UNIVERSITY OF PUNE Revised structure of B.Sc. Geography to be effective from June, 2008

F.Y.B.Sc. – June, 2008 S.Y.B.Sc. – June, 2009 T.Y.B.Sc. – June, 2010

F.Y.B.Sc.		
Gg-110	Paper I	Physical Geography
Gg-120	Paper II	Geography of Atmosphere & Hydrosphere
Gg-101	Paper III	Techniques in Physical Geography

S.Y.B.Sc.		
Gg-211 (Sem. 1 st)	Paper I	Fundamentals of Geography of Resources
Gg-221 (Sem. 2 nd)	Paper I	Distribution, Development and Planning of Resources
Gg-212 (Sem. 1 st)	Paper II	Introduction to Hydrology
Gg-222 (Sem. 2 nd)	Paper II	Surface and Groundwater Hydrology
Gg-201	Paper III	Map Projections & Surveying

T.Y.B.Sc.			
Gg-331	Paper I	Principles and Techniques	
Gg-341	Paper II	Water-shed Management	
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Gg-332	Paper III	Geography of Travel and Tourism	
Gg-342	Paper IV		
Gg-333	Paper V	Fundamentals of Geoinformatics	
Gg-343	Paper VI	Part – I	
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Gg-334	Paper VII	India: A Geographical Analysis	
Gg-344	Paper VIII		
Gg-335	Paper IX	Geography of Soils	
Gg-345	Paper X	Geography of Bons	
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Gg-336	Paper XI	Fundamentals of Geoinformatics	
Gg-346	Paper XII	Part – II	
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Gg-347	Paper I	Map Analysis and Field Work	
Gg-348	Paper II	Techniques of Spatial Analysis	
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Gg-349	Paper III	Techniques of Geomorphology	

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S. Y. B. Sc.

Gg 201: Map Projections and SurveyingEffective from June 2009

Workload:-Four periods per week per batch (12 students per batch)

*Examination of the course will be conducted at the end of academic year.

*Objectives

- To enable the students to use various projections to prepare maps. 1)
- 2) To acquaint the students with the principles of surveying, its importance and Utility in the geographical area.
- 3) To introduce the importance and basic principles of GPS.

A) Map Projections

Sr.No.	units	Periods
1)	a) Meaning and definition of map projections.	4
,	b) Classification of map projections.	
2)	Construction and study of the following Projections.	
-	A) Zenithal projections.	8
	i) Zenithal polar Gnomonic projection.	
	ii) Zenithal polar stereographic projection.	
	b) Conical projections.	8
	i) Simple conical projection with one standard	
	parallel.	
	ii) Bonne's projection.	
	c) Cylindrical projections.	8
	i) Cylindrical equal area projection.	
	ii) Mercator's projection.	
	d) Conventional map projections.	8
	i) Sinusoidal projection.	
	ii) Mollwede's projection.	
3)	A) Identification and choice of map projections.	4
	(Note:-construction of above map projections with	
	properties and uses, for each group one example	
	from each hemisphere)	
	B)Surveying	
1	A) Meaning and definition of surveying.	4
	b) Types of surveying.	
2	A) Plane Table Survey.	8
	i) Equipments required for plane table survey	
	ii) Plane table survey-Radiation method.	
	iii) Plane table survey-Intersection method.	
3	A) Prismatic Compass Survey.	10
	i)Systems of expressing bearing- 1) whole circle	
	System. 2) Quadrantal system.	
	ii) Prismatic compass traverse methods-	
	1) Open Traverse.	
	2) Closed Traverse.	
	iii)Correction of bearing and closing of error by	
	Bowditch method.	

4	A) Dumpy level (Examples)	4
	i) Collimation method.	
	ii) Rise and fall method.	
5	A) Global position system (GPS)	6
	i)Introduction of GPS	
	ii)Importance of GPS and uses of GPS	
	iii)Finding out latitude (X), longitude (Y), and	
	Altitude (Z) values with the help of GPS	
6	A) Fields excursion report / Village survey report.	8
	i)One short tour and one long tour of geographical	
	Interest places anywhere in the country.	

- **Note** :- i) Use of stencils, log tables, calculators and computers are allowed.
 - ii) Journal should be completed and duly certified by practical in charge and Head of the Dept.
 - iii) Int. and Ext. examiner should set a jointly question paper for each batch.

Reference Books.

- 1) Bygott, j.1955.Map work and practicalGeography.5 the Edition.
- 2) Davis, R.E. and Foote, F.s. 1953. surveying, McGraw-HillBook Co. New York.
- 3) Deshpande, G.B.1991.surveying, Evrest publishing house, pune.
- 4) Kale.R.G.and Walvekar, G.V.1980survying parts I.
- 5) Kanatkar T.P.and Kulkarni S.V. survying and leveling, part I.pune vidyarthi Griha Prakashan, pune.
- 6) Khan M.Z.a.1998, Text book of Practical Geography, concept publishing company, New Delhi.
- 7) Sing & Dutta.Map work and Practical Geography.
- 8) Sing R.L. & Singh R.P.B, 1993 Elements of Practical Geography Kalyani publisher, New Delhi.
- 9) Steers J, A.1993, A study of Map Projections.
- 10) Gopal Singh. Map Work and Practical Geography, Vikas publishing house, New Delhi.

