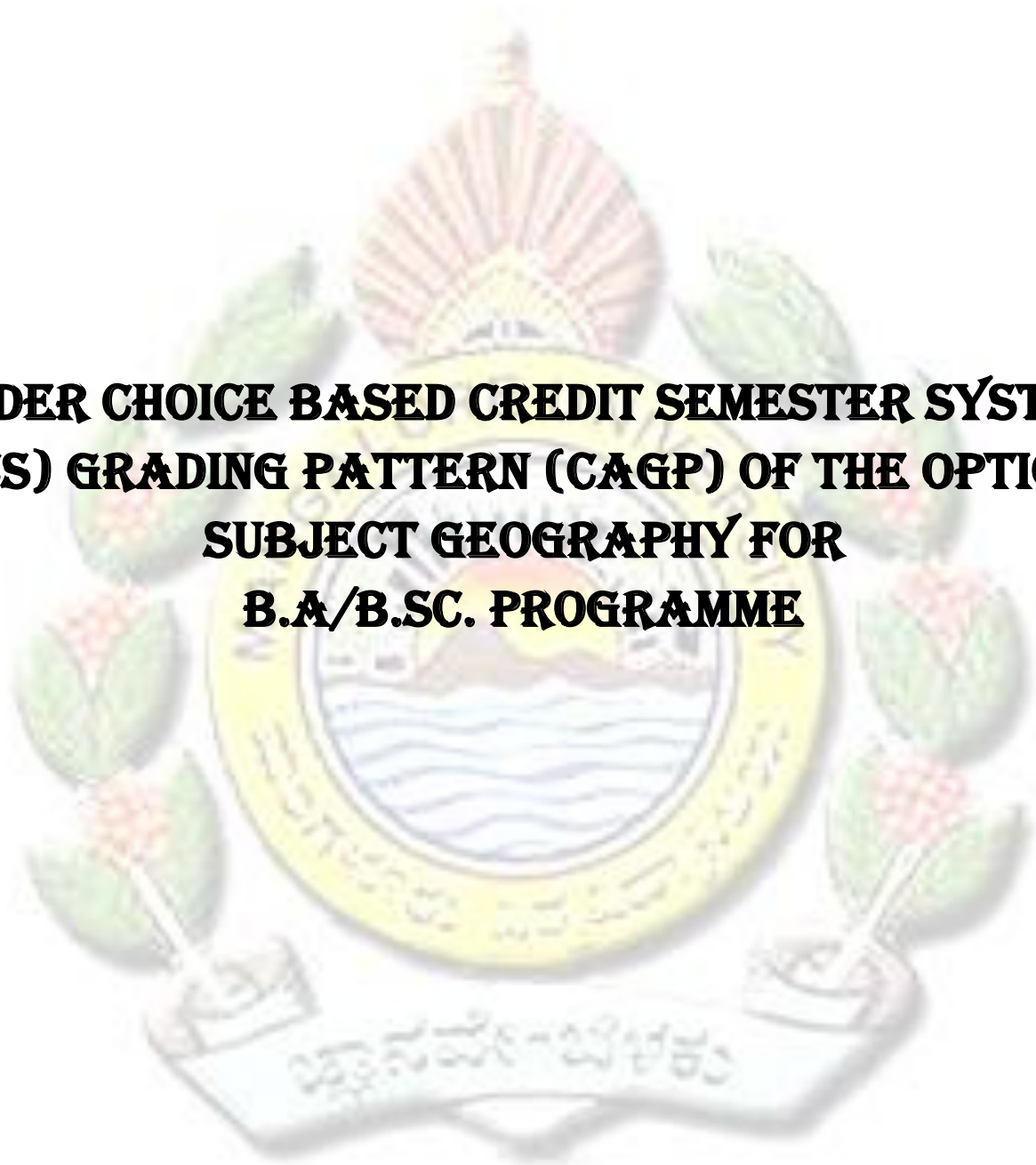



**MANGALORE**  **UNIVERSITY**

**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM  
(CBCS) GRADING PATTERN (CAGP) OF THE OPTIONAL  
SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY FOR  
B.A/B.SC. PROGRAMME**



  
**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**  
**PROFORMA OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION**  
**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM (CBCS)**  
**GRADING PATTERN (CAGP) OF THE OPTIONAL SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY FOR**  
**B.A/B.Sc. PROGRAMME**

**Duration of the Course: 3 Years (6 Semesters)**

Sem	Course	Title of the Paper	Instruct ion hrs. Week	Credit	Durati- on of Exam (Hrs.)	Marks		Total Marks
						I A (C1 + C2)	Final Exam (C3)	
I	GYC101 - Theory	Physical Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYP102 - Practical	Maps & Scale, Representation of Relief features & Meteorological Instruments	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
II	GYC151- Theory	Human Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYP152 - Practical	Map Projection-I	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
III	GYC201- Theory	Regional Geography of the World	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYP202- Practical	Map Projection-II	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
IV	GYC251- Theory	Geography of India	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYP252 - Practical	Cartograms & Distribution Maps	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
<b>DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE PAPERS GYC302a or GYC302b&amp;GYC352a or GYC352b (Choose Any One)</b>								
V	GYC301- Theory	Economic Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYC302a- Theory	Settlements Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYC302b- Theory	Tourism geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYP303- Practical	Basic Statistics	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
	GYP304- Practical	Interpretation of topographical maps & Indian daily weather report	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
VI	GYC351- Theory	Environmental Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYC352a- Theory	Regional Geography of Karnataka	4	2	3	10+10	80	100
	GYC352b- Theory	Population & Political Geography	4	2	3	10+10	80	100

	GYP353- Practical	Surveying and Fundamentals of GIS	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
	GYP354- PAPER	Field Techniques & Survey based Project Report	3	1	3	05+05	40	50
<b>ELECTIVE COURSES</b>								
	GYE-1	Introduction to Physical Geography	2	1	3	05+05	40	50
	GYE-2	Regional Geography of the World	2	1	3	05+05	40	50
	GYE-3	Introduction to human Geography	2	1	3	05+05	40	50
	GYE-4	Regional Geography of India	2	1	3	05+05	40	50

### **Programme Outcomes (POs) of Mangalore University for BA/B.Sc. Programme**

Upon completion of the Bachelor's of Arts and Science in Geography students will be able to demonstrate the following:

1. Understand the unifying themes of both human and physical geography.
2. Have a working knowledge of the discipline's diverse conceptual and methodological approaches.
3. Identify characterize and explain spatial pattern and structures the interrelationship between people and places and the interactions between nature and society.
4. Self-directed and Life-long Learning: Engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of socio-technological changes.
5. Ethics: Understand different value systems including one's own, as also the moral dimensions of actions, and accept responsibility for it.

