

Estd. 1996



**Shri Amolak Jain Vidya Prasarak Mandal's**

**Smt. S.K. Gandhi Arts, Amolak Sci. & P.H. Gandhi Com. College,**

**Kada, Tal. Ashti, Dist. Beed (M.S.) 414202**

***A Jain Minority Institution***

**NAAC Accredited with Grade 'B'**



## **Department of Geography**

### **Program Outcomes**

Program outcomes (POs) are specific types of knowledge and skills that students are expected to acquire in the program and to be able to demonstrate upon completion. The Department expects that students who major in geography will be skilled in disciplinary theories, methodologies, and content. These expectations ground the following learning goals and objectives for undergraduate and graduate majors. Upon completion of the Bachelors of Arts (B.A.) & Master of Arts (M.A.) in Geography, students will be able to demonstrate the following:

**PO:1** Articulate the theories, philosophies, and concepts in the discipline of geography, including unifying themes of spatial patterns and structures, the interrelationship between people and places, and the interactions between nature and society.

**PO:2** Explain and distinguish differences among the various methodologies used in geographic research and analysis.

**PO:3** Acquire, analyse, evaluate, and interpret geographic data and or research.

**PO:4** Communicate geographic data, theories, philosophies, and concepts in oral, written, and visual forms, with ethical engagement and respect for diversity of individuals, groups, and cultures.

**PO:5** Identify and assess how geographic concepts apply in the workplace and in everyday life to solve real-world problems.

## Programme Specific Outcomes

### **PSO:1** Acquiring Knowledge of Physical Geography.

Physical geography is the study of Earth's seasons, climate, atmosphere, soil, streams, landforms, and oceans.

### **PSO:2** Acquiring Knowledge of Human Geography.

Human Geography is the study of how human societies relate to the Earth. While other sciences—economics, political science, anthropology, biology, and environmental science, for example—look at either aspects of society or nature, human geography is the only one that genuinely seeks to understand how the two interact.

### **PSO:3** The ability of problem analysis.

Problem analysis is the process of understanding real-world problems and user's needs and proposing solutions to meet those needs. The goal of problem analysis is to gain a better understanding of the problem being solved before developing a solution.

### **PSO:4** Social Survey/ Project & report writing.

A social survey is most commonly used to describe research done on a social platform or survey software based on sample data collection through a systematic questionnaire or interview. This data is then analysed

### **PSO:5** Application of Modern Instruments.

What are a geographer's main tools? The geographer of today uses maps, GPS, GIS, theodolites, and remote sensors. However, they will also rely on surveys and censuses for social information.

### **PSO:7** Development of Observation Power.

Powers of Observation is the ability to see things others might not. Powers of observation is the ability to notice minute and significant details. Observation in terms of science can be the collection of certain data or values recorded by any scientific instrument during a science activity.

### **PSO:8** Development of Communication Skill and Interaction.

Use of social language and social rules of conversation. Making and maintaining friendships. Understanding of others' feelings/emotions. Inference. Using non-verbal communication such as eye contact or facial expressions.

### **PSO:9** Enhancement of the Ability of Management.

Management skills are a collection of abilities that include things such as business planning, decision-making, problem-solving, communication, delegation, and time management.

### **PSO:10** Environmental Ethics and Sustainability.

A sustainable ethic is an environmental ethic by which people treat the earth as if its resources are limited. This ethic assumes that the earth's resources are not unlimited and that humans must use and conserve resources in a manner that allows their continued use in the future.

## Course Outcomes

**CO:1** Students will acquire an understanding of and appreciation for the relationship between geography and culture.

**CO:2** Students will acquire an understanding of and appreciation for the role that geography can play in community engagement.

**CO:3** Students will develop the ethical aptitudes and dispositions necessary to acquire and hold leadership positions in industry, government, and professional organizations.

**CO:4** Students will read, interpret, and generate maps and other geographic representations as well as extract, analyse, and present information from a spatial perspective.

**CO:5** Students will understand through lectures but also local, regional, and/or international travel the interconnection between people and places and have a general comprehension of how variations in culture and personal experiences may affect our perception and management of places and regions.

**CO:6** Students will have a general understanding of physical geographic processes, the global distribution of landforms and ecosystems, and the role of the physical environment on human populations.

**CO:7** Students will have a general understanding of cultural geographic processes, the global distribution of cultural mosaics, and the history and types of interaction between people within and among these mosaics.

**CO:8** Students will have a general understanding of global human population patterns, factors influencing the distribution and mobility of human populations including settlement and economic activities and networks, and human impacts on the physical environment.

**CO:9** Students will be able to think in spatial terms to explain what has occurred in the past as well as using geographic principles to understand the present and plan for the future.

**CO:10** Students will have a general understanding of how the physical environment, human societies, and local and global economic systems are integral to the principles of sustainable development.

**CO:11** Students will have a general understanding of the various theoretical and methodological approaches in both physical and human geography and be able to develop

research questions and critically analyse both qualitative and quantitative data to answer those questions.

**CO:12** Students will be able to present completed research, including an explanation of methodology and scholarly discussion, both orally and in written form and, wherever possible, utilize cartographic tools and other visual formats.

