

## PROGRAM OUTCOME

After completing B.A. Programme in Geography, students will be able to

### 1. Knowledge outcomes:

- Demonstrate knowledge of physical and cultural features of the earth and locate them on a map.
- Know about the basic disciplines of Geography and its sub branches. · Know the basic concepts and terminologies used in Geography like interior of the earth, plate tectonic, sea floor spreading, population growth, disasters, composition and structure of atmosphere, hydrosphere, etc.
- Differentiate between minerals and rocks, weather and climate, interior of the earth, basic industries, farming etc.
- Get information about the causes and effects of local, national and international problems like global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion, soil degradation, deforestation etc.

### 2. Skill outcomes:

- Carry out surveying and learn the art of map making and prepare maps for the areas with the help of surveying techniques.
- Gain knowledge of quantitative methods and their ability to use statistical and cartographical methods to solve geographical problems.
- Construct various types of projections and scales as per requirement of the study.
- Collect primary and secondary data in the field.
- Apply various statistical formulas to analyse data.
- Use cartographic techniques with the help of simple software techniques like MS Excel.
- Handle topographical and weather maps and interpret them.
- Identify types of rocks.
- Know about Geographical Information System (GIS) and Remote Sensing (RS)

## PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

- Students learn about the formation of landforms and identify various landforms around them.
- Students learn about various economic activities of man and their spatial temporal distribution.
- Students acquire knowledge of basic surveying and map making.

- Students know about disasters, their causes and managing disasters.
- Students come to know about the geographical, socio-economic and political background of India.
- Students apply geographical knowledge in their day to day life like being alert about disasters, weather and climate data,

### Course Outcomes

#### First Year (2019 pattern)

#### Compulsory English

- CO1: Students are exposed to excellent pieces of prose and poetry in English and thus get to appreciate the beauty and communicative power of the Language
- CO2: Students learn about insightful native cultural experiences and situations that help develop human values
- CO3: Students get to improve their linguistic competence and communicative skills

#### Optional English

- CO1-Students become familiar with different genres of Literature by reading selected texts and poems
- CO2-Students are introduced to the science of language through the study of phonology and phonetics of English
- CO3-Students develop a taste for specialized study of English Language and Literature

#### MARATHI

- CO1: Students understood the nature and need of language practice in different fields.
- CO2: Developed skills in the use of Marathi Language in various fields and various formats.
- CO3: Study of various writing styles and ability to use actual writing skills developed in students.
- CO4: Students were taught to cultivate moral, professional and ideological values.
- CO5: The students were introduced to the work of talented people in various fields.

#### एफ वाय बी ए: वैकल्पिक हिंदी (सामान्य )

CO1 : भारतीय भाषाओंमें अनुवाद के माध्यम से हिंदी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रति छात्रों की रुचि बढ़ेगी |

CO2 : पठन,पाठन तथा अनुवाद के माध्यमसे छात्रोंका भाषिक था लेखन कौशल का विकास |

CO3 : विदेशी तथा अन्य भाषिक छात्र और अध्येताओं का भाषिक विकास के साथ व्यक्तित्व विकास का संभव ।

**GEOGRAPHY: Physical Geography (Semester 1) Sub Code-110 A**

After studying Physical Geography, students will be able to

CO 1: Know branches and interdisciplinary approach of Physical Geography and their applications.

CO 2: Understand spheres around earth and their interactions and interdependence on each other.

CO 3: Learn the basic concepts of Lithosphere, Atmosphere, and hydrosphere.

**GEOGRAPHY: Human Geography (Semester 2) Sub Code-110 B**

After studying Human Geography, students will have

CO 1: knowledge about the subject, branches and application of Human Geography.

CO 2: Understand various aspects of Human life which are integral part of Human Geography.

CO 3: Learn basic concepts and theories used in Population, Settlement, and Agriculture etc.

CO 4: Locate different regions of Population, settlement and Agriculture on the world map.

**History: Early India-Prehistory to Mouryan Age (Sem I) Sub Code- 11171**

CO1: understood the salient features of Ancient Indian History

CO2: understood the key concept related to Ancient India

CO3: take interest to read historical maps, biographies, and novel related to Ancient period.

