

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (GEOGRAPHY M.A.) 2018-19

Program learning outcomes (POs) are specific types of knowledge and skills that students are expected to acquire in the program and to be able to demonstrate upon completion.

The Department expects that students who major in geography will be skilled in disciplinary theories, methodologies, and content. These expectations ground the following learning goals and objectives for undergraduate and graduate majors.

Upon completion of the Master of Arts in Geography, students will be able to demonstrate the following:

PO1: Compare and contrast the theories, philosophies, and concepts in the discipline of geography, including unifying themes of spatial patterns and structures, the interrelationship between people and places, and the interactions between nature and society.

PO2: Demonstrate an advanced understanding of and ability to differentiate among the various methodologies used in geographic research.

PO3: Acquire, analyse, evaluate, interpret and critique geographic data and/or research.

PO4: Communicate mastery of geographic data, theories, philosophies, and concepts in oral, written, and visual forms, with ethical engagement and respect for diversity of individuals, groups, and cultures.

PO5: Identify and assess how geographic concepts apply in the workplace and in everyday life to solve real-world problems.

M.A. GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER - I

GEOMORPHOLOGY

CO 1 -Nature and scope of geomorphology

CO 2 -Interior of the earth

CO 3-Isostasy

CO 4-Exogenic processes

CLIMATOLOGY

CO 1 –Nature and scope of climatology and its relationship with meteorology

CO 2 – Air pressure , Humidity

CO 3 – precipitation : types world pattern precipitation

CO 4- Classification of climates :- koppen & Thorntwaite

EVOLUTION OF GEOMORPHICAL THOUGHTS

CO 1-The held of geography:- Its place in the classification of science

CO 2- Distribution

CO 3- classical Age :- The beginning of geography in-classical age contribution, of 'Greek geography' with special reference to Roman to reference

CO 4- Contribution of the modern geographers : Study of geography in modern india .

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

CO 1- India in the context of Asia in the world Land, major Taran units and their characteristics

CO 2- Production and problems of conservation of major minerals population 'numbers' distribution with special reference to post independence period.

CO 3- Economy An overview of Indian economy and impact of globalization on 'cultivated land' use pattern.

CO 4 - industrial development and overview, locational factors and spatial pattern of industries in India Iron and Steel.

M.A. I SEMESTER PRACTICAL INSTRUMENTAL SURVEY

CO 1- Surveying- importance of instrumental surveying and, application of survey instruments.

CO 2. Prismatic Compass -Method of prism compass surveying: Radiation, intersection and traverse, correction of bearing, Elimination of the closing error, Bowditch method:

CO 3. Plane table –Plan preparation methods of plane table surveying - radiation, intersection, traverse & resection method

CO 4. Dumpy level:- Meaning of the terms used in leveling Method of leveling: simple leveling, differential leveling, profile.

CO 5. Theodolite :-Meaning of terms used in theodolite Surveying.

M.A. GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER-II

APPLIED GEOMORPHOLOGY

CO 1. Applied Geomorphology :- Nature scope and subject matter of applied of Geomorphology.
Quantitative applied Geomorphology :- morphometry.

CO 2. The concept of cycle of erosion:- Erosion cycle according to Davis & penck. Normal cycle of erosion, Rejuvenation and polycyclic Landscape.

CO 3. Geomorphic Process : Dynamic of Fluvial, glacial, Aired, marine and karst process and resulting land forms. Slope evolution : concept of Davis, Penck, wood & king.

CO 4. Geomorphic Application :- . Geomorphic application in applied geomorphology; Land use and agricultural planning, urban geomorphology, Hydrogeomorphology, Environmental Geomorphology.

OCEANOGRAPHY

CO 1. Nature and scope & oceanography, History of oceanography. Distribution of land and water'
Major features of ocean basin :- Continental, Continental slope, deep sea plains and Oceanic deep'

CO 2. Physical and chemical properties of sea water, Temperature and salinity, density of ocean water. Inter link between atmospheric circulation and circulation patterns in the Oceans :- Surface currents, waves and tides.

