

GEOGRAPHY—CODE NO. (06)

Section-A—Physical Geography

- (i) **Geomorphology** : Origin of the earth; Geological Time Scale; Interior of the earth; Types and characteristics of rocks; Folding and Faulting; Volcanoes; Earthquakes; Weathering; Landforms caused by fluvial, aeolian and glacial actions.
- (ii) **Climatology** : Structure and composition of atmosphere; Temperature; Pressure belts and Wind systems; Clouds and rainfall types; Cyclones and anti-cyclones; Major climatic types.
- (iii) **Oceanography** : Ocean relief; Temperature; Salinity; Ocean deposits; Ocean currents, El Nino and La Nino; Waves and tides.
- (iv) **Biogeography** : Origin and types of soils; Major biomes of the world; Ecosystem and food chain; Environmental degradation and conservation.

Section-B—Human Geography

- (i) **Man and Environment Relationship** : Growth and development of Human Geography; Concepts of Determinism and Possibilism.
- (ii) **Population.**—Races of mankind and tribes; growth and distribution of world population; migration; population problems of developed and developing countries.
- (iii) **Economic Activities.**—Food gathering and hunting; pastoral herding; fishing and forestry; Types of agriculture—shifting, subsistence, commercial and plantation; Mining, Power; Manufacturing—locational factors of textile, iron and steel, sugar and fertilizer industries; Tertiary activities—trade, transport, communication and services.
- (iv) **Settlements.**—Origin, types and patterns of rural settlements; Processes of urbanization; morphology and functional classification of towns; million-cities and mega-cities.

Section-C—Geography of the World

- (i) Major Natural Regions ; Characteristics, economic base and human adaptation.
- (ii) Regional Geography of Developed Countries : Canada, U.S.A., Western Europe, Russia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.
- (iii) Regional Geography of Developing Countries : S.E. Asia, S.W. Asia, China, Southern Africa and Brazil.
- (iv) Regional Geography of South Asia.

Section-D—Geography of India

- (i) **Physical Setting.**—Landforms, drainage, climate, soils and natural vegetation.
- (ii) **Economic Base.**—Minerals & energy resources, aquatic resources, forest resources; irrigation, agriculture and industries; trade and commerce.
- (iii) **Population.**—Growth, distribution and density; demographic characteristics.
- (iv) Environmental problems, developmental issues and regional planning.

Section-E—Geographical Thought

- (i) **Ancient Period.**—Contributions of Indians, Greeks, Romans and Arabs.
- (ii) **Pre-Modern Period.**—Contributions of Verenius, Kant, Humboldt and Ritter.
- (iii) **Modern Period.**—Dichotomy of determinism and possibilism; contributions of Ratzel, Semple, Huntington and La Blache.
- (iv) **Recent Period.**—Quantitative Revolution; Radicalism, Behaviouralism and Humanism.

Section-F—Techniques of Geographical Analysis

- (i) **Maps :** Scale types and uses.
- (ii) **Diagrams :** Types and uses
- (iii) **Projections :** Types, characteristics and uses.
- (iv) **Remote sensing and geographical information system (GIS) :** Aerial photographs and imagery, GIS.