#### K. C. E. Society's

## Moolji Jaitha College

An 'Autonomous College' Affiliated to K.B.C. North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon.

NAAC Reaccredited Grade - A (CGPA: 3.15 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle) UGC honoured "College of Excellence" (2014-2019) DST(FIST) Assisted College



के. सी. ई. सोसायटीचे मूळजी जेठा महाविद्यालय

क.ब.चौ. उत्तर महाराष्ट्र विद्यापीठ, जळगाव संलग्नित 'स्वायत्त महाविद्यालय'

नॅकद्वारा पुनर्मानांकित श्रेणी -'ए'(सी.जी.पी.ए. : ३.१५ - तिसरी फेरी) विद्यापीठ अनुदान आयोगाद्वारा घोषित 'कॉलेज ऑफ एक्सलन्स' (२०१४-२०१९) डी.एस.टी. (फीस्ट) अंतर्गत अर्थसहाय्य प्राप्त

Date: 25/04/2025

### **NOTIFICATION**

Sub:- CBCS Syllabi of B. A. in Geography (Sem. V & VI)

Ref.:- Decision of the Academic Council at its meeting held on 22/04/2025.

The Syllabi of B. A. in Geography (Fifth and Sixth Semesters) as per **NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY – 2020 (2023 Pattern)** and approved by the Academic Council as referred above are hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2025-26.

Copy of the Syllabi Shall be downloaded from the College Website (www.kcesmjcollege.in)

Sd/-Chairman, Board of Studies

#### To:

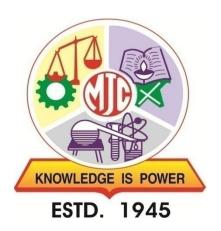
- 1) The Head of the Dept., M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 2) The office of the COE, M. J. College, Jalgaon.
- 3) The office of the Registrar, M. J. College, Jalgaon.

**Khandesh College Education Society's** 

## Moolji Jaitha College, Jalgaon

An "Autonomous College"

Affiliated to
Kavayitri Bahinabai Chaudhari
North Maharashtra University, Jalgaon-425001



## STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

# B.A. Honours / Honours with Research (T.Y.B.A. Geography)

AS per NEP-2020 Guidelines Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

[w.e.f. Academic Year: 2025-26]

#### **Preface**

Geography, as a subject, is an ancient discipline that explores the interactions between humans and their environment. Over the years, geography has evolved and incorporated various technological advancements, leading to significant developments in the field. One such noteworthy transformation has been the integration of Remote Sensing (RS), Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and Global Positioning System (GPS) technologies. These cutting-edge tools have revolutionized how geographers collect, analyze, and interpret spatial data, making geography an even more dynamic and relevant subject in contemporary times.

The Department of Geography at M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon, is at the forefront of embracing these recent trends in geography. Through the courses offered, including B.A. Geography, B.Sc. Geography, M.A/M.Sc. Geography, and Ph.D., the department equips students with comprehensive knowledge and practical skills to navigate the complexities of modern geography. Additionally, the Certificate Course in Geoinformatics serves as a valuable platform for students to delve deeper into the applications of RS, GIS, and GPS technologies.

One of the standout characteristics of the Department is its team of expert and qualified faculties. These educators not only possess extensive academic knowledge but also have hands-on experience in utilizing geospatial technologies effectively. Their guidance empowers students to explore and understand the intricacies of geographical phenomena using the latest tools and methodologies.

The Department boasts state-of-the-art facilities, including smart laboratories for practicals, a central library supplemented with a departmental library, and a well-equipped GIS computer lab with internet access. The availability of these resources ensures that students have ample opportunities to engage in hands-on learning and conduct research, contributing to a comprehensive understanding of geographic concepts. Moreover, the Department has been recognized as a research center for Ph.D. studies, encouraging scholarly pursuits in the realm of geography. This designation highlights the institution's commitment to pushing the boundaries of geographical knowledge and fostering innovative research in the field. The integration of technology in geography education is further augmented by the presence of smart classrooms and advanced geographical instruments. These resources enable interactive learning and support students in developing a deep appreciation for the spatial dimensions of various phenomena.

In addition to academic excellence, the Department is devoted to providing specialized coaching for national-level exams such as NET/SET and competitive examinations. This emphasis on exam preparation equips students with the necessary skills to excel in their careers and become leading professionals in the field of geography. The collaboration with the Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS) as an Outreach Training Program center is a testament to the Department's commitment to keeping abreast of the latest advancements in geospatial technology. This association allows students and faculties to participate in training programs conducted by experts in the field, enhancing their knowledge and skills in RS, GIS, and GPS applications. Furthermore, the Department of Geography at M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon, proudly boasts access to the best telescopes for sky watching. This unique feature provides students with an opportunity to explore celestial phenomena and their connections with the Earth, bridging the gap between the terrestrial and astronomical realms.

Finally, the Department's focus on career opportunities in geography ensures that graduates are

well-prepared to enter various professional fields. The interdisciplinary nature of geography opens doors to careers in environmental management, urban planning, disaster management, cartography, geospatial analysis, and more. The versatility of geography as a subject makes it a rewarding and promising choice for students seeking diverse and impactful career paths.

The Department of Geography at M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon, stands as a vibrant and progressive hub for geography education. The integration of RS, GIS, and GPS technologies, coupled with expert faculty, modern facilities, and extensive research opportunities, equips students to become adept geographers, ready to address the pressing challenges of our ever-changing world.

#### Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) for B.A. Geography Honours/Honours with Research:

After completion of this course, students are expected to:

PSO No.	PSO	
1	Understand the basic ideas and concept of physical and human aspect of Geography	
2	Developing, analyzing and mapmaking based on the on the themes and issues of geography.	
3	Principle and applications of geospatial techniques like Remote sensing GIS and GPS	
4	Use traditional and advance geographical techniques like geospatial for surveying	
5	Explain the causes and effects of change over space and time on physical and human environments	
6	Improve tradition geographical knowledge along with advance contemporary skills like remote sensing and GIS.	

#### Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit options:

The multiple entry and exit options with the award of UG certificate/ UG diploma/ or three- year degree depending upon the number of credits secured;

Lavala	Qualification Title	Credit Requirements		Compaga	Veen
Levels		Minimum	Maximum	Semester	Year
4.5	UG Certificate	40	44	2	1
5.0	UG Diploma	80	88	4	2
5.5	Three Year Bachelor's Degree	120	132	6	3
6.0	Bachelor's Degree-Honors Or Bachelor's Degree-Honours with Research	160	176	8	4

NHEQF level	Examples of higher education qualifications located within each level	
Level 4.5	Undergraduate Certificate. Programme duration: First year (first two semesters) of the undergraduate programme, followed by an exit 4-credit skills-enhancement course(s).	
Level 5	Undergraduate Diploma. Programme duration: First two years (first four semesters) of the undergraduate programme, followed by an exit 4-credit skills-enhancement course(s) lasting two months-	
Level 5.5	Bachelor's Degree. Programme duration: First three years (Six semesters) of the four-year undergraduate programme.	
Level 6	Bachelor's Degree (Honours/ Honours with Research). Programme duration: Four years (eight semesters).	
Level 6	Post-Graduate Diploma. Programme duration: One year (two semesters) for those who exit after successful completion of the first year (two semesters) of the 2-year master's programme.	

