COURSE OUTCOME (CO)

B.A. THREE YEARS (GENERAL) DEGREE COURSE IN GEOGRAPHY

[PART-I, PART- II & PART-III]

PART-I

PAPER-I (THEORY): PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1.0: GEOTECTONICS

1. The content of this unit is Geological history of the earth, internal structure of the earth, the Continental Drift theory and the Plate tectonics. This provides the basic knowledge about geotectonics – formation of different landmass.

2.0: GEOMORPHOLOGY

1. This is with reference to the process of weathering and Mass wasting. The fluvial processes and formation of landforms. The theories of Landscape Evolution by Davis and Hack helps to understand the cycle of landscape evolution.

3.0: CLIMATOLOGY

1. To know about the layering in the atmosphere, its importance and impact of circulations in the atmosphere.

2. Koppen's Classification of climate of the World and India is an important part under this unit to understand the global circulations in the atmosphere.

4.0: SOIL GEOGRAPHY

1. The properties of soil, soil formation, causes of soil erosion and methods of soil conservation is covered under this unit as it is important for students to understand the seriousness of soil conservation.

5.0: BIOGEOGRAPHY

1. Biogeography includes the entire ecosystem. The impact of climate change and problems of deforestation and conservation of forest is topic of concern and practice.

PART-II

PAPER-II (THEORY): GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

1.0: GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT

1. The contributions of Humbolt and Ritter to the discipline of geography is of great importance. Additionally, the concepts of Determinism and Possibilism helps to understand the scope and content of geography.

2.0: ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

1. This unit comprises a comparative study of agricultural and industrial regions of India and the USA.

3.0: POPULATION GEOGRAPHY

1. This unit lays emphasis on growth, distribution and density of population of the world. Also the types of population migration with reference to India has also been included. Population explosion and food crisis is another vital topic of concern.

4.0: HABITAT, SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

1. The major racial groups and their world distribution. Major linguistic groups and their distribution in India. The Bushmen of Africa and the Pygmies are the content of this unit. This helps to understand the different habitats, society and the economy.

5.0: SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

1. This unit helps to understand the rural and urban types and pattern of settlement in India. The characteristics of urban agglomeration, metropolis and megalopolis, also the functional classification of towns to understand the reasons of variations in growth and density in different areas.

PAPER- III (PRACTICAL): CARTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY

1.0: SCALES AND CARTOGRAMS

1. Statistical data are represented by using various geographical techniques such as the linear scale, comparative scale, proportional diagrams etc. along with interpretation which helps to understand the ground information more clearly.

2.0: MAPPING TECHNIQUES AND MAP PROJECTION

1. This is an integral part of geography. The students learn the mapping techniques and map projections, its advantages and limitations.

3.0: MAP INTERPRETATION

1. Map interpretation is another important part because it helps the students to pen down the information gathered after processing the data. Topographical maps and weather maps are used in this unit.

4.0: SURVEYING

1. The plain table survey, use of prismatic compass and the dumpy level is used to understand and calculate the undulating surface of the ground.

5.0: FIELD REPORT AND LABORATORY NOTEBOOK

1. A field report on “Socio- Economic aspects” of a selected area is prepared using the cartographic techniques mentioned above. Students gain knowledge and develop skills. From the stage of collecting data to the completion of the field report, makes it easier to understand the techniques and the application of cartogram.

PART-III

PAPER-IV: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA AND ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY

GROUP-A (THEORY), GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

1.0: PHYSICAL ASPECTS

1. The physical aspects with reference to India are the river systems, structure and relief. Also the climatic characteristics and natural vegetation has been covered in this unit.

2.0: SOCIO- ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. The socio- economic aspects included in this unit are power resources, the locational factors of iron, steel and aluminium industries, population growth and distribution.

3.0: REGIONAL ASPECT

1. With special reference to geography of India, selected areas such as Kashmir Himalaya, Deccan Trap, Bengal Delta and *Marusthali* helps to understand the physiography of India.

