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University of Mysore

(Estd.1916)

POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Centre for Geoinformatics Technology

Department of Studies in Geography

Manasagangotri, Mysuru-570006

Regulations and Syllabus

Post Graduate Diploma in Geographical Information System

(P.G. Diploma semester scheme)

Under

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS
LEADING TO
POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS
(P.G. DIPLOMA, SEMESTER SCHEME UNDER CBCS)

Programme Details

Name of the Center	**:**	Centre for Geoinformatics Technology
Name of the Department	:	Department of Studies in Geography
Subject	:	Geographical Information System (GIS)
Faculty	:	Science and Technology
Name of the Programme	:	Post Graduate Diploma in Geographical Information Systems (GIS) - PGDGIS
Duration of the Programme	:	1 year- divided into 2 semester

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

While studying this course the student would be able to

- Be aware of various concepts of Geography and its relevance as a distinct discipline.
- Know the conceptual and functional/practical knowledge in the field of Geography including various theories/ techniques/tools related to modern development.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

On successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand main concepts that define Geographic Information Systems.
- Describe the geographic space with concepts and terms commonly used to build operating models in GIS.
- Use diverse techniques and instruments adequately to measure, locate and find bearings on a map and in a field.
- Photo-interpret basic environmental and socioeconomic variables using photographs taken in Spain.
- Know and use GIS and its geo-processes and functions.
- Know and apply some basic techniques to thematic mapping design.
- Describe Remote Sensing concepts, physical fundaments and components and adequately use vocabulary, terminology and nomenclature of the discipline.
- Know about main Remote Sensing Systems and programs (sensors, platforms, etc.) and assess its potential to spatial analysis.
- Know and use main methods to improve, correct and interpret properly Remote Sensing Images. Describe factors responsible for the main land cover behaviour.
- Use GIS software to perform different spatial analysis and satellite image digital analysis.
- Prepare documents of medium complexity, consisting of text, maps, graphs and tables to clearly present the design specifications of a data model for GIS application.

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA COURSE IN GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

I Semester (Credits: 28)

SL. No.	Code	Title of Course	Types HC/SC/OE	Number of Credits			
				L	T	P	Total
1	17971	Fundamentals of Remote Sensing	HC I	3	1	0	4
2	17972	Fundamentals of Cartography	HC II	3	1	0	4
3	Practical	Advanced Remote Sensing Analysis	HC III	0	1	3	4
4	17973	Computer Applications in GIS	SC I	3	1	0	4
5	17974	Geography of Network Analysis	SC II	3	1	0	4
6	17975	Land Use Planning and Land Evaluation	SC III	3	1	0	4
7	17976	Remote Sensing for Coastal Management	SC IV	3	1	0	4
Note: All three Hard Core Courses are compulsory. Among the Four Soft Core courses, students have the option to choose any two Soft Core Courses.							

II Semester (Credits: 28)

SL. No.	Codes	Title of Course	Types HC/SC/OE	Number of Credits			
				L	T	P	Total
1	17981	Fundamentals of GIS and GPS	HC IV	3	1	0	4
2	Practical	Advanced GIS and GPS Techniques	HC V	0	1	3	4
3	Project	Major Research Project	HC VI	0	1	3	4
4	17982	Application of GIS in Climate Change	SC V	3	1	0	4
5	17983	GIS for Urban Planning and Management	SC VI	3	1	0	4
6	17984	Application of GIS in Geomorphology	SC VII	3	1	0	4
7	17985	GIS for Natural Resource Management	SC VIII	3	1	0	4
Note: All three hard cores are compulsory. Among the Four soft cores, students have the option to choose any two Soft Core Courses.							

