

**OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE:
GYE506: World Geography**

Course Learning Outcomes

- CO1. Understand political division of the world and its national borders.
 CO2. Interpret inequality in terms of spatial patterns of change and its natural regions.
 CO3. Determine spatial patterns of economic inequality and its natural resources.
 CO4. To understand the natural resources and its importance.
 CO5. Analyze the Spatio- temporal pattern of population of the global level.

Units	Course Content	Teaching Hours
1	Political division of the world - Continents- Oceans- Seas -Rivers	10
2	Natural regions of the world decimal classification, major regions with reference to location, extent places, climate, vegetation, animal life and human activities with reference to: Equatorial, Monsoon, Mediterranean, grassland, hot and cold deserts, tundra region	16
3	Economic activities -Agricultural types - Mines- iron-ore, Power Resources- coal, and petroleum, Industry- Location factors of industrial regions, Population patterns of distribution.	12

References:

1. High Smith and High Smith (1965): World Regional Geography. Prentice Hall, New Delhi
2. Husain M. (2004): World Geography, Rawat, Jaipur,
3. Tikkha, Bali, Sekhon (2002): World Regional Geography, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar.
4. Ranganath (2009): Regional Geography of world, Vidyanidhi, Gadag.
5. Hartshorn.T.A. (2009): Economic Geography, PHI, New Delhi-

GYE 507: Geography of Health

Course Learning Outcomes:

- CO1. Understand health issues in its spatial context.
- CO2. Extrapolate influence of place and location on human health.
- CO3. Analyze spatial patterns of disease and health care provisions.
- CO4. Apply geographical concepts and techniques to health related problems.
- CO5. Apply geographical knowledge to health policy advocacy specifically to third world diseases.
- CO6. Assess/Evaluate methods applied to infer causal relationships between spatial variability in environment and health outcomes.

Units	Course Content	Teaching Hours
1	Concepts and Traditions: Definition, scope, elements, growth of medical Geography methods and techniques. Human-Environment Interaction: Health and environment-concept of health, geographical approaches of health, natural environment and health- Inorganic and organic, social environment and health: Food intake, perception of diseases, treatment of diseases, Socio-economic conditions and health.	14
2	Modernization, population change and health: Disease classification- genetic, communicable, non-communicable, occupational, deficiency diseases, WHO classification of diseases. Diseases diffusion: Meaning, factors/barriers, phases, types of diffusion. Epidemiological Transition The theory of epidemiological transition (Omran theory) factors of transition- Demographic, changes in risk factors, practices of modern medicine & Indicators.	14
3	Global Inequalities in Health resources: Concept of health care, levels of health care, social context of disease, health care accessibility and utilization, health care system worldwide, health care services in India, health care policy in India	13

Essential Readings:

1. Aikat, B.K. (1985): Tropical diseases in India, Arnold Meinemann, Delhi, 1st Edition
2. Akhtar Rais (1990): Environmental population and health problems, Ashish Publishers Home, New Delhi.
3. Ansari, S.H. (2005): "Spatial Organization of health care facilities in Haryana" NGJI, Vol 51, PP 3-4, 51- 61.
4. Chakrabarti, N., (1954): "Some factors influencing the mortality of cholera. Calcutta," Medical Journal, Vol. 51.
5. Determinants of Health (1995): A New Synthesis. John Frank. Current Issues in Public Health, 1:233240.
6. Egles, J. and Woods, K.J. (1983): The Social Geography of Medicine and Health, Groom Helm London, 1st addition.

7. K. Chaubey,(2005): “Epidemic of HIV/AIDS in India: A Study in Medical Geography. Annals of NAGI, Vol. XXV No.1, Pp 28-33. Learmonth, A.T.A. (1985) Diseases in India, Concept Pub. Company, New Delhi,1st Edition.
8. Misra, R.P., (2007): Geography of Health, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
9. Robert G. Evans, Morris Barer, and Theodore Marmor. (1994): “Why are Some People Healthy and Others Not? The Determinants of the Health of Populations”. Aldine Transaction, USA.
10. Shafi, M. (1967): “Food Production, efficiency and Nutrition in India.” The Geographer, Vol. pp. 23-27.
11. Siddiqui, M.F. (1971): “Concentration of Deficiency Diseases in Uttar Pradesh. The Geographer, Vol. 18 pp 90-98.
12. Singhai, G.C. (2006): Medical Geography, Vasundhra Publication, Gorakhpur, 2006.
Wilkinson R G. (1996): “Unhealthy Societies: The Afflictions of Inequality”,
Routledge, London.

GYE 508 Bio-Geography

Course Learning Outcomes:

- CO1. Understand health issues in its spatial context.
- CO2. Extrapolate influence of place and location on human health.
- CO3. Analyze spatial patterns of disease and health care provisions.
- CO4. Apply geographical concepts and techniques to health related problems.
- CO5. Apply geographical knowledge to health policy advocacy specifically to third world diseases.
- CO6. Assess/Evaluate methods applied to infer causal relationships between spatial variability in environment and health outcomes.

Units	Course Content	Teaching Hours
1	Genesis of soils: Classification and distribution of soils, Soil profile Soil erosion, Degradation and conservation	10
2	Factors influencing : World distribution of plants and animals, Problems of deforestation and conservation measures, Social forestry, Agroforestry, Wild life Major gene pool centers	12
3	Natural vegetation: Soil types and their distribution, Deforestation Desertification Soil erosion Biotic, forest and wildlife resources and their conservation Land capability Agro and social forestry	12

References:

1. Heintzelman and High Smith (1965): World Regional Geography. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
2. Husain .M (2004): World Geography, Rawat, Jaipur.
3. Tikka, Bali, Sekhon (2002): World Regional Geography, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar.
4. Ranganath (2009):Regional Geography of world, Vidyanidhi, Gadag,
5. Hartshorn.T.A. (2009): Economic Geography, PHI, New Delhi.