MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Curriculum Framework for Three -Years B.A. Undergraduate Programme under SEP 2024-25

3rd to 6th Semester Syllabus
Geography Course for B.A. Programme

Submitted to
Mangalore University, Mangalagangothri-574 199

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

GEOGRAPHY FOR B.A. PROGRAMME

SYLLABUS

As per State Education Policy (SEP) – 2024

Submitted by

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Syllabus Aims:

The aims of the syllabus describe the Geography Course for B.A. These aims outline the educational context in which syllabus content should be viewed. Many of these aims may be delivered by the use of suitable case-studies, through application of geographical skills and through practical field visits.

The BA. Geography syllabus aims to enable students to:

1. Know the significance of scale in studying geography.
2. Know the processes functioning at various scales within physical and human environments.
3. Improve a sense of space, place and location.
4. Develop consciousness of the relevance of geography to understanding and solving contemporary environmental problems.
5. Realization of the main fundamentals of physical geography and human geography and the interconnectedness between them.
6. Explain the causes and effects of change over space and time on physical and human environments

7. Develop an insight into the nature, value, limitations and importance of different approaches to analyze and explanation in geography.
8. Increase the knowledge and ability to use and apply appropriate skills and techniques including fieldwork
9. Improve a logical approach in order to present a structured, coherent and evidence-based argument.
10. Develop a concern for accuracy and objectivity in extracting, recording, processing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting geographical data.

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SCHEME AND SYLLABUS
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
OPTIONAL SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY
FOR B.A. PROGRAMME

SEM	TITLE OF THE PAPER	Paper	Teaching Hours /Week	Duration of Exam	Evaluation Pattern I.A.	Sem. End Exam	Total	Credit
I	Principles of Geomorphology	Theory- 1.1	4	3	20	80	100	3
	Interpretation of SOI Toposheet	Practical- 1.2	4	3	10	40	50	2
II	Fundamentals of Climatology	Theory- 2.1	4	3	20	80	100	3
	Interpretation of weather maps	Practical- 2.2	4	3	10	40	50	2
III	Fundamentals of Human Geography	Theory- 3.1	4	3	20	80	100	3
	Techniques in Human Geography.	Practical- 3.2	4	3	10	40	50	2
	Geography of Tourism	Elective - 1	2	2	10	40	50	2
IV	Regional Geography of India	Theory- 4.1	4	3	20	80	100	3
	Representation of Geographical Features	Practical- 4.2	4	3	10	40	50	2
	Resource Conservation and Management	Elective- 2	2	2	10	40	50	2
V	Population Resources and Dynamics	Theory- 5.1	3	3	20	80	100	3
	Evolution of Geographical Thought	Theory- 5.2	3	3	20	80	100	3
	Techniques in Population Geography	Practical- 5.3	4	3	10	40	50	2
VI	Environmental Geography	Theory- 6.1	3	3	20	80	100	3
	Soil and Water Resources Management	Theory- 6.2	3	3	20	80	100	3
	Cartograms and thematic mapping	Practical- 6.3	4	3	10	40	50	2
	Local field study *	Compulsory-1	2	Viva	10	40	50	2

*** Local field study report must be submitted at the end of VI Sem. and Viva-Voce must be conducted.**

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**3**
Course Title	**Fundamentals of Human Geography (Theory- 3.1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1 Students learn how human and physical components of the world interact.
CO2 Students will be familiarized with economic processes such as globalization, trade and their Impacts on economic, cultural and social activities.
CO3. The student will describe what geography and human geography are.
CO4. Understand population dynamics and migration.

Contents	60 Hrs
UNIT I Introduction to Human Geography: Nature, scope and growth of human geography, Branches in human geography. Themes in Geography, man-environment debate in human Geography. Approaches to man-environment relationship: Environmental Determinism and Possibilism, Neo determinism (stop and go determinism), Approaches to study human geography – Descriptive approach, Regional approach, Areal Differentiation approach and spatial organization approach.	20
UNIT II Cultural Patterns and Process: Concept of Culture, Material and Non-material culture Cultural Regions, cultural Traits and Complexes, cultural Hearths. Major cultural realms of the world. Race: Characteristics and classification. Broad racial groups of the world and their Distribution. Linguistic and ethnic diversity. Major Religions and their Distribution: Hinduism, Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.	10
UNIT-III Human Economic Activities: Primary Economic Activities. Agriculture: Primitive Subsistence, Intensive subsistence, Plantation Agriculture, Extensive Commercial grain cultivation, Mixed Farming, Dairy Farming. Forestry, fishing and mining Secondary Activities: Manufacturing – Cotton Textile and Iron & Steel. Concept of Manufacturing Region. Industrial Regions of the world. New Industrial Policy. Tertiary Activities: Trade and commerce, Retail Trading services, wholesale trading. Trade balance and trade policy. Major tribes, tribal areas and their problems.	10
UNIT-IV Population, Transport & Communication & Settlements: Population: Resource Relationships and regional resource development. Transport and communications: Factors, Types and Distribution of Roads, Railway, airway and waterways. Services: Formal and Informal sector. Information technology. Urban Settlements: Origin and evolution, hierarchy, trends and patterns of urban settlements. Urban morphology. Concept of Primate City and rank size rule. Functional classification of towns, Rural-urban fringe. Problems and remedies of urbanization. Central Place theory Rural Settlements – types, patterns and factors influencing on distribution.	20

