UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
SYLLABUS FOR GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, PART – 1

LAND FORMS

1.1 Field and Scope of Physical Geography,
1.2 Origin of the earth
(a) Nebular theory (b) Tidal Theory
2.0 Distribution of land and water bodies
a. Tetrahedron theory and its criticism. b. Continental drift theory of Wegener
2.1 Structure and Composition of the earth
2.2 Rocks-Origin, types, Characteristics
2.3 Weathering of rocks-physical, chemical and biological
3.1 Forces of the earth-Orogenic and Epirogenic- Folds and faults
3.2 Earthquakes and Volcanoes Causes, Effects, distribution and related land forms
4.0 Major landforms-Mountains, Plateaux and plain – Evoluation, types and Characteristics.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY
ATMOSPHERE AND HYDROSPHERE

PART II

1.0 Atmosphere- structure and composition
1.1 Weather and Climate-meaning and factors
1.2 Atmospheric temperature-distribution, vertical and horizontal
2.1 Atmospheric pressure-distribution, pressure belts
2.2 Winds-Planetary, seasonal and local.
2.3 Cyclones – tropical and temperate, anticyclones.
3.1 Humidity- Absolute and relative Humidity Condensation-clouds, types
3.2 Precipitation- Rainfall, types
4.1 Submarine topography-continental shelf, slope, deeps, Abyssal plain, ridges
5.1 Movements of ocean water-tides Currents-Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean.
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE WORLD

1.1 Concept of region and Regional Methods
1.2 Physical features of the world-major mountains, plateaux and plains types & distributions.

2.1 Major climatic regions of the world, based on Koppen’s classifications
2.2 Major river systems of the world.
2.3 Natural Vegetation-types and distribution.

3.0 Agriculture-influencing factors-types-shifting, intensive, extensive, plantation and mixed farming.

4.0 Industrial regions of the world-factor of industrial concentrations Major regions-North East. U.S.A. -Industrial regions of Japan, Western Europe, Industrial regions of China.

5.1 Population-Growth, Distribution and density, Demographic cycle

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

1.1 Definition-field and importance
1.2 Relationship of Human geography with History, Economics and Anthropology.

2.1 Culture-Cultural factors-race and religion.
  2.2 Human Migrations-causes, types, consequences

3.1 Global distribution of Primitive tribes: Eskimos, Kirgiz, Pygmies.

4.1 Settlements-types, rural and urban settlements location and types

5.1 Concept of state and nation
5.2 Frontiers, boundaries and buffer zones
5.3 Geo-Strategic theories-Heartland and Rim land theories
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA,
PART – I

1.1 Location, Size and Extent
1.2 Physiographic Divisions- Northern Mountains, Great Plans of Northern India Peninsular Plateau Coastal Plains and Islands
2.1 Climate-Seasons, Mechanism of Monsoons, Droughts and floods
3.0 Rivers of India
3.1 Soils-Characteristics-types, distribution, soil erosion, conservation and dry land development programme
3.2 Forest resources-types, distribution, conservation and social forestry.
4.2 Multipurpose river valley projects a. Bhakra Nangal b. Damodarvally project
5.1 Agriculture – Types, Characteristics, Green revolution, White revolution.
5.2 Major Agricultural regions-NRSA Classification

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA,
PART – II

1.1 Human Resources: Growth, Distribution and Density. Composition-Literacy, Sex ratio.
2.1 Mineral Resources: Distribution, Production and trade of Iron, Manganese, Bauxite
2.2 Power resources; Distribution, Production and trade of Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas Electricity: Thermal Hydel and Atomic-non conventional sources of Energy-power crisis.
3.1 Industries: Location, distribution and production trend of Iron steel, cotton Textiles Sugar, Paper Industries Industrial regions.
4.1 Transportations: Detailed study of Network of Roads, NHDP. Railways, Airways
4.2 Trade: International-Volume direction and composition of foreign trade- Recent trends
4.3 Tourism: factors influencing the Development of tourism, types of major tourist centers – Problems and Prospects of tourism in India.
REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF KARNATAKA

1.1 Physical setting – Location, Size and extent

1.2 Relief features, climate, and soils

2.1 Rivers-water Resources potential and utilization

2.2 Irrigation – types – Major River Valley Projects
Thungabadra, Kali Project, Krishna Raja Sagar Project

3.1 Forest Resources – Types of forests, social forestry wild life sanctuaries

3.2 Agriculture-types and agricultural regions, dairying.

3.3 Mineral and power resources. Iron ore, manganese, and Electricity-Power crisis.

4.1 Industries- Growth and development, Major industries – Sugar, Silk.

4.2 Transportation-Patterns of Roads and Railways-Ports and Harbours.

5.1 Human Resources-Growth and distribution of Population.

INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS AND
INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

1.1 Importance of topographical maps – Types of topographical maps based on scale.

1.2 Conventional sings and marginal information of toposheets

1.3 Interpretation of the toposheet: 1. Physical landscape - a. Relief features b. Drainage System c. Natural Vegetation and land use. II Cultural land scope – settlements and Transportation network

1.4 Interpretation of Indian Daily weather reports
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Cartograms

1. Significance and Types

2. Line Graph, Polygraph, Climograph, Hythergraph, Ergograph

3. Bar Graphs= Multi and Compound, Vertical and Combined

4. Thematic Mapping Chrono Schematic, Chrono Chromatic, Isopleth, Choropleth,

5. Block and Pie Diagrams