

Course C4

GGRM 202T4: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (Theory)

56 Hours

(The objective of this paper is to make the students familiar with the various aspects of India. The students will learn about the physical, anthropogenic and economic diversity of India and the factors responsible for such diversities.)

Title	Contents	L	T	P
Geography Of India	1. Physical: Physiographic Divisions, soil and vegetation, climate (characteristics and classification)	10	4	-
	2. Population: Distribution and growth, Structure; Social: Distribution of population by race, caste, religion, language, tribes and their correlates	13	3	-
	3. Economic: Mineral and power resources distribution and utilisation of iron ore, coal, petroleum, gas; agricultural production and distribution of rice and wheat, industrial development : automobile and Information technology	13	3	-
	4. Physical Geography of North East India.	4	2	-
	5. Resource- agriculture, mineral, forest and Industries of Assam.	4	2	-

Reading List

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

GE 3**GGRM GE301BT6: RURAL DEVELOPMENT****84 HOURS/ LECTURES**

(The main objective of this paper is to make the students understand meaning of rural development and the impact of rural economies on the economy of the country.)

TITLE	UNITS	L	T	P
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Defining Development: Inter-Dependence of Urban and Rural Sectors of the Economy; Need for Rural Development, Gandhian Approach of Rural Development.	12	6	
	2. Rural Economic Base: Panchayatiraj System, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Seasonality and Need for Expanding Non-Farm Activities, Co-operatives, PURA.	12	6	
	3. Area Based Approach to Rural Development: Drought Prone Area Programmes, PMGSY.	10	6	
	4. Target Group Approach to Rural Development: SJSY, MNREGA, Jan Dhan Yojana and Rural Connectivity.	10	5	
	5. Provision of Services – Physical and Socio-Economic Access to Elementary Education and Primary Health Care and Micro credit	12	5	

Reading List

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

GG1D1: CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY
CREDIT 4
TOTAL MARKS 100

Course Definition:

Cultural Geography forms one of the basic contemporary branches of Human Geography today. If culture has to be defined as the way of life and Geography as the man – environment relationship, it becomes important to understand how culture, which is essentially manmade and the environment comes to a juncture. This course on Cultural Geography not only focuses on acquainting the students with the relationship between culture and geography, but also has been designed to keep the students abreast with the contemporary issues in Geography.

Course Objectives:

- This course opens with the motive of introducing Cultural Geography as a new dimension in the discipline of Geography.
- To provide with the basic understanding of the evolution of Cultural Geography which include the Old and the New Schools of Cultural Geography.
- It attempts to lay the foundational background in Cultural Geography.
- To understand the main theoretical backgrounds.
- It focuses on the role of culture in shaping places, regions, and landscapes.
- To equip the students with the understanding of the production and diffusion of folk and popular culture.
- To appreciate culture from geographical perspective.
- To enable the learner to understand the cultural issues of the North East region of India, which encompasses the contemporary issues of the region as a cultural entity as a whole.

Unit	Name of the Units	Contents	L	T	P
1.	Introduction to Cultural Geography and Berkeley School of Cultural Geography	a) Meaning, definition, nature and scope of cultural geography. b) Environmental Determinism and the birth of Cultural Geography. c) Carl O Saur and his contribution. d) The Morphology of Landscape. e) Superorganism and its discontent.	12		

2.	New Cultural Geography	a) Birth of New Cultural Geography. b) New Approaches to Landscape: c) Landscape as a text; d) Landscape as an Ideology; e) Landscape as Labour.	12		
3.	Concepts In Cultural Geography	a) Concept of acculturation; cultural ecology; cultural hearth; cultural realm; cultural diffusion; cultural subjugation; cultural lag and cultural integration. b) Space and Place; Nature and Culture; c) Image & Reality; Self & Other. d) Politics of Culture; e) Popular culture; Media and cyber space;	12		
4.	Issues in Cultural Geography in the context of the North East India	a) North East as a Cultural Region; b) Tribes; Ethnicity; Migration and identity; c) Folk culture and diffusion of popular culture. d) Regional identities, Nationalism and Globalization.	12		

In-semester Examination 20 Marks, Internal Evaluation 20 Marks and End Semester 60 Marks.

References

1. Cloke,P., Crang,P.,Goodwin,M.,(ed) (1999), *Introducing Human Geographies*, London: Oxford University Press.
2. Rubenstein, James M. (2012) *Contemporary Human Geography*, Pearson Education, U.S.A.
3. Sen,J,(2012) *Social and Cultural Geography*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Maurya, S.D. (2016), *Cultural Geography*,Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
5. Sopher D. (1980) (ed) 'An Exploration of India: Geographical Perspectives on Society and Culture', Cornell Press, New York.
6. Kosambi DD (1962) *Myth and Reality: Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
7. Cosgrove Denis (1984) *Social Transformation and Symbolic Landscape*, Croom Helen, London.
8. Crang, Mike (1998) *Cultural Geography*, Routledge, London.
9. Duncan, James and Duncan, N (1988) “(Re) Reading the landscape”, *Environment and Planning D: society and Space*, 6, 117-26.
10. Hubbard, Phil et.al (2005) *Key Thinkers on Space and Place*, Sage Publications, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi.

GG2C1: SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

CREDIT 4

TOTAL MARKS 100

Course Definition:

Geography is essentially human as well. And humans being social animals cannot be successfully studied without a careful analysis of their social aspects. This particular course dwells on the socio-spatial aspects of the people of India which in itself is a diverse land both physically and culturally. As the geography of India is vast and varied, this course aims in understanding the built environment of the country from the perspective of areal differentiation.

Course Objectives:

- To have a basic introduction of Social Geography and to locate Social Geography amongst the other social sciences.
- To understand the various social aspects of the country from a geographical perspective.
- To learn about the relationships between the environment, development, modernization and societies.
- To provide an understanding on how the various social issues are etched on the geography of the country.

