



গড়গাঁও মহাবিদ্যালয় GARGAON COLLEGE

TEACHING PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
JULY 2019 - JUNE 2020

GARGAONCOLLEGE
TEACHING PLAN

Course: B. A.

Session: Odd semester 2019

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

Name of the Teacher: DR. DILIP KUMAR DEKA

Methods to be applied: Lecture, illustration, demonstration, analytical and activity method, interaction and discussion.

Teaching Materials: Green Board, Chalk Pencil, Duster, Atlas, Toposheet, Maps, Globe, Charts, Models, Geographical tools, Book, Journal, Newspaper, Magazine, Laptop, and Projector.

Paper Code/Title	Allotted Unit/Topic	No. of Classes Required	Detail of the topics To be taught & class required	No. of tutorials
SEMESTER I				
COURSE C1 (Theory) GGRM 101T4: GEOMORPHOLOGY AND BIO GEOGRAPHY	1. Earth: Interior Structure and Isostasy.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interior Structure of the Earth [4] • Isostasy[2] 	2
	2. Earth Movements: Plate Tectonics, Types of Folds and Faults, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movements of the earth [1] • Plate tectonic and the theories related to it [3] • Concept of folds and faults [2] • Concept of earthquake[2] • Concept of volcanoes[2] 	4
	3. Geomorphic Processes: Weathering, Mass Wasting, Cycle of Erosion (Davis and Penck).	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geomorphic Processes[2] • Concept of Weathering[2] • Mass Wasting [2] • Cycle of Erosion: Davis [2] • Cycle of Erosion:Penck [2] 	4
COURSE C1 GGRM 101P2: GEOMORPHIC TECHNIQUES	1.Morphometric Analysis: Drainage ordering, basin	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of morphometric analysis [1] 	2

(PRACTICAL)	Area demarcation, drainage density, Bifurcation ratio.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage Ordering: Horton's Method[1] • Drainage Ordering: Strahler's Method[1] • Basin Area Demarcation[1] • Drainage Density[1] • Bifurcation Ratio [1] 	
COURSE C2 GGRM 102T4 CLIMATOLOGY (THEORY)	1. Atmospheric Composition and Structure – Variation with Altitude, Latitude and Season.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Atmosphere and its Composition [1] • Structure of Atmosphere, its variation with altitude, latitude and Season[4] 	1
	2. Insolation and Temperature – Factors and Distribution, Heat Budget, Temperature Inversion.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Insolation, factors affecting Insolation [2] • Temperature, factors affecting temperature and its distribution [3] • Heat budget[1] • Concept of Temperature Inversion[1] 	2
SEMESTERIII				
COURSE C5 GGRM 301T4: CARTOGRAPHY (THEORY)	1. Surveying and leveling: i) Plane table surveying – different methods ii) Prismatic compass surveying – closed and open traverse, calculation of included angles, correction of bearing, omitted measurement iii) Theodolite traversing – measurement of	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Surveying and Leveling [2] • Plane Table Surveying: Different Methods[6] • Prismatic Compass Surveying: Closed and Open Traverse [6] • Theodolite Surveying: Measurement of 	6

			height[4]	
	heights iv) Leveling— different types		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leveling and its types [4] 	
C5 GGRM 302P2: CARTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES (PRACTICAL)	1. Projection: Equal Area, Equidistant, Galls Stereography and Mercator projection.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projection: Equal Area[1] • Projection : Equidistant[1] • Projection: Gall's Stereographic [1] • Projection: Mercator's[1] 	2
COURSE C7 GGRM 303T6: STATISTICAL METHODS IN GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)	1. Use of Data in Geography: Geographical Data Matrix, Significance of Statistical Methods in Geography; Sources of Data, Scales of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio).	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Geographical Data [1] • Use of data in geography[1] • Geographical Data Matrix[1] • Statistical Methods in Geography[4] • Sources of data [1] • Scales of Measurement [1] 	3

