

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI
Proposed Syllabus for F.Y.B.A. course in the subject of Geography
(With effect from the academic year 2016-17)

Paper – I:
Geomorphology
Credits - 04
SEMESTER-I
COURSE CODE: UAGEO101

Unit I: Interior of the Earth (12)

Definition & meaning of Geomorphology - Composition and Structure of the Interior of the Earth – Rocks and Minerals - Wegner’s Continental Drift Theory – Theory of Plate Tectonics

Unit II: Endogenic Processes (12)

Movements of the Earth’s Crust - Diastrophic Movements: Folding and Faulting – Catastrophic Movements: Volcanoes and Earthquakes – Examples from the World and India

Unit III Exogenic Processes– I (12)

Weathering, Erosion and Mass Wasting – Fluvial and Glacial Landforms (Erosional and Depositional)

Unit IV Exogenic Processes – II (12)

Aeolian Landforms – Coastal Landforms – Karst Landforms (Erosional and Depositional)

Unit V Practicals (12)

Concept of Contours – Calculation of gradient (with H.E. and V.I.) – Drawing of sections to depict Contour Landforms - Intervisibility

REFERENCES:

1. Singh, Savindra (2015): “Physical Geography”, Pravalika Publications, Allahabad
2. Bunnnett, R. B. (1965): “Physical Geography in Diagrams”, Parson Education, New Delhi
3. Lal, D. S. (2009): “Physical Geography”, Sharada Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad
4. Qazi, S. A. (2009): “Principles of Physical Geography”, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
5. Negi, B. S. (1993): “Physical Geography”, S. J. Publications, Meerut
6. Strahler, A. H. and Strahler, A. N. (1992): “Modern Physical Geography”, John Willey & Sons, INC, New York
7. Hussain, Majid (2001): “Fundamentals of Physical Geography”, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
8. Dayal, P. (2010): “A Text Book of Geomorphology”, Rajesh Publications, New Delhi
9. Thornbury, W. (1993): “Principles of Geomorphology”, Wiley Esatern Limited, New Delhi
10. Sparks B. W. (1988): “An Introduction to Geomorphology”, Longman, London
11. Mishra, B. (2008): “Interpreting Contours and Topographical Maps”, Frank Bros. and Co., New Delhi
13. Singh, L. R. (2009): “Fundamentals of Practical Geography”, Sharda Pustak Bhavna, Allahabad
14. Mishra, R. P. and Ramesh, A. (2002): “Fundamentals of Cartography”, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi

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Proposed Syllabus for F.Y.B.A. course in the subject of Geography
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Paper – II: Human Geography

Credits - 04

SEMESTER-II

COURSE CODE: UAGEO201

Unit I: Introduction to Human Geography (12)

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Human Geography - Branches of Human Geography - Different approaches to Human Geography - Man-Environment relationship: Determinism, Possibilism, Probabilism

Unit II: Settlements (12)

Concept of Urban and Rural Settlements – Types & Patterns of Settlements – Site and Situation – Functional classification of Urban Settlements

Unit III Population (12)

Trends and Patterns of World population change - Demographic Transition Model - Population Distribution: Factors and Patterns –Concept and Problems of Under-population, over-population and optimum population

Unit IV Migration (12)

Concept and Types of Migration - Causes of Migration: Push and Pull Factors - Consequences of Migration: Source and Destination Areas - Recent Trends in International Migration – Migration Theories: Lee’s Theory of Migration & Reilly’s Gravity Model

Unit V Practicals (12)

Nearest Neighbour Analysis – Construction and Interpretation of Age-Sex Pyramids – Construction and interpretation of Flow Diagrams

REFERENCES:

1. Johnson R. J. & Others (1983) : The Dictionary of Human Geography, Blackwell England
2. Singh, L. R. (2009): “Fundamentals of Human Geography”, Sharda Pustak Bhavan, Allahabad
3. Hussain, M. (2011): “Human Geography”, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
4. Dikshit, R. D. (1997): “Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas”, PHI Learning Private Limited, Delhi
5. Singh, R. Y. (2002): “Geography of Settlements”, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
6. Siddhartha, K. and Mukherjee, S. (2016): “Cities, Urbanisation and Urban Systems”, Kitab Mahal, Delhi
7. Chandna, R. C. (2016): “Geography of Population: Concepts, Determinants and Patterns”, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana
8. Bhende, A. and Kanitkar, T. (2015): “Principles of Population Studies”, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai

9. Koser, K. (2007): "International Migration: A Very Short Introduction", Oxford University Press, UK
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11. Leong, G. C. and Morgan, G. C. (1982): "Human and Economic Geography", Oxford University Press, Delhi
12. Knowles, R. and Warding, J. (2012): "Economic and Social Geography", Rupa and CO., Kolkata
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14. Mahmood, A. (2008): "Statistical Methods in Geographical Studies", Rajesh Publications, New Delhi
15. Singh, L. R. (2009): "Fundamentals of Practical Geography", Sharda Pustak Bhavna, Allahabad
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FACULTY OF ARTS
QUESTION PAPER PATTERN
(SEM - I / SEM - II)

MARKS: - 100 TIME :- 3 HRS

- N.B : (1) ALL QUESTION ARE COMPALSORY
(2) ALL QUESTION CARRY EQUAL MARKS
(3) FIGURES TO THE RIGHT INDICATE MARKS TO A SUB-QUESTION.

Q.1 Attempt any two of following. (On Module I)

- (a) ----- 10 Marks
(b) ----- 10 Marks
(c) ----- 10 Marks

Q.2 Attempt any two of following. (On Module II)

- (a) ----- 10 Marks
(b) ----- 10 Marks
(c) ----- 10 Marks

Q.3 Attempt any two of following. (On Module III)

- (a) ----- 10 Marks
(b) ----- 10 Marks
(c) ----- 10 Marks

Q.4 Attempt any two of following. (On Module IV)

- (a) ----- 10 Marks
(b) ----- 10 Marks
(c) ----- 10 Marks

Q.5 Short notes (Any Two). **For Geography this will be Practical Module**

- (a) ----- 10 Marks
(b) ----- 10 Marks
(c) ----- 10 Marks
(d) ----- 10 Marks

Expected Points of discussion

Unit	Title	Point	Talking Points	Lect.
1	Interior of the Earth	Definition & meaning of Geomorphology	Definition a & meaning	12
		Composition and Structure of the Interior of the Earth	Layers and Discontinuities, Changes in composition, temperature, density and state. Role in building forces.	
		Rocks and Minerals	Types of rocks based on their origin (Igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic and their sub classes), Distinguishing characteristics between rocks and minerals.	
		Wegner's Continental Drift Theory	Chronology as put forth by Wegner, Evidences, Limitations/ criticism	
		Theory of Plate Tectonics	Major and Minor Plates, types of boundaries	
2	Endogenic Processes	Movements of the Earth's Crust	Directions and types of movements – Slow and Rapid	12
		Diastrophic Movements: Folding and Faulting	Causes, Types and effects of folding Causes, Types and effects of faulting	
		Catastrophic Movements: Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Causes of Volcanism, Types of irruption – Fissure and Cone, Types of Volcanoes based on intensity, Effects Causes of Earthquake, Types of waves, effects	
		Examples from the World and India	Ring of fire, Earthquake prone regions on world and India	
3	Exogenic Processes – I	Weathering, Erosion and Mass Wasting	Definition of Weathering, Types of weathering (Physical, Chemical, Biological with subtypes), Definition of mass wasting, Types - Creep, Slump, Slide, Flow, Fall	12
		Fluvial Landforms	Processes of fluvial erosion, Landforms of erosion, landforms of deposition.	
		Glacial Landforms	Processes of glacial erosion and deposition, Landforms of erosion of alpine and continental glaciers,	
4	Exogenic Processes – II (Dr. Ajay Kamble)	Aeolian Landforms	Wind as an agent of Erosion and Deposition, wind velocity, Types of sand movement: Suspension, Saltation, Creep. Relative effectiveness of these movements. Conditions required for effectiveness of Aeolian processes. Processes of landform development. Abrasion, attrition, Deflation, Deposition Landforms formed by wind erosion: Rock Pedestals (Mushroom Rocks), Zeugen, Yardangs. Deflation hollows, Inselbergs, Mesas and Buttes Landforms formed by wind deposition : Sand dunes- Barchans and Seifs, Loess deposits, Sand shadows and sand sheets	12
		Coastal Landforms	Difference between Waves and Tides, Erosive power of waves- Shock pressure, sand abrasion. Weathering by sea water – Salt weathering, solution. Tidal impact on erosion, Effectiveness of erosion and deposition on Headlands and in Bays. Erosional landforms – Cliffs, Shore Platforms, Caves, Arches, Stacks. Depositional landforms – Beach (Sand, Pebble and	