### **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) for BA/B.Sc. Geography**

Student will appreciate the relevance of geographical knowledge to everyday living by.

1. Understand the major biophysical and social patterns in the world, and the key drivers that give rise to those patterns.
2. Applying geographical knowledge to everyday living.
3. Demonstrating an appreciation and for the diversity of perspectives, world, views and cultures.
4. Showing an awareness and responsibility towards the society.
5. Practice effective communication of concepts and problems to both scientific and public audiences.
6. Work effectively in interdisciplinary and multicultural real-world contexts to combine theory and practice in responding to local to global issues for humans and nonhumans.

**B.A/B.Sc. I Semester Core Course (Paper – I)**  
**Physical Geography**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the effect of rotation of revolution the Earth.
2. Know the internal and interior structure of the earth.
3. Study the formation of Rocks.
4. Understand the work of internal and external forces and their associated landforms.
5. Understand the types of winds and composition of atmosphere.  
Atmospheric pressure of pressure of belts.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn nature action and reaction.
2. The atmosphere and climate are a critical part of the earth system, and climatic variability and change are central to the issue of current and future global environmental change
3. To grasp the techniques for modelling the climate, covering both theoretical and technical aspects.
4. To understand the dynamics of the atmosphere, the ocean and the overall climatologically system.

Unit	Course Content	48 Hrs
1	<b>Physical Geography:</b> a) Meaning, Definition, Field, Nature(Multidisciplinary) and Scope, Components of Earth System – Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere and Biosphere b) Theories regarding origin of the Earth: Nebular and Tidal theories	10
2	<b>Lithosphere:</b> a) Structure and Composition of the earth b) Distribution of land and water bodies : Wegner's Theory of Continental Drift and plate Tectonic	10
3	<b>Geomorphic agents and processes of Denudation</b> a) i) River ii) Glacier iii) Underground water iv) Wind	10
4	<b>Atmosphere</b> a) Meaning, composition and structure b) Distribution of Temperature, Pressure and Wind system – Insulation, Factors affecting Atmospheric temperature, c) Atmospheric Pressure – Factors affecting on pressure, Vertical and Horizontal distribution, Pressure belts of the world, d) Winds system – Factors affecting, types – Planetary, seasonal, local and Variable winds – with special reference to Tropical cyclones.	10
5	<b>Hydrosphere</b> a) Meaning, types and importance of Relief features of ocean floor b) Tides and Ocean currents – Indian and Pacific	08

## Reference

1	Conserva H. T., 2004	:	Illustrated Dictionary of Physical Geography, Author House, USA.
2	Gabler R. E., Petersen J. F. and Trapasso, L. M., 2007	:	Essentials of Physical Geography (8th Edition), Thompson, Brooks/Cole, USA.
3	Garrett N., 2000	:	Advanced Geography, Oxford University Press
4	Goudie, A., 1984	:	The Nature of the Environment: An Advanced Physical Geography, Basil Blackwell Publishers, Oxford
5	Hamblin, W. K., 1995	:	Earth's Dynamic System, Prentice Hall, N.J.
6	Husain M., 2002	:	Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
7	Monkhouse, F. J. 2009	:	Principles of Physical Geography, Platinum Publishers, Kolkata.
8	Strahler A. N. and Strahler A. H., 2008	:	Modern Physical Geography, John Wiley & Sons, New York.
9	B.N Tikka	:	Physical Geography
10	Savindra Singh	:	Physical Geography.



**B.A/B.Sc. I-Semester, Practical Paper – I**  
**Maps & Scale, Representation of Relief features & Meteorological Instruments**

**Course Outcome**

1. Development the skills of map making and its importance.
2. Understand the relief features.
3. To know how to draw counters map and relief features.
4. Understanding the functions of metrological instruments.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will come to know importance of maps.
2. Students will have knowledge about relief features.
3. Students will get awareness about meteorological instruments.

Units	Course Content	36 Hrs.
1	<b>Maps:</b> definition, types and importance of maps-characteristics features of maps. Scales- definition and types, conversion of statements into RF and RF in to statement. Construction of graphical scales – linear and diagonal. Enlargement and reduction of maps: square and triangular method. Latitudes and longitudes- Longitude and time – local, standard and Greenwich- time zones- Calculation of time- International Date Line.	12
2	<b>Relief features</b> – Introduction, methods of relief representation- pictorial – Mathematical and composite methods. Contours – characteristics – contour diagrams representing following relief features- Uniform, Undulating, Concave, Convex slopes, Conical hill, saddle, hill, plateau, ridges, gorge, ‘V’ shaped valley , U shaped valley, rapids and water falls.	12
3	<b>Meteorological Instruments-</b> Functions and uses- Centigrade & Fahrenheit Thermometer, Maximum and Minimum thermometer, Hygrometer, Aneroid Barometer, Wind vane, Cup Anemometer, Rain gauge.	12

**References:**

1	Gopal Singh	:	<b>Map Work and Practical Geography</b> , III ed, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
2	Gupta K.K and Tyagi V.C	:	<b>Working with maps</b> , Survey of India, Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, Dehra Dun 1992.
3	Jackie Smith B.A(ed)	:	<b>Dictionary of Geography</b> , Cosmo Publications, New Delhi , 1983
4	John and Keats:	:	<b>Cartographic design and production</b> , I edition 1989, JohnWiley, New York.
5	Mishra R.P :	:	<b>Fundamentals of Cartography</b> , 1969, Prasaranga, University of Mysore, Mysore.
6	Monkhouse F.J and	:	<b>Maps and Diagrams</b> , Wilkinson H.R: Mathuen and Co, Ltd., London, 1952.
7	Phyllis Dink	:	Map work, x (ed) Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi, 1967
8	Raisz E.	:	<b>General Cartography</b> , 1948. Tata-MC-Graw Hill, New York.
9	Ranganath	:	<b>An Introduction to Practical Geography</b> , Part IKannada version, Vidhyanidhi Publications, Gadag-582101, Karnataka.