## **Department of Geography**

## T.Y.B.A. Structure as per NEP 2020

#### w.e.f. 2025-26

	Semester V						
Course	Credit	Hour per week	Theory/ Practical	Paper Code	Title of Paper		
DSC	2	2	TH	GEOG-DSC-351	Ancient to modern Indian Geography (IKS)		
DSC	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSC-352	Remote Sensing and Aerial Photography		
DCC	2	4	PR	GEOG-DSC-353	Practical on Remote Sensing and Aerial Photography		
DSC	2	4	PR	GEOG-DSC-354	Practical on Statistical Methods in Geography		
	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSE-351 (A)	(A) Geography of Resources		
DSE					OR		
	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSE-351 (B)	(B) Industrial Geography		
VSC	2	2	TH	GEOG-VSC-351	Soil Geography		
VSC	2	4	PR	GEOG-VSC-352	Soil Analysis		
OJT	4	8	OJT/INT	GEOG-OJT/INT-351	OJT/INT		
				Semester VI			
Course	Credit	Hour per week	Theory/ Practical	Paper Code	Title of Paper		
DSC	2	2	TH	GEOG-DSC-361	Natural Disaster Management		
DSC	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSC-362	Geography of Settlement		
DSC	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSC-363	Agricultural Geography		
DSC	2	4	PR	GEOG-DSC-364	Practical on Dumpy Level and Clinometer		
		4	PR	GEOG-DSC-365	Computer Skills for Geography		
	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSE-361 (A)	(A) Geography of India		
DSE	OR						
DSE	4	4	TH	GEOG-DSE-361 (B)*	(B) Remote Sensing and GIS for Rural Development		
VSC	2	2	TH	GEOG-VSC-361	Geographic Information System		
VSC	2	4	PR	GEOG-VSC-362	Practical on GIS		

<sup>\*</sup> Shows the SWAYAM – NPTEL online Course

## SEMESTER - V

## **GEOG-DSC-351:** Ancient to Modern Indian Geography (IKS)

**Internal Examination: 20** Credit: 2

Marks: 50 **External Examination: 30** 

Learning objectives	<ul> <li>To understand the fundamental concepts of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in geography.</li> <li>To explore ancient Indian texts and their geographical interpretations.</li> <li>To analyze the contributions of Indian scholars to geographical thought.</li> <li>To examine the relevance of traditional geographical knowledge in contemporary studies.</li> </ul>		
Course outcomes	<ul> <li>After completing this course, students will be able to:</li> <li>Explain the core principles of the Indian Knowledge System in geography.</li> <li>Identify and interpret geographical concepts from ancient Indian texts.</li> <li>Evaluate the contributions of Indian scholars to geographical thought.</li> <li>Apply traditional geographical knowledge to modern environmental and spatial studies.</li> </ul>		
Unit	Contents	Hours	
Unit I	<ul> <li>Introduction to Indian Knowledge System (IKS) in Geography</li> <li>Concept and scope of the Indian Knowledge System</li> <li>Geographical knowledge in ancient Indian texts: Vedas, Puranas, and Epics</li> <li>Traditional Indian worldview of land, water, and environment</li> <li>Philosophical perspectives on nature and human interaction</li> </ul>		
Unit II	<ul> <li>Ancient Indian Geographical Thought         <ul> <li>Contributions of ancient Indian scholars: Aryabhata, Varahamihira, and Bhaskaracharya</li> </ul> </li> <li>Unit II         <ul> <li>Geographic concepts in ancient texts: Desha, Bhumi, Jambu Dweepa</li> <li>Mapping and cartographic traditions in ancient India</li> <li>Ancient Indian approaches to environmental sustainability</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
Unit III	Traditional Environmental and Spatial Knowledge  Indigenous knowledge of land use and agriculture  Water management systems: step wells, tanks, and canals  Sacred geography: pilgrimage routes and spiritual landscapes  Traditional weather forecasting methods		
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Relevance of IKS in Modern Gb hyeography</li> <li>Role of GIS and Remote Sensing</li> <li>Application of traditional geographical knowledge in sustainable development</li> <li>Role of IKS in disaster management and climate resilience</li> <li>Reviving traditional agricultural and water management</li> </ul>	08	

	<ul> <li>practices</li> <li>Case studies of IKS-based environmental conservation initiatives</li> </ul>
Study Resources	<ul> <li>Agarwal, D. P. (2009): The History of Indian Science and Technology. Rupa Publications.</li> <li>Bhattacharya, P. (2019): Indian Knowledge Systems. Pearson India.</li> <li>Dikshit, R. D. (2001): Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas. Prentice-Hall of India.</li> <li>Iyengar, P. T. S. (2008): History of Indian Astronomy. Asia Publishing House.</li> <li>Majumdar, R. C. (2016): Ancient India. Motilal Banarsidass Publishers.</li> <li>Mukherjee, S. (2017): Indian Cartography: Past, Present, and Future. Concept Publishing Company.</li> <li>Sharma, P. R. (2018): Traditional Knowledge Systems and Geographical Perspectives. Rawat Publications.</li> <li>Srivastava, V. K. (2020): Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development. Sage Publications.</li> </ul>

## **GEOG-DSC-352: Remote Sensing and Aerial Photography**

**Internal Examination: 40** Credit: 4

**Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Learning	<ul> <li>To study the basic concept of Remote Sensing.</li> </ul>	
objectives	<ul> <li>To study types of Remote Sensing sensor and platforms.</li> </ul>	
objectives	<ul> <li>To study the basics of aerial photography</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>To learn visual interpretation of aerial photography.</li> </ul>	
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Course	<ul> <li>Gain knowledge of basic concept of Remote Sensing.</li> </ul>	
outcomes	<ul> <li>Understand the Remote Sensing sensor and platforms in detail.</li> </ul>	
outcomes	<ul> <li>Critically assess basics of aerial photography.</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Understand the visual interpretation of aerial photography.</li> </ul>	T
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Remote Sensing	
	<ul> <li>Remote sensing – definition, concept and principles, national and</li> </ul>	
Unit I	international scenario	15
Unit 1	• Energy resources, radiation principles, EM radiation and EM spectrum	
	<ul> <li>Black body radiation, laws of radiation, spectral signature</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Interaction of EMR with atmosphere and earth's surface</li> </ul>	
	Remote Sensing Sensor and Platforms	
	• Sensors: introduction, sensor resolution- spectral, spatial, radiometric	
	and temporal	
	• Remote sensing platforms: introduction, types - ground borne, air borne	
Unit II	and space borne	15
	• Sensors – types and their characteristics, across track (Whiskbroom)	
	and along track (Push broom) scanning	
	Basic principles, types, steps and elements of satellite image     interpretation.	
	interpretation  Aerial photography	
	Definition, Scope, Advantages and Limitation; Specifications of	
	aerial photographs (Vertical and Oblique)	
Unit III	<ul> <li>Flight planning, Aerial cameras types and their characteristics</li> </ul>	15
Onit III	<ul> <li>Types and geometry of aerial photographs, Aerial photography,</li> </ul>	10
	Season and time, Photo Index, Scale of aerial photographs and its	
	determination, Comparison of aerial photographs and Map.	
	Interpretation of aerial photograph	
Unit IV	Principle of stereoscope, Pocket and Mirror stereoscopes	1.5
	• Interpretation of single aerial photograph and comparison with a	15
	stereo pair	
	•	•

#### Study Resources

- Lillesand, T.M., and Kieffer, R.M., 1987: Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation, John Wiley. N
- Bhatta, Basudeb., 2011: Remote Sensing and GIS. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- F. Sabins, 1987: Remote Sensing: Principles and Interpretation: Freeman Publication.
- Moffitt, F.H. and Mikhail, E.M., 1980. Photogrammetry, Harper and Row,
- Paine, D.P.,1981: Aerial Photography and Image Interpretation for Resource Management. John Wiley.
- Pandey, S.N.,1987: Principles and Applications of Photo geology. Wiley Eastern.
- Rampal K.K. 1999: Hand book of aerial photography and interpretation. Concept publication

## GEOG-DSC-353: Practical on Remote Sensing and Aerial Photography

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch)

Credit: 2 **Internal Examination: 20 External Examination: 30** Marks: 50

Learning objectives  Course outcomes	<ul> <li>To learn the basics of aerial photography</li> <li>To study the interpretation techniques for aerial photographs</li> <li>To learn basics of satellite imageries</li> <li>To study the element of interpretation of satellite imageries</li> </ul> After successful completion of this course, students are expected to: <ul> <li>To understand the basics of aerial photography</li> <li>To understand types of satellite images and its application</li> </ul> To understand types of satellite images and its application	
Unit	Develop the skill of interpretation.  Contents	Hours
CIII	Introduction to Aerial Photography	Hours
Unit I	<ul> <li>Definition and Concept, History, significance of Aerial Photographs</li> <li>Importance of Aerial photograph</li> <li>Types of Aerial photographs</li> <li>Geometric calculations</li> <li>Photo Scale</li> <li>Focal length</li> <li>Flying Height</li> <li>Height from object</li> <li>flight line</li> <li>overlap region</li> </ul>	
Unit II	<ul> <li>Interpretation of aerial photograph</li> <li>Stereoscopic Coverage</li> <li>Pocket stereoscope</li> <li>Mirror stereoscope</li> <li>Elements of Aerial Photo Interpretation</li> <li>Visual Interpretation of single image. (Each one Physical and cultural)</li> <li>Visual Interpretation of pairs image. (Each two Physical and cultural)</li> </ul>	15
Unit III	<ul> <li>Introduction to Satellite Images</li> <li>Study of satellite image, Basic information and reference system of satellite image</li> <li>Study of spectral reflectance curves</li> </ul>	15
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Interpretation of Satellite Images</li> <li>Elements of Visual interpretation of satellite images</li> <li>Interpretation of different resolution IRS satellite images – LISS III, PAN and WIFS</li> </ul>	15

