCEC 11		Agricultural Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
6	DCEC 12		Geography of Rural Settlement	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
7	DCEC 13		Soil Geography	3	1	0	4	4	40	60
8		-	MOOC 3	-	-	-	-	4		
9		-	MOOC 4	-	-	-	-	4		

Total Credit Semester IV								20
Option II								
1			Dissertation					8
2		-	Any three from DCEC					12
Total Credit Semester IV								20

Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Foundations in Geography	Course Code	070901001
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: acquaint with the field, major concepts, themes and traditions in geography,			
CLO 2: understand human-environment relationships.			
CLO 3: have a knowledge of Landscape, Place, Space and Region.			
Unit 1:			
Definition, Nature, Scope and Relevance of Geography as a Discipline; Place of Geography in the Classification of Knowledge; Relations with Other Branches of Knowledge; Branches of Geography.			
Unit 2:			
Environmental Determinism and Possibilism; Geography as Science of Relationships; Geography as Integrated Science.			
Unit 3:			
Geography as the study of Landscape, Natural & Cultural Landscapes, The Concept of Area, Space and Region, Formal and Functional, Natural and Cultural Regions.			
Unit 4:			
Defining Space, Place and Locality; Absolute and Relative Space; Spatial Distribution and Spatial Organization. Time in Geography, Spatial Relations; Spatial Diffusion.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aitken, S. C., & Valentine, G. (Eds.). (2006), Approaches to human geography: Philosophies, theories, people and practices. SAGE Publications, London. 2. Couper, P. (2014), A student's introduction to geographical thought: Theories, philosophies, methodologies. SAGE Publications, London. 3. Cresswell, T. (2013), Geographical thought: A critical introduction. Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester. 4. Dikshit, R.D. (2022), The Art and Science of Geography, 2nd Ed. New Delhi: Phi Learning. 5. Dikshit, R. D. (2023), Geographical Thought. A Critical History of Ideas. 2nd Ed. New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India. 6. Gregory, D., Johnston, R., Pratt, G., Watts, M. J., & Whatmore, S. (Eds.). (1981), The dictionary of human geography. Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, United Kingdom. 7. Hartshorne, R. (1939), The nature of geography: A critical survey of current thought in the light of the past. Association of American Geographers. 8. Harvey, D. (1969), Explanation in geography. Edward Arnold, London. 9. Johnston, R., & Sidaway, J. D. (2015), Geography and geographers: Anglo-American human geography since 1945 (7th ed.). Routledge, London. 10. Massey, D. (1994), Space, place, and gender. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, MN. 11. Nayak, A. (2011), Geographical thought: An introduction to ideas in human geography. Pearson Education. 12. Peet, R. (1998), Modern geographic thought. Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, United Kingdom. 			

Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Geomorphology	Course Code	070901002
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: explain the basic conceptual and dynamic concepts of landform development.			
CLO 2: understand the processes of landforms dynamics.			
CLO 3: understand the relevance of applied aspects of Geomorphology in various fields.			
Unit 1:			
Geomorphology - Nature and scope; History and development of geomorphic ideas: Fundamental concepts - Uniformitarian's, geological structure, process and stage; The Earth's interior - structure and constitution; Recent Views; Plate tectonics - meaning and concept; plates, plate margins and boundaries; plate motion; Tectonic activities along the boundaries and Distribution of plates.			
Unit 2:			
Endogenetic processes - Faulting, folding and their geomorphic expressions; earthquake concept, causes, classification, intensity and magnitude, Geographical distribution; Vulcanism - concept, mechanism and causes; Volcanoes - classification, volcanic materials.			
Unit 3:			
Exogenetic processes: Weathering and mass wasting - meaning and concept; controlling factors, classification and significance; Dynamics of fluvial, aeolian, glacial and karst processes and resulting landforms.			
Unit 4:			
Applied Geomorphology - meaning; Applications of Geomorphology in Regional planning, engineering projects, mineral exploration and hydrology; Regional Geomorphology of Aravalli Region and Thar desert of India.			
References:			
1. Bloom, A.L. (1992), Geomorphology, Second Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.			
2. Dayal, P. (1990), A Text Book of Geomorphology, Shukla Book Depot, Patna.			
3. Husain Majid (2002), Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Second Edition, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.			
4. Singh Savindra (1993), Physical Geography, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.			
5. Singh Savindra (1998), Geomorphology, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.			
6. Strahler, A.N. and Strahler, A.H. (1996), Introducing Physical Geography, John Willey and Sons, New York.			
7. Strahler, A.N. (1988), Earth Sciences, Harper and Row Publishers, N.D.			
8. Thornbury, W.D. (1991), Principles of Geomorphology, John Wiley, New Delhi.			
9. Wooldridge, S. W and Morgan, R.S. (1991), An Outline of Geomorphology, Orient Longmans, Calcutta.			

Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Climatology	Course Code	070901003
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand the mean global atmospheric circulations and disturbances.			
CLO 2: understand the world climate systems, climatic variability and change.			
CLO 3: sensitise the students with the future global environmental changes.			
Unit 1:			
Nature and Scope of Climatology; Climatic elements–atmospheric temperature, pressure, moisture, general atmospheric circulations, jet stream.			
Unit 2:			
Weather system and disturbances–air-mass, fronts, cyclones, tornades; Ocean atmospheric interaction – ElNino, Monsoon winds.			
Unit 3:			
Global climate system - Approaches to climatic classification; Classification of Koppen, and Thornthwaite; Major Climates of the world-tropical and polar.			
Unit 4:			
Climatic changes - evidences, possible causes, global warming acid rain and problems of acid rain.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aggarwal, S. K. (1972), Fundamentals of Ecology, Ashish Publishers, New Delhi. 2. Barry, R. G. and Chorely, R. J., Atmosphere, Weather and Climate, ELBS, Methuen & Co. Ltd. London. 3. Bhutani, Smita, (2000), Our Atmosphere, Kalyanai Publishers, New Delhi. 4. Critchfield, H. J. (1987), Climatology, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi. 5. Griffith, J. F. and Driscell, D. M. (1982), Survey of Climatology, Charles Merrill, Columbus, Ohio 6. Lal, D. S. (1993), Climatology, Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad. 7. Riehl, H. (1968), Introduction to Atmosphere, Mc Graw Hill, New York. 8. Robinson, P. J. and Henderson Sellers (1986), Contemporary Climatology, Longman, London. 9. Trewartha, G. T. (Latest edition) Introduction to Climate, Mc Graw Hill, New York. 			

Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Resource Geography	Course Code	070901004
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: examine the distribution, utilization, and management of natural resources on earth.			
CLO 2: understand the spatial aspects of resource availability, environmental impact, and sustainable resource management.			
CLO 3: understand the concept and classification of resources, use or misuse and will learn conservation methods and techniques.			
Unit 1:			
Nature, Scope and Significance of Geography of Resource; Definition and Concept of Resources, Classification of Resources.			
Unit 2:			
Models of Natural Resource Processes: Zimmermann's Primitive and Advance Models of Natural Resource Process, Kirk's Decision Model, Brookfield System Model.			
Unit 3:			
Use and Misuse of Resources: Soil Resource; Water Resource; Forest Resource and Mineral Resources; Future Prospects of Natural Resources.			
Unit 4:			
Conservation and Management of Natural Resources: Meaning and Concept of Conservation of Natural Resources; Resource Conservation and Management Methods of Natural Resources- Soil Resource, Water Resource, and Forest Resource; Problems of Natural Resource Management in India.			
References:			
1. Eliot Hurst, M.E. (1972), A Geography of Economic Behaviour: An Introduction, Duxbury Press, California.			
2. Guha, J.L. and P. R. Chattroj (1994), Economic geography- A Study of Resources, The World Press Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta			
3. Haroon Mohamad. (2007), Geography of Resources, Vasundhara Parkashan, Gorakhpur. (Hindi Edition)			
4. Martin, R.H. and F.L. Warren. (1959), Natural Resources. McGraw Hill Book Co. London.			
5. Maurya, S.D. (2015), Economic Geography. Parwalika Publications, Allahabad (Hindi Edition).			
6. Negi, B.S. (2000), Geography of Resources, Kedar Nath and Ram Nath, Meerut			
7. Owen, Oliver, S. (1971), Natural Resource Conservation: An Ecological Approach. Mc Million New Delhi.			
8. Ramesh, A. (1984), Resource Geography (Ed.) R.P. Misra, Contribution to Indian Geography, Vol 5, Heritage Publishers, New Delhi.			
9. Singh, A and Raja, M. (1982), Geography of Resources and Conservation (Hindi Edition) Pargati Parkashan, Meerut.			
10. Zimmermann, E. W. (1951), World Resources and Industries, Harper and Brothers, New Delhi.			