**B.A/B.Sc. II Semester Core Course (Paper – II)**  
**Human Geography**

**Course Outcome:**

1. Studies of races of man kinds.
2. Understand the relationship of man and environment
3. Understanding the cultural diversity through theories.
4. Evaluate the cultural realms and population composition.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will understand the concept of place and how it is connected to people's sense of belonging to the physical environment, landscape and culture.
2. Students will understand the fundamental concepts of spatial interaction and diffusion, which explain how human activities are influenced by the concept of distance.
3. Students will learn how human, physical and environmental components of the world interact.

Units	Course content	48 Hrs.
1	<b>Definition</b> – field and scope of human Geography. Branches and Importance of Human Geography. Development of human geography- contributions of Germans, French and Americans.	10
2	<b>Conceptual approaches to the study of man</b> – Environment Relationship- Environmental determinism, Possibilism, Probabalism , Revival of Environmental determinism	10
3	<b>Global cultural diversities-</b> Culture- diffusion of culture .Hager strand theory of diffusion -Race Religion, Language, Political systems, Global patterns of tribes.	10
4	<b>Cultural realms of the world</b> – Study of major realms with reference to ecology, economy and culture	10
5	<b>Population Composition-</b> Age Structure, Sex Ratio, Literacy rate	08

**References:**

1	Dickens and Pitts	:	Introduction to Human Geography, 1963.
2	Dickens and Pitts	:	Introduction to Human Geography, 1963
3	Harm d. Blij	:	Human and Economic Geography, Mac Millan, New York, 1992
4	Hussain M	:	Human Geography, Rawat Publications Jaipur, 2003.
5	Nelson, Gabler& Vining	:	Human Geography, People, Cultures and Landscapes,1995
6	Peter Daniels, Michael Bradshaw Denis Shaw, James Sidaway	:	Human Geography, Issues for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, Pearson 2003.
7	Norris and Haring	:	Political Geography, Charles. E. Merill Publishing Company
8	Ranganath	:	Political Geography, Charles. E. Merill Publishing Company
9	Ranganath	:	Principles of Human Geography (Kan. Ver)Vidyanidhi, Gadag, 2002.
10	Rubenstein J.M	:	An Introduction to Human Geography, McMillan Publishing Company 1992.

**B.A/ B.Sc. III SEMESTER  
Practical Paper – I  
Map projections**

**Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the map projection.
2. Development of the skill to draw projection.
3. Understand the shape and size of the earth.
4. Understand the concept of longitudes and latitudes.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will develop the skill to draw longitudes and longitudes.
2. Compute to draw different projections.

Unit	Course Content	36 Hrs.
1	<b>Definition</b> , Classification and Importance.	10
2	<b>Cylindrical Projections.</b> a) Simple Cylindrical b) Cylindrical Equal Area.	10
3	<b>Conical Projections :</b> a) Simple Conical Projection. b) Conical Projection with Two Standard Parallels. c) Bonne’s Projection. d) Poly Conic Projection.16.00 Hours	16

**Note:** The above map projections should be constructed with exercises, properties and uses.

**References:**

1	SalarMasood. M.	:	Map Projections, Rao and Raghavam Co., Mysore.
2	Ranganath&Mallappa	:	Map Projections (Kan.version), Chetana, Book House, Mysore.
3	Erwin Raisz	:	General Cartography; Mc Graw- Hill book company Inc.
4	Singh R. L.	:	Elements of Practical Geography, Student’s Friends, Allahabad.
5	George P Kellaway	:	Methuen & Co. , Ltd., London.
6	Gopal Singh	:	Map Work & Practical Geography, Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi.



**B.A/B.Sc. III Semester Core Course (Paper – III)  
Regional Geography of the World**

**Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the location physio-graphy drainage climate and vegetation of the World.
2. To know the silent feature problem and prospect of developed and developing countries.
3. Evaluate the natural resources and its importance.
4. Understand how transportation is important and its uses.
5. Understand the human resources development and its distribution.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will come to know the major landform in the world.
2. It will also help to know the availability of natural resources.
3. It will teach the importance of transportation system.

Units	Course Content	48 Hrs.
1	<b>Distribution of major land forms</b> -Mountain, plains and plateaux-Rivers of the world -Natural vegetation, types and distribution- soils types and distribution.	12
2	<b>Natural regions of the world</b> - classification- A detail study of equatorial, monsoon, deserts, grasslands and tundra regions	12
3	<b>Mineral and power resources</b> -Production and distribution and trade of Iron ore, manganese, gold, coal, petroleum, Natural gas.	12
4	<b>Transportation</b> - Roads, Railways and Ocean routes. Complementary and computation among nodes of transport. Hoover's transport cost theory	12

**References:**

1	Heintzelman and High Smith	:	World Regional Geography. Prentice Hall, New Delhi 1965.
2	Husain M.	:	World Geography, Rawat, Jaipur, 2004.
3	Tikkha, Bali, Sekhon	:	World Regional Geography, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar, 2002.
4	Mallappa P.	:	Regional Geography of the world, Chethana Publication, Mysore
5	Ranganath	:	Regional Geography of the world, Vidyanidhi, Gadag, 2009.

**B.A/ B.Sc. III SEMESTER**  
**Practical Paper – III**  
**Map projections**

**Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the map projection and its uses.
2. Development of skill to draw polar area with different projection.
3. Understand the conventional projections
4. Understand the uses of surveying and its importance.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn map projection and its importance.
2. It gives the knowledge about the information of Surveying.

