Telephone No. 2419677/2419361 Fax: 0821-2419363/2419301

e-mail : registrar@uni-mysore.ac.in www.uni-mysore.ac.in

UNIVERSITY SOF MYSORE

Estd. 1916

VishwavidyanilayaKaryasoudha Crawford Hall, Mysuru- 570 005 Dated: 08.11.2023

No.AC2(S)/319/2023-24

Notification

Sub:- Modification in the Syllabus of Geography (PG) programme with effect from the Academic year 2023-24.

- **Ref:-** 1. Decision of Board of Studies in Geography (PG) held on 20-02-2023 & 21.02.2023.
 - 2. Decision of the Faculty of Science & Technology meeting held on 15-03-2023.
 - 3. Decision of the Academic Council meeting held on 24-03-2023.

The Board of Studies in Geography (PG) which met on 20-02-2023 & 21.02.2023 has resolved to recommended and approved the modified syllabus of Geography (PG) Programme with minor modifications with effect from the academic year 2023-24.

The Faculty of Science & Technology and Academic Council at their meetings held on 15-03-2023 and 24-03-2023 respectively has also approved the above said modified syllabus. Hence, it is hereby notified.

The syllabus contents may be downloaded from the University Website i.e., <u>www.uni-mysore.ac.in</u>.

University of Mysore -Mysore 9

To;

- 1. The Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru.
- 2. The Chairman, BOS/DOS in Geography, Manasagangothri, Mysuru.
- 3. The Dean, Faculty of Science & Technology, DoS in Mathematics, MGM.
- 4. The Director, PMEB, Manasagangothri, Mysuru.
- 5. Director, College Development Council, Moulya Bhavan, Manasagangothri, Mysuru.
- 6. The Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar/Superintendent, Administrative Branch and Examination Branch, University of Mysore, Mysuru.
- 7. The PA to Vice-Chancellor/ Registrar/ Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru.
- 8. Office Copy.

Annexure 1 : PG change of syllabus			
I Sem M.Sc Geography (4 credits Hard Core) Total 58 Hours Class			
	Existing syllabus	Modified syllabus	
Unit I	 Principles of Geomorophology & Geology i. Geological Time Scale ii. Interior of the Earth iii. Age of the Earth theories A. Salt Theory B. Paleo Magnetic Theory C. RadioMetric Dating. 1. DendroChronology andPrinciples of Geology. 2.Importance of Structural geology, 2. Geological Time Scale , 4. Interior of the Earth, 5. Stratigraphy: Law of stratigraphy, 6. Horizontality, superposition, lateral continuity Law of magnetic concentration. 7. DendroChronology and DendroClimatology 	 Principles of geology Importance of structural geology Geological time scae, Interior of the earth, stratigraphy: Law of stratigraphy, Horizontality, superposition, lateral continuity, law of magnetic concentration, Dendro Chronology and Dendro Climatology, Forms of Stratigraphy. Chronological stratigraphy Bio stratigraphy Magneto stratigraphy Seismic Stratigraphy Dendro climatology Dendro climatology 	
Unit II	II. Stratigraphy Stratigraphy - 1 Law of stratigraphy - 3 Horizontality, superposition, lateralcontinuity Law of magnetic concentration.	Isostasy: view of Prat, Airy and Bowie, concepts of earth's equilibrium and Gravity Anomaly, Plate tectonics: development of plate tectonic theory, Major and Minor plates, Plate movement and forces, convectional current, inner core current, thermal flumes. Plate Margins and Associated Landforms, Validation of Plate Tectonics	
Unit III	Percent, Angle of the slope. Conversionof Slope values, Construction of Slope Maps using Grids, Wentworth Method, Dhurandhar Method and Smith Method, Altimetry frequency analysis, Hypsometric analysis.	 Structural Deformations Structural Stress, Strain Anticline Folds and syncline folds. Causes for Sinking and Uplifting of lands. Impact of Faults and Lineaments on Fluvial Landforms. Impact of Landslides on Geomorphological conditions of a region Impact of Earthquakes on the Surrounding Landforms according to the magnitude. 2 Indicators of Structural Deformation Conformities and unconformities Disconformity, Unconformity, Angular Disconformity 	

