

UG - GEOGRAPHY

Syllabus for UG Entrance Test **Subject: Geography**

Physical Geography

Origin of the earth; Interior of the earth; Continental drift theory; Plate tectonics; Earthquakes and volcanoes; Rocks and minerals: types and characteristics; Geomorphic processes: weathering, erosion and deposition.

Composition of atmosphere; Elements of weather and climate; Insolation; Solar radiation and heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature; Pressure belts; Atmospheric circulation and weather system; Evaporation, Condensation and Precipitation; Classification of world climates (Koeppen and Thornthwaite).

Relief of the ocean floor; temperature and salinity of oceanic water; Movements of ocean water: tides and currents; Ocean resources and pollution.

Ecology and ecosystem; Biodiversity; Environmental pollutions and conservation.

Human Geography

World Population: distribution, density and growth; population composition, age structure and rural urban composition;

Economic activities: Primary, secondary and tertiary; Major mineral and energy resources; Transportation: Roads, Railways and Water transport - inland waterways; major ocean routes;

Settlements: types and patterns of rural settlements, Classification of urban settlement; Urbanisation;

Geography of India

Locational characteristics; Relief and Physiographic Divisions; Drainage systems; Climatic characterises- Indian monsoon; Vegetation: types and distribution; Soils: major types and their distribution; Natural hazards and disasters.

Population distribution, density and growth; Composition of population; Migration; Rural settlements: types and distribution; urban settlements: types, distribution and functional classification;

Geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber), Agricultural characteristics, development and problems;

Mineral resources (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); energy resources (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) Non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation; Location and distribution of major Industries; Transport and communication: roads, railways, waterways and airways: International trade; sea-ports and airports.

