

## GEOGRAPHY

### Unit—I

**Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts ; Factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation process: weathering and erosion, Geosynclines, mountain building, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles, Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

### Unit—II

**Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Insolation ; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and jet streams ; Stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses; Fronts, temperate and tropical cyclones ; Types and distribution of precipitation; Classification of world climates ; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes; Hydrological Cycle; Global warming.

### Unit—III

**Oceanography** : Origin of ocean basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents; Sea-level changes.

**Bio-Geography** : Physical factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem : Forest, grassland, marine and mountain ecosystem; Bio-diversity and its depletion through natural and man induced causes; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion.

### Unit—IV

**History of Geographic Thought** : General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period; Foundations of Modern Geography : Contribution of German, French, British and American schools; Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20th century; Changing paradigms; Man and Environment, determinism and possibilism, areal differentiation and spatial organisation; Quantitative revolution; Impact of positivism, humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in Geography.

### Unit—V

**Population Geography** : Nature , scope, subject matter and recent trends; Patterns of world distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition; Population-resource regions.  
**Settlement Geography** : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecological processes of urban growth; Urban fringe; City-region; Settlement systems; Primate city; Rank-Size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.

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## Unit—VI

**Economic Geography** : Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Classification of economies; Sectors of Economy: primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : Renewable and non-renewable; Conservation of resources.

**Agricultural Geography** : Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thunen's Model; Agricultural systems of the world.

**Industrial Geography** : Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.

**Geography of Transport and Trade** : Models of transportation and transport cost; Accessibility and connectivity : Inter-regional and Intra-regional : Comparative cost advantages.

## Unit—VII

**Political Geography** : Definition and scope of Political Geography ; Geopolitics; Global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland theories ); Concept of nation, state and Nation-State; Boundaries and frontiers; Politics of world resources; Geography and Federalism.

**Social Geography** : Nature and scope of social geography ; Social structure and social processes; Elements of Social Geography—ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of Social well-being.

**Cultural Geography** : Nature and scope of Cultural Geography; Environment and culture; Concept of culture-areas and cultural regions; Theories of tribal groups; Dwelling places as cultural expressions.

## Unit—VIII

**Regional Planning** : Regional concept in Geography; its application to planning; Concept of planning region; Regional hierarchy; Types of regions and methods of regional delineation; Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning; Regional planning in India : Concept of development; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

## Unit—IX

**Geography of India** : Physiographic divisions; Climate : Its regional variations ; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types ; Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; Agriculture; Agroclimatic regions; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions ; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

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## Unit—X

**Cartography** : Map as a tool in Geographical studies ; Types of maps: Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; Single purpose and composite maps; Choropleth, Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System(GIS) : Thematic maps.

**Statistical Methods** : Data sources and types of data; Statistical diagrams; study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and multiple correlation; Regression.

Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

Note: - Questions with special reference to Geography of Rajasthan may also be asked from the syllabus given below.

1. Broad physical features and major physiographic divisions.
2. Natural Resource of Rajasthan.
3. Climate, Natural Vegetation, Forests, Wildlife and Bio-diversity.
4. Major irrigation projects.
5. Mines and Minerals.
6. Population.
7. Major industries and Potential for Industrial Development.

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