

SAINT CLARET COLLEGE, ZIRO

B. A. (GEOGRAPHY)

SYLLABUS AS PER RGU SEMESTRAL SCHEME (subjected to syllabus enrichment by SCCZ for Claretines)

BGEO 101: PHYSICAL BASIS OF GEOGRAPHY (First Semester)

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives: Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- Explain with examples the nature, scope & branches of physical geography
- Describe various endogenetic and exogenetic forces working with resultant landforms
- Discriminate between weather and climate and its associated phenomenon
- Explain atmospheric occurrence and associated phenomenon
- Explain the relief of ocean floor and associated conditions of oceans

Unit 0 Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of Geography with special reference to physical geography

Unit- I The field of Physical Geography

Nature and scope of Physical Geography
Branches of Physical Geography and their interrelations

Unit- II Geomorphology

Internal structure of the Earth
Definition, classification and formation of Rocks
Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Unit-III Climatology

Concept of Weather and Climate
Composition and Structure of Atmosphere

Unit-IV Distribution of Temperature (Vertical); Pressure, Wind System and Precipitation

Cyclone and Anti-cyclone

Unit-V Oceanography

Temperature and Salinity of ocean water
Ocean Currents
Relief features of ocean bottom (with special reference to Indian Ocean)

Unit 100 Advanced Skills: Practical on Scale; Map; Relief & Elevation by contour & profile drawing

References:

- Bunnett, R.B. (1965). *Physical Geography in Diagrams*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Ltd.
Chritchfield, H.J. (1983). *Applied Climatology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd
Das Gupta, A and Kapoor, AN.(2004). *Principles of Physical geography*.New Delhi: S. Chand & Co. Ltd.
Lal, D.S. (1998). *Climatology*. Allahabad: ShardaPustakBhawan.
Monkhouse, F.J. (1952). *Principles of Physical Geography*.New Delhi: B.I. Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Strahler, A.N. (1965). *Introduction to Physical Geography*. New York: John Wiley & Sons Inc.
Sharma, R.C. & Vatal, M. (1962). *Oceanography for Geographers*. Allahabad: Chaitanya Publishing House.
Singh, R.L. and Singh, Rana, P.B. (1991). *Elements of Practical Geography*. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers
Tikka R.N. (1981). *Physical Geography*. Meerut: Kedarnath, Ramnath & Co.

**BGEO202: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
(Second Semester)**

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives: Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the nature and scope of human geography
- b. Explain the development of human geography
- c. Describe the human races and its socio-cultural characteristics and distribution
- d. Explain the cultural realm of the world and human adaptation to natural environment.

Unit 0 Baseline Analysis: Assessment of baseline knowledge; revision of basic concepts; Fundamentals of human geography; objectives; Goal-setting

Unit I Nature and Scope of Human Geography

Unit II History of the development of Human Geography

Unit III Concept of Race and major races of mankind and their global distribution

Unit IV Concept of cultural realm and major cultural realm of the world

Unit V Human adjustment/adaptation to the natural environment (mountainous, deserts, equatorial region)

Unit 100 Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Bergevan, Edward E. (2001). *Human Geography : Culture, Connections and Landscape*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall
- Hussain, Majid (Ed.) (1994). *Human Geography*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd
- Leong and Morgan (1982). *Human and Economic Geography*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Johnston, R.J. et al (2005). *The Dictionary of Human Geography*. USA: Blackwell Publishing Ltd
- Rubenstein, J.M. (2003). *The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography*. New Jersey: Pearson Education Inc.
- Shrivastava, L. & Namdeo, A. (2015). *Perspectives in Cultural Symbiosis: A Case Study of Apatani Cultural Landscape*, Annals of the National Association of Geographers India, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, 119-131.

**BGEO 303: GEOGRAPHY OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
(Third Semester)**

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives: Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the meaning and types of resources
- b. Describe the role of conservation and management of resources
- c. Elucidate the types of economic activities and can able to identify the factors affecting the location of economic activities.

Unit 0 Baseline Analysis: Assessment of baseline knowledge; revision of basic concepts; Fundamentals of resources & economic activities; objectives; Goal-setting.