	2. Tabulation and Descriptive Statistics: Frequencies (Deciles, Quartiles), Cross Tabulation, Central Tendency (Mean, Median and Mode, Centro-graphic Techniques, Dispersion (Standard Deviation, Variance and Coefficient of Variation).	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabulation and Descriptive Statistics [1] • Deciles and Quartiles[4] • Cross Tabulation[1] • Central Tendency: Mean, Median Mode [4] • Techniques of Dispersion: Standard Deviation, Variance and coefficient of Variation[4] 	4
	3. Sampling: Purposive, Random, Systematic and Stratified.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Sampling[1] • Purposive, random, systematic and Stratified sampling[4] 	2
SEMESTER V				
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA GGRM 501	Physical Geography of India	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India – geological structure and physiographic framework • Drainage system and climate • Soil and vegetation – types and spatial distribution 	

	Mineral and power resources	8	1. Mineral resources: iron, copper, aluminum, limestone, manganese and mica – production and spatial distribution 2. Power resources: coal, petroleum, natural gas and water power, nuclear energy production and spatial distribution – non conventional energy sources 3. Present status of utilization and conservation of resources	4
	Physical Geography of NE India	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North East India – introduction of NE India; Geology and Physiography of North East India • Drainage system and climate • Soil and vegetation – type and spatial distribution 	2
GGRM-502 (Map Projections and Cartograms)	Map Projections	6	Zenithal – Equatorial Conical – Bonne’s, Polyconic Conventional – Gall’s, Mercatots’s, Molweide’s, Sinusoidal Projection	1
	Representation of data by using different cartograms	6	data of population, rainfall, agricultural production soil, vegetation, forest area etc.	1

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Paper Code/Title	Allotted Unit/Topic	No. of Class required	Detail of the topics to be taught & class required	No. of tutorials
SEMESTER II				
Course C4 GGRM202T4: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (Theory)	1. Physical: Physiographic Divisions, soil and vegetation, climate (characteristics and classification)	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physiographic Divisions of India and its characteristics• Classification of Soil of India and its characteristics• Classification of Vegetation of India and its characteristics• Classification of Climate of India and its characteristics	2
	2. Physical Geography of North East India.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physiographic Divisions of North-East India and its characteristics• Classification of Soil of North-East India and its characteristics• Classification of Vegetation of North-East India and its characteristics• Classification of Climate of North-East India and its characteristics	2
COURSE C4 GGRM 202P2: PRACTICAL ON THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY	1. Age- sex pyramid: Develop and Developing countries.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age- sex pyramid: Develop and developing countries.	1

GE 2 GGRMGE201BT6: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Problem Regions and Regional Planning: Backward Regions and Regional Plans- Special Area Development Plans in India; DVC-The Success Story and the Failures.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of problem Regions and various Regions in India • Concept of Regional Planning and its types • Backward Regions and Development Plans • Special Area Development and its plans • DVC:The success story and failures 	4
SEMESTERIV				
COURSE C8 GGRM401T6: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)	1. Secondary Activities: Manufacturing (Cotton Textile, Iron and Steel), Concept of Manufacturing Regions, Special Economic Zones and Technology Parks.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Secondary Activities • Cotton Textile Industries of India • Iron and Steel Industries of India • Concept of Manufacturing Regions • Special economic zones • Technological Parks 	2
Course C 9 GGRM402T6: ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY (Theory)	1.Environmental Geography – Concept and Scope	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of environmental geography, meaning and definition • Nature and Scope of environmental geography 	1
	2.Environmental Problems in Tropical, Temperate and Polar Ecosystems	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Problems in Tropical Region • Environmental Problems in temperate Region • Environmental Problems in Polar Region 	1
	3.Environmental Programmes and Policies – Global, National and Local levels		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Programmes: Global, national and Local Levels • Environmental Policies: Global, national and Local Levels 	

