

Study & Evaluation Scheme

of

**Master of Arts
(Geography)**

[w.e.f Session 2020-21]



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश

IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

NAAC ACCREDITED

IFTM UNIVERSITY

N.H.-24, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh-244102

E-mail Id: info@iftmuniversity.ac.in

website: www.iftmuniversity.ac.in



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश

IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

NAAC ACCREDITED

IFTM UNIVERSITY

N.H.-24, Lodhipur Rajput, Delhi Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh-244102

E-mail Id: info@iftmuniversity.ac.in

website: www.iftmuniversity.ac.in

Study & Evaluation Scheme

Of

Master of Arts (Geography)

[w.e.f Session 2020-21]

Summary

Programme:	Master of Arts (Geography)
Course Level:	PG Degree
Duration:	Two years (four semesters) Full Time
Medium of Instruction:	English / Hindi
Minimum Required Attendance:	75%

Evaluation of theory Papers:

Internal	External	Total
30	70	100

Internal Evaluation of theory:

Class Test I	Class Test II	Class Test III	Assignment(s)	Attendance)	Total
Best two out of the three					
10	10	10	5	5	30

Evaluation of Practical:

Paper Code	Practical	Evaluation Scheme		Total
		Internal	External	
MAG151	Statistical methods and Techniques	30	70	100
MAG251	Advanced Cartography	30	70	100
MAG351	Advanced Surveying, Remote Sensing and GIS	30	70	100
MAG451	Field Surveyand Tour Report	30	70	100

Duration of Examination:

Internal	External	Practical
1hrs	3 hrs	3hrs

Programme Objectives (POs):

The 'Master of Arts in Geography' programme offered by the department, aims at empowering students with knowledge and skills for spatial thinking and analysis, to navigate real world problems, and contribute to society in a meaningful way.

Programme Outcomes (POs):

At the end of the two-year (four-semester) course, students will have comprehensive knowledge about contemporary issues in geography, both physical and human.

Study and Evaluation Scheme
Programme: Master of Arts (Geography)

	S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Period			Evaluation Scheme			Credits
				L	T	P	Internal	External	Total	

SEMESTER -I

Theory	1.	MAG111	Advanced Geomorphology	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	2.	MAG112	Physical Geography of India	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	3.	MAG113	History of Geographical Thought	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	4.	MAG114	Principles of Applied Climatology	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
Practical	5.	MAG151	Statistical methods and Techniques (<i>Practical</i>)	3	--	2	30	70	100	4
							150	350	500	20

SEMESTER -II

Theory	1.	MAG201	Regional and Economic Geography of India	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	2.	MAG212	Principles of Applied Oceanography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	3.	MAG213	Regional Planning and Development	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	4.	MAG214	Industrial Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
Practical	5.	MAG251	Advanced Cartography (<i>Practical</i>)	3	--	2	30	70	100	4
							150	350	500	20
<i>First Year Total</i>							300	700	1000	40

SEMESTER -III

Theory	1.	MAG311	Recent Advances in Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	2.	MAG312	Research Methodology in Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	3.	MAG313	Population and Settlement Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	4.	MAG314	Political Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
Practical	5.	MAG351	Advanced Surveying, Remote Sensing and GIS (<i>Practical</i>)	2	--	4	30	70	100	4
							150	350	500	20

SEMESTER -IV

Theory	1.	MAG411	Agriculture Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	2.	MAG412	Environmental Geography	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
	3.	MAG413	Geography of Health	4	--	--	30	70	100	4
Practical	4.	MAG451	Field Survey and Tour Report (<i>Practical</i>)	2	--	4	30	70	100	4
Research	5.	MAG452	Dissertation & Viva-Voce				30	70	100	4
							150	350	500	20
<i>Second Year Total</i>							300	700	1000	40
First Year Total							300	700	1000	40
Second Year Total							300	700	1000	40
TOTAL DEGREE MARKS							600	1400	2000	80

FIRST YEAR
IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme

Semester - I

MAG111; Advanced Geomorphology

Course Objectives:-

Students will be exposed to the nature of lithosphere, landform system, Earth movement and geomorphic processes and the application of geomorphic knowledge at various economic, human and cultural levels.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

Nature and scope of Geomorphology, Recent observations on some Fundamental concepts – Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation; Geosynclines, continental drift; uniformitarianism and polygenetic evolution of landscapes.

Unit- II:

Earth movements - epeirogenic and orogenic earth movements. Forces of crustal instability, isostasy, plate tectonics, vulcanicity, glacial, arid.

Unit- III:

Exogenic Processes- Concept of gradation, Agents and processes of gradation, causes, types and classification of weathering, mass movement, erosional and depositional processes and resultant landforms associated with fluvial and soil formation, Landscape evaluation models: W.M. Davis & Penck, Karst cycles or processes.

Unit- IV:

Applied geomorphology–hydro-geomorphology, urban geomorphology, environmental geomorphology, geomorphic hazards and mitigation measures.

Course Outcomes:-

Students will critically evaluate the interactive spaces of physical, human and environmental components of Earth. The course enables the students to analyze the fundamental concepts of lithosphere and established the relations with geo-physical changes of geomorphic environment. Students will provide the geomorphic concepts for economic manifestations in everyday life.

References:

- Ahmed, E. (1985): Geomorphology, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Bloom, A.L. (1998/2001): Geomorphology, 3rd Edition, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
- Chorley, R.J. (1972): Spatial Analysis in Geomorphology, Methuen, London.

- Chorley, R.J., Schumm, S.A. and Sugden, D.E. (1984): Geomorphology, Methuen and Company Ltd., London.
- Dayal, P. (1996): A Text Book of Geomorphology, Shukla Book Depot, Patna.
- Dury, G.H. (1959): The Face of the Earth, Penguin Harmondsworth.
- Fairbridge, R.W. (1968): Encyclopedia of Geomorphology, Reinholdts, New York.
- Garner, H.F. (1974): The Origin of landscape- A Synthesis of Geomorphology, Oxford University Press, London.
- Singh, Savindra: Geomorphology (in Hindi).

