



Syllabus of M.A. in Geography Course Structure

FIRST SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MAGE101	Geographical Thought	40	60	100
MAGE102	Geomorphology	40	60	100
MAGE103	Rural Geography	40	60	100
MAGE104	Practical-1 (Fundamentals of Cartography)	60	40	100
Total		180	220	400

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MAGE201	Urban Geography	40	60	100
MAGE202	Political Geography	40	60	100
MAGE203	Geography of Resources	40	60	100
MAGE204	Practical-2 (Techniques and Analysis of Mapping)	60	40	100
Total		180	220	400

THIRD SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MAGE301	Agricultural Geography	40	60	100
MAGE302	Cultural Geography	40	60	100
MAGE303	Tourism Geography	40	60	100
MAGE304	Geography of India	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

FOURTH SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
MAGE401	Marketing Geography	40	60	100
MAGE402	Geography of Rajasthan	40	60	100
MAGE403	Regional Development and Multilevel Planning	40	60	100
MAGE404	Project & Viva Voce	60	40	100
Total		180	220	400

Syllabus of M.A. in Geography

SEM-1

1. MAGE101 Geographical Thought

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

The Field of Geography; Geography as a Discipline; Fundamental Concepts; place of geography in the Classification of Sciences & other Disciplines; Geography as a Natural as well as Social Science.

Unit-2.

Historical Development During Ancient and Medieval Period; Contribution of Greeks, Roman, Indian, Arabs & Renaissance; Contribution of varenius & Immanuel Kant; Concept of Space in Geography: Material Space & Social Space.

Unit-3.

Modern Geographical Thoughts; Contribution of German, French, British, American school of Thought; Founder of Geography: Humboldt, Ritter & Ratzel; Dualisms and Dichotomies; Systematic/Regional & Determinism/possibilism.

Unit-5.

Conceptual & Methodological Development During 20 Century; Quantitative Revolution & GIS; Location Analysis, Paradigms, Laws, Theories & Models.

Unit-6.

Recent Trends & Modern Themes in Geographical thought: Positivism, Radicalism, Behaviouralism and Humanism.

Course Objectives:

1. This course aims to provide knowledge of disciplinary developments ancient to till now.
2. It aims to enable students to contextualize the conceptual traditions within geography along with the major philosophical influences.
3. It promotes an understanding of the fluidity, expansion and inclusivity of Modern Geographical Thought as against imperial underpinnings and latent Eurocentricity.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. A thorough knowledge of the growth, development, philosophical influences and relevance of geography from ancient to the present time.
2. Knowledge of emerging areas and new theory stations within the discipline.
3. An appreciation of the discipline's dynamic and inclusive nature.

Suggested Readings:

1. Benko, Georges, Stroh Mayer, Ulf, 1997. Space and Social Theory, Blackwell Publishers.
2. Bonnett, Alastair, 2008. What is geography? Sage Publications.
3. Castree, R, A. Rogers and D. Sherman, 2005. Questioning Geography: Fundamental Debates, Blackwell.
4. Crang, Mike and Nigel Thrift, 2000. Thinking Space, Routledge.
5. Cresswell, Tim, 2013. Geographic Thought: A Critical Introduction, Wiley Blackwell.
6. Dictionary of Human Geography, Wiley-Blackwell.
7. Geography, Harlow: Prentice Hall.
8. Gregory, Derek; Johnston, Ron; Pratt, Geraldine; Watts, Michael; What more, Sarah, 2009.
9. Holt Jensen Arid, 1999. Geography: History and Concepts, Sage Publications.
10. Hubbard, Phil., Kitchin, Rob, and Gill Valentine, 2008. Key Texts in Human Geography, Sage.

2. MAGE102 Geomorphology

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Methods and approaches to the study of landforms; Basic concepts in geomorphology: Structures, Processes and Scales (Stage/Time); Theories of landscape development.

Unit-2.

Isostasy–Doctrine of Isostasy; Views of Airy and Pratt, Concept of Plate tectonics; Mass movement of rock waste and resultant landforms; Concept, Evolution and Classification slopes; Theories of slope development.

Unit-3.

Fluvial (Process) Geomorphology–Morphometry of drainage basins; Profile of equilibrium; Channel morphology; Climatic Geomorphology and Morphogenetic regions.

Unit-4.

Structural Geomorphology–Fold, Fault and Domal Structures and Land forms; Paleo and Neo–Geomorphology–Denudation Chronology of peninsular India and Himalayas, Continental Drift Theory–concept of Wegener, Mountain Building Theories–concepts of Koper, Daly and Holmes

Unit-5.