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**

Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	10
Total	**20 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**3**
Course Title	**Techniques in Human Geography (Practical-3.1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Students can understand and apply various map projection methods.

CO2. Students gain practical experience with surveying instruments and techniques.

CO3. Collect and analyse surveying data accurately

CO4. Create accurate maps and plans using manual drafting methods.

CO5. Address and solve common field surveying challenges.

Contents	**60 Hrs**

Exercise 1: Maps: Definition, Elements of maps (scale, direction, map projection, conventional signs and symbols, legend), Types of maps, Uses of maps.
Exercise 2: Map Scales: Definition and Types- Verbal Scale (VS), Representative Fraction (RF), Graphical Scale.
Exercise 3: Conversion of scale - VS into RF and RF into VS (Minimum 2 examples each), Exercise on measuring distance on map and converting map distance into ground distance.
Exercise 4: Field-based Activity: Students are to be prepared a report by reading of maps in the field and collection of data and its representation.
Exercise 5: Meaning and purpose of latitudes and longitude. Map Projections: Classification of map projections and their properties.
Exercise 6: Construction of Cylindrical Projections - Cylindrical Equal Area Projection.
Exercise 7: Construction of the Conical Projections - Conical Projection with one and two standard parallel.
Exercise 8: Construction of the Zenithal projections - Zenithal Polar Gnomonic Projection. Introduction to UTM Projection.

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, case studies, Discussion-based, Inquiry-based

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	05
Total	**10 Marks**

Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory

References

1. Dickens and Pitts (1963) Introduction to Human Geography,
2. Harm D. Blij (1992) Human and Economic Geography, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York
3. Hussain M (2003) Human Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
4. Nellson, Gabler Vining (1995) Human Geography, People, Cultures and Landscapes
5. Ranganath (2002) Principles of Human Geography (Kannada Version) Vidyanidhi, Gadag
6. Rubenstein J.M (2016). An Introduction to Human Geography, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York
7. S.D. Maurya (2012), Human Geography, Pravalika Publications, Allahabad
8. L.R.Singh (2005), Fundamentals of Human Geography, Sharda Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad

Practical Paper Reference

1. Salar Masood. M., Map projections, Rao and Raghavam Co., Mysore. 1992.
2. Ranganath and Mallappa, Map projections (Kan. version), Chetana Book House, Mysore. 2008.
3. Erwin Raisz, General cartography; McGraw- Hill book company Inc.2010.
4. Singh R. L., Elements of Practical Geography, Students Friends, Allahabad. 2011.
5. George P Kellaway, Methuen and Co., Ltd., London. 2015.
6. Gopal Singh, Map work And Practical Geography, Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi. 2010.

Websites:

1. https://www.indiaculture.nic.in/
2. https://dea.gov.in/
3. https://dpiit.gov.in/
4. https://www.mines.gov.in/
5. https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A.**	Semester	**3**
Course Title	**Geography of Tourism (Elective- 1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**30 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**2 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Understand spatial distribution of resources in the evolution of tourism.
CO2. To Asses' potentialities, tourism development and its critiques.
CO3. Critique worldwide economic, cultural, political and technological exchanges and connections that tourism brings.
CO4. Rate tourism as a key sustainable sector in country's economic growth.
CO5. Evaluate socio-cultural, economic and environmental impacts of tourism.
CO6. Design sustainable tourism management plan using GST for tourism development.

