

**AC 19/3/2012**

**Item No. 4.79**

**UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**



**Syllabus for the S.Y.B.Sc.**

**Program: B.Sc.**

**Course: Geography**

(Credit Based Semester and Grading System with  
effect from the academic year 2012–2013)

Course Code	UNIT	TOPICS	Credits	L / Week
<b>USGR301</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>Introduction to India and Maharashtra</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>Natural Vegetation</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Mineral resources</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGR302</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>Concept of the Divided World</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>World Physical Geography</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Process and Patterns of Urbanisation</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGR303</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>Introduction to Agricultural Geography: Definition</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>Determinants of Agriculture</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Major agricultural types in the world</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGRP3</b>	Practicals based on both courses in theory		<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

#### SEMESTER IV

Course Code	UNIT	TOPICS	Credits	L / Week
<b>USGR401</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>Industries</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>Transport and communication development:</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Contemporary issues &amp; development programmes</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGR402</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>Geography of Developed Countries</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>Geography of Developing Countries</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Geography of Underdeveloped Countries</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGR403</b>	<b>I</b>	<i>World population and Food supply</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>II</b>	<i>Agricultural Trade</i>		<b>1</b>
	<b>III</b>	<i>Economics of agricultural land use</i>		<b>1</b>
<b>USGRP4</b>	Practicals based on both courses in theory		<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>

## Semester- III

### USGR301 (Economic Geography of India)

#### Unit I

*Introduction to India and Maharashtra*

*Locational significance and administrative setup – India - and land of diversities*

*Physiography : Peninsular India - Significance of Himalayas – The Great plains and the coastal plains – Indian islands – physiographic regions of Maharashtra –*

*Drainage pattern and river basins of India – Peninsular rivers vs. Himalayan rivers – Major rivers in Maharashtra – National water policy*

*Climate – Distribution of Rainfall, Draught prone areas and flood prone areas : Problems and Management.*

#### Unit II

*Natural Vegetation – Classification of forests - Distribution of forests*

*Forest products - National Forest Policy*

*Soil – Soil Types and distribution - Problems and issues - Soil conservation*

*Agriculture – Types of farming & crop regions – Agriculture development programs –*

*Irrigation development - Changing pattern of agriculture and its impact – Critical evaluation of Cotton and Sugar Cane cultivation in Maharashtra*

*Fishing- Development of fisheries – Aquaculture and issues related to fishing*

*Livestock Resources – distribution, utilization and related issues*

#### Unit III

*Mineral resources - Major mineralized zones - Energy resources - Conventional and non-conventional energy resources - Distribution and generation of power - Present position, problems and prospectus, conservation, remedial measures - Energy crisis – issues related to mineral and energy resources*

#### Practicals

*Preparation of diagrams and maps using following cartographic techniques*

*Graphs – Simple, Superimposed, Band*

*Bars – Simple, Multiple, Divided*

*Proportionate circles*

*Divided circles*

*Flow diagram*

*Distribution maps*

*Pace survey, economic survey and preparation of simple maps*

*Note: All practical exercises should be based on the topics included in the syllabus.*

### USGR302 (Geography of Developed and Developing Countries)

#### Unit -I

*Concept of the Divided World – Developed, Developing and Underdeveloped Countries – Their Characteristics – Basic Indicators – Making of the Third World through Colonialism – Impact of Colonialism – Post-Colonial World – Cold War Period – New World Economic and Political Order after 1990s*

**Unit -II**

*World Physical Geography as Basis for Understanding Regions – Relief, Drainage, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation, Minerals – Growth, Distribution and Density of **Population** in Developed and Developing Countries – Per Capita Income, Purchasing Power Parity and Standard of Living – Contemporary Patterns of Migration in Developed and Developing Countries*

**Unit -III**

*Process and Patterns of Urbanisation in Developed and Developing Countries – Growth of Metropolitan Cities – Major World Cities – Problems of Urbanisation in Developed and Developing Countries – Urban Poverty, Problems of Metropolitan Regions and Uneven Development within the Cities of the Developed and Developing Countries*

**Practical:-**

*Concept of Map, Map as a miniature model of reality, sources of data for mapping : traditional and modern, their nature, processing, principles and applications; methods of enlargement and reduction of maps ; graphical method, combining of maps on different scale, basic components of map : distance, measurement of distance and area ; graphical method, strip method, geometrical method, scale factors, location and distance and directions. map drafting – compilation of a base map*

