

SIDHO-KANHO-BIRSHA UNIVERSITY

Purulia, West Bengal, India



Syllabus

For

BACHELOR OF ARTS (B.A) PROGRAM COURSE WITH GEOGRAPHY

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, KOTSHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

SEMESTER-I

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEOCCRT101	DSC 1- Geotectonic and Geomorphology.

SEMESTER-II

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEOCCRT201	DSC 2- Hydrology and Oceanography.

SEMESTER-III

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEOCCRS301	DSC 3- Cartographic Techniques.
BGEOSERT304	SEC 1- Regional Planning and Development.

SEMESTER-IV

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEOCCRT401	DSC 4- Economic Geography.
BGEOSERT404	SEC 2- Research Methodology and Field Work.

SEMESTER-V

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEODSRT1	DSE 1- Geography of India.
BGEODSRT2	DSE 2- Disaster Management.
BGEOSERT504	SEC 3- Statistical Techniques in Geography.
BGEOGERT14	GE 1- Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation.

SEMESTER-VI

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE
BGEODSRT3	DSE 3- Population Geography.
BGEODSRT4	DSE 4- Geography of Tourism.
BGEOSERT604	SEC 4- Rural Development.
BGEOGERT14A	GE 2- Rural Development.

SEMESTER-I

BGEOCCRT101-DSC 1 – Geotectonics and Geomorphology

Course Objectives:

- To explore the processes that shape the Earth's physical environment over geological time scales.
- To familiarize students with different types of landforms and the processes responsible for their formation.
- To explain the role of endogenic and exogenic forces in shaping the Earth's surface.
- To introduce students to various landscape evolution models and theories.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the structure of the Earth's interior and its evolution through geological time scales.
- Students will analyze the impact of plate tectonics, seismicity, and vulcanicity on landform evolution in different geological structures.
- Students will understand the processes of weathering, mass movement, and their role in shaping the Earth's surface.
- Students will compare and contrast fluvial, glacial, aeolian, coastal, and karst landscapes, and evaluate landscape evolution models proposed by Davis, Penck, and Hack.
- Students will classify and describe different landforms based on their types and order

Unit 1: Geotectonics

1. Earth's tectonic and structural evolution with reference to geological time scale
2. Earth's interior with special reference to seismology. Isostasy: Models of Airy and Pratt
3. Plate Tectonics: Processes at constructive, conservative, destructive margins and hotspots; resulting landforms
4. Folds and Faults—origin and types

Unit 2: Geomorphology

1. Degradational processes: Weathering, mass wasting and resultant landforms
2. Processes of entrainment, transportation and deposition by different geomorphic agents. Role of humans in landform development.
3. Development of river network and landforms on uniclinal and folded structures
4. Landforms on igneous rocks with special reference to Granite and Basalt
5. Karst landforms: Surface and sub-surface
6. Glacial and fluvio-glacial processes and landforms; fluvio-glacial landforms
7. Aeolian and fluvio-aeolian processes and landforms; fluvio-aeolian processes
8. Models on landscape evolution: Views of Davis, Penck, King and Hack

Reading References:

- Bloom A. L., 2001: Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Bridges E. M., 1990: World Geomorphology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Christopherson, Robert W., (2011), Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Geography, 8th Ed., Macmillan Publishing Company
- Kale V. S. and Gupta A., 2001: Introduction to Geomorphology, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- Knighton A. D., 1984: Fluvial Forms and Processes, Edward Arnold Publishers, London.
- Selby, M.J., (2005), Earth's Changing Surface, Indian Edition, OUP
- Skinner, Brian J. and Stephen C. Porter (2000), The Dynamic Earth: An Introduction to physical Geology, 4th Edition, John Wiley and Sons
- Thornbury W. D., 1969: Principles of Geomorphology, Wiley

SEMESTER-II
BGEOCCRT201-DSC 2 – Hydrology and Oceanography

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the steps and determines of Global Hydrological Cycle.
- To familiarize students with determinants of run-off and types of run-off.
- To explore the various methods of water harvesting and managements.
- To clear idea about ground water, store, and layer etc.
- To explain the knowledge about reliefs of ocean floor.
- To familiarize students with all phenomena in oceans all over the world.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will be able to describe the process of hydrological cycle.
- Students will understand about importances of water conservation and managements.
- They will be easily identified the various events of oceans.
- Students will be gaining the values of the marine resources.
- Students will understand the factors are responsible the sea level change.