Contents	30 Hrs
UNIT I Fundamentals of Tourism: Definition, nature, scope, and extent of tourism, Concept and importance of tourism, Relationship between geography and tourism, Types of tourism: Domestic and international; Adventure, wildlife, medical, pilgrimage, business, leisure, pleasure, eco, and cultural tourism, Classification of tourists: Local, national, and international	10
UNIT II Tourism Promotion and Impact: Tourism promotion: Ecotourism, agro-tourism, heritage tourism, adventure tourism, Factors affecting tourism: Physical and cultural, Tourism motivation and tourism as an industry, Comparison between mass and alternative tourism, Impact of tourism: Economic, physical and environmental, socio-cultural	10
UNIT-III Tourism Development and Policy: Infrastructural development: Transportation, agencies, guides, licenses, accommodation (hotels, resorts, youth hostels, home stays), Role of foreign capital and globalization in tourism, Environmental law and government policies in tourism planning and promotion, State-level tourism planning in India, with special reference to Karnataka.	10

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	05
Total	**10 Marks**

Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory

Reference:

1. Beeton, S. (2006): Community Development through Tourism, Land links Press.
2. Bhatia A.K, (1996): Tourism Development: Principles and Practices, Sterling publishers, New Delhi,
3. Bhatia, A.K, (1991): International Tourism-Fundamentals and Practices, Sterling, New Delhi,
4. Buckley, R. (2009): Ecotourism: Principles and Practices, CABI
5. Dora Smolcic Jurdana (2006): Planning city tourism development – principles and issues, Tourism and hospitality management, volume no 12, no 2,
6.
7. Holden Andrew (2000): Environment and Tourism, Routledge, London Hunter C and Green H. 1995 Tourism and the Environment: A Sustainable Relationship Routledge, London,
8. Milton D. (1993): Geography of World Tourism Prentice Hall, New York.
9. Mishra Jitendra Mohan. Sampad Kumar Swain (2011): Tourism: Principles and Practices, Oxford University Press, ISBN0198072368, 9780198072362
10. Mustafa Mohammadi, Zainab Khalifah (2010): Local People Perception towards Social, Economic, Environmental Impacts of Tourism, Asian Social Science, Volume No. 6, No.121
11. P K, Manoj (2010): Tourism in Kerala: a study of the imperatives and impediments with focus on Eco-tourism. "Saaransh" RKG Journal of Management (ISSN: 0975-4601). 1. 78-82,
12. Robinson, H. (1996): Geography of Tourism Macdonald and Evans, London,
13. Shiji O, (2017): Urban tourism- the case of India, International Journal of Advanced Education and Research, Volume No 2,
14. Stephen Williams (1998): Tourism Geography, Routldge, London,
15. Suresh, K.T. (1994): Tourism Policy of India: An Exploratory Study, Equations, Bangalore.
16. Tribe, J. (2009): Philosophical Issues in Tourism. Channel View Publications

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**4**
Course Title	**Regional Geography of India (Theory- 4.1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Understanding holistically about the geography of India
CO2. Interpret and apply the concepts on resource distribution of India and related economic activities
CO3. Demonstrate the economic development through the connectivity of transport and communication
CO4. Understanding the detailed geography of India.
CO5. Develop an idea about choice of a region for planning.

Contents	**60 hrs**
UNIT - I **Physical Setting:** Location, size and extent. Major physiographical regions (northern mountains, northern great plains, peninsular plateau and coastal plains and islands) and their Characteristic. Climate: Seasonal weather characteristics, climatic zones. Mechanism and Characteristics of Indian monsoons. Tropical cyclones and western disturbances. Floods and droughts. Drainage system. Soil: types, erosion and conservation. Vegetation: Types, distribution, afforestation, social forestry programs, national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and biosphere reserves.	10
UNIT-II **Water and Agricultural Resources:** Water resources of India, surface and groundwater, water demand and utilization. Irrigation: Sources, types and intensity. Issues and challenges: water resources scarcity, water conservation and management watershed management, rainwater harvesting, recycle and reuse of water. Interlinking of rivers, National water policies, national water mission, Jalashakti Abhiyaan. Command area development and water management. Central Water Commission and Water Tribunal and their role. Agriculture: Land use and cropping pattern – meaning and concepts, land use and cropping Patten in India, agro-climatic regions, green revolution – causes and effects, hunger index and malnutrition; food security.	20
UNIT-III **Industries, transportation and communication:** Locational factors of industries, major industrial regions and their characteristics, Classification of Industries: Agro-based, mineral-based, forest-based and animal-based industries. Special Economic Zones: Industrial / economic corridor. Transport & Communication: Significance, growth and development – Road ways, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline networks and their complementary and competition. Communication: Means of communication their significance.	10
UNIT-IV **Human Resource**: Growth, distribution and density of population. Composition of population: Age, sex, rural-urban population composition. Migration: meaning, factors, types, causes and consequences. Human Development in India: Measures, levels of development based on HDI, Human Gender Development Index (GDI0).	20
Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.	
Formative Assessment for Theory	

Assessment Occasion/ type	Marks
Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	10
Total	**20 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography course for B.A.**	Semester	**4**
Course Title	**Representation of Geographical Features (Practical- 4.2)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Understand the basics geographical setting of India

CO2. Study physiographic divisions with drainage, soil and vegetation of India.

