

**GEOG 4035 Geography of Transportation (3,2,1)**

This is an introductory course on transportation geography. It first introduces the economical and spatial concepts underlying transportation geography and transportation systems. Next, the development history and experience of China's transportation systems will be outlined and discussed. Basic concepts of logistics and geography will be introduced and form the basis for discussion of Hong Kong as a transportation hub. This is followed by the introduction of two important transportation analysis methods: spatial interaction and network analysis. Next, characteristics of urban travel and problems related to urban transportation are outlined. The final module of the course deals with the externalities of transportation activities in the context of sustainable transportation and policies that may mitigate traffic congestion and meet the objective of sustainable development.

**GEOG 4036 Political Geography (3,3,0)**

This course examines how geographical factors affect political organization at the national and international level. The effects of geographic elements such as territory, population, boundaries, and distance from the sea are covered, followed by a treatment of the capital, the core area of a state, selection of a unitary or federal form of government, emergence of the Third World following the dismemberment of the colonial empires, supra-national organizations, and the complex issues involved in the law of the sea treaty. Moreover, certain major theories in political geography and globalization are presented.

**GEOG 4046 Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation (3,2,2)**

Remote sensing is defined as the science and art of acquiring information about material objects without being in touch with them. These measurements are possible with advanced airborne and space-borne remote sensing platforms and sensors that are capable of observing any part of the world frequently with various details. It is discovered that each earth cover has its own spectral reflectance characteristics. The characteristics are so unique that they are called "signature" which enable us to discern the objects from its intermixed background. The final remote sensing process is completed by the analysis of the data using image interpretation and image processing techniques. Some key elements, or cues from the imagery, such as shape, size, pattern, tone or colour, shadow and association, are used to identify a variety of features on earth. The techniques of image interpretation can be further enhanced by the techniques of image processing that can restore, enhance and extract geographical information from original remote sensing images. These altogether yield valuable information on earth resources and living environment of human beings.

**GEOG 4047 Resource Management in China (3,2,1)**

This course introduces the concepts, knowledge and skills in natural resource evaluation and management, with the emphasis the real-world cases in China. The course is presented in two major parts. The first part begins with the introduction to the concepts about the natural resources and their distribution in China. This is followed by an extensive study on methodology for land and water resource evaluation. The second part presents details about the nature, distribution and utilisation of natural resources in China. Environmental conservation and sustainable development in relation to natural resources are also discussed. Laboratory work for this course focus on resource assessment methods with the aid of remote sensing and geographical information system (GIS) technology.

**GEOG 4055 Rural and Agricultural Development in China (3,2,1) (C)**

This course employs a geographical perspective to investigate issues concerning rural and agricultural development in contemporary China. Focus is put on the social and economic spheres and how the dynamics of change since 1978 have affected these spaces. A variety of spatial variations on development experiences are investigated to show how space makes a difference.

**GEOG 4056 Selected Topics in the Geography of China (Human Geography) (3,3,0)**

This course involves an in-depth study of selected issues in the contemporary geography of China. The major socio-economic topics or physical/environmental topics to be discussed have been intentionally designed to be flexible.

**GEOG 4057 Selected Topics in the Geography of China (Physical and Environmental Geography) (3,3,0)**

This course involves an in-depth study of selected issues in the contemporary geography of China. The major socio-economic topics or physical/environmental topics to be discussed have been intentionally designed to be flexible.

**GEOG 4065 Energy Policy and Analysis (3,3,0)**

Prerequisite: GEOG 3007 Energy Problems and the Environment or consent of the instructor

Partly built upon GEOG 3007 Energy Problems and the Environment, this course focuses on the construction of national energy policies. Apart from the factors discussed in the previous subject, other factors that affect the formulation of a national energy policy are treated, including pattern of sectoral consumption of energy, energy intensiveness of economy, pollution problems of energy and the role of the non-conventional sources such as wind, solar and geothermal energy. Case studies of energy policies of selected Asian countries are covered, together with substantial research on an energy topic.

**GEOG 4066 Seminar in Environmental Planning and Management (3,3,0)**

Prerequisite: GEOG 3017 Global Environmental Issues and Sustainability; GEOG 3007 Energy Problems and the Environment; GEOG 3015 Geography of Health and the Environment or consent of the instructor

This course starts with a comprehensive introduction to the major principles and approaches of environmental planning and management. This is followed by in-depth analysis of several classical local environmental planning and management cases. The final part of this course will focus on the green urbanism theme by discussing how environmental planning and management profession can help to develop a sustainable low carbon city.

**GEOG 4067 Seminar in Social Justice and the City (3,3,0)**

It starts with interrogating some concepts related to the ways city has developed over time. The general discussion is complemented by a brief discussion of the Hong Kong situation. It then joins the debate whether spatial justice exists ontologically different from social justice. It is in the interest of the course to develop a more dialectical understanding between social and spatial processes. A list of the social justice issues in the city is then enumerated. The method and techniques of handling these issues and, therefore, form the background for students to practise social justice in the field. These practice experiences are then interrogated in the class with the objective of formulating, more theoretically, a possible urban utopia that is socially just.

**GEOG 4075 Seminar in Urban Geography (3,3,0)**

Prerequisite: GEOG 3027 Urban Geography

This course discusses in depth selected topics of major concern in the Urban Geography and Urban Studies literature. The contents of the course vary from year to year, depending on the current research focus of the instructor. Possible topics to be examined included globalization, world cities and mega-urban regions, housing, inequality and residential differentiation, urban politics and conflict resolution, and new urbanism and sustainable urban development.

**GEOG 4076 Urban Cultural Landscape (3,3,0)**

This course looks into the urban landscape, specifically (1) its formation and evolution with time and space, (2) its symbolic