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Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Topographical Sheets and Morphometric Analysis	Course Code	070901005
Hours per Week	10	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	4 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand both the significance and applications of maps, and grasp the relationships and juxtaposition of features within them.			
CLO 2: know the types and significance of morphometry.			
CLO 3: understand and apply morphometric techniques in any geographical area.			
Unit 1:			
Introduction to Maps: Definition and Types of Maps, Map scale, Conventional map symbols, Importance and uses of maps; Interpretation of Topographical maps: Topographical maps and their types.			
Unit 2:			
Basic information on Topographical sheets, Conventional Signs, Identification of Physical and Cultural details on Survey of India Toposheets.			
Unit 3:			
Morphometric Analysis of Drainage Basin- Types and its Geographical Significance, Linear Aspects: Stream Ordering Based on Horton and Strahler, Areal Aspects: Stream Frequency and Drainage Density.			
Unit 4:			
Relief Aspects: Hypsometric Curve and Integral Hypsometric Curve, Clinographic Curve, Slope Analysis- Average Slope (Wentworth's method), Relative Relief (Smith's method), Profile Analysis - Longitudinal profile.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monkhouse, F.J. and H.R. Wilkinson (1980), Maps and Diagrams, B.I. Publications, Bombay. 2. Robinson A. H. (2009), Elements of Cartography, John Wiley and Sons, New York: 3. Sharma J.P. (2010), Prayogic Bhugol. Rastogi Publishers, Meerut. 4. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B. (1999), Elements of Practical Geography, Kalyani Publishers, Noida. 5. Sarkar, A. (2015), Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach, Orient Black Swan Private Ltd. New Delhi. 6. Singh, R.L. (1979), Elements of Practical Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 7. Singh, R. L. and Rana P. B. Singh. (1991), Prayogtmak Bhugolke Mool Tatva. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 8. Singh, S. (1997), Geomorphology, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. 9. Sharma, J. P. (2010), Prayogtmak Bhugolki Rooprekha. Rastogi Publications, Meerut. 			

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Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Generic Elective Courses

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Statistical Methods in Geography	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: explain the nature and types of data, and related statistical techniques.			
CLO 2: make a rational choice amongst listed various statistical techniques.			
CLO 3: describe and explain geographical data relationships.			
Unit 1:			
Statistics, Geography and Statistics; Significance of Statistics in geographical studies; Primary and Secondary Data; Levels of data measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, and Ratio.			
Unit 2:			
Measures of Central Tendency: Arithmetic Mean, Median, Mode and their geographical significance; Centographic techniques: Mean Centre, Median Centre and Standard Distance.			
Unit 3:			
Measures of dispersion and concentration: Mean deviation, Standard Deviation; Coefficient of Variation, Lorenz Curve and Gini's Coefficient; Location Quotient.			
Unit 4:			
Correlation and regression: Scatter diagram, correlation by Spearman's Rank Difference and Karl Pearson's Product Moment, Significance testing of Correlation; Regression analysis regression equations construction of regression line, computation of residuals and mapping.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> David M. Smith (1975), Patterns in Human Geography, Penguin, Harmondsworth. Ebdon, D (1983), Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach, Blackwell, London. Gregory, S. (1978), Statistical Methods and the Geographer (4th Edition), Longman, London. Gupta, S.P., Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, Latest Edition. Mathews, J.A. (1987), Quantitative and Statistical Approaches to Geography, Practical Manual, Pergmon, Oxford. Pal, S.K. (1998), Statistics for Geoscientists; Techniques and Applications, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi. Peter, J. Taylor (1977), Quantitative Methods in Geography, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. Robert Hammond and Patrik Mc. Cullagh (1974), Quantitative Methods in Geography, Clarendon Press, Oxford. Yeates, Mauris (1974), An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography, McGraw Hill, New York. 			