Study Resources	• Lillesand, T.M., and Kieffer, R.M., 1987: Remote Sensing and Image
Resources	<ul> <li>Interpretation, John Wiley. N</li> <li>Bhatta, Basudeb., 2011: Remote Sensing and GIS. Oxford University Press,</li> </ul>
	New Delhi.
	• <b>F. Sabins, 1987:</b> Remote Sensing: Principles and Interpretation: Freeman Publication.
	<ul> <li>Moffitt, F.H. and Mikhail, E.M., 1980. Photogrammetry, Harper and Row,</li> </ul>
	• Paine, D.P.,1981: Aerial Photography and Image Interpretation for Resource Management. John Wiley.
	• Pandey, S.N.,1987: Principles and Applications of Photo geology. Wiley Eastern.
	• Rampal K.K. 1999: Hand book of aerial photography and interpretation.  Concept publication

## **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

### **GEOG-DSC-354: Practical on Statistical Methods in Geography**

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch)

**Internal Examination: 20** Credit: 2 Marks: 50 **External Examination: 30** 

<ul> <li>To understand the significance of statistical methods in geographical studies and spatial data analysis.</li> <li>To develop skills in organizing, presenting, and interpreting geographical data using statistical tools.</li> <li>To apply various statistical techniques for analysing spatial and temporal patterns in geography.</li> <li>To enhance the ability to make informed geographical inferences through</li> </ul>		
quantitative analysis.		
<ul> <li>After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:</li> <li>Understand the role of statistical methods in analyzing and interpreting geographical data.</li> <li>Organize and represent geographical data using appropriate statistical techniques.</li> <li>Apply correlation and regression analysis to examine relationships betw geographical variables.</li> <li>Conduct hypothesis testing to validate geographical research findings.</li> </ul>	een	
Contents	Hours	
<ul> <li>Introduction to Statistical Methods in Geography</li> <li>Meaning and Importance of Statistics in Geography</li> <li>Types of Data: Spatial and Non-Spatial</li> <li>Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, and Ratio</li> <li>Sources of Geographical Data</li> </ul>	15	
<ul> <li>Data Presentation and Measures of Central Tendency</li> <li>Tabulation and Graphical Representation (Bar Graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)</li> <li>Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode</li> <li>Applications of Central Tendency in Geographical Studies</li> <li>Practical Exercises on Data Presentation</li> </ul>	15	
<ul> <li>Measures of Dispersion and Correlation Analysis</li> <li>Measures of Dispersion: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance</li> <li>Significance of Dispersion in Geographical Data</li> <li>Correlation: Meaning, Types (Positive, Negative, No Correlation)</li> <li>Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation and Spearman's Rank Correlation (Calculation and Interpretation)</li> </ul>	15	
Regression Analysis and Hypothesis Testing in Geography		
	spatial data analysis.  To develop skills in organizing, presenting, and interpreting geographica using statistical tools.  To apply various statistical techniques for analysing spatial and tempora patterns in geography.  To enhance the ability to make informed geographical inferences throug quantitative analysis.  After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:  Understand the role of statistical methods in analyzing and interpreting geographical data.  Organize and represent geographical data using appropriate statistical techniques.  Apply correlation and regression analysis to examine relationships betw geographical variables.  Conduct hypothesis testing to validate geographical research findings.  Contents  Introduction to Statistical Methods in Geography  Meaning and Importance of Statistics in Geography  Types of Data: Spatial and Non-Spatial  Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, and Ratio  Sources of Geographical Data  Data Presentation and Measures of Central Tendency  Tabulation and Graphical Representation (Bar Graph, Histogram, Pie Chart)  Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode  Applications of Central Tendency in Geographical Studies  Practical Exercises on Data Presentation  Measures of Dispersion and Correlation Analysis  Measures of Dispersion: Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance  Significance of Dispersion in Geographical Data  Correlation: Meaning, Types (Positive, Negative, No Correlation)  Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation and Spearman's Rank Correlation (Calculation and Interpretation)	

	Simple Linear Regression: Least Square Method
	• Introduction to Hypothesis Testing: Null and Alternative Hypothesis
	Application of t-Test and Chi-Square Test in Geographical Research
Study	• Burt, J. E., Barber, G. M., & Rigby, D. L. (2009). Elementary statistics for
Resources	geographers (3rd ed.). The Guilford Press.
	• Gregory, S. (2000). Statistical methods and the geographer. Routledge.
	• King, L. J. (2013). Statistical analysis in geography. Pearson Education.
	• Pal, S. K. (2020). Statistics for geoscientists: Techniques and applications
	Concept Publishing Company.
	• Hammond, R., & McCullagh, P. (1978). Quantitative techniques in
	geography: An introduction. Oxford University Press.

## **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

## **GEOG-DSE-351 (A): Geography of Resources**

Credit: 4 **Internal Examination: 40 Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Course	• Students will be able to understand the basic concepts and issues of resour	oos in
Objectives	• Students will be able to understand the basic concepts and issues of resources in different parts of the globe.	
o bjecu ves	<ul> <li>To enable the pupils with the living conditions of men in different parts of the globe.</li> </ul>	
	• To enable the pupils to acquire a knowledge of natural resources.	the groot.
	• Students will be able to understand the significance of planning of resource	es.
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Outcomes	• Develop an idea about resource.	
	Acquire knowledge about different types of resources.	
	• Acquire knowledge about population - resource relationship.	
	• This course will provide insight to students to use this knowledge in build	ng their
	career.	
Unit	Contents	Hours
Unit I	Introduction to Geography of Resources.	15
	Definitions of Resource and Geography of Resources.	
	Meaning and Concept of Geography of Resources.	
	Nature and scope of Geography of Resources.	
	Importance of Resources in Geography of Resources.	
<b>Unit II</b>	Classification of Resources.	15
	Classification of Resources on the basis of Renewability.	
	Biotic and abiotic Renewable Resources and its Importance.	
	Biotic and abiotic Non-Renewable Resources and its Importance.	
Unit III	Resources.	15
	• Land Resources: Importance and use, Land Degradation.	
	• Forest Resources: Definitions, Importance and use, Effect of	
	Deforestation.	
	• Food Resources: Definitions, Sources of Food Resources- (Vegetarian	
Unit IV	and Non-Vegetarian) Planning of Resources.	15
Unitiv	<ul> <li>Concept and Regions of Resource Planning.</li> </ul>	13
	<ul> <li>Need of Resources Planning.</li> </ul>	
	Resource Planning in India.	
Study		
Resources	• प्रा. संभाजी पाटील - साधन व जलसंपदा भूगोल, प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन्स: 3, प्रता	
	संत ज्ञानेश्वर मंदिर रोड, नूतन मराठा महाविद्यालयाजवळ, जळगाव ४२५००१	, 2017.
	• A.Das Gupta, 1978: Economic and Commercial Geography, Mukhrjee Pvt.Ltd	and Co.
	• B.S.Negi, 1980: Economic and Commercial Geography of the World, S.Chand and	
	Co.Ltd	

- M.C.Agarwal, 1981: Commercial Geography, Himalaya Publishing House.
- Prithvish Roy & Somnath mukerjee Economic geography an appraisal of resources, new central book agency, culcutta - 700 009.
- S.K. Sadhukhan 1982: Economic Geography an Appraisal of resources, S.Chand and company Ltd.
- V.K. Gupta 1977: Economic and Commercial Geography, Sultan Chand and Sons.

## **GEOG-DSE-351 (B): Industrial Geography**

Credit: 4 **Internal Examination: 40 Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Course Objectives	<ul> <li>Students will be able to understand the basic concepts and issues of resources in different parts of the globe.</li> <li>To enable the pupils with the living conditions of men in different parts of the globe.</li> </ul>		
	• To enable the pupils to acquire a knowledge of natural resources.	8	
	• Students will be able to understand the significance of planning of resource	S.	
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:		
Outcomes	Develop an idea about resource.		
	<ul> <li>Acquire knowledge about different types of resources.</li> </ul>		
	• Acquire knowledge about population - resource relationship.		
	• This course will provide insight to students to use this knowledge in building	g their	
	career.		
Unit	Contents	Hours	
Unit I	Introduction to Industrial Geography		
	Definition, Nature, and Scope of Industrial Geography		
	Approaches to the Study of Industrial Geography	15	
	Classification of Industries: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary		
** • * **	Industrialization and Economic Development		
Unit II	Location and Distribution of Industries		
	• Factors Influencing Industrial Location: Physical, Economic, Social, and Political		
	• Theories of Industrial Location: Alfred Weber's Least Cost Theory,		
	Losch's Profit Maximization Theory, and August Lösch's Market Area		
	Theory		
	Case Studies of Major Industrial Regions in India and the World		
	Industrial Development in Maharashtra		
Unit III	Industrialization and Its Impact		
	Industrial Pollution and Environmental Degradation		
	• Impact of Industrialization on Urbanization and Employment 15		
	Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Clusters  Label 1		
Unit IV	Industrial Policies and Government Initiatives in India  Sustainable Industrial Development		
Unitiv	<ul> <li>Sustainable Industrial Development</li> <li>Concepts of Sustainable Industrialization</li> </ul>		
	Green Industries and Eco-friendly Industrial Practices		
	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Environmental Management	15	
	in Industries		
	• Future Trends in Industrial Geography and Technological		
	Advancements		
Study	• Alexander, J. W. (1988): Economic Geography. Prentice Hall.		