Geomorphic hazards and mitigation measures; Geomorphology and economic deposits; Geomorphology in groundwater studies; Soils and geomorphology. Terrain classification and its applications.

Course Objectives:

1. An understanding of the linkages between landscape form and processes.
2. Familiarity and experience applying fundamental concepts in physical systems.
3. Practice in using models, data and logical reasoning to critically evaluate and connect-information's about geomorphic processes.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Explain basic principles for development of landforms through time.
2. Make an initial geomorphological fieldwork.
3. To provide the fundamental and advanced level knowledge of the subject.

Suggested Readings:

1. Allison, Robert (ed.) 2002. Applied Geomorphology: Theory and Practice, John Wiley & Sons Ltd., Chichester, U. K.
2. Anderson, R. S. and Anderson, S. P. 2010. Geomorphology: The Mechanics and Chemistry of Landscapes, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Bierman, P.R. and Montgomery, D. R. 2014. Key Concepts in Geomorphology, Macmillan.
4. Bloom, A.L. 2003. Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
5. Bridges, E.M. 1990. World Geomorphology, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, U.K.
6. Huggett, R.J. 2011. Fundamentals of Geomorphology, Routledge, New York.
7. Kale, V. S. and Gupta, A. 2001. Introduction to Geomorphology, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, India.
8. Schumm, S.A. 1977. The Fluvial System, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
9. Singh Savindra. 2014, H kw & v kd `frfoKku dk Lo: I Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
10. Summerfield, M.A. 1991. Global Geomorphology, Pearson Prentice Hall, U.K.

3. MAGE103 Rural Geography

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Concept and scope of rural geography; different approaches to study rural Geography; concept and significance of rural development: Indicators of rural development.

Unit-2.

Rural Settlements: Definition and characteristics; Types and patterns of rural settlements and their distribution with special reference to spacing, rural house type, based on building materials, size and shape.

Unit-3.

Rural infrastructure facilities and amenities, New Agricultural technology: Rural transportation, rural education, rural industries and rural marketing.

Unit-4.

Critical review of rural development strategies in India; Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), Community Development Programmes.

Unit-5.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Soil Health Card, National Fertilizer Policy.

Course Objectives:

1. To make the students aware of Rural settlements and Government Policies.
2. Understand the mechanism of rural area and its relations to nearby.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to have a clear understanding of the place under study with respect to location, side and situation.
2. The students will be able to understand Settlement patterns and their importance.
3. Learning different types of Government Programs and Sustainable human Development.

Suggested Readings:

1. Singh Kartar., Rural Development: Principles, Policies and Management.
2. Maheshwari, R. S., Rural Development in India.
3. Clout, S. D., Rural Geography. 3. Husain, Majid., Agricultural Geography, New Delhi.
4. Bell, G. (Ed.), Strategies for Human Settlements: Habitat and Environment.
5. Chisholm, M., Rural Settlement and Land Use.
6. Singh, R. L. et.al: Readings in Rural Settlement Geography.
7. Singh, K. N. (Ed.) Rural Development in India: Problems, Strategies and Approaches.
8. Wanmali, Sudhir., Service Centres in Rural India.
9. Mishra, H.N.(Ed.) Rural Geography.
10. Prasad, R. & Sarkar S., Rural India –Socio-political development, Vol. I & II, Global Vision Pub. House, New Delhi.
11. Khullar D.R. India-A Comprehensive Geography, Kalyani Pub. New Delhi.

4. MAGE104 Practical-1 (Fundamentals of Cartography)

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Concept, Scope and Significance of Cartography. Growth and Development of Cartography: Impact of Technology on Cartography. Map as Tool in Geographical Studies, Choropleth,

Isopleths and Chorochromatic Maps.

Unit-2.

Cartography as a Science of Human Communication. Map-Making Process: Elements of Generalization. Thematic & Composite Mapping. Measurement of Geographical Variables: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio. Map Symbolization.

Unit-3.

Shape of the Earth: Spheroid, Ellipsoid and Geoid. Geographic Coordinates: Latitude and Longitude. Datum, Map Projections: Properties, Distance, Direction and Angle, Selection of Appropriate Map Projection and Types.

Unit-4.

Scope and Objectives of Map Design, Controls of Map Design and Constraints in Map Design. Map Scale: Statement, Representative Fraction and Geographical Scales, Determining and Scale. Ground Survey and Positioning: Measuring Distance and Direction, Traditional Survey Methods, Automated Survey System.

Unit-5.

Types of Maps- Perception and Designing, Color and Pattern Creation, Typography and Lettering the Map, Map Compilation and Map Layout, Future Cartography. Mapping Organization and Services in India: S.O.I., N.A.T.M.O. and N.R.S.C.