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- climate.ncsu.edu
- science.jrank.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - I
MAG112; Physical Geography of India

Course Objectives:-

The objective of this course is to develop the understanding about physical features of Indian Geography. To familiarize the students with physiography, Drainage, Climate, soil and natural vegetation of Indian geography.

Course contents:

Unit- I:

Physiographic Divisions of India, Evolution of Extra-Peninsula: Its Geological Structure, Relief and the Evidences Regarding its Present Day Evolution, Indo-Gangetic Plain: Evolution, Structure and Relief; Coasts: Western Coast and Eastern Coast.

Unit II:

Drainage: Indo-Brahm Theory, The Ganaga River System, System and Pattern of Peninsular Drainage, The Godavari River System, Differences between the Himalayan and Peninsular Drainage, Vegetation types and regions,

Unit III:

Climate: its regional variations, Origin and Mechanisms of Indian Monsoon and Effects of El-Nino on Indian Monsoon. Koppen's and Thornthwaite Climatic Classification of Climate.

Unit IV:

Soils and Forests: Soil types and problems - Soil Erosion and Conservation; Saline and Alkaline Soils -their measures of reclamation; Problems of Indian Forestry; Forest Development Programs, Coastal and Marine resources.

Course Outcomes:-

Students will be able to conceptualize the elements of physical features of Indian geography. Students will be able to visualize and recognize the major topographical, geological, soil and natural vegetation regions of India. Students will be able to examine the various issues, problems and challenges associated with these physical regions.

References:

- Bansal, S.C. (2011): India: An Advanced Geography of India: Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut (in Hindi).
- Centre for Science & Environment: State of India's Environment, New Delhi, 1988.
- Deshpande, C.D. (1992): India: A Regional Interpretation ICSSR & Northern Book Centre.
- Gole, P.N. (2001): Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development in India. Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.

- Khullar, D.R. (1968): India. A Comprehensive Geography. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
- Krishnan, M.S.: Geology of India and Burma, 4th Edition, Higgin Bothams Private Ltd., Madras.
- Majid, Husain (2008): Geography of India, Tata McGraw Hill Company, New Delhi.
- Nag, P. and Gupta, S.S. (1992): Geography of India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
- Singh, J. (2003): India: A Comprehensive and Systematic Geography, Gyanodaya Prakashan, Gorakhpur.
- Singh, R.L. (Ed.) (1971): India: A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- science.jrank.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad

Master of Arts (Geography)

Programme

Semester - I

MAG113; History of Geographical Thought

Course Objectives:-

The course is intended to develop the philosophical and historical aptitude among students in the context of evolution and development of geographical ideas, theme, approaches and knowledge. Students will be acquainted with the philosophers of different school of thought that contributed in the development of geography as a branch of knowledge.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

General characteristics of geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period, foundations of modern geography; determinism, Neo-determinism and possibilism; areal differentiation and spatial organization.

Unit-II:

Development of geographical thought during Greek Period: Contributions of Thales, Anaximander, Hecataeus, Herodotus, Eratosthenes, Strabo and Ptolemy, Dark Age and Contribution of Arabs in scientific geography: Al Khwarizmi, AI Masudi, AI Biruni and Ibn Khaldun.

Unit-III:

Contributions of German School- Humboldt, Ritter, Ratzel. Contribution of French School- Vidal-De-laBlache. Contribution of British School- Meckinder the relevance of Heartland theory in present day-Geo-political order. Contribution of American School.

Unit-IV:

Development of Modern Geography: Contributions of History and Development of Geographical Thought in India: Contribution of Indian Scholars in Geography. Development of Indian Geography after independence. Expansion of Geography Teaching in Indian Universities and Professional Institutions

Course Outcomes:-

After the end of course, students will be able to visualize the basic theme, ideas, dichotomies and approaches of geographic knowledge with relation to historical juncture, varying schools and era of their emergence. Students will be able to critically evaluate the nature of geography as spatial science with changing space and time.

References:

- Abler, Ronald; Adams, Jons, S. Gould, Peter, N.J. (1971): Spatial Organization: The Geographer's View of the World, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Ali S.M. (1966): The Geography of Puranas, Peoples Publishing House, Delhi.
- Amedeo, Douglas (1971): An Introduction to Scientific Reasoning in Geography, Johniley, U.S.A.

- Bansal, S.C. (2010): History of Geographical thought (in Hindi).
- Danieals, P., Bradshaw, M., Shaw, D. And Sidaway, J. (2000): An Introduction to Human Geography. Issues for the 21st Century. Prentice Hall, London.
- Dikshit, R.D. (2004): Geographical Thought. A Critical History of Ideas. Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi. (English and Hindi).
- Dikshit, R.D. (ed.) (1994): The Art & Science of Geography Integrated Readings, PrenticeHall of India, New Delhi.
- Dikshit, Shreekant (2000): Bhugoolik Chintan, Udhavke Vikas, Varanasi.
- Harvey, D. (1969): Explanation in Geography. Arnold, London.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- science.jrank.org
- www.cambridge.org
- www.ncert.nic.in
- researchgate.net
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.amu.ac.in

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - I

MAG114; Principles of Applied Climatology

Course Objectives:-

This course is intended to develop the students' knowledge about the physical principles and processes governing the weather, climate and Atmospheric circulation at global and regional scale. To upgrade the skill of students to observe weather and climatic elements with respect to physical and social changes influencing the earth system.

Course Contents:

Unit-I:

Nature and Scope of Climatology and its relationship with meteorology. The Atmospheric: Structure and composition, insolation, heat-budget of the earth. Distribution of temperature: Temporal, vertical and horizontal, Green House effect.

Unit-II:

Distribution of atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds: modern concept of monsoon and Jet streams, stability and instability of the atmosphere.