GE 4(6C) GGRMGE401AT6: INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY	1. Impact of Industrialization in India: Environmental; Social and Economic	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Industrialization • Impact of industrialization in India Environmental; Social And Economic 	2
SEMESTER VI				
Course C 13			•	2
GGRM601T6: EVOLUTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT (Theory)	1.Paradigms in Geography	8	Various paradigms in Geography	
	2. Pre-Modern– Early Origins of Geographical Thinking with reference to the Classical and Medieval Philosophies.	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Modern: Early Origins of Geographical Thinking and the various school of thoughts • Classical Origins of Geographical Thinking and the various school of thoughts • Medieval Origins of Geographical Thinking and the various school of thoughts 	4
	3. Modern – Evolution of Geographical Thinking and Disciplinary Trends in Germany, France, Britain, United States of America.	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evolution of Geographical Thinking in the school of Germany • Evolution of Geographical Thinking in the school of France • Evolution of Geographical Thinking in the school of Britain • Evolution of Geographical Thinking in the school of United States of America 	4

	4. Debates – Environmental Determinism and Possibilism, Systematic and Regional, Ideographic and Nomeothetic.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debates on environmental Determinism and Possibilism • Debates on Systematic and Regional Geography • Debates on Ideographic and Nomeothetic Geography 	2
	5. Trends – Quantitative Revolution and its Impact, Behaviouralism, Systems Approach, Radicalism, Feminism;	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantitative evolution and its Impact on Behaviouralism • Study of the Systematic approach • Radical school of Thought and Feminism • Post Modern theories 	4
	Towards Post Modernism– Changing Concept of Space in Geography, Future of Geography.		<p>Related to Geography:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Space in Geography • Future of Geography 	



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Subject: GEOGRAPHY

Name of the Teacher: DWIJEN NATH

Methods to be applied: Lecture, globe, chart, analytical and activity method, interaction and discussion.

Teaching Materials: Green Board, Chart, Globe, Chalk Pencil, Duster, Book, Journal, Newspaper, Magazine, Periodicals, Laptop, and Projector.

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Geomorphology and Bio-Geography- GGRM 101 T4	i. Definition, scope and significance of Bio Geography	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition of Bio Geography• Scope of Bio Geography• Significance of Bio Geography	3
	ii. World distribution of plants and its relation to soil, climate and human activities	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World distribution of soil• World distribution of plants• Climate and Human activity	3
	iii. World distribution of animals and its relation with vegetation, climate and Human activities	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World distribution of animal• Relation with vegetation• Relation with climate• Relation with Human activity	3
	iv. Soil – soil forming processes, classification and distribution of soil, soil horizon and profile, soil erosion and conservation. Importance of soil, major soil types of India and Assam	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil forming processes• Classification of soil• Distribution of soil• Soil horizon and profile• Soil erosion and conservation• Importance of soil• Major soil types of India and Assam	2

Climatology GGRM 102 T4	i. . Cyclones – Tropical Cyclones, Extra Tropical Cyclones, Monsoon - Origin and Mecha nism.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical Cyclone • Extra Tropical Cyclones • Monsoon Origin • Monsoon Mechanism 	2
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Cartography 301 T4	History of development of map projections, classification and use of different types of map projections, Choice of map projection	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of development of map projections, • Classification of map projections • use of different types of map projections • Choice of map projection 	2
	Basic principles of surveying and their necessity in Geography : Vertical and horizontal controls	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Basic principles of surveying and their necessity in Geography • Vertical and horizontal controls 	3
Cartographic Techniques GGRM 302 P2	i. Projection: Conical One Standard, Bonne's and Polyconic Cylindrical;	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conical Projection • One Standard Projection • Bonne's Projection • Polyconic Cylindrical Projection 	2
GGRM-505 POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOPOLITI CAL ISSUES	Political Geography	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition, nature, scope and subject matter – approaches to the study of political geography: Political Geography and Geo Politics • States – formation, location, shape and size : Nation – state, core areas, capitals • Boundaries and frontiers, borderlands, buffer states, landlocked states and shatter belts : Functions and classification of international boundaries : difference between boundaries and frontiers 	4