Course Objectives:

1. To make the students aware of basic tools and techniques in the field of map-making
2. To enhance the overall Knowledge of Cartography and its implementations.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to have a clear understanding of the place under study with respect to location, side and situation.
2. The students will be equipped with techniques of projection and map designing, Learning different types of maps and their compilation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dent B. D., 1999: Cartography: Thematic Map Design, (Vol. 1), McGraw Hill.
2. Gupta K. K and Tyagi V. C., 1992: Working with Maps, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.
3. Mishra R. P. and Ramesh A., 1989: Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishing.
4. Robinson A., 1953: Elements of Cartography, John Wiley.
5. Sharma J. P., 2010: Prayogic Bhugol, Rastogi Publishers.
6. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B., 1999: Elements of Practical Geography, Kalyani Publishers.
7. Singh R. L., 1998: Prayogic Bhoogol Rooprekha, Kalyani Publications.
8. Steers J. A., 1965: An Introduction to the Study of Map Projections, University of London.

SEM-2

5. MAGE201 Urban Geography

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Introduction: Defining the city, understanding the different approaches in examining the city and its transformations.

Unit-2.

Urban Transformations in Historical Contexts: Early cities to industrial cities, cities in the world system and global cities, colonial and post-colonial cities.

Unit-3.

Urban society: Social organisation of the city, emergence of urban cultures and sub cultures, nature of urban economy, the production of urban elite and poor.

Unit-4.

Governing the City: Role of state in urban planning and development, local politics, citizenship and governance.

Unit-5.

Contemporary Urban Issues; Urban Poverty; Housing; Slum; Study & Preparation of Master Plan of Selected Cities.

Course Objectives:

1. To critically understand the complexities of urban cities and the experience of living in these cities.
2. To critically understand a broad range of issues that cities face today.
3. To provide a basic social, cultural, political and economic understanding of cities.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. To understand the linkages between urban cities and the societal forces that shapes it.
2. Critically analyse contemporary urban issues from a geographical perspective.
3. Understand urban issues in order to engage with possible and effective planning and policy interventions.

Suggested Readings:

1. Le Gates T.R. and Stout F. (ed.) 2016. The City Reader (6th edition), Routledge: London and New York.
2. Andrew, E.G.J, McCann, E and Thomas, M 2015. Urban Geography: A Critical Introduction, Wiley, Blackwell, UK.
3. Bhattacharya, B. 2006. Urban Development in India since Pre-Historic Times, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
4. Bridge, G Watson, S. (eds.) 2010. The Blackwell City Reader (2nd Edition), Wiley-Blackwell, UK.
5. Gilbert, A and Gugler, J (eds.) 1992. Cities, Poverty, and Development: Urbanization the Third World, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
6. Fainstein, S. S and Campbell, S (eds) 2011. Readings in Urban Theory (3rd Edition), Wiley-Blackwell, UK.
7. Hall, T. 2002. Urban Geography (2nd Edition), Routledge: London and New York.
8. Fyfe, N. R. and Kenny, J. T. 2005. The Urban Geography Reader, Routledge: London and New York.
9. Latham, A., McCormick, D., McNamara, K., and McNeil, D. 2009. Key Concepts in Urban Geography, Sage: London, California, New Delhi, Singapore.
10. Brunn, S. D., Hays-Mitchell, M., Ziegler, D.J. 2012. Cities of the World: World Regional Urban Development (5th edition), Rowman and Littlefield Publishers: England.

6. MAGE202 Political Geography**Course Contents:****Unit-1.**

Definition and Historical Development of Political Geography, Recent Trends and Development in Political Geography, Distinction between Geo-Politics and Political Geography.

Unit-2.

Definition and Components of State, Definition of Nation and Nation State, Nationalism/ Nation Building, Geographical factors of state: Physical, spatial and human & Economic, Definition of Boundary and Frontier and their Classification.

Unit-3.

Meckinder's Geographical Pivot and Heartland Model, Spykman's Rim Land Model, Geostrategic idea of A. T. Mahan, Critical Assessment of Heartland and Rim Land Model and their Relevance to World' Geo politics.

Unit-4.

India as a Federal country, India as a Unitary or Union of States, Concept and Definition of geography of Election or Electoral Geography, Approaches to Study of Election/Electoral Geography, Geography of Voter Participation.

Unit-5.

Geopolitical significance of the Indian Ocean; Role of third world countries; Political geography and regional co-operation; Geopolitical study of South-East Asia and South Asia, Politics of World Resources.