Unit IV	 Fluvial Analysis: 1.Morphometric'analysis: Stream Order analysis, Bifurcation ratio analysis, Sinuosity Index, Drainage Density analysis, Drainage Frequency analysis, River Flow analysis, Rainfall discharge relationship. 2. Geological Maps: Meaning Importance, Important Concepts like, Dip, Direction and angle. Plunge Lines, Strike Lines, Folds, : Cylindrical and Non Cylindrical Folds, Geometrical Features of folds, Faults: Fault Planes, Slip and Separation, Classification of fault based on slip 3. Unconformity: Types of Conformity - Overstep and Overlap Unconformity. 	1. 2. 3. 4.	Major Geological Structures. Major Geological Structures of India - 6Himalayan Geology- Greater, Middle and Lower, Indo Gangetic Plains , Peninsular India Major Geological Structures ofKarnataka. Geological Structures of Cauvery Basin
---------	--	----------------------	---

CONCEPTS OF GEOMORPHOLOGY II Sem Soft Core 3 Credits		
Unit I	Fundamental Concepts ofGeomorphology Ten Concepts of Thornbury Principle of Uniformitarianism Cycle concepts, Views of W.M. Davis,Penk and L C King	 Evolution of Geomorphology -2 Fundamental Concepts of Geomorphology - Ten Concepts of Thornbury 10 Cycle concepts, Views of W.M. Davis, Penk
Unit II	Isostasy: Views of Prat, Airy andBowie Concepts of Earth's Equilibrium andGravity Anomaly	Climate Regions and Geomorphology I. Glacio Fluvial Geomorphology of Himalayan region 2. Fluvial Geomorphology of Indo Gangetic Plains 3. Arid Geomorphology of Thar Region 4. Fluvial Geomorphology of Seasonal rivers of Peninsular Region 5. Oceanic Geomorphology of Coastal Region-2VI Karst (Limestone) Geomorphology of Himalayas and Ajantha, Elora and Bora Regions
Unit III	Crustal Deformation Theories and Principles Tetrahedron, Wegner's Continental Drift Theory Holmes Convection current TheoryJoly's Radio Activity Theory Daly's subsidence Hypothesis	 Weathering Process and Mass Wasting Process of Formation of Slopes and Forms ofslopes Soil Formation Process Soil Profile Zonaal, Azonal and Intra zonal Soil. Origin of Epeirogenic and Endogeniclandforms
Unit IV	Plate tectonics: Development of plate tectonic theory, Major and Minor plates, plate movement and forces, convectional current, inner core current, thermal flumes, Paleo Magnetism, plate Margins and associated landforms	Application of GIS and Remote Sensing In Study Geomorphology Applications of Geomorphology in Planning:Geomorphology and Regional Planning, Geomorphology and Urban Planning, Geomorphology and Disaster Management.

	Monsoon Climate and Fluvial (III sem	Geomorphology	
	(Soft Core) 3 Credits		
	Existing syllabus	Modified syllabus	
Unit I	Climatic Impact on FluvialGeomorphology a. Direct Control and Indirect Control. b. Morphogenetic Regions – Torrid, Temperate and Frigid Mechanism of Indian Monsoon Quaternary Geomorphological Regimes ofIndia: Himalayan, Indo Gangetic, Deccan Traps, and Coastal	 Monsoon Climate and Fluvial Geomorphology Characteristics of Indian Monsoon- Mechanism ofIndian Monsoon. 3 Impact of Monsoon on Fluvial Geomorphology inIndia 3 Comparative Study of Various types of Geomorphological Landforms of India. I. Glaciated Topography of Himalayan region- Drainage Pattern, Stream Orders, Density, Reliefand Gradient Ii. Fluvial Landforms of Indo Gangetic Plains-Drainage Pattern, Stream Orders, Density, Relief and Gradient Iii. Arid Geomorphology of Thar Region Iv. Fluvial Geomorphology of undulating landforms of Peninsular Region-Drainage Pattern, Stream Orders, Density, Relief and Gradient V. Geomorphology of Coastal Region- DrainagePattern, Stream Orders, Density, Relief and Gradient Erosional feature of River: Geological BraidedStreams 2 Depositional Features of river: Depositional Braided Streams 2 Fluvial Cycle of Erosion and soil formation. 2 Development of Slope and Types of slope 	
Unit II	Ground Fluvial Hydrology A. Drainage Network : Mountainous Network, Semi Mountain Network, Hill Network, Undulating Terrain Network, PlainLand Network B. Drainage pattern: Dendritic, Trellis, Rectangular, Radial, Centripetal, Centrifugal, Pinnate, Barbed, Contorted, Herringbone and Parallel C. Valley Profile Sequent Valley Profiles: Consequent, Subsequent, Obsequent and Resequent. Insequent Valley Profiles: Antecedent and Superimposed.	Hydrogeology of a fluvial system River Basin : 1 Watershed 1 Drainage Pattern 2 Valley profile 2 Stream Orders and Its Significance 2Stream Density and its importance 2Water Holes, Perineal lakes, Non Perennial lakes, Vanishing lakes. 2 Check dams, Points of Ground waterrecharging 2	
Unit III	Structural Deformations and FluvialResponses with special reference to Cauvery Basin Diastrophic Deformation and SignaturesSudden Deformation and Signatures Paleo Climatic Deformation and Signatures A. Channel hydraulics: Open Channel, Prismatic and Non Prismatic Channels (Rectangle, Trapezoid, Triangle and Circle.) Channel Types: Alluvial and Bed Rock Channel. Channel Pattern : Straight, Meandering,Braided, Anastomosing and Anabranching Channels. B. Stream density : I order Stream Density,II	Fluvial MorphometrySignificance of morphometry and itsapplications 2Elements of Morphometry :Linear Aspects: Stream ordering,bifurcationratio, law of stream numbers,length ratio, law of stream length,Sinuosity indices, Stream junction angles,Areal Aspects: Geometric of basin shape,law of basin perimeter, basin length andbasin area, area ratio, law of basin area,lawof allometric growth, streamfrequency, drainage density, drainage	