Unit I Concept and Classification of Resources

Unit II Natural and Human; Renewable and Non-renewable; Biotic and Abiotic Resources

Unit III Conservation and Management of Resources for Sustainable Development

Unit IV Concept and Classification of Economic Activities; Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Quaternary and Quinary

Unit V Factors affecting Location of Economic activity with special reference to Agriculture (Von Thunen's Theory) and Industry (Weber's Theory)

Unit 100 Advanced Skills: Practical on representation of economic data by pie diagram; rectangular diagram & ring diagram

References:

- Guha, J. L. & Chattoraj, P.R. (1992). *A New Approach to Economic Geography: A Study of Resources*. Calcutta: The World Press Pvt Ltd.
- Hartshorn T.A. & Alexander J.W. (1988). *Economic Geography*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
- Alexander, J. W. (1963). *Economic Geography*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
- Klee, G. (1991). *Conservation of Natural Resources*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall
- Leong and Morgan (1982). *Human and Economic Geography*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Mitchell, B. (1997). *Resource and Environmental Management*. England, Longman Harlow
- Owen, S. & Owen, P. L. (1991). *Environment resources and conservation*. New York: Cambridge University Press
- Myat, T.T., Ando, K. & Naing, S.P. (2013). *Sustainable Agricultural Practices in Japan and Myanmar: A Comparative Study*. North Eastern Geographer, Vol. 37, No. 1 & 2, 38-55.

**BGEO 404: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
(Fourth Semester)**

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives: Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the physical and demographic structure of India
- b. Explain an account of the agriculture, mineral and power resources of India
- c. Describe the industrial development and transportation system of India

Unit 0 Baseline Analysis: Assessment of baseline knowledge; revision of basic concepts; Fundamentals of geography of India; objectives; Goal-setting.

Unit I Location, Physiographic Regions, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation

Unit II Population: Distribution, Density and Growth, Problems and Prospects of India's Population

Unit III Agriculture: Main Features of Indian Agriculture, Cultivation, Distribution and Production of Rice, Wheat, Cotton and Tea

Unit IV Minerals and Power resources: Distribution and Production of Iron Ore, Manganese, Coal, Petroleum and Hydro- electricity

Unit V Industries and Transport: Location, distribution and production of Cotton Textile, Iron & Steel and Petro-Chemical industry; Modes of Transportation

Unit 100 Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation.

References:

Dubbey, R.M. (1981). *Population Dynamics in India*. Allahabad: Chugh Publications.

Khullar, D. (2013). *A Comprehensive Geography of India*. Ludhiana

Memoria, C.B. (1997). *Economic and Commercial Geography of India*. Agra: Shiva Lal Agrawal and Co.

National Book Trust of India: *Geographical Publication of India*.

Sharma, T.C. & Coutinho, B. (2002). *Economic and Commercial Geography of India*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Singh, G. (2004). *Geography of India*. Delhi: Atma Ram & Sons.

Spate, O.H.K. and Learmouth, A. (1968): *India and Pakistan*. Methuen, London.

Singh R.L. (Ed.) (1972): *India: A Regional Geography*. Varanasi.

Stamp, L.D.: *Regional Geography of India*.

BA V SEMESTER (MAJOR)

BGEO 505: GEOMORPHOLOGY

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) = 100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain with examples the meaning, scope & development of geomorphology
- b. Describe various endogenetic and exogenetic forces working with resultant landforms
- c. Understand the various theories associated with mountain building
- d. Explain theories of landscape evolution
- e. Explain the evolution of landforms under the action of various agents of denudation.

Unit 0 Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of Physical Geography with special reference to Geomorphology

Unit- I Meaning, Scope and Development of Geomorphology

Unit- II Geomorphic Processes – Endogenetic and Exogenetic Forces (Folding, Faulting, Weathering and Mass Wasting)

Unit-III Wegener's theory of Continental Drift and Plate Tectonics; Mountain Building theories of Kober and A. Holmes; Isostasy- Views of Pratt and Airy.

