Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper VII, Semester - V
Evolution of Geographical Thought, DSC 1022 E1

1. Course Outcomes: -

i) Students should be able to understand in-depth knowledge about the Evolution of Geographical Thoughts.

ii) Students should be able analyses recent trends in geography.

iii) Students should be able to make use of various models of paradigms and debates in geographical study.

iv) Students should be able classify the concepts of different schools of geographic thoughts.

2. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Evolution of Geographical Thought:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	V	**Evolution of Geographical Thought**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

3. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question.	10
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	Evolution of Geographical Thought	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Geography in Ancient Period**	**01**(15Lectures)
	1.1 Contribution of Greeks and Romans 1.2 Contribution of Arab Geographers 1.3 Renaissance period in Europe 1.4 Renowned travelers and their geographical discoveries	
Module II	**School of Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	2.1 German School of Geography – Humboldt, Ritter. 2.2 French School of Geography – Blache & Brunhes. 2.3 American School of Geography – Sauer & Huntington. 2.4 British School of Geography – Mackinder & Herbertson	
Module III	**Dualisms in Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Environmental Determinism and Possibilism. 3.2 Systematic & Regional geography. 3.3 Physical & human geography 3.4 The myth and reality about dualisms	
Module IV	**Trends in Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Quantitative Revolution and its Impact 4.2 Changing Concept of Space in Geography 4.3 Contribution of Ancient Indian Geographer 4.4 Contribution of Modern Indian Geographer	

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- **Bunkse, V.E. (2004) Geography and the art of Life, John Hopkins University Press, Bailtimore, Dikshit, R. D. (1997). Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas. Delhi,**
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- **e-PG Pathshala: https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/**
- **MOOCS - NPTEL: https://nptel.ac.in/**
- **MOOCS - SWAYAM: https://swayam.gov.in/**
- **National Digital Library of India: https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/**
- **Shivaji University Library (E-Resources): http://www.unishivaji.ac.in/library/E-Resources**

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper VIII, Semester - V
Geography of India, DSC 1022 E2

1. Course Outcomes:-

i) Students should be able to understand significance of location in geography.
ii) Students should be aware about mechanism of monsoon and seasons in India
iii) Students should be able to relate the knowledge with the present climatic and weather conditions.
iv) Students should acquire detailed knowledge about soils, vegetations, drainage systems in India, agriculture and industry in Indian economy.

2. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Geography of India:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	V	**Geography of India**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

3. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question.	10
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	Geography of India	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Physical Profile of India**	**01**(20 Lectures)
	1.1 **Location** 1.2 **Physiographic Divisions (Characteristics and Importance)** 1.3 **Climate: Mechanism of Indian Monsoon, Seasons in India: Summer, Rainy and Winter (Weather conditions and Characteristics)** 1.4 **Major Drainage Systems: Ganga, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Godavari, Krushna (Characteristics and Importance)**	
Module II	**Soils and Forests**	**01**(14Lectures)
	2.1 Major soil types and distribution in India. 2.2 Soil degradation and soil conservation in India. 2.3 Major forest types and their distribution. 2.4 Deforestation and conservation of forests in India	
Module III	**Mineral and Power Resources**	**01**(13 Lectures)
	3.1 **Conventional Resources: Iron Ore and Manganese (Distribution, Production and** Trade) 3.2 Power Resources: Coal, Mineral Oil, Natural Gas **(Distribution, Production and** Trade). 3.3 Non Conventional Resources: Solar and Wind **(Distribution, Production and** Trade)	
Module IV	**Agriculture and Industry**	**01**(13 Lectures)
	4.1 Importance of Agriculture in Indian Economy 4.2 Major Crops: Rice, Sugarcane and Cotton (Distribution, Production and Trade) 4.3 Importance of Industries in Indian Economy 4.4 Industries: Location Factors, Sugar Industry, and Iron and Steel Industry,(Distribution, Production and Trade**)**	