Units	Course Content	36 Hrs.
1	Map projections – Definition, Classification and importance a) Choice of map projections and uses	10
2	Zenithal Projections – Polar case, a) Zenithal equidistant equal area, b) Zenithal Gnomonic, c) Zenithal Stereographic, d) Zenithal Orthographic.	10
3	Conventional Projections–Sinusoidal, Mollweid’s Projection	06
5	Surveying – Meaning – importance – and types of surveying. a) Plane table Surveying – Radiation and intersection b) Chain surveying – types of chains- triangulation	10

**Note:** The above map projections should be constructed with exercises, properties and uses.

**References:**

1	Salar Massood. M.	:	Map Projections, Roa and Raghavam Co., Mysore.
2	Ranganath & Mallappa	:	Map Projections (Kan. version), Chetana, Book House, Mysore.
3	Erwin Raisz	:	General Cartography; Mc Graw- Hill book company Inc.
4	Singh R. L.	:	Elements of Practical Geography, Student’s Friends, Allahabad.
5	George P Kellaway	:	Methuen & Co., Ltd., London.
6	Gopal Singh	:	Map Work & Practical Geography, Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi.

## B.A/B.Sc. IV Semester (Paper – IV)

### Regional Geography of India

#### Course Outcomes

1. Understand the geographical background and natural resources.
2. Understand the irrigation and the agricultural development in India.
3. Evaluate the importance of natural resources
4. Evaluate the transportation and population distribution in India.

#### Course Objectives:

1. Students will learn the length, breadth, location and size better.
2. It will also give the importance of Irrigation development of the country.
3. It will provide awareness of different types of minerals in India.

Units	Course content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Location, size and extent-</b> political divisions, Relief features- Drainage system- climate, seasons, Rainfall- monsoons and its effects on the economy. Vegetation - major types and their distribution- afforestation programmes. Soils- major types, their characteristics- soil erosion and conservation	10
2	<b>Irrigation and Agriculture:</b> Irrigation- types, multipurpose projects – DVC, Bhakra Nangal and Alamatti. <b>Agricultural crops-</b> production and distribution of Rice, Wheat, Cotton, Sugar Cane, Coffee and Tea.	10
3	<b>Mineral and Power Resources-</b> Significance, production and distribution of Iron-ore, Mica, Bauxite, Coal, Petroleum, Electricity- Hydro. Major industries-Iron and Steel, Cotton Textile, Sugar, Major Industrial Regions of India	10
4	<b>Transportation Network-</b> roads, railways, water ways, airways. Trade – Inter and International.	10
5	<b>Population</b> – Growth, Distribution and Density, Urbanization - Trends and Patterns	08

#### References:

1	Gopal Singh	:	A Geography of India, Atmarama and Sons, New Delhi.
2	ICAR	:	Cropping pattern in India, 1974.
3	Mathur, S.M.		Physical Geology of India, NBT 1991.
4	Ranganath	:	Regional and economic Geography of India (Kan.Ver) Vidyanidhi ,Gadag, 2006.
5	RanjitThirtha	:	Geography of India, Raniat, Jaipur 1996.
6	Khullar D.R.	:	India a Comprehensive Geography, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana 2000.
7	Tiwari R.C	:	Geography of India, PrayagPustakBhawan, Allahabad,. 2003

## B.A/ B.Sc. Practical Paper –IV Cartograms, and Distribution Maps

### Course Outcomes

1. Understand the significance and uses of cartograms.
2. Understand the uses of graphs and its types.
3. Evaluate how to show the distribution of maps.
4. Understand the maps and its importance.

### Course Objectives:

1. In addition to the ability of understanding and reading maps, students will develop cartography skills and will be able to create maps on their own.
2. Students will come to know the transformation of data in to map.

Units	Course content	36 hrs.
1	<b>Significance</b> and use of cartograms in geography	06
2	<b>Graphs:</b> a) Line graphs- b) Single, double, c) Poly graphs d) Bar graphs- single and multiple bars (Both vertical and horizontal ) e) Compound bar, pyramid graphs. f) Climograph,-Hythergraph, Ergo graph. g) Proportionate circles - Sector/ Wheel diagram	12
3	<b>Thematic mapping</b> – a) Choropleth method, b) Dot method, c) Choro-schematic, d) Choro-Chromatic, e) Isoleth	08

### References:

1.	Gopal Singh	:	Map Work and Practical Geography, III ed, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
2	Mishra R.P	:	Fundamentals of Cartography, 1969, Prasaranga University of Mysore, Mysore.
3	Monkhouse F.J	:	Maps and Diagrams
4	Raisz E	:	General Cartography, 1948. Tata-MC-Graw Hill, New York
5	Raisz E	:	General Cartography, 1948. Tata-MC-Graw Hill, New York
6	Robinson .H	:	Elements of Cartography, John Wiley, London. 1963.
7	Singh. R.L	:	Elements of Practical Geography Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1979.
8	Singh.L. R	:	Practical Geography, Sharada Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad, 2008

**(Compulsory Paper)**  
**B.A/ B.Sc. V Semester (Paper – V)**  
**Economic Geography of the World**

**Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the economy of the World.
2. Evaluate the concept and importance of resources.
3. Understand the agricultural and allied activities.
4. Evaluate the factors effecting for the development of industries.
5. Understand the importance of transportation.

**Course Objectives:**

1. The economic processes operating at different geographical scales are depending on the complex economic-political-social interactions that are framed at the global level.
2. 3. The course explores the processes of globalization and seeks to provide understanding of today's increasingly interdependent world.
3. 4. Students will be familiarized with economic processes such as globalization, trade and transportation and their impacts on economic, cultural and social activities.

Units	Course Content	48 hrs
1	<b>Economic Geography</b> – Definition, field and approaches, Evolution of economic geography	10
2	<b>Resources</b> – Concept – characteristics – classification- conservation and management. Coal, Petroleum and Hydroelectricity	10
3	<b>Agricultural and allied activities</b> Agricultural types – agricultural regions – Von Thunen's agricultural location theory Crops – Rice and wheat, Cotton and sugar cane, Coffee and tea, Fishing and animal resources.	10
4	<b>Industries-</b> factors of location – weber's theory, Losch theory, Industrial regions of the world, International trade – basis, pattern and trends.	10
5	<b>Transportation-</b> meaning, types of transportation- Transcontinental Roads and Railways.	08

**References:**

1	Alexander and Hartshorne	:	Economic Geography Prentice-Hall, III ed. 2000.
2	Guha and Chattoraj	:	A New approach to Economic Geography.
3	Khanna and Gupta	:	World Resources and Trade, S. Chand and Company, New Delhi.
4	Mallappa	:	Economic Geography (Kan.Ver) Chetana Book House, Mysore 2001. 5.
5	Ranganath	:	A Geography of Industrial Resources, VidyanidhiPrakashnaGadag 2001.