Unit-IV Theories of Landscape evolution – W.M. Davis, Walter Penck and L. C. King

Unit-V Evolution of Landforms under the action of Underground Water, Glacier and Wind

Unit 100 Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Ahmed, E. (2004). *Geomorphology*, Ludhiana: Kalyani Publications.
- Bloom, A. L. (1982). *Geomorphology- A systematic Analysis*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Dayal, P. (1996). *A Text book in Geomorphology*. Patna: Shukla Book Depot.
- Singh, S. (1968). *Geomorphology*. Allahabad: PrayagPustakBhawan.
- Thornbury, W. D. (1960). *Principles of Geomorphology*. New York: John Wiley.
- Wooldrige, S. W. & Morgan, R. S. (1960). *Principles of Geomorphology*. London: Longman Green.
- Steers, J. A. (1953). *The Unstable Earth*. London: Collins.
- Sarmah, R. (2013). *Impact of Bank Erosion Hazard on Human Occupants in the JiaDhansiri River Basin in India*, North Eastern Geographer, Vol. 37 No. 1 & 2, 20-37

BGEO 506: GENERAL CARTOGRAPHY AND SURVEYING

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain with examples the meaning, scope & development of cartography
- b. Describe various methods associated with thematic maps
- c. Explain the techniques of morphometric analysis
- d. Demonstrate the methods of plane table survey
- e. Demonstrate the methods of dumpy's level survey.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of Cartography

UNIT- I: Meaning, Scope and Development of Cartography

UNIT-II: Thematic Maps using Chorochromatic, Choropleth, Isopleth and Dot method; Trend Graph and Proportionate Circle.

UNIT- III: Morphometric Analysis: Stream Ordering, Drainage Frequency and Drainage Density Map, Drawing of Longitudinal and Cross- Profile of River.

UNIT- IV: Plane Table Survey: Radiation, Intersection and Resection method.

UNIT -V:Dumpy's Level Survey: Height of Collimation and Rise & Fall method.

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Khullar, D.R. (2010). *Practical Geography*. Ludhiana: Kalyani publication,
- Mishra, R. P. and Ramesh, A. (2002). *Fundamentals of Cartography*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing House.

Monkhouse, F. J. and Wilkinson, H. R. (1971). *Maps and Diagrams*. London: Methuen and Co. Ltd.
Robinson Arthur et.al. (1978). *Elements of Cartography*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
Sarkar A (1997). *Practical Geography*. Calcutta: Orient Longman.
Singh, L. R. (2006). *Fundamentals of Practical Geography*. Allahabad: ShardaPustakBhawan.
Singh, R. L. (2005). *Elements of Practical Geography*. New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.

BGEO 507: ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the concept of environment, ecology & ecosystem
- b. Describe various issues associated with environment
- c. Explain the pressure of population and food security
- d. Explain the concept of sustainable development and management of environment.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of environment, ecology and biodiversity

UNIT I: Concept of Environment

Concept of environment.
Ecology, ecosystem, biomes and diversity.

UNIT II: Environmental Issues

Environmental pollution (Land, water, soil, air), desertification.
Global warming- causes & consequences.

UNIT III: Resources and Environment

Emerging issues of availability and utilization of resources in the developed and developing countries (Special emphasis on land, water and energy resources).
Conservation of resources.

UNIT IV: Population and Environment

Pressure of population on land and food (especially on developing and developed nations).
Global food supply and problems of food security and food crisis.

UNIT V: Environment and Development

Concept of sustainable environment.
Management of environment (Earthquake & Flood).

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

Bhattacharya N N (2004). *Biogeography*. New Delhi: Rajesh Publications.
Chandna R. C. (2002). *Environmental Geography*. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publication Ltd.
Singh S (1997). *Environmental Geography*. Allahabad: PrayagPustakBhawan.
Odum E P et.al. (2005). *Fundamentals of Ecology*. Ceneage Learning India.
Hoyt, J. B.(1973). *Man and the Earth*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
Husain, M. (1994). *Human Geography*. Jaipur: Rawat Pub. House.
Mannion, A.M., (1991). *Global Environmental Change*. New York: Longman.
Wright. R.T & Nebel. B.J. (2002). *Environmental Science: toward a sustainable future*. Prentice Hall India Ltd, 8th Edition.
Singh, R.S. & Roy, D. (2015). *Water Supply Management: Rural vs Urban India*, Annals of the National Association of Geographers, India, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, 132-146.

