

K.K. UNIVERSITY

NALANDA, BIHAR - 803115



SCHOOL OF ARTS & CULTURE

Bachelor of Arts (B.A)

(Three Year Full Programme)

2022-2023

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS

B.A GEOGRAPHY

S. Shaha



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Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

| B.A Geography (Hons.) – Program structure - Total Credit - 120 | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Semester: I | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP 1101 | 1 | Physical Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-1101 | 2 | Political Science- Principles of Political Science | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-1101 | 3 | History-History of India (From Pre-History 1526 A.D) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | HNL-1101 | 4 | Hindi- 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 1101 (P) | 5 | Physical Geography Lab | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Semester: II | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-1201 | 1 | Economic Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-1201 | 2 | Political Science-II: Indian Constitution | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-1201 | 3 | History – II: Indian History (1526-1950) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | ENL-1201 | 4 | English- I | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 1201 (P) | 5 | Practical: Economic Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Semester: III | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAEN-2101 | 1 | World Regional Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-2101 | 2 | Political Science- II: Major Constitution of The World | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-2101 | 3 | History- III: World History (1789-1945) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | HNL-2101 | 4 | Hindi-II | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 2101 (P) | 5 | Practical: World Regional Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Semester: IV | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-2201 | 1 | Human Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |

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| 2 | BAPS-S-2201 | 2 | Political Science-IV International Politics | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|---|---|---|----|--------------|
| 3 | BAHT-S-2201 | 3 | History-IV: History of South East Asia (Mid 19 TH to 20 th Century) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | ENL-2201 | 4 | English-II | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 2201 (P) | 5 | Practical: Human Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Semester: V | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-3101 | 1 | Geography of India | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 | BAGP-3102 | 2 | Basics of Remote Sensing | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | BAGP-3101 (P) | 3 | Practical: Remote Sensing | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| 4 | BAGP-3102 (P) | 4 | Practical: Statistical Method and Tools | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Semester: VI | | | | | | | |
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-3201 | 1 | Evolution of Geographical Thought | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | BAGP-3202 | 2 | Environmental Geography | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAGP-3203P | 3 | Practical: Environmental Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 4 | BAGP-3204P | 4 | Project/Dissertation | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |

Bachelor of Arts in Geography

Program Outcomes:

PO 1: To provide students with a broad understanding of geographical principles, theories, and concepts. This includes learning about physical geography (landforms, climate, ecosystems) and human geography (population, culture, urbanization).

PO 2: To foster an understanding of global interconnectedness, cultural diversity, and the implications of geographical phenomena at local, regional, and global scales.

PO 3: Physical field surveys enable the students to understand the landforms, geomorphic process and associated hazards.

PO 4: To encourage interdisciplinary perspectives by integrating knowledge from related fields

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such as history, political science, and geopolitics.

PO 5: To apply geographical knowledge and skills to real-world issues and challenges, such as sustainable development, climate change mitigation, disaster management, and urban planning.

PO 6: Develop critical thinking and skills that train students to analyze problems and validate real life solutions.

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 School of Arts and Culture
 Department of Geography

| Semester: I | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|--|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP 1101 | 1 | Physical Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-1101 | 2 | Political Science- Principles of Political Science | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-1101 | 3 | History-History of India (From Pre-History 1526 A.D) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | HNL-1101 | 4 | Hindi- 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 1101 (P) | 5 | Physical Geography Lab | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| Total | | | | 13 | 3 | 8 | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP 1101): Physical Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Physical geography courses often emphasize both theoretical knowledge and practical skills, aiming to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Earth's physical systems and their interconnectedness.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Study of landforms and the processes that shape the Earth's surface, such as weathering, erosion, and tectonic activity. Topics may include mountains, rivers, coasts, and glaciers.

CO 2: Study of the movement, distribution, and properties of water on Earth, encompassing topics such as rivers, lakes, groundwater, precipitation, and water management issues.

CO 3: Study of the Earth's climate system, including factors influencing climate (e.g., solar radiation, atmospheric circulation, ocean currents), climate classification, climate change, and its

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impacts.

CO 4: Analysis of soil properties, formation processes, classification systems, and their relationships with climate, vegetation, and human activities like agriculture.

CO 5: Exploration of the distribution of plants and animals across space and time, examining ecological principles, biodiversity patterns, and the influence of environmental factors like climate and geology.

| UNIT I: Physical Geography | Lecture hours (45 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Lithosphere: Introduction of Lithosphere, Nature and Scope of Physical Geography: Geological Time Scale, Origin of the Earth, Internal structure of Earth, Plate Tectonics, Cycle of Erosion, Earthquakes and Volcanoes, Mountain Building with special reference to folded mountains. | 9 | 3 |
| 2. Rocks-their origin, classification and characteristics, earth movements Folding, Faulting and Wrapping, Weathering and Erosion, Cycle of Erosion by Davis and Penk, Drainage Pattern, Evolution of Landform by River, Wind, Glacier and Underground water. | 9 | 3 |
| 3. Atmosphere: structure of atmosphere, Isolation, Global Circulation Pattern, Horizontal and Vertical distribution of temperature, Atmosphere Pressure and Winds, Tropical Cyclone, Anti-cyclones and monsoon, Humidity, Types of Rainfall and Clouds. | 9 | 3 |
| 4. Hydrosphere: Definition, scope and content of Hydrosphere, Physical properties of ground water, Major features of the ocean floor: formation explains by Plate tectonics. Resource potential of the oceans circulation of Ocean water-waves, Currents and Tides, Ocean deposits, Corals and atolls. | 9 | 3 |
| 5. Biosphere Scope and content of Bio Geography; Nature of Biosphere, Concept of Ecology, Ecosystem and major natural ecosystems: Terrestrial and Marine. Trophic structure, Food Chain and Food Web, dispersal and distribution: Biotic succession, Biome tribes Regions of the world, Biosphere as a global eco-system. | 9 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Bloom A. L., 2003: *Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
2. Bridges E. M., 1990: *World Geomorphology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Christopherson, Robert W., (2011), *Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Geography*, 8 Ed.,

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Macmillan Publishing Company

4. Kale V. S. and Gupta A., 2001: *Introduction to Geomorphology*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
5. Knighton A. D., 1984: *Fluvial Forms and Processes*, Edward Arnold Publishers, London.
6. Richards K. S., 1982: *Rivers: Form and Processes in Alluvial Channels*, Methuen, London.
7. Selby, M.J., (2005), *Earth's Changing Surface*, Indian Edition, OUP
8. Skinner, Brian J. and Stephen C. Porter (2000), *The Dynamic Earth: An Introduction to physical Geology*, 4th Edition, John Wiley and Sons
9. Thornbury W. D., 1968: *Principles of Geomorphology*, Wiley.
10. Gautam, A (2010): *Bhautik Bhugol*, Rastogi Publications, Meerut
11. Tikkaa, R N (1989): *Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop*, Kedarnath Ram Nath, Meerut
12. Singh, S (2009): *Bhautik Bhugol ka Swaroop*, Prayag Pustak, Allahabad •
13. Strahler, A. 2016. *Introducing Physical Geography*, 6th ed, Wiley.
14. Barry, R.G, Chorley R.J. 2009. *Atmosphere Weather and Climate*. 9th Ed, Routledge.
15. Lal, D.S. 2012. *Climatology*. Sharda Pustak Bhawan.
16. Monkhouse, F.J. 1974. *Principles of Physical Geography* (2009-reprint), Platinum Publishers.
17. Billings, M.P. 1971. *Structural Geology*, Pearson.
18. Trewartha, G.T. *Elements of Physical Geography*.
19. Pears, N.: *Basic Biogeography*.
20. Singh, Savindra: *Physical Geography* (Eng/Hindi).
21. Alka Gautam: *Bhoutik Bhoogol* (Hindi)

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAPS-S-1101): Political Science- Principles of Political Science

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students understand the foundational concepts such as state, government, sovereignty, power, authority, and legitimacy. These concepts form the building blocks of political analysis and understanding.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Familiarity with major political ideologies such as liberalism, conservatism, socialism, communism, fascism, and their historical development. Students should understand the core principles, values, and goals associated with each ideology.

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CO 2: Knowledge of key political institutions such as the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government, as well as their roles, functions, and interrelations within different political systems.

CO 3: Insight into political processes such as elections, voting behavior, party systems, policymaking, and the role of interest groups and social movements in shaping political outcomes.

CO 4: An introduction to the principles of international relations, including theories of international cooperation and conflict, diplomacy, globalization, and the role of international organizations and regimes.

CO 5: Understanding different political systems such as democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, and their variations. This involves studying how power is distributed, exercised, and controlled within these systems.

