UGC NET Syllabus for Geography

UGC-NET-Syllabus

Subject: Geography

Note:

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and paper-III(Part A & Part B) paper –II will be cover 50 objective type question(Multiple type, matching type ,true/false, Assertion Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks Paper-III will have two parts Part-A and Part-B

Paper-III will have 10 short essay type question (300 words) carrying 16 marks ach. In it there will be one question with internal choice from each unit (i.e 10 question form 10 units Total marks will be 160) Paper-IIIB will be compulsory and there will be one question form each of the elective. The candidate will attempt only one question (One elective only in 800 words) carrying 40 marks. Total marks of paper-III will be 200

## Paper-II

1. Geomorphology: Fundamental concepts, endogenetic and Exogenesis Denudation and weathering, geosynclines, Continental Drift and plate tectonics, Concept of geomorphic cycle, Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial arid, costal and karts cycles

2. Climatology: Composition and structure of the atmosphere, Heat budget of the earth, Distribution of temperature, Atmospheric pressure ,circulation of winds, Monsoon and jet stream, Tropical ma desperate cyclones, Classification of world climate , Koppen;s and Thornthwaite's schemes

3. Oenology: Ocean deposits, Coral reefs, temperature and salinity of the oceans, Density of sea water, Tides and oceans currents

Bio-Geography: World distribution of plants and animals, Forms and function of ecosystem, Conservation ad management of ecosystem, Problems of pollution

4. Geographies Thoughts: Genera character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient period and medieval period, Foundation of modern geography Determinism and possibilism, Arial Differentiation and spatial organization

5. Population Geography: Pattern of world distribution, growth a density of population, patterns and process of migration, demographic transition

Settlement Geography: Site, Situation, types, sizes, Spacing, and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements, Suty-region, primate city, Rank size rule, Settlement hierarchy, Christaller's, Central Place Theory, August Losch's theory of market centers

6. Economic Epigraphy: Sectors of economy, Primary , secondary, tertiary and quaternary, Natural resources , Renewable mad non renewable

Measurement m of agriculture; productivity a deficiency, crop combination and diversification, Von thunen;s model

Classification of industries: Weber's and Loashc's approaches Resources based and footloose industries

Models of transportation and transport cost: Accessibility and connectivity

7. Political Geography: Heartland and Rimland theories, Boundaries ad 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 region, Methods of regional delineation, Regional planning n India, Indicator of development, Regional imbalance, Evolution, nature and scope of town planning with special referee 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 pattern of distribution, Chloroplast, Isopath, and chromatic maps and pie diagrams Mapping of location specific data, Accessibility and flow maps

Remote sensing and computer application n 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 off class intervals for mapping, Measure of dispersion and concentration, Standard deviation, Lorenz curve. Methods o measuring association among, different attributes, Simple and Multiple correlation, Regression

Nearest neighbor analysis, Scaling techniques, rank score, Weighted score sampling techniques for geographical analysis

Paper-III (Part A & B)

[Core and Elective/Optional]

# Unit-I

Geomorphology: Fundamental concepts,Factro controlling landform development, Endogenetic and Exogenesis forces, Denudation process, Weathering and erosion, Geosynclines, Mountain building, Continental drift and plate tectonics, concept of Geomorphic cycle, Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial aroids coastal and karts cycles Scope forms and processes, Environmental and Applied geomorphology

Unit-II

Climatology: Composition and structure of the atmosphere, Insulation, Heat budget of the earth, Distribution of temperature, atmospheric pressure and generals 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 climate, Koppen's and Thronthwaite's scheme, Hydrological cycle, Global warming

# Unit-III

Oenology: Origin of ocean basins, Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic ad Pacific Oceans, Oceans 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 function of ecosystem, Forest, grassland, Marine, and mountain ecosystem, Neo-diversity and its depletion through natural and man induced causes, conservation ad management of ecosystem, Environment hazards and problems of pollution, Ozone depletion

# Unit-IV

History of geographical Thought: General character of Geographic knowledge during the ancient and medieval period, Foundation of modern Geography, Contribution of German, Grenache British and American School, conceptual ad Methodological during the 20th century, changing paradigm Man and environment, Determinism and possibilism, Arial differentiation and spatial organization, Quantitative revolution, Impact 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, Pattern s and process of migration, Demographic transition, Population resources regions

Settlements Geography: Site, Situation, Size, spacing, and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements, Ecological processes of urban growth, Urban fringe city-region, Settlement system, Primate

city, Trunk size rule, Settlement hierarchy Christaller's central place, theory, August Losch's theory of market centers

## Unit-VI

Economic geography: location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies, classification of economics, Sectors of economy, primary, Secondary a tertiary, and Quaternary, Naturals resources, Renewable and non renewable conservation of resources

Agricultural Geography: Concept and techniques of decimation of agricultural; regions, Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency, Crop combination and diversification, Von Thunen; Model Agricultural Systems of the world

Industrial geography: Classification of Industries, Weber's and Loasch's approaches based and footloose industries

geography of Transport and Trade: Models of transportation and transport cost, Accessibility and connectivity, Inter regional Intra regional Comparative cost advantages

### Unit-VII

Political Geography: Definition and scope of Political geography, Geopolitics, global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland Theories)m, 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 process, Element of Social geography-ethnicity, tribe, Dialect, Languages, caste, And religion, Concept o Social Well being

Cultural Geography: Nature and scope of Cultural Geography, Environment and Culture, Concept of culture areas and culture regions, Theories of tribal groups, Dwelling places as cultural expressions

### Unit-VIII

Regional Planning: regional concept oh Geography, its application to planning, Concept of planning region, regional hierarchy, Types of region and methods of regional delineation, Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning, regional planning in India, Concept of development, Indicator of development regional imbalances

### Unit-IX

Geography of India: Physiographic division, climate, its regional variations, Vegetation types ad vegetation regions, Major spoil types, Coastal and Maurine resources, Water resources, irrigation, Agriculture, Agroecoclimate regions, Mineral and power resources Major, indutrioes and industrial regions, Population distribution ad growth, Settlement pattern m, regional Disparities in Social and economic development

## Unit-X

cartography: Map a s a tool in geographical studies: types of maps : techniques for the study of a spatial pattern of distribution,. Single purpose and composite maps, Chloroplast, Isopleths, an Homochromatic 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, Satirical diagrams, Study of frequency distributions ad cumulative frequency, Measure of central tendency, Selection of class intervals for mapping, Measure of dispersion and concentration standard deviation, Lorenz curve, Methods of measuring association among different attributes, Simple and multiple correlation Regression

Measurement of spatial patters of distribution, Nearest neighbor analysis, Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score, sampling techniques for geographical analysis