

## **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES OF GEOGRAPHY HONOURS (B.A. & B.SC.)**

### **UNDER CBCS and NEP\***

#### **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

- To familiarize students the nature and scope of the various branches of Geography.
- Identify, amalgamate and appraise the dichotomy of human-environment relationship. Further trying to comprehend the linkages of geographical knowledge to that of the real world human–environment interface.
- Identifying the dangers that endanger that may thwart the natural ecosystem due to various causes important being global warming and anthropogenic causes.
- Development of knowledge, skills and holistic understanding of the discipline among students.
- Encouragement of critical thinking and scientific method of enquiry among the students related to problem solving. This goal is accomplished through the regular field visits conducted by the Department to various parts of West Bengal and producing an output in form of a report.
- Students develop skills to respond to both natural and man-made disasters and acquire management expertise. This is attained through the curriculum by studying and analyzing hazards, disasters, their impact and management and preparing comprehensive project report selecting any particular hazard event.
- Ability to undertake interdisciplinary research and problem solving along with the insight of the other disciplines like Geology, Seismology, Pedology, Hydrology, Environmental Studies, Disaster Management, Resource Management and Conservation, Regional Planning and Development Studies, Economics, Anthropology, Statistics etc.

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**

**PSO 1** - Student will be able to understand the physical phenomenon involved in forming various landscapes. Students may develop a general understanding of different exogenetic and endogenetic processes that are responsible for formation and altering of the earth features. Imbibing knowledge, skills for holistic understanding of the Earth, atmosphere, oceans and the planet through analysis of landform development; crustal mobility and tectonics, climate change, soil formation etc.

**PSO 2** – Associating landforms with structure and process; establishing man-environment relationships; and exploring the role of Geography vis-a-vis other social and earth sciences. Students can learn to correlate the overlap of physical and human phenomenon. They will learn to analyze the challenges of physical and cultural environments in rural and urban areas respectively.

**PSO 3** – Developing a sustainable approach to maintain ecological balance and smooth functioning of the ecosystem.

**PSO 4** –The physical environment, human societies and local and/or global economic systems are integrated to the principles of sustainable development

**PSO 5** – Inculcating an inclusive sentiment towards diverse socio-cultural fabric of India by studying and discussing contemporary concepts of social and cultural geography. Explaining and analyzing the regional diversity of India through interpretation of natural and planning regions.

**PSO 6** – Analyzing the location and site of human habitation of the Earth, through studies of human settlements and population dynamics. Understanding and accounting for regional disparities, poverty, unemployment and the impacts of globalization.

**PSO 7** – Appreciate the history and philosophy of the subject; over viewing ancient and contemporary geographical thoughts and its relationship with modern concepts of empiricism, positivism, quantification, locational analysis, radicalism, behaviouralism , idealism etc.

**PSO 8** – Sensitization and awareness about the hazards and disasters, mapping hazards and its management.

**PSO 9** – As a true geographer they will learn to observe, analyze and critically managing the challenges through field experience. In future this will help them to identify different socio-environmental problems of their community surrounding them.

**PSO 10** – Training in techniques of mapping, modern and traditional cartography, software usage, interpretation of maps, photographs and images etc; so as to understand the spatial variation of phenomena on the Earth's surface. They will learn how to prepare maps based on GIS tools by using remote sensing and other data sources.

## **SKILL OUTCOME**

- Gain knowledge of quantitative methods and use statistical and cartographical methods to solve geographical problems.
- Carry out surveying and learn the art of preparing maps of given areas with the help of surveying techniques.
- Learning projections and concept of scales to represent continents, oceans, and various physical and cultural components.
- Learning to collect primary data during the field visits and know various sources of secondary data for statistical analysis.
- Data management , data handling and data analysis using statistical methods
- Use of ICT to perform cartographic techniques.
- Handle topographical and weather maps and interpret them.
- Identify various types of rocks and minerals.
- Knowledge about spatial tools like Geographical Information System (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical Positioning System