	Geopolitical issues	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global strategic views – Mackinder, Spykman and Mahan • Geopolitical settings of India : International boundaries of India and related issues : Geopolitics of Indian Ocean • North – south dialogue: SAARC and ASEAN in the new international order 4. Geopolitical situations of North East India 	2
GGRM-506	Slope analysis	2	Wentworth's Method & Smith's Method	1
Slope analysis and diagrams				
	Drawing of block diagrams	2	One point perspective block diagram & Two point perspective block diagram	1

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Geography of India GGRM 202 T4	i. Economic: Mineral and power resources distribution and utilization of iron ore, coal, petroleum, gas; agricultural production and distribution of rice and wheat, industrial development : automobile and Information technology	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral and power resources distribution and utilization of iron ore • Mineral and power resources distribution and utilization of coal • Mineral and power resources distribution and utilization of petroleum • Mineral and power resources distribution and utilization of natural gas • agricultural production and distribution of rice • agricultural production and distribution of wheat • industrial development : automobile and Information technology 	4
	ii. Resource-agriculture, mineral, forest and Industries of Assam	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the resource • agriculture of Assam • mineral of Assam • forest of Assam • Industries of Assam 	2
Practical on Thematic Cartography GGRM 202 P2	401 Thematic mapping of NE India Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – soil, industries, population minerals,	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the . Thematic mapping • Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – soil industries mapping of NE India • Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – 	2

	forest, agriculture etc		<p>population minerals mapping of NE India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – forest, agriculture mapping of NE India • 	
Economic Geography GGRM 401 T6	i. Tertiary Activities: Transport, Trade and Services.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to the Tertiary • Transport, Trade and Services. 	3
Environmental Geography GGRM 402 T6	401 Human-Environment Relationships – Historical Progression, Adaptation in different Biomes.	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human-Environment Relationships • Historical Progression • Adaptation in different Biomes 	4
	ii. Ecosystem – Concept, Structure and Functions	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Ecosystem • Structure of Ecosystem • Functions of Ecosystem 	4
Industrial Geography GGRM GE 401 AT6	Industrial Policy of India	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Policy of India 	3
Map Projection and Cartographic Techniques GGRM 601	Map Projections	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of map Projections • Classification and use of map projections • Choice of map projection 	3
Regional Geography of India GGRM 603	Economy of North East India	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Minerals: coal, oil and natural Gas, Limestone, forest Resource of North East India • Agriculture: Major crops – Rice, Jute, tea, Sugarcane: spatial distribution and production • Industries: minerals, agro-based and forest based industries, cottage industries, problems and prospects of industrialization. 	3
Geographic Thoughts & Quantitative methods GGRM 607	Geographic Thoughts	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Geography in Classical and medieval period • Age of exploration and discovery • Development of geography during Modern Period 	3



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Subject: GEOGRAPHY

Name of the Teacher: MONURAMA PHUKON

Methods to be applied: Lecture, illustration, demonstration, analytical and activity method, interaction and discussion.

Teaching Materials: Green Board, Chalk Pencil, Duster, Atlas, Toposheet, Maps, Globe, Charts, Models, Geographical tools, Book, Journal, Newspaper, Magazine, Laptop, and Projector.