BAPS-S-1101: PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. Concepts: Politics and Political Science, Political Thought, Political Theory, Political Philosophy, Political Ideology.
2. Behaviouralism and Post-behaviouralism.
3. State: Definitions, Elements, and Theories of the Origin of State
4. Liberalism, Idealism, Anarchism, Marxism.
5. Sovereignty: Austin's Theory, Pluralist Theory.
6. Power, Authority and Legitimacy.
7. Liberty, Equality, Justice.
8. Rights, Duties and Citizenship.
9. Democracy: Representation and Participation, Civil Society.
10. Feminism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Andrew Heywood, Politics, Palgrave Foundation, New York, 2005.
2. C.E.M Joad, Political Theory.
3. F. Thakurdas, Essays on Political Theory, New Delhi, Gitanjali, 1982.
4. G. Catlin, A Study of the Principles of Politics, London and New York, Oxford University Press, 1930.
5. H. J. Laski, A Grammar of Politics, London, Allen and Unwin, 1948.
6. J.C. Johari, Principle of Modern Political Science, Sterling, Delhi, 2009
7. Margaret Walters, Feminism: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford, 2008

COURSE TITLE (BAHT-S-1101): History-History of India (From Pre-History 1526 A.D)

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Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students learn a comprehensive understanding of the historical developments, cultures, and societal changes in the Indian subcontinent.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Knowledge of the political structures, administrative systems, and significant rulers and dynasties throughout Indian history up to 1526 A.D. Understanding India's interactions with neighboring regions and civilizations, including trade, cultural exchanges, and conflicts.

CO 2: Knowledge of the medieval period in India, including the Delhi Sultanate, the Vijayanagara Empire, the Chola Empire, and the Mughal Empire. Understanding the political, economic, and cultural dynamics of this era.

CO 3: Familiarity with the major ancient Indian civilizations, such as the Vedic period, Mauryan Empire, Gupta Empire, and their contributions to art, culture, religion, and governance.

CO 4: Insight into the cultural and intellectual achievements of ancient and medieval India, including literature, philosophy, science, mathematics, and arts.

CO 5: Understanding the evolution of major religions in India, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Islam, and their impact on society, culture, and governance.

BAHT-S 1101: HISTORY OF INDIA (FROM PRE-HISTORY 1526 A.D.)

1. Sources of Ancient Indian History.
2. Indus Valley Civilization - town planning, social, economic, and religious conditions.
3. Rig Vedic and Later Vedic period social, political, economic, and religious conditions.
4. Mahavir Jain & Gautam Buddha - life and teachings.
5. Rise of Magadh Empire up to Nands.
6. Mauryan Period-Chandragupta, Ashoka and the decline of Mauryan Empire.
7. Kushan, Shungas and Satvahana dynasties.
8. Gupta period-Golden age and decline.
9. Harshvardhan - Achievements
10. Arab Invasion of Sindh.
11. Turkish invasion and consequences.
12. Establishment of Turkish rule (1206-1290), Qutub ud-Din Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban.
13. Expansion of Delhi Sultanate with special reference to Alauddin Khilji.
14. Expansion of Delhi Sultanate - Tughlaq rule (1320-1398).
15. Vijaynagar and Bahamani Kingdom.
16. First Battle of Panipat, and establishment of Mughal rule in 1526.

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Suggested Readings:

1. Romila Thapar- A History of India, vol-1
2. H.C. Raichaudhari : A political History of Ancient India, Oxford University press 2005
3. R.S. Sharma : Indias Ancient past
4. Romila Thapar: Ashoka and decline of the Mauryas
5. Kameshwar Prasad: History of India (Earliest time to 1206 A.D.)
6. A.L. Basham : The wonder that was India
7. The age of Wrath: A History of Delhi Sultanate

COURSE TITLE (HNL-1101): Hindi- I

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Focusing students on developing proficiency in the Hindi language, as well as understanding its cultural and literary aspects.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Studying the components of speech delivery, including pronunciation, modulation, volume (Antaraal Dhwani), and accent (Lahaja). Enhancing knowledge of Hindi language, including grammar, vocabulary, and usage.

CO 2: Understanding Hindi as a language of India, its significance, and its role in national integration, administration, everyday communication and cultural contexts.

CO 3: Understanding the types and formats of written communication such as comments, editorials, summaries, and official abbreviations. Building vocabulary related to formal and technical terms used in official correspondence.

CO 4: Understanding the art of conversation, its meaning, and its role in effective communication. Exploring different forms of verbal communication such as dialogue, lecture, debate, discussion, monologue, and public speaking.

HNL 1101: HINDI-I

- 1.Hindi Bhasha ke Vibhinna Roop - Rashtra Bhasha, Rajbhasha, Janbhasha.
- 2.Tippan, Aalekhan, Sankshepan, Sarkari Patra ke Prakar, Paribhashik Shabdawali.
- 3.Anuvaad ki Paribhasha, Prakar, Upyogita aur Mahatva, Achhe Anuvaad ke Gun, Anuvaad Prayog (Hindi se English me Anuvaad).

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4.Sambhashan Kala Ka Artha, Sambhashan Ke Vibhinn Roop Vaartalap, Vyakhyan, Vaad-5.Vivaad, Ekaalap, Avaachik Abhivyakti, Jan Sambodhan, Sambhashan Kala ke Upadaan – 6.Bhasha Gyan, Antaraal Dhvani (Volume), Lahaja (Accent).

7.Sambhashan Kala ke Vibhinn Roop Udghoshana, Sanchalan, Aankho Dekha Haal, Vaachan kala, Vaad-Vivaad Pratiyogita, Samuh Samvaad.

Suggested Readings:

- 1.Hindi sahitya ka saral Itihas (Vishvanath Tripathi)
- 2.Kavya shastra (Dakshini Bharat Hindi Prachar sabha)
- 3.Bhartiya kavya shastra, (Dr.Uthaibanusingh, Sanjev)
- 4.Kamkaji Hindi (Dr. Thomas PM)

COURSE TITLE (BAGP 1101 (P)): Practical: Physical Geography

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students can acquire knowledge and develop an understanding of concepts, processes and methods of Physical Geography. Students may develop an interest in Geography through this course. Students can familiarize themselves with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students learn to read contour lines, measure elevation changes, and create simple topographic profiles.

CO 2: Familiarity with different types of map projections, such as cylindrical, conic, azimuthal, and their variations (e.g., Mercator, UTM, Azimuthal Equidistant). Ability to identify and explain the properties of map projections, including distortions in shape, area, distance, and direction, and their implications for map use.

CO 3: Understanding the nature and scope of cartography involves appreciating its foundational principles, diverse applications across disciplines, and its role in visualizing and understanding the complex spatial relationships that shape our world.

CO 4: Ability to interpret and create topographic maps, which is essential for understanding landforms and landscape processes.

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| UNIT I: Practical : Physical Geography | Lecture hours (45 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. The Nature and Scope of Cartography. Scales- Construction of Comparative Digital and Vernier Scales, Enlargement and Reduction of Maps, Calculation of Maps Area in Different Sales by Graphical and Arithmetical methods. | 12 | 4 |
| 2. Map Projection: General Principle Classification, properties and choice of Map Projection- merits and demerits, Construction of Cylindrical Equal area, Marketers, Conical with two Standard Parallels, Bonne's, Polyconic and Gnomonic Polar Zenithal Projection. | 12 | 4 |
| 3. Methods of showing Relief: Hachures, shading contour & layer tints; representation of different landforms from slope types and river features and Glaciers by contours. Slopes, Gradients and inter-visibility. | 11 | 3 |
| 4. Topographical maps: Introduction, Expansion and Indexing: Coverage Scale and Topo Symbols. Study and Interpretation of one Inch/ 1:50,000 Survey of India to Toposheets- representing any area under the following heads Relief, Drainage Characteristics, Land-use, Settlement types and Patterns and means of Transport and Communication. | 10 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Anson R. and Ormelling F. J., 1994: *International Cartographic Association: Basic Cartographic Vol.* Pregmen Press.
2. Gupta K.K. and Tyagi, V. C., 1992: *Working with Map*, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.
3. Mishra R.P. and Ramesh, A., 1989: *Fundamentals of Cartography*, Concept, New Delhi.
4. Monkhouse F. J. and Wilkinson H. R., 1973: *Maps and Diagrams*, Methuen, London.
5. Rhind D. W. and Taylor D. R. F., (eds.), 1989: *Cartography: Past, Present and Future*, Elsevier, International Cartographic Association.
6. Robinson A. H., 2009: *Elements of Cartography*, John Wiley and Sons, New York.
7. Sharma J. P., 2010: *Prayogic Bhugol*, Rastogi Publishers, Meerut.
8. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B., 1999: *Elements of Practical Geography*, Kalyani Publishers.
9. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
10. Singh R L & Rana P B Singh(1991) *Prayogtmak Bhugol ke Mool Tatva*, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi
11. Sharma, J P (2010) *Prayogtmak Bhugol ki Rooprekha*, Rastogi Publications, Meerut
12. Singh, R L & Dutta, P K (2012) *Prayogatmak Bhugol*, Central Book Depot, Allahabad

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Rumki
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E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>



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School of Arts and Culture
Department of Geography

| Semester: II | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-1201 | 1 | Economic Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-1201 | 2 | Political Science-II: Indian Constitution | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-1201 | 3 | History – II: Indian History (1526-1950) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | ENL-1201 | 4 | English- I | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 1201 (P) | 5 | Practical: Economic Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-1201): Economic Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students gain a comprehensive understanding of the complex interactions between economic activities, spatial patterns, and various external factors in different geographic contexts.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Understanding Spatial Patterns: Students will be able to analyze and explain the spatial distribution of economic activities, such as industries, agriculture, and services, across different regions and scales.

CO 2: Students will comprehend how globalization impacts economic geography, including the integration of economies, trade patterns, and global supply chains.

CO 3: Students will analyze the growth and functions of cities within the context of economic geography, including urban hierarchies, urban sprawl, and urban planning challenges.