Unit 1: Hydrology

1. Systems approach in hydrology. Global hydrological cycle: Its physical and biological role
2. Run off: controlling factors. Infiltration and evapotranspiration. Run off cycle
3. Drainage basin as a hydrological unit. Principles of water harvesting and watershed management
4. Groundwater: Occurrence and storage. Factors controlling recharge, discharge and movement.

Unit 2: Oceanography

1. Major relief features of the ocean floor: characteristics and origin according to plate tectonics.
2. Physical and chemical properties of ocean water
3. Water mass, T–S diagram
4. Air-Sea interactions, ocean circulation, wave and tide.
5. Ocean temperature and salinity: Distribution and determinants.
6. Coral reefs: Formation, classification and threats.
7. Marine resources: Classification and sustainable utilisation
8. Sea level change: Types and causes.

Reading References:

- Andrew. D. Ward and Stanley, Trimble (2004): Environmental Hydrology, 2nd edition, Lewis Publishers, CRC Press.
- Karanth, K.R., 1988: Ground Water: Exploration, Assessment and Development, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
- Ramaswamy, C. (1985): Review of floods in India during the past 75 years: A Perspective. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi.
- Rao, K.L., 1982: India's Water Wealth 2nd edition, Orient Longman, Delhi,
- Singh, Vijay P. (1995): Environmental Hydrology. Kluwer Academic Publications, the Netherlands.
- Anikouchine W. A. and Sternberg R. W., 1973: The World Oceans: An Introduction to Oceanography, Prentice-Hall.
- Garrison T., 1998: Oceanography, Wordsworth Company, Belmont.
- Kershaw S., 2000: Oceanography: An Earth Science Perspective, Stanley Thornes, And UK.

SEMESTER-III

BGEOCCRS301-DSC 3 – Cartographic Techniques

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students the concept of map projections and their significance in cartography.
- To familiarize students with different types of map projections and their properties.
- To provide hands-on experience in working with geographic coordinate systems and grids.
- To teach students about the numbering systems used in topographical maps and their significance.
- To enable students to extract and interpret geomorphic information from topographical maps.
- To provide practical training in delineating drainage basins and analyzing relief profiles on maps.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will be able to explain the concept of map projections and their role in representing the Earth's surface on a flat map.
- Students will be able to identify and differentiate between various types of map projections based on their characteristics and uses.
- Students will develop practical skills in working with geographic coordinate systems, grids, and understanding the significance of different projection methods.
- Students will be able to interpret and utilize numbering systems in topographical maps for navigation and analysis.
- Students will be able to extract geomorphic information from topographical maps and construct relief profiles.
- Students will develop skills in delineating drainage basins, creating slope maps, and analysing stream ordering and bifurcation ratios on a drainage basin.

Concepts in Theory

1. Maps: Classification and types. Components of a map.
2. Concept and application of scales: Plain, comparative, diagonal and vernier
3. Coordinate systems: Polar and rectangular. Concept of geoid and spheroid
4. Concept of generating globe. Grids: angular and linear systems of measurement
5. Bearing: Magnetic and true, whole-circle and reduced.
6. Map projections: Classification, properties and uses. Concept and significance of UTM projection.
7. Basic concepts of surveying and survey equipment: Prismatic compass, dumpy level, theodolite, Abney level, clinometer.
8. Survey of India topographical maps: Reference scheme of old and open series. Information on the margin of maps

List of Practical

A Project File, comprising one exercise each is to be submitted

1. Graphical construction of scales: Linear, Comparative linear and Diagonal scale.
2. Construction of projections: Polar Zenithal Stereographic, Simple conic with One standard parallels Cylindrical Equal Area and Mercator's.
3. Construction and interpretation of relief profiles (superimposed, projected and composite), Identification of drainage pattern, settlement pattern and road network.
4. Correlation between physical and cultural features from Survey of India topographical maps. using transect chart.