#### Resources

- Gunnar, A. (1992): Industrial Location and Economic Development. Routledge.
- Isard, W. (1956): Location and Space-Economy: A General Theory Relating to Industrial Location, Market Areas, Land Use, Trade, and Urban Structure. MIT
- Weber, A. (1929): Theory of the Location of Industries. University of Chicago Press.
- Smith, D. M. (1981): Industrial Location: An Economic Geographical Analysis. John Wiley & Sons.
- Chand, M., & Puri, V. K. (2012): Regional Planning in India. Allied Publishers.
- Dicken, P. (2015): Global Shift: Mapping the Changing Contours of the World Economy (7th ed.). G;uilford Press.
- Sharma, T. C. (2017): Economic Geography of India. Rawat Publications.

**GEOG-VSC-351: Soil Geography** 

**Internal Examination: 20** Credit: 2 Marks: 50 **External Examination: 30** 

Course	To understand the definition, nature, and scope of soil geography.		
<b>Objectives</b>	1		
	profile.	1:00 4 1	
	To identify the physical and chemical properties of soil and classify different soil		
	<ul> <li>types.</li> <li>To know the causes and effects of soil degradation and methods of soil</li> </ul>		
	conservation.	1005 01 5011	
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:		
Outcomes	<ul> <li>Gain knowledge of the fundamentals and approaches of soil geograph</li> </ul>	ıy.	
	<ul> <li>Analyze the processes and factors influencing soil formation and pro</li> </ul>	files.	
	<ul> <li>Differentiate soil properties and apply soil classification systems.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Evaluate soil erosion, degradation issues, and implement conservation</li> </ul>	n techniques.	
Unit	Contents	Hours	
	Introduction		
Unit I	<ul> <li>Definition of Soil Geography.</li> </ul>	8	
	<ul> <li>Nature &amp; Scope of Soil Geography.</li> </ul>	O	
	<ul> <li>Approaches to the Study of Soil Geography.</li> </ul>		
	Soil Formation & Soil Profile		
	Physical Factors	0	
Unit II	• Chemical Factors	8	
	Biological Factors: Plants, Animals & Micro Organisms		
	Soil Profile: Meaning & Concept.  Soil Profile: Meaning & Concept.		
	Soil Properties and Classification		
Unit III	<ul><li>Soil Physical Properties</li><li>Chemical Properties of Soil</li></ul>	7	
	<ul> <li>Indian Soil Classification.</li> </ul>		
	Soil Degradation & Conservation		
	Soil Erosion: Meaning, Causes and Effects		
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Soil Degradation: Soil Salinization</li> </ul>	7	
	<ul> <li>Soil Conservation: Meaning &amp; Methods of Soil Conservation.</li> </ul>		
Study	• Backman, H.O and Brady, N.C.( 1960): The Nature and		
Resources	Properties of Soils, Mc Millan NewYork.		
	• Bennet, Hugh H.: Soil Conservation, McGraw Hill, New York.		
	• Bunting, B.T.(1973): The Geography of Soils, Hutchinson,		
	London.		
	• Chairas, D. D., Reganold, J. P., and Owen, O. S., (2002):		
	National Resource Conservation and Management for a Sustainable		
	Feture, 8th edition, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs.		

- Clarke G.R.(1957): Study of the Soil in the Field, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Daji, J. A., (1970): A Text Book of Soil Science, Asia Publishing House, Londaon.
- Foth H.D. and Turk, L.M.(9172): Fundamentals of Soil science, John Wiley, New York. 8.
- GovindaRajan, S.V. and Gopala Rao, H.G.(9178): Studies on Soils of India Vikas, New Delhi.
- MathurNeeru, (2012): Soils, Rajat Publications, New Delhi-02 (India).
- Mc. Bride, M.B.(1999): Environmental Chemistry of Soils, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Morgan, R. P. C., (1995): Soil Erosion and Conservation, 2nd edition, Longman, London.
- Nye, P.H. and Greene, D.J. (1960): The Soil under Shifting Cultivation Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science, Technical Communication, No. 51; Harpender, England.
- Plaster, E. J., (2009): Soil Science and Management, Cengage Learning, Boston.
- Raychoudhuri, S.P., (1958): Soils of India, ICAR, New Delhi.
- Russell, Sir Edward J.:(1961) Soil Conditions and Plant Growth, Wiley, New York.
- Sarkar, D., (2003): Fundamentals and Applications of Pedology, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
- Sehgal, J., (1996): Pedology: Concepts and Applications, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

## **GEOG-VSC-352: Soil Analysis**

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch)

**Internal Examination: 20** 

Marks: 50 **External Examination: 30** 

Credit: 2

Course	To understand the concept and methods of soil sampling.	
<b>Objectives</b>		
	• specific gravity.	
	<ul> <li>To investigate soil chemical properties such as pH, calcium, and i</li> </ul>	nutrient
	content.	
	<ul> <li>To study the soil analysis in agriculture for crops like cotton, maize</li> </ul>	, wheat
	and sugarcane	
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Outcomes	Gain skill in various soil sampling techniques.	
	Accurately measure soil physical properties and analyze soil grain si	
	• Evaluate chemical properties of soil and their implications for soil he	
	• Implement soil analysis results to optimize agricultural praction	ces for
	specific crops.	
Unit	Contents	Hours
	<ul> <li>Concept of Soil and soil Sampling</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Type and Methods of Soil Sampling</li> </ul>	
<b>Unit I</b>	<ul> <li>Sampling By Using Soil Augur</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Sampling By Core Tubes</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Collection and handling of Soil Sample before analysis</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Determination of Soil Texture and Soil Moisture</li> </ul>	
Unit II	<ul> <li>Determination of Bulk Density and Specific Gravity</li> </ul>	15
Cilit II	<ul> <li>Determination of Percentage Porosity</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Determination of organic matter</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Mechanical Analysis of Soil Grain size analysis</li> </ul>	
Unit III	<ul> <li>Preparation of soil triangle and it's analysis</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Determination of water percolation</li> </ul>	
	• Determination of Chemical Properties: PH, Nitrogen,	
	Phosphorous, Calcium	
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Application in Agriculture for Following Crops Cotton, Maiz</li> </ul>	15
	• Application in Agriculture for Following Crops Wheat,	
	Sugarcane	
	• Backman, H.O and Brady, N.C. 1960: The Nature and Properties	
	of Soils, McMillan New York,	
Study	• Bennet, Hugh H.: Soil Conservation, McGraw Hill, New York.	
Resources	• Bunting, B.T.: The Geography of Soils, Hutchinson, London,	4
	1973.	
	• Clarke G.R. 1957: Study of the Soil in the Field, Oxford	
	University Press, Oxford.	

- Foth H.D. and Turk, L.M. 1972: Fundamentals of Soil science, John Wiley, New York.
- Govinda Rajan, S.V. and Gopala Rao, H.G.1978.: Studies on Soils of India Vikas, New Delhi,.
- Ghosh R. K. and Swain S. 1993: Practical Agricultural Engineering Vol. I
- &II., Naya Prakash, Calcutta.
- Raychaudhuri, S.P. 1958: Soils of India, ICAR, New Delhi.
- Russell, Sir Edward J. 1961: Soil Conditions and Plant Growth, Wiley, New York.
- Suresh R1997: Soil & Water Conservation Engineering Standard Publishers & Distributors.

