

**RAYAT SHIKSHAN SANSTHA'S
SHREE SADGURU GANGAGEER MAHARAJ SCINCE, GAUTAM ARTS & SANJIVANI
COMMERCE COLLEGE, KOPARGAON DIST AHMEDNAGAR**

Program Outcomes, Program Specific Outcomes and Course Outcome

Department of Geography

Program outcome: M.A./M.Sc. (Geography)	
PO1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Study the types of land and processes
PO2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the structure, composition of different spheres of the earth and its Atmosphere.
PO3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand importance of oceans, rivers and water and find the ways of their conservation
PO4.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the Function and types of Biogeography.
PO5.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the science of Remote Sensing Make use of GIS & GPS software

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Department of Geography

Program Specific outcome: M.A./M.Sc. (Geography)	
PSO1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Govt. Department: A geographer can avail job opportunities in government departments (like planning and developmental commissions, forestry, environmental, and disaster management departments etc.), travel agencies, manufacturing firms, text book and map publishers, media agencies, etc.
PSO2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cartographer: Many people choose to work as a cartographer who is a person with extensive knowledge about maps and is involved in making maps, charts, globes, and models of Earth and other planets.
PSO3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyor: Many others with a degree in geography also opt to work as a surveyor.
PSO4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPS Surveyors: In recent days even the fields of GIS as well as Remote Sensing are providing job opportunities to people with the educational background in geography and related specializations
PSO5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS and Remote Sensing Fields: Geography as a career provides multiple job options.
PSO6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafter: He/she associate closely with engineers and architectures. It involves planning, housing and development projects in terms of their location and utilization.
PSO7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government employer: Central government agencies employ geographers for mapping, intelligence work and remote sensing interpretation. State and local governments employ geographers on planning and development commissions.
PSO8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and regional planner: Concerned with planning, housing and Development projects with respect to their location and utilization of available land-space.
PSO9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS specialist: City governments, county agencies and other government agencies and private groups are often in need of experienced GIS professionals.

PSO10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatologist: Agencies viz. National Weather Service, news media, the Weather Channel and other government entities occasionally need climatologist.
PSO11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation manager: The regional transit authorities or shipping, logistics and transportation companies requires in transportation geography.
PSO12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Researcher: Many Government and non-government institutes along with research centre offer several career options for qualified geographers with numerous specializations.
PSO13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher/Professor: The college teachers, school teachers and university teacher. Depending upon the experience and degrees obtained
PSO14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demographer: In government and research organizations.
PSO15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government officer: Geographical Survey of India/State and Central government provides job opportunities
PSO16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is learn that in the NET/SET, MPSC/UPSC and other competitive examinations.
PSO17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digitizers in GIS Company

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Program Outcomes, Program Specific Outcomes and Course Outcome

Department of Geography

Course Outcomes of B.A. (Geography)

Class	Course	Outcomes
M.A. I	GGUT-111 Principles of Geomorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms • Explain the concepts and theories of Geomorphology • Learn the scale of time • Explain different concepts, theories and models for landscape evolution • Explain the processes in the landscape and importance • Identify materials of the earth crust, rock type, type of weathering
M.A. I	GGUT-112 Principles of Climatology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the principles, terms and concepts of Climatology • Describe the compositions and structure of earth atmosphere • Explain electromagnetic spectrum and effect on earth atmosphere. • Explain basic concepts of temperature, air pressure and its measurement • Explain basic concepts of wind and wind measurement. • Describe scales of Atmospheric Motion and Models of air circulation • Explain basic concepts of the hydrological cycle, condensation and evaporation. • Describe the concept of Lapse Rate, Atmosphere, Air Masses and Fronts.
M.A. I	GGUT-113: Principles of Economic Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms in Economic Geography • Identify the types of hypotheses in economic geography. • Explain economic landscape, theories and models. • Identify resources and explain significance of natural and human resources. • Discuss pre and post-independence economic development in India.

