

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Department of Geography

GEOGRAPHY PG Entrance SYLLABUS for 2024

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, PART – 1

LAND FORMS

- 1.1 Field and Scope of Physical Geography,
- 1.2 Origin of the earth
 - (a) Nebular theory (b) Tidal Theory
- 2.0 Distribution of land and water bodies
 - a. Tetrahedron theory and its criticism. b. Continental drift theory of Wegener
- 2.1 Structure and Composition of the earth
- 2.2 Rocks-Origin, types, Characteristics
- 2.3 Weathering of rocks-physical, chemical and biological
- 3.1 Forces of the earth-Orogenic and Epirogenic- Folds and faults
- 3.2 Earthquakes and Volcanoes Causes, Effects, distribution and related land forms
- 4.0 Major landforms-Mountains, Plateaux and plain – Evolution, types and Characteristics.
- 5.0 Denudation-Agents of Denudation- a. River b. Glacier c. Wind d. Underground water

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

ATMOSPHERE AND HYDROSPHERE

PART II

- 1.0 Atmosphere- structure and composition
- 1.1 Weather and Climate-meaning and factors
- 1.2 Atmospheric temperature-distribution, vertical and horizontal
- 2.1 Atmospheric pressure-distribution, pressure belts
- 2.2 Winds-Planetary, seasonal and local.
- 2.3 Cyclones – tropical and temperate, anticyclones.
- 3.1 Humidity- Absolute and relative Humidity Condensation-clouds, types
- 3.2 Precipitation- Rainfall, types
 - 4.1 Submarine topography-continental shelf, slope, deeps, Abyssal plain, ridges
- 5.1 Movements of ocean water-tides Currents-Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

1.1 Concept of region and Regional Methods

1.2 Physical features of the world-major mountains, plateaux and plains types & distributions.

2.1 Major climatic regions of the world, based on Koppen's classifications

2.2 Major river systems of the world.

2.3 Natural Vegetation-types and distribution.

3.0 Agriculture-influencing factors-types-shifting, intensive, extensive, plantation and mixed farming.

4.0 Industrial regions of the world-factor of industrial concentrations Major regions-North East. U.S.A. -Industrial regions of Japan, Western Europe, Industrial regions of China.

5.1 Population-Growth, Distribution and density, Demographic cycle

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1.1 Definition-field and importance

1.2 Relationship of Human geography with History, Economics and Anthropology.

1.3 Development of Human Geography, Environmental determinism – Possibilism
Alexander von Humboldt, Carl Ritter, Friedrich Ratzel, Vidal de La Blach. Al Masoodi, Al Idrisi, Ibn Batoota.

2.1 Culture-Cultural factors-race and religion.

2.2 Human Migrations-causes, types, consequences

3.1 Global distribution of Primitive tribes: Eskimos, Kirgiz, Pygmies.

4.1 Settlements-types, rural and urban settlements location and types

5.1 Concept of state and nation

5.2 Frontiers, boundaries and buffer zones

5.3 Geo-Strategic theories-Heartland and Rim land theories

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA,

PART – I

1.1 Location, Size and Extent

1.2 Physiographic Divisions- Northern Mountains, Great Plains of Northern India
Peninsular Plateau Coastal Plains and Islands

2.1 Climate-Seasons, Mechanism of Monsoons, Droughts and floods

3.0 Rivers of India

3.1 Soils-Characteristics-types, distribution, soil erosion, conservation and dry land
development programme

3.2 Forest resources-types, distribution, conservation and social forestry.

4.2 Multipurpose river valley projects a. Bhakra Nangal b. Damodarvally project

5.1 Agriculture – Types, Characteristics, Green revolution, White revolution.

5.2 Major Agricultural regions-NRSA Classification

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA,

PART – II

1.1 Human Resources: Growth, Distribution and Density. Composition-Literacy, Sex
ratio.

2.1 Mineral Resources: Distribution, Production and trade of Iron, Manganese, Bauxite

2.2 Power resources; Distribution, Production and trade of Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas
Electricity: Thermal Hydel and Atomic-non conventional sources of Energy-power crisis.

3.1 Industries: Location, distribution and production trend of Iron steel, cotton Textiles
Sugar, Paper Industries Industrial regions.

4.1 Transportations: Detailed study of Network of Roads, NHDP. Railways, Airways

4.2 Trade: International-Volume direction and composition of foreign trade- Recent
trends

4.3 Tourism: factors influencing the Development of tourism, types of major tourist
centers – Problems and Prospects of tourism in India.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA

- 1.1 Physical setting – Location, Size and extent
- 1.2 Relief features, climate, and soils
 - 2.1 Rivers-water Resources potential and utilization
 - 2.2 Irrigation – types – Major River Valley Projects
Thungabhadra, Kali Project, Krishna Raja Sagar Project
- 3.1 Forest Resources – Types of forests, social forestry wild life sanctuaries
- 3.2 Agriculture-types and agricultural regions, dairying.
- 3.3 Mineral and power resources. Iron ore, manganese, and Electricity-Power crisis.
- 4.1 Industries- Growth and development, Major industries – Sugar, Silk.
- 4.2 Transportation-Patterns of Roads and Railways-Ports and Harbours.
- 5.1 Human Resources-Growth and distribution of Population.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS AND INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

- 1.1 Importance of topographical maps – Types of topographical maps based on scale.
- 1.2 Conventional signs and marginal information of toposheets
- 1.3 Interpretation of the toposheet: I. Physical landscape - a. Relief features b. Drainage System c. Natural Vegetation and land use. II Cultural land scope – settlements and Transportation network
- 1.4 Interpretation of Indian Daily weather reports

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Cartograms

1. Significance and Types

2. Line Graph, Polygraph, Climograph, Hythergraph, Ergograph

3. Bar Graphs= Multi and Compound, Vertical and Combined

4. Thematic Mapping Chrono Schematic, Chrono Chromatic, Isopleth, Choropleth,

5. Block and Pie Diagrams