#### **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

# T.Y. B.A. (Geography) Semester-V GEOG-OJT/INT-351: On Job Training (OJT)

Credit: 4 Internal Examination: 40

Marks: 100 External Examination: 60

#### **Course objectives:**

- To provide the students with actual work experience
- To make aware prescribe standards and guidelines at work
- To develop the employability of participating student
- To avail an opportunity to eventually acquire job experiences

#### **Course outcomes:**

- After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:
- Get actual work experience with office and virtual exposure to various management styles, technical, industrial, and procedural systems
- Acquaint the knowledge related to working hours, work protocols and guidelines
- Understand the roles and responsibilities of employee as well as team work Justify job experiences that match their potentials, skills, and competencies

#### **Internship:**

An internship is a professional learning experience that offers meaningful, practical work related to a student's field of study or career interest. An internship gives a student the opportunity for career exploration and development, and to learn new skills.

#### On the job training:

On the job training is a form of training provided at the workplace. During the training, employees are familiarized with the working environment they will become part of. Employees also get hands-on experience using machinery, equipment, tools, materials, etc.

#### **Internship / OJT Mechanism:**

- 1. Pre-Approval: Students should seek approval from the college before starting the Internship /OJT. This ensures that the Internship / OJT aligns with the curriculum and meets the necessary criteria.
- 2. Mentor and Supervisor: Each student should have an assigned mentor at the organization/industry where they are interning. Additionally, an Internship / OJT supervisor from the college will be appointed to guide and monitor the progress.
- 3. Regular Reporting: Students should maintain regular communication with their supervisor and mentor, providing progress reports and seeking feedback.
- 4. Professional Conduct: Students must adhere to professional conduct throughout the Internship /OJT, including punctuality, respect for colleagues, and adherence to the organization's/industry's policies and guidelines.
- 5. Student Diary: Students should maintain a diary to document their experiences, challenges faced, and lessons learned during the Internship / OJT.
- 6. Final Report: At the end of the Internship / OJT, students should submit a comprehensive final report, summarizing their accomplishments, contributions, and key takeaways.
- 7. Evaluation: The Internship / OJT is worth 4 credits (equivalent to 100 marks), and the evaluation will be divided into two categories: one by the mentor and the other by the Internship / OJT supervisor. The mentor's evaluation (internal examination) will carry 40 marks, and it will be based on the student's performance during the Internship / OJT. External examination will be conducted by mentor and supervisor which will be based on the student's diary, the final report prepared by the student, and their performance in the final viva voce, and will carry 60 marks. The total marks obtained by the students in both evaluations will be added together for the purpose of final evaluation. The evaluation of the students will be conducted by the mentor using the valuation sheet provided by the college.

#### **Internal Evaluation Criteria for Students by the Mentor:**

- 1. Quality of Work (10 marks): How well did the student perform their assigned tasks during the Internship / OJT? Evaluate the accuracy, thoroughness, and attention to detail in their work.
- 2. Initiative and Proactiveness (10 marks): Did the student show initiative in taking on additional responsibilities or tasks beyond their assigned role? Did they demonstrate a proactive attitude towards problem-solving?
- 3. Communication Skills (10 marks): Assess the student's ability to communicate effectively with colleagues, superiors, and clients (if applicable). Consider both written and verbal communication.
- 4. Problem-Solving Skills and Time Management (10 marks): Evaluate the student's ability to analyze problems, propose solutions, and implement effective strategies to overcome challenges. How well did the student manage their time during the Internship / OJT? Were they able to meet project deadlines and handle multiple tasks efficiently?

#### **External Evaluation Criteria for Students by the Supervisor and Mentor:**

- 1. Student Diary (15 marks): Review the student's diary to understand their reflections, insights gained, and self-assessment of their performance during the Internship / OJT.
- 2. Final Report (15 marks): Evaluate the quality and comprehensiveness of the student's final report, including the clarity of their achievements and contributions.
- 3. Presentation of Student in Viva Voce (30 marks): Evaluate the responses given by the student to the questions asked by the faculty in the Viva Voce.

#### **Evaluation Criteria for Final Viva Voce:**

- 1. Presentation Skills
- 2. Knowledge of the Internship / OJT Project
- 3. Practical Application and Work Experience
- 4. Problem-Solving and Critical Thinking
- 5. Communication and Professionalism

## **SEMESTER - VI**

## **GEOG-DSC-361: Natural Disaster Management**

Credit: 2 **Internal Examination: 20** 

**External Examination: 30** Marks: 50

Course	To acquaint the students with basic knowledge of natural and ma	anmade	
Objectives			
-	• To know the fundamental concepts of disaster management.		
	• To acquire the knowledge of preparedness and mitigation.		
	<ul> <li>To know the role of individual in disaster management.</li> </ul>		
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:		
Outcomes	<ul> <li>To create awareness among students about disasters.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Understand impacts of disasters.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Understand manifesting the mitigation.</li> </ul>		
	Understand role of government agencies.	Т	
Unit	Contents	Hours	
	Introduction		
	<ul> <li>Introduction to disaster</li> </ul>		
Unit I	<ul> <li>Concept and definitions of disaster, hazards, risk and vulnerability</li> </ul>	7	
UIII I	<ul> <li>Classification of disaster</li> </ul>	/	
	<ul> <li>Importance of the study of disaster - management</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Difference between disaster and hazards.</li> </ul>		
	Physical and atmospheric disaster		
	• Causes, impact, management, distribution and mapping of		
	following disaster in India		
	• Physical		
TT *4 TT	o Earthquake	0	
Unit II	<ul><li>Landslide</li><li>Tsunami</li></ul>	8	
	<ul><li>Atmospheric</li><li>Flood</li></ul>		
	o Droughts		
	<ul><li>Cyclone</li></ul>		
	Manmade disaster		
	• Causes, impact, management, distribution and mapping of		
	following disaster in India		
Unit III	• Terrorism	7	
	• Fire		
	<ul> <li>Accidents</li> </ul>		
	Chemical disaster		
	Disaster risk reduction		
Unit IV	• Mitigation and preparedness: Survival Kit, medicinal kit, warning	8	
	and alarm system		

<ul> <li>Community based disaster management: Do's and don'ts</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Role and responsibilities of GO's and NGO's.</li> </ul>	
• Government of India. (1997): Vulnerability Atlas of India. New	
Delhi, Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council,	
Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.	
• Kapur, A. (2010): Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of	
Disasters, Sage	
Publication, New Delhi.	
• Singh, R.B. (2005): Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi.	
• Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006): Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.	
• Sinha, A. (2001): Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future, New United Press, New Delhi.	
• Singh Jagbir (2007): Disaster Management Future Challenges and	
Opportunities, Publisher- I.K. International Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, India.	
	<ul> <li>Government of India. (1997): Vulnerability Atlas of India. New Delhi, Building Materials &amp;Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.</li> <li>Kapur, A. (2010): Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, Sage</li> <li>Publication, New Delhi.</li> <li>Singh, R.B. (2005): Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Analysis, IGNOU, New Delhi.</li> <li>Singh, R. B. (ed.), (2006): Natural Hazards and Disaster Management: Vulnerability and Mitigation, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.</li> <li>Sinha, A. (2001): Disaster Management: Lessons Drawn and Strategies for Future, New United Press, New Delhi.</li> <li>Singh Jagbir (2007): Disaster Management Future Challenges and</li> </ul>

## **GEOG-DSC-362: Geography of Settlement**

Credit: 4 **Internal Examination: 40 Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

	<ul> <li>To study the basic concept of settlement Geography.</li> </ul>		
Learning	• To learn the origin and classification of rural settlement.		
objectives	<ul> <li>To learn the origin and classification of urban settlement.</li> </ul>		
	• To study Rural and Urban Settlements in India.		
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:		
Course	<ul> <li>Understand the basic concept of settlement Geography.</li> </ul>		
outcomes	<ul> <li>Understand the origin and classification of rural settlement.</li> </ul>		
outcomes	Understand the origin and classification of urban settlement.		
	<ul> <li>Understand Rural and Urban Settlements in India.</li> </ul>		
Unit	Contents	Hours	
	Introduction of Settlement Geography:		
	<ul> <li>Settlement Geography: Definitions, Nature, and Scope</li> </ul>		
Unit I	<ul> <li>Branches of Settlement Geography</li> </ul>	15	
	<ul> <li>Settlement Types, Their characteristics, and Differences</li> </ul>	13	
	<ul> <li>Factors Influencing Growth and Distribution of Settlements</li> </ul>		
	Geography of Rural Settlements:		
	• Origin and Growth of Settlements - The Evolution of Rural Settlements		
Unit II	<ul> <li>Site and Situation of Rural Settlements</li> </ul>	15	
	<ul> <li>Classification of Rural Settlements Based on Population and Patterns</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Classification of Rural Settlements Based on Spacing and Functions</li> </ul>		
	Geography of Urban Settlements		
Unit III	<ul> <li>Origin and Growth of Urban Settlements</li> </ul>	15	
	<ul> <li>Classification of Urban Settlements Based on Culture and Functions</li> </ul>	13	
	Hierarchy of Urban Settlement: Rank-Size Rule		
	Rural and Urban Settlements in India		
	<ul> <li>Distribution and Density of Rural Settlements in India</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Structure of House and Building Materials in India</li> </ul>		
Unit IV	• Smart Village	15	
	• Urbanization in India: Trends, patterns and types of towns		
	Urban problems in Indian cities		
	Smart city: Concept, need and implementation in India		
Study	Gharpure, V. (2013): "Nagari Bhugol", (Marathi) Pimpalapure and Company of the Company of t	Company	
Resources	Publishers, Nagpur		
	• Gharpure, V. (2013): "Vasti Bhugol", (Marathi) Pimpalapure and Company		
	Publishers, Nagpur.		