Paper Code/Title	Allotted Unit/ Topic	No. of Classes Required	Detail of the topics to be taught & class required	No. of tutorials
SEMESTER I				
COURSE C1 (Theory) GGRM 101T4: GEOMORPHOLOGY AND BIO GEOGRAPHY	1. Geomorphology: Nature and Scope	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept, Meaning and Definition of Geomorphology [2]• Nature [1]• Scope [1]• Recent Trends in geomorphology [1]	1
COURSE C1 GGRM 101P2: GEOMORPHIC TECHNIQUES (PRACTICAL)	1. Cartography: Nature and Scope	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept, Meaning and Definition of Geomorphology [2]• Nature [1]• Scope [1]	
	2. Scales – Concept and application; Graphical Construction of Plain, Comparative and Diagonal Scales.	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scales, Concept and Application [3]• Types of Scales [1]• Graphical Construction of Plain [2]• Comparative and Diagonal Scales, their construction and application [2]	2
	3. Topographical	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of	2

	Map – Interpretation of a Mountain area with the help of Cross and Longitudinal Profiles.		<p>topographical Maps, Meaning and Definition [2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of Mountain Area with the help of Cross and Longitudinal profiles [5] 	
COURSE C2 GGRM 102P2: PRACTICALS BASED ON CLIMATIC DATA	1.Study of weather symbols	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Weather symbols, types of different symbols, their illustration and interpretation with map applicability[2] 	3
	2. Indian daily weather map interpretation for the summer and winter seasons.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather map interpretation of summer seasons for the month of April, May, June July and their progression[2] • Weather map interpretation of winter seasons for the month of October, November, December, January and their progression [2] 	2
	3.Representation of climatic data: (a) Preparation of Climograph, Hythergraph and Ergograph and their interpretation	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Climograph and their interpretation[1] • Preparation of Hythergraph and their interpretation[1] • Preparation of Ergograph and their interpretation [1] 	1
GE 1 GGRM GE 101BT6:	1. Scope and Nature: Concepts	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of 	2

GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM	and Issues, Tourism, Recreation and Leisure Inter-Relations; Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism[1] • Scope and Nature of Tourism [1] • Contemporary issues of Tourism [1] • Concept of recreation and recreational hubs in India [1] • Concept of Leisure and its interrelation with recreation and tourism [2] • Geographical Parameters of tourism by Robinson [2] 	
	2. Type of Tourism: Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different Types of Tourism : Natural tourism, Cultural tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage Tourism [6] 	2
	3. Recent Trends of Tourism: International and Regional; Domestic (India); Eco-Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE)	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent Trends in Tourism: International Na regional [2] • Domestic trends of tourism in India, special reference to North East India [2] • Concept of Eco-Tourism and Sustainable Tourism and their locations in India [2] • Meetings Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE)[2] 	2
	4. Impact of	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of 	1

	Tourism: Economy; Environment; Society		Tourism in Economy, Environment and Society and their interrelationships [4]	
	5. Tourism in India: Tourism Infrastructure; Case Studies of Himalaya, Desert and Coastal Areas; National Tourism Policy	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism Infrastructure India [1] • Tourism Infrastructure: 2 Case studies of Himalayas [2] • Tourism Infrastructure: 2 Case studies of Desert Areas [2] • Tourism Infrastructure: 2 Case studies of Coastal Areas [2] • National Tourism Policy [1] 	2
SEMESTER III				
COURSE C6 GGRM302T6: REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD (THEORY)	1. Distribution of population of world	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Population Distribution [1] • Factors influencing distribution of world population [2] • Pattern of World population distribution [1] 	1
	2. Regional studies of Middle East and South East Asia and the Mediterranean region	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Study of Middle East [6] • Regional Study of South East Asia [6] • Regional study of Mediterranean Region [6] 	4
GE 3 GGRM GE301BT6: RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Defining Development: Inter-Dependence of Urban and	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Development, Concept of Rural 	2