Reading References:

- Anson R. and Ormelling F. J., 1994: International Cartographic Association: Basic Cartographic Vol. Pregmen Press.
- Gupta K.K. and Tyagi, V. C., 1992: Working with Map, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.

SEMESTER-III

BGEOSERT304-SEC 1-Regional Planning and Development

Course Objectives:

- To provide the concept of regions and functionality.
- To enable students' concept of planning, classification, level, importances of planning ground to national scenario.
- To explain the various theory regarding regional development and significances.
- To enable indicators of human development and how it calculates.
- To introduce students' reasons for unequal regional development and measures of development.

Course Outcomes:

- Students will be able to identify the regional variation in India.
- Readers will be able to procedure of planning in the country.
- Students will be able to differences the cities in India.
- Students will develop skills and knowledge the application of planning in various fields.
- Students will be gaining knowledge regarding five-year planning after independence of India.
- They will be acquiring the clear knowledge on regional disparity.

Unit 1: Regional Planning

1. Concept of regions: Types of regions and their delineation.
2. Types of planning, principles and objectives of regional planning, multi- level planning in India
3. Tools and techniques of regional planning, need for regional planning in India
4. Metropolitan concept: metropolitan areas, and urban agglomeration

Unit 2: Geography of West Bengal

1. Development: Meaning, growth versus development
2. Concept and strategies of regional development with reference to India
3. Theories and models for regional development : Growth pole model of perroux; growth centre model in Indian context
4. Theories and models for regional development: Cumulative causation (Myrdal) and core periphery (Hirschman, Rostov and Friedman)
5. Changing concept of development, concept of underdevelopment; efficiency-equity debate
6. Indicators of development: Economic, social and environmental. Human development.
7. Regional development in India, regional inequality, disparity and diversity
8. Need and measures for balanced development in India

SEMESTER-IV
BGEOCCRT401-DSC 4 – Economic Geography

Course Objectives:

- *To learn various approaches of economic geography.*
- *To understand concept and human involvement of various economic activities around the world.*
- *To learn about the principles, factors, stage, evolution process of agriculture location and industrial location theory.*
- *To know about factors responsible for establishment cotton and iron & steel industry in India.*
- *To learn about the concept and function of international institute such as WTO and GATT.*

Course Outcomes:

- *Students shall gather ideas about various economic activities practices all over the world.*
- *They also get opportunities to learn about reasons for establishment cotton and Iron and steel industry in India and effects on population of that regions.*
- *The course will help them to gather ideas about network of road, railways, sea routes in India.*

Unit 1: Introduction

1. Meaning and approaches to Economic Geography, new Economic Geography
2. Concepts in Economic Geography: Goods and services, production, exchange and consumption
3. Concept of economic man, theories of choices
4. Economic distance and transport costs

Unit 2: Economic Activities

1. Concept and classification of economic activities
2. Factors affecting location of economic activity with special reference to agriculture (Von Thunen), and industry (Weber).
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
6. Agricultural systems: Case studies of tea plantation in India and mixed farming in Europe
7. Transnational sea-routes, railways and highways with reference to India
8. International agreements and trade blocs: GATT and OPEC

Reading References:

- Alexander J. W., 1963: Economic Geography, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Coe N. M., Kelly P. F. and Yeung H. W., 2007: Economic Geography: A Contemporary Introduction, Wiley-Blackwell.
- Hodder B. W. and Lee Roger, 1974: Economic Geography, Taylor and Francis.
- Combes P., Mayer T. and Thisse J. F., 2008: Economic Geography: The Integration of Regions and Nations, Princeton University Press.
- Wheeler J. O., 1998: Economic Geography, Wiley.
- Durand L., 1961: Economic Geography, Crowell.

