



**ARUNACHAL
UNIVERSITY**
OF STUDIES

State Education & Skill Self-Sponsored University

**CENTRE FOR DISTANCE &
ONLINE EDUCATION**

**PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT
MASTER OF ARTS (GEOGRAPHY)**

**CENTRE FOR DISTANCE & ONLINE
EDUCATION {CDOE}**



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Programme Name	:-	Master of Arts (Geography)
Eligibility	:-	Graduate or equivalent
Minimum Duration	:-	2 Years (Semesters)
Maximum Duration	:-	4 Years

Programme’s Mission and Objective:

Arunachal Pradesh is located in a geographically blessed zone. It is surrounded by natural resources and has garnered the interest of many students to pursue the study of the state to enhance its usages and also spread awareness about geological preservation. Master of Arts (Geography) would help students to be aware of their state through its history and natural formation via ethnicity and climate. This programme would offer meaning and awareness to everyone and help students represent the beauty of Arunachal Pradesh on a global platform.

Relevance of the Programme with HEI Mission and Goals:

Arunachal University of Studies is situated in the state of Arunachal Pradesh. As mentioned in our programme mission and objective earlier, this programme stands to be relevant in every aspect. This programme is to encourage students to celebrate the geographical heritage of the country and encourage the next generations of geographers to intersect with other subjects such as history, botany, zoology and others to gain a better understanding of the geographical establishment of India.

Nature of Prospective Target Group of Learners:

It is estimated that the students who get Master of Arts in Geography in the state have careers addressing issues for modern society, including climate change, natural disasters, overpopulations etc. The career taken usually range from an environmental consultant, Cartographer, Geographical information systems officer etc. Therefore Arunachal University of Studies has created this course keeping this in mind. Keeping the pedagogy to an immense standard, this degree course helps students understand and appreciate the role that the natural world plays on human societies and the culture that surrounds them. Providing an in-depth look at the subject of geography this course prepares students for understanding what drives countries forward.

Appropriateness of the Programme:

The Master of Arts in Geography programme would be focused on solving local, international, and regional matters that is related to environment, land, and society via the lense of population, ethnicity etc. This programme encourages students to gain problem-solving research ability and critical thinking skills to give about geographic solutions to all social, economic, and environmental issues. This program includes to home interests of every aspiring students to put together a detailed understanding of the subject to benefit the community in general.



Expected outcomes: After the completion of the programme, a geography graduate shall be equipped with knowledge and skills needed to being a variety of lucrative careers. The graduates can become capable to examine organization of physical features and human activities at a variety of scales from local and global. The biggest outcome of this programme is to enable students to become capable enough in describing the processes that drive the planet's climate, creation landforms, and govern the distribution of plants and animals and can analyse and describe cultural phenomenon such as population, development, agriculture, language, and religion.

Instructional Design:

1. Title of the Programme : Master of Arts(Geography)
2. Minimum Duration of the Programme : 2 Years {4 Semester}
3. Maximum Duration of the Programme : 4 Years
4. Weather Listed in Section (22) of UGC Act : Yes
5. Level of the Programme : PG-I & PG-II
6. Eligibility : Graduate or equivalent.
7. Optional Early Exit Certification : Not Applicable
8. Credit Transfer : Applicable

8.1 To the Second Year of Programme: For the Candidates who has successfully completed First Year of Programme from a recognized University/ Institution or any other Institution recognized by the Arunachal University of Studies. A student admitted under this system requires submitting fees for Second Year of the Programme along with Credit Transfer fees as prescribed by the University from time to time.

8.2 The cases where exact title of Programme is different from the aforementioned Programme Title and more than 75% credits earned in previous qualification matches with the Programme Credits then such Credit Transfers are permitted by the Arunachal University of Studies as per 8.1.

9. Skill Based Credit Transfer : Applicable

9.1 A Candidate who has successfully completed minimum one year of work experience in relevant field or have completed minimum of one-year professional certification from an institution after prescribed qualification for the admission into programme are eligible for Skill Based Credit Transfer. The Skill Based Credit Transfer candidates have to appear in all theory examinations in order to earn minimum One Year credits of the Programme.

9.2 To the Second Year of Programme: Such Candidates are required to earn mismatched theory, practical and industrial credits of First Year along with Second Year Examinations. A student admitted under this system requires submitting fees for First and Second Year of the Programme along with Skill Based Credit Transfer fees as prescribed by the Arunachal University of Studies from time to time.



10. Lateral Entry : Not Applicable

11. Division:

The University will award the Divisions to successful candidates in accordance with Section 22 of Rules and Regulations made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act (No. 9 of 2012).

12. Grading Scale:

The Grading Scale of the University will be in accordance with Section 23 of Rules and Regulations made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act (No. 9 of 2012).

13. Programme Credit Distribution:

The Credit System and Programme Credit Distribution of the University will be in accordance with Section 45 and Section 46 of the First Statutes made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act (No. 9 of 2012).

14. Abbreviations and Formulae for Performance Acknowledgement:

Abbreviations and Formulae for Performance Acknowledgement of the University will be in accordance with Section 25 of the Rules and Regulations made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act (No. 9 of 2012).

15. Admission Procedure:

15.1 Admission in Master of Arts (Geography) Annual/ Semester programme of study shall be made on Merit.

15.2 Admission cannot, however, be claimed by any candidate as a matter of right. The admission or re-admission of a candidate shall be entirely at the discretion of the University which may refuse to admit any student without assigning any reason there for.

15.3 On selection for admission to the programme, the candidate shall, within the time fixed by the Dean/ Director deposit the fees prescribed for the programme. If the candidate fails to deposit fees within the stipulated time, the selection shall automatically stand cancelled. Such a candidate shall not be admitted to the concerned programme unless a fresh order of selection and extension of date for payment of fees is issued.

15.4 The candidates other than the domicile of Arunachal Pradesh are required to fulfill the entry criteria as prescribed by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh time to time.

15.5 The Foreign Nationals are eligible for the Programme. Applications of foreign nationals nominated by the Government of India under scholarship schemes and self-financing Foreign Nationals shall be entertained for the aforesaid programme. The Foreign Nationals are required to obtain Restricted Permit from the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in addition to other papers required by Govt. of India before coming to Arunachal Pradesh.