Unit-III:

Climatic Phenomena: Air masses and fronts, origin, growth, classification. Frontogenesis, types and weather associated with fronts. Temperate and tropical Cyclones, types and distribution of precipitation, Global warming.

Unit-IV:

Climatic Classifications: Koppen's Thornthwaite's - A critical appraisal of each classification, Climates of the World: Tropical, Temperate and Desert. Hydro cycle.

Course Outcomes:-

Students will be able to conceptualize, analyze and apply the concepts of weather and climate and correlate it with daily weather events. Students will develop the causal relations of climate with other social, economic and cultural activities. Students will be able to utilize the techniques for modeling the climate, covering both theoretical and technical aspects.

References:

- Chritchfield (1989): General Climatology.
- Lal, D.S. (1998): 'Climatology', Chaitanya Publishing House, Allahabad.
- Lutgens, Federic K. & Tarbuck Edward J (1995): 'The Atmosphere: An Introduction to Meteorology', Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Mather, J.R. (1974): 'Climatology: Fundamentals and Applications', McGraw-Hill, New York.

- Oliver, John E. (1973): 'Climate and Mans Environment: An Introduction to Applied Climatology', John Wiley & Sons, New York, London.
- Sarindra Singh (2005): 'Climatology', Prayag Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad.
- Thompson, R.D. and Allen, P. (1997): 'Applied Climatology: Principles and Practice', Routledge, London and New York.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- Onlinelibrary.wliey.com
- www.cambridge.org
- www.ncert.nic.in
- researchgate.net
- en.m.wikipidia.org
- www.earthonlinemedia.com

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - I

MAG151; Statistical methods and Techniques (*Practical*)

Course Objectives:-

The objective of this course is to introduce the basic statistical techniques, theoretical context and its application in the field of geography.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

Data sources and type of data, statistical diagrams, study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency.

Unit II:

Measures of central tendency; selection of class intervals for mapping, Standard Deviation,

Unit III:

Measurement of dispersion and concentration. Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Correlation – Spearman's and Carl Parsons Methods, simple and multiple correlation; regression and Line of Regression, Chi-square test, binomial test.

Unit IV:

Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; nearest-neighbour analysis; scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score, sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

Note:

For written test in all 10 questions shall be given selecting 02 questions from each unit. The students shall be attempting five questions selecting one question from each unit. Each question shall be carrying 10 marks.

For Examination Break-Up of Marks-	Written Test (3 Hrs.)	50 marks
	Viva - voce	10 marks
	Record work	10 marks

Course Outcomes:-

After completing the course students will be able to determine basic quantitative data, techniques and its appropriate uses in geographical studies.

References:

- Alvi, Zamiruddin, Statistical Geography.
- Berry, B.J.L., & Marble, D.F., Spatial Analysis: A Reader in Statistical Geography, New Jersey, 1968.
- Cole, J.P., & King, C.A.M., Quantitative Methods in Geography, New York, 1968.
- Elhance, D.N., Elementary Statistics.
- Gregory, S., Statistical Method for Geography, Longman, 1975.
- Hammond / McCullah, Quantitative Techniques in Geog., Oxford, 1974.
- Johnson, R.J., Multivariate Statistical Analysis in Geography, 1978.
- King, L.J., Statistical Analysis in Geography, New Jersey.
- Pal, S.K., Statistical Methods in Geography.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- Onlinelibrary.wiley.com
- www.cambridge.org
- www.ncert.nic.in
- researchgate.net
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.earthonlinemedia.com

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - II

MAG211; Regional and Economic Geography of India

Course Objectives:-

The objective of this course is to conceptualize the regional approaches and to examine regional differentiation in the study of Indian Geography. Students will be exposed to historical, economic, cultural, social and physical characteristics of India. Students will get an introduction to the regions of the India in terms of both their uniqueness and similarities.

Course contents:

Unit- I:

Concept of Regions and Regional- Concept of region; Types of Region – formal and informal regions, nodal region, functional region. Regionalization-process, methods and techniques used for regionalization of formal regions and functional regions. Industrial regionalization-macro and meso regions

Unit- II:

Agriculture – Green Revolution in India. Agriculture - methods and techniques used in the analysis of crop combination regions, agricultural productivity regions, agro-climatic regions,

Unit- III:

Resource and Industry –Water, Mineral and power resource, Industrial development in pre and post independence India; factors of location of industries-cotton textiles and iron-steel industries, production, distribution and problems; associated with them, industrial regions of India.

Unit- IV:

Population and Settlement–Population distribution and growth, settlement and settlement patterns, Regional disparities in social and economic development.

Course Outcomes:-

The course developed the art of regionalization technique while focusing about diversity of Indian region. Students will be able to visualize and recognized about regional identities and socio-cultural dimension of regionalization to address the issues and concern needed for regional planning.

References:

- Ali Mohammad., Food Production and Food Problem in India, N. Delhi
- Bansil, B.C., Agricultural Problems in India, Delhi, 1975.
- Chand, Mahesh and V.V. Puri, Regional Planning in India.
- Clonlay, R.J. & Haggat, P., Models in Geography.
- India 2004, Ministry of Information and Broad Casting, Govt. of India, New Delhi
- Johnston, R.J., Geography and Geographers since 1945.
- Krishna, D. The New Agricultural Strategy, Delhi, 1971.

- Kurdue, A.& Raza, Moonis, Indian Economy the Regional Dimension.
- Md. Noor., Perspectives in Agricultural Geography, New Delhi.
- Memoria, C.B., Economic and Commercial Geography of India.
- Misra, R.P., Regional Planning: Concepts, Techniques and Policies.
- Paul Claval, An Introduction to Regional Geography.
- Survey of Agriculture and Survey of Industry, 2003, Hindu Publication.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- www.sciencedaily.com
- www.cambridge.org
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.nationalgeography.com

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme

Semester - II

MAG212; Principles of Applied Oceanography

Course Objectives:-

The aim of this course is to develop an understanding about concepts associated with hydrosphere with context to oceanic relief, surfaces and their distribution on earth. To provide the knowledge about physical principles, characteristics, oceanic deposits and processes governing the circulation and characteristics of water bodies on Earth.