CO4: They take interest to visit historical place in relevance to ancient India

Like caves, Temple, Art Architecture

**History: Early India- Post Mauryan Age to the Rashtrakutas (Sem II) Sub Code-11172**

CO1: understood the Historical Process of Rise, Development & decline of Great Dynasty in Ancient India

CO2: understood the Historical Process of transformation From Ancient to Medieval

CO3: They take interest to understand The Power politics of North India before Muslim Invasion

CO4: understood the socio- Economical & cultural transformation in Ancient India

**Economics: G-1 Indian Economic Environment Sub Code- 11151**

CO1: To develop an understanding of the economic environment and the factors affecting economic environment.

CO2: Awareness on the various new developments in the different sectors of an economy – agriculture, industry, services, banking, etc.

CO3: Students will be able to compare and contrast Indian Economy with other economies.

CO4: Student should be able discuss and debate on the various issues and challenges facing the Indian Economic Environment.

CO5: Students will be prepared for various competitive examinations. Course: 11151 – G-1 Indian Economic Environment

### **Psychology: Foundations of Psychology (Semester 1)**

CO1: Provides solid foundation for the basic principles of Psychology

CO2: Familiarizes students with the historical trends in Psychology, major concepts, theoretical perspectives, and empirical findings.

CO3: Gives an overview of the applications of Psychology.

CO4: To understand the basic psychological processes and their applications in day to day life. .

CO5: To enhance the ability to evaluate memory processes, emotions of an individual.

CO6: To understand the personality and intelligence of the students by developing their psychological processes and abstract potentials.

### **Psychology: Introduction to Social Psychology (Semester 2)**

CO1: To understand the basics of social psychology.

CO2: To assess the interactional processes in our day today life.

CO3: To understand the individual in the social world.

### **Sociology: Introduction to Sociology (G 1 - General paper – I) (Semester 1)**

CO1: The students will be familiar with the basic concepts and subject matter of sociology and communicate them effectively.

CO2: The students will be able to understand the emergence of sociology as a science.

CO3: The students will be able to acquaint themselves with a new subject.

CO4: The students will be able to explore different career opportunities available in Sociology.

CO5: The students will be able to understand how societies have evolved.

### **Sociology: Social Institutions and Change (Semester 2)**

CO1: The students will be able to identify ‘Social Institutions’ and their newer forms

CO2:- The students can effectively understand the nuances of the functioning of social institutions critically

CO3: The students will be able to explain ‘Social Change’ and its different dimensions

CO4: Think critically about the causes and consequences of social inequality.

### **Political Science : G-1 General Paper- Introduction to Indian constitution**

After undergoing the said course, the students would be able to

CO1 : Understand the basic information and analytical frameworks for studying Politics in India.

CO2 : Explain the salient features of India's Constitution. CO3 : Enumerate and Classify the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of state policy

CO4 : Illustrate Salient Features of Indian Federalism

CO5 : Understand the process of amending the Constitution and its flexible as well as rigid nature

CO6 : Understand the working of organs of the government and functioning of electoral system in India.

### **SYBA (2019 pattern)**

#### **Gg 210 (A) CC-1C Economic Geography I**

CO1: Students can differentiate between activity and Economic activity.

CO2: Students can classify various economic activities like primary, secondary and tertiary.

CO3: Understand the importance of resources and make wise use of them.

CO4: Know significance of agriculture in the economy and classify agriculture on the basis of various parameters.

#### **Gg 210 (B) CC -1 C Economic Geography II**

CO1: Students know the significance of industries in economic development and classify industries on the basis of various parameters.

CO2: Differentiate between various modes of transport.

CO3: Understand the need for trade and analyze the causes behind the Domestic and International trade.

CO4: Recognise the causes and effects of uneven rating of Economic Development in the world.

#### **Gg 220(A) DSE 1A Population Geography –I**

CO1: Students describe the need for Population Geography as an independent branch to study various aspects of population.

CO2: List out sources of population data and be able to compute them with graphical presentation.