References:-

1. Majid H., (2013): Geography of India, Tata Mcgraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited, New Delhi.
2. Khullar R. D. (2007): India- A Compressive Geography, Kalayani Publisher.
3. Tiwari, R.C. (2007) Geography of India. Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
4. Singh R. L., (1971): India: A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India.
5. Deshpande C. D., (1992): India: A Regional Interpretation, ICSSR, New Delhi.
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11. Spate O. H. K. and Learmonth A. T. A., (1967): India and Pakistan: A General and Regional Geography, Methuen.
12. Tirtha, R., (2002): Geography of India, Rawat Publs., Jaipur & New Delhi.
16. Pathak, C. R. (2003): Spatial Structure and Processes of Development in India. Regional Science Assoc., Kolkata.
17. Sharma, T.C. (2013): Economic Geography of India. Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
18. Savadi, Kolekar: Bharatacha Samarag Bhugol, Nirali Prakashan, Pune.
19. Khatib K. A.,: Geography of India
20. Pawar C.T. & Others : Geography of India.
21. Soil and Water conservation manual Govt. of India.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper IX, Semester - V
Population Geography[1] Or Social Geography[2], DSC 1022 E3

1. Course Outcomes of Population Geography[1]: -

i) Students should be able to understand basics of population study, population growth trends and its distribution.

ii) Students should understand population geography along with relevance to the demographic data, understanding of distribution and trends of population growth in the developed and less developed countries, along with population theories.

iii) Students should be able to make use of various models and understanding of the implications of population composition in different regions of the world and get an appreciation of the contemporary issues in the field of population studies

iv) Students should be able to compare and relate population dynamics.

2. Course Outcomes of Social Geography[2]:-

i) Students should be able to understand the problems and prospects of society in India.

ii) Students should be aware about the migration, technological and occupational changes in India peoples

iii) Students should be able to compare a detailed knowledge about the social categories and communities in world.

iv) The students would get an understanding of concepts of social well being and welfare.

3. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Population Geography Or Social Geography & Social Geography:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	V	**Population Geography[1]**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10
	Or	**Social Geography[2]**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

4. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question.	10
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	Population Geography[1]	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Introduction to Population Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Definition, Nature and scope of Population Geography 1.2 Significance of Population Geography 1.3 Sources of Population Data	
Module II	**Population Growth and Distribution**	**01**(15Lectures)
	2.1 World Population Growth 2.2 Factors affecting on population distribution. 2.3 Population distribution of the world 2.4 Theories of Population Growth: Malthus Theory and Demographic Transition Theory	
Module III	**Population Dynamics and Pandemics**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Concept of Population Dynamics and Pandemics 3.2 Effects of Covid 19 on Fertility, Mortality and Migration 3.3 Fertility: Causes, Effects and Measures 3.4 Mortality: Causes, Effects and Measures 3.5 Migration: Causes, Effects and Measures	
Module IV	**Population Composition and Characteristics**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Age: Causes, Effects, Measures and Characteristics 4.2 Sex: Causes, Effects, Measures and Characteristics 4.3 Literacy: Causes, Effects, Measures and Characteristics 4.4 Rural and Urban Composition: Causes, Effects and Characteristics	

References:-

1.Barrett H. R., 1995: Population Geography, Oliver and Boyd.

2.Bhende A. and Kanitkar T., 2000: Principles of Population Studies, Himalaya Publishing House.

3.Chandna R. C. and Sidhu M. S., 1980: An Introduction to Population Geography, Kalyani Publishers.
4.Clarke J. I., 1965: Population Geography, Pergamon Press, Oxford.
5.Jones, H. R., 2000: Population Geography, 3rd ed. Paul Chapman, London.
6.Lutz W., Warren C. S. and Scherbov S., 2004: The End of the World Population Growth in the 21st Century, Earthscan
7.Newbold K. B., 2009: Population Geography: Tools and Issues, Rowman and Littlefield Publishers.
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10. Panda B P (1988): Janasankya Bhugol, M P Hindi Granth Academy,Bhopal
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15. e-PG Pathshala: https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/
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17. MOOCS - SWAYAM: https://swayam.gov.in/
18. National Digital Library of India: https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/
19. Shivaji University Library (E-Resources): http://www.unishivaji.ac.in/library/E-Resources

Module	Social Geography[2]	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Introduction of Social Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Definitions, Nature and Scope of Social Geography 1.2 Relationship between Social Geography and other Social Sciences 1.3 Approaches of Social Geography 1.4 Significance of Social Geography	
Module II	**Peopling Process of India**	**01**(15Lectures)
	2.1 Educational Changes 2.2 Technological Changes. 2.3 Occupational Changes 2.4 Migration	
Module III	**Social Categories and their Spatial Distribution**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Race 3.2 Religions 3.3 Gender	
Module IV	Population Composition and Characteristics	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Concept of Social Welfare and Well being 4.2 Healthcare and Housing Facilities 4.3 Slums 4.3 Communal Conflicts and Crime	