Course Objectives:

1. This course aims to provide knowledge of Political Geography.
2. It aims to enable students to contextualize the conceptual traditions and recent techniques in understanding neighbours and boundary.
3. It promotes an understanding of the fluidity, expansion and inclusivity of Geo-politics Course.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. A thorough knowledge of the growth, development, philosophical influences and relevance of political theories in geography from ancient to the present time.
2. Knowledge of emerging areas and new theory stations within the discipline.
3. This course provides students with an overview and fundamental understanding of the ways in which political issues are dealt with through geographical and spatial perspectives.

Suggested Readings:

1. Agnew, J. A. (1987), Place and Politics, Boston: Allen and Unwin.
2. Blackwell, Mark (2003), Political Geography, London Routledge.
3. Cox, Kevin R. (2008) The Sage Handbook of Political Geography, New Delhi sage.
4. Dicken, Peter (2003), Global Shift, New Delhi: Sage.
5. Jones, Martin Rhys Jones and Michael Woods (2003), An Introduction to Political Geography, 1. London: Routledge.
6. Khor, Martin (2001) Rethinking in Globalization, London: Zed Books.
7. Painter J. (1995) Politics, Geography and Political Geography, London: Arnold.
8. Taylor, P. J. and Colin Flint (2001), Political Geography, New Delhi: Pearson.
9. Taylor, P. J. and R. J. Johnston (1979), Geography of Elections Hammond Sworth: Penguin

7. MAGE203 Geography of Resources**Course Contents:****Unit-1.**

Concept and scope of Resource Geography; Resource: concept and types; World resources: distribution and pattern; Land and water; Distinction Between Diversity & Disparity; Resource Appraisal. Human Resources.

Unit-2.

Soil Formation and Characteristics, Classification of Soil and Soil Conservation. Forest Resources: Types and Distribution, Forest Decay and Conservation. Livestock and Marine Resources.

Unit-3.

Mineral Resources: Classification of Major Minerals, their Distribution and Production, Mineral Conservation, Energy Resources-Conventional energy resources - coal, petroleum, non-conventional sources of energy.

Unit-4.

The limits to growth; Resource scarcity hypothesis; World energy crisis; Resource conservation and management; Watershed management; Sustainable development; Resources, development and international Issues.

Unit-5.

Resource regionalisation; World economic development; Concept of developed and developing nations; Concepts of North-South and First, Second, Third and Fourth Worlds.

Course Objectives:

1. This course give a holistic view of the water environments i.e., hydrology seen as a water carrier in nature with human influence.
2. To know diverse methods of collecting the hydrological, biological information, which is essential to understand surface and groundwater hydrology?
3. To develop an understanding of how this knowledge may be applied in practice in an economic and environmentally sustainable manner.

Course Learning Outcome:

1. Understanding Resource distribution and world organization.
2. Describe how renewable and non-renewable resources are influenced by human activities.
3. Analyse resource data in order to evaluate water resource management in an area.

Suggested Readings:

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

8. MAGE204 Practical-2 (Techniques and Analysis of Mapping)**Course Contents:****Unit-1.**

Cartographic Appreciation, Representation of Data- Proportional symbols, Mono Dot Method, Multiple, Dot Method, Circle Method, Sphere Method, Cube Method

Unit-2.

Choro-schematic Maps, Block Pile Diagrams, Pie Diagrams, Flow Diagrams, Method of Interpretation, Indian Topomaps–SOI, Conventional Signs and Symbols, Interpretation of SOI

Topomaps: Marginal Information.

Unit-3.

Cultural Features-Transportation and Settlements, Special Features Interpretation in Topographical Maps, Components of Indian Daily Weather Maps,

Unit-4.

Sources of Weather Data IMD, Atmospheric Pressure Gradient, Isobar Trends, Wind Direction, Wind Rose, Other Weather Phenomena.

Unit-5.

Hythergraph Climograph, Choropleth Method, Isopleth Method, Choro-chromatic Method.

Course Objectives:

1. This course studies the concept of statistics and its geographical applications.
2. It lays the foundation of quantitative techniques to the students for spatial analysis.
3. It will enhance the ability to interpret data statistically.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will learn various statistical skills.
2. The students will know how the statistical theories and functions will be applied in geography.
3. The students will learn about the significance test to strengthen their argument with facts and represent data.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bart James E. and Gerld M. Barber, 1996. Elementary Statistics for Geographers, The Guieford Press, London.
2. Briggs, W. 2016. Uncertainty: The soul of modeling, probability & statistics. Springer International Publishing. doi:10.1007/978-3-319-39756-6.
3. Eldon, D. 1983. Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach, Blackwell, London.
4. Cressie, N.A.C. 1991. Statistics for Spatial Analysis, Wiley, New York.
5. Gregory, S. 1978. Statistical Methods and the Geographer (4th Edition), Longman, London.
6. Davis, John C. (2002). Statistics and Data Analysis in Geology (3rd ed.), John Wiley & Sons.
7. Mathews, J. A. 1987. Quantitative and Statistical Approaches to Geography: A Practical Manual, Pergamon, Oxford.