FIRST SEMESTER

HARD CORE

COURSE-I : FUNDAMENTALS OF REMOTE SENSING

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Students gain the fundamentals of earth system dynamics and physical process in the Geographical space.
2. Students learn the concepts of Satellite Technologies and its working principles.
3. Students learn how to handle and process the satellite images for understanding of biophysical phenomena.
4. Students will learn the Visible, Thermal and Microwave remote sensing concepts and also other advanced technologies like LiDAR, SONAR, RADAR etc.
5. Students can join the various research institutions like KSRSAC, ISRO, IIRS, ICAR, NIO, IIT, IISc, INCOIS, IIST, SAC and other based on the concepts acquired through this paper.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: The objective of this paper is to understand the basic concepts of Remote Sensing and to impart to students the skills necessary for remote sensing analysis and interpretation.

Introduction: Definitions, concepts and types of remote sensing, evolution and stages of remote sensing, advantages of remote sensing, spatial data acquisition, Electromagnetic spectrum, types and platforms of sensors.

Digital Image Processing: digital image, data formats of digital image, pre-processing, image classification, elements of visual interpretation, interpretation keys, generating thematic maps.

Remote Sensing Technologies: Thermal Remote Sensing, spatial, Passive and Active Microwave Remote Sensing; RADAR – definition, development, components; LiDAR – principles, components, accuracy.

Applications of Remote Sensing: Applications of remote sensing in agriculture, forestry, oceans and coastal monitoring, geology, hydrogeology and urban heat budgeting.

REFERENCE:

1. **Remote Sensing and GIS** - Bhatta, B.
2. **Introduction to Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation**; Lillesand T.M.
3. **Introductory Remote Sensing** - Gibson, Paul. J.
4. **Digital Image Processing: A Remote Sensing Perspective** - Jensen, John R.
5. **Microwave Remote Sensing: active and passive –** Fawas T Ulaby, Richard K Moore
6. **Imaging Radar for resources surveys –** Travett J W

COURSE-II : FUNDAMENTALS OF CARTOGRAPHY

COURSE OUTCOMES :

Students will learn the concepts of geographical locations.

1. Students will gain insights of map making and its process.
2. Students tends to interpret the various sources of maps and its representative factors.
3. Students able to use advanced technology in preparation of thematic and analysing of spatial and Non-spatial data.
4. Students can join the Survey of India, Geological Survey of India, Town Planning, Disaster Management Cells, Department of Forestry and other Mapping organisations.
5. Students can join the various research institutions like KSRSAC, ISRO, IIRS, ICAR, NIO, IIT, IISc, INCOIS, IIST, SAC and other based on the concepts acquired through this paper.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Making of story maps, sketches, drawing skills, usage and interpretation of various maps, preparation of colour schemes, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This course enables the students to learn the fundamental techniques and skills in Cartography and the new theoretical approach that is part of the innovative evolution of cartography.

Introduction: Definition, concepts, types, history, applications, conventional cartography and digital cartography, cartographic communication process, cartographical cube, types of map and functions, map scale, map numbering system.

Cartographic abstraction and symbolization: Cartographical data models, classification, simplification, Base maps, thematic maps, choropleth map, Socioeconomic map, Water resources map, Geologic map, Forest map, Agriculture map, Water resource map, Water quality map, Soil survey map; cartographic elements, symbolization of features – point, line and area.

Map perceptions and design: Objectives, functions, scope of design, perceptual consideration, graphic communications, design planning, principles of cartographic designs, cartographic generalization, atlases and hypermaps; Mapping Algorithms - Contouring algorithms; 3D Visualization with stereo anaglyph images.

Projections: Classification of map projections, datum surfaces and coordinate system, Transformation, Azimuthal, Conical and Cylindrical projections with emphasis on LCC, Polyconic and UTM.