CO 4: Students will explore theories and models that explain the spatial organization of economic activities, such as von Thunen's agricultural land use model or Weber's industrial location theory.

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CO 5: Students will evaluate the causes and consequences of regional disparities in economic development, including factors such as infrastructure, natural resources, and political stability.

| UNIT I: Economic Geography | Lecture hours (30 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Introduction: Concept and classification of economic activity | 6 | 1 |
| 2. Factors Affecting location of Economic Activity with special reference to Agriculture (Von Thunen theory), Industry (Weber's theory). | 6 | 2 |
| 3. Primary Activities: Subsistence and Commercial agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining. | 6 | 2 |
| 4. Secondary Activities: Manufacturing (Cotton Textile, Iron and Steel), Concept of Manufacturing Regions, Special Economic Zones and Technology Parks. | 6 | 3 |
| 5. Tertiary Activities: Transport, Trade and Services. | 6 | 2 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Alexander J. W., 1963: *Economic Geography*, Prentice-Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
2. Coe N. M., Kelly P. F. and Yeung H. W., 2007: *Economic Geography: A Contemporary Introduction*, Wiley-Blackwell.
3. Hodder B. W. and Lee Roger, 1974: *Economic Geography*, Taylor and Francis.
4. Combes P., Mayer T. and Thisse J. F., 2008: *Economic Geography: The Integration of Regions and Nations*, Princeton University Press.
5. Wheeler J. O., 1998: *Economic Geography*, Wiley..
6. Durand L., 1961: *Economic Geography*, Crowell.
7. Bagchi-Sen S. and Smith H. L., 2006: *Economic Geography: Past, Present and Future*, Taylor and Francis.
8. Willington D. E., 2008: *Economic Geography*, Husband Press.
9. Clark, Gordon L.; Feldman, M.P. and Gertler, M.S., eds. 2000: *The Oxford*

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAPS-S-1201): Political Science-II: Indian Constitution

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment

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(30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the structure and key components of the Indian Constitution, including its Preamble, fundamental rights, directive principles, and fundamental duties.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will study the roles, powers, and functions of key constitutional institutions in India, such as the President, Prime Minister, Parliament, and Judiciary.

CO 2: Students will understand significant amendments to the Indian Constitution and understand their historical contexts, implications, and effects on Indian polity and society.

CO 3: Students will analyze fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution, their evolution over time, and the mechanisms available for their protection and enforcement.

CO 4: Students will critically evaluate the process of amending the Indian Constitution, including the procedures, limitations, and debates surrounding constitutional amendments.

BAPS-S 1201: POLITICAL SCIENCE-II: INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Making of Indian Constitution, Constituent Assembly: Composition and Working.
2. Preamble and Salient Features of Indian Constitution.
3. Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. President and Prime Minister.
5. Parliament
6. Supreme Court, Judicial Review and Judicial Activism.
7. Governor, Chief Minister and State Legislatures.
8. Panchayati Raj and Municipal Governments
9. Nature of Federal System and Centre-State Relations.
10. Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, National Commission for Scheduled
11. Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Suggested Readings:

- 1.A. G. Noorani, Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- 2.A.S. Narang, Indian Government and Politics, Geetanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996 (Latest edition)
- 3.Bidyut Chakrabarty & Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Indian Government and Politics, SAGE, New Delhi, 2008
- 4.D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. (Latest

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Edition)

5.G. Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.

6.M.P. Singh & Rekha Saxena, Indian Politics: Contemporary issues and Concerns, Prentice Hall of India, Delhi, 2008.

7.M. V. Pylee, An Introduction to the Constitution

COURSE TITLE (BAHT-S-1201): History – II: Indian History (1526-1950)

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students obtain a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and dynamics of Indian history during a crucial period marked by significant political, social, and cultural changes, culminating in independence from colonial rule.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will study the cultural and religious developments in India during this period, including the impact of interactions between different communities, religious reform movements, and cultural exchanges.

CO 2: Students will understand the nature and impact of British colonial rule in India, including economic policies, administrative changes, and forms of resistance and protest against colonialism.

CO 3: Students will examine the evolution of the Indian independence movement, including key leaders, organizations, ideologies, and strategies employed in the struggle for freedom.

CO 4: Students will analyze the evolution of constitutional developments in India, including the formation of early administrative structures, legislative reforms, and the framing of the Indian Constitution.

BAHT-S 1201: INDIAN HISTORY (1526-1950)

1. Establishment of the Mughal rule with reference to Babur and Humayun.
2. Administration of Sher Shah.
3. Akbar. Expansion of empire, Rajput policy, Religious policy and administration.
4. Shahjahan (1628-1658) golden Age.
5. Religious Policy of the Great Mughals.
6. Downfall of the Mughals.
7. European Companies in India: Portuguese, Dutch, British and French.

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8. Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
9. Expansion of British Empire with reference to Mysore, Punjab and Sindh.
10. Revolt of 1857-Causes, Nature and effect
11. Religious Reform Movements with Special reference to Arya Samaj & Brahma Samaj.
12. Freedom Movement in India; Gandhian era, Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement.
13. Independence and partition.

Suggested readings:

1. A.B.M. Habibullah: Foundation of Muslim Rule in India.
2. R.P. Tripathi: Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, Vols I and II
3. R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Raichaudhari and K.K. Datta- The Advanced History of India, Vol.II.
4. V.A. Smith: Akbar the Great Mughal (Reprint)
5. W. H. More: India from Akbar to Aurangzeb.
6. P.N. Chopra, B.N. Puri and M.N. Das: Administrative, Economics, Social and Cultural History of India, Vol.II
7. A.B. Pandey: Later Medieval India.
8. Judith M. Brown: Gandhi and his rise to Power.
9. Tarachand: History of Freedom Movement in India (4Vols)
10. Kameshwar Prasad: History of India 1757-1950 (Teach Yourself Series)

COURSE TITLE (ENL-1201): English- I

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students learn essential skills in spoken and written communication, grammar, vocabulary, and professional discourse, preparing them to effectively communicate in diverse academic, professional, and social contexts.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will expand their vocabulary and use appropriate terminology in various contexts, enriching their expressive abilities in both spoken and written communication.

CO 2: Students will demonstrate proficiency in English grammar, applying rules correctly in speaking and writing to enhance clarity and precision.

CO 3: Students will achieve fluency in spoken English, demonstrating the ability to initiate, sustain, and conclude conversations effectively in both formal and informal settings.

CO 4: Students will write clear, well-organized essays, reports, and other written assignments,

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demonstrating logical coherence and effective structure.

ENL 1201: ENGLISH

1. Spoken Communication:
2. Meeting People, Exchanging Greeting and Talking Leave
3. Introduction Yourself
4. Introducing People to Other
5. Answering the Telephone and Asking for Someone
6. Dealing With a Wrong Number
7. Talking and Leaving Messages
8. Making Inquiries on the Phone
9. Calling for Help in an Emergency
10. Grammar and Vocabulary: Articles, preposition, modal auxiliaries, antonyms, synonyms, one-word substitutes.
11. Written Communication: Summarizing

Suggested Readings:

1. How to Talk to Anyone: Leil Lowndes, 1999
2. Just Listen: Discover the Secret to Getting Through to Absolutely Anyone: Mark Goulston, 2009
3. How to win friends and influence people. How to stop worrying and start living: Dale Carnegie, 1936

COURSE TITLE (BAGP 1201 (P)): Practical: Economic Geography

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students will understand statistical methods, interpreting cartographic representations, analyzing weather maps, interpreting geological maps and identifying rock types.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will interpret and create various types of cartographic representations of statistical data, including choropleth maps, dot density maps, and thematic maps, to effectively communicate spatial patterns and trends.

CO 2: Students will interpret weather maps, including synoptic charts and meteorological data, to understand weather patterns, climate variability, and atmospheric phenomena.

CO 3: Students will interpret geological maps to identify geological features, rock formations, and structural characteristics, and to understand the distribution and classification of rocks and minerals.

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CO 4: Students will demonstrate proficiency in applying statistical methods for analyzing data, including descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and multivariate analysis techniques.

CO 5: Students will develop the ability to identify different types of rocks and minerals based on their physical properties, textures, and mineral compositions, using both field-based and laboratory techniques.

| UNIT I: Economic Geography | Lecture hours (45 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Statistical Analysis: i) Measures of Central Tendency and their Geographical Applications, Mean, Median, Mode. Measures of Dispersion, Quartile and Standard Deviation, Variance, Coefficient of Correlation. ii) Graphical Representation of Standard Data Histogram, Polygon, Frequency Curve, Scatter Diagram. | 15 | 4 |
| 2. Cartographic Representation of Statistical Data: i. Graphs: Band graph, Hythergraph, Climograph. ii. Diagrams: Compound bar, Wheel, Rectangle, Circle. iii. Distribution maps: Using Dots Isopleth and Choropleth method. | 10 | 4 |
| 3. Weather Maps use of Weather Instrument and other Symbol (Indian), Study and Interpretation of Indian Daily Weather maps/ reports specially of January, March, July and October, Weather Forecasting. | 10 | 3 |
| 4. Geological Maps, Identification of Rocks types, bedding planes, Drawing of cross-section and determination of dip and bed thickness simple and folded. | 10 | 3 |

Note: Any Statistical Software Package (SPSS, MS Excel, etc.) may be used for practice.