SEM-3

9. MAGS301 Agricultural Geography

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Aims, objectives and scope of Agricultural Geography; Basic concepts, Historical Perspective and recent trends. Approaches to the study of agricultural geography - Regional and Systematic approach, Ecological and Commodity approach.

Unit-2.

Influence of major factors on the performance of agriculture. Whit Plessey's classification of agricultural systems of the world - problems and prospects of agriculture and its economic impact in regions of the world.

Unit-3.

Concept of Land use, Agricultural land use- land capability classification and land use planning for agricultural development. Agricultural Regionalization. Land Use Location Theory-Von Thune and its applicability.

Unit-4.

Modern Theories of Agricultural Location: Optimum Physical and Economic Conditions and Limits, Crop Combination Crop Diversification and Agricultural Productivity, shifting cropping pattern, Agriculture and environmental degradation.

Unit-5.

Green Revolution in India, impact of green revolution in India, Green Revolution and regional imbalances. Problems of Indian Agriculture, Measures for Agricultural Development. Concept of second green revolution in India.

Course Objectives:

1. This course attempts to introduce the students to the nature and origin of agriculture and its regions.
2. The course examines the questions related to agricultural development and productivity in India.
3. It also critically evaluates the environmental consequences and emerging perspective and policies and interventions aimed at sustainable agriculture.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand and analyse the historical perspective of agriculture.
2. The students will be able to analyse the agriculture development and productivity and its impacts on various sectors
3. The students will be able to get updated knowledge of contemporary issues and strategies.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bryant, C. R., Johnston, T. R. 1992. Agriculture in the City Countryside, Belhaven Press.
2. Burch, D., Gross, J. and Lawrence, G. (eds.), 1999. Restructuring Global and Regional Agriculture, Ashgate Publishing Company, Burlington.
3. Cakmak, I. and Welch, R. M. (eds), 2009. Impacts of agriculture on Human Health and Nutrition, EOLSS Publications, UK.
4. Ferroni, Marco, 2013. Transforming Indian agriculture- India 2040: Productivity, Markets and Institutions, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Grigg, D. B. 1984. Introduction to Agricultural Geography, Hutchinson, London.
6. Mohammad, N. 1992. New Dimension in Agriculture Geography, Vol. I to VIII, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
7. Roling, N.G., and Wageruters, M. A. E. (eds.) 1998. Facilitating Sustainable Agriculture.

10. MAGE302 Cultural Geography**Course Contents:****Unit-1.**

The Nature, Scope, approaches in Cultural Geography. The Historical development of cultural Geography. Themes in cultural Geography-The Cultural Region. Functional, Formal. Perceptual, Determinism and Possibilism.

Unit-2.

Environment and Culture: Culture Areas & Cultural Realms of the world and its relationship with environment, Elements of cultural expressions.

Unit-3.

Spatial structure. Focuses on similarities and differences of various cultures with respect to racial, ethnic, religious, linguistic, demographic, and organizational characteristics in Indian context.

Unit-4.

Human races, Habitat economy and Society of tribal groups. Racial Elements in India's Population; Tribes of India (Bhil, Gond, Toda, Naga); Tribes of World (Eskimo, Pigmy, Bushman).

Unit-5.

Folk Culture its Revival. Cultural Adaptation and Environmental perception; Patterns of popular Culture and Cultural fusion.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the complexities of Human Races and its Environment.
2. To critically understand a broad range of issues that Humans face today.
3. To provide a basic social, cultural, political and economic understanding of Human Settlement.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. To understand the linkages between various cultural groups.
2. Critically analyse contemporary Cultural issues from a geographical perspective.
3. Understand Cultural issues in order to engage with possible and effective planning and policy interventions.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad, A. (1999): Social Geography, Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
2. Dreze J. and Sen, A. (1996): Economic Development and Social Opportunity, Oxford University press, New Delhi.
3. Dubey, S.C., (1991): Indian Society, National Book Trust, New Delhi.
4. Erin H. Fouberg, Alexander B. Murphy, Harm J. de Blij, (2012): Human Geography: People, Place, and Culture. John Wiley, New York.
5. Gregory, D. and Larry, U. J. (ed.), (1985): Social relations and Spatial Structures, McMillan, London.
6. Haq, M. (2004): Reflection on Human Development. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. Maloney, C. (1974): People of South Asia, Winston, New York. Planning Commission (1981): Report on Development of Tribal areas. Government of India, New Delhi.
8. Rao, M.S.A. (1970): Urban Sociology in India. Orient Longman, Delhi.
9. Rao, S. (1958): Personality of India: Pre and Proto Historic Foundation of India and Pakistan, M.S. University, Baroda, Vadodara.
10. Schwartzberg J. (1978): An Historical Atlas of South Asia. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

11. MAGE303 Tourism Geography

Course Contents:

Unit-1.