			shingle beaches), Spit, Bar, Tombolo, Mudflats Fjord and Ria Coasts (Effect of Sea-level changes on coasts)	
		Karst Landforms	Meaning of Karst, Conditions necessary for development of Karst topography, Properties of Limestone, Process of Limestone solution. Karst landforms – Clints, Swallow hole/Sink hole, Uvala, Dolines, Polje Underground Caves, linked caves, Stalactites and Stalagmites, Pillars, Gorges. Effect on surface drainage	
5	Practical (Dr. Dipesh Karmarkar)	Concept of Contours	Preferably should be taught before starting Unit III - Briefly mention concept of 'isoline' – introduce contour as an isoline – basic features and utility of contours with the help of diagram	12
		Calculation of gradient (with HE and VI)	(a) Give meaning of the term 'gradient' – briefly mention why is necessary to know gradient – discuss concepts of Horizontal Equivalent (HE) and Vertical Interval (VI) with the help of diagram (b) Give formula for calculating gradient: $Gradient = \frac{V.I.}{H.E.}$ – Can be given simple sums with the help of given data – Also to be taught with the help of simple contour sketch-maps	
		Drawing of sections to depict Contour Landforms	Preferably should be taught while doing Units III and IV - Give basic of drawing sections – Drawing of sections for contour drawings representing various landforms: slope (uniform, concave, convex, irregular), valley (gorge, V-shape, U-shape), hill, ridge, plateau, escarpment, col, gap and saddle	
		Inter-visibility	Can be taught side-by-side while doing sections or can be taught separately after teaching Unit IV - Concept of intervisibility – concept of 'line of sight' – with the help of sections, teach to draw line of sight and finding the nature of visibility	
1	Introduction to Human Geography (Dr. Dipesh Karmarkar)	Meaning, Nature and Scope of Human Geography	(a) Mention of Geography's two broad branches physical and human – Why physical phenomenon was studied first and the human phenomenon later in the journey of evolution of Geography – Why the role of human as an agent of change (modifier, transformer) became significant, bringing the focus on human phenomenon Definitions of Human Geography given by different geographers – Meaning of Human Geography with reference to the salient characteristics of these definitions: Man(Human)-environment relationship, synthesis and dynamism (b) Nature of Human Geography – What is 'nature?': innate features that determine the character of Human Geography – Naturalisation of humans: Adaptation – Humanisation of nature: Modifications – Interaction leads to dynamism and	12