References:-

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.
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7. Smith D. M., 1977: Human geography: A Welfare Approach, Edward Arnold, London.
8. Smith D. M., 1994: Geography and Social Justice, Blackwell, Oxford.
9. Smith S. J., Pain R., Marston S. A., Jones J. P., 2009: The SAGE Handbook of Social Geographies, Sage Publications.
10. Sopher, David (1980): An Exploration of India, Cornell University Press, Ithasa.
11. Valentine G., 2001: Social Geographies: Space and Society, Prentice Hall

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper X, Semester - VI
Economic Geography, DSC 1022 F1

1. Course Outcomes:-

i) Students should be able to get in-depth knowledge about basic concepts in economic geography .

ii) Students should be able to understand importance of location factor in economic activities with special reference to agriculture and industry.

iii) Students should be able to enhance detailed understanding of the basics concepts related to manufacturing and major manufacturing industries (selected countries) of the world.

iv) Students should be able classify the transport and trade

2. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Economic Geography:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	VI	**Economic Geography**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

3. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question.	10
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	Economic Geography	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Introduction to Economic Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Definition, Nature and Scope 1.2 Concept and Classification of Economic Activity 1.3 Branches of Economic Geography 1.4 Significance of Economic Geography	
Module II	**Concept and Theories in Economic Geography**	**01**(18 Lectures)
	2.1 Concept of Manufacturing Regions 2.2 Concept of Special Economic Zones 2.3 Weber's Theory of Industrial Location 2.4 Major Industries: i) Iron and Steel Industry – USA ii) Automobile Industry – India and Japan	
Module III	**Trade, Transport and Industries**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Significance of Transportation 3.2 Major Transport Routs: Roadway, Railway, Airway and Ocean Routs 3.3 International Trade: India, USA 3.4 Trade Policies: India and USA	
Module IV	**Impact of Covid 19 on Economic Activities**	**01**(12 Lectures)
	4.1 Agricultural Activity 4.2 Industrial Activity 4.3 Tourism Activity	

References:-

- Alexander J. W., (1963): Economic Geography, Prentic Hall Inc Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
- Boesch H. (1964) : A Geography of world Economy" D. Van Nostrand co. New york.
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- Combes P., Mayer T. and Thisse J. F., (2008) Economic Geography: The Intergration of Regions and Nations, Princeton University Press.
- Goh Chang & Morgan, G.C. (1997): Human and Economic Geography, oxford University Press.
- H. Robinson (1978): Economic Geography, Macdonaid & Evans.
- Hamilton, I (1992) : Resources and Jndurtry, Oxford University Press New York.
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- Roborstson D (2001) : Globalization and Environment E. elgar CO.U.K.
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- Zimmermann, E. W., (1933): World's Resources and Industries, Harper and Row, New York.

NOTE :

i) The details of field work, seminar, Group Discussion and Oral examination be given wherever necessary.

ii) General/Specific instructions for Laboratory safety should be given wherever necessary.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper XI, Semester - VI
Urban Geography[1] or Regional Planning & Sustainable Development[2]: DSC 1022 F2

1. Course Outcomes of Urban Geography[1]:-

i) Students should be able to understand significance of the importance of urban settlements through urban geography
ii) Students should be able to compare and relate types of Urban Settlements, Site and Situations
iii) Students should be familiar with an idea of relationship between human activities and urban development.
iv) Students should be able understand the issues regarding present urban problems and will be capable of handling present problematic situations in urban areas and will become as a good urban planner and environmental conservator

2. Course Outcomes of Regional Planning & Sustainable Development[2]:-

i) Students should be able to understand importance of regional planning
ii) Students should be able to understand the concepts of region, regionalization, regional planning and development.
iii) Students should be familiar with indicators of measurements of development and will be able to implement this measures in the development process of a region.

3. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Urban Geography[1] or Regional Planning & Sustainable Development[2]:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	VI	**1. Urban Geography or 2. Regional Planning & Sustainable Development**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

4. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or	10

	B) Long answer type question.	
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	**Urban Geography[1]**	**(No. of Credits)**
Module I	**Introduction to Urban Geography**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Urban Geography Introduction: Meaning and Definitions 1.2 Nature of Urban Geography 1.3 Scope of Urban Geography 1.4 Significance of Urban Geography	
Module II	**Urbanization**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	2.1 Site and Situation: Significance and Types 2.2 Concept and Factors of Urbanization 2.3 Patterns of Urbanization in developed and developing countries. 2.4 Functional classification of cities (Quantitative and Qualitative).	
Module III	**Structure and Morphology of Urban Centers**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Concept of Structure and Morphology 3.2 Concept of City Region and C.B.D. 3.3 Rural-Urban Fringes 3.4 Models of Town Morphology: The concentric Zone Theory, The Sector Theory and the Multi-Nuclei Theory.	
Module IV	**Urban Problems and Issues**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Urban Issues: problems of housing, slums, civic amenities (water and transport) 4.2 Concept of Garden City 4.3 Metropolitan Issues: Delhi and Mumbai 4.4 Urban problems in Kolhapur City	

References:-

1. Tim Hall. (1998) : Urban Geography, Routtedge ,London.
2. Verma L.N.: Urban Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
3. Johnson J. H. (1967) : Urbban Geography, An Introductory Analysis.
4. Bose A., : India's Urbanizzation 1974-2000,Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Carter H. (1972): The study of urban Geography, Edward Arnold, Londdon.
6. Smailes A. E. : The Geography of Towns.
7. Taylor and Pntnam : Geography of Urban Places.
8. Hudson F : Settlement Geography

Module	Regional Development and Sustainable Development[2]	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Region and Regionalization**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Definition of Region and Regionalization 1.2 Characteristics of Region 1.3 Types of Region 1.4 Demarcation of Region	
Module II	**Regional Planning**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	2.1 Concept of Regional Planning 2.2 Need for Regional Planning and Types of Regional Planning 2.3 Choice of a Region for Planning 2.4 Planning regions of India	
Module III	**Models for Regional Planning**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Spread and Backwash concept. 3.2 Central Place Theory 3.3 Growth Pole Model of Perroux 3.4 Growth Foci of K. P. Mishra	
Module IV	**Sustainable Development**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Concept of Sustainable Development and Underdevelopment 4.2 Rostow's Growth Model- Stages of Development 4.3 An Indicators of Measuring Development 4.4 Human Development Index (HDI)	

References:-

1. Alden, J. and Morgan, (1974): Regional Planning: A Comprehensive View, Leonard Hill Books, Beds.
2. Adrill, J. (1974): New Citizens Guide to Town and Country Planning, Charies knight and Company Ltd. London.
3. Chand, M. & Puri, V. (1983): Regional Planning in India, Allied Publishers Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Chandra, R.C. (2000): Regional Planning and Development, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
5. Cook. P. (1983): Theories of Planning and Spatial Development, Hutchinson & Company Ltd. London.
6. Diamond, D. (ed) (1982): Regional Disparities and Regional Policies, Pergamon Press, Oxford.
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8. Friedman, J. & Alonson W. (1964): Regional Development and Planning. MIT Press. Cambridge.

9. Galasson, John (1974): An Introduction to Regional Planning Hutchinson. Educational London.
10. Hilborot, J.G.M (1971): Regional Planning. Rotterdam University Press, Rotterdam.
11. Misra, R.P. Sundaram K.V. & Rao, V.L.S. Prakasa (1974): Regional Development Planning In India.
12. Misra, R.P. (1992): Regional Planning. Concept Publishing Company. New Delhi.
13. Reddi, K. V. (1988): Rural Development in India, Himalaya Pub, Mumbai.
14. Singh, R.L.(2008): Fundamentals of Human Geography, Sharada Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper XII, Semester - VI
Political Geography[1] Or Geography Of Health & Well Being[2] : DSC 1022 F3

1. Course Outcomes of Political Geography[1]:-

i) Students should be aware of the knowledge of political geography as a fundamental branch of Human Geography

ii) Students should be familiarized with the basics and fundamental concepts and theories of Political Geography

iii) Students should be able to make decisions about resource conflicts and politics of displacement.

iv) Students should be able to understand and involve in political decisions

2. Course Outcomes of Geography Of Health & Well Being[2]:-

i) Students should be able to understand various geographical perspectives related to human health.

ii) Students should Create awareness of human health and environmental trends.

iii) Students are familiar with geographical background of diseases and their regional pattern.

iv) Student should get a detailed understanding of pressure on environmental quality and human health.

v) Create awareness among the students of malnutrition and hygiene.

vi) Students will be familiar with the process of health care planning in India.