Suggested Readings:

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

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9. Wei, W.S.,1990: Time Series Analysis: Variate and Multivariate Methods , Addison Wesley Publishing.
10. Yeates, Mauris, 1974: An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography, Mc Grawhill, New York.

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>



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School of Arts and Culture
Department of Geography

| Semester: III | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---|--|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAEN-2101 | 1 | World Regional Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-2101 | 2 | Political Science- II: Major Constitution of The World | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-2101 | 3 | History- III: World History (1789-1945) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | HNL-2101 | 4 | Hindi-II | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 2101 (P) | 5 | Practical: World Regional Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P BAEN-2101 → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-1201): World Regional Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students will gain comprehensive knowledge of the diverse cultural, economic, political, and environmental landscapes across different regions of the world.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will learn about environmental challenges and sustainability issues affecting different regions, such as climate change, resource management, and conservation efforts.

CO 2: Students will explore economic systems, development disparities, trade patterns, and regional economic integration efforts around the world.

CO 3: The course encourages critical analysis of global issues, helping you evaluate information, perspectives, and policies related to regional dynamics.

CO 4: Students will develop insights into global geopolitical dynamics, including the roles of nations, organizations, and alliances in shaping regional and global affairs.

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| UNIT I: World Regional Geography | Lecture hours (45 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. South West Asia: Region as a geographical entity and as a component of global system. Basis of regionalization/grouping of countries- Geographical, Political, historical, Cultural etc. Structure, Relief, Climate and Climate Regions, Vegetation, Irrigation, Power and Mineral Resources. Population Distribution, Growth, Distribution Pattern, Migration, Agriculture, Industries, transport and Trade. Strategic Importance of Suez Canal. Details regional study of any one Turkey, Iraq, Israel. | 15 | 4 |
| 2. South East Asia: Regions as geographical entity and as a component of global system. Basis of regionalization/grouping of countries. Geographical, Political, Historical and Cultural etc. Structure, Relief, Climate and Climatic Regions, Vegetation, Irrigation Power and Mineral Resources. Population- distribution, growth, pattern, migration, Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Transport. Strategic Importance of the region. Details regional study of any one Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia. | 10 | 4 |
| 3. Far East Asia: Regions as geographical entity and as a component of global system. Basis of regionalization/grouping of countries. Geographical, Political, Historical and Cultural etc. Structure, Relief, Climate and Climatic Regions, Vegetation, Irrigation Power and Mineral Resources. Population- distribution, growth, pattern, migration, Agriculture, Industries, Trade and Transport. Strategic Importance of the region. Details regional study of any one China, Japan. | 10 | 4 |
| 4. South Asia: Regions as geographical entity and as a component of global system, Basis of regionalization/grouping of countries. Strategic Importance of the region. Details regional study of any Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives. | 10 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Blij H. J. De, 1971: *Geography: Regions and Concepts*, John Wiley and Sons.
2. Claval P.I, 1998: *An Introduction to Regional Geography*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford and Massachusetts.
3. Friedmann J. and Alonso W. (1975): *Regional Policy - Readings in Theory and Applications*, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
4. Gore C. G., 1984: *Regions in Question: Space, Development Theory and Regional Policy*, Methuen,

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London.

5. Gore C. G., Köhler G., Reich U-P. and Ziesemer T., 1996: *Questioning Development; Essays on the Theory, Policies and Practice of Development Intervention*, Metropolis- Verlag, Marburg.
6. Haynes J., 2008: *Development Studies*, Polity Short Introduction Series.
7. Johnson E. A. J., 1970: *The Organization of Space in Developing Countries*, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
8. Peet R., 1999: *Theories of Development*, The Guilford Press, New York.
9. UNDP 2001-04: *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press.
10. World Bank 2001-05: *World Development Report*, Oxford University Press, New

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAPS-S-2101): Political Science- II: Major Constitution of The World

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Gain a comprehensive knowledge of different legal systems and constitutional frameworks across various countries, including democratic, authoritarian, federal, unitary, and hybrid systems.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Study the constitutional provisions, structures of government, separation of powers, and mechanisms of checks and balances among different countries.

CO 2: Study the foundational legal and political theories such as constitutionalism, rule of law, sovereignty, and constitutional interpretation.

CO 3: Explore the cultural and historical contexts that have influenced the drafting and evolution of constitutions worldwide.

CO 4: Develop critical thinking and analytical skills by examining the historical context, political ideologies, and societal implications embedded within each constitution.

BAPS-S 2101: POLITICAL SCIENCE-III: MAJOR CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD

1. Governments: Parliamentary and Presidential, Unitary and Federal.

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2. INDIA: Making of Indian Constitution, Constituent Assembly: Composition and Working, Preamble and Salient Features of Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy, President and Prime Minister. Indian Parliament.
3. UK: Socio-Economic Foundations, Conventions and Traditions, The Crown, Cabinet System, Parliament, Party System, Judiciary.
4. USA: Socio-Economic Foundations, President, Congress, Supreme Court and Judicial Review, Party System.
5. Peoples' Republic of China: Socio-Economic Foundations, National Peoples' Congress and its Standing Committee, President, State Council, Peoples' Courts and Peoples' Procurators, Minority Rights, Role of the Party.
6. Nigeria: Socio-Economic Foundations, President, National Assembly, Supreme Court, Minority Rights, Party System.

Suggested Readings:

1. A.S. Narang, Indian Government and Politics, Geetanjali Publishing House, New Delhi, 1996 (Latest edition)
2. Bidyut Chakrabarty & Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Indian Government and Politics, SAGE, New Delhi, 2008
3. D.D. Basu, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall, New Delhi. (Latest Edition)
4. A.C. Kapoor & K.K. Mishra, Select Constitutions, S. Chand & Co., Delhi
5. G.A. Almond, G. B. Powell, K. Strom and R. Dalton, Comparative Politics Today: A World View, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2007,
6. H. Finer, Theory and Practice of Modern Government, London, Methuen, 1969.
7. S. E. Finer, Comparative Government, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1974

COURSE TITLE (BAHT-S-2101): History- III: World History (1789-1945)

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Gain a comprehensive understanding of the major political revolutions (e.g., French Revolution, American Revolution), industrialization, imperialism, and the emergence of nationalism that shaped the modern world.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Study key events such as the Napoleonic Wars, the formation of nation-states, the spread of ideologies (liberalism, conservatism, socialism), and the impact of global conflicts (World War I and its aftermath).

CO 2: Study the Industrial Revolution and its socioeconomic impacts, including urbanization, class tensions, labor movements, and the rise of capitalism.

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CO 3: Investigate the causes, consequences, and legacies of imperialism, colonial expansion, and decolonization movements across Africa, Asia, and the Americas.

CO 4: Conduct comparative analysis of different regions' experiences during this period, including political systems, social structures, and economic developments.

BAHT-S 2101: WORLD HISTORY (1789-1945)

1. French Revolution of 1789, cause nature and significance.
2. Rise and Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte.
3. The Industrial Revolution.
4. The Triumph of nationality in Europe in the 19th Century.
5. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.
6. Modern Imperialism.
7. The American Civil War, 1861-65.
8. The Chinese Revolution, 1911.
9. Cause & Effects of the First World War.
10. Formation of League of Nation: Its success and failure.
11. Russian Revolution of 1917, Cause, Nature and Significance.
12. Rise, Development and Fall of Japanese Imperialism.
13. Modernization of Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha.
14. Rise of Fascism in Italy.
15. Rise of Nazism in Germany.
16. Gandhism: Ideology and politics.
17. Rise and Development of Communism in China.
18. Circumstances leading to the Second world War.

Suggested Readings:

1. H.A. Davis - An outline History of the World.
2. David Themson - World History, 1914-1968.
3. F.G. Pearce A Outline History of Civilization.
4. J.L Nehru - Glimpse of World History (also in Hindi)

COURSE TITLE (HNL-2101): Hindi-II

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Ability to communicate effectively and grammatically in Hindi orally and in writing. To acquire interest in various genres of Hindi literature and knowledge of its works. To gain knowledge of different types of murders.

Course Outcome:

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CO 1: Gain advanced grammar knowledge including nuanced aspects of tense, mood, and aspect. Capability to engage in debates, delivers presentations, and writes essays in Hindi.

CO 2: Exposure to Hindi literature, films, and other cultural artifacts to deepen understanding of cultural context.

CO 3: Ability to continue learning Hindi independently, using resources such as books, media, and online platforms. Understanding of strategies for language maintenance and improvement over time.

CO 4: Ability to comprehend and produce texts of varying complexity, including literary texts, news articles, and formal correspondence.

गोदान - प्रेमचंद

कहानियाँ - सं० डॉ० जितेन्द्र वत्स, राजा राधिका रमण प्रसाद सिंह (माँ), धर्मवीर भारती (गुलकी बन्नो), भीष्म साहनी (अमृतसर आ गया), शिवप्रसाद सिंह (कर्मनाशा की हार), मन्नू भांडारी (रानी माँ का चबूतरा), उषा प्रियंवदा (वापसी), निशांतकेतु (माटी-टीला)

Suggested Readings:

1. निर्मलामुंशी प्रेमचन्द की एक अनुपम कृति :
2. गोदान]**Godaan**] Munshi Premchand. गोदान]**Godaan**]
3. मन्नू भांडारी (रानी माँ का चबूतरा)
4. उषा प्रियंवदा (वापसी)
5. निशांतकेतु (माटी-टीला)
6. धर्मवीर भारती (गुलकी बन्नो)

COURSE TITLE (BAGP 2101 (P)): Practical: World Regional Geography

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15 Marks)

Course Objective:

Focus on equipping students with fundamental skills and knowledge related to surveying instruments and techniques.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Understand the principles and theories underlying various surveying instruments and their applications in different surveying tasks.