			<p>complexities – Can be taught with examples</p> <p>(c) Scope of Human Geography – What is scope?: purpose, aim or intention of Human Geography and the extent or sweep up to which it can reach – subject matter) – Purpose is to undertake spatial analysis of human-environment relationship and their regional mosaics – Subject matter can be discussed in brief point-format with a view to explore the wide range of the discipline: Population – Economic Activities – Settlements – Historical Processes – Political Relationships – Socio-Cultural Phenomenon – Human Behaviour – Language and Literature) – Brief mention of the need to study Human Geography in 21st century with reference to post-globalisation world</p>	
		<p>Branches of Human Geography</p>	<p>(a) Mention in brief how branching and sub-branching of Human Geography is related with focused research and emerging specialisations and super-specialisations</p> <p>List the branches and their respective sub-branches and discuss one-by-one – Each branch can be taught with reference to its meaning, subject matter and sub-branches, interspersed with examples – Can be taught with selective examples from the subject-matter of the respective branches (order of branches is a choice of teacher)</p> <p>(b) Economic Geography (Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial) – Political Geography (Electoral, Military, Boundaries and Frontiers) – Historical Geography (Urban, Social, Economic, Environmental)</p> <p>(c) Population Geography – Behavioural Geography – Social Geography (Health, Food) – Cultural Geography</p>	
		<p>Different approaches to Human Geography</p>	<p>(a) Mention in brief that approaches are viewpoints or perspectives to look at or to study the objects or phenomenon – Same object can be studied with various approaches – It helps to study all aspects of the object, making our understanding more versatile and multi-dimensional – Each approach can be taught with reference to its period of evolution, basic meaning, features, main contributors, and criticism, interspersed with examples as well as comparison with one another, wherever possible – (order of approaches shall be maintained)</p> <p>Quantification and Positive approach: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism</p> <p>(b) Normative approach: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism – Humanistic approach: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism</p> <p>(c) Welfare approach: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism – Radical approach: Evolution,</p>	

			meaning, features, criticism	
		Man-Environment relationship: Determinism, Possibilism, Probabilism	<p>(a) Mention in brief that man(human)-environment relationship is studied by geographers with various viewpoints, so these are also a set of approaches – Each approach can be taught with reference to its period of evolution, basic meaning, features, main contributors, and criticism, interspersed with examples as well as comparison with one another – (order of approaches shall be maintained)</p> <p>(a) Determinism: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism</p> <p>(b) Possibilism: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism</p> <p>(c) Probabilism: Evolution, meaning, features, criticism</p>	
2	Settlement (Ms. Sheetal Chitre)	Concept of Urban and Rural Settlements	<p>(a) Census Definition of Urban and Rural Settlement(1971)</p> <p>(b) Comparison of Urban and Rural Settlements in India and other countries (USA, Brazil)</p>	12
		Types & Patterns of Settlements	<p>(a) Isolated, Dispersed, Compact</p> <p>(b) Linear, Circular, Rectangular, Star Shaped</p> <p>(c) Hierarchy of Settlements: Hamlet, Village, Town, City, Mega City</p>	
		Site and Situation	<p>(a) Factors affecting site of settlement: Physical, Social, Economic, Technological</p> <p>(b) Wet point and dry point</p> <p>(c) Confluence lines (Rivers and Transport lines)</p>	
		Functional classification of Urban Settlements	Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, Administrative, Mining, Religious, etc	
3	Population (Ms. Sheetal Chitre)	Trends and Patterns of World population change	<p>(a) Countries with increasing and decreasing population.</p> <p>(b) Population changes in Developed, Developing and Under Developed Countries</p> <p>(c) Causes and Impacts of the Changing trends</p>	12
		Demographic Transition Model	<p>(a) The premise of the Model.</p> <p>(b) Stages of the Model – Temporal and Spatial Changes as seen in the World</p>	
		Population Distribution: Factors and Patterns	<p>(a) Natural factors of Population Distribution: Location, Climate, Accessibility, Water, etc</p> <p>(b) Cultural factors of Population Distribution: Religion, Cultural Hearths, Occupation (Agriculture, Industry, Mining), Political and administrative</p>	
		Concept and Problems of Under-population, over-population and optimum population	<p>(a) Concept and Definitions of Under, Over and Optimum Population</p> <p>(b) Problems associated with each with relevant examples.</p>	
4	Migration (Dr. Dipesh Karmarkar)	Concept and Types of Migration	<p>(a) Mention how studying migration is relevant and significant – Give definitions of migration with reference to place of birth, place of last residence, and duration of stay – Introduce concepts of emigration and immigration</p>	12