(Choice Paper)

GYC302a

**B.A/ B.Sc. V Semester (Paper – VI)  
Settlement Geography**

**Course Outcomes**

1. Understand the settlements and its shape.
2. Understand the housing and its types.
3. Evaluate the urban settlement and theories.
4. Understand the functional classifications of urban settlements.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn rural and urban settlement and its pattern.
2. It will give idea of urban settlement theory.
3. It also give knowledge about structure of urban centres.

Units	Course Content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Meanings of Settlements and types</b> – Rural settlements – Classifications based on site, situation, shape and functions	10
2	<b>Housing types</b> ; Evolution of dwellings, housings, types based on Materials, roofs with India examples.	10
3	<b>Urban settlements</b> – Definition, Location and situation, Hierarchy- Rank - size rule. Primate city concepts, Central place theory of Christaller's	10
4	<b>Structure of urban centres</b> - Concentric theory, Sector theory, multiple nuclei theory	10
5	<b>The Functional classification of Urban Settlements:</b> Urban settlements. Its types, and process.	08

**References:**

1	Dickens and Pitts	:	Introduction to Human Geography, 1963.
2	Harm d. Blij	:	Human and Economic Geography, Mac Millan, New York, 1992.
3	Hussain M.	:	Human Geography, Rawat Publications Jaipur, 2003.
4	Nellson, Gabler& Vining	:	Human Geography, People, Cultures and Landscapes, 1995.
5	Peter Daniels, Michael Bradshaw Denis Shaw, James Sidaway	:	Human Geography, Issues for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century, Pearson 2003.
6	Norris and Haring	:	Political Geography, Charles. E. Merrill Publishing Company.
7	Ranganath	:	Principles of Human Geography (Kan. Ver)Vidyanidhi, Gadag, 2002.
8	Rubenstein J.M	:	An Introduction to Human Geography, Mc.millan Publishing Company 1992.
9	Singh. R.Y	:	Geography of Settlements, Rawat, New Delhi, 2007.
10	Harold Carter	:	The study of Urban Geography, 1982

(Choice Paper)  
**B.A/B.Sc. V Semester (Paper –VII)**  
**Geography of Tourism**

**Course Outcome:**

1. To understand influencing factors for the development of tourism.
2. Student will learn the infrastructure of tourism.
3. Understand the tourism planning and development.
4. Students will get information about tourism centres and pilgrims' centres.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Which is aimed at providing knowledge about the concepts of tourism?
2. It's also give knowledge about infrastructure and facilities.
3. Conservation and management of resources for sustainable development of tourism centers.

Units	Course content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Origin, development and significances</b> of tourism -Factors influencing Tourism	10
2	<b>Types of tourists-</b> domestic and foreign	08
3	<b>Tourism infrastructure-</b> Transportation, communication, resorts, hotels	10
4	<b>Tourism planning and development, Marketing advertisement</b> - Hospitality associated problems, Accommodation, Accessibility and resources, Financial problem and resources.	10
5	<b>Case Studies</b> – Major tourist centres. Hill Station – Mount Abu, Shimla, Kudremukha. S Beach Points – Mangaluru, Vizag, Panaji, Marina beach. Historical Centres– Badami, Bijapur, Mysore, Ellora and Tajmahal. Religious Centers– Shirdi, Kanyakumari, Tirupathi and Dharmastala. Dams - T B dam, Bhakra Nangal, DVC. National Parks – Dachigam national park, Gir national park, Nanda devi national park, Periyar national park.	10

**References:**

1	Jagmohannegi and Gaurav N Manohar	:	Tourism-India,50 years of independence,1947-97 status
2	Manohar Sajani	:	Encyclopaedia of Tourism resources in India Gyan, publications, 2001, New Delhi.
3	Goswami V.K	:	Tourism in India, Gyan Publications, 1987
4	Manohar sajani	:	Tourism and growth, Management and incentives, Gyan Publications 2002
5	Bezbaruah M P.	:	Indian Tourism, Beyond millennium, Gyan publications, 1999.
6	Batta.N.	:	Tourism and the environment, Indus books 2004 7
7	Bhardwaj, Kandan Chaudhary	:	Domestic tourism in India ,Indus books,2004

**B.A/ B.Sc. V SEMESTER**  
**Paper – V**  
**Basic Statistics**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the basic of statistics.
2. Understand the mean, median and mode in statistics.
3. Evaluate the measures of dispersion.
4. Know the measures of relative dispersions.
5. Understand the co-relation analysis of the groups.

**Course Objectives:**

1. How to calculate and apply measures of location and measures of dispersion -- grouped and ungrouped data cases.
2. How to apply discrete and continuous probability distributions to various business problems.
3. Perform Test of Hypothesis as well as calculate confidence interval for a population parameter for single sample and two sample cases.
4. Compute and interpret the results of Bivariate and Multivariate Regression and Correlation Analysis, for forecasting.

Units	Course content	36 hrs.
1	<b>Statistics-</b> meanings, importance and limitations- sources of data- primary and secondary. Sampling- meaning and types of sampling, simple size determination.	06
2	<b>Measures of central tendency</b> – mean, median, mode, direct and short cut methods for individual discrete and grouped data	06
3	<b>Measures of dispersion</b> -mean deviation, Quartile deviation and standard deviation	06
4	<b>Measures of Relative dispersions</b> , Co-efficient of Mean Deviations, Coefficient of Variations	06
5	<b>Correlation Analysis</b> – characteristics and types, Correlation, Coefficient for grouped and ungrouped data.	06
6	<b>Regression Analysis</b> – Concept of error, definition of regression equation, types of regression, equation simple linear regression (SLR), estimation equation, co-efficient of determination (R <sup>2</sup> )	06

**References:**

1	Singh. R.L.	:	<b>Elements of Practical Geography</b> , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 19791.
2	Gopal Singh	:	<b>Map Work and Practical Geography</b> , III ed, Vikas, Publishing House, New Delhi,
3	Mishra R.P	:	<b>Fundamentals of Cartography</b> , 1969, Prasaranga, University of Mysore, Mysore.
4	Zamir Alvi	:	<b>Statistical Geography, Methods and Applications</b> , Rawat Publications, Jaipur 1995.