GROUP- B (PRACTICAL); ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHY

1.0: STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

1. Processing data using statistical methods in geography (e.g., frequency distribution, measure of central tendency etc.,) helps the students to understand its importance and relevance in the subject.

2.0: LABORATORY WORK

1. This includes the methods and techniques to identify different rocks and minerals. Parallelly, the students will capable to learn about the fertility and type of soil to be used for various crops by the soil kit (soil PH).

3.0: LABORATORY NOTE BOOK AND VIVA- VOCE

1. A laboratory note- book is prepared based on the topics mentioned above.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME (PO)

I. The geological time-scale and geological history of the earth is the basic knowledge to be acquired in Physical Geography.
II. To learn about the evolution of landscape.
III. The reasons, importance and effects of the global circulation in the atmosphere.
IV. Importance of soil and forest conservation and to develop a sense of self-consciousness.
V. Contributions of eminent scholars to the discipline of geography and its scope.
VI. To understand man's economic achievement in terms of production and consumption in the light of the environment.
VII. To understand the various facets pertaining to the spatial variation in the distribution of the human population across the globe.

VIII. It also aims to study the size, forms, functions and regional association of human settlement and trace their growth and pattern of distribution.

IX. Cartographic techniques and field work helps in incorporating the analytical and statistical techniques and to bring forth the final result.

B.A. PART-I GEOGRAPHY- (GENERAL & GENERIC), CBCS

[Semester System: SEM-I to SEM-VI]

SEMESTER- I

CC-1A: GEOMORPHOLOGY AND CARTOGRAPHY

UNIT- 1: GEOTECTONICS AND GEOMORPHOLOGY (Theory)

1. Types of weathering and related landforms, lithosphere, plate tectonics and its associated landforms are covered under this unit to have a better understanding of geotectonics.

2. Geomorphology is associated with the various landforms that are formed on the earth's surface. Landforms developed in the arid regions, glaciated regions and the fluvial cycle of erosion by Davis and Penck are some of the important topics of this unit.

UNIT-2: SCALES AND CARTOGRAMS (Practical)

1. Scales and Cartograms is an important part of geography. Diagramatic representation of data and its interpretation helps in better understanding of the ground.

2. Climatic data representation and their scientific interpretations are the key outcomes of this unit.

SEMESTER- II

CC-1B: PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SURVEYING

UNIT-1: CLIMATOLOGY, SOIL AND BIOGEOGRAPHY (Theory)

1. This unit includes the elements of weather and climate, forms of precipitation, tropical, temperate cyclones and climatic classification by Koppen.

2. Physical and chemical properties of soil, soil forming factors, definition of biosphere and biogeography is equally important to understand the physical environment in geography.

UNIT-2: SURVEYING AND LEVELLING (Practical)

1. As a part of the prescribed syllabus it is important for students to learn about the applicability of surveying and levelling.

SEMESTER- III

CC-1C: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY AND MAP STUDY

UNIT-1: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

1. The man- environment relationship with reference to the Eskimos, Space and Society is covered under this unit.

2. Population growth, types of population migration and world population distribution and composition helps to understand the contents of human geography.

UNIT-2: MAP PROJECTION AND MAP INTERPRETATION (Practical)

1. Map projection is the basic of map making and cartography. Each map projection has its own advantages, disadvantages and limitations. In this context the students will be able to understand the fundamentals of map projection with capability to drawing and scale enhancement.

2. A detailed study of the Toposheet and Weather maps help the students to interpret the salient features of the map and their interconnection with each other.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

SEC-1: COMPUTER BASICS AND COMPUTER APPLOICATIONS (Practical)

1. This unit comprises the basics of computer application e.g., binary numbering system, data computation, data analysis, representation and interpretation.

2. From tis unit the students will be able to acquire the fundamentals of computer applications along with purposeful application of computer in their academic and professional life.

SEC-1 (OR)**: REMOTE SENSING (Practical)**

1. The definition, development, platforms and types of Remote Sensing is the content of this unit.

2. Aerial photography, Satellite Remote Sensing, interpretation and application of Remote Sensing helps the students to develop a wider spectrum of knowledge.

