U.P. EDUCATION SERVICE SELECTION COMMISSION, PRAYAGRAJ

Syllabus

GEOGRAPHY-PGT (Secondary Education)

(Subject Code-15)

1.Geographical Thought:

Meaning and scope of Geography, General characteristics of Geographical knowledge in India and world during ancient, medieval period. Foundation of modern geography and contribution of different Indian and western scholars. Major Geographical thought Environmentalism, possibilism, Probabilism, Neo-determinism, man and environment, Positivism, Behavouralism, Humanism, Feminism and Post- modernism.

2.Physical Geography:

A. Lithosphere: Different hypothesis of origin of earth and their critical appraisal. Types of rocks, Interior of the earth, origin of the continents and ocean basins, continental drift theory and plate tectonic theory. Theory of Isostasy, earth's movement, vulcanicity and volcanoes, earthquake, mountain building, fold and fault, weathering, erosion, and land forms made by erosion and deposition of running water, underground water, Marine water, Glacial and wind.

B. Atmosphere- composition and structure of atmosphere, Insolation, horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, heat budget, Atmospheric circulation, Air masses and fronts, cyclone and anticyclone, permanent winds, local winds, humidity and precipitation, types of clouds and rainfall, world Climate Types, Climate change, Global warming, greenhouse effect.

C. Oceanography-Relief of ocean bottom, Temperature, Salinity and density of ocean water and their distribution, ocean deposits, ocean water circulation- Tide, waves and ocean currents,Tsunami, coral reefs and marine resources

D. **Biosphere**-Meaning and concept, ecology, ecosystem, Plant and animal community and their distribution bio-diversity and its conservation.

3.India:

Location and size, physiography and physiographic region, Climate and climate regions, mechanism of Indian monsoon, vegetation types and their distribution, wildlife-resources, drainage system, flood and drought, soil types, Irrigation and multipurpose projects, Major mineral and energy resources, production and producing areas of major crops, major industries and industrial regions, Tourism and eco-tourism, Population, growth and distribution, demographic features, urbanization, Indian diaspora, Transport and communication, National and foreign trade. Rural development Programme

4.Human Geography:

Concept, elements, scope of human Geography Development of Human Geography. Fundamental principles, determines, possibilism and neo-determinism, man and environment relation, Human races, Major tribes-Indian and world.

5. Resource Geography:

Concept of resources, Classification of resources, resources utilization and conservation. Forest and wildlife, water resources, Soil and its types, production and distribution of energy and mineral resource of the world, rare earth elements, Types of agriculture, major crop production and distribution in the world, agricultural regions of the world, major industries-location, production and producing

regions, Industrial regions of the world, means of transportation and their relative importance, major transport routes and network of the world. Ports and harbours, international Trade and trade blocks,

6. Cultutural Geography:

A. Cultural elements, major cultural realm, cultural regions of the world. Cultural innovations and diffusion, Impacts of globalization.

B. Concept and types of regions; features of underdeveloped and developed countries of the world, concept of regional planning and development, Regional imbalances causes and planning, flood, droughts, landslide, earthquake prone areas of Indian and disaster management.

7.Cartography:

A. Introduction of maps, types of maps, History of map, scale- definition, types, methods of presentation of scale and conversion.

B. Map Projection-Latitude and longitude, meridians and time, International date line, elements of map projections, classification and use. Construction of conical, cylindrical, Mercator's, Gall's, sinusoidal and Mollweide projections.

C. Topographical Map-Classification, scale, presentation of land forms through contour lines, interpretation of topographical maps.

D. Statistical Methods- Collection of primary and secondary data, sampling, Tabulation, classification and presentation, central tendency, standard Deviation, correlation, Graphical presentation of data.

E. Remote Sensing and GIS- Aerial photographs, types and features, satellites imagery. Collection of data from aerial photograph and imagery, components of GIS, its process, software and their application.