## V SEMESTER

## B.A/ B.Sc. Practical Paper – VI

**Interpretation of Topographical Maps (Practical)****Course Outcome:**

1. Understand skill of drawing topographical maps.
2. Understand the conventional symbols.
3. Learning the interpretation of the topographical maps.
4. Understand the symbols of weather maps.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn how to read maps and charts.
2. In addition to the ability of understanding and reading maps, students will develop cartography skills and will be able to create maps on their own.
3. It will also give knowledge how to interpretate.

Units	Course content	36 hrs
1	<b>Topographical maps</b> – Importance, types of SOI topographical maps based on scale.	06
2	<b>Conventional symbols</b> – meaning – importance, conventional symbols of physical and cultural phenomena. Marginal features of the topographical maps	10
3	<b>Interpretation of the topographical maps</b> under the followings heads i) Relief features ii) Drainage pattern iii) Natural vegetation and land use iv) Settlements, Transportation and other cultural features	10
4	Conventional symbols of weather maps -Interpretation of Indian weather reports of – Rainy season winter season, summer season (Any two seasons).	10

**References:**

1	Singh. R.L.	:	<b>Elements of Practical Geography</b> , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1979.
2	Gopal Singh	:	<b>Map Work and Practical Geography</b> , III ed, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
3	Gupta K.K and Tyagi V.C	:	<b>Working with maps</b> , Survey of India, Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India, Dehra Dun 1992.
4	Mishra R.P	:	<b>Fundamentals of Cartography</b> , 1969, Prasaranga, University of Mysore, Mysore.
5	Monkhouse F.J and Wilkinson H.R.	:	<b>Maps and Diagrams</b> Mathuen and Co, Ltd., London, 1952.
6	D.R.Khullar	:	Essentials of Practical Geography., New Academic Publishing, Mai Hiran Gate, Jalandhar ,2003

**(Compulsory Papers)**  
**B.A/B.Sc. VI Semester DSE-I (Paper – VIII)**  
**Environmental Geography**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the components of environment.
2. Evaluate the functions of ecosystem.
3. Know causes and effects of pollution.
4. Understand how man induced changes in environment.
5. Understand how to conservation and management of environment.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn the importance of the environment and its components.
2. Students will get awareness pollution and its impact on human health.
3. Students will exposed global environmental problems.

Units	Course content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Meaning and components of environment-</b> field and scope of environmental geography – Interdisciplinary nature of environmental geography	10
2	<b>Ecosystem</b> – Types – functions, energy flow, ecological pyramids, - Bio-Geo, Chemical cycles.	10
3	<b>Environmental Pollution</b> -Meaning, types and causes of pollution Air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and degradation, Depletion of ozone layer, Greenhouse effect Climate change	10
4	<b>Man induced changes in Environment-</b> Environment pollution, i.e. Air, water, noise, solid waste with special reference to India.	10
5	<b>Conservation and management of environment</b> -Role of International and National Polices- Role of UNO Rio Summit declarations. Kyoto Declarations. Koppen Hagen summits.	08

**Reference:**

1	Agarwal K.C	:	Environmental Biology, Nidhi publishers Ltd, 2001, Bikaner
2	Chaurasia B.P	:	Environmental Pollution Consequences and measures
3	Mathur H.S	:	Environmental Resources; The crisis of Development
4	Odum E.P	:	Fundamentals of Ecology, WB Saunders Co, London, 1971
5	Saxena H.M	:	Environmental Geography Rawat, Publications, Jaipur, 1999
6	Sharma P.D	:	Ecology and Environment Rastogi Publications, New Delhi, 1999
7	Strahler and Strahler	:	Geography and Mans Environment, John Weily, New York 1986
8	Dash M.C	:	Fundamentals of Ecology, Tata McGraw Hill New Delhi 2002

(Choice Papers)  
B.A/B.Sc. VI Semester (Paper – X)  
**Regional Geography of Karnataka**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the physical setting of Karnataka state.
2. Evaluate the major river valley projects.
3. Understand the major agricultural regions in Karnataka.
4. Understand the minerals and industries in Karnataka.
5. Evaluate the population and transportation in Karnataka state.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will get knowledge about physical features of Karnataka.
2. It also give the knowledge about local resources.
3. Development of Road Transport in India and Special Reference to Karnataka.

Units	Course Content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Physical Setting</b> - location, size and extent- relief features – Climate, Rivers, Soils and vegetation.	08
2	<b>Major Rivers Valley Projects</b> of Karnataka in the Krishna and Cauvery River basins.	08
3	<b>Major Agricultural Regions</b> – Major Crops- Wheat, Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton, and Coffee Dairy farming.	10
4	<b>Minerals and Industries</b> – Iron ore, Bauxite, Coal, Silk, Sugar, Software Industries.	10
5	<b>Population</b> - Growth and Density, Sex- Ratio- Urbanization, Trends and Patterns. <b>Transportation</b> -Patterns of Road and Railways- Ports and Harbours Major Tourist Centres.	12

**References:**

1	Govt. of Karnataka Publication	:	Karnataka State Gazetteer, 2 Volumes-
2	Mallappa P.	:	Geography of Karnataka (Kan.Ver)
3	Mishra R.P.	:	Geography of Mysore State
4	NBK Reddy and Murthy G.S.	:	Regional Geography of Mysore State
5	Ranganath	:	Regional Geography of Karnataka, Mysore Book House, Mysore, 2010

(Choice Papers)  
**B.A/B.Sc. VI Semester DSE-3 (Paper – X)**  
**Population and Political Geography**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the population and its approaches.
2. Evaluate the demographic cycle and its effects.
3. Understand the population components.
4. Evaluate the population policies and planning in India.
5. Understand elements of political Geography.