CO 2: Apply surveying techniques using instruments to measure distances, angles, elevations, and positions on the ground. Interpret readings and measurements obtained from these

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instruments accurately.

CO 3: Analyze survey data collected from instruments to create maps, charts, and reports.

CO 4: Solve practical problems encountered during surveying tasks using appropriate instruments and methods.

| UNIT I: Practical: Instrumental Survey | Lecture hours (40 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Plane Table Surveying; Radiation, Intersection & Resection Methods, two point problems and three point problem. | 6 | 3 |
| 2. Survey by Prismatic Compass open traverse and close traverse, Elimination of error by Bowdich Method. | 9 | 3 |
| 3. Theodolite Survey: Height Measurement (Oblique Method) | 7 | 3 |
| 4. Dumpy level survey: Calculate the elevations of the surveyed points using the recorded staff readings and the known elevation of the benchmark. | 9 | 3 |
| 5. Methods of Geodetic Survey; Location Mapping using GPS | 9 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Anson, R. W. and Ormerling, F. J. 1993: Basin Cartography, Elsevier Applied Science Publishers. London.
2. Dorling, D. and Fairbairn, D. 1997: Mapping Ways of Representing the World, Longman. England.
3. Elfic, M.H., Fryer, J.G. Brinkner, R.C. and Wolf, P.R. 1994: Elementary Surveying, 8th edition, Harper Collins Publishers, London.
4. Hussain, S.K. and Nagaraj, M.S. 1992: Text Book of Surveying, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Kanetkar, T.P. and Kulkarni, S. V. 1988: Surveying and Levelling, Part I, Pune Vidyarthi GrihaPrakashan, Pune.
6. Kochher, C.L. 1993 :A Text Book of Surveying, S.K. Katariya& Sons, Delhi:
7. Maceachren, A. M. and Taylor, D. R. F. 1994: Visualization in Modern Cartography, Permamon. UK.
8. Monkhouse F.J. and Wilkinson, H.R. 1971: Maps and Diagrams: Their Compilation and Construction, B.I. Publications Private Limited, New Delhi.
9. Parsons, T. and Knight, P.1995: How To Do .Your Dissertation in Geography and Allied Disciplines. Chapman and Hall, London.
10. Punmia, B. C., Jain, A. K. 1990: Surveying, Laxmi Publications. New Delhi.
11. Sarkar, A. 1997 : Practical Geography: A Systematic Approach, Orient Longman Ltd., Hyderabad.
12. Shepherd, F.A. 1983 :Engineering Surveying, Edward Arnold, London.
13. Singh, N. Surveying, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi.
14. Singh, R.L. and Singh, R.P.B. 1991: Elements of Practical Geography, Kalyani Pub. New Delhi.

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15.Venkatramaiah, C. 1996: A Textbook of Surveying, Universities Press / Orient Longman Ltd., Hyderabad.

E-Resources

1. *e-PG Pathshala*: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. *e-Adhyayan*: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. *National Digital Library of India*: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. *Swayam*: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. *NPTTEL*: <https://nptel.ac.in/>



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Department of Geography

| Semester: IV | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|--------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-2201 | 1 | Human Geography | 5 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| 2 | BAPS-S-2201 | 2 | Political Science-IV International Politics | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAHT-S-2201 | 3 | History-IV: History of South East Asia (Mid 19 TH to 20 th Century) | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 4 | ENL-2201 | 4 | English-II | 2 | 0 | 10 | 2 |
| 5 | BAGP 2201 (P) | 5 | Practical: Human Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-2201): Human Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Provides a broad understanding of the complexities of human-environment interactions and the ability to analyze and address contemporary global challenges from a geographical perspective.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Gain knowledge of key concepts, theories, and perspectives in human geography, such as globalization, cultural geography, urbanization, political geography, and economic geography.

CO 2: Understand global interconnections and the impacts of globalization on societies, cultures, economies, and environments worldwide.

CO 3: Recognize the interdisciplinary nature of human geography by integrating insights from related fields such as anthropology, sociology, economics, political science, and environmental studies.

CO 4: Critically evaluate different perspectives on human geography issues, including environmental sustainability, social justice, development, and inequality.

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| UNIT I: Practical: Human Geography | Lecture hours (30 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Introduction: Defining Human Geography; Major Themes; Contemporary Relevance | 6 | 3 |
| 2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language | 6 | 2 |
| 3. Population: Population Growth and Distribution; Population Composition; Demographic Transition Theory | 6 | 3 |
| 4. Settlements: Types of Rural Settlements; Classification of Urban Settlements; Trends and Patterns of World Urbanization | 6 | 3 |
| 5. Population-Resource Relationship | 6 | 2 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandna, R.C. (2010) Population Geography, Kalyani Publisher.
2. Hassan, M.I. (2005) Population Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
3. Daniel, P.A. and Hopkinson, M.F. (1989) The Geography of Settlement, Oliver & Boyd, London.
4. Johnston R; Gregory D, Pratt G. et al. (2008) The Dictionary of Human Geography, Blackwell Publication.
5. Jordan-Bychkov et al. (2006) The Human Mosaic: A Thematic Introduction to Cultural Geography. W. H. Freeman and Company, New York.
6. Kaushik, S.D. (2010) Manav Bhugol, Rastogi Publication, Meerut.
7. Maurya, S.D. (2012) Manav Bhugol, Sharda Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad.
8. Hussain, Majid (2012) Manav Bhugol. Rawat Publications, Jaipur

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAPS-S-2201): Political Science-IV International Politics

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

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Students will obtain a comprehensive understanding of the structure and dynamics of global political systems, including the role of state and non-state actors.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will acquire a solid grasp of key concepts and terminology used in international politics, including sovereignty, globalization, security dilemmas, and human rights.

CO 2: Through case studies and historical analysis, students will examine significant events and developments in international politics, elucidating their impact on global governance and diplomacy.

CO 3: Students will analyze the causes and dynamics of international conflicts, as well as mechanisms for conflict resolution and cooperation among states and international organizations.

CO 4: Students will critically analyze and evaluate major theories and perspectives in international relations, such as realism, liberalism, constructivism, and feminism, among others.

CO 5: Students will explore the intersection of politics and economics in the global arena, including trade relations, economic development, and global financial institutions.

BAPS-S 2201: POLITICAL SCIENCE-IV: INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

1. International Politics: Definition, Scope and Relevance.
2. Theories of International Politics: Realism and neo-Realism, Idealism, Behaviouralism, Constructivism, Feminism.
3. Game Theory, Decision Making Theory, Communications Theory.
4. Political System Theory and Balance of Power.
5. Power and International Politics, Elements of Power
6. The Determinants of Foreign Policy
7. Deterrence Theory, Cold War, End of Cold War and New World Order.
8. Nuclear Weapons and World Politics, Problem of Non-Proliferation.
- 9 South Asia, Terrorism: Concept and Meaning.
10. India's Foreign Policy.

Suggested Readings:

1. Banerjee, A.K. (ed.), Security issues in South Asia: Domestic and external sources of threats to security Minerva, Calcutta, 1998.
2. Ghosh, Partha S., Cooperation and conflict in South Asia, Manohar, New Delhi, 1989.
3. Griffiths Martin and Terry O' Callaghan, International Relations-Key Concepts, Routledge, London, 2002
4. Gujral, L.K., A foreign policy for India, External publicity division, MEA, Government of India, Delhi, 1998.

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5. Sinha, Rameshwar P. and Surya Dandekar (eds.), South Asian politics: Ideologies and institutions New Delhi: Kanishka, 1998.

COURSE TITLE (BAHT-S-2201): History-IV: History of South East Asia (Mid 19TH to 20th Century)

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Studying this period of Southeast Asian history provides insights into the complex interplay of colonialism, nationalism, socio-economic change, and global influences that have shaped the region into what it is today.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Understanding the various forms of colonialism (British, French, Dutch, Spanish) in Southeast Asia, including how these powers established control, exploited resources, and imposed socio-economic structures on the region.

CO 2: Understanding the impact of World War II on Southeast Asia, including the Japanese occupation and subsequent liberation movements. Also, examining the Cold War dynamics and the role of Southeast Asian countries in the global geopolitical context.

CO 3: Analyzing how colonialism influenced cultural practices, social structures, and identities within Southeast Asian societies. This could involve examining the impact on religion, language, education, and urbanization.

CO 4: Exploring the resistance movements and anti-colonial struggles that emerged in response to colonial rule. This includes studying figures like Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh) in Vietnam, and movements like the Indonesian independence struggle.

BAHT-S 2201: HISTORY OF SOUTH EAST ASIA (MID 19th TO MID 20th CENTURY)

1. British Conquest of Burma.
2. History of Burmese national movement.
3. British conquest of Malaya.
4. History of Malaysian national movement.
5. Thailand's contact with the West; internal administration; revolt of 1932. Thailand and World War II.
6. French imperialism in Indo china.
7. Rise and Growth of national movement in Indo - China.