Units	Name of Units	Contents	L	T	P
1	An Introduction To Social Geography	a) Meaning, nature and scope of social geography; b) Growth and development of social geography; c) Development of social geography in India.	12		
2	Caste and Tribe In India	a) Origin of the caste system in India and their geographical patterning. b) The morphology of settlements of caste; caste in rural and urban neighbourhoods; caste and clan territories. c) Tribes in India; their geographical distribution and their rural-urban composition.	12		
3	Religions In	a) Religions in India and their diversity;	12		

	India	b) A geographical analysis and historical perspective of religions in India. c) Religious identity; its elements and its social expression.			
4	Language In India	a) Origins of language; dialect. b) Diffusion of language; language shift and its retention. c) Languages of India and their spatial patterning and formation of linguistic states.	12		

In-semester Examination 20 Marks, Internal Evaluation 20 Marks and End Semester 60 Marks.

References

1. Cloke,P., Crang,P.,Goodwin,M.,(ed) (1999), *Introducing Human Geographies*, London: Oxford University Press.
2. Ahmed, A, (1999) *Social Geography*, Rawat publications, Jaipur.
3. Registrar General of India, (1972) , *Economic and Socio cultural Dimensions of Regionalization of India*,Census Centenary Monograph No 7, New Delhi.
4. Ahmad ,A, (1993) (ed) *Social Structure and regional Development: A Social Geography Perspective*, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
5. Sen,J,(2012) *Social and Cultural Geography*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Subba Rao B. (1958), '*Personality of India*', MS University Press, Baroda.
7. Pain R, M. Barke, D Fuller, J Gough, R MacFarlane, G Mowl, (2001), *Introducing Social Geographies*, Arnold Publishers, London.
8. Dutt NK.,(1986), *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Firma Kin, Calcutta.
9. Taher, M,(2017), *Social Geography*, Ashok Book Stall, Guwahati.
10. Sopher D. (1980) (ed) '*An Exploration of India: Geographical Perspectives on Society and Culture*', Cornell Press, New York.
11. Singh K.S.(1993) *People of India Vol I to XI*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Raza M and Ahmad A (1990) *An Atlas of Tribal India*, Concept Publishing Co, Delhi.
13. Kosambi DD (1962) *Myth and Reality: Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
14. Khubchandani ML, (1988) *Language in a Plural Society*, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla.
15. Jones,Emrys and John Eyles,1977 :*A Introduction to Social Geography* ,London
16. Jones,Emrys,1975 *Readings in Social Geography* .London
17. Srinivas.M.N. *Social Change in Modern India*,OrientLongman,Delhi
18. Singh Yogendra,*Modernisation and Social change* : Orient Longman
19. Census of India ,*Economic and Social-Cultural Dimensions of Regionalisation*, Census Centenary Monograph No.7 New Delhi1974.

DSE 4 (6 C)**GGRM DSE 602BT6: SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY****84 HOURS/ LECTURES**

(The main objective of this paper is to make the student understand the basic concept of social geography and the impact of technologies in social changes. The student will also know about the different social categories and social problems faced by the society today.)

TITLE	UNITS	L	T	P
SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY	1. Social Geography: Concept, Origin, Nature and Scope.	10	5	
	2. Peopling Process of India: Technology and Occupational Change; Migration.	10	5	
	3. Social Categories: Caste, Class, Religion, Race and Gender and their Spatial distribution	12	6	
	4. Geographies of Welfare and Well being: Concept and Components – Healthcare, Housing and Education.	12	6	
	5. Social Geographies of Inclusion and Exclusion, Slums, Gated Communities, Communal Conflicts and Crime.	12	6	

Reading List

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

DSE 2 (6 C)**GGRM DSE502BT6: AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY****84 HOURS/ LECTURES**

(The objective of this course is to enhance the concept of agricultural activities, its determinants and types under different geo- environmental condition of the world. The course also introduces learners with some Land use and cropping intensity models)

TITLE	UNITS	L	T	P
AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY	1. Defining the Field: Introduction, nature and scope; Land use/ land cover definition and classification.	12	6	
	2. Determinants of Agriculture: Physical, Technological and Institutional	10	6	
	3. Agricultural Regions of India: Agro-climatic, Agro-ecological & Crop Combination Regions.	12	6	
	4. Agricultural Systems of the World (Whittlesey's classification) and Agricultural Land use model (Von Thuenen, modification and relevance).	12	5	
	5. Agricultural Revolutions in India: Green, White, Blue, Pink.	10	5	

Reading List

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

**DSE 3 (6 C) GGRM DSE 601AT6:
GEOGRAPHY OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING 84 HOURS/ LECTURES**

(The objective of the course is to conceptualize learner in the field of health and well being, relationship between human activities, health and environment. The course also covers broad aspects of pollution, climate change and health issues in different parts of the world.)

TITLE	UNITS	L	T	P
GEOGRAPHY OF HEALTH AND WELLBEING	1. Perspectives on Health: Definition; linkages with environment, development and health; driving forces in health and environmental trends - population dynamics, urbanization, poverty and inequality.	12	6	
	2. Pressure on Environmental Quality and Health: Human activities and environmental pressure land use and agricultural development; industrialisation; transport and energy.	12	6	
	3. Exposure and Health Risks: Air pollution; household wastes; water; housing; workplace.	10	5	
	4. Health and Disease Pattern in Environmental Context with special reference to India, Types of Diseases and their regional pattern (Communicable and Lifestyle related diseases).	12	6	
	5. Climate Change and Human Health: Changes in climate system – heat and cold; Biological disease agents; food production and nutrition.	10	5	

Reading List:

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