CO3. Gets exact information regarding mechanism of monsoon and its impact

Exercise	Content	Hours
1	Prepare various landforms using top sheets and interpret.	**06**
2	Construct soil fertility (NPK) and distribution (India / Karnataka / District) map by using Choropleth method and interpretation.	**10**
3	Construct rainfall distribution map of India / Karnataka / District by using Isopleth method and interpretation.	**10**
4	Mapping temperature distribution in India / Karnataka / District by using Isopleth method and interpretation.	**08**
5	Construct a map regarding impact of industries in India by using buffer analysis digitally / manually and interpretation.	**09**
6	Prepare flow-diagrams relating to air and railway transportation of India / Karnataka / District and interpret	**09**
7	Construct special need and tourism interest map of India / Karnataka / District and interpretation	**08**

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, case studies, Discussion-b1ased, Inquiry-based

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests-1	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	05
Total	**10 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

References

1. Khullar D.R. (2009): India: A Comprehensive Geography, Kalyani Publishes, New Delhi, Hyderabad, and Kolkata.
2. Alka Gautam (2009) Geography of India, Sharada Pustak Bhawan, University Road, Allahabad – UP.13
3. Sharma TC &Coutinho O (2005): Economic and Commercial geography of India, Vikas Publishing House ltd., New Delhi-14.
4. Tiwari RC. (2008) Geography of India, Prayag Pustak Bhavan, 20-A, University Road, Allahabad- UP
5. Pritivish Nag & Smita Sengupta (1992) Geography of India, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.
6. Ranganath (2007) Geography of India, Vidhyanidhi Prakashan, Station Road, Gadag-01.
7. Phani Deka and Abani Bhagabati (1992) Geography: Economic and Regional, Wiley Easter Limited, Ansari Raod, Daryaganj, N. Delhi-01.
8. Majid Husain (2008): Geography of India, Tata Mc. Graw hill publishing co. ltd. N. Delhi.
9. Singh R.L. (1971); India A Regional Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi,UP. Jagadish Sing (2003): India: A comprehensive systematic geography, Gyanodaya Prakashan Gorakhapur- UP.

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http://www.mapsofindia.com/geography/

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A.**	Semester	**4**
Course Title	**Resource Conservation and Management (Elective – 2)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**30 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**2 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1: Understand the history and evolution of resources.
CO 2: Justify the importance of water and forest resource management.
CO 3: Understand spatial distribution of mineral resources.
CO 4: Evaluate the contemporary issues on soil resource management.
CO 5: Suggest water conservation plans to attain sustainable development.

Contents	30 Hrs
UNIT I Consciousness and definition of resources: The concept of resource Wealth- resistance and neutral stuffs. Resource creating factors, classification of resources.	08
UNIT II Natural Resources: soil formation, factors influencing soil formation, soil characteristics and soil profile, classification of soil, soil erosion, soil conservation. Water and Forest Resources: Water resources and its development in India, water conservation, water cycle and water budget. Types of forests in India and their distribution, forest products –timber and paper, decay of forests, conservation of forests.	12
UNIT-III Mineral resources: Classification of major minerals, their distribution and production, petroleum, coal, iron ore, bauxite and copper. Mineral conservation and mineral policy of India.	10

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.

Formative Assessment for Theory

Assessment Occasion/ type	Marks
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	05
Total	**10 Marks**

Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory

Reference:

1. Guha J.L. and Chattoraj (2004): A New approach to economic Geography, A study of Resources, the World Press Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.
2. Zimmerman- World resources and industries
3. Khanna K.K. and Gupta V.K (1993): Economic and Commercial Geography, Sultan Chand, New Delhi.
4. Mallappa P. (2004): Udyam Sampanmulagalu, Chethan Book House, Mysore
5. Roy. PR. (2001): Economic Geography- A study of Resources, New Central Book Agency, (p) Ltd. Calcutta.

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7. Dubey R.N. and Negi B.S. (2002): Economic Geography of India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
8. http://www.nationmaster.com/graph/geo_nat_res-geography-natural-resources.

