Learning Outcomes of CBSC Syllabus for UG commences in Geography

Geography is a good choice for those students who are inclined to science, but not to pure science, as this discipline is a mixture of physical elements and human elements. It is concerned with the Earth's physical aspects like atmosphere, topography, in a broad sense and how humans affect those things and in turn are affected by them. The word Geography originates from the Greek words "Geo or Gaea" both meaning "Earth", and "graphein" meaning "to describe" or "to map". Hence, it can be inferred that Geography is the science of the earth i.e., the study of the surface of the earth, the location and distribution of its physical and cultural features, the aerial outlines of places, and also the interrelation of these features as they influence human population.

With a degree in Geography, students are trained in data collection, analysis, presentation, problem identification and evaluation, report production and presentation, etc. Due to the vast scope of geography, the subject delves into several different aspects like environment management, geographic information systems, meteorology, urban planning, teaching, and research.

The Under Graduate Syllabus of Calcutta University has been arranged in such a fascinating way that it has become a perfect blend among classroom, laboratory-based learning and field-based learning.

Semester		Topic	Learning Outcome
	CC - 1 & 2		
1	01-Theory	Geotectonics and Geomorphology	The role of geomorphology in the physical geography studies and its application research activities. Geomorphology deal with land form as subject of study and stressed on relief, processes, materials (lithology and its structure), and chronology has important role in the physical geography. In the research activities geomorphology can be used as the basic framework to determine sample areas, and also can be used as the framework to land resources evaluation with landform units as land mapping units or evaluation units.
	01-Practical	Geotectonics and Geomorphology	
	02-Theory	Cartographic Techniques	Cartography - Geographers who specialize in this sub-category of geography make maps, charts, globes, and models
	02-Practical	Cartographic Techniques	

		CC - 3 & 4			
2		03-Theory	Human Geography	Geographers are the professionals called upon to study the multifaceted	
		03-Practical	Human Geography	relationships between human activity and natural systems. In particul geographers study either human geography or physical geograph	
		04-Theory	Thematic Mapping and Surveying	Human geography is a discipline that links together the social sciences	
	2	04-Practical		and the natural sciences, with geographers often studying how people interact with the environment.	
			Thematic Mapping and Surveying	A Thematic Mapping is a type of map specifically designed to show a particular theme connected Section of a Street/City map from a Geographers' A–Z Map	

			Survey - Geographers can specialize in surveying, either by joining the Survey of India or state survey Departments or private organizations. Surveyors map the surface of the earth through mathematical observations and field work. This is one of many geography jobs in India.	
	CC - 5,6 & 7			
	05-Theory	Climatology	Climate Change Analysis - As a professional in this field, geographers are	
	05-Practical	Climatology	required to analyse scientific data and conduct research concerning	
	06-Theory	Hydrology and Oceanography	climate and climate change and make predictions regarding the of Earth's climate and weather.	
	06-Practical	Hydrology and Oceanography Hydrology and Oceanography	or Editins climate and weather.	
3	07-Theory	Statistical Methods in Geography	Hydrographer.	
			Researcher. Statistical Analyst.	
	07-Practical	Statistical Methods in Geography		
	SEC - A - 3			
	01-Theory	Coastal Management	Coastal flooding and other aspects of coasts analysis.	
	02-Theory	Tourism Management	Strong knowledge on World Geography and culture. Prior experience the Tourism Industry preferred or else genuine interest in it as a career.	
		1	The recomminactory profession of class general annotes and as a career.	
	CC - 8,9 & 10			
	08-Theory	Economic Geography	Economic Geography you will learn to understand these region-specific	
	08-Practical	Economic Geography	socio-economic development paths. We focus on the actions of people and firms and how they govern regional economic development.	
	09-Theory	Regional Planning and Development		
	09-Practical	Regional Planning and Development	Regional Planning - The specialization is concerned with planning, housing, and development projects with respect to their location and utilization of	
	10-Theory	Soil and Bio-Geography	available land-space. There are degree courses available in this stream.	
4	10-Practical	Soil and Bio-Geography	Biogeographers study the nature and use of areas of the Earth's surface, relating and interpreting interactions of physical and cultural	
	SEC - B - 4			
	03-Theory	Rural Management	Rural management is the study of planning, organising, directing, and controlling	
	04-Theory	Sustainable Management	of rural area, co-operatives, agribusiness and allied fields. It merges the knowledge of management studies and applying it in the rural context. Geographers have had an established role in emergency management as they work to prevent and manage disasters by ensuring sustainable regional development. This interdisciplinary field may include work disaster response, environmental management, city and county planning and community development.	