3. Structure of Course for B.A.III. Political Geography[1] Or Geography Of Health & Well Being[2]:-

Sr. No.	Semester	Title of the Paper	Discipline	Credit	Workload Per Week	Total Credits	Marks	
							Theory	Term Work
1	VI	**Political Geography[1] Or Geography Of Health & Well Being[2]**	Arts	04	04	04	40	10

4. Nature of Question Paper:-

Q.N.	Nature of Question Paper	Total Marks : - 40
Q.1	A) Multiple choice questions.	05
	B) Answer in one or two sentences.	05
Q.2	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question.	10
Q.3	A) Long answer type question. or B) Long answer type question	10
Q.4	Short Note (any 2 out of 4)	10

Module	Political Geography[1]	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Introduction to Political Geography**	**01**(12 Lectures)
	1.1 Definition of Political Geography 1.2 Nature and Scope of Political Geography 1.3 Significance of Political Geography 1.4 Approaches to stydy Political Geography	
Module II	**Concepts in Political Geography**	**01**(18 Lectures)
	2.1 State 2.2 Nation 2.3 Boundary 2.4 Frontiers	
Module III	**Theories in Political Geography**	**01**(12 Lectures)
	3.1 Heartland Theories - H. J. Mackinder 3.2 Rimland Theorie – N. J. Spykeman	
Module IV	**Resource Conflicts and Disputes**	**01**(18 Lectures)
	4.1 Krishna Water Conflict (Inter Satate) 4.2 Ganga Water Conflict (International) 4.3 Issues of Relief, Compensation and Rehabilitation: Chandoli Projects 4.4 Issue of Maharashtra-Karnataka Boundary	

References:-

1. Adhikari, S. (1997) : Political Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
2. Disshit, R. D. (1985) : Political Geography, AContemporaryPerspective, McGraw Hill, New Delhi
3. Dwivedi, R. L. (1996):Political Geography, ChaitanyaPrakashan, Allahabad.
4. Muir, Richand (1995): Modern Political Geography, Macmillan, London.
5. Pounds, N. J. G. (1972): Political Geography 2nd Ed. McGraw Hill, N. Y.

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14. Mathur H M and M M Cernea (eds.) Development, Displacement and Resettlement – Focus on Asian Experience, Vikas, Delhi

Module	Geography Of Health & Wellbeing[2]	(No. of Credits)
Module I	**Perspectives on Health**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	1.1 Definition and scope 1.2 Trends and applications 1.3 Linkages with environment and development 1.4 Health and Environmental trends: Population dynamics, urbanization, poverty and inequality	
Module II	**Pressure on Environmental Quality and Health**	**01**(15 Lectures)
	2.1 Human activities and environmental pressure 2.2 Land use and agricultural development 2.3 Industrialization 2.4 Transport	
Module III	Exposure and Health Risks	**01**(15 Lectures)
	3.1 Air and water pollution 3.2 Household wastes 3.3 Housing 3.4 Workplace	
Module IV	**Health and Disease Patterns** (In Environmental Context with special reference to India)	**01**(15 Lectures)
	4.1 Communicable diseases and their regional pattern – AIDS and Dengue 4.2 Ganga Water Conflict (International) 4.2 Lifestyle related diseases and their regional pattern – Cancer and Diabetes 4.4 Issues of Relief, Compensation and Rehabilitation: Chandoli Projects 4.3 Climate change and human health 4.4 Food production and nutrition	

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2.Avon Joan L. and Jonathan A Patzed., 2001:Ecosystem Changes and Public Health, Baltimin, John Hopling Unit Press(ed).

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Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)
Syllabus, B.A. (Part III) Geography
(Introduced From June 2020 Onwards)
CBCS System, Paper No. XIII (Practical Paper -I) (100 Marks)

Paper XIII: Fundamentals of Map Making and Map Interpretation (Practical Paper I)	
CO No.	**On completion of the course, student will be able to:**
CO1	Understand and acknowledge with Maps, Projections, scales, slopes,
CO2	Work and handle maps with relief features, weather instruments and IMP Maps
CO3	craft diverse maps
CO4	conduct nuanced analyses of weather reports, and proficiently operate geographical instruments with intelligence and precision.