BGEO 508: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the nature and development of population geography
- b. Describe determinants, trends and pattern of population distribution
- c. Explain the theories of population growth and demographic transition
- d. Explain the population, resources and migration types and its consequences.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of population geography

UNIT I: Nature and Scope of Population Geography

Development of Population Geography as a field of specialization

UNIT II: Population Growth and Distribution

Determinants, Trends and pattern of Population Growth; Global pattern of population distribution

UNIT III: Population Density

Types and their socio-economic significance; Population Composition - Age, Sex and economic composition

UNIT IV: Theories of Population Growth

Malthus, Karl Marx and Demographic transition

UNIT V: Population versus Resources

Concepts of Over, under and optimum population;
Migration- Causes, Types and Consequences

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Bhende, A. & Kanitkar, T. (2000). *Principles of Population Studies*. Himalaya Publishing House.
- Chandana, R. C. & Sidhu, M. S. (1980). *An Introduction to Population Geography*. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers.
- Clarke, J. I. (1965). *Population Geography*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.
- Hussain, M. *Population Geography*. Jaipur: Rawat Publication.
- Jones, H. R. (2000). *Population Geography*. London: Paul Chapman.
- Premi, M.K. (1991). *India's Population: Heading towards a Billion*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Sundaram, K.V. & Sudesh Nangia, (ed) (1986). *Population Geography*. New Delhi: Heritage Publication.
- Begum, S.W. & Kar, B.K. (2013). *Population Growth and Landuse Change in the Fringe Areas of Guwahati City*, North Eastern Geographer, Vol. 37 No. 1 & 2, 79-89

BA VIth SEMESTER (MAJOR_

BGEO 611: CLIMATOLOGY & BIOGEOGRAPHY

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the meaning and significance of climatology
- b. Describe heat budget, air masses and cyclones & anticyclones

- c. Explain mechanism and climatic classifications
- d. Explain nature of biogeography, ecosystem, biodiversity and its conservation.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of climatology and biogeography

UNIT I: Meaning and Significance of Climatology; Concept of Weather and Climate

UNIT II: Heat budget and heat balance – Air masses, fronts, cyclones and anti-cyclones

UNIT III: Origin and Mechanism of Monsoon; Climatic classification – Koppen and Trewartha

UNIT IV: Nature, scope and development of Biogeography

UNIT V: Geographical Distribution of Plants and Animals; Concept of Ecosystem; Concept of Biodiversity and its conservation.

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Bhattacharya, N. N. (2010). *Biogeography*. New Delhi: Rajesh Publications.
- Chandana, R. C. (2002). *Environmental Geography*. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publications.
- Critchfield, H. (1975). *General Climatology*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Das, P. K. (1968). *The Monsoons*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Hagget, R. J. (1995). *Fundamentals of Biogeography*. London: Routledge.
- Lal, D. S. (2001). *Climatology*. Allahabad: Chaitanya Publishing House.
- Robinson, H. (1992). *Biogeography*. Mc Donald and Evans.
- Singh, S. (2007). *Climatology*. Allahabad: SharadaPustakBhawan.
- Singh, S. (1997). *Environmental Geography*. Allahabad: PrayagPustakBhawan.
- Trewartha, G. T. (1980). *An Introduction to Climate, International Students Edition*. New York: McGraw Hill.

BGEO612: GEOGRAPHICAL TECHNIQUES AND PROJECT WORK

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- a. Explain the significance of quantification in geography
- b. Describe the methods of central tendency and dispersion
- c. Explain the computer application in geographical data analysis
- d. Explain fundamentals of remote sensing, GIS and GPS technology in geographical studies.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of geographical techniques and its application.

UNIT I: Need of Quantification in Geography

UNIT II: Sampling; Measures of Central Tendency; Measures of Dispersion, Correlation and Regression Analysis of Geographical variables

UNIT III: Computer application in geographical data analysis and

UNIT IV: Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and use of GPS and application of GIS in Geographical studies

UNIT V: Project Work based on Field Study of nearby area

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Gregory, (1963). *Statistical methods and the Geographer*. London: Longmans
- Gupta, S.P. (2005). *Statistical Methods*. New Delhi: Sultan & Sons.
- Johnson, R.J. (1996). *Multivariate Statistical analysis in Geography*. London: Longmans
- Mahmood, A. (1977). *Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies*. New Delhi: Rajesh Publications.
- Majumdar, P. K (2003). *Statistics: A tool for Social sciences*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Mishra R. P. and Ramesh, A. (1969). *Fundamentals of Cartography*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing
- Singh, R.L. and Singh, R. (1991). *Mapwork and Practical Geography*. Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
- Wilkinson, H.R. and Monkhouse, F.J. (1952). *Maps and Diagrams*. New Delhi: B.I. Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Mallic, J., Hang, H.T., & Rahman, A. (2015). *Assessment of Forest Types and Commercial Growing Biomass in Mountain Terrain using Remote Sensing Technique: A Case Study of Paro Dzongkhag, Bhutan*, *Annals of the National Association of Geographers, India*, Vol. XXXV, No. 2, 35-54.

