

Syllabus for PGQP18 : Applied Geography and Geoinformatics

PART-A will consist of 25 questions and will include English, General Knowledge and Numerical Ability.

PART-B will consist of 75 questions from the following syllabus;

Human Geography

1. Definition, Nature, Major Subfields, Contemporary Relevance.
2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language
3. Population: Population Growth and Demographic Transition Theory.
4. World Population Distribution and Composition (Age, Gender and Literacy).
5. Settlements: Types and Patterns of Rural Settlements; Classification of Urban Settlements; Trends and Patterns of World Urbanization

General Cartography

1. Maps – Types, Elements and Uses
2. Map Scale – Types and Application, Reading Distances on a Map.
3. Map Projections – Criteria for Choice of Projections; Attributes and Properties of: Zenithal Gnomonic Polar Case, Zenithal Stereographic Polar Case, Cylindrical Equal Area, Mercator's Projection, Conical Projection with Two Standard Parallel, Bonne's Projection.
4. Representation of Data – Symbols, Dots, Choropleth, Isopleth and Flow Diagrams, Interpretation of Thematic Maps.

Environmental Geography:

1. Concepts and Approaches; Ecosystem – Concept and Structure; Ecosystem Functions.
2. Human-Environment Relationship in Equatorial, Desert, Mountain and Coastal Regions.
3. Environmental Problems and Management: Air Pollution; Biodiversity Loss; Solid and Liquid Waste.
4. Environmental Programmes and Policies: Developed Countries; Developing Countries.
5. New Environmental Policy of India; Government Initiatives.

Geography of India

1. Physical Setting – Location, Structure and Relief, Drainage, Climate.
2. Population – Size and Growth since 1901, Population Distribution, Literacy, Sex Ratio.
3. Settlement System – Rural Settlement Types and Patterns, Urban Pattern.
4. Resource Base – Livestock (cattle and fisheries), Power (coal, and hydroelectricity), Minerals (iron ore and bauxite).
5. Economy – Agriculture (Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Cotton); Industries (Cotton Textile, Iron- Steel, Automobile), Transportation Modes (Road and Rail).

Economic Geography

1. Definition, Approaches and Fundamental Concepts of Economic Geography; Patterns of Development.
2. Locational Theories – Agriculture (Von Thunen) and Industrial (Weber).
3. Primary Activities – Intensive Subsistence Farming, Commercial Grain Farming, Plantation, Commercial Dairy Farming, Commercial Fishing, and Mining (iron ore, coal and petroleum).
4. Secondary Activities – Cotton Textile Industry, Petro-Chemical Industry, Major Manufacturing Regions.
5. Tertiary and Quaternary Activities – Modes of Transportation, Patterns of International Trade, and Information and Communication Technology Industry.

Disaster Management

1. Hazards, Risk, Vulnerability and Disasters: Definition and Concepts.
2. Disasters in India: (a) Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping: Flood, Landslide, Drought.
3. Disasters in India: (b) Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping: Earthquake, Tsunami and Cyclone.
4. Human induced disasters: Causes, Impact, Distribution and Mapping.
5. Response and Mitigation to Disasters: Mitigation and Preparedness, NDMA and NIDM; Indigenous Knowledge and Community-Based Disaster Management; Do's and Don'ts During Disasters

Geography of Tourism

1. Concepts, Nature and Scope; Inter-Relationships of Tourism, Recreation and Leisure; Geographical Parameters of Tourism by Robinson.
2. Type of Tourism: Nature Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Medical Tourism, Pilgrimage
3. Recent Trends of Tourism: International and Regional; Domestic (India); Eco-Tourism, Sustainable Tourism, Meetings, Incentives, Conventions and Exhibitions (MICE)
4. Impact of Tourism: Economy; Environment; Society
5. Tourism in India: Tourism Infrastructure; Case Studies of Himalaya, Desert and Coastal and Heritage; National Tourism Policy

Sustainability and Development

1. Sustainability: Definition, Components and Sustainability for Development.
2. The Millennium Development Goals: National Strategies and International Experiences
3. Sustainable Development: Need and examples from different Ecosystems.
4. Inclusive Development: Education, Health; Climate Change: The role of higher education in sustainability; The human right to health; Poverty and disease; Sustainable Livelihood Model; Policies and Global Cooperation for Climate Change
5. Sustainable Development Policies and Programmes: Rio+20; Goal-Based Development; Financing for Sustainable Development; Principles of Good Governance; National Environmental Policy, CDM.