16. Attendance:

16.1 Attendance of a newly admitted candidate shall be counted from the date of his/her admission, or date of beginning of classes whichever is later, while in the case of promoted candidates, attendance shall be counted from the date on which respective class begins.



However, in case of promotion after declaration of results of supplementary examination (if any), the attendance will be counted from the date of admission in the respective case.

16.2 There shall be an Attendance Monitoring Committee in the Faculty under the Chairmanship of the Dean/ Director.

16.3 The Condonation upto 25% can be considered for the following specific cogent reasons:

- Participation in NCC/NSC/NSS Camps duly supported by certificate.
- Participation in University or College Team Games or Interstate or Inter-University tournaments, duly supported by certificate.
- Participation in Educational Excursions, which form a part of teaching in any subject conducted on working days duly certified by the Dean/ Director.
- University Deputation for Youth Festival duly certified by the Dean/ Director.
- Prolonged illness duly certified by the Medical Officer or any other Registered Medical Practitioner, provided such certificate is submitted to the Dean/ Director.

16.4 Minimum attendance criteria will be decided by Dean/ Director of Concerned Faculty from time to time.

16.5 There shall be no attendance criteria for External Candidates.

17. Programme Fee:

Programme Fee will be displayed on official website of the University from time to time.

18. Examination and Result:

18.1 The Distribution of Continuous Internal Assessment and Term End Examination of the programme will be in accordance with Section 24 of the Rules and Regulations made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act (No. 9 of 2012).

18.2 Result will be displayed on the official website of the University. The Statement of Grades will be issued by the Controller of Examination.

18.3 Students can apply for Re-Totaling/ Re-Evaluation on demand as per the procedure in practice from time to time.

18.4 Students designated in Grade F or the students desirous of improving their grades can apply for the same through Backlog/ Improvement examination as per the procedure in practice from time to time.

19. Programme Contents: -

The Total Marks includes Continuous Internal Assessment and End Term Examination. The bifurcation of Continuous Internal Assessment and End Term Examination marks will be in accordance with Section 24 of the Rules and Regulations made under the Arunachal University of Studies Act, 2012 (9 of 2012).

First Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks



1	Geographical Thought	6	100
2	Environment and Ecology	6	100
3	Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and GIS	5	100
4	Statistical Techniques in Spatial Analysis	5	100
Total		22	

Second Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Advanced Physical Geography	6	100
2	Contemporary Human Geography	6	100
3	Computer Aided Mapping and Thematic Atlas	5	100
4	Spatial Economic Systems	5	100
Total		22	

Third Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Advanced Remote Sensing and GIS	6	100
2	Systematic Agricultural Geography	6	100
3	Regional Development (Interdisciplinary)	5	100
4	Rural Development (Interdisciplinary)	5	100
Total		22	

Fourth Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Regional Development in India	6	100
2	Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	6	100
3	Demography and Population Policy	5	100
4	Gender and Space with Special Reference to India	5	100
Total		22	

Total No. of Credits of Programme: 88

20. Detailed syllabus: -

First Semester

First Semester



S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Geographical Thought	6	100
2	Environment and Ecology	6	100
3	Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and GIS	5	100
4	Statistical Techniques in Spatial Analysis	5	100
Total		22	

Subject Name: GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT

Unit1: Evolution of Geographic Thought: Changing paradigms – Environmentalism, Possibilism, area differentiation, spatial organization

Unit2: Theory in Geography: structure, nature, type and applications in geography; human-environment interactions and social theory

Unit3: Philosophical debates in Contemporary Geography: Critical understanding of positivism, behaviouralism, realism, Marxism, Structuralism, post-structuralism and postmodernism.

Unit4: Methods in Geographical Analysis: Epistemology of geography, critical assessment and debates on quantitative, qualitative, field and cartographic methods in geography

Unit5: Future of Geography: changing nature, concepts, approaches and methodologies of geography in a Globalising World

Unit6: Progress and Contributions in Indian Geography

Recommended Readings:

1. Bhaskar, R (1989) Reclaiming Reality: A Critical Introduction to Contemporary Philosophy, London, Verso.
2. Bunge, W (1966) Theoretical Geography. 2ndEd. Lund Studies in Geography Series C. no.1, Lund: C.W.K. Gleerlup
3. Buttimer, A and D.Seamon (ed) (1980); The Human Experience of Space and Place, London, Croonhelm
4. Castells, M (1978) City, Class and Power, New York, St. Martin's Press
5. Castree, R, A. Rogers and D. Sherman (2005) Questioning Geography. Fundamental Debates Oxford: Blackwell
6. Clifford, N.J. (2002) The Future of Geography: when the whole is less than the sum of its parts Geoforum, Vol. 33 431-436
7. Haggett, P and A.D Cliff and A. Frey (1977) Locational Analysis in Human Geography London: Arnold
8. Hartshorne R (1939) the Nature of Geography Association of American Geographers
9. Harvey, D (1969) Explanation in Geography. London: Arnold
10. Harvey, D (1973) Social Justice and the City, Baltimore, John Hopkins University, Baltimore



11. Holt- Jensen Arild (1999), Geography -History and Concepts, Sage Publications, London, Thousand Oaks, Delhi

Subject Name: ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

Unit 1: Geography, Environment and Ecosystem: Population, Resources, Environment and Development; Concepts and Approaches; Sustainability and sustainable development; Global Environmental Problems

Unit 2: Urban Ecosystem: Environmental Problems and their Management-Air, Water, Noise and Solid Waste

Unit 3: Forest Ecosystem: Processes and Patterns; Problems and Management; Biodiversity

Unit 4: Desert Ecosystem: Desertification - Process and Patterns; Management Strategies

Unit 5: Mountain Ecosystem: Theory of Mountain Environment Degradation; Highland-Lowland Interactive Systems; Sustainable Mountain Development

Unit 6: Coastal Ecosystem: Issues and Problems- Mangroves, Coastal pollution, Cyclone, Tsunami

Unit 7: National Environmental Policies and Programmes

Recommended Readings:

1. Balakrishnan, M., 1998: Environmental Problems and Prospects in India, Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.
2. Das, R.C., et. al., 1998: The Environmental Divide: The Dilemma of Developing Countries, A.P.H. Pub., New Delhi.
3. Goel R.S., 2000: Environment Impacts Assessment of Water Resources Projects- Concerns, Policy Issues Perceptions and Scientific Analysis, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi
4. Gole, P., 2001: Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development in India, Rawat Pub., Jaipur.
5. Hussain, M., (ed.) 1996: Environmental Management in India, Rawat Pub., Jaipur
6. Hooja, R., et. al., (ed.) 1999: Desert, Drought and Development: Studies in Resource Management and Sustainability, Rawat Pub, Jaipur
7. Munn, T., (ed.) 2001: Encyclopaedia of Global Environmental Change, John Wiley & Sons, West Sussex
8. Ramakrishnan, P.S., 1998: Conservation and Management of Biological Resources in Himalaya, Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.
9. Sapru, R.K., 1987: Environmental Management in India, A.P.H. Pub., New Delhi.
10. Saxena, H.M., 1999: Environmental Geography, Rawat Pub., Jaipur.
11. Singh, R.B., (ed.) 1990: Environmental Geography, Heritage Pub., New Delhi.
12. Singh R.B., (ed.) 2001: Urban Sustainability in the Context of Global Change, Science Pub., Inc., Enfield (NH), USA



13. Singh, S., 1997: Environmental Geography, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad.
14. Verma, C.V.J., 1998: Water Quality and its Management, Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi

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Subject Name: FUNDAMENTALS OF REMOTE SENSING AND GIS

Unit 1: Remote Sensing: Historical development; components, types and various platforms; Global Positioning System.

Unit 2: Aerial Photography: Stereoscopy, Principles of Photo Interpretation.

Unit 3: Principles of Remote Sensing; Electromagnetic Energy; Interaction mechanism with atmosphere and earth surfaces; Photography vs. Image; Concept of resolution; Satellite and Sensors. Spectral responses of earth surface features, Visual interpretation of satellite images.

Unit 4: Applications of remote sensing for land use/land cover mapping and change detection, Environmental Studies, Urban, Hazard and Disaster, Water Resources, Agriculture etc.

Unit 5: GIS: Definition and Applications; Components and Elements of GIS; Development of GIS technology; Geographic objects: point, line and area; analog and digital maps; theoretical models and framework for GIS, representation of geographic data-base; coordinate systems and map projections.

Unit 6: Data Input, Storage and Editing: Nature of geographic data: Spatial and Attribute Data, Concept of vector and raster based models; data input devices: Digitization; external databases; storage and manipulation of GIS data bases;

Unit 7: GIS and Spatial Analysis: Neighborhood analysis; Proximity analysis and buffers; Overlays Analysis – raster and vector based overlay and their applications; Presentation of GIS output.

Recommended Readings:

1. Curran, Paul J., 1985: Principles of Remote Sensing, Longman, London & New York.
2. Gupta, R. P., 2003: Remote Sensing Geology, Springer-Verlag.
3. Jensen, J.R., 2004: Remote Sensing of the Environment: An Earth Resource Perspective, Pearson Education.
4. Joseph, G., 2003: Fundamentals of Remote Sensing, University Press, Hyderabad.
5. Lillesand, T. and Kiefer, R., 1999: Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, Wiley, London.
6. Sabins, Floyd F. Jr., 1997: Remote Sensing: Principles and Interpretation, W.H. Freeman, New York.
7. Singh, R.B. (ed.), 1991: Environmental Monitoring: Application of Remote Sensing and GIS, Geocarto Int. Centre, Hong Kong.
8. Singh, R.B. and Murai, S. (eds.), 1998: Space Informatics for Sustainable Development, Oxford & IBH Pub., New Delhi.
9. Burrough, P.A. and McDonnell, R.A., 1998: Principles of Geographic Information Systems, Oxford University Press, Oxford.



10. Chang, K-t., 2006: Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Tata McGraw-Hill.
11. De Mers, Michael N., 1999: Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
12. Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI), 1997: Getting to know Arc View GIS, Cambridge: Geoinformation International.
13. Heywood, I. et al. 2004: An Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Pearson Education.
14. Longley, P.A., Goodchild, M.F., Maguire, D.J. and Rhind, D.W., 2001, Geographic Information Systems and Science, Wiley, Chichester.
15. Maguire, D.J., M.F. Goodchild and D.W. Rhind, 1991: Geographic Information Systems, Longman Scientific and Technical, Harlow.

Subject Name: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES IN SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Unit 1: Statistics and Statistical Data: Spatial and non-spatial; indices of inequality and disparity.

Unit 2: Probability theory, probability density functions with respect to Normal, Binomial and Poisson distributions and their geographical applications.

Unit 3: Sampling: Sampling plans for spatial and non-spatial data, sampling distributions; sampling estimates for large and small samples tests involving means and proportions.

Unit 4: "F" Distribution and Analysis of Variance – "one-way" and "two-way" analysis.

Unit 5: Non-parametric Tests: Chi-Square, Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Mann-Whitney and Kruskal-Wallis.

Unit 6: Correlation and Regression Analysis: Rank order correlation and product moment correlation; linear regression, residuals from regression, and simple curvilinear regression; Introduction to multi-variate analysis.

Unit 7: Time Series Analysis: Time Series processes; smoothing time series; Time series components.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bart James E and Gerld M. Barber, 1996: Elementary Statistics for Geographers, the Guilford Press, London.
2. Eldon, D., 1983: Statistics in Geography: A Practical Approach, Blackwell, And 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 Charles, 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.
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, McGraw-Hill, New York.

Second Semester

Second Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Advanced Physical Geography	6	100
2	Contemporary Human Geography	6	100
3	Computer Aided Mapping and Thematic Atlas	5	100
4	Spatial Economic Systems	5	100
Total		22	

Subject Name: ADVANCED PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Earth System: Physical processes, the interaction and linkages.

Unit 2: Landscape ecology: mountains, deserts, and coastals.

Unit 3: The Climate System and Climate Change: Paleoclimate; Climate variability; EL Nino Southern Oscillation; Climate change and its impact on environment.

Unit 4: The Ocean System: Ocean topography; The Global Carbon Cycle; Sea surface temperature and sea-level fluctuation; Land – ocean interactions in the coastal zone.

Unit 5: Soils: Nature, colour, and texture; parent material and composition, soil moisture, pH factor, soil structure and mineral content.

Unit 6: Soil Development: Soil Horizon, soil profile, soil forming processes, temperature, soil classification and major soil types; the global scope of soils-soil order, desert and Tundra soil.