Unit – 1 : Introduction to Scales and Map: **Periods 50** **Marks (15)**

1.1 Scale

1.1.1 Meaning and Definition,

1.1.2 Methods of Representation of scale - Verbal, Numerical and Graphical.

1.1.3 Scale Conversion

1.1.4 Construction of Graphical Scale –

i) Simple (Plane Scale)

ii) Time and Distance Scale

iii) Diagonal Scale

1.2 Map

1.2.1 Map – Definition , Elements

1.2.2 Classification of Maps: Based on Scale and Purpose

1.2.4 Significance and uses of Maps

Unit 2: Map Projection **Periods 50** **Marks (15)**

2.1 Definition, Classification of Projections:

a) Based on the methods of Construction: Perspective and Non-perspective

b) Based on Developable Surface used: Conical, Cylindrical, Zenithal, Conventional.

c) Based on Position of Tangent Surfaces: Polar, Equatorial (normal), Oblique.

d) Based on Position of view point or light: Gnomonic, Stereographic, Orthographic

e) Based on Preserved qualities: i) Equal area projection (Homolographic)
ii) Orthographic Projection
iii) Azumuthal Projection (True Bearing Projection)

2.2 Graphical Construction of the following Projections with Properties and Use:

i) Zenithal Polar Gnomanic Projection

ii) Zenithal polar Equidistant Projection

iii) Zenithal Polar Equal Area Projection

iv) Simple Conical Projection with one standard Parallel

v) Mercator's Projection and Reference to Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) Projection

Unit – 3 : Slope, Relief Features and Profile Analysis Periods 50 Marks (15)

3.1 Slope and Gradient

3.1.1 Types of Slope: Gentle, Steep, Even, Uneven, Convex, Concave, Terraced.

3.1.2 Methods of Relief Representation

i. Qualitative :- Hachures, Hill shading, Layer Tint

ii. Quantitative:- Contours, Form lines, Spot Heights, Bench Marks, Triangulation Mark, Relative Height

3.1.2 Expression of Slopes: a) Gradient b) Degree c) Per Cent d) Mills

3.1.3 Representation of Relief by Contours: Hill, Mountain, Ridge, Cliff, Saddle, Plateau, Knoll, Spur, Col or Pass, Volcanic Col or Crater, Gorge, 'V' Shaped Valley, Waterfall, 'U' Shaped Valley, Cirque, Hanging Valley, Ria Coast, Fiord Coast, Sea cliff.

3.2 Profiles

3.5.1 Superimposed Profile

3.5.2 Composite Profile

3.5.3 Projected Profile

3.5.4 Longitudinal Profile

Unit – 4 : Topographical Maps **Periods 50** **Marks (15)**

4.1 Development of Survey of India

4.2 Types or Indexing of S.O.I. Topographical Maps

4.3 Signs, Symbols and Colors used in SOI Toposheet

4.4 Interpretation of S.O.I.'s Topographical Map (Mountain, Plateau and Plain)

a) Marginal Information

b) Physical environment: Relief, Drainage and Vegetation

c) Cultural environment: Settlements, Transportation and Communication, Irrigation.

d) Land Use

Unit 5: Weather Instruments and IMD Maps **Periods 50** **Marks (15)**

5.1 Study of weather Instruments with reference to Principle, Mechanism, and Function

a) Thermograph

b) Barograph

c) Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometer

d) Cup Anemometer

e) Rain Gauge

5.2 Isobaric Patterns: Cyclone, Anticyclone, Col, Ridge, Secondary Depression.

5.3 Sign and Symbols used in Indian Daily Weather Maps.

5.4 Interpretation of Indian Daily Weather Maps **(**Rainy, Winter and Summer**)**

Marginal Information, Pressure, Winds, Clouds, Rainfall, Other Conditions, Sea Condition, Temperature departure from normal.