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**5**
Course Title	**Population Resources and Dynamics (Theory- 5.1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

CO1 Apply critical analysis skills on the demographic composition of a country.
CO2 Classify and evaluate migrations and their types.
CO3 Understanding the population resources.
CO4 Analyze population growth issues and challenges. CO5 Investigate how migration takes place

Contents	**60 hrs**
UNIT – I Introduction: Nature and Scope of Population Geography, Population Geography and Demography, World Population: Growth, Distribution and Density, Problems and Measures.	10
UNIT- II Population Change: Concept of over, under and optimum population; Components of Population Change. Fertility and Mortality. Theories of Population Growth: Malthus, Demographic Transition. **Assignment**: Students are to be prepared a report regarding population change in their own area and submit a report.	20
UNIT-III Migration: Meaning, types, causes, consequences, Migration laws of Ravinstein. World Population composition and characteristics. Age, Sex, rural-urban, occupational structure, and educational level.	10
UNIT-IV Population as Resource, Population Resource Regions. Major Population Policy of World. Social well-being and quality of life; Contemporary Issues – Ageing of Population; Declining Sex Ratio; Human Development Index (HDI).	20

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	10
Total	**20 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

	Reference:
1	Clarke John: Population Geography

2	Threwartha: A Geography of Population World Pattern
3	Hussain M: Human Geography
4	Chandna: Population Geography
5	Siddu and Sawant: Population Geography
6	Garnier B.J: Geography of population
7	Ghosh B.N: Fundamentals of population Geography

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**5**
Course Title	**Evolution of Geographical Thoughts (Theory 5.2)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1 Learn the history of Geography, including Classical Geography.

CO2. Compare and contrast the different approaches to scientific geography.

CO3. Evaluate the contributions of eminent geographers such as Ratzal Humbolt, Hartshorne, David Harvey

CO4. Analyze the various philosophies in Geography, like Man-Environment relationship.

CO5. Investigate the regional geography of their own town/village..

Units	Content	Hours
I	**Foundations to Geography:** Geography: Definitions; Nature and Scope of Geography: Geography as a Natural and Social Science; Origin and evolutionary process of Geography. Classical Geography – Greek, Roman and Arab period. Age of Exploration.	14
II	**Towards Scientific Geography (Positivism 1950's):** Quantitative revolution and scientific method (emphasis on Harvey's work); Geography as a spatial science: Spatial approach and spatial analysis; and Peter Hagget's spatial systems. **Assignment**: Student needs to work on changes taken place during the quantitative revolution	14
III	**Development of Modern Geographical Thoughts:** Founders of Modern Geographical Thought- Humbolt, Carl Rittrer, Erdkunde, Schools of Geography- German, French, British, Development of Geographical Thoughts in India	16
IV	**Modern Themes and Philosophy in Geographical Thoughts:** Imperialism, externalism, Ideologies, Possiblism, environmentalism, man- environmental relationship, Marxism and realism. Landscape theme, Aerial Differentiation theory, spatio- temporal theme, spatial organization, theory and geometric theory. **Field Activity:** Students need to work on regional geography of their own town / village with physical and cultural features.	16

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	10
Total	**20 Marks**

References:

1. Adhikari S. (2004): Fundamentals of Geographic thought, concept publishers, New Delhi.
2. Dikshit R.D. (2001): Geographical Thought: A Conceptual History of ideas, prentice Hall publishing Company, New Delhi-2
3. Harvey ME (2002): theme in Geographical thought, R.K. Publications and distributors, Ansari Road, New Delhi – 2.
4. Majid Hussain (2001): Evolution of Geographic thought, Rawat Publications, New Delhi-
5. David Harvey (2000): Explanations in Geography, Macmillan, New York.
6. Peter Hagget (1972): Geography: A Modern Synthesis
7. Frazire J.W. (1982): Applied Geography, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. Singh. I (2006): Diverse aspect of Geographical thought: ALFA Publications, New Delhi.

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A**	Semester	**5**
Course Title	**Techniques in Population Geography (Practical- 5.3)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1 Learn various methods of representative of demographic data.
CO2 Apply various technologies in representation of demographic data.
CO3 Analyze the trend and pattern of demographic data.
CO4 Construct different diagrams using the data.
CO5 Formulate the future trend of the data.

Contents	**60 hrs**
1. Sources of population data: Census of India, UNPD (united nations population division), birth and death registry VSS (Vital statistics survey), NSS (National Sample Survey), NFHS (National Family and Health Survey), 2. Population distribution and density a) Calculation of Population Growth rate, b) Calculation of population projection, arithmetic method, c) Calculation of population Density, arithmetic density, and agriculture density 3. Calculation of different types of fertility and mortality rates for any one region Eg: India / Karnataka /District, using the Census of India latest data. a) Crude birthrate, b) General fertility rate, Total fertility rate c) Crude death rate/ Mortality rate, Infant mortality rate d) Age-specific mortality rate e) Sex-specific mortality rate 4. Thematic maps for Population composition: construction of population pyramids for Age, Sex, Rural and Urban, for important places on outline map Eg: India / Karnataka /District, using the Census of India latest data.	60

Pedagogy: Interactive Lectures, Inquiry-based learning, Blended learning, Case Studies.