Basics of Tourism: meaning, definition, concept; Approach of Tourism: Tourism products Definition of Tourism; Factors influencing tourism, historical, natural, socio-cultural and economic; motivating factors for pilgrimages; leisure, recreation; Elements of tourism, Tourism as an industry.

Unit-2.

Geography of tourism: -its spatial affinity; Areal and locational dimensions comprising, physical, cultural, historical and economic; Tourism types: natural, cultural, adventure, medical, National and international.

Unit-3.

Infrastructure and Support System: -Accommodation, Transport; other facilities and amenities; Impact of tourism: physical, economic and social and perceptual positive and negative impacts.

Unit-4.

Tourism Packaging-Definition, Components, Types of Package Tour & Tour Package Designing & Developing Process, Destination & Market & Demand & Dimensions of Tourism. Tourism and G. P. S.

Unit-5.

Indian Tourism: - Regional dimensions of tourist attraction, Evolution of tourism, promotion of tourism. Tourist development in Garhwal Himalayas, Dal Lake, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Manipur and its impact on the countryside.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce various types of tourism to the students popular in the world and India in particular.
2. Give A applicable knowledge of use of Tourism in wealth making of a country.

Course Learning Outcome:

1. The student will understand different types of tourism and the geography associated with them.
2. The student will learn different aspects of tourism-market, demand & dimensions of tourism.
3. Student will learn tourism in India, its evolution and development in different tourist places.

Suggested Readings:

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

12. MAGE304 Geography of India**Course Contents:****Unit-1.**

Making of India through geological times, structure and relief; Drainage systems and watersheds; Physiographic divisions; Climate characteristics: mechanism of the Indian Monsoon. Soil & Forests: types, distribution and utilization.

Unit-2.

Population growth: trends and pattern; Population: distribution and density; Ageing of population; Sex and literacy differentials; Trends of urbanization; National population policy - 2000.

Unit-3.

Agricultural characteristics and trends; Land holdings, land tenure, land consolidation and land reforms; Infrastructure: irrigation, power, fertilizer, HYV seeds and farm technology; Green, white, blue and yellow revolutions.

Unit-4.

Industrial development in pre-independence and post-independence India: Iron- Steel & Cotton-textile. Regional distribution and development potentials of mineral and power resources; New industrial policy: Globalization and liberalization; Industrial complexes and industrial regions.

Unit-5.

Multinational Liberalization; Network of Roads, Railways, Waterways, Airways and Pipelines; Development of Communication Technology; Growing Importance of Ports in National and Foreign Trade; Indian Trade & Trade Balance.

Course Objectives:

1. This course on the Geography of India assumes' that the students are familiar with the basic landforms, climate, soil, vegetation and population characteristics of India.
2. It is a course designed to enable students to broaden and deepen their understanding of India.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Students would gain understanding of 'new' geography of their country.
2. The spatial variations of dimensions of vitality and vulnerability would help them see the strength and weakness of the country.
3. The course would help students to contextualize much of their further learning's, teaching and research on India within the contents of this course.

Suggested Readings:

1. Deshpande, C. B.1992.India a Regional Interpretation. New Delhi: Northern Book Center.
2. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen. 1996. India: Development and Participation. Oxford University Press.
3. Jayaram, N. 2004. The Indian Diaspora: Dynamics of Migration. Sage.
4. Kapur, Anu. 2010. Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters. Sage.
5. Kapur, Anu. 2015. Made Only in India: Goods with Geographical Indications. Routledge.
6. Khullar, D.R. 2008. India: A Comparative Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Krishan, Gopal. 2017. The Vitality of India: A Regional Perspective, Rawat Publications.
8. McKinsey & Company Inc. 2013. Reimagining India: Unlocking the Potential of Asia's Next Superpower. Simon & Schuster.
9. Ramachandran, R. 2018. A History of Hinduism: The Past, Present and Future. Sage.
10. Singh, Jagdish, 2003. India: A Comprehensive Geography, Radha Publications, Gorakhpur.

