# Syllabus for the Recruitment Test for the post of Assistant Professor (College Cadre) in the subject of Geography.

# Unit – I

**Geomorphology**: Fundamental concepts ; Factors controlling'landform development; Endogenetic and Exdgenetic forces; Denudation process: weamering. 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'si 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; Fbrms 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 problem® 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, area! dinerentiation 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 ofworld distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patens and processes of migration; Demographic transition; Population-resource regions.

**Settlement Geography**: Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; Ecologicalprocesses 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.

# Unit – VI

**Economic Geography**: Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Glassification 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-regibnal: 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; I )welling 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.

# 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; Geogf aphic 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 spatialpatterns of distribution; Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.