CO 3. Marine biological environmental :- Biozones of the Ocean, Types of organisms, plankton, Nekton and Benthos, Ocean Deposits and Formation of Coral reefs

CO 4. Food and mineral resources of the sea. Impact of Human on the marine Environment Major Ocean routes of the world

GEOGRAPHICAL METHODOLOGY

CO 1. Development of - quantitative revolution in geography. Pattern of quantitative revolution, importance of the techniques.

CO 2. Analytical approaches in Geography : Location Analysis : Concept of locational analysis . (Von Thunen Theory ,Weber Theory) Spatial Analysis : Importance, methods and pattern of spatial analysis, System analysis and ecological analysis.

CO 3. Laws, theories and model : use of model, characteristic necessity of Models, types of models,

CO 4. philosophical background of geographical thinking: Dualism in geography, positivism and its reactions, Behaviouralism, paradigms of geography. Recent trends in geography

GEOGRAPHY OF CHHATTISGARH

CO 1. Physical elements of geography of Chhattisgarh :- Location, Extent, Geology, physical Features, Climate, Drainage, Soil and Vegetation.

CO 2. Agriculture : Major characteristics, Important Crops -Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Kodo Kutaki , pulses, Oilseeds, Sugarcane. Agricultural Region and Major agricultural development schemes, Irrigation, Major irrigation projects.

CO 3. Minerals and power, resources. Iron ore, Bauxite, Manganese, Coal, Hydroelectricity industrial development in Chhattisgarh with special- reference to iron and steel industries, Cement Industry, Textile Industry, agriculture based industries, Aluminum, Thermal power, Industrial belts of Chhattisgarh

CO 4. Population Structure: Growth and density of population, Caste structure, literacy, occupation, Tribes of Chhattisgarh Transport, Tourism Culture and regional development:

M.A. GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER II

PRACTICA

CO 1. Principles of Map making & concept of Cartography

CO 2. Topographical information: International Series, South East Asia Series, Indexing, Classification and interpretation of topographical sheets, profiles

CO 3. Morphometric Analysis: Hypsometric curve, Altimetry curvilinear, Histogram, Clinograph, Slope Analysis, Wentworth's Method, Smith method.

CO 4. Graphs and diagrams: Triangular Diagram, Ergo graph. Rainfall dispersion diagram Proportional circle, Spheres and cubes diagram.

CO 5. Map Projection construction of world map projection.

SEMESTER-III

RURAL SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

CO 1 . Nature, scope significance and development of settlement Geography. Relationship of settlement Geography with other social Science Concept of settlement Geography.

CO 2. Meaning, origin, Evolution approaches of settlement. Types of Rural settlement' Rural morphology:- Cultural landscape, elements of rural settlement in different Geographical

CO 3. Rural House & their Types; field, patterns origin, evolution, size .social-spatial structure of Indian villages. Size and spacing of Rural settlements'

CO 4 .size and spacing of Rural Settlement Morphometry of Rural Settlement, study of Rural Settlement with reference to C.G. Rural Service Centre

GEOGRAPHY OF RESOURCES

CO 1. Nature, scope and significance of Geography of Natural Resources. Definition and concept of natural resources as related to cultural, economic and technological development stages and perceptions.

CO 2. Classification of natural resources according to renewability, inaccessibility, availability and distribution conditions

CO 3. Characteristics and distribution pattern of major natural resources - soils, forests, minerals and water ; natural vegetation - biotic successions, major biotic regions of the world. Biomass,

CO 4. Resource region of the world and India. & Chhattisgarh

REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

CO 1. Regional Concept in Geography Conceptual and Theoretical Framework,

CO 2. Regional Development Theories : Theories of Myrdal and Hirschman, Franks theory of underdevelopment

CO 3. Planning Process - Sectoral, Temporal and Spatial dimension short term and long term perspective of planning. Planning for a region's development and multi regional planning. Indicators of development and their data sources measuring levels or regional development and disparities. Regional Plans of India.

CO 4.1 Concepts of Multi level Planning : Decentralized planning process. Panchayati Raj system, Role and relationship of Panchayati Raj System (village panchayat Janpad Panchayat and Zila Panchayat) and administrative structure (Village, Block and Districts)

2. Regional development in India - Problems and prospects.

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (With special reference of world)

CO 1. Nature and scope of Population Geography Development of Population Geography as field of specialization Its relation with the Demography. Sources of population data, their level of reliability and problems of mapping the population data'

CO 2. population distribution and density; Growth of population theoretical issues, world pattern and determinants.