- Hudson, (2003): "Settlement Geography", McGraw hill UK.
- A Das Gupta. (1975): Economic and Commercial Geography. A Mukherji and Co. Pvt., Kolkata.
- King, Leslie, J., 1986: Central Place Theory, Saga Publications, New Delhi.
- Mayer & Kohn (1998): "Reading in Urban Geography", Chicago Univ; Press.
- Mitra, Ashok, Mukherjee, S and Bose R., Indian Cities, Abhinav Pub., New Delhi.
- Prakasa, Rao, V.L.S., 1983: Urbanization in India; Spatial Dimensions, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
- Singh, R.L. and Kashi Nath Singh (editors), 1975: Readings in Rural Settlement Geography, National Geographical Society of India, Varanasi.

**GEOG-DSC-363: Agricultural Geography** 

Credit: 4 **Internal Examination: 40 Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Course	• To understand the relationship between agriculture and geography, inclu	ıding the
Objectives	physical, economic, and cultural factors influencing agricultural practices.	
· ·	To explore different types of agricultural systems and their global distribution	
	across developed and developing countries.	
	To analyse the role of agricultural geography in land use, resource management,	
	and food security.	
	• To examine the changing global patterns in agriculture, including the i	mpact of
-	technological advancements and environmental challenges.	
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	1.
Outcomes		, such as
	climate, soil, and technology.	
	• Develop an understanding of various agricultural systems (sub- commercial, mixed farming, etc.) and their relevance in different regions	
	<ul> <li>Analyse global agricultural patterns and trends, including the dis</li> </ul>	
	between developed and developing countries.	StiffCtions
	<ul> <li>Evaluate the environmental, social, and economic impacts of modern agr</li> </ul>	ricultural
	practices and policies.	HCultural
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Unit I: Introduction to Agricultural Geography	
	Definition and Scope of Agricultural Geography	
Unit I	<ul> <li>Evolution of Agriculture and its role in human development</li> </ul>	15
	Relationship between Geography and Agriculture	
	The significance of Agricultural Geography in contemporary society	
	Unit II: Factors Affecting Agriculture	
	<ul> <li>Physical Factors: Climate, Soil, Water, Relief</li> </ul>	
** * **	<ul> <li>Economic Factors: Capital, Technology, and Market Access</li> </ul>	
Unit II	<ul> <li>Social and Cultural Factors: Population, Education, and Labor</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Political and Institutional Factors: Government Policies, Land</li> </ul>	
	Ownership	
	Unit III: Types of Agriculture	
	Subsistence Agriculture: Types and Characteristics	
11	Commercial Agriculture: Features and Examples	1.5
Unit III	Intensive vs. Extensive Farming Systems	15
	Shifting Cultivation, Mixed Farming, and Plantation Agriculture	
	Unit IV: Agricultural Systems and Global Patterns	
Unit IV	Agricultural Regions and Zoning: Agricultural Land Use and	15
	Classification	

		_
	<ul> <li>Agricultural Systems in Developed vs. Developing Countries</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Crop and Livestock Distribution</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Changing Global Trends in Agriculture: Green Revolution and its</li> </ul>	
	Impacts	
Study	• Baylis Smith T.P. (1987): "The Ecology of Agricultural System",	
Resources	Cambridge University Press, London	
	• <b>Gregory H. P. (1970):</b> "Geography of Agricultural", Prentice Hall New York	
	• Hartshorn T. N. and Alexander J.W. (1988): "Economic Geography", Prentice Hall New York	
	• Terrnt J. R. (1974): "Agricultural Geography". Wiley Publications, New York	
	• L. J. Symon (1978): "Agricultural Geography", Bell and hyman, London	
	• Husain, Majid. (1999): "Agricultural Geography", Rawat Pub. New Delhi	
	• Singh, J. and Dhillon, S.S. (1984): "Agricultural Geography", 2nd edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi.	
	• Wigley, G. (1981): Tropical Agriculture: The Development of	
	Production, 4th edition, Arnold, London.	
	• Saptarshi P. G., More J. C., Ugale V.R., Musmade A. H. (2009):	
	"India A Geographical Analysis". Diamond, Pune.	

## **GEOG-DSC-364: Practical on Dumpy Level and Clinometer**

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch)

Credit: 2 **Internal Examination: 20 External Examination: 30** Marks: 50

Learning objectives	To learn the basics of Dumpy level surveying.		
	<ul> <li>To study the Dumpy level practical exercises in the field.</li> </ul>		
	To learn basics of Clinometer.		
	To study the Clinometer used for contouring and profile drawing.		
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:		
C	<ul> <li>To understand the basics of Dumpy level surveying.</li> </ul>		
Course	To understand the Dumpy level practical exercises in the field.		
outcomes	To understand the Clinometer.		
	To impart knowledge Clinometer used for contouring and profile drawing	g.	
Unit	Contents	Hours	
	Dumpy level		
	<ul> <li>Use of Dumpy level as an instrument of leveling and adjustment of the</li> </ul>		
Unit I	dumpy level	15	
	• Principles: Calculation of difference of level, series leveling, back		
	sights, foresights, intermediate sights		
	Dumpy level Methods		
	<ul> <li>Level book and computation of reduced level: Rise and fall and</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit II</b>	collimation method	15	
	<ul> <li>Conducting practical exercises in the field</li> </ul>		
	Contouring and profile drawing		
	Clinometer		
Unit III	Use of Clinometer as instrument of leveling	15	
	Measuring spot heights	13	
	<ul> <li>Conducting practical exercises in the field</li> </ul>		
	Clinometer used for Contouring and Profile drawing		
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Contouring and interpolation of contours</li> </ul>	15	
Unitiv	Drawing of profiles	13	
	Application of Clinometer		
Study	• Sarkar, A., 2015: Practical Geography: A systematic approach. Orien	nt Blacl	
Resources			
	• Mishra, R. P., and Ramesh, A., 1989: Fundamentals of Cartography,	Concept	
	New Delhi		
	• Singh, R. L., and Singh, R. P. B., 1999: Elements of Practical Ge	ography	

Kalyani Publishers

- Duggal S. K., 2017: Surveying Vol. I& II, McGraw Hill Education; Fourth edition
- Subramanian R., 2012: Surveying and Levelling, second edition, Oxford University Press.

## **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

## **GEOG-DSC-365:** Computer Skills for Geography

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch)

Credit: 2 **Internal Examination: 20** Marks: 50 **External Examination: 30** 

	<ul> <li>To develop fundamental computer skills for data processing and analysis</li> </ul>	s in
Learning	• To learn spreadsheet applications for handling geographic data.	
objectives		
	• To apply basic statistical and graphical techniques using software tools.	
	<ul> <li>To introduce students to GIS, remote sensing, and mapping software.</li> </ul>	
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
	<ul> <li>Apply computer skills for geographic data processing and analysis.</li> </ul>	
Course	<ul> <li>Use spreadsheet software for statistical and graphical data representation</li> </ul>	1.
outcomes	<ul> <li>Perform basic GIS tasks, including mapping and spatial analysis.</li> </ul>	
outcomes	<ul> <li>Develop presentations and reports using computer-based tools for geogram</li> </ul>	aphy
	studies	
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Basic Computer Skills for Geographers	
	<ul> <li>Introduction to Computer Hardware and Software</li> </ul>	
Unit I	<ul> <li>File Management and Data Storage Techniques</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Word Processing for Report Writing (MS Word, Google Docs)</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Basics of Internet browsing and Online Geographic Data Sources</li> </ul>	
	Spreadsheet Applications in Geography	
	<ul> <li>Introduction to Spreadsheets (MS Excel, Google Sheets)</li> </ul>	
Unit II	<ul> <li>Data Entry, Formatting, and Basic Formulas</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Statistical Analysis and Descriptive Statistics in Excel</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Graphs and Charts for Geographical Data Representation</li> </ul>	
	Introduction to GIS and Mapping Software	
	<ul> <li>Understanding Geographic Data Formats (Vector and Raster)</li> </ul>	
Unit III	<ul> <li>Basics of Mapping in Open-Source GIS Software (QGIS)</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Data Importing, Layer Management, and Map Creation</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Simple Spatial Analysis and Thematic Mapping</li> </ul>	
	Presentation and Report Writing for Geographic Studies	
	<ul> <li>Creating Effective Presentations (MS PowerPoint, Canva)</li> </ul>	
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Data Visualization Techniques for Geography</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Standard formatting Research Reports and Documentation</li> </ul>	
	• Final Project: Practical Application of Computer Skills in Geography	
	• Law, M., & Collins, A. (2021): Getting to know ArcGIS Pro (2nd ed.).	
Study	Esri Press.	
Resources	• Chang, K. (2019): Introduction to geographic information systems (9th	
resources	ed.). McGraw-Hill.	
	• de Smith, M. J., Goodchild, M. F., & Longley, P. A. (2020):	