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Semester – 1st

Session: 2024-25

Generic Elective Courses

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Urban Geography	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand basics of urban settlements.			
CLO 2: Learn the evolution of urban settlements with geographical view point.			
CLO 3: Understand the processes for urbanisation in spatio-temporal context.			
Unit 1:			
Urban Geography: definition, nature, scope, and recent trends; Urban revolutions and growth of towns and cities in the world (with particular reference to India).			
Unit 2:			
Urbanisation processes and patterns in an era of globalisation; urbanisation process in India: colonial legacy, the post-independence characteristics; phases of urban development with location of economic activities in cities; urban form and structure: pre-industrial, industrial and postindustrial societies.			
Unit 3:			
Aspects of urban places: Location, site and situation - definition, nature and significance; urban ecological processes; urban systems and the growth of cities: the rank-size distribution of cities, primate city distribution, central place theory of Christaller; the urban fringe.			
Unit 4:			
Urban planning visions: the garden city, the radiant city; conserving urban landscapes; sustainability and the city; city environments and living conditions; urban development strategy with particular reference to India.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badcock, Blair. (2002), Making Sense of Cities: A Geographical Survey. Arnold, London. 2. Bala, Raj. (1986), Urbanisation in India, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur. 3. Bansal, S.C. (2010), Urban Geography. Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut. 4. Beall, Jo and Sean Fox. (2009), Cities and Development. Routledge, London. 5. Carter, Harold (1995), The Study of Urban Geography. 4th edn, Arnold, London. 6. Fyfe, Nicholas R. and Judith T. Kenny. (2005), The Urban Geography Reader. Routledge, New York. 7. Hall, Tim and Heather Barrett. (2012), Urban Geography. 4th edn. Routledge, London. 8. Pacione, Michael. (2001), Urban Geography-A Global Perspective. Routledge, London. 9. Ramachandran, R. (1989), Urbanisation and Urban Systems in India. Oxford, New Delhi. 10. Singh, K. and F. Steinberg. eds. (1987), Urban India in Crisis. New Age International, New Delhi. 11. Smailes, A.E. (1953), The Geography of Towns. Hutchinson, London. 			

Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Geography of World Economy	Course Code	070902001
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand and explain how economic activities occur unevenly in an increasingly globalized world.			
CLO 2: know how local places and global economy are intertwined.			
CLO 3: describe how the regime of neoliberal economic policies are generating uneven geography of capitalist development.			
Unit 1:			
Economic Geography: The Stuff of Economic Geography, A brief history, Why Economic Geography? Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography: Political Economy, Poststructuralist Economic Geography.			
Unit 2:			
Capitalism, Fundamental Concepts: Use-value, Exchange Value, Capital, Capital and Labour, Capital Accumulation, Capital Accumulation by Dispossession. Capitalism in Twentieth Century: Organized Capitalism, Disorganized Capitalism. Neo-Liberalism.			
Unit 3:			
World Economy and the Capitalist mode of production, The Basic Elements of World Economy: A Single Market, a Multiple State System, the Three-tier structure; A Space- Time Matrix of the World Economy, Dynamics of World Economy, Spatial Structure of the World Economy.			
Unit 4:			
Economic Development: Globalization or Internationalization, Patterns of International Trade, WTO and Developing Countries.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aoyama, Yuko et.al. (2011), Key Concepts in Economic Geography, London: Sage. 2. Benko, Georges and Ulf Strohmayr (2004), Human Geography, London: Arnold. 3. Daniels, Peter et.al. (2003). Human Geography, New Delhi: Pearson. 4. Dicken, P. (2003), Global Shift: Reshaping the Global Economic Map in the 21st Century, New Delhi: Sage Publications. 5. Harvey, David (1990), The Condition of Postmodernity, Oxford: Blackwell. 6. Harvey, David (2008), A Brief History of Neoliberalism, Oxford: Oxford University Press. 7. Harvey, David (2015), Seventeen Contradictions and the End of Capitalism, London: Profile Books. 8. Hudson, Ray (2005), Economic Geographies, New Delhi: Sage Publications. 9. Knox, Paul et.al. (2003), The Geography of the World Economy, London: Arnold. 10. Leyshon, Andrew et.al. (2011), The Sage Handbook of Economic Geography, London: Sage. 11. Mackinnon, Danny and Andrew Cumbers (2011), Introduction to Economic Geography, London: Routledge. 12. Singh, Sachinder (2013), "Unmasking Neoliberalism: From Welfare Commitments to Market Commitments", Transactions, Institute of Indian Geographers, vol.35, no.2, pp.157-172. 13. Singh, Sachinder (2017a), "Globalization and the State: The Economic Face", in B. Thakur et.al. (eds.), Regional Development: Theory and Practice, vol.1: Concept of Regional Development, New Delhi: Concept, pp.431-447. 14. Singh, Sachinder (2017b), "Neo-liberalism: Origin, Expansion and Challenges", in Thakur et.al. (eds.), 			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Regional Development and Planning	Course Code	070902002
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: get familiarized with the theoretical foundations and conceptual grounding of this branch.			
CLO 2: understand and evaluate the concept of region in geography.			
CLO 3: know about the regional development and planning process in India.			
Unit 1:			
Conceptual and theoretical framework: Concept of development, regional development; concept of region and regional planning; geography and regional planning; selection of indicators and measures of regional disparities.			
Unit 2:			
Regional Growth Theories: Friedman’s core-periphery theory; polarization and trickle- down effect theory of Hirschman; circular and cumulative causation model of Myrdal; growth pole theory of Perroux.			
Unit 3:			
Planning process: types of planning; regional planning and its rationale, principles and objectives. Regions for Planning: characteristics, hierarchy, need, and demarcation; Planning regions of India.			
Unit 4:			
Experiences of regional development and planning in India, multi-level planning (state, district, block and panchayat level planning); Regional Policies in the Indian Five-Year Plans; planning policies for regional development; regional backwardness: criteria, strategy and programmes for backward area development.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bhatt, L. S. 1972. Regional Planning in India. Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta. 2. Chand, M and V.K. Puri.1985. Regional Planning in India. Allied Pub. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. 3. Coates, B.R. and R.J. Johnston. 1977. Geography and Inequality. Oxford University Press, Oxford. 4. Friedmann, J. and William Alonso. 1967. Regional Development and Planning: A Reader. MIT Press, Cambridge Massachusetss. 5. Kuklinski, A. R.ed.1972.Growth Poles and Growth Centres in Regional Planning. Monton, The Hague. 6. Misra R. P. et al. eds.1974.Regional Development Planning in India,Vikas, New Delhi. 7. Mohan, Krishna. 2005. Addressing Regional Backwardness: An Analysis of Area Development Programmes in India, New Delhi: Manak Publications. 8. Raza, Moonis. 1988. Regional Development, Heritage, New Delhi. 9. Singh, Nina. 2015. “Regional Backwardness in India: An Exploration of Demographic Indicators”. Population Geography, vol.37, No.1&2, pp.13-24. 10. Surya Kant and Nina Singh. 2015. Geography Development Public Policy: Select Essays of Gopal Krishan. R K Books, New Delhi. 11. Kant, Surya et. al. 2004. Reinventing Regional Development. Rawat Publications, Jaipur. 12. Sundram, K. V. 1977. Urban and Regional Planning in India. Vikas Publishig House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi. 			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Environmental Geography	Course Code	070902003
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: know the fundamental concepts and approaches of environmental geography.			
CLO 2: know the importance of biodiversity to maintain ecological balance.			
CLO 3: understand various environmental issues at national and international concerns.			
Unit 1:			
Environmental Geography: Nature and scope of environmental geography; fundamental concepts of environmental geography; Approaches and methods in Environmental Geography; Relationship with other branches of knowledge; Environment and Ecology: Meaning, structure and type of Environment; Ecology - meaning, scope and concepts. Sub-vision of ecology.			
Unit 2:			
Ecosystem: Meaning and concepts of ecosystem; Classification and components of eco- system; trophic structure; ecological pyramid; energy flow and biogeochemical cycle; Ecological regions of India.			
Unit 3:			
Environmental pollution- meaning, types, sources, causes and impacts; Air, Water and Land pollutions; Environmental Degradation – Nature, process, types and causes of environmental degradation; Greenhouse effect; Global warming; Ozone depletion and Desertification.			
Unit 4:			
Environmental management: concept, methods and approaches; Management of soil, forest and mineral resources; Disaster Management; Conservation of natural resources; Emerging environmental problems and issues in India; Environmental policies, programmes, awareness and movements in India.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anderson J.M. (1981), Ecology for Environmental Science: Biosphere, Ecosystems and Man, Arnold, London. 2. Awasthi, N.M. and Tiwari, R.P.L. (1995), Paryavaran Bhugool (Environmental Geography), Madhya Pradesh Hindi Granth Academy, Bhopal. 3. Goudie, Andrew (1984), The Nature of the Environment (1st edition), Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK. 4. Goudie, Andrew (2001), The Nature of the Environment (4th edition), Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK. 5. Nobel and Wright (1996), Environmental Science, Prentice Hall, New York. 6. Odum, E.P. (1971), Fundamental of Ecology, W.B. Sanders, Philadelphia. 7. Saxena, H.M. (1994), Prayavaranevn Paristhitiki Bhugool (Geography of Environment and Ecology) Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy, Jaipur. 8. Singh, Savinder (1991), Environmental Geography, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. 9. Singh, R.B. (ed.) (1989), Environmental Geography, Heritage, New Delhi. 10. Strahler, A.N. and Strahler, A.H. (1973), Environmental Geosciences: Interaction between natural systems and Man, John Wiley and Sons, New York. 11. Strahler, A.H. and Strahler A.N. (1977), Geography and Man's Environment, John Wiley, New York. 12. William, M.M. and John, G. (1996), Environmental Geography - Science, Land use and Earth System, John Wiley and Sons, New York. 			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Geography of India	Course Code	070902004
Hours per Week	5	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand the geographical aspects of India.			
CLO 2: have knowledge about Indian sub-continent contemporary issues.			
CLO 3: understand the demographic aspects of India.			
Unit 1:			
Physiographic division of India; Drainage systems Mechanism of Indian monsoons and climatic regions of India: types of soils and natural vegetation.			
Unit 2:			
Growth of population, Distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes; sex- ratio, literacy rate and workforce; population problems and policies.			
Unit 3:			
Characteristics of Indian agriculture and its development since independence; Agricultural region of India; Major industrial regions of India; domestic and international trade patterns; Transportation network.			
Unit 4:			
Evolution of administrative map of India since independence; Disputes of river water sharing amongst states with reference to SYL; Inter -linking of rivers; Terrorism problems of internal security; Population explosion and food security.			
References:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spare O.H.K. and A. T.A. Learmonth, (1967), Geography of India and Pakistan, Methuen London (first Indian Edition, 1984, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi). 2. Gautam A. (2009), Advanced Geography of India, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. 3. Sharma, T.C. and Coutinho, O (1988), Economical and commercial Geography of India, Vikas publishing house Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. 4. Chandna, R. C. (1998), Geography of Population, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi. 5. Tirtha, Ranji, (2006), Emerging India, Con pub. Ann Arbour, Michigan. U.S.A. 			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	07
Name of the Course	Computer Aided Statistical Diagrams and Digital Cartography	Course Code	070902005
Hours per Week	10	Credits	5
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	4 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO): Students would be able to: CLO 1: know the uses of computers in geography. CLO 2: learn the geographic data processing through Microsoft excel and GIS software's.CLO 3: have the skill of drawing maps.			
Unit 1: Introduction to Computer: Components of Computer—Hardware and Software; Use of Computers in Geography.			
Unit 2: Introduction to Microsoft Excel: Input of data, Bar Diagram, Pie Diagram, Scatter Diagram, Line Graph. Placement of heading and sub-heading, legend, Font size, Style, Bold, Italics, Changes from color to different shade pattern. Different weight, color and pattern to X and Y coordinates.			
Unit 3: Cartography as the root of GIS; Introduction to GIS software's: Arc GIS or GIS; Data Acquisition and Processing: Spatial data download from open sources; Data input; Layer stacking; Correction, Editing, Manipulating, Verification and Storage; Georeferencing: Map to maps, Map to images, Image to images.			
Unit 4: Geodatabase Creation: Digitization of point; Line and polygon features; Data conversion: raster to vector & vector to raster; Linking of Attribute data with spatial data; Map layout design and labelling of basic elements; Making Maps: Topographic; Thematic; Qualitative & Quantitative.			
References: 1. Chrisman, N. (1997), Exploring Geographic Information Systems. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc 2. Clarke, K. C. (1998), Analytical and Computer Cartography, Pearson Educational Company, New Jersey. 3. Cromley, R.G. (1992), Digital Cartography, Prentice-Hall, New York. 4. Dent, B.D. (1999), Cartography- Thematic Map Design, 5th Edition, WCB McGraw Hill, Boston. 5. Harvey, F. (2009), Primer of GIS: Fundamental Geo. & Cartographic Concepts, Rawat Publications, Jaipur 6. John, K. & Wood, D. (2013), Making Maps: A Visual Guide to Map Design for GIS, Guilford Publications. 7. Keates, J.S. (1998), Cartographic Design and Production, Longman, London. 8. Kraak, M. J. and A. Brown (1996), Web Cartography: Developments and Prospects, Addison Wesley Longman Limited, England.			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Discipline Centric Elective Courses