	Rural Sectors of the Economy; Need for Rural Development, Gandhian Approach of Rural Development		<p>Development, Meaning and Definition [2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interdependence of Urban and Rural Sectors of Economy [2] • Need of Rural Development with special reference to India [1] • Gandhian approach of Rural Development [3] 	
	2. Rural Economic Base: Panchayatiraj System, Agriculture and Allied Sectors, Seasonality and Need for Expanding Non-Farm Activities, Co-operatives, PURA.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pachayati Raj system [1] • Agriculture and allied Sectors [2] • Seasonal Employment [1] • Need for Expanding Non-Farm activities [2] • Co-operatives [1] • PURA [1] 	2
	3.Provision of Services – Physical and Socio-Economic Access to Elementary Education and Primary Health Care and Micro credit	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Physical and Socio-Economic Access to Elementary Education [2] • Provision of Education [2] • Provision of Primary Health Care [2] • Provision of Micro Credit [2] 	2
SEC1 301AP2 : REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	1. Concept, Need and Types of regional Planning.	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Planning: Regional Planning, Meaning and Definition [1] • Need of 	2

			Regional Planning [1] • Types of Regional Planning [3]	
	2. Characteristics and Delineation of Planning Region.	4	• Characteristics of Planning Region and its various determinants [1] • Delineation of Planning Regions [2]	1
	3. Regionalization of India for Planning (Agro Ecological Zones).	3	• Regionalization of India: Agro-Ecological Zones [3]	1

SEMESTER V

Regional Planning and Social Geography GGRM 507	Social Geography	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and scope of social geography, its development through time • Concept of space in social geography • Society and environment • Understanding society and culture, cultural hearth and cultural regions of the world. Concept of modernization and socio – cultural changes • Concept of central place and central place theory of Christaller 	1
	Regional concept and planning	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of region, types of region and methods of regionalization • Concept of regional planning – its relevance development and problems • Concept of planning regions with special reference to India macro level planning in 	3

			<p>India – concept and utility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Environmental planning in regional issues •Regional planning and sustainable development 	
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<p>GGRM-503 Regional Geography of the World</p>	<p>Asia</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Physiography, climate, soil and vegetation , Mineral resources and industrial development, Distribution of population, Regional studies of Middle East and South East Asia</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>North America</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Physiography, climate, soil and vegetation, Mineral resources and industrial growth, Distribution of population Agricultural belts of the USA</p>	<p>2</p>
	<p>South America</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Physiography, climate, soil and vegetation, Agriculture and Mineral resource – spatial distribution, Population distribution, Importance of Panama Canal</p>	<p>2</p>

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Name of the Teacher: MONURAMA PHUKON

Methods to be applied: Lecture, illustration, demonstration, analytical and activity method, interaction and discussion.

Teaching Materials: Green Board, Chalk Pencil, Duster, Atlas, Toposheet, Maps, Globe, Charts, Models, Geographical tools, Book, Journal, Newspaper, Magazine, Laptop, and Projector.

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SEMESTER II				
COURSE C3 GGRM201T6: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)	1. Introduction: Defining Human Geography; Major Themes; Contemporary Relevance	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Human Geography, Meaning and Definition [2]• Major Themes and Scope of Human Geography [1]• Contemporary Relevance of Human Geography [1]	2
	2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Space and Society [2]• Cultural Regions of the World and India [2]• Race and types of racial groups in India.[2]• Religion and its types in India [2]• Language and its different types in India [2]	4
	3. Population: Population Growth and Distribution; Population Composition; Demographic Transition Theory	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• World population distribution [2]• Factors influencing population distribution [2]• World population growth and its various components [2]• History of World Population Growth [2]• Demographic Transition	4

