

U.P. HIGHER EDUCATION SERVICES COMMISSION, ALLAHABAD

GEOGRAPHY

(Subject Code-36)

- 1. Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation and weathering; Geosynclines, continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of geomorphic cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles.
- 2. Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature; Atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoon and jet stream; Tropical and temperate cyclones; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes.
- 3. Oceanography** : Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents.
Bio-Geography : World distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Problems of pollution, ozone depletion.
- 4. Geographic Thought** : General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period; Foundations of Modern Geography; Determinism, possibilism; Man and Environment, Areal differentiation and spatial organization, Quantitative revolution.
- 5. Population Geography** : Patterns of world distribution; Growth and density of population; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition, Population –resources region.
Settlement Geography : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; City–region; Primate city; Rank–size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market Centres.
- 6. Economic Geography : Sectors of Economy** : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources: renewable and non-renewable, conservation of resources. Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combination and diversification; Von Thunen's Model. Agricultural systems and regions of the world. Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.
Models of transportation and transport cost : Accessibility and connectivity.
- 7. Political Geography** : Heartland and Rimland theories; Boundaries and frontiers; Nature of administrative areas and Geography of public policy and finance.
Social Geography : Ethnicity; tribe; dialect; language, caste and religion; Concept of social well-being.
Cultural Geography : Culture – areas and cultural regions; Human races; Habitat; Economy and Society of tribal groups.
- 8. Regional Planning** : Regional concept in Geography; Concept of planning regions; Types of regions; Methods of regional delineation; Regional planning in India; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances; Evolution, nature and scope of town planning with special reference to India, and Fundamentals of Town and Country planning.

9. Geography of India : Physiographic divisions; Climate : Its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Irrigation and agriculture; Population distribution and growth ; Settlement patterns ; Mineral and power resources; major industries and industrial regions.

10. Cartography : Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution; 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) .

Statistical Methods : Data sources and types of data; 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.

Nearest – neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques; Rank score; Weighted score; Sampling techniques for Geographical analysis.

Note- Geography syllabus is divide into 10 sections. Select minimum 5 questions in each section. The question paper will consist 70 questions. The candidate will be required to attempt all questions. Each questions carries 2 marks. The entire test is based on objective type questions (multiple choice, matching type, True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 140 marks.