Unit 7: The Hydrological System: Components of hydrological system-Eco hydrology, mountain hydrology, arid hydrology, urban hydrology and ground water system; Biospheric aspects of the Hydrological cycle.

Recommended Readings:

1. Benston, M., (ed.), 1994: Mountain Environment in Changing Climates, Routledge, London.
2. Bary, R.G., 1992: Mountain Weather and Climate, 2nd Edition, Routledge, London.
3. Brandy, N.C. (1990), the Nature and Property of Soils, 10th Edition, Macmillan, N.Y.



4. Christopherson, R.W., 1998: *Elemental Geosystems: A Foundation in Physical Geography*, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.
5. Garrison, T., (1995): *Essentials of Oceanography*, Wadsworth, Pub. Co., New York.
6. Hamblin, W.K., (1995): *Earth's Dynamic Systems*, Prentice Hall, N.J.
7. Miller, C.E. et al., (1990): *Fundamentals of Soil Science*, 8th edition, John Wiley and Sons, N.Y.
8. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1988: *Earth System Science*, Washington, DC,
9. Schumann, A.H., (ed) 2001: *Regional Management of Water Resources*, IAHS Pub. No. 268, IAHS Press, Wallingford.
10. Singer, M.J. & Donald, N.M. (1987): *Soils: An Introduction*, 2nd edition, Macmillan, N.Y.
11. Stern, P.C. and Easterling, W. E. (ed.) (1999): *Making Climate Forecasts Matter*, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC.

Subject Name: CONTEMPORARY HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Human Geography: changing nature or perspectives, issues and debates, critical understanding of social theory and human geography.

Unit 2: Conceptualizing space and place: Structure and dynamics of space; relational framework of space and place; social construction of space and time; ethics of space and place.

Unit 3: Geography of difference and exclusion: Geographies of identity and difference related to class, religion, caste, gender and location; social justice and political geography of difference.

Unit 4: Geographical organisation of power: Spatial meaning and definitions of power; dynamics of spatio-social interactions and power; geopolitics of power-territoriality and globalization.

Unit 5: Geography of development: meaning, definitions and approaches; construction of development indicators; linking globalisation and new forms of development; local initiatives towards development.

Unit 6: Geography of social action and movements: reasons and approaches to social movements; aspects of social security; social-environmental movements in India.

Recommended Readings:

1. Agnew, J.A and Corbridge, S. 1995: *Mastering Space: Hegemony, Territory and International Political Economy*, Routledge, London.
2. Benko, G. and Strohmayer, U. 1997: *Space and Social Theory: Interpreting Modernity and Postmodernity*, London: Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, London.
3. Bhabha, H., 1994: *The Location of Culture*, Routledge, London and New York.
4. Corbridge, S., Martin, R. and Thrift, N., 1997: *Money, Power and Space*, Blackwell, Oxford.
5. Derek, G., Martin, R., and Smith, G., 1994: *Human Geography: Society, Space and Social Science*. Macmillan publishers, Cambridge.



6. Johnston, R.J., 1991: A Question of Place: Exploring the Practice of Human Geography. Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge.
7. Harvey, D., 1996: Justice, Nature and Geography of Difference, Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge.
8. Massey, D., 1998: Space, Place and Gender, Polity Press, Cambridge.
9. Massey, D., Allen, J., and Sarre, P., 1999: Human Geography today, Blackwell Publishers, Cambridge.
10. Morley, D. and Robins, K., 1995: Spaces of Identity: Global Media, Electronic landscapes and Cultural Boundaries, Routledge, London.
11. Redcliff, M., and Benton, T., 1994: Social Theory and Global Environment, Routledge, London and New York.
12. Rogers, A. and Vertovec, S., 1995: The Urban Context. Berg, Oxford.
13. Sack, R.D., 1997: Homo Geographicus: A framework for Action, Awareness, and Moral Concern. The John Hopkins University Press, London.
14. Sibley, D., 1995: Geographies of Exclusion: Society, and Difference in the West, Routledge, And London.
15. Werlen, B., 1993: Society, Action and Space: An alternative Human Geography, Routledge, London.

Subject Name: COMPUTER AIDED MAPPING AND THEMATIC ATLAS

Each candidate shall be required to prepare a Thematic Atlas using suitable cartographic techniques and appropriate software for designing and mapping. Thematic Atlas focusing on any specific theme of interest will cover any region or area for purpose of mapping. All plates of the Atlas will be prepared with computers. The Thematic Atlas (Project Report) complete in all respects and duly signed by the teacher-in-charge, as having been prepared by the candidate-himself/herself, shall be submitted in duplicate on or before a date to be fixed by the department each year.

Recommended Readings:

1. Date, C.J., 1995: An Introduction to Data Base System, 6th edition, Reading Massachusetts; Addison Wesley.
2. Dickinson, G.C., 1973: Statistical Mapping and Presentation of Statistics, Edward Arnold, London.
3. Fraser Taylor, D.R., (ed.), 1980: Progress in Contemporary Cartography, John Wiley, Chichester U.K.
4. Fraser Taylor, D.R., (ed.), 1983: Graphic Communication and Design in Contemporary Cartography, John Wiley & Sons Ltd. New York.
5. Hodykess, A.G., 1970: Maps for Books and Theses, David and Charles, New York.



6. Jones, C., 1997: Geographic Information Systems and Computer Cartography, Longman, London.
7. Keats, J.S., 1973: Cartographic Design and Production, Longman, London.
8. Kingsbury, R.C., 1969: Creative Cartography: An Introduction to Effective Thematic Map Design, Indiana University, Indiana.
9. Kraak, M-J., and Ormeling, F., 2004: Cartography: Visualization of Geospatial Data, Pearson Education.
10. Misra, R.P., 1986: Fundamentals of Cartography, Concept Publishers, Delhi.
11. Monkhouse, F.J., and Wilkinson, H.R., 1973: Maps and Diagrams, Methuen, London.
12. Rhind, D.W. and Taylor, D.R.F., (eds.) 1989: Cartography: Past, Present and Future, Elsevier Applied Science Publisher, London.
13. Robenhorst, T.D. and McDermott, P.D., 1989: Applied Cartography Source Materials for Mapping, Merrill Pub. Co. London.
14. Robinson A. et.al. 1978: Elements of Cartography, John Wiley, New York.
15. Tombin, C.D., 1990: Geographic Information System and Cartographic Modelling, Englewood Cluff, New Jersey.