SEM-4.**13. MAGE401 Marketing Geography****Course Content:****Unit-1.**

Marketing Geography: Definition, scope and significance. Growth and development, Approaches of study: Commodity, Spatial, Social, Economic, Behavioural. Application of Planning: Market, Urban, Agriculture.

Unit-2.

Markets: Classification, structure and hierarchy, Markets participants, Market Channel and

Trade Area, Theoretical Framework for Study of Market Centres: Christaller and Losch Model of Market Locations; B. J. Berry's Model and Reilly's Models of interaction and trade area delimitation.

Unit-3.

Trade: Classification and structure: Local, Regional, National, and International. Historical Development of Trade, Factors of Development of Trades. International Trade, World Trade Organization, World Trading Zone: SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade Association), NAFTA (North Atlantic Free Trade Association).

Unit-4.

Indian Agricultural Marketing: Definition, Types and Structure, Formal Marketing: Regulated, Government Purchase Centers, Informal Marketing.

Unit-5.

Local, Regional, Private Traders, Processing Units. Marketing Channels, Food grains and Vegetables, WTO and Agricultural Marketing: Its impact on agriculture, environment, Food Security and Society.

Course Objectives:

1. The students will appreciate the significance of social, cultural and political factors as central to the functioning of economies; and that the economic processes-needs to be analysed in social, cultural and political contexts.
2. The students will be exposed to contemporary themes in economic geography, which emerged in post 1970s; and be conscious of the numerous economic issues confronting the world economic system.
3. The students will realise the relevance of economic geography for analysing contemporary societies and economies.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to appreciate that geography and space matter in economy.
2. The students will be able to identify some key issues that economic geography engages with.

Suggested Readings:

1. Acharya, S.S & Agarwal, N.L (1987) Agricultural Marketing in India, Oxford & IHB Publishing Co, New Delhi.
2. Berry, B. J. L. (1967) Geography of Market centers and Retail Distribution. Prentice Hall.
3. Englewood cliffs, N.J & Davis, R. L. (1976) Marketing Geography, Methuen, London.
4. Losch, A (1954) Economics of Location. Yale University press, New Heaven.
5. N.C.A.E.R (1983) Market towns and Spatial Development in India, NCAER, N. D.
6. Saxena, H. M (1984) Geography of Marketing. Concepts and Methods, New Delhi.
7. Saxena, P. Marketing and Sustainable Development. Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
8. Singh, G. N. (1987) Agricultural Marketing in India. Hugh Publication, Allahabad.

14. MAGE402 Geography of Rajasthan

Course Content:

Unit-1.

Locational Set-up of Rajasthan in India and its changing map. Relief and Physical Divisions, Structure, Drainage, Ground Water Resource, Soils and their types, Climate and Climatic regions and vegetative cover.

Unit-2.

Problems Related to Over Utilisation of Natural Resources in Rajasthan: Sand and Stone soils

formation and soil erosion, Underground water scarcity, Depletion of forest cover and wild life, Surface Water Resource Utilities, Drinking Water and Power Shortage, Flood and drought affected parts.

Unit-3.

Spatio Temporal Trends of Agricultural production, Development of Irrigational facilities including canals and dams, Agricultural Productivity and Crop-Combination regions, Power Generation and its distribution in different sectors of economy, Argo-Processing industry and their problems with special reference to sugar industry.

Unit-4.

Human Resource Development in Rajasthan: Demographic and Religious composition (Density, Rural-Urban distribution of Population, Sex-ratio, SC/ST/OBC population, Literacy and trend of urbanisation), occupational Structure and Poverty Eradication programmes initiated. Accessibility and Transport infrastructural gaps.

Unit-5.

Planning for Balanced Development: Planning for sustainable development including health, education, drinking water, Emerging Political Issues and Voting Behaviour in General elections and Policy of the State Government for Balanced regional development.

Course Objectives:

1. This course on the Geography of UP assumes' that the students are familiar with the basic landforms, climate, soil, vegetation and population characteristics of Rajasthan.
2. It is a course designed to enable students to broaden and deepen their understanding of Rajasthan.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. Students would gain understanding of 'new' geography of their country.
2. The spatial variations of dimensions of vitality and vulnerability would help them see the strength and weakness of the country.
3. The course would help students to contextualize much of their further learnings, teaching and research on India within the contents of this course.

Suggested Readings:

1. Despande C. D. (1992): India-A Regional Inter-Preation ICSSR, Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
2. Singh R. L.(ed.) (1971): India-A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society, India, Varanasi.
3. Kundu A., Raza Moonis (1982): Indian Economy: The Regional Dimension, Spectrum Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Mamoria, C. B.: Advanced Geography of India.