REFERENCES

1. **Elements of Cartography** - Robinson, A.H., et. al.
2. **Fundamentals of Cartography** - Misra, R.P. and Ramesh A.
3. **Cartography: Visualisation of Spatial data** - Kraak, M.J. and F.J.Ormeling
4. **Introduction to Thematic Cartography** - Tyner, J.
5. **Satellite Geodesy –** Gunter Seebar

PRACTICAL

ADVANCED REMOTE SENSING ANALYSIS

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Students practically learns about the handling of satellite products.
2. Students are able to interpret various satellite imageries.
3. Students learns the extraction of geographical information and learns how to interpret the information.
4. Students prepares the model to create the Spatio-temporal changes of the earth and to forecast the phenomenal change.
5. At, the end of the course, students tends to develop the quantitative and qualitative information's about the earth surface.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through providing real-time working environment through ERDAS Imagine software and transfer of knowledge in Lab through information and communication (ICT) technologies.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: Remote Sensing Technology is applied to problems and issues in sustainable development. Remotely sensed data are manipulated for feature extraction, spatial analysis and raster based GIS modeling.

Data Acquisition: Obtaining multi-spectral data from Landsat, IRS, SPOT, MODIS Terra/Aqua, NOAA; obtaining elevation data from Cartosat - I, SRTM, ASTER, Topographical Maps and GEBCO.

Data Preprocessing: Image enhancement - contrast manipulation, density slicing, and colour coding, image rectification: noise removal, radiometric correction, spatial correction, spectral correction, pan sharpening; geometric correction; image registration, subset, mosaic.

Image Classification: Determination of classes and various classification scheme; Unsupervised – K Means, Isodata; Supervised classification – training sets, Parametric and Non-Parametric rules; Object based classification; Visual Image Interpretation; Accuracy assessment – Confusion matrix, Kappa – coefficient.

Modelling – indices modelling - DVI, NDVI, SAVI, MSI, NDBI, NDWI; building of model using model maker – Tasseled Cap Transformation (Brightness, Wetness and Greenness), land surface temperature, study of histograms and layer information.

REFERENCES

1. **Introduction to Remote sensing and Image interpretation**- Lilesand and Keifer
2. **Introductory Remote Sensing**- Paul. J. Gibson
3. **Fundamentals of Remote Sensing and Air Photo Interpretation** -Avery, T.E.
4. **Introduction to Remote Sensing** -James B. Campbell
5. **Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation** -Lillesand, T.M. & R.W.Kiefer

SOFT CORE

COURSE-III : COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN GIS

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. The M.Sc. in GIS programme is interdisciplinary in Nature and various students from various streams are admitted to the programme. So that there is a requirement of computer literacy and this course creates a basic bridge to synchronise with technical world.
2. Students learn the basics of computers and its components.
3. Students acquires basic knowledge of Information and its importance to the current technological world.
4. Students learns how to prepare the databases for various institutions.
5. Students gains the concepts of problem solving through the course.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, demonstration of physical components of computer, spatial analysis, geographical skills, weekly modules, monthly tests and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This course teaches skills such as basic computer skills, computer cartography, and spatial analysis tools to query databases and manage relational databases, identifying appropriate data sources via the Internet and offline and presentation skills related to maps and GIS data.

Introduction: Computers and its generations, Hardware Components of a Computer – Processor, Main memory, Secondary Memory, Input Devices, Output devices, Storage Devices; Software Component – Software/Program, Application Software; Operating System
- OS Functions, Types of OS – Windows, Unix/Linux, Solaris.

DBMS: Introduction; databases, database management system - structure, types of DBMS; application of DBMS in GIS; data management using MS-Excel, SQL.

Computer Applications in Geography: Colour schemes Versus Black and White / Grayscale; graduated symbols; dot density; symbolizing types of features; Linking data to geography; extracting data from the map.

Web Mapping: Static and interactive web mapping, collaborative web mapping, Web Mapping Services, OpenLayers, Goggle maps, yahoo maps and Microsoft map services, Mashups, GeoRSS, applications of internet in GIS, Mobile GIS.