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8. Dutch imperialism in Indonesia.
9. Indonesian national movement.

Suggested Readings:

1. Southeast Asia : an introductory History
2. Southeast Asia (Arthur Cotterell, 2014)
3. General History of Southeast Asia

COURSE TITLE (ENL-2201): English-II

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Studying short stories, prose pieces, and novels in an English fosters a deeper understanding of literature as an art form and encourages students to engage critically with texts, appreciate cultural diversity, and develop their own expressive and analytical skills.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students gain insight into the cultural and historical contexts that shape literary works. They learn how authors respond to and reflect their societies' values, beliefs, and concerns through their writing.

CO 2: Students learn various genres within prose literature, including short stories, novellas, and novels. They learn to distinguish between these forms and understand how each genre utilizes narrative techniques to engage readers.

CO 3: Students analyze authors' use of language, style, and narrative techniques to convey themes and emotions effectively. They develop an appreciation for literary craftsmanship and explore how language choices impact the reader's experience.

CO 4: Students develop the ability to analyze literary elements such as plot, characterization, setting, theme, and symbolism.

ENL 2201: ENGLISH-II

I. Short Stories

1. Maupassant The Necklace
2. O. Henry The Last Leaf
3. Catherine Mansfield - A Cup of Tea
4. R.K. Narayan - Selvi

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5. MR Anand - The Lost Child
6. Jhumpa Lahiri - The Interpreter of Maladies
7. Shashi Deshpande - Hear Me Sanjaya!

II. Pieces of Prose

- a. James Bryce - Some hints of Public Speaking
- b. C.E.M.. Toad - A Dialogue on Civilization
- c. Hill-Principles of good writing
- d. Bapsi Sidhwa - Why do I write?
- e. Jawahar Lal Nehru - The Reawakening of India
- f. Subhash Chandra Bose To Delhi, To Delhi
- g. Dr. Rukhmabai Purdah - The Need for its Abolition

III. Novel

Lord of the Flies - William Golding

Suggested Readings:

1. Maupassant - The Necklace
2. O. Henry - The Last Leaf
3. Catherine Mansfield - A Cup of Tea
4. R.K. Narayan - Selvi
5. MR Anand - The Lost Child
6. Jhumpa Lahiri - The Interpreter of Maladies
7. Shashi Deshpande - Hear Me Sanjaya!
8. James Bryce - Some hints of Public Speaking
9. C.E.M. .Toad - A Dialogue on Civilization
10. Hill - Principles of good writing
11. Bapsi Sidhwa - Why do I write?
12. Jawahar Lal Nehru - The Reawakening of India
13. Subhash Chandra Bose - To Delhi, To Delhi
14. Dr. Rukhmabai - Purdah - The Need for its Abolition Lord of the Flies - William Golding

COURSE TITLE (BAGP 2201 (P)): Practical: Human Geography

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15Marks)

Course Objective:

Students will gain a comprehensive set of skills and knowledge necessary to excel in the field of thematic cartography, emphasizing practical applications and critical thinking in map design and spatial analysis.

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Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will learn a thorough knowledge of principles and techniques in thematic cartography, including symbolization, classification methods, and color theory.

CO 2: Students will learn and apply various visualization techniques to represent spatial data accurately and effectively, considering audience and purpose.

CO 3: Students will be able to acquire, preprocess, and analyze geographic data suitable for thematic mapping.

CO 4: Students will be able to perform basic spatial analysis operations to derive meaningful insights from spatial data and effectively communicate findings through thematic maps.

CO 5: Students will develop practical skills in producing high-quality thematic maps using digital cartographic tools, focusing on both aesthetic appeal and information clarity.

| UNIT I: Practical: Thematic Cartography (Practical) | Lecture hours (30 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Maps – Classification and Types; Principles of Map Design. | 6 | 3 |
| 2. Diagrammatic Data Presentation – Line, Bar and Circle. | 6 | 2 |
| 3. Thematic Mapping Techniques – Properties, Uses and Limitations; Areal Data -- Choropleth, Dot, Proportional Circles; Point Data – Isopleths. | 6 | 3 |
| 4. Cartographic Overlays – Point, Line and Areal Data. | 6 | 3 |
| 5. Thematic Maps – Preparation and Interpretation. | 6 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Cuff J. D. and Mattson M. T., 1982: *Thematic Maps: Their Design and Production*, Methuen Young Books
2. Dent B. D., Torguson J. S., and Holder T. W., 2008: *Cartography: Thematic Map Design* (6th Edition), Mcgraw-Hill Higher Education
3. Gupta K. K. and Tyagi V. C., 1992: *Working with Maps*, Survey of India, DST, New Delhi.
4. Kraak M.-J. and Ormeling F., 2003: *Cartography: Visualization of Geo-Spatial Data*, Prentice-Hall.
5. Mishra R. P. and Ramesh A., 1989: *Fundamentals of Cartography*, Concept, New Delhi.
6. Sharma J. P., 2010: *Prayogic Bhugol*, Rastogi Publishers, Meerut.
7. Singh R. L. and Singh R. P. B., 1999: *Elements of Practical Geography*, Kalyani Publishers.
8. Slocum T. A., McMaster R. B. and Kessler F. C., 2008: *Thematic Cartography and Geovisualization* (3rd Edition), Prentice Hall.
9. Tyner J. A., 2010: *Principles of Map Design*, The Guilford Press.
10. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi




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11. Singh, L R & Singh R (1977): *Manchitra or Paryaogatamek Bhugol* , Central Book, Depot, Allahabad

12. Bhopal Singh R L and Dutta P K (2012) *Prayogatama Bhugol*, Central Book Depot, Allahabad

E-Resources

1. *e-PG Pathshala*: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. *e-Adhyayan*: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. *National Digital Library of India*: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. *Swayam*: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. *NPTEL*: <https://nptel.ac.in/>



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School of Arts and Culture
Department of Geography

S. S. Sharma



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| Semester: V | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|--------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-3101 | 1 | Geography of India | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 2 | BAGP-3102 | 2 | Basics of Remote Sensing | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 3 | BAGP-3101 (P) | 3 | Practical: Remote Sensing | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| 4 | BAGP-3102 (P) | 4 | Practical: Statistical Method and Tools | 0 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3101): Geography of India

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Provide a comprehensive understanding of the geographical aspects of India, preparing them to analyze and interpret spatial patterns, cultural diversity, economic activities, and environmental challenges within the country's context.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Knowledge of the climatic zones in India, monsoon patterns, seasonal variations, and their influence on agriculture, economy, and society.

CO 2: Understanding of India's natural resources such as minerals, forests, water resources, and their distribution across different regions. Awareness of environmental challenges and conservation efforts.

CO 3: Understanding the distribution of population across different states and regions of India, urbanization trends, rural-urban migration, and factors influencing settlement patterns.

CO 4: Students will be able to identify and describe the major geographical regions and landforms of India, including mountains, plateaus, plains, and coastal areas.

CO 5: Awareness of India's cultural diversity, including languages, religions, customs, traditions, festivals, and heritage sites across the country.

| UNIT I: Geography of India | Lecture hours | Weeks |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|

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| | (30 hrs) | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. Physical: Physiographic Divisions, soil and vegetation, climate (characteristics and classification) | 6 | 3 |
| 2. Population: Distribution and growth, Structure | 6 | 2 |
| 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 | 6 | 4 |
| 4. Social: Distribution of population by race, caste, religion, language, tribes and their correlates | 6 | 2 |
| 5. Regionalisation of India: Physiographic (R. L. Singh), Socio – cultural (Sopher), Economic (Sengupta) | 6 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

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 International 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

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3102): Basics of Remote Sensing

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

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Course Objective:

Provide a foundational knowledge of remote sensing principles, techniques, and applications, preparing them to apply remote sensing technology effectively in research, industry, and environmental management contexts.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students will gain a solid understanding of the basic principles of remote sensing, including electromagnetic radiation, sensors, platforms, and the interaction of electromagnetic energy with Earth's surface.

CO 2: Familiarity with different types of remote sensing data sources, including satellite imagery, aerial photography, UAV (drone) imagery, and their applications in various fields.

CO 3: Introduction to geospatial analysis techniques using remote sensing data, including spatial statistics, change detection, and integration with GIS (Geographical Information Systems).

CO 4: Ability to interpret remote sensing images to identify and analyze features such as land cover types, vegetation indices, water bodies, urban areas, and other relevant information.

CO 5: Proficiency in basic image processing techniques such as image enhancement, image classification, image rectification, and geometric correction to improve the quality and usability of remote sensing data.

| UNIT I: Basics of Remote Sensing | Lecture hours (30 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Definition of Remote Sensing, Stages of Remote Sensing, Basic Concepts in Remote Sensing EMR, Spectral Signature, Platforms and Types of Remote Sensing | 7 | 3 |
| 2. Aerial Photography, Types of Aerial Photographs, Scale of Aerial Photographs, Geometry of Aerial Photographs | 7 | 3 |
| 3. Image interpretation, Elements of Image Interpretation, Visual and Computer Assisted Methods Application of Remote Sensing in Land use/ Land cover and Land forms Analysis | 8 | 4 |
| 4. Fundamental of Geographic Information System (GIS), Components of GIS, Application of GIS Resources Pepping. | 8 | 4 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhatta , B. (2008) Remote Sensing and GIS, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Campbell J. B., 2007: *Introduction to Remote Sensing*, Guildford Press
3. Chauniyal, D. (2010) Sudur SamvedanaAvam Bhaugolik Suchna Pranali, Sharda Pustak




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 Pro Vice Chancellor
 KK University
 Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
 Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

Bhawan, Allahabad.