			<p>Theory : Thompson [2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographic Transition Theory: Malthusian [2] 	
COURSE C4 GGRM 202P2: PRACTICAL ON THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY	1. Thematic mapping and shape index analysis of India	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – minerals, forest, agriculture etc. [8] 	5
	2. Thematic mapping of NE India	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of maps showing geographical themes – soil, industries, population minerals, forest, agriculture etc; [8] 	5
GE 2 GGRM GE201BT6 : REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1. Definition of Region, Evolution, Types and Need of Regional planning: Formal, Functional, and Planning Regions and Regional Development.	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Region: Regional Planning, Meaning and Definition [1] • Evolution of regions [2] • Need of Regional Planning [1] • Types of Regional Planning [3] • Regional Development with special reference to India and North-East India [3] 	4
	2. Regional Imbalances and Problems of Functional Regions.	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Imbalances : Causes and Consequences; [4] • Problems of Functional Regions; [2] 	2
	3. Choice of a Region for Planning: Characteristics of an Ideal Planning Region; Delineation of Planning Region; Regionalization of India for Planning (Agro Ecological Zones)	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choice of a Planning Area for Development [1] • Characteristics of an Ideal Planning Regions [2] • Delineation of Planning Region [4] • Planning Regions of India: Different Views [4] • Agro-Ecological Zones of India [2] 	3
C2 201T6: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY	1. Definition, Nature, Major Subfields, Contemporary Relevance.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Human Geography, Meaning and Definition [2] • Major Themes and Scope of Human Geography [1] 	1

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary Relevance of Human Geography [1] 	
	2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of Space and Society [2] Cultural Regions of the World and India [2] Race and types of racial groups in India.[2] Religion and its types in India [2] Language and its different types in India [2] 	2
SEMESTER IV				
COURSE C8 GGRM401T6 : ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (THEORY)	1. Introduction: Concept and classification of economic activity	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concepts of Economy and the activities related to it, [1] Types of economic activity [2] 	
	2. Factors Affecting location of Economic Activity with special reference to Agriculture (Von Thunen theory), Industry (Weber's theory).	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factors affecting location of Economic Activity: Agriculture [1] Von Thunen Agricultural Theory [2] Weber's Industrial Theory [2] 	2
	3. Primary Activities: Subsistence and Commercial agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining.	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary activities: Meaning and Major Activities of India [2] Subsistence and Commercial Agriculture : Meaning, and difference between them [3] Forestry, Fishing and mining activities of India and North East India [4] 	3
GE 4 (6 C) GGRM GE401AT6: INDUSTRIAL GEOGRAPHY	1. Nature and Scope of Industrial Geography	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of Industrial Geography, Meaning and its definition [1] Nature and Scope of Industrial Geography [1] Contemporary Relevance of Industrial Geography [1] 	1
	2. Types, Geographical	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characteristic of Industries and its types 	4

	Characteristics and Location of Industries (Weber's Theory): Small and Medium Industries, Heavy Industries: Coal and Iron based industries, Rural based Industries, Footloose Industry.		<p>[2]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weber's Industrial Theory [2] • Small, Medium and Heavy Industries [2] • Coal and Iron Based Industries of the World and India [4] • Rural based industries and footloose industries [2] 	
SEMESTER VI				

GGRM-603 REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA	Agriculture, Industries and Transport	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture: salient features of Indian agriculture: irrigation: sources – multipurpose river valley projects; major crops – rice, wheat, sugarcane, cotton, jute, tea and coffee – production and spatial distribution. Growth of agriculture during the plan periods – green revolution, white revolution and blue revolution • Industries: iron & steel, textiles and chemicals – their growth and development industrial regions of India. New industrial policy of India, industrial development during the five year plans; tourism industry. • Transport : road, railways, water ways, air ways – their role in regional development 	
	Socio – cultural structure	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population growth and distribution, composition of population – racial, religious, linguistic, literacy, sex and economic. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; major tribes of India. • Settlement pattern : rural and urban – classification of urban 	

			places, trend of urbanization, urbanization problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated rural development programmes – Panchayatiraj and recentralize planning in India 	
GGRM-606 PRACTICAL (Pattern Analysis)	Statistical Data representation Part II	2	Location quotient analysis & Lorenz curve	1



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GARGAON COLLEGE

TEACHING PLAN

Course: B. A.

