Syllabus Distribution
Department of Geography
6th Semester

NK

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
UNIT II: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
1. Physical: Geology and Physiographic Divisions; Climate, drainage, soil and vegetation
2. Population: Distribution, growth and policies
3. Settlement System - Rural Settlement: Types and patterns; Urban settlement: Concept and functional classification
4. Resource Base – Livestock (cattle and fisheries), energy resource (coal and hydroelectricity),minerals (iron ore and bauxite).

GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT
1. Concept of space in Geography: Material space and social space; Spatial process and pattern; Spatial organisation; Spatial relationship; Spatial interaction and spatial integration
2. Contributions of Greek, Roman, Chinese and Indian scholars in the development of geographical knowledge during the ancient period
3. Contributions of Arab Scholars in the development of Geography during the medieval period
4. Transition from Cosmography to Scientific Geography: Contributions of Bernard Varenius and Immanuel Kant.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY
5. Concept of Probability and Normal Distribution, Skewness (Pearson's method); Z-score
6. Sampling: Sampling plans for spatial and non-spatial data, sampling distributions, sampling estimates for large and small samples tests involving means and proportions.

MG

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

UNIT I: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

5. Economic Activities – Primary: Intensive Subsistence Farming, Commercial Grain Farming, Plantation, Commercial Fishing, and Mining (iron ore, coal and petroleum); Secondary: – Cotton Textile Industry, Petro-Chemical Industry, Major Manufacturing Regions; Tertiary and Quaternary: – Modes of Transportation, Patterns of International Trade, and Information and Communication Technology Industry

6. GATT, WTO, TRIPS, SAARC, OPEC, and EU: Objective, function and relevance.

UNIT II: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

5. Economy – Agriculture (Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Jute, and Cotton); Industries (Cotton Textile, Iron-Steel, Automobile and information technology), Transportation Modes (Road and Rail).

6. Regional planning and developmental issues in North-East India, Damodar Valley region and Sundarban delta.

GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT

5. Dualism and Dichotomies: Physical and Human Geography; Regional and SystematicGeography; Determinism and Possibilism, Ideographic and Nomothetic

6. Contributions of Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter to the foundation of Modern Geography

7. Contributions of Friedrich Ratzel, Ferdinand von Richthofen, and Alfred Hettner to the foundation of Modern Geography io

8. Schools of Geographical thought: French, British and American.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY

1. Nature and classification of data: Discrete and Continuous Data; Spatial and Non-spatial data,Population and Samples; Scales of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio; Sources of Data

2. Tabulation and Formation of Statistical Tables and Graphical Representation: Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Frequency Curve and Ogives

3. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode.

CM

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
UNIT I: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. Definition, Approaches and Fundamental Concepts of Economic Geography
2. New Economic Geography and the tenets of Political Economy
3. Locational Theories – Agriculture (Von Thunen) and Industry (Weber)
4. Determination of market areas: Theories of Losch and Palander.

GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT

9. Evolution of Geographical thought in India since 20th century
10. Positivism and Quantitative Revolution in Geography
11. Critical Revolution in Geography, Humanistic, Behavioural, Radical and Welfare approaches in Geography
12. Feminism and Feminist Geography, Postmodernism and Postmodern Geography.

QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY

4. Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation and Coefficient of Variation
7. Correlation and Regression Analysis: Rank Correlation and Product Moment Correlation; Scatter Diagram and Linear Regression using Least Square method, Residuals from Regression
8. Time Series Analysis: Time Series Components, Moving Mean method, Least Square method