REFERENCES

1. **Computer Applications in Geography**- Mather, P.M.
2. **Elements of Cartography**- Robinson
3. **GIS: A Short Introduction**- Schuurman, N.
4. **The Power of Maps** - Routledge
5. **Geographical Information System Concepts and Business opportunities**- Prithvish Nag

COURSE-IV : GEOGRAPHY OF NETWORK ANALYSIS

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students gains the importance of various Networks
2. Students field experience of the flow of Networks in Geography
3. Students prepares a model for network and its interconnectedness to solve the geographical problem.
4. Hands-on experience of transportation model, water, sewerage, social network, electrical, telecommunication networks are taught.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, study tours and group discussion

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: The paper introduces network theory, applications of network theory in analyzing social and urban networks, especially transport networks. Lectures introduce network data structures and other analytic tools. GIS-T helps students gain knowledge and skills in input, management analysis and reporting on transportation issues.

Network Theory: Definition, importance and applications of network theory, web applications of socialnetworks, graphs – socio-grams, connections, distances and measures of power and prestige, applications of social networks in GIS applications.

Network data models: Nature and utility of network data models, basic representations of node and link tables, layer-based and object-oriented approaches to network analysis.

Graph Theory: Basic graph definitions, links and their structures, basic structural properties, measures and indices (detour, network intensity, PI, Eta, Theta, Beta, Alpha and Gamma indices), connectivity and total accessibility.

GIS for Transportation (GIS-T): Data representation, analysis and modeling (multi- dimensional GIS-T models), Applications and problems – travelling salesman problem, vehicle routing problem, facility location problems and spatial interaction models.

REFERENCES

1. **The Geography of Transport Systems** - Rodrique, Jean-Paul
2. **Social Network Analysis: A Handbook -** Scott, John.
3. **Transportation Network Analysis** - Bell, M.G.H. and Iida, Y.
4. **Network Analysis in Geography** - Haggett, P. and Chorley, R.

COURSE-V : LAND USE PLANNING AND LAND EVALUATION

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students will learn the basics of earth system.
2. Students learns the distribution and abundance of several ecosystems.
3. Students learns about linkages Human Induced Environment and Natural Environment.
4. Students can differentiate the land use and land cover systems with various levels of classification and tends to prepare the Spatio-temporal changes in the land systems through the remote sensing products and GIS based analysis.
5. Various Urban and Rural land use models, policiesare studied for planning of sustainable environment.
6. Students can employ in Planning Department, Utility Management, Urban Development,

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, problem solving techniques and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This course is to motivate the students to study land use systems, land uses, land utilization types, land evaluation and land use planning. Essentially, the course places the above aspects in the context of natural resources systems analysis so that students could gain insights on the land use and land evaluation perspectives.

Land Use: Land use systems, land utilization types; land use classifications – rural and urban land uses and land use patterns, Municipal Lands and Open Spaces in Cities and Town, Agriculture and Forest Land Management, Recreational Lands, Wetland Management.

Data Sources for Land Evaluation: Land-soil-water resources surveys; remote sensing and GPS surveys
of land uses; land use and land cover classification from remotely sensed data; vegetation indices, supervised and unsupervised classification.

Land Evaluation: The logical basis of land evaluation; land evaluation for land use planning; Biophysical models of land evaluation, the FAO two-stage approach to land evaluation; other approaches to land capability and suitability classifications.

Land Use Planning: The importance and difficulty of land use planning, Urban Land Use Planning Strategies, land use policies, principles of land use planning and land use management; urban land use planning, critical issues of land use planning in India.

REFERENCES:

1. **Modeling in Resource Management and Environment: through Geoinformatics** - Sharma H.S. and Binda P.R
2. **Guidelines for land use planning**, UNFAO- FAO
3. **Agricultural land use planning** - Vink, A.P.A.

COURSE-VI : REMOTE SENSING FOR COASTAL MANAGEMENT

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learn the importance of coastal ecosystems and marine ecosystems.
2. Students gains deep insight of the coastal resources and its economics
3. Student'sgains knowledge of the socio-economic status of coastal demographics.
4. Students studies the coastal landforms, dynamics the shoreline change, environmental implication with respect to estuarial ecosystems, brackish waters and others

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, resource management techniques and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This course is to familiarize the students about the fundamentals of coastal process and the remote sensing applications in the field of Coastal Management.

