



## GEOGRAPHY

### Section- I

#### Principles of Geography:-

##### Part- A. Physical Geography:

- (i) **Geomorphology** – Origin and evolution of the earth's crust: earth movements and plate tectonics; volcanism; cycle of erosion.- Davis and Penck; fluvial, glacial, arid and karst land-forms; rejuvenated and polycyclic landforms.
  - (ii) **Climatology:** - The atmosphere, its structure and composition; air masses and fronts; cyclones and related phenomena; climatic classification; koeppen and Thornthwait; groundwater and hydrological cycle.
  - (iii) **Soils and vegetation-** Soil genesis, classification and distribution: ecological aspects of savanna and monsoon forest biomes.
  - (iv) **Oceanography:** - Ocean bottom relief. Relief of Indian Ocean floor. Salinity. currents and tides; ocean deposits and coral reefs;
  - (v) **Ecosystem.** – Ecosystem concept, Man's impact on the ecosystem, global ecological imbalances. Part B. Human and Economic Geography.
- (i) **Development of Geographical Thought:** - Contributions of European and British Geographers, determinism and possibilism; Dualism in Geography, quantitative and behavioural revolutions in geography.
  - (ii) **Human Geography-** Emergence of man and races of mankind cultural evolution of man; major cultural realms of the world; international migrations, past and present; world population-distribution and growth; demographic transition and world population.
  - (iii) **Settlements Geography:-** Concepts of rural and urban settlements, Organs of Urbanization; Rural settlement patterns; city classifications; urban spheres of influence and the rural urban fringe, the internal structure of cities; problems of urban growth in the world.
  - (iv) **Political Geography:-** Concepts of nation and state; frontiers, boundaries, and buffer zones; concept of heartland and rimland; federalism.
  - (v) **Economic Geography.-** World economic development-measurement and problems; concept of resources, world resources, their distribution and global problems; world



energy crisis; and limits to growth; world agriculture-typology and world agricultural regions; theory of agricultural location, world industry-theory of location of industries; world industrial patterns and problems; world trade and world trade patterns.

## **Section- II**

### **GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.**

**Physical Aspects:** - Geological history, Physiography and drainage systems; origin and mechanism of the Indian monsoon, soils and vegetation.

**Human Aspects** – Tribal areas and their problems; population distribution, density and growth; population problems and policies.

**Resources** – Conservation and utilisation of land mineral water biotic and marine resources; ecological problems and their management.

**Agriculture** – Irrigation intensity of cropping, crop combinations, green revolution, agricultural land use policy, Rural economy-Animal husbandry, social forestry and household industry.

**Industry:** - History of industrial development; factors of location study of mineral based, agro-based and forestbased industries, industrial complexed and industrial regionalisation.

**Transport and Trade** – Study of the network of roadways railways, waterways, intra and inter-regional trade and the role of rural market centres.

**Settlements-** Rural Settlement patterns; urban development in Indian and its problems, internal structure of Indian cities; town planning, slums and urban housing; national urbanisation policy.

**Regional Development and planning.** Five-years plan; multilevel planning; state, district and block level planning regional disparities in development in India.

**Political Aspects.-** Political problem of India, state reorganisation; the international boundary of India and related issues; India and geopolitics of the Indian Ocean area.

**Geography of Bihar under the following heads:** - Physiographic divisions, soils, forests, climate, pattern of agriculture, problems of drought-prone and flood affected regions and their solution, chief mineral resources-iron ore, copper, bauxite mica and coal; principal industries-iron and steel, aluminium, cement, Sugar: principal



industrial regions, problems of population in Bihar, problem of tribal population and their solution; pattern of urbanisation in Bihar.

