

Semester- I

Course Name: Disaster Management

Course Code: BSCHGEOGE101

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-1		L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0		
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		x	10	x	40

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of course, the students will have ability to:

1. Gain a perspective of disasters and various dimensions of disaster management
2. Have comprehensive knowledge of various natural and manmade disasters in India
3. Examine the response and mitigation measures of disasters

Course Content:

1. Disasters: Definition and Concepts; Risk and Vulnerability; Classification
2. Disasters in India: (a) Flood: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; Landslide: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; Drought: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping
3. Disasters in India: (b) Earthquake and Tsunami: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping; (c) Cyclone: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping.
4. Manmade Disasters: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping with reference to land subsidence in mining region, Industrial hazards with special reference to chemical and fire.
5. Response and Mitigation to Disasters: Mitigation and Preparedness, NDMA and NIDM; Indigenous Knowledge and Community-Based Disaster Management; Do's and Don'ts During and Post-disasters.

Continuous Assessment: Assignment on any one hazard.

References:

1. Government of India, (2008): *Vulnerability Atlas of India*. New Delhi, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.
2. Govt. of India, (2011): *Disaster Management in India*, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
3. Kapur, Anu., (2010): *Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters*, Sage Publication, New Delhi.
4. Modh, S., (2010): *Managing Natural Disaster: Hydrological, Marine and Geological Disasters*, Macmillan, Delhi.
5. Singh, Jagbir., (2007): “*Disaster Management Future Challenges and Opportunities*”, 2007.
6. Singh, R. B., (ed.), (2006): *Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
7. Singh, R.B., (2005): *Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis*, IGNOU, New Delhi. Chapter 1, 2 and 3
8. Sinha, A., (2001): *Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future*, New United Press, New Delhi.
9. Stoltman, J.P., et al. (2004): *International Perspectives on Natural Disasters*, Kluwer Academic Publications. Dordrecht.

Semester- I

Course Name: Geography of Tourism and Pilgrimage

Course Code: BSCHGEOGE102

Course Type: Core (Theoretical)	Course Details: GEC-1		L-T-P: 5 - 1 - 0		
Credit: 6	Full Marks: 50	CA Marks		ESE Marks	
		Practical	Theoretical	Practical	Theoretical
		x	10	x	40

Learning Outcome:

After the completion of course, the students will have ability to:

1. Equip with a basic understanding of nature and scope, trends and patterns of various types of tourisms.
2. Have sound knowledge on geographical, environmental and socio-cultural aspects of tourism in India.
3. Apply the principles of Geo-tourism and analyse the prospects and problems associated with pilgrimage tourism.

Course Content:

1. Scope and Nature: Concepts and Issues, Tourism, Recreation and Leisure Inter-Relations; Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson.
2. Trends and Patterns: Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage, Geo-tourism.
3. Recent Trends of Tourism: International and Regional; Domestic (India); Eco-Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Meetings Incentives Conventions and Exhibitions
4. Impact of Tourism: Economy; Environment; Society
5. Tourism in India: Tourism Infrastructure; Case Studies of Himalaya, Desert and Coastal Areas; India's World Heritage Sites and National Geological Monuments, National Tourism Policy.

Continuous Assessment: Assignment on Eco-tourism in West Bengal.

References:

1. Alan, A. Lew, (2017): *New Research Paradigms in Tourism Geography*, Routledge.
2. Dhar, P.N., (2006): *International Tourism: Emerging Challenges and Future Prospects*, Kanishka, New Delhi.
3. Hall, M., and Stephen, P., (2006): *Geography of Tourism and Recreation – Environment, Place and Space*, Routledge, London.
4. Kamra, K. K., and Chand, M., (2007): *Basics of Tourism: Theory, Operation and Practise*, Kanishka Publishers, Pune.
5. Milton, D.,(1993): *Geography of World Tourism*, Prentice. Hall, New York,.
6. Nelson, V., (2017): *An Introduction to the Geography of Tourism*, Rowman & Littlefield,.
7. Page, S. J., (2011): *Tourism Management: An Introduction*, Butterworth-Heinemann- USA.
8. Raj, R. and Nigel, D., (2007): *Morpeth Religious Tourism and Pilgrimage Festivals Management: An International perspective by CABI*, Cambridge, USA.
9. Robinson, H. A.,(1996): *Geography of Tourism*, Macdonald and Evans, London,.
10. Singh, Jagbir., (2014): *"Eco-Tourism"*, I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.
11. Tourism Recreation and Research Journal, Centre for Tourism Research and Development, Lucknow.
12. Widawski, K., and Wyrzykowski, J.,(2017): *The Geography of Tourism of Central and Eastern European Countries*, Springer.