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	05
Total	**10 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

Reference:

1. Chandna R.C. (2009), Geography of Population, Kalyani Publicishers, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi.
2. Majid Hussain (1999), Human Geography, Rawat publications, Jaipur.
3. Trewartha GT. (1959) A Geography of Population, world Patterns, John Wiley and Sons Inc. New York.
4. Ghosh BN. (1987) Fundamentals of population Geography s, sterling publishing company, New Delhi
5. Jingam ML. B.K. Bhat, JN Deasi (2003) Demography, Urinda Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.
6. R.K. Tripati (2000) Population geography, commonwealth publishers, New Delhi.
7. Kayastha SL. (1998) Geography of Population, Rawat publications, jaipur.
8. Clerk I (1984) Geography of populations, approaches and applications, pergamon press, Oxford, UK.
9. Ritu Malik (2013), Changes in population Dynamics, Sanjay Prakashan
10. Prthvish Nag, G.C.Debnath (2021), Population Geography, Bharti Prakashan, Varanasi Resource

Websites:

1. https://censusindia.gov.in/census.website/
2. https://mea.gov.in/icm.htm
3. https://population.un.org/wpp/
4. https://www.popcouncil.org/research/india
5. https://www.cdc.gov/csels/dsepd/ss1978/lesson3/section3.html

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Curriculum

Program Name	**BA in Geography**	Semester	**6**
Course Title	**Environmental Geography (Theory- 6.1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of Sem End Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1. Understand the interdisciplinary nature and the relationship between man and the environment.
CO2. Know functioning of ecosystems, including the impact of human activity and global ecological changes.
CO3. Evaluate man-made changes like pollution, environmental hazards, and the depletion of natural resources.
CO4. Examine environmental policy, impact assessment, and conservation measures.
CO5. Apply knowledge of environmental geography to real-world situations.

	Contents	60 Hrs.
Unit 1	**Introduction to Environment Geography:** Nature and Interdisciplinary Aspect of Environmental Geography. Ecological Approaches. Definition and meaning of environment. Habitat. Ecological Niche. Biosphere and Biodiversity; bio-diversity and sustainable development. Biomes – major Biomes of the world. Man, and Environmental Relationships	10
Unit 2	**Ecosystem:** Structure and Functioning of Ecosystem, Pond as an Ecosystem, ecosystem management, and conservation. Principle of ecology; human ecological adaptation; the influence of man on ecology and environment. Global and regional ecological change & imbalance. Food Chains, Food Webs, Food Pyramid.	20
Unit 3	**Man-Induced Changes in Environment:** Environmental Pollution, i.e., Air, Water, Noise; Solid Waste with special reference to India. Environmental Hazards, i.e., earth as Warehouses, Flood, Famines; Land Slides, Avalanches, Forest Fires; Impact of Green Revolution and Extinction of Species. Man-Made Ecosystem - Urban, Ecotourism, National Parks and Sanctuaries. Depletion of Ozone, Green House Effect, and Acid Rain.	15
Unit 4	**Principles of Environmental Management:** Environmental Policy of India, (post-2000 AD). Environment Impact Assessment (EIA). Global Summits & Agencies of Environment Conservation. Environmental degradation, management and conservation. Problems of Deforestation and conservation measures. Environmental policy; environmental hazards and remedial measures. Environmental Education and Legislation.	15

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	10
Total	**20 Marks**

	References
1	Strahler A.N. (1968) The Earth Sciences, Harper International Education, New York.
2	Richard H.B. (2004) Physical Geography, Heinmann Simple Services, Rupa & Company, New Delhi
3	Robinson H. (1982) Bio Geography, ELBS, New York.
4	Healey I.N. and Moore P.D. (1973) Biogeography, Backwell Oxford, U.K.
5	Strahler A.N. and Strahler A.H. (1973) Environmental Geo Science, Hamilton, California, USA.
6	Savindra Singh (2004) Environmental Geography, Prayog Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad, India.
7	Paul Selman (2000) Environmental Planning, Sage Publications, New Delhi
8	Cheryl Simon Silve& Ruth S. De Fries (1991) One Earth One Future-Our chaining Global Environment, National Academy of Sciences, Affiliated to East-West Press Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
9	Strahler A.N. and Strahler A.H. (1977) Geography and Man's Environment, John Wiley & Sons, New York
10	Goldsmith Edward et al. (1988) The Earth Report – The Essential Guide to Global Issues, Price Stern Solan Inc. California, USA
11	Y.K. Sharma (2020), Narain's Environmental Geography (Resource and Development), Lakshmi Narain Agarwal
12	H.M. Saxena (2021), Environmental Geography, Rawat Publications
13	Strahler A.N. (1968) The Earth Sciences, Harper International Education, New York.
14	Richard H.B. (2004) Physical Geography, Heinmann Simple Services, Rupa & Company, New Delhi
15	Robinson H. (1982) Bio Geography, ELBS, New York.
16	Healey I.N. and Moore P.D. (1973) Bio-Geography, Backwell Oxford, U.K.
17	Strahler A.N. and Strahler A.H. (1973) Environmental Geo Science, Hamilton, California, USA.
18	Savindra Singh (2004) Environmental Geography, Prayog Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad, India.
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21	Strahler A.N. and Strahler A.H. (1977) Geography and Man's Environment, John Wiley & Sons, New York
22	Goldsmith Edward et al. (1988) The Earth Report – The Essential Guide to Global Issues, Price Stern Solan Inc. California, USA
23	ಪರಿಸರ ಭೂಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ - ಎಂ.ಬಿ.ಗೌಡರ,