BGEO 613: GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- Explain the Physiography, climate & vegetation of N.E. India
- Describe the ethnic composition & demographic characteristics
- Explain the geo-environmental bases of Arunachal Pradesh
- Explain the demographic profile of Arunachal Pradesh.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, fundamentals of geographical techniques and its application.

UNIT I: North East India: Location, Geological structure, physiography, drainage, climate, soil and Vegetation

UNIT II: Ethnic composition and Population characteristics

UNIT III: Major resources: Agriculture, mineral and power; Problems and prospects of economic development

UNIT IV: Geo - environmental bases of Arunachal Pradesh: Physiography, climate, drainage, and Bio-resources

UNIT V: Ethnic composition and demographic profile of Arunachal Pradesh.

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References:

- Bhagabati, Bora, Kar (2001). *Geography of Assam*. New Delhi: Rajesh publication.
- Bhattacharyya, N.N (2012). *Geography of North East India*. Guwahati: Rawat Publication.
- Jha, S.N. (2014). *Geography of Arunachal Pradesh*. New Delhi: Jyanda publication.
- Krishnan, Gopal (1994). *Arunachal Pradesh; land and people*. Guwahati: Omsons publication.
- Singh, R.L. (Ed) (1993). *India: A Regional Geography*. Varanasi: National Geographical Society of India.
- Taher, M & Ahmad, P. (2011). *Geography of North - East India*. Guwahati: Mani Manik Prakash,
- North Eastern Geographer, *Research Journal*. North East India Geographical Society

BGEO 616: GEOGRAPHY OF TOURISM

Marks: 80 (ESE) + 20 (CIA) =100

Objectives Having studied this paper, a student will be able to:

- Explain the fundamentals of tourism
- Describe the types & constituents of tourism
- Explain the socio-economic impacts of tourism
- Explain the eco-tourism & impact of tourism on environment.

UNIT 0: Baseline Analysis: Course Objectives & Goal Setting, introduction to tourism

UNIT - I: Fundamentals of Tourism

Concepts, Scope & Importance of tourism

Factors responsible for growth of tourism

UNIT- II: Types of Tourism

Historical, Cultural, Religious, Natural and Medical

UNIT-III: Constituents of Tourism.

Transport & communication: road, rail, air and waterways.

Accommodation & food: hotel, resorts, restaurants, etc.

Travel agents and Tour operators.

Travel guides: their duties and responsibilities.

UNIT-IV: Socio-Economic impacts of Tourism.

Impact of tourism on economy.

Impact of tourism on society and culture.

UNIT- V: Ecological Impacts of Tourism.

Impact of tourism on environment.

Eco-tourism.

UNIT 100: Advanced Skills: Journal/magazine article discussion assignment; seminar presentation

References

- Bhatia, A.K. (1986). *Tourism Development: Principles and Practices*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
- Burkart, A. J. & Medlik, S. (1974). *Tourism: Past, Present and Future*. London: William Henemann.
- Jafri, J. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Tourism*. London: Routledge Publications.
- Singh, L.K. (2008). *Ecology, Environment and Tourism*. New Delhi: Isha Books.
- Mcintosh, R.W. (1986). *Tourism: Principles and Practices, Philosophies*. Pub. John Wiley and Sons : 5th Ed.
- Sinha, P.C. (2007). *Tourism Management*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications, Vols. 4.
- Herberlein, T.A, Friedman, P. & Vuorlo, T. (2002). *Current Tourism Patterns in the Swedish Mountain Region*, International Mountain Society, Vol. 22, No. 2, 142-149.

Please Note Well:

The B. A. (Geography) Syllabus given above is essentially as per the BUGS of Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, under which SCCZ is a permanently affiliated undergraduate school. However, for the purposes of meeting the needs of the Claretines and to give them an edge at excellence, the syllabus has been enhanced by adding Unit 0 and Unit 100, besides providing a more detailed references with additional listing of books and journal articles. The responsibility for and the rights regarding the enrichment of the syllabus rests with Saint Claret College, Ziro.

~ Principal