15. MAGE403 Regional Development and Multilevel Planning

Course Content:

Unit-1.

Concept of Region (Hartshorne), its critics and further development; typology and delineation Critical appreciation of Losch and Christaller's theory; Economic Base theory, Regional-development theories of Growth Centre and Growth Pole; Theories of City Structure; Core-periphery relations.

Unit-2.

Theories of Regional Development; (Albert O. Hirschman, Gunnar Myrdal, John Friedman,

W.W. Rostow, Dependency Theory of Underdevelopment) Concepts: Growth and Development, spatial integration, factors affecting regional development; Classical and Neoclassical Growth models: Smith, Keynes, Rostow, Marx; Models of industrialization urbanization: Perroux, North, Myrdal, Hirschman, Friedmann; Alternative models: Agropolitan, Basic Needs, Export-led, Import Substitution.

Unit-3.

Concept of planning region, economic planning; Planning Regions of India; purpose and methods of delineation of Planning Region; State as a Planning unit; Criteria for dividing a State into Economic Region; Rajasthan as a case study; Micro Level Planning at District Level: Rajasthan.

Unit-4.

Tribal Area Development; Rural Development Strategies, case studies from India; Backward Region: Identification and Development; Rural Development in India: Programmes and Policies. Economic Base, Resource Potentials; Role of Agriculture in Regional Development.

Unit-5.

Metropolitan concept, Metropolis, Metropolitan area, Metropolitan region, Mega-city & Primate city; Need, Importance and Concept of Urban Planning; Urban Planning in India: Jaipur, Mumbai and Delhi; City region: Problem of planning; Planned Town: concept; New Towns of India; National Policies on Urbanization; Urban Renewal vs. Urban Redevelopment; 74th Constitutional Amendment; Role of Industries in Regional Development; Transport, Trade and Commerce and Regional development.

Course Objectives:

1. The students will be exposed to 'regional' approach in studying geography.
2. The students will be conscious of the various facets of regional geography—foundations and dimensions, regional consciousness and identity, and forms and evolution.
3. The students will be aware of the hierarchy of regional divisions of India.

Course Learning Outcomes:

1. The students will be able to understand and analyse the principal issues confronting the regions today.
2. The students will get an insight into 'how regions work', through case-study from India.
3. The students will be able to understand and analyse the principal issues confronting the different regions of India.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhat, L.S., 1973, Regional planning in India, Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta.
2. Chandana, R.C., 2000, Regional Planning, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
3. Chand, M., Puri, & V.K., 1983, Regional Planning in India, allied Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Friedman., J. & Alonso, W, 1967 Regional Development and Planning-A Reader, MIT Press, Cambridge Hars.
5. Glasson, 1980, Regional Planning, Hutchinson, London.
6. Rao, V.L.B., 1960, Regional Planning, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi.

16. MAGE604 Project & Viva Voce

Course Content:

Unit-1.

1. The students of M. A. Geography 4th Semester may have to be selected a specific theme/topic for a Project work. The students may select some of the following themes for their

project.

- a. Land Evaluation
- b. Land-use/Land cover Analysis
- c. Water sources
- d. Slope Studies
- e. Climatic Change
- f. Settlement Studies
- g. Agriculture Studies
- h. Health studies
- i. Infrastructure Studies
- j. Vegetation Studies.

Unit-2.

GIS, GPS & RS methods have to be used with appropriate primary and secondary data.

Unit-3.

The students should follow the research guidelines by reading Research Methodology before taking up the Project work.

Unit-4.

The project should no cross 50 pages including photos, references and tables.

Unit-5.

Project work must include quality maps, diagrams and flowcharts.

Unit-6.

The project report should include followings:

- a. Title of the project
- b. Introduction
- c. Review of Literature
- d. Study Area
- e. Data sources
- f. Main Objective
- g. Materials and methods
- h. Results & Discussion
- i. Conclusion
- j. Photos k. References

Course Objective:

The students will be taught how to write a project report/dissertation.

Course Learning Outcome:

The student will learn to write a project report/dissertation, after duly following all the steps in research methodology, which are taught in the course entitled Research Methods and Techniques in Geography.

Suggested Readings:

1. Archer J. E. & Dalton T.H. (1968): The fields work in Geography, E. T. Batsford Ltd., London.
2. Haring, Lloyed (1975): Scientific Geographic Research W. C. Brow Company USA.
3. Johnes, P. A. (2008): Field work in Geography, Longman.
4. Kothari C. R. (1996): Research Methods, Vishwas Prakashan, New Delhi.
5. Misra R. P. (1991): Research Methodology in Geography, Concept Publication, New Delhi.

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