Coastal processes: definition, importance of coast, Oceanic circulation, Upwelling and sinking, Waves, Wave Characteristics, Wave generated currents, Catastrophic waves, Tides, Tidal forces, Littoral drift, Bathymetry, Navigational Charts

Coastal Zone Management: Introduction, major issues/ problems, Thematic maps on coastal resources, mapping of shore line changes, coastal regulation zone mapping, resolving conflict on resources utilization, coastal aquifer modeling.

Coastal Dynamics: Coastal Hydrodynamics, Estuarian dynamics, Hydrodynamics of pollution dispersion, Modeling of suspended sediments, Coastal erosion, Shore line change dynamics, Coastal protection works, Design of Breakwater.

Remote Sensing Application: Use of Microwave data, chlorophyll production index, various sensors used for coastal application, sea surface temperature, significant wave height, wind speed and directions, coastal bathymetry and sea level rise.

REFERENCE:

1. **GIS in oceanography & Fisheries** - Vasilis D. Valavanis
2. **Remote Sensing Handbook for Tropical Coastal Management** - Alasdair J.Edward
3. **Oceangraphy** - Grant Gross M.
4. **Shoreline Management Guidelines** - Karsten Manager
5. **Beach process and sedimentation** - Paul D.Kumar
6. **Introduction to Coastal Engineering and Management –** J. William Kamphuis
7. **Integrated Coastal and Ocean Management –** Biliana Cicin-Sain Gunnar Kullenburg

SECOND SEMESTER

HARD CORE

COURSE-I : FUNDAMENTALS OF GIS AND GPS

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learns the concepts of earth systems, locating of objects in real world.
2. Students gains the knowledge of spatial-temporal modelling of geographical phenomena to study the trend, pattern and process of change.
3. Students learns about the construction of various geodatabases to manage the environmental change.
4. At, the student develops the various atmospheric, land, hydrological, networks based models to improve the natural and human induced environment.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, imparting spatial thinking and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: The concepts of GIS, components of GIS and application areas of GIS are comprehensively understood. Students will go beyond the conventional fundamentals in GIS and GPS and move forward into modeling and applications, including specialized GPS surveys for planning studies.

Introduction: Definitions, History and development of GIS, components of GIS, applications of GIS; Coordinate Systems - Geographical Coordinate Systems, Projected Coordinate System, attribute data query, spatial data query, raster data query.

Data Models and Management: Data format: Raster and Vector data formats; Spatial Data Models – Vector and Raster data models, Non- Spatial Data Models, TIN model, input methods, editing, map scale, precision and accuracy.

GIS Modelling and analysis: Basic elements of GIS modeling; terrain mapping and analysis- DEM and TIN, contour, hill shading, slope and aspect, Spatial interpolation: kriging method, IDW, spline, trend, natural neighbor, Vector data analysis: buffering and overlay.

GPS and GNSS: definition, history, components; types and application of GPS, GLONASS, GALILEO, COMPASS; system segmentation – control segment, user segment, space segment, types of receivers; DGPS; GNSS: different GNSS, IRNSS - advantages and disadvantages.

REFERENCES:

1 **An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems** - Ian Heywood
2 **Geographic Information Systems: A Management Perspective** - Aronoff, S.
3 **GIS - Fundamentals, Applications and Implementations** - Elangovan, K.
4 **Introduction to Geographical Information Systems** - Chang, Kang-Tsung
5 **Remote Sensing and GIS** - Bhatta, B.
6 **Geographical Information Systems** - Maguire, David J.
7 **Mathematical Modeling in Geographical Information System, Global Positioning System and Digital Cartography** - Sharma, H.S.

PRACTICAL

ADVANCED GIS AND GPS TECHNIQUES

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students are trained to adapt the theoretical concepts in a practical way through the mathematical models of geography.
2. Students will have the hands on training on various modes of spatial and non-spatial data collection, data storage, data analytics, data interpretation and data display through the thematic maps.
3. Students are exposed on spatial thinking to solve the geographical problems with range of proven mathematical and statistical models.
4. Students can employ in various corporate and government organisation where they deal to solve geographical problems.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through providing real-time working environment through ArcGIS software and transfer of knowledge in Lab through information and communication (ICT) technologies.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This is a practical course offering theme based, problem solving techniques of GIS methodology from data creation to advanced GIS and GPS analysis for student's analytical skill development.