Geospatial analysis: A comprehensive guide to principles, techniques,	
and software tools (6th ed.). Winchelsea Press.	
Harris, R., & Jarvis, C. (2011): Statistics for geography and	

environmental science (1st ed.). Routledge.

• Few, S. (2012): Show me the numbers: Designing tables and graphs to enlighten (2nd ed.). Analytics Press.

### **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

## GEOG-DSE-361 (A): Geography of India

**Internal Examination: 40** Credit: 4 **Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Course Objectives	<ul> <li>To understand the location, extent, and administrative divisions and its adjoining countries.</li> </ul>	of India
Sycological	<ul> <li>To study India's physiographic divisions, climate, drainage, an</li> </ul>	d notural
	vegetation.	u naturai
		ita impaat
	• To analyze the growth and distribution of population in India and on agriculture.	ns impact
	To explore India's mineral resources, industries, and the distri	bution of
	major crops and industries.	
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Outcomes	• To identify the geographical location, extent, and administrative of India.	divisions
	Understand the factors influencing population growth and di	stribution
	across India.	
	Develop knowledge of the geographical conditions affecting ag	ricultural
	production and distribution of major crops like rice and cotton.	,
	• Gain insights into India's mineral resources, key industries, and	industrial
	policies.	
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Introduction	
TT •4 T	Location, extent and Geographical area	1.0
Unit I	Administrative divisions of India	10
	Adjoining countries	
	Physiographic division	
	Drainage	4.0
Unit II	Climate	10
	Natural vegetation	
	Population and Agriculture	
	Population:	
	o Growth of population in India Since 1901	
	• Factors affecting the distribution of population in India	
	(Physical and Cultural)	
II:4 III	<ul> <li>State – wise Density distribution of</li> </ul>	20
Unit III	o Population in India.	20
	<ul> <li>Sex Ratio - its regional variation and associate</li> </ul>	
	problems of low Sex Ratio.	
	Agriculture:	
	<ul> <li>Study of geographical condition,</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Production and distribution of following crops:</li> </ul>	

	• Rice		
	• Cotton		
	Argo-climatic Regions of India		
	Minerals and Industries		
	Mineral and Power Resources:		
	Production and distribution of resources		
	o Iron ore		
	o Bauxite		
	o Coal		
Unit IV	o Hydel Power	20	
	• Industries:		
	<ul> <li>Distribution and Production of following Industries</li> </ul>		
	Cotton Textile industries		
	<ul> <li>Sugar Industries</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Major Industrial Belts in India.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Industrial Policy of India</li> </ul>		
Study	Dastane: "Bharat Ek Pahani", Dastane Ramchandra and		
Resources	Company.		
	Gharpure V.T. (2004): "Bharatacha Bhugol", Pimplapure		
	Prakashan, Nagpur (Marathi Medium)		
	Hussain M. (1992): "Geography of India", Tata Mac Graw Hill		
	Education.	Education.	
	Miller F.P. and et. Al. (2009): "Geography of India", Alpha		
	script Publishing.		
	• Nag P. and Sengupta S.: "Geography of India", Concept Publishing Company.		
	• Patil V.J., Sandanshiv L.P. & Mrs. Jangale P.P. (2017):		
	"Physical Geography of India", Prashant Publication, Jalgaon		
	(MS).		
	• Patil V.J., Sandanshiv L.P. & Mrs. Jangale P.P. (2017):		
	"Economic Geography of India", Prashant Publication, Jalgaon		
	(MS).		
	• Puranik Madhav (2005): "Bharatacha Bhugol", Vidya		
	Prakashan, Nagapur.		
	• Rana, Tejbir Singh (2015): "Diversity of India", R.K. Book,		
	Delhi.		
	• Sandanshiv L.P. and et. al. (2015): "NET/ SET Geography",		
	Prashant Publication, Jalgaon (Marathi).		

#### GEOG-DSE-361 (B): Remote Sensing and GIS for Rural Development (SWAYAM – NPTEL online Course)

Credit: 4 **Internal Examination: 40** 

**Marks: 100 External Examination: 60** 

Learning objectives  To understand rural development concepts and linkages to water and food security.  To learn the basics of RS & GIS and their role in rural development.  To develop skills in GIS operations and image processing.  To apply RS & GIS for rural water, agriculture, and impact assessment.  After completing this course, students will be able to:  Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges.  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on vector data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education, connectivity, and communication			
To learn the basics of RS & GIS and their role in rural development.  To develop skills in GIS operations and image processing.  To apply RS & GIS for rural water, agriculture, and impact assessment.  After completing this course, students will be able to:  Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges.  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			ter and food
To develop skills in GIS operations and image processing. To apply RS & GIS for rural water, agriculture, and impact assessment.  After completing this course, students will be able to: Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges. Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software. Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning. Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents Hours  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets) Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on raster data sets) Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets) Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation) Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis) RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure) RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,	Learning		
To apply RS & GIS for rural water, agriculture, and impact assessment.  After completing this course, students will be able to:  Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges.  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on vector data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,	objectives	• To learn the basics of RS & GIS and their role in rural developme	ent.
After completing this course, students will be able to:  Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges.  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			
Course outcomes  • Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural development challenges.  • Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  • Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultural mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  • Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rural development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  • Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  • Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  • Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  • Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  • Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  • Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  • Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  • RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  • RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  • RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			sment.
challenges.  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultural mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rural development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Hours  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			
Course outcomes  Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS software.  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultura mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		• Explain the role of geospatial technology in addressing rural	development
outcomes  Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management, agricultural mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rural development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		challenges.	
mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.  Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.  Unit  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,	Course	<ul> <li>Perform basic operations on vector and raster datasets using GIS</li> </ul>	software.
Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessment of rura development schemes using RS & GIS tools.    Unit   Contents	outcomes	• Apply RS & GIS techniques for water resource management	, agricultural
Unit I Contents Hours  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		mapping, and rural infrastructure planning.	
Unit I  Contents  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		• Analyze and interpret case studies on the impact assessm	ent of rural
Unit II  Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages to water and food security  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		development schemes using RS & GIS tools.	
Unit I  Unit I  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,	Unit	Contents	Hours
Unit I  Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&GIS) and its importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets) Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		• Introduction to rural development; concepts, issues, and linkages	
Unit I  importance in rural development  Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications  Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)  Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		to water and food security	
<ul> <li>Introduction to open-source software for RS&amp; GIS applications</li> <li>Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)</li> <li>Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Introduction to geospatial technology (RS&amp;GIS) and its</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)</li> <li>Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>	Unit I	importance in rural development	15
<ul> <li>Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>		• Introduction to open-source software for RS& GIS applications	
<ul> <li>Unit II</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>		• Introduction to GIS Part -I (Operations on vector data sets)	
Unit II  of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)  Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		• Introduction to GIS Part -II (Operations on raster data sets)	
<ul> <li>Unit II</li> <li>Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>		• Digital remote sensing image processing Part -I (Georeferencing	
elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)  RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)  RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		of map data, cartographic maps, shape file creation)	
<ul> <li>RS &amp; GIS for rural water resources management – (surface water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>	TT •4 TT	Digital remote sensing image processing Part -II (Digital	1.7
<ul> <li>water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>	Unit II	elevation model, land use land cover change analysis)	15
<ul> <li>water management, groundwater management)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages, irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)</li> <li>RS &amp; GIS application for rural healthcare, education,</li> </ul>		• RS & GIS for rural water resources management – (surface	
Unit III irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			
Unit III irrigation, crop management, and mapping of storage infrastructure)  RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,		• RS & GIS for agriculture and soil management (farm linkages,	
RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,			
	<b>Unit III</b>		15
		• RS & GIS application for rural healthcare, education,	