UNIVERSITY OF PUNE

S. Y. B. Sc.

Gg 211: FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOGRAPHY OF RESOURCES

Effective from June 2009

Objectives:

- 1) To acquaint the students to fundamental concepts of resources.
- 2) To acquaint the students to past, present and future utility and potentials of resources at regional, national and global levels.
- 3) To make aware the students about problems of utilization and conservation in the view of sustainable development.

No.	Unit	Sub Unit				
	SEMISTER - I ST					
	Introduction to	a)	Meaning and Definition of Resource.			
1.	Resource	b)	Importance of study of resources.	06		
	Geography.	c)	Components of resources, natural and human.			
		a)	Basis of Classification.			
2.	Classification of		renewable and non-renewable resources.	10		
	Resources.	b)	Importance of biotic and abiotic renewable resources.			
		c)	Importance of biotic and abiotic non-renewable resources.			
		a)	Use of forest resources.	00		
3.	Forest Resources.	b)	Environmental significance of forests.	08		
		c) d)	Meaning, causes and effects of deforestation. Remedial measures to conserve forest resources.			
		/				
		a)	Water as a resource.			
4.	Water Resources.	b)	Sources of water. Uses of water resources-domestic, agriculture, industry,	08		
4.	water Resources.	c)	transportation, tourism etc.	08		
		d)	Methods of conservation of water resources.			
		a)	Importance of land resources.			
		b)	Use of land resources: agriculture, forest, mining, settlements			
_		0)	& other.	0.0		
5.	Land Resources.	c)	Land degradation due to agriculture, mining and	08		
		- 7	deforestation.			
		d)	Methods of conservation of land resources.			
			SEMISTER - II ND	•		
	Gg 221 : Dis	tribut	ion, Development & Planning of Resources			
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		a)	World distribution and production of iron ore, bauxite in			
6.	Mineral Resources.		major Countries.	08		
		b)	Distribution and production of iron ore, bauxite in India.			
		a)	World distribution and production of coal, petroleum and			
7.	Energy Resources.		natural gas in India & World.	12		
		b)	Significance and utilization of solar, wind and nuclear energy			
			resources in India and world.			
		a)	Population as resource.			
8.	Human Resources.	b)	World distribution of population.	8		
	Taman Rosources.	c)	Population distribution in India.			
		d)	Concepts of over, optimum and under population.			
9.	Resources and	a)	Role of land resources in economic development.	8		
	Economic	b)	Role of water resources in economic development.			

	Development	c) Role of mineral resources in economic development.		
		d) Role of energy re-	sources in economic development.	
	Dlamina of	a) Concept of resour	ce planning.	
10.	Planning of Resources.	b) Need of resource	planning.	04
	Resources.	c) Resource planning	g with reference to India.	

Reference Books:

Chempremave, J. D., 1989. Geography and Energy. Longman Scientific and Technical Series. U. K.

Daji, J. A., Kadam, J. R. and Patil, N. D. 1996. A Textbook of Soil Science. Media Promoters & Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.

Gurjar & Jat. 2008. Geography of Water Resources. Rawat Publications. Jaipur.

Morgan – Land, Soil, Water.

Negi, B. S., 1997. Geography of Resources. Kedarnath Ramnath. Meerut.

Owen, S. and Owens, P.L., 1991. Environment Resources and Conservation. Cambridge University Press. New York.

Ray, S., 2008. Natural Resources, Organization & Technology Linkages. Rawat Publication. Jaipur.

Saxena, H. M., 2006. Environmental Geography. Rawat Publications, Jaipur.

Singh, S., 2004. Environmental Geography. Prayag Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad.

Skinner, B. J., 1969. Earth Resources. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

World Resources Institute (WRI). 1994. World Resources 1994-95. Oxford University Press. New York.

Zimmerman, E. W., 1951. – World Resources & Industries.

University of Pune S.Y. B.Sc

Gg. 212: Introduction to Hydrology

From June 2009

Objectives:

- 1. To acquaint the students with the basic elements of the hydrologic cycle.
- 2. To focus on presenting the principles of hydrology in the context of their application to real-world problems.
- 3. To support a theory-to-practice learning experience for beginning students in hydrology.
- 4. To make the students aware of the need of protection and conservation of water resources.