Unit 6 : Representation Techniques of Statistical Data **Periods 50** **Marks (15)**

6.1 Graphs and Diagrams

6.1.1 Diagrammatic Representation:

i) Line Graph (Simple, Multiple and Band Graph)

ii) Bar Graph (Simple, Multiple and Compound)

iii) Pie Diagram

6.2 Thematic Mapping Techniques:

i) Proportional Circle

ii) Choropleth Map

iii) Dot Map

iv) Isopleths

6.3 Cartographic Overlays:

i) Point

ii) Line iii) Areal Data

Unit 7 Journal and Viva Voce **Marks 10**

References:-

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4. Mishra, R.P. and Ramesh A. : Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2000
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CBCS System, Paper No. XIV (Practical Paper -II) (100 Marks)

Paper XIV: Advanced Tools, Techniques and Field Work (Practical Paper 2)	
CO No.	**On completion of the course, student will be able to:**
CO1	Understand and apply computer applications, Remote sensing, GIS Techniques
CO2	Analyse statistical methods, techniques
CO3	Use various surveying techniques
CO4	will be able to do project work based on field work

Unite: 1 Introduction to Computer **Lectures- 50** **Marks-10**

1.1: Computer Fundamentals: Definition, Structure, Characteristics, Hardware & Software.

1.2: Application of computer in geography

1.2.1: Construction of Line Graphs, Bar Graphs

1.2.2: Construction of Pie Diagram and Scatter Diagram.

1.3: Significance and application of Internet in Geographical Studies.

Unit: 2 Remote Sensing **Lectures- 50** **Marks-15**

2.1 Definitions of Remote Sensing.

2.2 Fundamentals of Remote Sensing: EMR, Sensors and Platforms.

2.3 Application of Remote Sensing in Geography.

2.4 Aerial photographs and Satellite imagery: Definition, types and difference between them.

2.5 Elements of Image Interpretation

2.6 Determination of Photo Scale.

2.7 Identification of Physical and cultural features from Aerial Photographs or Satellite Imagery.

Unit: 3 GIS and GNSS **Lectures- 50** **Marks-15**

3.1 Geographical Information System (GIS)

3.1.1 Definition and components

3.1.2 GIS Data Structure: Types (spatial and non-spatial), Raster and Vector data

3.1.3 Georeferencing, Digitization, Map Layout Preparation

3.1.4 Application of GIS in Geography: Land use or Land Cover, Urban Sprawl Analysis, Forests Monitoring

3.2 Global Navigation Satellite System (Global Positioning System)

3.2.1 Definition and components

3.2.2: Application of GPS in Geography

3.2.3 Field work in GPS: Determining latitude, longitude and altitude

3.3: Exercise with Google earth Program.

Unit :4 Statistical methods and techniques Lectures- 60 Marks-15

4.1: Geographical Data:

4.1.1 Spatial and Temporal Data

4.1.2 Individual, Discrete and Continuous Data

4.2 Analysis of statistical data by the following methods and techniques

4.1.1: Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode

4.1.2: Dispersion: Mean deviation, Standard deviation.

4.1.3: Association and Correlation: Simple Regression, Rank Correlation, and Karl Pearson's Method (Product Moment)

4.1.4: Analysis of Time Series: Semi-average Method and Moving average method

Unit :5 Surveying Lectures- 60 Marks-15

5.1 Introduction to Survey: Meaning and types

5.2 Preparation of plans of the given area with the following survey method

(Any one methods among them)

A Plane Table survey (Radial, Intersection, and Traverse method)

B Theodolite survey

C Dumpy Level survey

D Total Station

E Ebony Level Survey.

5.3 Preparation of plans Prismatic compass survey

(Radical, Intersection and Traverse method)

5.3.1 Types and conversion of bearings.

5.3.2 Correction of bearing.

Unit:6 Project work based on field work (any one) Marks-10

Resource survey, Population survey, Agricultural survey, Settlement Survey, Environmental issues, Industrial survey, Health survey, Natural hazard or disaster survey etc.

Unit:7 Study Tour Marks-10

Maximum 15 days of study tour and preparation of tour report.

Unit:8 Journal and Viva Voca Marks 10

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13. Singh, R and Kanaujia, L.R.S.: Map Work and Practical Geography, Central Book Depot, Allahabad.
14. Singh, R. L. and Rana P.B. : Elements of Practical Geography, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi – Ludhiana, 1998.
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16. Maurice Yeats, An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography, McGraw Hill, New York, 1974.
17. P. Saha and P. Basu (2006): Advanced Practical Geography, Books and Allied Publication, Kolkata, India.