**Course Objectives:**

1. It also deals with various theories and concepts related with population
2. Study of population is an essential component in planning of various human related issues.
3. It also helpful in knowing various kinds of demographic problems,
4. Political Geography also deals in political changes in developed & developing countries

Units	Course content	48 hrs.
1	<b>Population Geography</b> – Evolution, Nature, and Scope. Approaches – Sources of Population data.	10
2	<b>Population Growth</b> – Distribution, Density and Demographic Cycle Migration – Causes– Types and Consequences	10
3	<b>Population Composition-</b> Literacy, Age Structure, Sex-Ratio, Life Expectancy, Rural – Urban Occupation	10
4	<b>Population Policies and Planning of India-</b> Five year plans, Human development Index and its components, population and environment.	10
5	<b>Elements of Political Geography</b> –State and Nation, Frontiers, boundaries and buffer zones – Heart Land and Rim Land Theory.	08

**References:**

1	Norris and Haring	:	Political Geography, Charles. E. Merrill Publishing Company
2	Dixit. R.D	:	Political Geography, PHI, New Delhi – 2008.
3	Ranganath	:	Principles of Human Geography, Vidyanidhi, 2008,GADAG
4	Chandna. R.C	:	Geography of Population Kalyani NewDelhi 2008
5	Mohammad Izhar Hassan	:	Population Geography, Rawat, New Delhi - 2008
6	Sudeepta Adhikari	:	Political Geography of India, Sharada, Allahabad,U.P.

**VI SEMESTER**  
**B.A/B.Sc. Practical Paper – VII**  
**Fundamentals of GIS, GPS and Remote Sensing**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Comprehend the GIS and its types.
2. Understand spatial data structure and management.
3. Develop the skill to draw maps.
4. Understand GPS and its components.
5. Comprehend the interpretation of remote sensing data.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Also introduce about Remote Sensing and GIS.
2. 3. It will be teach about the important elements of the Geospatial technology.
3. 4. This course introduce about the earth revolutionary and rotation system.
4. 5. It gives the technical knowledge of satellite system

Units	Course Content	36 hrs.
1	<b>GIS</b> - meaning, components of GIS, spatial data entities – Point, Line, Polygon – Source of Spatial Data – Topographical Maps, Aerial Photographs and Satellite imageries	08
2	<b>Spatial data structure and management</b> - Vector data structure, Raster data structure, Creating database	08
3	<b>Creating maps</b> – digitization – Creating Database, Creating Thematic Maps – Map Furniture's	08
4	<b>Global positioning system- (GPS)</b> Concept, GPS reference systems, components space segment, control segment, user segment.	06
5	<b>Remote Sensing</b> –concept and images -interpretation of remote sensing.	06

**References:**

1	Singh. R.L.	:	<b>Elements of Practical Geography</b> , Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1979,Dehra Dun 1992
2	Mishra R.P.	:	<b>Fundamentals of Cartography</b> , 1969, Prasaranga, University of Mysore.
3	Punmia B.C, Jain	:	<b>Surveying</b> , Laxmi Publications (P) Ltd. New Delhi – 2005
4	Singh. L.R	:	<b>Practical Geography</b> , Sharada Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad 2009
5	Burrough P.A.	:	Principles of GIS, OUP, 1998.
6	Maguire D.J.	:	Computer in Geography. Longman, London 1989.
7	Star J.C. and J.E.	:	Geographic Information Systems, An introduction
8	Kang – tsung –Chang	:	Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Tata McGraw – Hill, New Delhi – 2008
9	Tor Bernardsen	:	Geographic Information System, Wiley, NewDelhi – 2002
10	Prithvish Nag and Smitha Guptha	:	Geographical Information System, Concept, NewDelhi-2007,
11	Siddiqui. M.A.	:	Introduction to Geographical Information,Systems, Sharada, Allahabad - 2009

**B.A/B.Sc.VI- Semester (Paper – XI)**  
**Field Techniques and Survey based Project Report**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Comprehend how geographical survey and field work have to do.
2. Understand and identifying case study for the survey.
3. Evaluate and find selection of the appropriate technique and observation.
4. Understand how to prepare questionnaires for field work.
5. Understand how to design field report.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will expose field work and will get awareness about research.
2. Also get mingle with rural and urban environment.
3. Students will learn about how to write a report.

Units	Course Content	36 hrs.
1	Field Work in Geographical Studies – Role, Value and Ethics of Field-Work.	05
2	Defining the Field and Identifying the Case Study – Rural /Urban /Physical /Human/Environmental.	07
3	Field Techniques – Merits, Demerits and Selection of the Appropriate Technique; Observation (Participant / Non Participant).	08
4	Questionnaires (Open/ Closed / Structured / Non-Structured); Interview With Special Focus on Focused Group Discussions; Space Survey (Transects and Quadrants Constructing a Sketch).	08
5	Designing the Field Report – Aims and Objectives, Methodology, Analysis, Interpretation and Writing the Report.	08

**Practical Record**

- a) Each student will prepare an individual report based on primary and secondary data collected during field work.
- b) The duration of the field work should not exceed 10 days.
- c) The word count of the report should be about **8000 to 12,000** excluding figures, tables, photographs, maps, references and appendices.
- d) One copy of the report on A 4 size paper should be submitted in soft binding.

**Reference:**

1	Creswell J., 1994	:	<i>Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</i> Sage, Publications.
2	Dikshit, R. D. 2003	:	<i>The Art and Science of Geography: Integrated Readings.</i> Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi.
3	Evans M., 1988:	:	Participant Observation: The Researcher as Research Tool” in <i>Qualitative Methods in Human Geography</i> , eds. J. Eyles and D. Smith, Polity.
4	Mukherjee, Neela 1993	:	<i>Participatory Rural Appraisal: Methodology, and Application.</i> Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi.
5	Mukherjee, Neela 2002.	:	<i>Participatory Learning and Action: with 100, Field Methods.</i> Concept Publs. Co., New Delhi
6	Robinson A., 1998	:	<i>Thinking Straight and Writing That Way</i> ”, in <i>Writing Empirical Research Reports: A Basic Guide for Students of</i>

			<i>the Social and Behavioural Sciences</i> , eds. by F. Pryczak and R. Bruce Pryczak, Publishing: Los Angeles.
7	Stoddard R. H., 1982	:	<i>Field Techniques and Research Methods in Geography</i> , Kendall/Hunt



**ELECTIVE-I****GYE-1****Introduction to Physical Geography****Course Outcomes**

1. Learning the Physical Geography and Solar System.
2. Understand the composition and types of rocks.
3. Comprehend the weather phenomena and denudation work.
4. Understand the hydrosphere in detail.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will get objective types of question and will expose competitive exams
2. Also students will come to types of rocks and their denudation process.
3. Learn the difference between weather and climate.