Subject Name: SPATIAL ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Unit 1: Economic geographic space: Economic grouping and typology of countries, stages of development of productive forces, the post-colonial states, international détente.

Unit 2: Socio-economic spatial relations: Territorial division of labour, location of productive forces, socio-economic complementarities, economic-geographic links, economic gravitations.

Unit 3: Geospatial paradigms: Historical materialism, dialectics of nature, instruments of productions, relations of productions, types of economic systems.

Unit 4: Geography of the world economy: World capitalist and socialist economy, scientific and technological revolution and the world economy.

Unit 5: Spatial Economic Structures: USA, China and India.

Unit 6: Development through cooperation: European Union, Central American Common Market, South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation.

Unit 7: System Growth and Spatial Dynamics: Types of growth and change, patterns of growth, development of spatial organizations, limits to growth

Recommended Readings:

1. Bryson, J., et al, 1999: The Economic Geography Reader, John Wiley, Chichester.
2. Dodson, R.A., 1998: Society in Time and Space, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
3. Grossman, G., 1984: Economic Systems, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.



4. Hanink, D. M., 1997: Principles and Applications of Economic Geography, John Wiley, and New York.
5. Knox, P. and Agnew, J., 1998: The Geography of the World Economy 3rd Edition, Arnold, London.
6. Krugman, P., 1995: Development, Geography and Economic Theory, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
7. Lee, R. and Wills, J., (eds.) 1997: Geography of Economics, Arnold, New York.
8. Sachar, A. and Oberg, S. (eds.), 1990: The World Economy and the Spatial Organisation of Power, E.S.F. Publication, Strasbourg.
9. Sheppard, E. and Barnes, T. J., 1984: The Capitalist Space Economy: Geographical Analysis after Ricardo Marx and Strafa, Unwin Hyman, London.
10. Taylor, M. and Conti, S., 1997: Interdependent and Uneven Development, Ashgate, Vermont.

Third Semester

Third Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Advanced Remote Sensing and GIS	6	100
2	Systematic Agricultural Geography	6	100
3	Regional development (Interdisciplinary)	5	100
4	Rural Development (Interdisciplinary)	5	100
Total		22	

Subject Name: ADVANCED REMOTE SENSING AND GIS

Unit 1. Geographical Information System (GIS): Spatial Data; Attribute Data; GIS concepts; GIS Operations; Geographic grid; Coordinate systems in GIS; Map Projections: Properties of the spherical earth (area, shape, distance, direction) and different types of map projections – Equivalent, Conformal, azimuthal, and equidistant.

Unit 2. Data Models: Vector data model; Raster data model; Vector data – Objects and topology, Vector data input, editing, attribute data input and management; Raster data – Types of raster data, Raster data structure, Data conversion; Integration of raster and vector data.

Unit 3. Spatial Data Analysis: Vector data analysis – Buffering, Map overlay, Distance measurement, Map manipulation; Raster data analysis – Analysis environment, Local operations, Neighborhood operations, Zonal operations, Distance measure operations, Spatial autocorrelation.

Unit 4. Terrain Mapping and Spatial Interpolation: Terrain mapping and analysis – DEM, TIN, Operations in terrain mapping; Spatial Interpolation – Control points, Global methods (Trend surface Analysis, Regression Models), Local Methods (Theissen polygons, Density estimation, Inverse distance weighted interpolation, Thin-plate splines, krigging).



Practical Component: The students will have to make a practical record book comprising exercises from the contents of the course. The record book will be evaluated by the external examiner and the paper teacher at the end of the semester.

Recommended Readings

1. Bishop, Michael P. and Shroder, John F. (Eds.) 2004. Geographic Information Science and Mountain Geomorphology. Chichester, U.K.: Praxis Publishing (Springer).
2. Burrough, Peter A. and McDonnell, Rachael A. 1998. Principles of Geographical Information Systems – Spatial Information Systems and Geostatistics. Oxford University Press
3. Chang, Kang-tsung. 2002. Introduction to Geographic Information Systems. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited.
4. Clarke, Keith C. 2001. Getting Started with Geographic Information Systems (3rd Ed.) (Prentice Hall Series in Geographic Information Science). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
5. *DeMers, Michael N. 2000. Fundamentals of Geographic Information Systems (2nd Ed.) (Wiley Student Edition). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
6. *Heywood, Ian; Cornelius, Sarah; and Carver, Steve. 2000. An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems (Pearson Education Asia Low Priced Edition). Longman
7. Kraak, Menno-Jan and Ormeling, Ferjan. 2004. Cartography – Visualization of Geospatial Data (2nd Ed.) (Pearson Education Low Price Edition). Pearson Education.
8. *Lo, C.P. and Yeung, Albert K.W. 2002. Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems (Eastern Economy Edition). New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India, Private Limited.
9. Price, Martin F. and Heywood, D. Ian. (Eds.) 1994. Mountain Environments and Geographic Information Systems. Taylor & Francis.
10. *Schuurman, Nadine. 2004. GIS – A Short Introduction. Blackwell Publishing.

Subject Name: SYSTEMATIC AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

Unit 1: Agricultural Geography: Origin and dispersal of agriculture - major theories of origin of agriculture; genecentres of agriculture - New World and Old World.

Unit 2: Agricultural Regionalisation: Concept and criteria, Whittlesey's agricultural regions; agricultural typology-concept and criteria, hierarchy of world type of agriculture; agricultural regions of India.

Unit 3: Models in Agricultural Geography: Bases of classification; normative models - locational model, diffusion model, and decision making models; combinational models.

Unit 4: Agricultural Productivity: Concept, determinants and methods of its measurement; regional imbalances in agricultural productivity in India.

Unit 5: Agricultural problems and strategies for agricultural developments; agricultural planning regions.

Unit 6: New Perspectives in Agriculture: Urban agriculture; agri-business; food security, Sustainable Agricultural Development.