SEMESTER-IV

BGEOSERT404-SEC 2-Research Methodology and Field Work

Course Objectives:

- *This is an initiative to develop the basic concept of research and types of research.*
- *From the course students can learn the procedure of research work.*
- *To understand the field technique to students so that they can apply it to solve the geographical problems in the field.*
- *To know about the methods of sampling and framing reliable and structure questionnaire and schedules.*
- *To understand about the ethics of research.*

Course Outcomes:

- *Students shall know about different types of research.*
- *They can develop the ideas about how identification of research problems and construct hypothesis.*
- *The course will be capable to develop skill on report and thesis writing.*
- *The course will be provided interesting among the students regarding research work in future study.*

Unit 1: Research Methodology

1. Research in Geography: Meaning, types and significance
2. Literature review and formulation of research design
3. Defining research problem, objectives and hypothesis. Research materials and methods
4. Techniques of writing scientific reports: Preparing notes, references, bibliography, abstract and keywords

Unit 2: Field Work

1. Fieldwork in Geographical studies – Role and significance. Selection of study area and objectives. Pre-field preparations. Ethics of fieldwork
2. Field techniques and tools: Observation (participant, non participant), questionnaires (open, closed, structured, non-structured). Interview with special reference to focused group discussions.
3. Field techniques and tools: Landscape survey using transects and quadrants, constructing a sketch, photo and video recording.
4. Positioning and collection of samples. Preparation of inventory from field data. Post-field tasks.

List of Practical

1. Each student will prepare an individual report based on primary data collected from field survey and secondary data collected from different sources for either a rural area (mouza) or an urban area (municipal ward) based on cadastral or municipal maps to study specific problems.
2. The duration of the field work shall not exceed 7 days.
3. The report should be hand written in English on A4 size paper in candidate's own words within 3,000 to 5,000 words excluding figures, tables, photographs, maps, references and appendices
4. A copy of the bound report, duly signed by the concerned teacher, should be submitted.

SEMESTER-V

BGEODSRT1-DSE 1 – Geography of India

Course Objectives:

- To know about physical division of India and tectonic region.
- To understand the characteristics of Indian climate, distribution of soil and types of vegetation in India.
- To learn about the population scenario of India before Independence and after Independence,
- To know about the basic concept of green revolution and its merits and demerits.
- Students can familiarize themselves with physical setting of west Bengal.
- To understand the concept, physical division, physical features, population, problems, opportunities of Jangalmahal, Sunderbans and Darjeelling Hills.

Course Outcomes:

- Students shall know about distribution of soil, vegetation of India.
- Students will be able to effects of green revolution in agriculture of India,
- Students will be able to know the resources and distribution in West Bengal.
- They will be able to identify the problems and challenges of Darjeeling Hills, Jangalmahal and Sunderban.
- The course will help them to gather ideas about population growth, distribution, problems and human development in West Bengal.

Unit 1: Geography of India

1. Tectonic and stratigraphic provinces, physiographic divisions
2. Climate, soil and vegetation: Characteristics and classification
3. Population: Distribution, growth, structure and policy
4. Agricultural regions. Green revolution and its consequences; Mineral and power resources distribution and utilisation of iron ore, coal, petroleum, gas;

Unit 2: Geography of West Bengal

1. Physical perspectives: Physiographic divisions, forest and water resources
2. Population: Growth, distribution and human development
3. Resources: Mining, agriculture and industries
4. Regional Problem: Darjeeling Hills, Jangalmahal and Sundarban.

Reading References:

- Deshpande C. D., 1992: India: A Regional Interpretation, ICSSR, New Delhi.
- Johnson, B. L. C., ed. 2001. Geographical Dictionary of India. Vision Books, New Delhi.
- Mandal R. B. (ed.), 1990: Patterns of Regional Geography – An International Perspective. Vol. 3 – Indian Perspective.
- Sdyasuk Galina and P Sengupta (1967): Economic Regionalisation of India, Census of India
- Sharma, T. C. 2003: India - Economic and Commercial Geography. Vikas Publ., New Delhi.
- Singh R. L., 1971: India: A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India.
- Singh, Jagdish 2003: India - A Comprehensive & Systematic Geography, Gyanodaya Prakashan, Gorakhpur.
- Spate O. H. K. and Learmonth A. T. A., 1967: India and Pakistan: A General and Regional Geography, Methuen.
- Tirtha, Ranjit 2002: Geography of India, Rawat Publs., Jaipur & New Delhi.