Course Contents:

Unit-I:

Oceanography – nature, scope and development, distribution of land and water, Ocean bottom topography, bottom relief of Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Ocean.

Unit-II:

Origin of ocean basin; Characteristics of Ocean water, temperature and salinity – distribution and composition.

Unit-III:

Movement of ocean water: currents - causes and character, currents of Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean, density of sea water, Waves and tides: theories of origin and types, sea level changes.

Unit-IV:

Ocean deposits and coral reefs: sources, types and distribution of ocean deposits, coral reefs – formation, condition of growth, type and theories of origin.

Course Outcomes:-

After the end of syllabus students will be able to examine and compare the different ocean and water bodies with their distinct oceanic bottom relief, circulation system and marine deposit.

References:

- David Ross (1973): Introduction to Oceanography.
- Davis Richard, J.A. (1986): Oceanography – An Introduction to Marine Environment, Wm. C. Brown, Iowa.
- Duxbury, C.A. and Duxbury, B. (1996): An Introduction to World's Oceans, C. Brown Iowa (2nd Ed.).
- Garrison, T. (2001): Oceanography – An Introduction to Marine Science, Books/Cole, Pacific Grove, USA.
- Gross M. Grant (1987): Oceanography – A view of the Earth, Prentice Hall Inc. New Jersey.
- Singh Savindra (2000): Oceanography, Allahabad.

- Ummerkutty, A.N.P. (1985): Science of the Oceans and Human Life, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- www.sciencedaily.com
- www.cambridge.org
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.nationalgeography.com

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - II
MAG213; Regional Planning and Development

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to develop the knowledge about regional attributes, classification and approaches and theories involved in regional planning and development.

Course Contents:

Unit – I:

Concept of Region in Geography, Nature and Scope of Regional Planning, application to planning, Concept of space, area and locational attributes. Types of region: Formal and functional; uniform and nodal, single purpose and composite regions, regional hierarchy.

Unit – II:

Types of regions and methods of regional delineation, conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning. Planning process – Sectoral, temporal and spatial dimensions; short-term and long term perspectives of planning.

Unit – III:

Regional development strategies – concentration vs. dispersal, case studies for plans of developed and developing countries, Regional planning in India.

Unit – IV:

Concept of development; indicators of development; Regional Imbalances, evolution, nature and scope of town planning with special reference to India and fundamentals of Town and country planning.

Course Outcomes:-

After the end of the syllabus, students will be able to demarcate the differences among formal, functional and planning regions. They were expected to efficiently formulate, appreciate and apply the specific theories and plan for regional growth and development.

References:

- Bhat, L.S. et al. (1976): Micro-Level Planning: A Case Study of Karnal Area, Haryana, K.B. Publications, New Delhi.
- Bhat, L.S. (1973): Regional Planning in India, Statistical Publishing Society, Calcutta.
- Chandna, R.C. (2000): Regional Planning: A Comprehensive Text. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Chaudhuri, J. R. (2001): An Introduction to Development and Regional Planning with special reference to India. Orient Longman, Hyderabad.
- Friedmann, J. (1992): Empowerment: The Politics of Alternative Development. Blackwell, Cambridge MA and Oxford.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- www.sciencedaily.com
- www.cambridge.org
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.nationalgeography.com

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad

Master of Arts (Geography)

Programme

Semester - II

MAG214; Industrial Geography

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are the description and interpretation of the location dynamics, theories, regional pattern and industrial degradation of manufacturing activities on various scales, from the local to the worldwide.

Course Content:

Unit I:

Theories of Industrial Localization: Nature, scope, and recent developments of Industrial Geography, Factors of localization of industries, Theories and models of industrial location: Weber, Losch's and Hoover.

Unit II:

Pattern of Industries and Industrial Regions: Distributional patterns of important industries: Iron and steel, Cotton Textiles, Chemicals and Petro-chemicals, Method of delineating industrial regions, Major industrial regions of the World with special reference to North America.

Unit III:

Degradation and Globalization: Environmental degradation caused by industries, Industrial hazards and occupational health, Impact of industries on economic development, Role of globalization on industrial sector.

Unit IV:

Major Industrial Regions of India: Location, characteristics, chief industries and associated problems of each region, The Mumbai-Pune industrial region, The Chhotanagpur industrial region and Kolkata-Hugli Region.

Course Outcomes:-

After completion of this course, the student will be able to assess the role location and place in development and distribution of industries; linkages of industrial corridors and site specific problems facing by different industrial regions.

References:

1. Alexander, J.W., Economic Geography, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1988.
 - Alexanderson, C., Geography of Manufacturing, Prentice Hall Bombay, 1967.
 - Hoover, E.M., The Location and Space Economy, McGraw Hill, New York, 1948.
 - Isard, W, Methods of Regional Analysis, The Technology Press of MIT & John Wiley & Sons, New York 1956.

- Miller E., A Geography of Manufacturing, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, 1962.
- S. Siddartha, Economic Geography, Theories, process and pattern, Kisolaya Pub. Pvt. Ltd. Pantan, 2000.
- Weber, Alferd, Theory of Location of Industries, Chcago University Press, Chicago, 1957.

Website Sources:-

- www.transportgeography.org
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- [en.m.wikipidia.org](http://en.m.wikipedia.org)

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme

Semester - II

MAG251; Advanced Cartography (*Practical*)

Course Objectives:

Major objective of this course is to develop the cartographic skill of students to depict and represent the geographic information on the map. The course will create the ability of students to adapt various methods of relief, slope and climatic analysis as well as thematic mapping.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

Elements of Cartography: Definition, Scope and Development of Modern Cartography since World War II. Definition and Classification of Map. Map as a Data Model. Cartographic Designs. Tools of Map Making. Lettering and Symbolisation of Maps. Techniques of Map Reproduction. Computer Assisted Cartographic and Atlas Mapping.

