

SYLLABUS**GEOGRAPHY PAPER – 2****PART: I- ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY****Unit – I**

Economic Geography: Spatial organisation and classification of economies, Factors affecting spatial organization of economic activities; primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary, Classification of resources, Forest, power and mineral resources, Conservation of resources, World energy crisis, Globalisation and its impact on world economy and Major regional trade blocks and their economic integration.

Unit – II

Agricultural Geography: Nature, scope and development of agriculture geography, Agriculture typology; agricultural systems of the world, Selected agricultural concepts and their measurements; agricultural productivity and efficiency, cropping pattern, crop concentration, crop diversification, cropping intensity and degree of commercialization, Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions, Von Thunen's model of land use planning and Green Revolution.

Unit – III

Industrial and Transport Geography: Nature, scope and development in industrial geography, Factors of localization of manufacturing industries, Classification of industries; Resource based and footloose industries, Theories of industrial location: A. Weber, August Losch, D. M. Smith, Tord Palander and E. M. Hoover, Industrial regions of the world and Major industrial hazards. Models of transport development, Structural analysis of transport network, Measure of accessibility and connectivity, Transport cost and spatial patterns of flow.

Unit-IV**Regional Planning:**

Typology of Regions, Regional concept in geography and its application to planning, Concept of planning region, Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning, Regional hierarchy, Methods of regional delineation, Theories of Regional Development, Concept of development, Indicators of development and Regional imbalances

PART: II- POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**Unit – V**

Population Geography: Nature, scope and development of population geography, Population components and characteristics, Patterns of world population distribution, growth and density, Policy issues, Migration; types, causes and consequences, Patterns and processes of migration, Population theories; Malthus, Marx, Sadler and Ricardo, Demographic transition model, Population-resource regions, Gender discrimination and empowerment of women.

Unit – VI

Settlement Geography: Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements, Ecological processes of urban growth, Spatial pattern and distribution of urban centres, Rural-urban fringe, City-region, Settlement systems, Primate city, Rank-size rule, Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's central place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres and Concepts of smart city.

PART – III SOCIO-CULTURAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY**Unit – VII**

Socio-Cultural Geography: Nature and scope of social geography, Social structure and social processes, Elements of social geography: ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion and Concept of social well-being. Nature and scope of cultural geography, Concept of culture-areas and cultural regions, Cultural regions of the world, Theories of tribal groups, Environment impact on dwelling places as cultural expressions and Problems arising due to cultural diffusion, racism and terrorism.

Unit – VIII

Political Geography: Definition and scope of political geography, Geopolitics, Global strategic views, Concept of nation, state and nation-state, Boundaries and frontiers, Capital cities and core areas, Politics of world resources, Geography of federalism, Geo-political significance of Indian Ocean and Development of Electoral geography.

PART: IV- REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY**Unit – IX Geography of India:**

Physiographic divisions, Climate, Vegetation, Drainage, Major soil types, Water resources, Irrigation, Agriculture; major food and commercial crops, Green revolution and food security, Agro-climatic regions, Mineral and power resources, Major industries and industrial regions, Population distribution and growth, Population problems and policies, Tribes, Tribal areas and their problems, Regional disparities in social and economic development, Regional planning in India and planning regions, Development of road, rail and inland water ways and Natural disasters in India; earthquakes, floods, droughts, cyclones and tsunami.

Unit – X

Geography of Rajasthan: Physiographic divisions, Climate, Rivers and lakes, Soils and vegetation, Minerals and power resources, Agriculture and irrigation, Agro-climatic regions, Livestock, Major industries and industrial regions, Sites of geo-tourism, Population; distribution, density, growth, sex-ratio, literacy, SC and ST population, Environmental problems; desertification, deforestation and soil erosion, Bio-diversity and its conservation and Development programmes.