CC - 11 & 12				
11-Theory	Research Methodology and Field Work	Geographical research is increasingly based on secondary data, but most Applications of field work to geographical problems. The value, quality and validity of the research, however, are a function of		
11-Practical	Research Methodology and Field Work	the research design and provide huge scope for researchers.		
12-Theory	Remote Sensing GIS and GNSS	Geographical information systems officer Geographical information systems officer		
12-Practical	Remote Sensing GIS and GNSS	If, as well as the environment, you're interested in working with data, analytics and computer systems, then this role might suit you. Geographic information systems (GIS) are computerized systems used for the collection, storage, analysis, management and presentation of complicated geographical information, for example radar. Geographical information systems officers carry out the gathering and examination of geographical data generated by GIS. The data can be applied in a variety of areas, such as defense, meteorology, oil, gas, telecommunications and transportation, to make decisions which benefit the environment. Remote sensing is the art and science of making measurements of the earth using sensors on airplanes or satellites. These sensors collect data in the form of images and provide specialized capabilities for manipulating, analyzing, and visualizing those images. Remote Sensing - Studies of quickly changing phenomena such as floods, draught and forest fires, etc. Remote sensing satellites provide a variety of information about the earth's surface For entry into this role, you may find it useful to have previously studied GIS and Remote Sensing as a module during your degree, and many employers also highly value a relevant postgraduate degree and/or work experience.		
GEO - A - DSE - A - 5				
01-Theory	Fluvial Geomorphology	Design, analysis and modeling of hydraulic and hydrologic systems,		
01-Practical	Fluvial Geomorphology	environmental studies, sediment and to analyse fluvial		
02-Theory	Climate Change, Vulnerability and Adaptabilities	geomorphology processes are the works of Fluvial Geomorphologist Climate Change Analysis - As a professional in this field, geographers are		
02-Practical	Climate Change, Vulnerability and Adaptabilities	required to analyse scientific data and conduct research concerning climate and climate change and make prediction regarding the future of Earth's climate and weather.		
GEO - A - DSE - B - 5				
05-Theory	Cultural and Settlement Geography	Learn how culture and identity play a role in the liveability of cities and		
05-Practical	Cultural and Settlement Geography	wellbeing. Learn to support social cohesion, resilience and adaptive		
06-Theory	Social Geography	power of communities and people with International perspective Traditionally, it belongs to cultural geography and is divided into		
06-Practical	Social Geography	the geography of urban settlements (cities and towns) and		

			rural settlements (e.g. villages and hamlets). Thereby, settlements are	
			mostly seen as elements of the cultural landscape that developed over ti	
	CC - 13 & 14			
	13-Theory	Evolution of Geographical Thought	Geographical thought" as commonly understood in the discipline	
	13-Practical	Evolution of Geographical Thought	of geography encompasses the development of geographic knowledge in particular places, times, and contexts. Accordingly, it has traditionally	
6	14-Theory	Hazard Management	been and continues to be primarily approached from a historical perspective.	
	14-Practical	Hazard Management	Management Geographers in emergency management focus on hazard as a field study. Geographers in emergency management often study natu hazards and a full range of geological and atmospheric agents, includin Global warming Earthquakes Coastal flooding Drought Hurricanes Geographers in emergency management also often study technologic hazards, as well, such as nuclear accidents and the location of hazardo waste facilities.	
	GEO - A - DSE - A - 6			
	03-Theory	Environmental Issues in Geography	Environmental consultant Environmental consultant Environmental consultants work to ensure that their commercial or	
	03-Practical	Environmental Issues in Geography	government clients comply with regulations, and address a variety of	
	04-Theory	Resource Geography	environmental issues. This is a varied role, typically focusing on identifying	
	04-Practical	Resource Geography	whether an area of land, air or water is polluted, and what the impact would be, by means of desk-based research and field work. Environmental consultancy offers the opportunity for a structured career path with the potential to specialize in an area of interest. Work experience would be very beneficial for entry in this role, with potential employers including water-related organizations and the government. Resource geography may thus be defined as the study of the distribution and characteristics of resources, which distinguish one region from another, with interest focused on utilization, evaluation, conservation and management of resources in relation to environment.	
	GEO - A - DSE - B - 6			
	07-Theory	Urban Geography	Urban and Town Planning - Town planners are employed by public and	
	07-Practical	Urban Geography	private organizations engaged in urban planning and design and by	
	08-Theory	Geography of India	NGOS involved in rural development projects. Many universities offer diploma courses in the specialized field of town planning.	
	08-Practical	Geography of India	alpiona courses in the specialized field of fown planning.	

Geography of India covers physica	al, regional, cultural, social, economical
and political aspects of India.	

Apart from the above mentioned learning outcomes and career facilities A Geographer have other scopes which are as followed:

Teacher/lecturer/ Professor

You may also like to pass on your geography skills and knowledge to the next generation as a geography teacher in a secondary school, college or further education institution. Like other teaching roles, this will usually require completion of a specialized teaching qualification and/or specialized study at master's or PhD level. You'll need excellent communication skills, creativity and commitment to your subject. You'll also need to keep up to date with new developments in geography and perhaps arrange field trips as a practical learning method.

Conservation officer Conservation officer

If you are passionate about the environment and want to encourage others to appreciate and safeguard the natural world, you might like to become a conservation officer. In this career you will work to protect a natural environment and raise awareness of the ways in which the local community can enjoy its settings without having a negative impact. Similarly, a sustainable development officer would promote their particular employer's sustainability practices in the local area. To increase your chances of pursuing this career, it is essential to gain some relevant work experience, through paid or voluntary work, and a master's degree in sustainable development may be useful.

Recycling officer

Continuing with the theme of sustainability in careers in geography, recycling officers aim to reduce waste by promoting recycling in their local area. They plan and develop environmental and waste reduction policies and schemes. Your employer could be a local authority/government, recycling contractor or environmental charity. In this career you will need strong communication and planning skills, as well as an understanding of current recycling practices, emerging technologies and future trends.

Landscape architect

If you have a creative side which you're keen to explore whilst still protecting the environment, then this role could be for you. Landscape architects create, design and manage the open spaces around us to ensure that they are not only aesthetically pleasing, but also safe and sustainable. To become a landscape architect, you will need to complete an accredited postgraduate degree in the subject.

Geographers are the professionals called upon to study the multifaceted relationships between human activity and natural systems. In particular, geographers study either human geography or physical geography. Human geography is a discipline that links together the social sciences and the natural sciences, with geographers often studying how people interact with the environment.

If none of the above geography careers are appealing to you, there are still plenty of options available. The skills you've gained during your degree would also be useful for careers in a wide range of other industries, from commerce and the public sector, to transport and tourism. During times of crisis, geographers obtain and analyze information from any number of sources and technologies as to be able to make the most effective decisions.