Unit No. Unit		Sub Unit	No. of periods
1	Introduction to	a. Meaning and definition of Hydrology	12
1	Hydrology	b. The hydrologic cycle	12
	Trydrology	c. Global water in storage	
		d. The hydrologic budget	
		e. Introduction to Palaeohydrology	
		f. Applications of Hydrology	
2		a. Units of measurement	08
_	Hydrologic	b. Sources of hydrologic data	00
	Measurements	c. Measurements hydrologic variables	
	Measurements	c. Weastirements hydrologic variables	
	and Data Sources		
3	Precipitation	a. Water vapor: Measures of atmospheric moisture	14
		b. Precipitation: Types	
		c. Global distribution of precipitation	
		d. Point precipitation and areal precipitation	
		e. Probable Maximum Precipitation (PMP)	
		f. Gross and net precipitation and precipitation frequency	
		analysis	
4	Interception and	a. Interception	06
	Depression Storage	b. Throughfall	
		c. Depression storage	
		urface Water and Ground Water Hydrolog	,
5	Evaporation and	a. Evaporation	10
	Transpiration	b. Method of evaporation control	
		c. Transpiration	
		d. Methods of transpiration control	
		e. Evapotranspiration	
6	Surface Water	a. Runoff	12
6	Surface Water Hydrology	a. Runoff b. Streamflow	12
6		a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime	12
6		a. Runoff b. Streamflow	12
6		 a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph 	12
	Hydrology	 a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph f. Snowmelt Hydrology 	
7	Hydrology Groundwater	 a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph f. Snowmelt Hydrology a. Introduction to ground water Hydrology 	12
	Hydrology	 a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph f. Snowmelt Hydrology 	
	Hydrology Groundwater	 a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph f. Snowmelt Hydrology a. Introduction to ground water Hydrology 	
Ť	Hydrology Groundwater	a. Runoff b. Streamflow c. Annual hydrograph and river regime d. Floods: Definition and causes e. Flood or storm hydrograph f. Snowmelt Hydrology a. Introduction to ground water Hydrology b. Groundwater flow: general characteristics	

8	Urban Hydrology	a.	Introduction and approaches to urban Hydrology	08
		b.	Effects of urbanization on runoff	
		c.	Rational method of peak flow for urban areas	
		d.	Storm Water Management Model (SWMM)	

Reference books:

Baker, V.R., Kochel, R.C. and Patton, P.C., 1988. Flood Geomorphology, Wiley, New York.

Bedient, P.B. and Huber, W.C., 1989. Hydrology and floodplain analysis, Addison-Wesley Publication Company, New York.

Chow, V.T., 1964. Handbook of Applied Hydrology. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Eagleson, P.S., 1970. Dynamic Hydrology, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.

Hamblin, W.K., 1989. The Earth's Dynamic Systems, MacMillan Publishing Company, New York.

Kale, V.S. and Gupta, A., 2001. Introduction to Geomorphology, Orient Longman, Calcutta.

Kazmann, R.G., 1972. Modern Hydrology, Harper and Row Publishers, New York.

Linsley, R.K. (Jr)., Kohler, M. A. P. and Joseph L. H., 1975. Applied Hydrology, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi.

Mutreja, K.N., 1995. Applied Hydrology. Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Ltd. New Delhi.

Raghunath, H.M., 1985. Hydrology: Principles, Analysis and Design. Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi.

Rodda, J.C., Downing, R. A. and Law, F. M., 1976. Systematic Hydrology, Newnes-Butterworths, London.

Shaw, E.M., 1988. Hydrology in Practice. Van Nostrand Reibhold Int. Co. Ltd, London.

Strahler, A.A. and Strahler, A. N., 2002. Physical Geography: Science and Systems of the Human Environment, John Wiley & Sons, INC.

Strahler, A.H. and Strahler, A. N., 1992. Modern Physical Geography, John Wiley & Sons, INC.

Strahler, A.N., 1965. Introduction to Physical Geography, John Wiley & Sons, INC.

Viessman, W. and Lewis, G., 2003. Introduction to Hydrology, Pearson Education, Singapore.

Ward, R., 1978. Floods. A Geographical Perspective. The Mac Millan Press Ltd, London.

Wilfried, B., 2005. Hydrology: An Introduction. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Wisler, C.O. and Brater, E. F., 1959. Hydrology, John Wiley and Sons, Tokyo.

Equivalence of Syllabus in Geography to be effective from June 2009. S.Y. B.Sc.

	Old	Syllabus	New Syllabus		
G-210 (Gg-211)	Paper I	Agricultural Geography	Gg-211	Paper I	Geography of Human Resources
			Gg-221	Paper I	Distribution, Development and Planning of Resources.
Gg-220	Paper II	Biogeography	Gg-212	Paper II	Introduction to Hydrology
			Gg-222	Paper II	Surface and Groundwater Hydrology
Gg-201	Gg-220	Cartographic Techniques	Gg-201	Paper III	Map Projections & Surveying