			<p>(b) With the help of simple chart, introduce terminology – Types can be taught with reference to examples at various spatial scales</p> <p>Permanent migration – sub-divided into internal and external – Internal, further sub-divided into rural depopulation (R-R; R-U), urban depopulation (U-U; U-R) and Regional – Regional, further, sub-divided into inter-state and intra-state – External migration, further, subdivided into forced and voluntary migration</p> <p>(c) Semi-permanent migration – sub-divided into temporary and seasonal</p>	
		Causes of Migration: Push and Pull Factors	<p>(a) Mention that Everett Lee discussed causes in terms of ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors – Give meaning of ‘push’ factors: negativities that push away – discuss factors like poverty, low wages, natural calamities, better social infrastructure, marriages, etc.</p> <p>(b) Give meaning of ‘pull’ factors: attractions that pull towards – discuss factors like job opportunities and wage levels, better social infrastructure, political stability and peace, security, etc.</p>	
		Consequences of Migration: Source and Destination Areas	<p>(a) Mention what is a ‘source’ area – positive and negative consequences can be discussed w.r.t. examples – Positive: reduces pressure on resources, remittances received, etc. – Negative: Removal of workforce, effect on markets, closure of social institutions, affects age-sex composition, etc.</p> <p>(b) Mention what is a ‘destination’ area – positive and negative consequences can be discussed w.r.t. examples – Positive: population increase, increased demand, multicultural exchange, etc. – Negative: Overcrowding, stress on resources, political tensions, spread of diseases, etc.</p>	
		Recent Trends in International Migration	<p>(a) Briefly mention about the trends of migration during the age of discovery and exploration (17th - 19th century) and migration during World War period (early 20th century)</p> <p>(b) Discuss in details trend of international migration (late 20th to early 21st century) – Mention important source and destination countries - Recent trends can be discussed with special reference to labour migration, and migration of political and environmental refugees</p>	
		Migration Theories: Lee’s Theory of Migration & Reilly’s Gravity Model	<p>(a) Do Reilly’s Gravity Model (1907) first as it was proposed before Lees’ theory (1965) – elaborate gravity-interaction analogy – elaborate basic statement and arguments – discuss criticism</p> <p>(b) Mention Lee’s importance over Reilly’s w.r.t. conceptual framework provided by Lee – briefly discuss four elements of Lee’s framework: first two elements are already covered in causes of migration, but here need to discuss by positing them in theoretical frame - discuss three sets of</p>	

			hypothesis based on volume and stream of migration and characteristics of migrants – give criticism	
5	Practicals (Dr. Dipesh Karmarkar)	Nearest Neighbour Analysis	<p>(a) Preferably should be taught while doing Unit II (patterns of settlements) – discuss concept and utility of nearest neighbour analysis – uniform, random and clustered – for better conceptual understanding can be taught by giving a small sample map (with simple scale) showing settlements – students can identify nearest neighbour – calculate nearest distances, mean distance, map-area – can also be taught by readymade data - Give formula $R_n = 2 \bar{D} \sqrt{\frac{N}{A}}$</p> <p>(b) Discuss about how to read the product: 0 represents clustered distribution, 1 represents random distribution, 2.15 represents even distribution, 0-1 range represents inclination towards cluster distribution, 1-2.15 range represents inclination towards uniform distribution</p>	12
		Construction and Interpretation of Age-Sex Pyramids	<p>(a) Preferably should be taught while doing Unit III (consequences of migration) – concept of age-sex composition, working and dependent population – utility of age-sex pyramid – give basics of drawing outline or skeleton of the graph, selection of scale – plotting</p> <p>(b) Discuss how to write interpretation by correlating age and sex datasets – what does it indicate about socio-economic conditions</p>	
		Construction and interpretation of Flow Diagrams	<p>(a) Preferably should be taught while doing Unit IV (recent trends of migration) – discuss concept and utility of flow diagrams – give basics of scale, i.e. adjusting the thickness of the arrow lines proportionate to the data - can be done by giving data for two countries and plotting them on world outline map</p> <p>(b) Discuss how to write interpretation by identifying the ‘source’ and ‘destination’ area by looking for the arrow-point</p>	