Research Aptitude/ Methodology

a) Logical Reasoning
b) Graphical Analysis
c) Analytical & Numerical Ability
d) Quantitative Comparisons
e) Series Formation
f) Puzzles etc
Section B: Area of Specialization

Section – B consists of two parts. First part contains 20 multiple choice questions (MCQ) of 01 mark each covering the course curriculum of M.A./M.Sc. Geography. Second part contains of 08 descriptive questions from respective area of specialization. Out of 08 questions the aspirants are required to answer only 05 questions wherein each question consist of 04 marks.

Agriculture Geography:

Population Geography:

Environmental Geography:
Meaning and scope of Environmental Geography, Relations of environmental geography with other sciences, meaning, component and types of environmental geography, approaches to the study of man-environment relationships. Ecosystems, meaning, types and components of ecosystem, function of ecosystem, trophic levels, food chain and food webs. Ecological pyramid and flow of energy. Environmental Degradation and Pollution: concept and types of Environmental Degradation, causes of Environmental Degradation, sources and types of Pollution, Air Pollution, adverse affect of air pollution on weather and climate, ozone depletion, green house effects, effects on human health, water pollution; surface and ground water, adverse effects on human health. Environmental Planning and Management: Environmental management – methods and approaches; Ecological basis of environmental
management – Ecological principles; Survey, evaluation, preservation and conservation of resources.

Regional Development and Planning:

Social and Cultural Geography:
Emergence of Social Geography; meaning, scope and significance of social geography, approaches to study of social geography; empiricist, positivist, structuralist and radical approaches. Social Geography as an applied branch of human geography, the affinity and relationship of social geography with other social sciences. Social Well-Being: Social well-being and its indicators, Human Development Index (HDI), inclusive growth, social segregation and ghetto formation. Gender Issues and Social Change: Gender inequality, women empowerment, women literacy and health, social change with special reference to caste and tribal groups, rural-urban divide, rural-urban interaction and social change. Social Differentiation and Region Formation: Spatial distribution of tribes, castes and linguistic groups, relationship between social identity and economic conditions.

Urban Geography:
Internal Structure of Cities: Meaning, scope and significance of Urban Geography; urban morphology and land use patterns, classical models of urban growth and evolution of functional zones - Burgess’s Concentric Zone Theory; Hoyt’s Sectoral Model; Harris and Ullman’s Multiple Nuclei Model – formulation, salient features and critical evaluation of these models; CBD – meaning, internal structure, characteristic features and method of its delineation. City – Surrounding Relations:- The urban economic base – terminology, concepts, geographic qualities of the basic, non – basic concepts; the city’s spheres of influence (Umland) – methods of its determination; rural – urban fringe – conceptual explanation, internal structure, characteristic features. Settlement Theories and Concepts:- The study of Walter Christaller’s Central Place Theory and August’s Losh settlement theory in the following heads - Initial formulation of the model and later developments; Salient features of the model and its applicability; Losch’s Theory of settlement – generalization and development of Central Place Model by August Losch; Rank-Size Rule and Law of Primate City. Urbanization: Urbanization as a process of transformation-demographic process, economic process and socio-cultural process. Spatial pattern and trends of urbanization in India, patterns of urban growth in India - decadal, regional, different size classes of towns (I – VI).

Settlement Geography:
Definition and scope. Approaches to study the settlement geography. Archeological finds and settlements-Mesopotamia, the Nile valley, the Indus valley. Place names versus settlement. The rural urban continuum. Characteristics of rural settlements. Distribution of rural settlements with reference to size and spacing. Types and patterns of rural settlements and their cause and effect relationships. Regularity in landuse around settlements – Von Thunen

Resource Development & Management:

Marketing Geography:

Health Geography:

Industrial Geography:

*****