	RS & GIS for impact assessment of government rural
Unit IV	development schemes
Unitiv	• Applications and examples of RS & GIS for rural development:
	Selected case studies
	Bhatta, B. (2011): Remote Sensing and GIS. Oxford University Press.
	• Choudhury, S., & Jansen, L. J. M. (2019): Geospatial Technologies for
	Land Degradation Assessment and Management. Springer.
	• Lillesand, T., Kiefer, R., & Chipman, J. (2015): Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation (7th ed.). Wiley.
	• Kumar, S. (2019): Basics of Remote Sensing and GIS. New India Publishing Agency.
References	• Roy, P. S., Dwivedi, R. S., & Vijayan, D. (2010): Remote Sensing
	Applications. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Indian Space
	Research Organisation (ISRO).
	• Jensen, J. R. (2013): Remote Sensing of the Environment: An Earth
	Resource Perspective (2nd ed.). Pearson Education.
	• Gupta, R. P. (2018): Remote Sensing Geology (2nd ed.). Springer.
	• Mather, P. M., & Koch, M. (2011): Computer Processing of Remotely
	Sensed Images: An Introduction (4th ed.). Wiley-Blackwell.

## **GEOG-VSC-361: Geographic Information System**

Credit: 2 **Internal Examination: 20** 

**External Examination: 30** Marks: 50

Course	To understand the fundamentals knowledge of GIS.	
Objectives		
	<ul> <li>To learn the map making technics</li> </ul>	
Course	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	
Outcomes	It helps in preparation of thematic maps.	
	It is helpful in Data analysis, management and map preparation.	
	To understand the application of GIS in various fields.	
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Introduction of GIS	
	Introduction, Meaning and Definitions	
	Basics of GIS	
Unit I	Components	07
	• GIS Tasks	
	Importance of GIS Historical Background & Development of GIS	
	Spatial Data Model	
	Introduction	
	Stages of GIS Data Modeling	
	Raster Data Models	
	<ul> <li>Field Based Raster Model</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Simple Raster Arrays</li> </ul>	
Unit II	<ul> <li>Hierarchical Raster Structures</li> </ul>	08
	<ul> <li>Types of Raster GIS Models</li> </ul>	
	Vector Data Model	
	<ul> <li>Object based vector data model</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Field based vector model</li> </ul>	
	Raster versus vector	
	O Advantages and disadvantages raster and vector models	
	Attribute Data Management	
	Introduction	
	Concept of Database and DBMS	
	Advantages of DBMS	
	• Functions of DBMS	0.0
Unit III	File and Data Access	08
	Database Models  His all the Models  Output  Description:	
	Hierarchical Database Models	
	Network Systems     Peletianal Database Madela	
	Relational Database Models	

	Modern Trends in GIS and Applications	
	Introduction	
	<ul> <li>Local to global concept in GIS</li> </ul>	
Unit IV	<ul> <li>Increase in dimensions in GIS</li> </ul>	07
	Development of common techniques in GIS	
	Integration of GIS and Remote Sending	
G. I	Applications of GIS in different fields	
Study	• Basudeb Bhatta. (2011): Remote Sensing and GIS, 2nd ed.,	
Resources	Oxford University Press.	
	• C. P. Lo & Albert K. W. Yeung (2002): Concepts and techniques	
	of Geographic Information System, Prentice Hall, India.	
	• Chanda B. Dattaa D., 2001: Mujumdar: Digital Image Processing	
	and Analysis, Prentice- Hall of India.	
	• Demers M. N. (2008): Fundamentals of Geographic Information	
	Systems 2nd ed., John Wiley & Sons.	
	• Michael F. Goodchild (2002): Introduction to Geographic	
	Information System and Science, John Wiley & Sons.	
	• Kang- Tsung Chang (2002): Introduction to Geographical	
	Information System, McGraw Hill.	
	• P. A. Burrough & R.A. McDonnell (2000): Principles of	
	Geographical Information System, Oxford University Press.	
	• Roy P. S. (2000): Geographical Information Science Vol. I, IIRS.	
	• Dr. Shrikant Karlekar (2015): Bhaugolik Mahiti Pranali (GIS)	
	(Marathi), Diamond Publications.	
	• <b>डॉ. डी एस् सूर्यवंशी ., डॉव्ही. जे. पाटील</b> .: दूर संवेदन आणि भौगोलिक	
	माहिती प्रणाली प्रशांत पब्लिकेशन.	

### T.Y. B.A. Geography **Semester-VI**

#### **GEOG.VSC. 362: Practical on GIS**

Credit: 2

(12 students per batch and 4 Hours per week per Batch) **Internal Examination: 20** 

**External Examination: 30** Marks: 50

Course	To understand the process of analog to digital conversion and	d scanning
Objectives		
	• To gain proficiency in using GIS software for georeferencing and data editing.	
	• To learn techniques for data collection, integration, and advanced GIS analyses.	
	To develop skills in map making, layout generation, and report writing	ıg.
	After successful completion of this course, students are expected to:	_
Outcomes		
	Edit and manage GIS data, including removing errors and attaching non-spatial	
	data.	1 , 1
	<ul> <li>Apply various GIS analysis techniques such as buffering, clipping, and network analysis.</li> </ul>	
	Create detailed maps and layouts, and generate comprehensive GIS re	eports.
Unit	Contents	Hours
	Introduction	
	Introduction to GIS software	
Unit I	<ul> <li>Analog to Digital Conversion – Scanning methods</li> </ul>	15
	<ul> <li>Georeferencing GIS Entities and Feature Data Base Point features,</li> </ul>	
	Line features, and Polygon features	
	Database creation and analysis	
	• Data Editing-Removal of errors – Overshoot & Undershoot,	
Unit II	Snapping	15
	Data Collection and Integration, Non-spatial data attachment	
	working with tables	
	Data Management and editing	
	Dissolving and Merging	
Unit III	Clipping, Intersection and Union	15
	Buffering techniques	13
	Spatial and Attribute query and Analysis	
	Contouring and DEM	
	Advance technique in GIS	
	Advanced Analyses in GIS	
Unit IV	Network analyses	15
	Layout Generation and report	
	Map Making	

Study
Resources

- Thomas M. Lillesand & Ralph W. Keifer, 2000: Remote Sensing and image interpretation (John Wiley & sons, Inc).
- Chang, K. T. 2008: Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Avenue of the Americas, McGraw-Hill, New York
- 1998: Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. Understanding GIS: The ARC/INFO Method, ESRI Press, Redland
- Ahmed, E. L., Rabbani 2002: Introduction to Global Positioning System, Artech House, Boston
- Kresse, W. and Danko, D. 2002: Springer Handbook of Geographic Information, Springer Drecht, London
- Bao, J., Tsui, Y. 2005: Fundamentals of Global Positioning System Receivers, John Wiley Sons, Inc., Hoboken

#### **Examination and Evaluation**

Sr. No.	Particulars	Internal Marks	External Marks
01	Journal and Viva-voce	05	05
02	Class Practical performance	05	00
03	Practical Examination	10	25

### K.C.E. Society's

## M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon **Department of Geography Board of Studies in Geography**

01	Prof. S. N. Bharambe	Chairman	M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon	
02	Dr. B. L. Kambale	Member	M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon	
03	Dr. S. B. Dongare	Member	M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon	
04	Dr. C. D. Mahajan	Member	M. J. College (Autonomous), Jalgaon	
05	Prof. Parag Khadke	Member	School of Earth Sciences, Swami	
			Ramanand Teerth Marathwada	
			University, Nanded	
06	Prof. V. R. Nagrale	Member	Department of Geography, Dept. of	
			P.G.S.R. S.N.D.T. Women's University,	
			Pune	
07	Dr. D. G. Bhole	Member	ASPM's Women's College of	
			Arts,Commerce And Computer	
			Applications, Dongar Kathore, Tal Yawal,	
			Dist Jalgaon	
08	Prof. V. J. Patil	Member	Department of Geography, Dr. Annasaheb	
			G.D. Bendale Mahila Mahavidyalaya,	
			Jalgaon	
09	Dr. Vikram Madhukar	Member	VIKRAM GEOINFO TECH	
	Agone		Chalisgaon, Dist: Jalgaon, Maharashtra,	
			India.	