Unit- II:

Graphical Presentation of Statistical Data: Types of Graphs and Diagrams, Construction of Climograph, Ergograph, Hythergraph, Bandgraph, Wind Rose. Compound Pyramid Diagram, Circle and Spherical Diagram, Dispersion and Scatter Diagrams.

Unit-III:

Distribution Maps: Types and Methods of drawing thematic maps, single purpose and composite maps, Chorochromatic, Choropleth, Isopleth and Pie diagrams.

Unit-IV:

Map Projections: Coordinate systems and map projections Properties, classification and choice of map projections. Mathematical construction of Sinusoidal, Mollweide, International and Gall's Projections.

Note:

For written test in all 10 questions shall be given selecting 02 questions from each Unit. The students shall be attempting five questions selecting one question from each unit. Each question shall be carrying 10 marks.

For Examination Break-Up of Marks- Written Test (3 Hrs.)	50 marks
Record Work	10 marks
Viva-voce	10 marks

Course Outcomes:-

In addition to the ability of understanding and reading maps, students will develop cartographic skills and will be able to create maps on their own.

References:

- Archer, J.E., & Dalton, T.H., Fieldwork in Geography, London.
- Campbell, J., Introductory Cartography, Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliff, New Jersey, 1984.

- Cuff, D.J., & Mattson, M.T., Thematic Maps, their Design and Production, Methuen, New York. 1982.
- Monkhouse, F.J., Maps and Diagrams, Methuen & Co., London, 1967.
- National Atlas and Thematic Maps Organization (NATMO): National Atlas of India, Calcutta.
- Robinson, A.H. & others. Elements of Cartography, John Willey and Sons, New York (New edition).

Website Sources:-

- www.gisgeograpy.com
- www.geoanwesomeness.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

SECOND YEAR

IFTM University, Moradabad Master of Arts (Geography) Programme

Semester - III

MAG311; Recent advances in Geography

Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course is to familiarize and acquaint with contemporary and advanced concepts, ideas, approaches, philosophy and models of Geography.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

Recent trends: Philosophical Issue – Positivism, Behaviouralism, Phenomenology, Idealism, Existentialism and Humanistic Geography, Spatial Justice, Radicalism & Postmodernism.

Unit- II:

Recent Methodological Development in Geography: Quantitative Revolution and use of Statistical Techniques. Use of Hardware and Software Technologies in data analysis and mapping, Models and paradigms in geography.

Unit-III

Use of Modern Technology in Geography: Remote Sensing and GIS and GPS. Hypothesis Testing, Problem Solving approach in Geography, Project Formulation and Project Evaluation Techniques.

Unit-IV:

Recent Issues in Indian Geography: Trends of Geographical Researches in India, Prospects of Professional Opportunities in Geography, Future of Indian Geography, Problems and Prospects.

Course Outcomes:-

At the end of this course student will be able to know and apply the recent theoretical and philosophical aspects of Geography to evaluate the various spatial dimensions.

References:

- Adams, P., Steven, H. and Karel, T. (eds.) (2001): Texture of Place. Exploring Humanistic Geographies. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.
- Anderson, K., Domosh, M., Pile, S. and Thrift, N. (eds.) (2003): Handbook of Cultural Geography. Sage Publications, London.
- Barnes, T. and Gregory, D. (eds.) (1997): Readings in Human Geography: The Poetics and Politics of Inquiry. Arnold, London.
- Bunkše, E. V. (2004): Geography and the Art of Life. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.

- Buttimer, A. (1971): Society and Milieu in the French Geographic Tradition. Rand McNally, Chicago.
- Daniels, P., Bradshaw, M., Shaw, D. and Sidaway, J. (2000): An Introduction to Human Geography. Issues for the 21st Century, Prentice Hall, London.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.topper.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme

Semester - III

MAG312; Research Methodology in Geography

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to develop the skill of understanding about new approaches, technologies, research concepts and recent techniques and, also realize the consequences as well as preparedness.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Conceptual Foundation of Research: Meaning and types of research, objectives and motivation of research, concepts of Academic and Applied research, scientific approach to Geographic research, Basic Components of Research, defining a research problem, construction of research design, Hypotheses formulation.

Unit-II:

Sampling Techniques and Selection of Variables: Aims of Sampling, Basic Components of Sampling Methods, Nature of Geographic Data, Continuous, discrete and individual data. Level of measurements: various scales, data transformation; its processing and methods.

Unit-III:

Collection and implementation of Data: methods of field observation, role of field methods in Geographic studies, Techniques for primary data collection, preparation of questionnaires. Data collection from secondary sources. Tabulation and Data Analysis. Cartographic analysis of data. Techniques of data representation by quantitative maps. Hypothesis testing, significance of statistical analysis and interpretation of data

Unit-IV:

Preliminary Drafting of the research report: quantitative & qualitative interpretations, Thesis writing (Arranging themes, maintaining coherence, cross comparison concluding, referencing noting etc.) Proof marks & marked proof, size scale and types of report, organisation and designing of report, evaluating a report.

Course Outcomes:-

At the completion of this course, it is expected that students will prepare project on given topic varying from new approaches and technologies, understanding, identification, explanation and evaluation of different mentioned aspects of Geography.

References:

- Ahuja, R. (2001): Research Methods, Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
- Bhattacharyya, D. K. (2005): Research Methodology, Excel Books, New Delhi.