Data capture and Management: Scanning, registration and projection, data encoding feature and geodatabase creation (point, line and area), digitization, coverage editing, topology; attribute data – joining, editing and integration, field calculation, query by attribute, query by spatial relationship and query by graphics, class interval selection, thematic mapping and output.

Spatial Analysis Modeling: Proximity – Buffer; Topography - Digital Elevation Model, Slope, Aspect, Hillshade, and View shed; Watershed and Morphometric – Stream order, Flow Direction, Flow Accumulation, Watershed delineation, bifurcation ratio; Network analysis – shortest path, service area, closest facility, location and allocation; Interpolation and Extrapolation – Kriging, IDW, Spline, Trend, Natural neighbor, Thiesson polygon, topo to raster.

Spatial Statistical Modeling: Identification of Central feature, directional distribution, mean center, median center, linear directional mean, standard distance, hot-spot analysis, correlation, raster calculator and Boolean operation.

GNSS/GPS Survey: Collection of Ground Control Points (GCP), Way Points, and transformation of GNSS/GPS data into GIS; Ground Truth Verification of GIS data; Precision, Vertical and Horizontal Accuracy, inputting GPS data into computer.

REFERENCES:

1. **An Introduction to Geographical Information Systems –** Ian Heywood
2. **Spatial analysis and Location-Allocation Models** - Ghosh, A. and G. Rushton
3. **Geographic Information Systems and Cartographic Modelling** - Tomlin, C.D.
4. **Geographic Information Systems and Science** - Paul A. Longley, et. al.
5. **Geographic Information Systems and Environmental Modeling** - Clarke, C., K.
6. **Introduction to Geographic Information Systems** - Tsung Chang Kang

MAJOR RESEARCH PROJECT

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learns the concept of problem solving at laboratory and field level
2. Students tends to acquire the knowledge about project handling and execution within the time period
3. Students learns how to handle various literatures at the review stage
4. Students gain knowledge about the preparation of the reports, thesis and journals

PEDAGOGY :

Students are advised and mentored from the faculties to choose the research topics along the research problem with objectives, statistical analysis, GIS and Remote sensing based problem solving been thought to the students to fulfil the research work. At the end, students are entitled to prepare the

COURSE CONTENT

One term minor project requires students to select a simple, manageable project idea and work on it with a view to researching a minor problem of analysis and submit a report for valuation at the end of the semester.

For the purpose of evaluation, the students are expected to make a power point presentation at a class seminar on the term work. The report should be minimum 50 pages, including maps and diagrams and tables and text. The students are expected to submit a neat, bound report for evaluation by an external expert along with an internal examiner.

SOFT CORE

COURSE-II: APPLICATION OF GIS IN CLIMATE CHANGE

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learns the concepts of earth systems and dynamics.
2. Students learns the climate systems of geographical spaces with respect to global and regional scales.
3. Students prepares the climate models based on the historical records to study the plausible and probable changes in the ecosystems.
4. Students learns the human interventions on environment to explore the changes happening around the world and establishes the linkages among the ecosystems for rehabilitation of ecotopes
5. Students can employ in Indian Meteorological Department, National Institute of Oceanography, Coastal and Ocean Management Organisations

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, scenario studies and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: Climate change and its corollary global warming are the much talked-about these days for there is an impending danger to the earth we live in by the climate change caused primarily by the human activities on the earth. Climate change has already brought untold sufferings to the world that the world countries met several times to work towards a strategy for reducing global warming and the consequent climate change. This paper offers deep insights into the working of climate change and how to overcome it.

Earth System Dynamics: Introduction to atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, lithosphere, and human interventions in earth system dynamics and operations, anthropogenic activities and global warming.