Session: Even semester 2020

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

Name of the Teacher: DR.RITUARAJ NEOG

Methods to be applied: Lecture, analytical and activity method, interaction and discussion.

Teaching Materials: Green Board, Chalk Pencil, Maps, Charts, Atlas, Globe, Computer, Duster, Book, Journal, Newspaper, Magazine, Periodicals, Laptop, and Projector.

Paper Code/Title	Allotted Unit/ Topic	No. of Class required	Detail of the topics to be taught & class required	No. of tutorials
Human Geography GGRM201T6	Settlements: Types of Rural Settlements; Classification of Urban Settlements; Trends and Patterns of World Urbanization	6	Origin and growth of rural and urban settlements, types of settlements, factors for growth of rural settlements, classification of urban settlements, function of urban settlements, trend and pattern of urbanization in the World.	2

Remote sensing and GIS GGRM403T4	Historical Development of remote sensing as a technology- Relevance of remote sensing in Geography. Concept and basics: Energy source, energy and radiation principles Energy interactions in the atmosphere and earth surface features. Remote sensing systems: platforms, sensors and radiations records	20	Historical Development of remote sensing as a technology- Relevance of remote sensing in Geography. Basic concept and principles of Remote sensing, EMR and atmospheric window, different laws associated with radiation, Energy interactions in the atmosphere and earth surface features. Types of platforms in remote sensing, Active sensors and passive sensors, radiation records of sensor.	4
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Remote sensing and GIS Practical GGRM403P2	1. Remote Sensing and GIS: Definition and Components, Development , Platforms and Types	5	Remote Sensing and GIS: Definition and Components, Development, Platforms, Types of remote sensing: Active and passive, hyper spectral, thermal and microwave remote sensing	4
	1. Aerial Photography and Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles, Types and Geometry of Aerial Photograph; 2. Principles of Remote Sensing, EMR Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth Surface; Satellites (Landsat and IRS) and Sensors.	6	Aerial Photography and Satellite Remote Sensing: Principles, Types and Geometry of Aerial Photograph; Principles of Remote Sensing, EMR Interaction with Atmosphere and Earth Surface; types of scattering in remote sensing, Satellites (Landsat and IRS) and Sensors: spatial, temporal , spectral resolution in remote sensing.	2
	1. GIS Data Structures: Types	4	Concept and Components of GIS, GIS Data Structures: Types (spatial and Nonspatial), Raster	2

	(spatial and Non spatial), Raster and Vector Data Structure		and Vector Data Structure, Difference between raster and vector GIS	
	1. Image Processing (Digital and Manual) and Data Analysis: Pre-processing (Radiometric and Geometric Correction), Enhancement (Filtering); 2. Classification (Supervised and Unsupervised), Geo-Referencing; Editing and Output; Overlays	8	Concept of digital image processing, concept and techniques of pre-processing of satellite data in QGIS: band selection, layer staking, subset and mosaic, processing of Landsat and sentinel data in QGIS. Techniques of supervised and unsupervised classification in QGIS/Erdas imagine.	2
	1. Interpretation and Application of Remote Sensing and GIS: Land use/ Land Cover, Urban Sprawl Analysis; Forests Monitoring	5	Application of Remote Sensing and GIS in Land use/ Land Cover, Urban Sprawl Analysis; Forests Monitoring	2
GGRM601 Map projections and Cartographic techniques	Modern Cartographic Techniques	10	Introduction to modern techniques: Air photographs and satellite imagery and basic properties: concept of GIS GPS and its components, Remote Sensing principles, components and tools for data generation and mapping, Remote sensing platforms and sensors, geostationary and polar orbiting satellites,	3

			multi-spectral radar and passive microwave detectors	
GGRM 607 Geographic thoughts and Quantitative methods	Quantitative methods	6	Theory of probability, Measures of Inequality: Lorenz curve and location quotient, Spatial distribution and interaction: Nearest neighbor, rank size, gravity and potential model.	2



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