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Administrative Geography	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand the role of Geography in area administration.			
CLO 2: acquaint with the role of public policy and public finance in development of administrative areas. CLO			
3: have a knowledge of underlying philosophy involved in formation of spatial units and public policies.			
Unit 1:			
Administrative Geography; Definition, subject matter and significance: Interface between Geography and Public Administration and Political Geography.			
Unit 2:			
Study of administrative areas in terms of (a) Evolution, (b) Nature, (c) Structural Attributes (hierarchy, size, shape and headquarters) and (d) Administrative area reform.			
Unit 3:			
Area Administration: (a) Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Impact, (b) Public Finance: Public goods and public economy.			
Unit 4:			
Administrative System: (a) The world pattern, (b) Case studies: India and U.S.A.			
References:			
1. Alderfer, H.F. (1964). Local Government in Developing Countries, McGraw Hill, New York.			
2. Bennett, R.J. (1980). Geography of Public Finance, Methuen, New York.			
3. Coppock, J.T. and JRD Sewell. (1976). Spatial Dimension in Public Policy, Pergamon Press, Oxford.			
4. Fesler, J.W. (1949). Area and Administration, University of Alabama Press, Alabama.			
5. Humes, S. and Martin, E. M. (1961). The Structure of Local Government throughout the World, Martines Nijhoff, The Hague.			
6. Kant, Surya. (1988). Administrative Geography of India, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.			
7. Krishan, Gopal (1983). Administrative Geography, Transaction of the Institute of Indian Geographers, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp 101-108.			
8. Krishan, Gopal: (1988). The World Pattern of Administrative Area Reform, The Geographical Journal, Vol. 154, No. 1, pp 93-99.			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Discipline Centric Elective Courses