- Blackburn, J. and Holland, J. (eds.) (1998): Who Changes? Institutionalizing Participation in Development. IT Publications, London.
- Blaxter, L., Hughes, C. and Tight, M. (1996): How to Research. Open University Press, Buckingham.
- Dey, Ian (1993), Quantitative Data Analysis, London: Routledge.
- Eyles, John and David M. Smith (1988), Qualitative Methods in Human Geography, oxford: Polity Press.
- Robinson, Guy M. (1998), Methods and Techniques in Human Geography, New York.
- Scale, Clive (ed.) (2008), Social Research Methods, London: Routledge (India Edition).
- Somekh, Bridget and Cathy Lewin (eds.) (2005), Research Methods in the Social Sciences, New Delhi: Vista publications.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.questionpro.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - III
MAG313; Population and Settlement Geography

Course Objectives:

The aim of this course is to enhance the skill of students on theoretical aspects of population geography, population composition, dynamics and also population- resource relations. Rural settlement and urban settlement.

Course Contents:

Unit-I:

Conceptual Design: Nature, scope, objectives, subject matter, recent trends and development of population Geography population Geography and Demography, sources of population data, their level of reliability, and problems of mapping of population data.

Unit-II:

Population distribution: Density and growth – theoretical issues, Classical and modern theories in population distribution and growth, World patterns and their determinants, Human migration: Types, Causes Consequences (with Special reference to India), Demographic transition, population resource regions.

Unit-III:

Rural settlement: Meaning, nature, types, size and scope, approaches to rural settlement geography; evolution and growth of rural settlements and their causes; distribution, spacing and internal morphology of rural settlements.

Unit-IV:

Geography of Urban Settlements: Meaning, nature, types, size and scope of urban settlement geography; origin and evolution of urban settlements and their causes; situation and location of urban settlements.

Theories and Models in Settlement Geography: W. Christaller's Central Place Theory, August Losch's theory of market Centres.

Course Outcomes:-

At the end of this course, it is expected that students will enable to describe and evaluate spatial dimension of population and settlement dynamics.

References:

- Deniel P. (2002): Geography of Settlements. Rawat Publications, Jaipur and New Delhi.
- Mandal R.B. (2000): Urban Geography, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Mayer H.M., Cohen (1967): Readings in Urban Geography, Central Book Depot. Allahabad.
- Ramachandran R. (1991): Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, Oxford Uni. Press. Delhi.
- Rykwert J. (2004): Settlements. University of Pennsylvania Press, University Park, USA.
- Sidhartha K. and Mukherjee. S. (2000): Cities-Urbanizations & Urban Systems. Kisalaya Pub. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

- Singh, R. L. and Singh, Rana P. B. (eds.) (1978): Transformation of Rural Habitat in Indian Perspective, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi, Pub. 19.
- Singh, R.L. (eds.) (1973): Rural Settlements in Monsoon Asia, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.questionpro.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - III
MAG314; Political Geography

Course Objectives:

The course will explain the historical evolution, of discipline of Political Geography. It will help to understand about theoretical models related to geopolitics and geo-strategy. It will provide the knowledge about political attributes that evolved with territorial structure and geographic influence like state, nation, boundary, elections, and frontier of world in general and India in particular.

Course Contents:-

Unit-I:

Definition, Nature, scope, subject matter and recent development in political Geography; geopolitics, global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland theories); major schools of political thought.

Unit-II:

Geographic Elements and the State: Physical Elements; Human elements; Economic elements; Political Geography and environment interface.

Unit-III:

Themes in Political Geography: State, Nation, Nation-State and Nation-building, Frontiers and boundaries, Colonialism, decolonization, Neocolonialism, Federalism and other forms of governance. Conflicts and Co-operation. Geo-political significance of Indian Ocean: Political Geography of SAARC Region.

Unit-IV:

Political Geography of contemporary India with special reference to: The changing political map of India, centripetal and centrifugal forces; Inter-state issues and conflict resolutions in insurgency in border states; Emergence of New States; Federal India: Unity in Diversity.

Course Outcomes:-

Students will be able to critically examine the geographical bases of political studies. They will be able to evaluate and correlate different theories with contemporary geopolitical and geo-strategic issues.

Reference:

- Deshpande C.D (1992): India-A-Regional Interpretation Northern Book Centre, New Delhi.
- Dikshit, R.D. Political Geography (1996): A Contemporary Perspective. Tata McGraw Hill New Delhi.
- Dikshit, R.D. Political geography (1999): A Century of progress, Sage, New Delhi.
- Fisher Charles A. (1968): Essays in Political Geography, Methuen, London.
- John R. Short (1982): An introduction to Political Geography Routledge, London.
- Moddie, A.E: Geography Behind Politics Hutchinson, London, Latest edition.

- Pnanikkar K.M. (1959): Geographical Factors in Indian History: 2 Vols. Asia PublishingHouse, Bombay.
- Pounds N.J.G. (1972): Political Geography. McGraw Hill, New York.
- Prescott. J.R.V.: The Geography of Frontiers and Boundaries Aldine, Chicago.
- Sukhwal, B.L. (1968): Modern Political Geography of India Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
- Taylor, Peter (1985): Political Geography Longman, London.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.questionpro.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - III

MAG351; Advanced Surveying, Remote Sensing and GIS (*Practical*)

Course Objectives:

The course aims to equip the students with principles and procedures of surveying techniques and Geospatial-data and technology especially Geographic Information System (GIS) and its application in geographic studies. Students to Geographic Information System technique.

Course Contents:

Unit –I:

Prismatic Compass Surveying (Mathematical Techniques for Closed Traversing), Interpolation of Contours by Indian Clinometer, Sextant measurement (Vertical and Horizontal), Telescopic Alidade, Dumpy Level (Simple & Differential Levelling, Rise and Fall Methods, Theodolite.

Unit –II:

Concept of Photogrammetry: Elements of Photo Interpretation; types, scales, Calculation and Measurement of height of aircraft and ground coverage, resolution, radiometric characteristics, film, filters, aerial cameras, film exposures, vertical and horizontal Photographs.