4. Jensen, J. R. (2005) *Introductory Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective*, Pearson Prentice-Hall.
5. Joseph, G. 2005: *Fundamentals of Remote Sensing*, United Press India.
6. Lillesand T. M., Kiefer R. W. and Chipman J. W., 2004: *Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation*, Wiley. (Wiley Student Edition).
7. Li, Z., Chen, J. and Batsavias, E. (2008) *Advances in Photogrammetry, Remote Sensing and Spatial Information Sciences* CRC Press, Taylor and Francis, London
8. Mukherjee, S. (2004) *Textbook of Environmental Remote Sensing*, Macmillan, Delhi.
9. Nag P. and Kudra, M., 1998: *Digital Remote Sensing*, Concept, New Delhi.
10. Singh R. B. and Murai S., 1998: *Space-informatics for Sustainable Development*, Oxford and IBH Pub.

E-Resources

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4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3101 (P)): Practical: Remote Sensing and GIS

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15 Marks)

Course Objective:

Gain knowledge on Remote Sensing of the environment, interaction of EMR with earth surface features its characteristics; spectral regions; elements of Visual Image Interpretation for Mapping and database-cum-information extraction.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Knowledge of various applications of remote sensing across different fields such as agriculture, forestry, environmental monitoring, urban planning, disaster management, etc.

CO 2: Understanding of different remote sensing platforms (satellites, UAVs, aerial platforms) and sensors, including their specifications, capabilities, and limitations.

CO 3: Proficiency in applying image processing techniques such as image enhancement, classification, normalization, and filtering to improve the quality and usability of remote sensing data.

CO 4: Ability to integrate remote sensing data with GIS (Geographical Information Systems) data and perform spatial analysis to extract meaningful information and insights.

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CO 5: Students should be able to analyze remote sensing images to identify and interpret various features such as land cover types, vegetation density, urban infrastructure, water bodies, etc.

| UNIT I: Practical: Remote Sensing and GIS | Lecture hours (40 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Remote Sensing and GIS: Definition and Components, Development, Platforms and Types, | 6 | 2 |
| 2. Aerial Photography and Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles, Types and Geometry of Aerial Photograph; Principles of Remote Sensing, EMR Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth Surface; Satellites (Landsat and IRS) and Sensors. | 9 | 3 |
| 3. GIS Data Structures: Types (spatial and Non-spatial), Raster and Vector Data Structure | 7 | 3 |
| 4. Image Processing (Digital and Manual) and Data Analysis: Pre-processing (Radiometric and Geometric Correction), Enhancement (Filtering); Classification (Supervised and Un-supervised), Geo-Referencing; Editing and Output; Overlays | 9 | 4 |
| 5. Interpretation and Application of Remote Sensing and GIS: Land use/ Land Cover, Urban Sprawl Analysis; Forests Monitoring | 9 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Campbell J. B., 2007: *Introduction to Remote Sensing*, Guildford Press.
2. Jensen J. R., 2004: *Introductory Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective*, Prentice Hall.
3. Joseph, G. 2005: *Fundamentals of Remote Sensing*, United Press India.
4. Lillesand T. M., Kiefer R. W. and Chipman J. W., 2004: *Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation*, Wiley. (Wiley Student Edition).
5. Nag P. and Kudra, M., 1998: *Digital Remote Sensing*, Concept, New Delhi.
6. Rees W. G., 2001: *Physical Principles of Remote Sensing*, Cambridge University Press.
7. Singh R. B. and Murai S., 1998: *Space-informatics for Sustainable Development*, Oxford and IBH Pub.
8. Wolf P. R. and Dewitt B. A., 2000: *Elements of Photogrammetry: With Applications in GIS*, McGraw-Hill.
9. Sarkar, A. (2015) *Practical geography: A systematic approach*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
10. Chauniyal, D.D. (2010) *Sudur Samvedan evam Bhogolik Suchana Pranali*, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad

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4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3102 (P)): Practical: Statistical Method and Tools

Total Marks: 50 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (35 marks) and Internal Assessment (15 Marks)

Course Objective:

Provide the foundational knowledge and skills necessary to understand and apply statistical techniques effectively.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Knowledge of principles and techniques for designing experiments, including randomization, replication, and control of variables, to ensure validity and reliability of statistical analyses.

CO 2: Understanding and application of inferential statistics techniques such as hypothesis testing (parametric and non-parametric tests), confidence intervals, and regression analysis to draw conclusions from data samples.

CO 3: Proficiency in calculating and interpreting descriptive statistics such as measures of central tendency (mean, median, mode), variability (range, variance, standard deviation), and distribution (skewness, kurtosis).

CO 4: Ability to interpret statistical results in the context of specific research questions or practical problems, and to communicate findings clearly to stakeholders.

CO 5: Skills in creating effective visual representations (graphs, charts, plots) of data to aid in understanding and communication of statistical findings.

| UNIT I: Practical: Statistical Method and Tools | Lecture hours (40 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Use of Data in Geography: Geographical Data Matrix, Significance of Statistical Methods in Geography; Sources of Data, Scales of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio). | 6 | 3 |
| 2. Tabulation and Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies | 9 | 3 |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Deciles, Quartiles), Cross Tabulation, Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode, Centro-graphic Techniques, Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance and Coefficient of Variation). | | |
| 3. Sampling: Purposive, Random, Systematic and Stratified. | 7 | 2 |
| 4. Theoretical Distribution: Probability and Normal Distribution. | 9 | 3 |
| 5. Association and Correlation: Rank Correlation, Product Moment Correlation, and Simple Regression, Residuals from regression | 9 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Berry B. J. L. and Marble D. F. (eds.): *Spatial Analysis – A Reader in Geography*.
2. Ebdon D., 1977: *Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach*.
3. Hammond P. and McCullagh P. S., 1978: *Quantitative Techniques in Geography: An Introduction*, Oxford University Press.
4. King L. S., 1969: *Statistical Analysis in Geography*, Prentice-Hall.
5. Mahmood A., 1977: *Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies*, Concept.
6. Pal S. K., 1998: *Statistics for Geoscientists*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
7. Sarkar, A. (2013) *Quantitative geography: techniques and presentations*. Orient Black Swan Private Ltd., New Delhi
8. Silk J., 1979: *Statistical Concepts in Geography*, Allen and Unwin, London.
9. Spiegel M. R.: *Statistics, Schaum's Outline Series*.
10. Yeates M., 1974: *An Introduction to Quantitative Analysis in Human Geography*, McGraw Hill, New York.
11. Shinha, Indira (2007) *Sankhyiki bhugol*. Discovery Publishing House, New .

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>



K. K. UNIVERSITY
BERAUTI, NEPURA, BIHARSHARIF, NALANDA, BIHAR-803115.
 School of Arts and Culture

Sshar



Rumk
 Pro Vice Chancellor
 KK University
 Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
 Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

Department of Geography

| Semester: VI | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------------------|---|---|----|--------------|
| Sr. No. | Subject Code | Paper No. | Subject Name | L | T | P | Total Credit |
| 1 | BAGP-3201 | 1 | Evolution of Geographical Thought | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 2 | BAGP-3202 | 2 | Environmental Geography | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 3 | BAGP-3203 (P) | 3 | Practical: Environmental Geography | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| 4 | BAGP-3204 (P) | 4 | Project/Dissertation | 0 | 0 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | 20 |
| Evaluation Method | | Continuous Internal Evaluation, Assignments, Class Tests, Take-home Tests, Term Papers, Presentations and End Term Exam | | | | | |

Abbreviation used: T/P → Theory/Practical; L/T/P → Lecture/Tutorial/Practical

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3201): Evolution of Geographical Thought

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Develop philosophical and historical aptitude among students in the context of evolution and development of geographical ideas, theme, approaches and knowledge.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Acquire the knowledge with fundamental concepts in geographical thought such as space, place, scale, region, landscape, and environment.

CO 2: Gain insights into how geographical thought has been shaped by different geographical contexts and global perspectives.

CO 3: Understand how geographical thought influences spatial analysis techniques and methods.

CO 4: Recognize the interdisciplinary nature of geographical thought and its intersections with other fields such as sociology, anthropology, economics, political science, and environmental studies.