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Biogeography	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: know about various aspects of living organisms, their relationship with climate and physical environment.			
CLO 2: familiarized with interface between biology, ecology and geography.			
CLO 3: know about converging and forming our biosphere.			
Unit 1:			
Biogeography-The Development, field, functions of Biogeography; Biosphere-definition, nature, scope and composition.			
Unit 2:			
Biogeochemical cycles-the hydrological cycle, the carbon cycle, the oxygen cycle, the nitrogen cycle, the phosphorous cycle and the sediment cycle.			
Unit 3:			
Ecosystem-Meaning, types, components and functioning of ecosystem; Evolution of living organism and factors influencing their distribution on the earth.			
Unit 4:			
Biomes-Meaning and types; Bio-geographical realms: Zoogeography and Zoogeographical realms.			
References:			
1. Aggarwal, S. K. (1992), Fundamental of Ecology. New Delhi: Ashish Pub. House.			
2. Brown, J. H. and Lomolino, M. V. (1998), Biogeography .2 nd edn. Massachusetts: Sinauer as sociates, Inc.			
3. Cox, C.B., Moore, P.D., Biogeography. (2010), An Ecological and Evolutionary Approach. 5 th ed., Cambridge: Blackwell.			
4. Johnathan B. Losos, Robert E. Ricklefseds. (2010), The Theory of Island Biogeography Revisited. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.			
5. Illics, J. (1974), Introduction to Zoogeography, McMillan, London.			
6. MacDonald, Glen. (2002), Biogeography: Introduction to Space, Time and Life. New York: John Wiley.			
7. Mathur, H.S. (1998), Essentials of Biogeography. Jaipur: Anuj Printers.			
8. Richard John Huggett. (2004), Fundamentals of Biogeography. New York: Taylor and Francis.			
9. Robert H., Mac Arthur and Edward O. Wilson. (1967), The Theory of Island Biogeography New Jersey:, Princeton University Press.			
10. Robinson, H. (1982), Biogeography. London: The English Language Book Society and Macdonald and Evans.			
11. Spellerberg, Ian F. and John, W. D. Sawyer. (1999), An Introduction to Applied Biogeography. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.			
12. Singh, Savindra. (2014), Biogeography. Allahabad: Pravalika Publications.			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