Unit – III:

Definition, types and scope of Remote sensing, Development of Remote sensing, stages in remote sensing data acquisition, electromagnetic radiation and electromagnetic spectrum, black body radiation and radiation laws, Role of atmosphere in remote sensing.

Unit – IV:

Definition and development of GIS, computer environment for GIS, Spatial Data: Elements of spatial data; quality and error variations-raster and vector data structures, GIS Application: GIS as a Decision Support System-expert.

Note:

The distribution of marks shall be follows:-

- (1) Two surveying exercises 20 Marks
- (2) Written Test 20 Marks
- (3) Survey Camp Report 20 Marks
- (4) Sessional Record and Viva Voce Test 5+5 = 10 Marks

Course Outcomes:

After completing this course student will be able to apply the general principles of surveying to conduct survey and preparation of report. Students also will be able to apply the knowledge of GIS technique and prepare a laboratory based practical report based on geo-spatial data on specific GIS software.

Reference:

- Barrett, E.C. and Curtis L.F.: Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air Photo Interpretation.
- Burrough P.A.: Principles of Geographic Information Systems for Land Resources Assessment.
- Campbell, J. B. (2002): Introduction to Remote Sensing. 5th edition. Taylor and Francis, London.
- Campbell, J.: Introduction to Remote Sensing.
- Cracknell, A. and Hayes, L. (1990): Remote Sensing Year Book, Taylor and Francis, London.
- Curran, P.J. (1985): Principles of Remote Sensing, Longman, London.
- Fraser Taylor D.R.: Geographic Information Systems.
- Luder, D.: Aerial Photography Interpretation: Principles and Application.
- Star, J. and J. Estes: Geographic Information Systems: An Introduction.

Website Sources:-

- www.nap.edu
- www.britannia.com
- www.satpalda.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - IV
MAG411; Agricultural Geography

Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course is to acquaint with theoretical approaches, factors, theories, models and major challenges of agriculture with spatial dimensions.

Course Contents:

Unit-I:

Nature, scope and significance of Agricultural Geography, Approaches to the study of agricultural Geography: Sources of agricultural data, Agricultural Infrastructure etc.

Unit-II:

Determinants of agricultural land use-Physical, cultural, Land holding and land tenure systems. Agricultural regionalization; cropping pattern, intensity of cropping, diversification, efficiency and productivity, crop combination regions Regional pattern of Productivities in India.

Unit-III:

Theories of agricultural location based on several multi-dimensioned factors: von Thunen's theory of agricultural location and Whittlesey's classification of agricultural regions. Land use and land capability.

Unit-IV:

Contemporary issues; Food, nutrition and hunger, food security, drought and food security. Environmental degradation, Employment in the agricultural sector: landless labourers, women, children and other agricultural activities.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course students will be able to evaluate the agricultural dynamics includes land use, agricultural systems and major drawbacks in agricultural development.

References:

- Ali Mohammad (1978); Studies in Agricultural Geography, New Delhi.
- Ali Mohammad., Food Production and Food Problem in India, N. Delhi.
- Duckhan, A.N. and Masfield, G.B. (1970); Farming Systems of the World, London.
- Griggs, D.G. (1964); An Introduction to Agricultural Geography.
- Husain, Majid, Agricultural Geography, New Delhi.
- John, R, Tarrant (1978); Agricultural Geography.
- Md.Noor (1967), Perspectives in Agricultural Geography, New Delhi.
- Morgan, W.B. & Munton, P.J.C. (1971), Agricultural Geography, London.
- Shafi. M. (2000); Agricultural Geography of South Asia, Macmillon, N. Delhi.

- Singh, J. & Dhillon, S.S. (1970); Agricultural Geography.
- Symons, L. (1967), Agricultural Geography, London.
- Wrigley. G. (1979); Tropical Agriculture.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.onlinelibrary.wilky.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - IV
MAG412; Environmental Geography

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to create the environmental aptitude among students. To familiarize the students with concepts, issues, approaches about physical environment. Students will be acquainted with contemporary environmental problems and challenges.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

The Environment: Meaning of environment; Structure and types of environment, Components of environment, significance of Environmental Geography, Geography and environment, Man Environment and resources.

Unit- II:

The problems and causes of environmental degradation, Deforestation, soil erosion, soil exhaustion, Desertification, Airpollution, water pollution, Disposal of solid waste, Populationpressure.

Unit- III:

Ecological systems: Ecological concepts (meaning and definitions). Ecosystem concepts and Components; Ecosystem – form and functions, food chain, food web, trophic level; ecological niche.

Unit- IV:

Biosphere and Ecosystem: Material circulation through ecosystem, Natural system and man induced changes – Energy cycle, Hydrological cycle.

Course Outcomes:

Students will be able to know the various aspects of ecological degradation and evolved and generate the enthusiasm for protection, planning, preservation and sustainable management of environment.

References:

- Chandna, R.C., 1998, Environmental Awareness, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Gaur, S., and Chandrashekhar, T., 2006, Global Environmental Crisis, Book Enclave, Jaipur.
- Gupta, P.D., 2003, Environmental Issues for the 21st Century, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
- Radha, S., and Sankhyan, A.S., (ed.), 2004, Environmental Challenges of the 21stCentury, Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Rasure, K.A., 2007, Environment and Sustainable Development, Serials Publications New Delhi.
- Saxena, H.M., 2006, Environmental Studies, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

- Singh, S., 1991, Environmental Geography, Prayag Publication, Allahabad.
- Strahler, A.N., and Strahler, A.M., 1997, Geography and Man's Environment, JohnWiley and Sons, New York.
- Taj, B., Murphy, P. and Rana, P.S., 2007, Environmental Impact Assessment, An Indo – Australian Perspective, Bookwell New Delhi.
- Verma, S. B. and Shiva, K.S., (ed.), 2005, Environmental Protection and Development, Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Website Sources:-

- www.researchgate.com
- www.britannia.com
- www.onlinelibrary.wilky.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - IV
MAG413; Geography of Health

Course Objectives:

Students will be familiarized with different factors such as physical, social, economic, environmental and their impacts on diseases; to create awareness about ecology and health care planning also.