CO 5: Develop skills in critically analyzing geographical theories and paradigms.

| UNIT I: Practical: Evolution of Geographical Thought | Lecture hours (25 hrs) | Weeks |
|--|------------------------|-------|
| 1. Pre-Modern and Modern, Classical and Medieval Philosophies. Selected concepts of geography-distributions, | 7 | 3 |

S. Saha



Rumki
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
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Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

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| relationships, interactions, aerial differentiations and spatial organization. | | |
| 2. Debates of systematic and Regional, physical & human geography. The myth and reality about dualisms. | 6 | 3 |
| 3. Geography in ancient period-Contribution of Indian, Greek & Roman geographers, Modern I- German, France, Modern II- B retain, USA and India. | 6 | 4 |
| 4. School of Thought-German, China, British, Russian, and American, India Development of Geography in India after Independence. | 6 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Arentsen M., Stam R. and Thuijss R., 2000: *Post-modern Approaches to Space*, ebook.
2. Bhat, L.S. (2009) *Geography in India (Selected Themes)*. Pearson
3. Bonnett A., 2008: *What is Geography?* Sage.
4. Dikshit R. D., 1997: *Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas*, Prentice- Hall India.
5. Hartshorn R., 1959: *Perspectives of Nature of Geography*, Rand MacNally and Co.
6. Holt-Jensen A., 2011: *Geography: History and Its Concepts: A Students Guide*, SAGE.
7. Johnston R. J., (Ed.): *Dictionary of Human Geography*, Routledge.
8. Johnston R. J., 1997: *Geography and Geographers, Anglo-American Human Geography since 1945*, Arnold, London.
9. Kapur A., 2001: *Indian Geography Voice of Concern*, Concept Publications.
10. Martin Geoffrey J., 2005: *All Possible Worlds: A History of Geographical Ideas*, Oxford.
11. Soja, Edward 1989. *Post-modern Geographies*, Verso, London. Reprinted 1997: Rawat Publ., Jaipur and New Delhi.

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
3. National Digital Library of India: <https://ndl.iitkgp.ac.in/>
4. Swayam: <https://swayam.gov.in/>
5. NPTEL: <https://nptel.ac.in/>

COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3202): Environmental Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Environmental geography focuses on the interactions between humans and the environment. It examines how natural systems like climate, landforms, soils, and vegetation interact with human activities such as agriculture, urbanization, and industrialization.

S. S. Saha



Rumki
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
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Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Study natural processes (e.g., climate change, geomorphology, hydrology) and human-induced processes (e.g., pollution, deforestation, land degradation) affecting environmental dynamics.

CO 2: Acquire a comprehensive knowledge of key concepts in environmental geography, including ecosystems, biogeography, environmental systems, and human-environment interactions.

CO 3: Analyze the spatial distribution of natural environments (e.g., forests, deserts, wetlands) and human activities (e.g., urbanization, agriculture) across local, regional, and global scales.

CO 4: Explore the concept of ecosystem services, including provisioning (e.g., food, water), regulating (e.g., climate regulation, water purification), supporting (e.g., nutrient cycling), and cultural services provided by natural environments.

CO 5: Explore environmental policies, regulations, and governance frameworks at local, national, and international levels. Evaluate their effectiveness in addressing environmental issues and promoting sustainability.

| UNIT I: Practical: Environmental Geography | Lecture hours (30 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Environmental Geography – Concept and Scope | 6 | 2 |
| 2. Human-Environment Relationships – Historical Progression, Adaptation in different Biomes | 6 | 3 |
| 3. Ecosystem – Concept, Structure and Functions | 6 | 2 |
| 4. Environmental Problems in Tropical, Temperate and Polar Ecosystems | 6 | 3 |
| 5. Environmental Programmes and Policies – Global, National and Local levels | 6 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandna R. C., 2002: *Environmental Geography*, Kalyani, Ludhiana.
2. Cunningham W. P. and Cunningham M. A., 2004: *Principals of Environmental Science: Inquiry and Applications*, Tata Macgraw Hill, New Delhi.
3. Goudie A., 2001: *The Nature of the Environment*, Blackwell, Oxford.
4. Mal, Suraj, and Singh, R.B. (Eds.) (2009) *Biogeography and Biodiversity*. Rawat Publication, Jaipur
5. Miller G. T., 2004: *Environmental Science: Working with the Earth*, Thomson BrooksCole, Singapore.
6. MoEF, 2006: *National Environmental Policy-2006*, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.




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7. Singh, R.B. and Hietala, R. (Eds.) (2014) Livelihood security in Northwestern Himalaya: Case studies from changing socio-economic environments in Himachal Pradesh, India. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies, Springer
8. Odum, E. P. et al, 2005: *Fundamentals of Ecology*, Ceneage Learning India.
9. Singh S., 1997: *Environmental Geography*, Prayag Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad.
10. UNEP, 2007: *Global Environment Outlook: GEO4: Environment For Development*, United Nations Environment Programme.
11. Singh, M., Singh, R.B. and Hassan, M.I. (Eds.) (2014) Climate change and biodiversity: Proceedings of IGU Rohtak Conference, Volume 1. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies, Springer
12. Singh, R.B. (1998) *Ecological Techniques and Approaches to Vulnerable Environment*, New Delhi, Oxford & IBH Pub..
13. Singh, Savindra 2001. *Paryavaran Bhugol*, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. (in Hindi)

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1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
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COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3203 (P)): Practical: Environmental Geography

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

The course helps students' bridge theoretical knowledge with practical research experience, applying theoretical concepts to real-world research scenarios.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Students should gain a comprehensive understanding of various research methodologies used in social sciences, natural sciences, or other disciplines relevant to their field of study.

CO 3: Students learn how to collect relevant data using appropriate methods and tools. They also gain skills in analyzing and interpreting this data to draw meaningful conclusions.

CO 4: Understanding the ethical issues related to research is crucial. Students should be able to identify ethical concerns in research design, data collection, and reporting, and know how to address them.

S. Saha



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CO 2: They should be able to apply these methodologies in real-world settings, such as conducting surveys, interviews, experiments, or field observations.

CO 5: The course fosters critical thinking skills necessary for evaluating research studies, identifying strengths and weaknesses in methodologies, and making informed judgments.

| UNIT I: Practical: Field Work and Research Methodology | Lecture hours (40 hrs) | Weeks |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Field Work In Geographical Studies – Role, Value, Data and Ethics of Field-Work | 7 | 3 |
| 2. Defining the Field and Identifying the Case Study – Rural / Urban / Physical / Human / Environmental. | 6 | 3 |
| 3. Field Techniques – Merits, Demerits and Selection of the Appropriate Technique; Observation (Participant / Non Participant), Questionnaires (Open/ Closed / Structured / Non-Structured); Interview with Special Focus on Focused Group Discussions; Space Survey (Transects and Quadrants, Constructing a Sketch) | 9 | 3 |
| 4. Use of Field Tools – Collection of Material for Physical and Socio-Economic Surveys. | 9 | 3 |
| 5. Designing the Field Report – Aims and Objectives, Methodology, Analysis, Interpretation and Writing the Report. | 9 | 3 |

Suggested Readings:

1. Creswell J., 1994: *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* Sage Publications.
2. Dikshit, R. D. 2003. *The Art and Science of Geography: Integrated Readings*. Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Evans M., 1988: "Participant Observation: The Researcher as Research Tool" in *Qualitative Methods in Human Geography*, eds. J. Eyles and D. Smith, Polity.
4. Mukherjee, Neela 1993. *Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology and Application*. Concept Pubs. Co., New Delhi.
5. Mukherjee, Neela 2002. *Participatory Learning and Action: with 100 Field Methods*. Concept Pubs. Co., New Delhi
6. Robinson A., 1998: "*Thinking Straight and Writing That Way*", in *Writing Empirical Research Reports: A Basic Guide for Students of the Social and Behavioural Sciences*, eds. by F. Pryczak and R. Bruce Pryczak, Publishing: Los Angeles.
7. Special Issue on "Doing Fieldwork" *The Geographical Review* 91:1-2 (2001).
8. Stoddard R. H., 1982: *Field Techniques and Research Methods in Geography*, Kendall/

E-Resources

1. e-PG Pathshala: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
2. e-Adhyayan: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/>
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S. Saha



Rumki
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
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COURSE TITLE (BAGP-3204 (P)): Project/Dissertation

Total Marks: 100 Course Evaluation: Semester Examination (70 marks) and Internal Assessment (30 Marks)

Course Objective:

Students learn the skills and knowledge necessary to effectively plan, research, write, and present professional project reports.

Course Outcome:

CO 1: Learn how to develop a project plan and write a clear and concise project proposal, including defining objectives, scope, methodology, and deliverables.

CO 2: Acquire skills in collecting and analyzing data using appropriate methods and tools, and interpreting results to draw meaningful conclusions.

CO 3: Conduct a thorough literature review related to the project topic to establish a theoretical framework and contextualize the study within existing research.

CO 4: Enhance writing skills specific to technical and academic contexts, including organizing information logically, using proper citations and references, and adhering to formatting guidelines.

CO 5: Develop research skills necessary for gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data relevant to the project topic or problem statement.

Project/Dissertation

Select a village or town or a ward of a city and prepare a report based on primary and secondary data with the help of maps and diagrams.

Suggested Readings:

1. Government of India. (1997) Vulnerability Atlas of India. New Delhi, Building Materials &

S. Shaha



Rumki
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.

2. Kapur, A. (2010) Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
3. Modh, S. (2010) Managing Natural Disaster: Hydrological, Marine and Geological Disasters, Macmillan, Delhi.
4. Singh, R.B. (2005) Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
5. Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006) Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
6. Sinha, A. (2001). Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future, New United Press, New Delhi.
7. Stoltman, J.P. et al. (2004) International Perspectives on Natural Disasters, Kluwer Academic Publications. Dordrecht.
8. Singh Jagbir (2007) "Disaster Management Future Challenges and Oppurtunities", 2007. Publisher- I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi, India (www.ikbooks.com).

Sinha



Rumki
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)