Recommended Readings:

1. Atkin's, P., and Bowler, L., 2001: Food in Society - Economy, Culture and Geography, Oxford University Press, Oxford.



2. Basu, D.N., and Guha, G.S., 1996: Agro-Climtic Regional Planning in India, Vol.I & II, Concept Publication, New Delhi.
3. Buller, N. and Hoggart, K., (eds.) 2001: Agricultural Transformation, Food and Environment, Vol. I, Ashgate Publishing Company, Burlington.
4. Burch, D., Gross, J. and Lawrence, G. (eds.), 1999: Restructuring Global and Regional Agriculture, Ashgate Publishing Company, Burlington.
5. Burger, A., 1994: Agriculture of the World, Aldershot, Avebury.
6. Bryant, C.R., Johnston, T.R, 1992: Agriculture in the City Countryside, Belhaven Press, London.
7. Grigg, D.B., 1984: Introduction to Agricultural Geography, Hutchinson, London.
8. Grossmn, D., VanDen Berg, L.M., and Ajaegbu, H., 1999: Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture in Africa, Ashgate, Publishing Company, Brookfield.
9. Ilbery, B.W., (ed.) 1998: Geography of Rural Change, Addison Wesley Longman, London.
10. Mohammad, N., 1992: New Dimension in Agriculture Geography, Vol. I to VIII, Concept Pub., New Delhi.
11. Obosu-Mensah, K., 1999: Food Production in Urban Areas: A Study of Urban Agriculture in Accra, Ghana, Ashgate publishing Co., Brookfield.
12. Roling, N.G., and Wageruters, M.A.E.,(ed.) 1998:Facilitating Sustainable Agriculture, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
13. Singh, J., and Dhillon, S.S., 1994: Agricultural Geography, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
14. Srivastava, H.C.(ed.) 1993: Biotechnological Applications for Food Security in Developing Countries, Oxford & IBH Publishing Company, New Delhi.

Subject Name: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (INTERDISCIPLINARY)

1. Regional Imbalance as a Policy Problem – General Spatial Equilibrium by Ohlin and Losch; Cumulative Causation by Myrdal; Spatial Equilibrium and Spatial Integration by Friedmann (1966)
2. Growth, Income Distribution and Spatial Inequality – Aggregate Efficiency vs. Interregional Equity; Large City Problem and Urban Bias; Spatial Reorganization
3. Urban-Industrial Growth Pole Strategies and the Diffusion of Modernization - Original Growth Pole Concept by Perroux; Transformation into Regional Theory; Two False Starts by Boudeville and Hirschman; USA as an Ideal Case Type: Williamson, North, Perloff, Schultz, Friedmann, and Berry; Dualistic Perspective and Geography of Modernization
4. Polarization and the Development of Underdevelopment: An Anti-Thesis – Failure of Growth Pole Strategies; Polarized Development by Friedmann (1973), World Capitalist System by Frank, Colonialism and Spatial Structure of underdevelopment by Slater; Shared Space by Santos



5. Neo-Populist Regional Development Strategies – National Development Strategy; Urbanization Policies for Rural Development by Johnson, and Rondinelli & Ruddle; Selective Spatial Closure by Stohr & Todtling; Territorial Regional Planning and Development from Below by Friedmann (1979); Agropolitan Development by Friedmann (1978)
6. Space and Explanation in Regional Development Theory – Conceptions of Space by Perroux, and Friedmann & Alonso (1964); Spatial Analysis of Polarized Development: Spatial Centre-Periphery Model, Spatial Diffusion Analysis, Spatial Dependency Analysis; Functional Analysis by Hempel; Analysis of Locational Behaviour by Massey
7. Limits of Spatial Policy & Territorial Regional Planning and State, Development and Regional Planning Practice – Territorial Regional Planning as an Alternative; Territorial Interests; Organic Conception of Region; Development and Regional Planning; Policy Formation & Objectives and Planning Strategies & Practices in Developmentalist States

Recommended Readings:

1. Boudeville J. R. (1966): Problems of Regional Economic Planning, Edinburgh Univ. Press, Edinburgh.
2. Friedmann J. (1966): Regional Development Policy: A Case Study of Venezuela, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
3. Friedmann J. (1973): Urbanization, Planning and National Development, Sage Pub., London.
4. Friedmann J. and Alonso W. (1966): Regional Development and Planning: A Reader, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
5. Friedmann J. and Alonso W. (1975): Regional Policy: Readings in Theory and Applications, MIT Press, Massachusetts.
6. Friedmann J. and Weaver C. (1979): Territory and Function: The Evolution of Regional Planning, Edward Arnold, London.
7. Hirschman A. O. (1958): The Strategy of Economic Development, Yale Univ. Press, New Haven.
8. Johnson E. A. J. (1970): The Organization of Space in Developing Countries, MIT Press, Massachusetts.

Subject Name: RURAL DEVELOPMENT (INTERDISCIPLINARY)

1. Concept of Rural Development: Development theories and rural development in underdeveloped countries; Macro processes and micro-level development issues.
2. Rural Development Processes in India: Major features of pre-colonial, colonial, and post-independence periods.
3. Rural-Urban Relations: Rural Urban disparities, regional dimensions of migration, occupational patterns, levels of living and poverty.
4. Area Approach to Rural Development: Services provision, settlement systems, growth Centre approach, issues of spatial equity and efficiency in the provision of rural services.



5. Target-group Approach to Rural Development: Review of development programmes for rural development.
6. Technology and Rural Development: Economic and ecological impact of green revolution, technology of dry land farming, rural industrialisation, rural energy, technology and resource recycling.
7. Institutional Aspects of Rural Development: Review of role of Decentralization, District Planning and Panchayats, Co-operatives, Land Reforms, Non-governmental Organizations in Rural Development.

Recommended Readings:

1. Gilg, A.W.: An Introduction to Rural Geography Edward Arnold, London, 1985.
2. International Labour Organization: Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia, Geneva, 1977.
3. Lee, D.A. and Chaudhri, D.P. (eds.): Rural Development and State, Methuen, London, 1983.
4. Lipton, M.: Why Poor People Stay Poor: A Study of Urban Bias in World Development, Maurice Temple Smith, London.
5. Misra, R.P. (ed): Rural Development: Capitalist and Socialist Paths, Vol. 1 An Overview, M.Raza et.al. Vol. 4. India and Bangladesh, K.V. Sundaram et.al. New Delhi, Concept Pub.,1985.
6. Misra R.P. and Sundaram, K.V. (eds.): Rural Area Development: Perspectives and Approaches, Sterling Pub;I New Delhi, 1979.
7. Palione, M.: Rural Geography, Harper and Row, London, 1984.
8. Ramachandran, H.: Village Clusters and Rural Development, Concept, New Delhi, 1980.
9. Ramachandran, H and J.P.C. Guimaraes, Integrated Rural Development in Asia-Learning from Recent Experience Concept, New Delhi, 1991.
10. Robb, Peter (ed.): Rural South Asia: Linkages, Change and Development, Curzon Press,1983.
11. Wanmali, S.: Service Provision and Rural Development in India: A Study of Miryalguda Taluka, Int. Food Policy Res. Inst.
12. Wanmali, S.: Rural Infrastructure Settlement Systems and Development of the Regional Economy in South India, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C., 1992.