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Curriculum

Program Name	**BA in Geography**	Semester	**6**
Course Title	**Soil and Water Resources Management (Theory – 6.2)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**3**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of Sem. End Exam	**3 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**20**	Summative Assessment Marks	**80**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Understanding the hydrological cycle, Soil formation and land use practices, including the impact of human activities on soil and water resources.

CO2: Students will also be expected to learn about soil erosion, conservation method, and water management techniques.

CO3: Students will be able to describe the different components of the hydrological cycle and how they interact.

CO4: Students will gain knowledge about surface water and underground water resources and challenges associated with their management.

	Contents	60 Hrs.
Unit 1	**History of Soil and water Conservation in India**. Soil erosion- Principle, processes and factor affecting. Land use patterns in different agro ecological regions, types of soil erosion and their control measures, impact assessment of soil erosion on productivity and land aggravation.	10
Unit 2	Soil and Water conservation in research in India, Achievements and technology gaps, Water resources of India their distribution and quality parameters. Concept of watershed management- History and development in India. Special problems land slide slips, Mine spoils, torrents- their extent and distribution.	20
Unit 3	Soil definition, soil components, soil profile, soli physical properties- Texture, structure bulk density, particle density, porosity, soil moisture, soil air, soil temperature, soil color, soil consistency water holding capacity, clay minerals and their classification.	15
Unit 4	Soil types of India their conservation problems and productivity potential's, soil forming process, rocks and minerals vis-à-vis soil properties of soil profiles and its developments soil classification (Soil Taxonomy), land capability classification, Types of soil survey, land use planning and its importance in soil conservation.	15

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	10
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	10
Total	**20 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

References:

1. Encyclopedia of Soil Sciences: A comprehensive reference work covering various aspects of soil sciences.
2. Handbook of Soil Sciences: This handbook offers in –depth information on soil properties, processes, resources management, and environmental impacts.
3. Soil Taxonomy: Provides a framework for classifying and organizing different soil types.
4. Methods of Soil Analysis: This series of boos (e.g., Part 2: Chemical and Microbiological Properties) offers detailed procedures for soil analysis.
5. Soil Biology: ”A Handbook of Tropical Soil Biology” by Fatima M.S. Moreira provides information on this topic.
6. Soil and Water Management: Resource like “Soil and Water Management” by Nyle C. Brady and R.R. Weil offer insights in to these interconnected areas.
7. Adams, W. A. 1973. “The effect of organic matter on the bulk and true density of some uncultivated podzolic soils.” *Journal of Soil Science* 24:10–17.
8. Pitty, A. F. :(2020). *Geography and Soil Properties*. Taylor & Francis Group,
9. *Geography and Soil Properties*. Taylor & Francis Group, 2020.
10. R. K. Gurjar and B.C. Jat (2008): Geography of Water Resources

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A.**	Semester	**6**
Course Title	**Cartograms and thematic Mapping (Practical-6.3)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**60 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**2 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Understanding the principles of mapmaking, data representation and the use of cartographic techniques.
CO2: The students learn the concept of diagrammatic representation of data; how to prepare and interpret different.
CO3: Understand the concept of representative fraction scale and analyses the enlargement and
CO4: Students will learn to create different types of thematic maps, including cartograms, and interpret various map elements.