Climate Change, the Process: Introduction, Concept, causes, effects, measures, importance of climate change, climate change and energy, climate change and emerging diseases, climate and change and community.

Issues in Climate Change: Global warming, green house effect, carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle, water cycle, ozone depletion, floods, droughts and weather variations, El-NINO and La-NINA, changing ecosystems, snow / glaciers melting.

Geoinformatics Applications: Hazards, risks and vulnerability analysis relating to global warming, floods and droughts, and weather variations, ecosystems changes, and snow/glaciers melting, energy studies, health and diseases studies and other case studies (at least 5).

REFERENCES

1. **Climate Change: A Multidisciplinary Approach-** Burroughs, W.J
2. **The Suicidal Planet: How to Prevent Global Climate Change-** Mayer Hillman,
3. **Field Notes from a Catastrophe: Man, Nature, and Climate Change-** Kolbert, Elizabeth.
4. **Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the way we make things** William McDonough,
5. **Integration of GIS, remote sensing, Photogrammetry and cartography: the Geoinformatics approach** -Ehlers, M.

COURSE-III : GIS FOR URBAN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students gains the knowledge of urban land use models and its structure for planning.
2. Students learns the planning of AM/FM for utility management.
3. Students acquires the human, socio-economic, environmental status and mapping using GIS technologies.
4. Student**'**s gains the micro level planning of amenities and urban furniture**'**s for creating sustainable cities.
5. Students can employ in Urban Planning Authority, Corporation Offices, Pollution Control Board, and others Utility Management Departments at urban scales.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, studies of urban amenities and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: To understand the concepts and principles and use the tools and techniques of GIS for efficient planning and management of urban area.

Urban Planning and Mapping: Plans, planning needs, types of plans, LU/LC mapping, urban infrastructure, site suitability analysis for utilities and civic amenities; Urban mapping: physical structure and composition of urban areas, growth trend, problems of urbanization, urban sprawl and associated problems.

AM/FM applications: GIS applications in Automated Mapping (AM) and Facility Management (FM), water and sewage related – GIS based urban water demand analysis, pipeline planning and alignment, electric and power supply related, telecom applications, radio coverage prediction, signal strength mapping.

Demography and Urban Governance: Population distribution map by age, gender, education, occupation, socio-economic grouping, health criteria index, crime rates and types; Urban governance: mapping administrative boundaries, property GIS, tax revenue.

Urban Ecology Applications: Air quality indexing and mapping, monitoring atmospheric haze, smoke, toxic gas movement and prediction of vulnerable zones, noise pollution zonation, conservation of water bodies, vegetation, soil and groundwater conservation, site suitability for groundwater recharging and rain water harvesting.

REFERENCES

1. **Action Planning for Cities: A Guide to Community Practice** - Hamdi, Nabeel
2. **Applied Remote Sensing for Urban Planning, Governance and Sustainability** - Netzband Maik
3. **Remote Sensing of Urban and Suburban Areas** - Tarek Rashed, Carsten Jürgens
4. **Remote sensing and urban analysis** - Jean-Paul Donnay, Michael John Barnsley
5. **Urban Remote Sensing** - Qihao Weng, Dale A. Quattrochi
6. **Radar Remote Sensing of Urban Areas, Remote Sensing and Digital Image Processing**- Soergel Uwe
7. **Analysis of Urban Growth and Sprawl from Remote Sensing Data** - Basudeb Bhatta

COURSE-IV : APPLICATION OF GIS IN GEOMORPHOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learns the concepts, evolution of landforms
2. Students gains the knowledge of various process inducing the morphological changes in the landform by the various agents.
3. Students learns the hazardous/disasters and their root cause of the events through the remote sensing and GIS concepts.
4. Students can join the Geological Survey of India, Watershed Management Board, Department of Mines and Geology, Soil Survey of India, Survey of India, Agricultural Department and others.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, field trips and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: This course offers a detailed application of GIS in geomorphology. Landforms evolve in response to a combination of natural and anthropogenic processes. Mapping these changes in landforms, mining and groundwater resources has a vast scope in RS and GIS.