Discipline Centric Elective Courses

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Geography of Tourism	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: understand the basic concepts of tourism. CLO			
2: know regional dimensions of tourism in India.			
CLO 3: get closer insight to tourism in our own country.			
Unit 1:			
Geography of Tourism: Definition, nature and scope; Motivating factors of tourism; Robinson’s classification of motivating factors of tourism.			
Unit 2:			
Tourism: Product and typology; Infrastructure and support system of tourism: Accommodation and supplementary accommodation; Agencies and intermediaries.			
Unit 3:			
Impact of tourism: Physical, economic and social, perceptual positive and negative impacts; Tourism paradigms: Ethnic and cultural tourism, heritage tourism, sustainable tourism and eco- tourism.			
Unit 4:			
Regional dimensions of tourism in India: Himalayan region, Northern Pains and The Thar Desert, Deccan plateau, Coastal Plains and the islands.			
References:			
1. Robinson H. A., (1996), Geography of Tourism, Macdonald and Evans, London.			
2. Williams Stephen, (1998), Tourism Geography; Contemporary Human Geography, Routledge, London.			
3. Kamra K. K. and Mohinder Chand, (2007), Basics of Tourism: Theory, Operation and Practice, Kanishka, New Delhi,			

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Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Rural Geography	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: have the knowledge about infrastructure, various types of houses and their building materials.			
CLO 2: aware about developmental issues in rural India.			
CLO 3: know the various types of building materials used, development issues, and untouchability and Dalits in rural India.			
Unit 1:			
Nature and scope of rural geography; Infrastructure in rural India: Irrigation, Electrification, and Roads.			
Unit 2:			
Rural House Types: House Types based on Building Materials, Size and Shape as basis for classification, House Types based on Socio-Economic Status, Regional Patterns of Houses in India.			
Unit 3:			
Issues of Rural Development in India: Land Reforms, Agricultural land-use, Distribution of Landholdings, Rural Poverty, Rural Unemployment.			
Unit 4:			
Untouchability and Dalits in Rural India: Some Theoretical Explanations, Anti Untouchability Movements: A Historical Overview; Scheduled Castes in Rural India, Patterns of Female Work Participation of Scheduled Castes, Women Empowerment in Rural India.			
References:			
1. Alam, S. M. et. al. (1982), Settlement System of India, Oxford and IBH Publication Co. New Delhi.			
2. Chisholm, M. (1967), Rural Settlements and Land Use, John Wiley, New York.			
3. Clout, H.D. (1977) Rural Geography of Settlements, Mac Donald & Evans, New York.			
4. Hudson, F.S. (1976), A Geography of Settlements, Mac Donald & evans, New York.			
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Syllabi for Post Graduate Program in Geography

Semester – 2nd Session: 2024-25

GENERIC ELECTIVE COURSES

Name of Program	MA Geography	Program Code	
Name of the Course	Geographical Thought	Course Code	
Hours per Week	4	Credits	4
Maximum Marks	100 External: 60 Internal:40	Time of Examinations	3 hrs.
Course Learning Outcomes (CLO):			
Students would be able to:			
CLO 1: encompasses a deep exploration of the evolution and theories shaping geographical understanding.			
CLO 2: fostering critical thinking and a nuanced appreciation for the discipline's theoretical frameworks. CLO			
3: delves into the rich tapestry of geographical thought, examining key thinkers and their contributions.			
Unit 1:			
Development of Geographical Knowledge: classification of knowledge; place of geography in the classification of knowledge. Relationship of geography with other natural and social sciences; subject matter of geography. Pre-scientific geographical ideas and emergence of scientific geography; influence of Kant.			
Unit 2:			
Classical Period of Modern Geography: Humboldt and Ritter; legacy of Humboldt and Ritter. Dualisms and dichotomies: physical and human, systematic and regional, and general and particular. Unification of Geography- Richthofen and Hettner. Social Origins of Environmental Determinism. Possibilism, Regionalconcept, Vidal de la Blache.			
Unit 3:			
Modern Geography since 1950s: Quantitative revolution and positivism; locational analysis. Reactions to scientific positivism and development of 'human centred theories; Behavioural, humanistic and radical approaches.			
Unit 4:			
Beginnings of Contemporary Geography: Structuralism and structuration; post- structural and post-colonial critique; Feminist and gender geography; the post-modern perspectives in geography; geography, neoliberalism and globalisation.			
References:			
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