CO3: Elaborate the causes behind uneven distribution of population in the world.

CO4: Understand the composition of the population.

### **Gg 220 (B) DSE 1 B Population Geography -II**

- CO1: Students understand the concepts of population and space and know the terminologies like optimum population, over population and under population.
- CO2: Students compare and read about the population policies of India and China.
- CO3: List out health indicators and Human Development Index.
- CO4: Explore and interpret the process and trend of urbanization.

### **Gg 201 (A) DSE 2 A Fundamental of Geographical Analysis**

- CO1: Students read the history of Cartography and understand the importance of Cartography as an independent branch of study.
- CO2: Classify the types of maps.
- CO3: Convert verbal scale to numeric and also British to metric system and vice versa.
- CO4: Draw the graphical scale and major types of projections.

### **Gg 201(B) DSE 2 B Fundamental of Geographical Analysis**

- CO1: Students will discover modern methods of Cartography.
- CO2: Construct techniques of data representation manually and on computer.
- CO3: Carry out surveying with the help of surveying instruments and prepare a map.
- CO4: Participate in a study tour and prepare a study tour report.
- CO5: Know how to measure the area in real life.

### **SEC –1 A Applied Course of Disaster Management**

- CO1: Students understand the fundamental concepts used in Disaster Management.
- CO2: State the role of geographers in planning for Disasters.
- CO3: Compare the preparedness and mitigation plans executed in different countries during pre and post disasters.
- CO4: Study and collect data about disasters in detail from any one geographical scale.

### **SEC –1 B Applied Course of Travel and Tourism**

- CO1: Students acquire basic knowledge about Travel and Tourism.
- CO2: List out Tourist places from local to global.
- CO3: Know the essential skills for tour management and execution.
- CO4: Explain and Estimate tour plan.

TYBA (2019 pattern)

### **Gg 310 (A) CC 1 E Geography of Disaster Management - I**

- CO1: Students understand the aims and objectives of Disaster Management.
- CO2: Students classify and list the Disasters.

CO3: Students get information about Standard Operating Procedures of Disaster Management.

### **Gg 310 (B) CC 1 F Geography of Disaster Management - II**

CO1: Students learn the causes behind natural and anthropogenic disasters.

CO2: Students try to give solutions to the natural and anthropogenic disasters

CO3: Students differentiate between techniques of disaster management applied in other countries through case studies.

### **Gg 320 (A) DSE I C Geography of India - I**

CO1: Students recall the location of India and its relationship with neighbouring countries.

CO2: Students distinguish between different physiographic divisions of India and describe climate, water resources, soils, natural vegetation accordingly.

CO3: Students locate major physiographic divisions, climate, water resources, soils and natural forests on the map.

### **Gg 320 (B) DSE I D Geography of India - II**

CO1: Students illustrate religions, languages and tribes in India and related problems.

CO2: Students classify resources, transport and communication

CO3: Students explain agro based industries and agriculture revolutions.

### **Gg 301 (A) DSE 2 (C) Practical Geography -I (Techniques of Spatial Analysis)**

CO1: Students understand the importance of toposheets, weather maps and know basic information.

CO2: Students identify physical and man made features given in the toposheets and weather related conditions from weather maps.

CO3: Students learn and discover new techniques used in cartography like GIS and Remote Sensing.

### **Gg 301 (B) DSE 2 (D) Practical Geography -II (Techniques of Spatial Analysis, Surveying and Excursion, Village/Project Report)**

CO1: Students understand the use of statistics in Geography and learn basic concepts in statistics.

CO2: Students calculate Central Tendency and Dispersion related questions.

CO3: Students make the hypothesis and test it.

CO4: Students join in Field Excursion/Village Survey and prepare a report.

### **SEC 2 C Research Methodology - I**

CO1: Students understand the basic concepts of Research.

CO2: Students develop a framework of Research.

CO3: Students identify the research problem.

### **SEC 2 D Research Methodology - II**

CO1: Students learn the methods of data collection.

CO2: Students select appropriate methods of data collection.

CO3: Students understand the procedure of research writing and prepare a research report.