Introduction: Disciplines of geomorphology, role of geomorphology in identification of natural hazards - Soil erosion by water and wind, river floods, Slope instability, ground surface subsidence, volcanoes and earthquakes, management of landslides, coastal management.

Geomorphological Mapping: Geological survey, geologic mapping, mapping geological structures – fold, faults, joints and lineaments, lithological mapping, fracture analysis, Landforms – Deltaic, fluvial, coastal, glacial, tectonic, volcanic, karst/lakes.

Geological Resources Exploration: Mineral resources exploration, mineral mapping and mineral resources information system, mineral prospect zonation, mapping mining area, encroachment mapping, oil and gas exploration.

Ground Water Resources: Groundwater potential assessment, groundwater prospect zones mapping, groundwater modeling, planning and management of groundwater, groundwater forecasting, selecting the appropriate site for artificial recharge of groundwater by using RS and GIS, groundwater quality mapping.

REFERENCE:

1. **Introduction to Environmental Remote Sensing –** Barrett E C
2. **Geomorphology and Engineering -** Coates, D.R.
3. **Geomorphology in Environmental Management** - Cooke, R.U. and J.C. Doorn Kamp.
4. **Geomorphology and Environment Sustainability** - S C. Kalwar et.al.
5. **Indian Geomorphology** - Sharma, H.S.
6. **Geomorphology** - Savindra Singh.

COURSE-V : GIS FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

COURSE OUTCOMES :

1. Students learn the concepts, importance of Natural resources
2. Students are exposed to identify and classify the resource types.
3. Students gains the applications of geospatial technologies on natural resource conservation, planning and management at various scales.
4. Students adapts various plans and procedures for development of sustainable environment.
5. Students can employ in ICAR, ICRISAT, NABARD, NBSS&LUP, Revenue Department, CADA, MUDA, BBMP, BMRCL, BMRDA and other local, national agencies.
6.

PEDAGOGY :

Teaching aid is through the Power Point Presentation, Illustrated Charts, In-house documentary video clips, weekly modules, monthly tests, field visits, field trips and group discussion.

COURSE CONTENT

Objective: To develop the skills in utilization of technologies of remote sensing, GIS, GPS, etc. in Land Resource Analysis and planning for sustainable development, soil, forest, ecology and agricultural resources management and studies.

Land resource: Soil classification, soil erosion mapping, soil salinity, soil alkalinity, surface soil moisture estimation, runoff and sediment yield estimation, desertification mapping, soil fertility mapping, soil capability and loss assessment, site suitability for agricultural and horticulture crops, crop acreage estimation, RS based yield model.

Forest and Ecology: RS and GIS for forest cover mapping and monitoring, estimation of biomass, wildlife tracking, protected areas, wildlife habitat selection, rangeland applications, forest fire surveillance and forecasting, forest burnt area mapping, revegetation, deforestation/ afforestation/encroachment mapping and monitoring.

Water Resource: Definition and its importance, hydrological cycle, water budgeting, water demand estimation, surface water bodies, water content in ocean, sea, ice, lakes, dams, tanks, rivers and ground, RS and GIS applications in water resources development and management, ocean resources, sea surface temperature, salinity, phytoplankton mapping, potential fishing zones.

Mineral resources: Mineral mapping and mineral resources information system, mapping mining area, encroachment mapping, GIS in mine remediation and mine reclamation, oil and gas exploration, site suitability for dams, atomic power plants.

REFERENCE:

1. **Introduction to Environmental Remote Sensing –** Barrett E. C.
2. **Remote Sensing Principles and Interpretations –** Sabins F. F.
3. **Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation –** Thomas M. Lillesand
4. **Modeling in Resource Management and Environment** - Sharma H.S. and Binda P.R.**Genesis,**
5. **Termination and succession in the life cycle of organizations** - Paul Brown M.