CO 3. population Composition-Gender issues : age and Sex; literacy and education, rural and urban urbanization, occupational structure. of world

CO 4. Population Dynamic Measurement of fertility and Mortality; .Migration-national and international. India's population dynamics. World patterns of fertility, mortality and internal migration. Population regions of the world

CO 5. population and Resources Development: Concept of optimum population, under population and overpopulation. Theories of transition.

M.A. GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER-III

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE AND FIELD SURVEY

CO1 . STATIST: CORELATION ,PROBABILITY,HYPOTHESIS,HYPOTHESIS TESTING,CHI TEST,F TEST MEAN CENTRE, NEAREST NEIGHBOUR ANALYSIS.

CO 2. MICRO REGION BASIS PHYSICAL, SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY ABOUT PROJECT REPORT IN 50 PAGES.

CO 3. EXCURSION

SEMESTER.IV PAPER-I

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (With special reference of India)

CO 1. Development of Population Geography in India Its relation with the Demography. Sources of population data,. Their level of reliability and problems of mapping the population data.in India

CO 2. Population distribution and density; Growth of population theoretical issues, world pattern and determinants. in India

CO 3. Population Composition-Gender issues : age and Sex; literacy and education, rural and urban; urbanization, occupational structure.in India Population Dynamic Measurement of fertility and Mortality; .Migration-national Population regions of the India.

CO 4 . Population Composition of Tribes of India

URBAN GEOGRAPHY

CO 1. Nature and scope of urban Geography Approaches and recent trends in Urban geography,

(ii) Origin and growth of urban settlements ancient, medieval and modern period.

(iii) Bases and process of urbanization.

(iv) Classification of urban settlements on the basis of size and function, functional classification of Towns.

CO 2 . Urban growth and theories, central place theory of Christaller and Losch. Contribution of Indian scholars to the studies of urban settlement,

(vi) Urban economic base ; Basic and non basic functions, Input output model. City and changing urban functions.

CO 3. (vii) Organization of urban space; urban morphology and land use structure, city core, commercial, industrial and residential areas. Morphology of Indian urban settlements and its comparison with western cities. (

viii) Urban expansion, urban periphery @ringe).

CO 4 . Contemporary urban issues : Urban sprawl, Urban slums, environmental pollution air, water, noise solid waste, Issue of environmental health.

(x) Urban Policy and planning : City Planning, contemporary issues in urban planning, globalization and urban planning in the Third world. Urban land use planning. Green belts & smart city concept.

AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

CO 1. Nature, Scope and Development of agricultural Geography. Approaches to the study of agricultural Geography, Commodity, systematic Regional and System, Origin and dispersal of agriculture. Sources of agricultural data.

CO 2. Selected agricultural concepts and their measurements : Cropping pattern crop concentration, Intensity of cropping, degree of commercialization, efficiency and productivity, Crop combination regions.

CO 3 . Theories of Agricultural Location Von thuen's theory of agricultural location and its recent.

CO 4 . Mgricultrra[in India, Regional pattern of productivity in Indi4 Green Revolution, white& blue revolution. Specific problems of Indian agriculture, Agriculture policy in India.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION & MANAGEMENT

CO 1 . Nature scope and Definition of Resource conservation & Management & Techniques Conservation and management of natural resources - concepts, methods and measures of conservation with reference to major natural resources. India's national policy on natural resowces, resource potential and future technology.

CO 2 . Definition of natural resource Water and soil resource conservation & Management & Police, water and soli testing process

CO 3 . Vegetation, wild life conservation & management & Police, Human resource management

CO 4 . Mineral, Power, Food, fisheries & other Natural Resource Conservation & Management & Police

M.A. GEOGRAPHY SEMESTER – IV

ADVANCE CORTOGRAPHY

CO 1. Themalic Maps ;Choropleth, Isopleth, Dot method, flow map

CO 2. Geological Maps: Basic definition, Interpretation Conformable series and unconformable series

CO 3. Remote sensing: Fundamental of Remote sensing, Components of Image Interpretation

CO 4 . GIS : An overview of GIS Software,Elements of GIS

CO 5 . Computer Cartography : Advantages of computer cartography, Creation of Graphs and Map