Contents		**60 Hrs**
Exercise 1.	**Introduction to Cartograms and Thematic Mapping**: Definition and significance of cartograms and thematic maps; difference between general and thematic maps. Identification and interpretation of various types of thematic maps (examples from atlases or journals).	60
Exercise 2.	**Types of Cartograms**: Classification—Linear, Areal, and Volume Cartograms; their applications in Geography. Construction of a simple areal cartogram (e.g., population or literacy by state).	
Exercise 3.	**Choropleth Mapping**: Concept, classification methods (equal interval, quantile, natural breaks), advantages and limitations. Preparation of a choropleth map using socioeconomic data (e.g., population density).	
Exercise 4.	**Dot Map**: Principles and usage; choosing appropriate dot size and value. Construction of a dot map to represent distribution	
Exercise 5.	**Isopleth and Isohyet Maps**: Concept and types (isotherms, isohyets, isobars, etc.); interpolation techniques. Drawing isopleth/isohyet maps from provided data (e.g., rainfall or temperature data).	
Exercise 6	**Proportional Circles and Spheres**: Use of proportional symbols in representing quantitative data. Preparing a map with proportional circles/spheres to depict data.	
Exercise 7	**Flow Maps and Line Graph Maps**: Concept and types of flow maps use in representing movement. Creating a flow map showing migration or transportation routes.	
Exercise 8	**Pie Diagram and Bar Diagram Maps**: Application of diagrams on map. Superimposing pie/bar diagrams on a base map.	
Exercise 9	**Map Interpretation**: Techniques of interpreting thematic maps. Interpretation of given thematic maps	
Exercise 10	**Use of Computer Tools for Thematic Mapping**: Introduction to digital mapping tools (QGIS/Excel/Online GIS portals, ArcGIS); advantages of digital thematic mapping.	

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc	05
Total	**10 Marks**
Formative Assessment as per SEP guidelines are compulsory	

Reference:

1. Dent, B. D., Torguson, J. S., & Hodler, T. W. (2008). *Cartography: Thematic map design* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
2. Keates, J. S. (1996). *Understanding maps* (2nd ed.). Routledge.
3. Kraak, M. J., & Ormeling, F. J. (2020). *Cartography: Visualization of spatial data* (4th ed.). CRC Press.
4. Misra, R. P., & Ramesh, A. (1989). *Fundamentals of cartography* (2nd ed.). Macmillan India.
5. Monkhouse, F. J., & Wilkinson, H. R. (1971). *Maps and diagrams* (3rd ed.). Methuen.
6. Robinson, A. H., Morrison, J. L., Muehrcke, P. C., Kimerling, A. J., & Guptill, S. C. (1995). *Elements of cartography* (6th ed.). Wiley.
7. Singh, R. L., & Singh, R. P. B. (2001). *Elements of practical geography*. Kalyani Publishers.

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Curriculum

Program Name	**Geography Course for B.A.**	Semester	**6**
Course Title	**Local field study (Compulsory-1)**		
Course Code:		No. of Credits	**2**
Contact hours	**30 Hours**	Duration of SEA/Exam	**2 hours**
Formative Assessment Marks	**10**	Summative Assessment Marks	**40**

Course Outcomes (COs): After the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

CO 1: Students will understanding of real-world geographic concepts, develop practical skill, and foster critical thinking.
CO 2: Students learn to observe and document natural features, human activities and environmental conditions in the field.
CO 3: Field studies provide a context for applying geographical knowledge to address real world issues like resources management, environmental degradation, or social inequalities.
CO4: Field studies encourage students to critically evaluate information, challenge assumptions, and develop their own interpretations of the environment and social landscapes.

Contents		**30 Hrs**
1	Introduction	30
	1.1. Definition of Field study	
	1.2. Meaning of Field Study	
	1.3. Importance of Field Study in Geography	
	1.4. Enhances Spatial Perception	
	1.5. Offers Practical Application of Theoretical Knowledge	
	1.6. Provides Direct Interaction with Local Communities	
	1.7. Facilities Data Collection	
	1.8. Supports Spatial Analysis and Mapping	
	1.9. Encourages Critical Thinking and Problem solving	
	1.10 Conclusion:	
	1.10. Share	
2.	Survey Techniques in Field Study	
3.	Delineation of Planning Region	
4.	Planning Regions Coastal Karnataka	
5.	Participatory Research and Micro Planning	
6.	Project Report Writing	

Formative Assessment for Theory	
Assessment Occasion/ type	**Marks**
Sessional Tests	05
Seminars / Presentations / Assignment / Case study / Field-Study / Project work etc.	05
Total	**10 Marks**

Question Paper Pattern

Theory

Part – A 10X2=20

Part – B 4X5=20

Part – C 4X10=40

Question Paper Pattern
Elective

Part –A **10 x 2=20**

Part –B **2 x 5 =10**

Part- C **1 x 10= 10**

Practical

1. Practical examination can have 30 marks with minimum of 4 questions.
2. Viva-voce and practical record maintenance can have 10 marks.
3. Internal Assessment 10 marks