SEMESTER-V
BGEODSRT2-DSE 2 – Disaster Management

Course Objectives:

1. *To Understand the classification of hazards and disasters and their impact on human society and the environment.*
2. *To Learn different approaches to hazard studies, including risk perception, vulnerability assessment, and hazard paradigms.*
3. *To Develop an understanding of disaster responses, including preparedness, trauma management, resilience, and capacity building.*
4. *To Gain knowledge of hazard mapping techniques and data collection methods used in disaster risk assessment.*

Course Outcomes:

1. *Students will be able to Classify different types of hazards and disasters and explain their characteristics.*
2. *They will be able to Assess risk perception and vulnerability to hazards using theoretical frameworks and practical applications.*
3. *Students will be able to Evaluate disaster response strategies, including preparedness measures, trauma management, and resilience-building approaches.*
4. *Students will be able Apply hazard mapping techniques and utilize data for disaster risk analysis and management.*

Unit:1 Concepts in Theory

1. Classification of hazards and disasters.
2. Approaches to hazard study: Risk perception and vulnerability assessment. Hazard paradigms.
3. Responses to hazards: Preparedness, trauma and aftermath. Resilience and capacity building.
4. Hazards mapping: Data and techniques

Unit: 2 Disaster Case Studies

1. Earthquake: Factors, vulnerability, consequences and management
2. Landslide: Factors, vulnerability, consequences and management
3. Cyclone: Factors, vulnerability, consequences and management
4. Drought: Factors, vulnerability, consequences and management.

Reading References:

- Government of India. (1997) Vulnerability Atlas of India. New Delhi, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.
- Kapur, A. (2010) Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
- Modh, S. (2010) Managing Natural Disaster: Hydrological, Marine and Geological Disasters, Macmillan, Delhi.
- Singh, R.B. (2005) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
- Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006) Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi

SEMESTER-V

BGEOSERT504- SEC 3- Statistical Techniques in Geography

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce fundamental concepts related to data types, sources of data, and methods of data collection
2. To provide students with an in-depth understanding of measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode).
3. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of univariate and bivariate statistical analysis techniques used to interpret and analyse datasets

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be proficient in identifying different types of data and scales of measurement, enabling them to select and apply appropriate data collection methods.
2. Students will be able to calculate and interpret key measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode)
3. They will be able to effectively classify and tabulate data, creating well-organized datasets for further statistical analysis.

Unit-I Statistical Techniques in Geography

1. Data Sources and Types of Data; Sampling: Sampling plans for spatial and non-spatial data.
2. Study of Frequency Distribution; Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode
3. Correlation and Regression Analysis: Rank order correlation and linear regression
4. Time Series Analysis: Time Series processes; Time series components.

Reading References:

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

SEMESTER-V
BGEOGERT14-GE 1 – Climate Change: Vulnerability and Adaptation

Course Objectives:

1. To Provide an understanding of the **nature, composition, and structure** of the atmosphere.
2. To Examine **insolation**, factors controlling heat distribution, and the heat budget of the atmosphere.
3. To Analyse **temperature distribution**, inversion of temperature, and their consequences on weather and climate.
4. To Explore the **greenhouse effect**, its role in global warming, and the importance of the ozone layer.

Course Outcomes:

1. Students will explain the composition, structure, and layering of the atmosphere and their role in climate regulation.
2. They will be able to analyse insolation, heat distribution, and the heat budget of the atmosphere.
3. Students will interpret temperature variations, types of temperature inversions, and their climatic effects.
4. They will be evaluate the greenhouse effect and assess the role of the ozone layer in protecting life on Earth.

Unit 1: Elements of the Atmosphere

1. Nature, composition and layering of the atmosphere,
2. Insolation: controlling factors. Heat budget of the atmosphere.
3. Temperature: horizontal and vertical distribution. Inversion of temperature: types, causes and consequences.
4. Greenhouse effect and importance of ozone layer.