Course Contents:

Unit- I:

Nature, scope and significance of Geography of health, Development of Geography of Health; its distinction from medical science. Geographical factor affecting human health and diseases – Physical factors (relief, climate, soil and vegetation), social factors (population density and poverty), economic factors (food and nutrition) and environmental factors (urbanization and noise pollution and solid waste).

Unit-II:

Classification of diseases: genetic, communicable and non-communicable; occupational and deficiency diseases; WHO classification of diseases; pattern of world distribution of major diseases-malaria, tuberculosis, cardiovascular, cancer and AIDS.

Unit- III:

Ecology, etiology and transmission of major diseases: cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, hepatitis, leprosy, cardiovascular, cancer, AIDS and STDS; Spread of diseases and their causes; Deficiency, disorders and problems of mal nutrition in India.

Unit-IV:

Health Care Planning and Policies ; availability, accessibility and utilization of health care services; Primary health care; Inequalities in health care services in India; family welfare, immunization, national disease eradication, and Health for All Programmes.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will demonstrate the ability to analyze, interpret, and draw conclusion about role of geography in origin and spread of major disease and also can assess the role of health care planning.

Reference:

- Cliff, A. & Haggett, P. (1989). Atlas of Disease Distribution, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
- Digby, A, & Stewart, L. (eds.) (1996). Gender, Health and Welfare, Routledge, New York.
- Fouberg, E.H., Murphy, A.B., H. J. de Blij. (2009). Human Geography: People, Place, and Culture, Wiley and Sons, Eagle Lake.

- Hardill, I., Graham. D.T., Kofman, E. (2001). Human geography of the UK: an introduction, Routledge, N.Y.
- Hazara, J. (ed) (1997). Health Care Planning in Developing Countries, University of Calcutta, Kolkata.
- Knox, P.L. (1975). Social Well-being: A Spatial Perspective, Oxford University Press
- Learmonth, A.T.A. (1978). Patterns of Disease and Hunger, a Study in Medical Geography, Davis and Charls, Victoria.
- May, J.M. (1970). The World Atlas of Diseases, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

Website Sources:-

- www.commonwealthfund.org
- www.britannia.com
- www.onlinelibrary.wilky.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - IV
MAG451; Field Survey and Tour Report (*Practical*)

Course Objectives:

The course on field work will incorporate the socio-economic and environmental survey of prescribed region. It will enhance the potential of students to visualize the geographical reality through empirical field based observation. In the background of field studies, class room teaching will present the theoretical aspects and characteristics of region under observation. .

Course Contents:

The students of MA (Final) IV Semester are required to study and submit their Survey reports for evaluation and viva voce examination. The duration of the main fieldwork will be upto two weeks. The fieldwork will cover the following region/ regions of India assigned by the department during the academic year. The field survey may be conducted in the following regions of India:-

1. Himalaya Region.
2. The Coastal Region.
3. The Desert Region.
4. The Deccan Plateau.
5. The Central Region.

Scheme of Evaluation: (out of 100)

1. Evaluation - 70 Marks ((External)
2. Evaluation & Viva- voce - 30 Marks (Internal)

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to submit the tour reports based on field observation and able to frame answers over physical, cultural and economic aspects of region during their viva-voce examination.

References:

- Ahmad, E., Coastal Geomorphology
- Ahmad, E., Some Aspects of Indian Geography
- Archeer, J.E. & Dalton, T.H.(1968); Field work in Geography, London.
- Glodard, R.H. (1982); Field Techniques and Research Methods in Geography, Dubuque.
- Jones, P.A. (1968); Fieldwork in Geography, London.
- Ray and Chaudhary, Soils of India
- Singh, R.L., (Ed) India – A Regional Study.
- Spate, O.H.K., India – A Regional Geography

- Wheeleso, K.S. & Harding, M. (1965); Geographical Fieldwork, London.

Website Sources:-

- www.commonwealthfund.org
- www.britannia.com
- www.onlinelibrary.wilky.com
- www.ncert.nic.in
- www.ncipmc.org
- en.m.wikipedia.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.

IFTM University, Moradabad
Master of Arts (Geography)
Programme
Semester - IV
MAG452; Dissertation

Course Objectives:

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

Note:

The students under the supervision of a faculty member will select a topic from his/her field of specialization for the dissertation work. The dissertation shall be fieldwork based. It will contain at least 70-100 pages including maps and diagrams. The dissertation report duly signed by the supervisor concerned is submitted to the Department before commencement of the theory examination of the University or as per instructions given by the University. There shall be internal/external viva voce on dissertation. The viva-voce will be internal/external and shall be conducted before submitting the dissertation to the University. The student will present his/ her findings before the audience of department (teachers and P.G. students). The questions will be asked by the faculty members and students. The supervisor will act as an internal examiner, and the internal marks will be awarded by him/ her. The distribution of marks for dissertation course will be as follows:

Scheme of Evaluation: (out of 100)

1. Evaluation & Viva Voce- 70 Marks ((External)
2. Evaluation - 30 Marks (Internal)

Course Outcomes:

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

References:

- Archer J.E. & Dalton T.H. (1968): The field work in Geography, E.t. Batsford Ltd., London.
- Haring, Lloyd (1975): Scientific Geographic Research WC.Brow Company USA.
- Johnes, P.A. (2008): Field Work in Geography, Longman.
- Kothari C.R.(1996): Research Methodology, Vishwas Prakashan, New Delhi
- Misra R.P. (1991): Research Methodology in Geography, concept pub. New Delhi.

Website Sources:-

- www.physicalgeography.net
- en.m.wikipedia.org
- www.britannica.com
- www.topper.com
- climate.ncsu.edu
- science.jrank.org

Note: Latest editions of all the suggested reading must be used.