Fourth Semester

Fourth Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Regional Development in India	6	100
2	Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	6	100
3	Demography and Population Policy	5	100
4	Gender and Space with Special Reference to India	5	100
Total		22	



Subject Name: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Unit 1: Changing Paradigms of Development – Economic, social, political, ecological regional policy and regional development plans, need for sustainable regional development.

Unit 2: Models and Approaches to Development: Ideological approaches – capitalistic, socialistic and Gandhian; spatial and non- – spatial models, sustainable development approaches.

Unit 3: Measuring Sustainability in a Region: Problems of measurement – indicators, scale, data availability, composite sustainability index, Human Development Index, Index of Governance.

Unit 4: Identification of Regional Disparities – Spatial patterns and temporal trends at macro, meso and micro scales.

Unit 5: Regionalisation for Sustainable Development: Agro climatic regions, metropolitan regions, ecological regions.

Unit 6: Sustainability of selected regions – Industrially backward area, flood prone area, drought prone area, tribal area, hill area, desert area and border areas.

Unit 7: Sustainable development strategies: Centre-state relations, administrative restructuring, watershed approach, urban management, micro level planning.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bardhan, P., 1984: The Political Economy of Development in India, Oxford, Blackwell.
2. Beck, T., 1994: The Experience of Poverty: Fighting for Respect and Resources in Village India, London: Intermediate Technology Publications.
3. Bhalla, A.S., 1992: Uneven Development in the Third World: A Study of India and China, London, Macmillan.
4. Centre for Science and Environment. 2000. The Citizens Fifth Report Vol. 1 and 11: States of Environment. Center for Science and Environment.
5. Dreze, J. and Sen, A., 1996: Indian Development: Select Regional Perspective's Oxford University Press.
6. Misra, R.P., ed Regional Planning Concepts, Techniques, Policies and Case Studies.
7. Concept Publishing Pvt Ltd, Delhi.
8. Narayan, D. and Patti Petesch (ed), 2001: Voices of the Poor: From Many Lands A co-publication of the World Bank and Oxford University Press.
9. Ramachandran, N., 2000: Monitoring Sustainability: Indices and Techniques of Analysis, Concept Publishing, Delhi.
10. Sharma, H.S and Chattopadhyaya, S., 1998: Sustainable Development: Issues and Case Studies, Concept Publishing, Delhi.
11. Sunderam K.V. Decentralised Multilevel Planning: Principles, Practices (Asian and African Experiences), Concept Publishing, Delhi.



12. World Bank, World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty. A publication of the World Bank and Oxford University Press 2000.

13. World Bank; World Development Indicators 2001. World Bank 2000.

Subject Name: NATURAL HAZARDS AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Unit 1: Concept of Hazards, Risk, Vulnerability and Disaster.

Unit 2: Types of Hazards: Natural, man-made.

Unit 3: Regional Dimension of hazard: Occurrence and trends, methods of identifying hazard prone regions.

Unit 4: Disaster Losses and Impact – Displacements, livelihood, economy and infrastructure, health.

Unit 5: Response to Disasters: International, national, government, non-government, community and individual, media and education.

Unit 6: Mitigation and Management: Plans and policies; engineering, economic, social, political and policy initiatives.

Recommended Readings:

1. Allan,S., Adam,B. and Carter,C., (eds.), (2000):Environmental Risks and the Media, Routledge, London.
2. Ambala-Bertrand, J.M., (1993): Political Economy of Large Natural Disasters: With Special Reference to Developing Countries, Clarendon Press, Oxford.
3. Blaikie,P., Cannon,T., Davis,I.,(et.al.), (1994):At Risk: Natural Hazards, People's Vulnerability, and Disasters, Routledge, London.
4. Burton,I., Kates,R.W. and White,G.F., (1993): Environment as Hazard, 2ndedition, Guilford Press, New York.
5. Hewitt,K., 1997:Regions of Risk: A Geographical Introduction to Disasters, Longman, London.
6. Hood, C. and Jones, D.K.C. (eds.), (1996): Accident and Design: Contemporary Debates in Risk Management, UCL Press, London.
7. Kasperson,J.X., Kasperson, R.E. and Turner, B. L.,(1995):Regions at Risk: Comparisons of Threatened Environments, United Nation University Press, Tokyo.
8. Mitchell,J.K., (ed.) (1999):Crucibles of Hazard: Mega-Cities and Disasters in Transition, United Nations University Press, New York
9. Schneider,S.K.,(1995):Flirting with Disaster: Public Management in Crisis Situations, M.E.Sharpe, New York.
10. Quarantelli,E.L.(ed.)(1998): What is a Disaster? Perspective on the Question, Routledge, London.
11. Schneid,T.and Collins,L. (1998): Disaster Management and Preparedness, Lewis Publishers, Washington, D.C.



12. Godschalk, D.R. et al. (1999): Natural Hazard Mitigation Recasting Disaster Policy and Planning, Island Press, Washington, D.C.
13. Paraswamam, S. and Umikrishnan, P.V. (2000): India Disaster Report, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Subject Name: DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION POLICY

Unit 1: Global Demographics: Trends and Patterns.

Unit 2: Theories of Population: Malthus and his Critique; the Demographic Transition Theory.

Unit 3: Population Composition: Social and Economic Dimensions.

Unit 4: Population Attributes: Measurements and Regional Patterns.

Unit 5: Migration: Theories, Typologies, Patterns and Flows; Causes and Consequences.

Unit 6: Human Resource Development: Concept and Regional patterns.

Unit 7: Political Economy of Population and the Politics of Population Control.