M.A. I	GGUT-114: Principles of Population and Settlement Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain Evaluation of settlement and population geography • Describe factors influencing the growth and distribution of Population • Identify various patterns of settlement using toposheets. • Evaluate the effects of technology on shelter and pattern of settlement. • Analyze factors influencing the dispersion and nucleation • Measure the degree of dispersion and nearest neighbour using Toposheet. • Apply the concepts.
M.A. I	GGUP-115: Practical in Physical and Human Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms. • Demonstrate Horton and Strahler's methods of stream ordering. • Describe drainage network analysis and drainage basin relief analysis • Explain the relationship between stream order and number • Demonstrate climatic diagrams • Describe the Koppen's climatic classification. • Calculate crop combination and crop diversification. • Apply gravity model and nearest neighbour analysis, calculation of centrality
M.A. I	GGUT-121: Geoinformatics-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms. • Explain the concepts and principles, components of space and time • Describe history and objectives of GIS, Elements of GIS and Tasks of GIS • Apply knowledge Spatial and non-spatial data analysis
M.A. I	GGUT-124: Agricultural Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms. • Explain the nature and scope and recent trends of Agriculture. • Explain the determinants • Explain different types of agriculture. • Discuss problems and prospects of agriculture with Indian examples • Evaluate allied areas in agriculture and agricultural development.

M.A. I	GGUT-128: Industrial Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain nature and scope and importance of industries in India. • Discuss the factors of industrial location. • Explain the models in industrial Geography. • Discuss problems and prospects of industries.
M.A. I	GGDT-130: Geography of Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concepts, importance and impact on tourism on Indian economy. • Give classification of tourism, and factors influencing on tourism. • Give the impact of accommodation on tourism.
M.A. I	GGDP-131: Practical in Surveying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain methods used in surveying • Make a list of surveying instruments and field survey methods. • Use the computer methods in surveying
M.A. I	GGUP-134: Practical in Statistical Techniques for Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define descriptive and inferential statistics. • Explain Geographical data and scales of measurement. • Analyze measures of central tendency and dispersion. • Calculate the correlation and regression. • Explain Time series analysis, calculation and plotting moving Average. • Collect the data and write a report.
M.A.-II	GGUT-235 Geoinformatics-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept and principles of Remote Sensing. • Explain the history and development of Remote Sensing in India • Discuss the EM Radiation and EM Spectrum. • Describe the various Platforms and Satellites • Explain the types and characteristics of different sensors and scanners. • Analyze the types of Resolution. • Explain the Image Interpretation Techniques.
M.A.-II	GGDT 241 Practical in Geoinformatics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain use of photographs and satellite images. • Describe GIS-concepts, GIS- definition, application and data models. • Apply GIS operations- digitization, raster and vector overlay. • Use o e of Digit from a toposheet quadrant. • Apply knowledge of map algebra and spatial interpolation.

M.A.-II	GGDT243 Watershed Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give fundamentals concepts. • Explain the physical parameters. • Apply knowledge of digitization • Create DEM with the help of software. • Plot a Hypsometric curve and calculate Hypsometric Integral
M.A.-II	GGUP-247 Practical in Economic Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a list of Techniques in Agricultural Geography • Make a list of Techniques in Industrial Geography. • Use of techniques in Trade and Transportation Geography. • Use of Choropleth Maps in Economic Geography. • Use of GIS in Economic Geography. • Conduct a visit.
M.A.-II	GGUT-249 Geography of India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define geographical location, economic position and geological structure. • Identify the location and position of India. • Explain physiographic divisions and drainage system of India. • Learn climatic regions and seasons of India using climatic data. • Learn soil types and their distribution in India by using geographical maps. • Explain major forest types, crops and their distribution and production in India • Make a list of mineral power resources and major Industries distribution in India • Evaluate population growth and distribution in India.
M.A.-II	GGUT-250 Oceanography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms. • Explain concept and theories of Oceanography. • Identify the nature, scope and development. • Describe the origin of the ocean Basins. • Describe the movements of sea water. • Explain sediments on the ocean floor
M.A.-II	GGUT-251 Research Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a list of surveying instruments and field survey methods • Use of surveying instruments • Apply knowledge of statistical methods in geographical research • Apply GIS Techniques in geography • Apply knowledge of field sampling, measurements and mapping • Plan field work and write reports

M.A.-II	GGUT-254 Political Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms. • Define Concepts of Nations and State. • Identify the origin of state and its elements. • Explain frontiers & boundaries. • Make a list of contemporary issues related to India.
M.A.-II	GGDP-257 Interpretations of Topographical Maps and GPS Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn the topographical maps. • Interpret Survey of India topographical maps. • Interpret Ordnance Survey topographical maps. • Identify different methods of Relief Representation.
M.A.-II	GGUP-258 Dissertation/ Research Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different patterns of drainage network, vegetation, settlements and land. • Conduct a project with respect to locational village • Identify the regional /local problems. • Give the solutions of the particular problems. • Give examples.