Unit 2: Atmospheric Phenomena and Climatic Classification

1. Condensation: Process and forms. Mechanism of precipitation: Bergeron-Findeisen theory, collision and coalescence. Forms of precipitation.
2. Air mass: Typology, origin, characteristics and modification.
3. Fronts: warm and cold; frontogenesis and frontolysis.
4. Weather: stability and instability; barotropic and baroclinic conditions.
5. Circulation in the atmosphere: Planetary winds, jet stream, index cycle
6. Tropical and mid-latitude cyclones
7. Monsoon circulation and mechanism with reference to India
8. Climatic classification after Köppen, Thornthwaite and Oliver

Reading References:

- Barry R. G. and Carleton A. M., 2001: Synoptic and Dynamic Climatology, Routledge, UK.
- Barry R. G. and Corley R. J., 1998: Atmosphere, Weather and Climate, Routledge, New York.
- Critchfield H. J., 1987: General Climatology, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi
- Lutgens F. K., Tarbuck E. J. and Tasa D., 2009: The Atmosphere: An Introduction to Meteorology, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Oliver J. E. and Hidore J. J., 2002: Climatology: An Atmospheric Science, Pearson Education, New Delhi

SEMESTER-VI
BGEODSRT3-DSE 3 – Population Geography

Course Objectives:

- To inculcate fundamental knowledge about Population Geography.
- To learn about the basis concept of demography and population geography.
- To know about the various classical and modern theories on population growths.
- To understand about stages of demographic transition model.
- To know about basic concept on optimum population, characteristics and its importances.

Course Outcomes:

- Students shall gather ideas about the dynamics of population and its different measures.
- Students will be understanding the types of population data and sources.
- Students will be knowing factors responsible for distribution of population and density in the world.
- Students will be able to interpret the population policies of developed and developing countries.
- They will be understanding on stage of urbanization and problems in India.

Unit: 1 Population Dynamics

1. Development of Population Geography as a field of specialization. Relation between population geography and demography.
2. Sources of population data, their level of reliability and problems of mapping
3. Population distribution: Density and growth. Classical and modern theories on population growth, Demographic transition model
4. World patterns and determinants of population distribution and growth. Concept of optimum population

Unit: 2 Population Growth Pattern in India

1. Population distribution, density, and growth in India
2. Population composition of India: Urbanisation and occupational structure
3. Migration: Types and Causes; National and international patterns of migration with reference to India
4. Population policies in developed and less development countries. India's population policies.

Reading References:

- Barrett, H.R. 1995. Population Geography, Oliver and Boyd.
- Bartram, D. Poros, M. Monforte, P. 2014. Key Concepts in Migration, Sage.
- Binde, N., Kanitkar, H. 2000. The Principle of Population Studies, Himalaya Publications.
- Chandna, R.C. 2016. Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns, Kalyani Publishers.
- Dyson, T. 2011. Population and Development: The Demographic Transition, Rawat Publications.
- Gregory, D., Johnston, R., Pratt, G., Watts, M., Whatmore, S. (Eds) 2009. The Dictionary of Human Geography, 5th ed,
- Wiley. Hassan, M.I. 2005. Population Geography, Rawat publications.
- Hussain, M. 1994. Human Geography, Rawat publications.
- Jhingan, M.L., Bhatt, B.K., Desai, J.N. 2014. Demography, Vrinda Publications.
- Jones, H. R. 2000. Population Geography, 3rd ed, Chapman
- Lutz, W., Warren, C.S., Scherbov, S. 2004. The End of the World Population Growth in the 21st Century, Earthscan.

SEMESTER-VI
BGEODSRT4-DSE 4 – Geography of Tourism

Course Objectives:

1. To Provide an understanding of the concepts, nature, and scope of tourism, including its interrelationship with recreation and leisure.
2. To Introduce students to different types of tourism, including nature, cultural, medical, and pilgrimage tourism.
3. To Analyse recent trends in tourism at international, regional, and domestic (India) levels, focusing on sustainable tourism and specialized sectors like MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, and Exhibitions).
4. To Examine the economic, environmental, and social impacts of tourism on different regions.

Course Outcomes:

1. Student will be to Understand the fundamental concepts, scope, and geographical parameters of tourism.
2. They will be Classify and describe different types of tourism and their significance.
3. Students will be analysed recent trends in global, regional, and domestic tourism, with a focus on sustainability and emerging sectors.
4. Students will be Evaluate the economic, environmental, and societal impacts of tourism.