Recommended Readings:

1. Bandarage, Asoka. (1998) Women, Population and Global Crises: A Political Economic Analysis, Zed Books, London.
2. Cadwell, John. (1982) Theory of Fertility Decline, Academic Press, New York.
3. Crook, Nigel. (1997) Principles of Population and Development, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Davis, Kinsley. (1949) Human Society, Macmillan. Co, New York.
5. Ehrlich Paul R. (1968) the Population Bomb, Ballentine Books, New York.
6. Ehrlich and Ehrlich. (1990) the Population Explosion, Simon and Schuster, New York.
7. Guilmoto, C.Z and Alian Vagnet. (2000) Essays on Population and Space in India, Institute de Pondichery, Pondicherry.
8. Herdt, Gilbert and Shirley Linden Baum. (1992) Eds the Time of AIDS: Social Analysis, Theory and Method, Sage Publications, Newbury Park C A.
9. Johnson, Stanley, P. (1994) World Population- Turning the Tide- Three Decades of Progress, Kluwer Academic Publishers Group.
10. Mamdani, Mahmood. (1972) the Myth of Population Control: Family, Caste and Class in an Indian Village, Monthly Review Press, New York.
11. Parret, H.R., (1997) Population Geography, Oxford and Boyd, Oxford.
12. Preston, Samuel. et al. (2001) Demography, Blackwell publishers Inc, Massachusetts, USA.
13. Rao, Mohan. (2004) From Population Control to Reproductive Health- the Malthusian Arithmetic.



14. Ramachandralu, G and M.Prasada Rao. (2004) Census 2001 and Human Development in India, Serials Publication, New Delhi.
15. Siegal, Jacob,S. (2002)Applied Demography, Academic Press, New York.

Subject Name: GENDER AND SPACE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA

Unit 1: Conceptualising Gender within Geography: Social construction of the feminine and masculine, Development of and theoretical approaches to the study of Gender in geography; Analysing gender and space in India.

Unit 2: Examining Gender in relation to space: Division of space in to private and public spaces, Gendered environments, gendered access to and experience of space; spatial variations in the construction of gender.

Unit 3: Spatial Patterns and Bases of Gender inequalities: Patriarchy, son preference, social value; new reproductive technology, skewed sex ratios, gender disparities in social wellbeing, gendered patterns of crime and violence.

Unit 4: Gender and “other spaces”: Representations of gender in media space, the commodification of feminine and masculine- reassertion of indigenous gender identities.

Unit5: Gender, Power and Policy: Concept of gender relations, strategic and practical needs; Gender and Development, Policy analysis from a gendered perspective

Recommended Readings:

1. Agarwal B. (1994) ‘A Field of One’s Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia’, Cambridge University Press.
2. Boserup E.(1970) ‘Women’s Role in Economic Development’, George Allen and Unwin, London.
3. Dube L. (2001) ‘Anthropological Explorations in Gender: Intersecting Fields’, Sage Publications, New Delhi, Thousand Oaks, London.
4. Hanson S. and G. Pratt (1995), ‘Gender, Work and Space’, Routledge, London and New York.
5. Karve I. (1968), ‘Kinship Organisation in India’, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
6. Kolenda P. (1987), ‘Regional Differences in Indian Family Structure’, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
7. Krishnaraj M, R Sudarshan and A Shariff(1998)Gender, Population and Development, Oxford University Press New Delhi.
8. Lund R, 1993, Gender and Place: Towards a Geography Sensitive to Gender, Place and Social Change-Vols I and II, Department of Geography, University of Trondheim, Norway.
9. Mackenzie S. (1989) ‘Women in the City’ in Peet R. and N.Thrift (eds)New Models in Geography, volume II, Unwin, London.
10. March C, I. Smyth and M. Mukhopadyay (1999) ‘A Guide to Gender Analysis Frameworks’, Oxfam, Great Britain.



**ARUNACHAL
UNIVERSITY**
OF STUDIES

**CENTRE FOR DISTANCE &
ONLINE EDUCATION**

State Education & Skill Self-Sponsored University

11. Massey D. (1994) 'Space, Place and Gender', University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.
12. Mazumdar V and N Krishnaji (eds) (2001) 'Enduring Conundrum: India's Sex Ratio', Centre for Women's Development Studies, Rainbow Publishers, Delhi.
13. McDowell L, 1999, Gender, Identity and Place: Understanding Feminist Geographies, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford.
14. McDowell, L. and Sharp, J., eds. 1999. A Feminist Glossary of Human Geography. London: Arnold.



Procedure for Admission:

Student may collect the information regarding admission through University website or helpdesk number according to their convenience. Student can download the admission form from the University website and send directly through online or offline mode to the University. After scrutinizing the documents and clearance of fees the admission will be confirmed and Registration/ Enrolment number will be issued.

Fees Structure:

Sr.no	Particular	Fees
1	Course Fees	14,000/-
2	Credit Transfer/ Lateral Entry	1000/-
3	Continuation Fees	1000/-
4	Examination Fees	200/- (Per Paper)
5	Reappear/ Revaluation Fees	300/- (Per Paper)

In case of any scholarship applicable as per the UGC norms or any other statutory body, the admission committee will discuss the same and issue the appropriate decision accordingly.

The Examination will be conducted in Online/ Offline mode. The Evaluation will be done by the Internal Evaluators as well as External Evaluators.

The Result will be declared on the website of Centre for Distance & Online Education. After declaration of result student will be asked to submit re-evaluation form (if any) within 15 days of declaration of result.

Requirement of the Laboratory:

The University is going to use the ICT (Information Communication Technology) for conducting the programme. In case of any programme required practical to be conducted either the same will be performed by applying virtual reality methods or in offline mode at the University campus/ associated colleges. Also, the student will be provided a practical hand book for their help and better understanding.

Every Student would be provided SLM material in printed form. Also, the same will be available online on the University website.

Cost Estimate of the Programme:

The estimated cost would be Rs.3,00,000/- for programme development, delivery and maintenance.



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Quality Assurance:

Every year the curriculum of the course will be reviewed and forwarded to the Academic Council with suggestions. The Academic Council will discuss the suggestions and recommended to Board of Management for its approval. The changes in the course curriculum as per the needs and requirements from time to time. The University will help the passed-out students in their placement in different industries through their training and placement cell.