SEMESTER-IV

CC-1D: ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY

UNIT-1: (Theory)

1. The concepts and approaches of Environmental Geography, man-environment relationship, environmental problems and management are some of the vital topics of this unit to understand the importance of a healthy environment.

UNIT-2: (Practical)

1. It includes the use of soil test- kit (PH, organic carbon), mapping of wetlands and forests from topographical sheet.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

SEC-2: REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

1. Emphasis has been given particularly on Human Development Index, agricultural and industrial development in India since 1970's and 1990's respectively.

2. From this context, the students will be able to retrieve the knowledge about the past, present and future of standard and quality of life of the Indian people.

SEC-2 (OR)**: GIS BASED PROJECT WORK**

1. This part of the syllabus mainly deals with hands on activities on the basics of GIS & Remote sensing.

2. The Practical and pragmatic experience of GIS & Remote Sensing will help the pupil to have a deep knowledge about GIS database and application of Remote Sensing in different physio-social domains of our society.

SEMESTER-V

DSE-1A: GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

UNIT-1: (Theory)

1. This unit includes the physical setting of India and also the population size and growth since independence.

2. It also highlights the potential of Indian economy through its agricultural, mineral and energy resources.

UNIT-2: (Field work)

1. Students are instructed to prepare a field report based on primary data collected from field survey and secondary data collected from different sources.

2. Field visit and preparation of field report is a hand on training of the students to enhance the understanding and writing skill about a certain human society along with their immediate environment.

DSE-1A (OR): ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

UNIT-1: (Theory)

1. This unit includes the Scope-content of economic geography, some fundamental theories of Economic Geography e.g., Theories of Von-Thunen, Weaber, different types and patterns of farm practises, mining and industrial activities.

2. This portion of syllabus is ready to have an uttermost idea of the student about the fundamentals to application of economic theories and practises.

2. It also highlights the potential of Indian economy through its agricultural, mineral and energy resources.

UNIT-2: (Field work)

1. 1. A field report on "Socio- Economic aspects" of a selected area is prepared using the cartographic techniques mentioned above. Students gain knowledge and develop skills. From the stage of collecting data to the completion of the field report, makes it easier to understand the techniques and the application of cartogram.

2. Field visit and preparation of field report is a hand on training of the students to enhance the understanding and writing skill about a certain human society along with their immediate environment.

GENERIC ELECTIVE

GE-1: PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

1. It includes the heat balance, global wind circulation pattern and the climatic classification of Koppen.

2. Internal structure of the earth, Plate Tectonics, Fluvial Cycle of Erosion by Davis and Penck and the global hydrological cycle are some important topics of this unit.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

SEC-3: COLLECTION, MAPPING AND INTERPRETATION OF CLIMATIC DATA (Practical)

1. This unit specially deals with the climatic data collection, appropriate representation of data with the help of diagrams and interpretations.

2. Cartographic techniques and field work helps in incorporating the analytical and statistical techniques and to bring forth the final result.

SEMESTER-VI

DSE-1B: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

UNIT-1: (Theory)

1. In this unit special emphasis has been given to understand the Causes, Consequences and Management of pre and post disaster.

2. Preparedness, Resilience and Capacity building is very essential to overcome the trauma faced by the people during any kind of hazard or a disaster.

UNIT-2: (Practical)

1. An individual project report based on selected disasters is prepared.

2. The students will capable of understand and write a case-study based report of Disaster.

GENERIC ELECTIVE

GE-2: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (Theory)

1. The definition, major sub field and contemporary relevance has been discussed in this unit.

2. The concept of Space and society, race and religion are important components of Human Geography.

3. The world population distribution and settlement patterns and types help to understand the trends of the changing scenario.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE

SEC-4: ROCKS AND MINERALS AND THEIR MEGASCOPIC IDENTIFICATION

UNIT-1: (Practical)

1. Students learn the methods and techniques to identify different rocks and minerals.

2. The student will able to identify the rocks and minerals from their own knowledge and can be able to use this knowledge in better understanding of physical landscape analysis.