## **USGR303 (Agricultural Geography)**

**Unit I**

*Introduction to Agricultural Geography: Definition – Origin of agriculture: Major Gene centres and Diffusion of agriculture – Agriculture and human civilization.*

**Unit II**

*Determinants of agriculture – Physical factors: Topography, climate and soils; Socio – Economic Factors : Size of landholding, labor supply and skill, capital and technology, transport, market and government policy*

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**Unit III**

*Major agricultural types in the world : Shifting cultivation, Subsistence agriculture, Commercial agriculture, Plantation agriculture – Distribution of major crops in the World. Agriculture in India. Characteristics of Indian agriculture – Green Revolution in India – Problem associated with Indian agriculture – National Agricultural Policy, impact of globalisation.*

**Practical:-**

*Use of Computer in Data Processing MS Excel. Functions of entering and storing data, calculation of various measures of central tendency, dispersion, construction of graphs Basic of MS Word and Power Point*

## Semester- IV

### **USGR 401 (Economic Geography of India)**

#### **Unit I**

##### **Industries:**

*Evolution of industries, types of industries, factors affecting location of industries, Industrial regions , issues related to industries and SEZ*

#### **Unit II**

**Transport and communication development:** *Land, Air and Water network, recent development in transport and telecommunication and its impact*

**Trade:** *Pattern and direction – trade policy of India*

**Tourism:** *Development and potentials – changing perspective of tourism – tourism policy of India*

#### **Unit III**

##### **Contemporary issues & development programmes :**

*Small and marginal farmers, fishermen, drought prone area programme, tribal development programmes, water issues of rural and urban areas - Environmental degradation & Management*

*Watershed management - Interstate water disputes - CMZ, Issues related to MMR*

#### **Practicals**

*Preparation of diagrams and maps using following cartographic techniques - Dot map – Isopleth – Choropleth - Located proportionate circles - Located divided circles Flow maps - Distribution maps*

*Field visits to the areas of Primary activities (agriculture / fishing / mining etc.), Secondary activities (factories / manufacturing etc.), Tertiary activities (markets / tourist places etc.), Preparation of field trip report*

### **USGR402 (Geography of Developed and Developing Countries)**

#### **Unit -I**

**Geography of Developed Countries** – *Case of USA or Japan – Historical Background – Location and Extent – Physical Features with Reference to Relief, Drainage, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation, Minerals – Population Characteristics – Economic Regions Based on Agriculture, Industries and Service Sectors – Cities – Levels of Development – Problems of Regional Development*

#### **Unit -II**

**Geography of Developing Countries** – *Case of China or Brazil (Venezuela?)– Historical Background – Location and Extent – Physical Features with Reference to Relief, Drainage, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation, Minerals – Population Characteristics – Economic Regions Based on Agriculture, Industries and Service Sectors – Cities – Levels of Development – Problems of Regional Development*

#### **Unit -III**

*Geography of Underdeveloped Countries – Case of Bangladesh or Ethiopia – Historical Background – Location and Extent – Physical Features with Reference to Relief, Drainage, Climate, Soil, Natural Vegetation, Minerals – Population Characteristics – Economic Regions Based on Agriculture, Industries and Service Sectors – Cities – Levels of Development – Problems of Regional Development*

## **Practical**

*Definition and types of maps, methods of showing relief and landforms, topographical map index, colour scheme used in topographical maps, conventional signs and symbols- interpretation of map : a) S.O.I. Topographical Maps, Utility of topographical maps in geographical analysis*

# **USGR403 (Agricultural Geography)**

## **Unit I**

*World population and Food supply – problems of malnutrition and starvation, food Security and food Stock in India*

## **Unit II**

*Agricultural Trade: Role of WTO in agricultural trade practices - impact of Liberalization, privatization and Globalization on agricultural market, problems of Indian farmers –policies and programmes*

## **Unit III**

*Economics of agricultural land use – agricultural land use model of von Thunen – Limitations of the model and its applicability in India-Agricultural Sustainability: Economic, social and environmental; Sustainable agricultural practices with emphasis on socio-economic justice and poverty alleviation programmes.*

## **Practical:-**

*Spatial Statistical Techniques - Organization of geographical data – Frequency distribution, Measures of central tendency : mean, median, mode –Measures of Dispersion : Quartile deviation, standard deviation, co-efficient of variation, correlation - moving averages, skewness and kurtosis - A) **Soil Analysis** - Soil sampling techniques– basic properties:  $P^H$ , color, moisture and texture, soil profile*

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