Unit: 1 Concept in Theory

1. Concepts, Nature and Scope; Inter-Relationships of Tourism, Recreation and Leisure; Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson.
2. Type of Tourism: Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism
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

Unit: 2 Tourism in India

1. Tourism in India: Tourism Infrastructure; Case Studies of Himalaya, Desert and Coastal and Heritage; National Tourism Policy
2. Promotion of tourism: National tourism policy. Role of Internet
3. Geomorphosites in India
4. Tourism circuits-short and longer detraction: Agencies and intermediaries, Indian hotel industry

Reading References:

- Boniface, B., Cooper, R., Cooper, C. 2016. Worldwide Destinations: The Geography of Travel and Tourism, vol. 1, 7th ed, Routledge.
- Edgell, D.L., Swanson, J. 2013. Tourism Policy and Planning: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, Routledge.
- Fennell, D.A. 2014. Ecotourism, 4th ed, Routledge. Hall, C.M., Lew, A.A. 2009. Understanding and Managing Tourism Impacts: An Integrated Approach, Routledge.

SEMESTER-VI
BGEOSERT604-SEC 4- Rural Development

Course Objectives:

- To know about basis concept of rural development, components, and stages of development.
- To learn about difference models of rural development and their application.
- To understand various programmes and projects for rural development and employment generations.
- To learn about the structure, compositions, functions of rural governance in India.

Course Outcomes:

- This course will help them to build a concept about rural development and procedure to rural development.
- Students will be able to understand the scenario of rural development in India.
- Students will be able gain knowledge about models of rural development and their application on diverse fields of rural regions.

Rural Development

1. Rural Development: Concept, basic elements, measuring the level of rural development
2. Paradigms of rural development: Cumulative causation model, core-periphery model, Gandhian approach to rural development
3. Area based approach to rural development: Drought prone area programmes, PMGSY, SJSY, MGNREGA, Jan Dhan Yojana
4. Rural Governance: Panchayati Raj system, rural development policies and programmes in India – an overview

Reading References:

- Krishnamurthy, J. 2000. Rural Development: Problems and Prospects, Rawat Publications.
- Lee, D.A., Chaudhri, D.P. (Eds) 1983. Rural Development and State, Methuen Publishing.
- Misra, R.P., Sundaram, K.V. (Eds) 1979. Rural Area Development: Perspectives and Approaches, Sterling Publishers.
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SEMESTER-VI

BGEOGERT14A -GE 2 – Rural Development

Course Objectives:

- To know about basis concept of rural development, components, and stages of development.
- To learn about difference models of rural development and their application.
- To understand various programmes and projects for rural development and employment generations.
- To learn about the structure, compositions, functions of rural governance in India.

Course Outcomes:

- This course will help them to build a concept about rural development and procedure to rural development.
- Students will be able to understand the scenario of rural development in India.
- Students will be able gain knowledge about models of rural development and their application on diverse fields of rural regions.

Concepts in Theory

1. Defining Development: Inter-Dependence of Urban and Rural Sectors of the Economy
2. Paradigms of Rural Development: Lewis Model of Economic Development, 'Big Push' theory of Development, Myrdal's thesis of 'Spread and Backwash Effects'
3. Need for Rural Development, Gandhian Approach to Rural Development
4. Rural Economic Base: Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Seasonality and Need for expanding Non-Farm Activities,
5. Rural Co-operatives and agricultural marketing
6. Area Based Approach to Rural Development: Drought Prone Area Programmes, PMGSY
7. Target Group Approach to Rural Development: SJSY, MNREGA, Jan DhanYojana
8. Provision of Services – Physical and Socio-Economic Access to Elementary Education and Primary Health Care and Micro credit; Concept of PURA
9. Rural Governance: Panchayati Raj System, Rural Development Policies and Programmes in India
10. Rural Infrastructural Development programmes relating to: Rural Electrification,
11. Transport, Housing, and Connectivity
12. Rural Development Programmes for Women and children: Janani SurakshaYojana , National Nutrition Mission, Drinking water and sanitation programmes, NRHM, Sarva Sikha Mission.

Reading References:

- Gilg A. W., 1985: An Introduction to Rural Geography, Edwin Arnold, London.
- Krishnamurthy, J. 2000: Rural Development - Problems and Prospects, Rawat Publs., Jaipur
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