	Order Density, III Order Stream	texture, 4
	Density	Relief Aspects: Hypometric analysis, clinographic analysis, altimetric analysis, average slope, relative relief, dissection index, law of channel slope, Profile analysis.
Unit IV	Application of GIS and RemoteSensing In Study of Fluvial Geomorphology Fluvial Geomorphology and RegionalPlanning, Fluvial Geomorphology and UrbanPlanning, Fluvial Geomorphology and DisasterManagement. Fluvial Geomorphology and AgriculturePlanning Fluvial Geomorphology and Reforestationand Forest Management	Structural Deformations and Fluvial Responses with special referenceto Cauvery Basin Tectonic and Fluvial Geomorphology 2 Geological Structure controlled channel Paths : Narrow streams, Gorges Canyons, wide streams, Marshy and Swampy Landform. 2 Non Geological Controlled Channel Paths Meandering streams Interlocking spurs. 2 Causes for the formation River capture 2 River meanders, Waterfalls, Gorges, Meandering loops,

	Applied Geomorphology IV Sem Soft Core 3 Credits	Applied Geomorphology and River Basin Planning IV Sem Soft Core 4 Credits
	Existing	Modified
Unit I	Applications of Geomorphology in Ground Water Assessment:	Inter relationship of Geomorphology with Climate and Geology:
	Drainage pattern, Stream Order, Stream Density, Bifurcation Index,Micro Basins, Water Sharing problems, causes and Sharing Solution	Sources of Geomorphological Data: Topographical Maps, Aerial Photos, Satellite Images. Geomorphological signatures and deriving inferenceson Relief, slope, Climate : temperature and rainfall, Geology, Ground Water Level, Level of Agriculture.
Unit II	Applications of Geomorphology in Urban Planning: Techniques of Demarcation of Urban Boundary Geomorphological Implications on Urban Land Use and Land Cover Geomorphological Classification of Urban Land andits importance Drainage Network oriented urban Planning Importance of Mapping Lineaments and Fractured zones	 Groundwater Resources and Water Management: 1. Concept of River Basin, Watershed and sub watersheds. Demarcation of Watershed and its importance 2. Significance of Stream Orders and stream Density inthe assessment of Ground water scenario. Geomorphic factors determining the Identification ofSites of Check Dams and Groundwater recharge Points. 3. Surface Water resources conservation and Management (Lakes, Tanks, Pools, and Stream Path). 15
Unit III	Applications of Geomorphology in AgriculturePlanning Techniques of Mapping Climatic zones Techniques of Mapping Soil zone Importance of Agro Climatic	PartA Introduction Agriculture Land Use Planning : Categorization of agriculture zones based ongeomorphic aspects. Land use and Agriculture planning in Undulating Topography, Mountain area, Piedmont Regions,Flood

	ClassificationLand Suitability Techniques. Methods of Classifying Crop Regions	 Plains Mid Valley Topography. Part B Flood disaster Management and Planning. Pre Flood Disaster Onsite and offsite research inventories. Parameters determining the flood zone. Identificationof high Moderate and Low flood risk zones, Methods of Proposing appropriate and feasibleMeasures to check flood at micro level.
Unit IV	Application of Geomorphology in Regional Planning and Disaster Management Concept of a Region GIS assisted Regional Planning Techniques Role of Geomorphology in Regional PlanningGIS and Geomorphology Assisted Flood and Earthquake Susceptible regions	Urban Planning - Significance of Urban Land use planning based on Geomorphological Landforms. Examining the Compatibility of Different Urban LandUse Model with Geomorphological Landforms.: