

PROGRAM & COURSE OUTCOMES OF GEOGRAPHY HONOURS (B.A. & B.SC.)

PROGRAM OUTCOME

The geography curriculum instills knowledge of fundamental physical and human geography principles and relevant procedures through lectures, tutorials, group discussions, presentations, assignment evaluations, lab work, and field trips.

After the completion of the B.A. Program in Geography, students should be able

1. Understand the fundamental ideas of geography and the application of geographical knowledge in daily life.
2. Being aware of the interactions between nature, society, and the environment, as well as the different environmental issues facing the world.
3. Understand and analyse systematic knowledge in the discipline of geography in order to cope with current situations and their solutions.
4. To comprehend and analyse global and Indian regional geography, as well as to cope with complex difficulties at the micro, meso, and macro levels.
5. Students should be able to identify ongoing geographical challenges in various locations and levels and give appropriate pragmatic solutions based on their field expertise and advanced technology.
6. Strive to create enlightened citizens who are committed to and concerned about social issues.
7. Foster an ethical understanding of the environment that centres research and sustainability-related issues.

Skill outcomes

1. Carry out surveying, learn the skill of mapmaking, and create maps for the areas using surveying techniques.
2. Recognise various sorts of rocks and minerals.
3. Students will learn how to use various surveying and weather tools to acquire primary data.
4. Acquire knowledge of quantitative techniques and analyse the data using various statistical formulae, and then visualise the results using maps and diagrams.
5. Employ cartographic techniques with the assistance of Microsoft Excel.
6. Handle and analyse topographical and weather maps, satellite maps, and aerial photographs.
7. They will learn to create maps using the ILWIS GIS software.

Course Name	Course Outcomes
Geotectonics and Geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with the theories and foundational ideas underlying geotectonic and geomorphology. • Recognise the tectonic and structural development of the earth. • Learn about the interior of the earth. • Construct an understanding of the theory of plate tectonics and the resulting landforms. • Learn about the different folds, faults, and related landforms. • An understanding of crustal mobility and tectonics, with a focus on their function in the formation of landforms. • A summary and critical evaluation of models for the development of landforms. • Improve your ability to recognise features and relate them to one another. • Analyse the roles of structure and process in shaping landforms, interpret geomorphological maps, and apply knowledge gained from geographical study. • Student will learn how to do field survey to collect data to show the variation of relief and slope of the terrain. • The student will be able to identify numerous minerals and rocks
Hydrology and Oceanography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand different aspects of hydrology and the hydrological cycle. • Learn about artificial rainmaking, rainfall harvesting, integrated basin management principles, and water resource management techniques with a focus on tropical cities. • Understand fundamental physical oceanography concepts such as the genesis of important structural and morphological features of the ocean floor, ocean water properties, oceanic circulation, and so on. • Be familiar with the coastal environment and ocean resources.
Economic Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with the idea of economic activity and its components. • learn about several forms of economic activity • Evaluate the importance of economic geography, economic man, and decision theories. • Classify resources with an emphasis on the utilisation of non-conventional energy resources. • Examine the variables affecting where industries and agriculture are located. • Recognise the development of various economic activities. • Visualise and analyse data on flows, networks of transportation, and economic indices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise and identify regions as a component of geographical research. • Recognise the various components of development and regional disparities in order to establish balanced development measures. • Investigating the idea of regions and regionalization.

Regional Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researching typical Indian physiographic, planning, arid, and biotic zones. • Understanding India's comprehensive geography. • Learn about the definition of a region, its evolution, and the various types of regional planning. Create a plan for selecting a planning region. • The students will learn about the theoretical underpinnings and structure of the regional planning process. Understand how to measure development indicators. • They can learn about formal region delineation using the weighted index approach, as well as functional region delineation using breaking point analysis. • Gain knowledge about the Gini coefficient and location quotient methods for measuring inequality.
Soil & Bio Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Be familiar with the characteristics and profile of various soil types. • Recognise how human activity contributes to soil degradation, erosion, and transformation. • Defining the various Approaches to Soil Studies - Processes of Soil Formation, Soil Types, and Classification and Management Principles of Soil and Land. • Identify the various ecosystems and categorise them. • Understand the importance of biodiversity and biogeochemical cycles. • Identify and critically evaluate theoretical and conceptual issues pertaining to anthropogenic impacts on biodiversity and its conservation.
Climatology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand weather and climatic elements, distinct atmospheric occurrences, and climate change. • Acquaint yourself with the links between climate change and other environmental and human challenges. • To investigate the dynamics of Earth's atmosphere and global climate. Assessing Man's involvement in global climate change • Create and interpret various weather maps and charts. • Acquire knowledge of various meteorological instruments. • Discover how the atmosphere and the earth's surface interact. Understand the significance of atmospheric pressure and winds. • Students will have a general understanding of atmospheric disturbances, atmospheric stability and instability • Student will learn various schemes of regional and world classification of climate.
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Social and cultural geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about the key facets of social and cultural geography. • Students will acquire knowledge on Social processes, social groups, social structure, social well-being, social inequality; caste, class, religion, ethnicity, language etc. • Be familiar with the methods and procedures used in human geography as well as the various patterns of habitat and adaptations. • They get to know about the concepts of culture, community and society, cultural groups, cultural region, cultural realm, cultural hearth, cultural landscape
Population Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will acquire knowledge on various facets of population growth, spatial distribution, sex ratio, fertility, mortality, migration, population policy, gender disparity, etc. • Students will learn about population dynamics. • Students will be better aware of population-related issues in human civilization. • Students will be able to envisage the effects of demographic change on the economy, society, and politics. • They ought to be able to comprehend clearly what population policies are and how important it is for them to manage population issues in order to achieve sustainability. • Students' abilities will be beneficial in identifying societal problems and potential solutions.
Settlement Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will comprehend the nature and scope of settlement geography, characteristics of rural and urban settlements, as well as the spatial aspects of settlement. • Students will comprehend the scope and content of urban geography, as well as the notion of urbanisation, the urban morphology model, urban planning, and trends in urbanisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing relationships between geography and other disciplines, as well as between humans and the environment.

Geographical Thought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cultivate students' philosophical and historical abilities in the context of the evolution and development of modern geographical ideas, themes, methodologies, and information. • To comprehend and analyse the fundamental themes, ideas, and techniques from many philosophies that have contributed to the evolution of geography as an area of knowledge. • To foster critical thinking about various schools of thought, paradigm shifts, ideological revolutions, and new subfields of geography. • To critically assess the nature of geography as a spatial science in changing place and time, as well as recent trends and the future of geography.
Geography of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students would gain an understanding of our country's geography. • The regional variations of dimensions of vitality and vulnerability would allow them to see the country's strengths and weaknesses. • Learn about the relationship between physiography and drainage, climate, and soil. • Recognise the relevance of the new agricultural technology. • Develop a firm grasp on the notion of the region and its significance in planning and development. • Establish a relationship with India and its neighbours. • Concerned about resources and their conservation. • The course would assist students in contextualising much of their future learning, teaching, and research on India within the context of the course's contents. •
Statistical Method in Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get to know geography's use of statistics. Recognise the significance of using data in geography • Appreciate the value of and use of statistics in geography • Analyse statistical data to have a comprehensive understanding of spatial phenomena. • Learn about the various sampling techniques. • Acquire a theoretical distribution concept; • Acquire data tabulation skills. • Learn about regression, correlation, and association. • Develop a thorough understanding of the numerous parametric and non-parametric tests used for hypothesis testing. • The significance test will be taught to the students so they can portray data and support their arguments with facts.