Units	Course Content	24hrs.
1	<b>Geography – Divisions</b> – Physical Geography - field and scope. Solar system – movements of the earth and effects	04
2	<b>Rocks and their types</b>	04
3	<b>Weathering and denudation</b> – elements and factors	04
4	<b>Atmospheric weather and climate:</b> temperature and pressure, Winds and their types	04
5	<b>Hydrosphere</b> – ocean currents – temperature and salinity, Islands	04

**References:**

1	Dasagupta and Kapoor	:	Principles of Physical Geography, Chand and Co. New Delhi.2001.
2	Enayat Ahmed	:	Physical Geography, Kalayani Publishers, Ludhiana 1982.
3	Mallappa. P.	:	Physical Geography, (Kannada Version)- Chethana Book House, Mysore 2000.
4	Ranganath	:	Principles of Physical Geography, (Kannada Version), Vidhyanidi Gadag, 2003.
5	Savindra Singh	:	Physical Geography, Pravag, Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad-199



**ELECTIVE- II**

**Regional Geography of the world**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the political division of the World.
2. Learning the natural regions of the world.
3. Understand the economic activities of the World.
4. Evaluate the population pattern and distribution.

**Course Objectives:**

1. The economic processes operating at different geographical scales are depending on the complex economic-political-social interactions that are framed at the global level.
2. The course explores the processes of globalization and seeks to provide understanding of today's increasingly interdependent world.
3. Students will be familiarized with economic processes such as globalization, trade and transportation and their impacts on economic, cultural and social activities.

Units	Course Content	24 hrs.
1	<b>Political division of the world-</b> Continents- Oceans- Seas –Rivers	06
2	<b>Natural regions of the world</b> decimal classification, major regions with reference to location, extent places, climate, vegetation, animal life and human activities with reference to: Equatorial, Monsoon, Mediterranean, grassland, hot and cold deserts, tundra region	06
3	<b>Economic activities</b> -Agricultural types - Mines- iron-ore, Power Resources- coal, and petroleum, Industry- Locations factors of industrial regions	06
4	<b>Population</b> patterns of distribution	06

**References:**

1	Heintzelman and High Smith	:	World Regional Geography. Prentice Hall, New Delhi 1965.
2	Husain .M	:	World Geography, Rawat, Jaipur, 2004.
3	Tikkha, Bali, Sekhon	:	World Regional Geography, New Academic Publishing Company, Jalandhar, 2002.
4	Ranganath	:	Regional Geography of world, Vidyaniidhi, Gadag, 2009.
5	Hartshorn T.A.	:	Economic Geography, PHI, NewDelhi-2009,

**ELECTIVE- III**  
**Human Geography**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the human geography and its development.
2. Learning the man and environmental relationship.
3. Understand the cultural diversity through theories.
4. Evaluate the cultural realms and population composition.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will understand the concept of place and how it is connected to people's sense of belonging to the physical environment, landscape and culture.
2. Students will understand the fundamental concepts of spatial interaction and diffusion, which explain how human activities are influenced by the concept of distance.
3. Students will learn how human, physical and environmental components of the world interact.

Units	Course Content	24 hrs.
1	<b>Meaning and Scope of Human Geography</b> -Man – Environment Relationship, Environmental determinism and possibilism.	06
2	<b>Culture and cultural diversion</b> –Race, Religion and Language	06
3	<b>Major primitive tribal of the world</b> – Eskimos, Khirghis, Todas, Bushman	06
4	<b>Population</b> – Growth – Demographic Cycle – Migrations Causes and Effects	06

**References:**

1	Dickens and Pitts	:	Introduction to Human Geography, 1963.
2	Harm D. Blij	:	Human and Economic Geography, Mac Millan, New York, 1992.
3	Hussain M	:	Human Geography, Rawat Publications Jaipur, 2003.
4	Nelson Gabler& Vining	:	Human Geography, People, Cultures and Landscapes, 1995.
5	Peter Daniels, Michael Bradshaw, Denis Shaw and James Sidaway:	:	Human Geography, Issues for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century , Pearson 2003
6	Norris and Haring	:	Political Geography, Charles. E. Merill Publishing Company.
7	Ranganath	:	Principles of Human Geography (Kan. Ver.) Vidyanidhi, Gadag, 2002.
8	Rubenstein J.M.	:	An Introduction to Human Geography, Macmillan Publishing Company 1992.

**ELECTIVE-IV**  
**Regional Geography of India**

**Course Outcomes:**

1. Understand the location and physical features of India.
2. Understand the diversity of population and distribution.
3. Evaluate the economy and agricultural development in India.
4. Learning the industrial development of India.

**Course Objectives:**

1. Students will learn the length, breadth, location and size better.
2. It will also give the importance of Irrigation development of the country.
3. It will provide awareness of different types of minerals in India.

Units	Course Content	24 hrs.
1	<b>Location and Extent</b> , Physical features, Rivers, Climate, Soils, Natural Vegetation	06
2	<b>Population</b> – Growth, Diversity- distribution,	06
3	<b>Economy</b> – Agricultural – major crops- minerals resources, Power resources- coal – petroleum, Electricity	06
4	<b>Industries</b> – industrial regions – Iron and steel, cotton textiles, Fertilizers- cement	06

**References:**

1	Gopal Singh	:	Geography of India, Atmarama and Sons, New Delhi.
2	ICAR	:	Cropping pattern in India, 1974.
3	Mathur, S.M.	:	Physical Geology of India, NBT 1991.
4	Ranganath	:	Regional and economic Geography of India (Kan.Ver) Vidyanidhi Gadag, 2006
5	Ranjit Thirtha	:	Geography of India, Raniat, Jaipur 1996.
6	Khullar D.R	:	India a Comprehensive Geography, Kalyani Publishers Ludhiana 2000.
7	Tiwari R.C	:	Geography of India, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad 2 ed. 2003.

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