

## Maharashtra State Eligibility Test for Lectureship

महाराष्ट्र राज्य व्याख्यातापदासाठी राज्यस्तरीय पात्रता चाचणी (सेट) परीक्षा

Conducted by University of Pune

(AS THE STATE AGENCY)

## SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

*Subject*

*Code No.*

**36**

*Subject*

**Geography**



**UNIVERSITY OF PUNE**  
**Ganeshkhind, Pune-411007**

[36] : GEOGRAPHY

**NOTE : STRUCTURE OF PAPER II AND REVISED STRUCTURE OF PAPER III PLEASE SEE PAGE NUMBER ONE.**

**PAPER—II**

**Unit—1**

**Geomorphology** : Fundamental concepts : Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces Denudation and weathering: Geosynclines, continental drift and plate tectonics: Concept of geomorphic cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial, glacial, arid, coastal and karst cycles.

**Unit—2**

**Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere; Heat budget of the earth: Distribution of temperature; Atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoon and jet stream; Tropical and temperate cyclones; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes.

**Unit—3**

(A) **Oceanography** : Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of the oceans: Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents.

(B) **Bio-Geography** : World distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem; Conservation and management of ecosystems; problems of pollution.

**Unit—4**

**Geographic Thought** : General character of geographic knowledge during the ancient, and medieval period; Foundations of modern geography; Determinism and possibilism; Areal differentiation and spatial organisation.

**Unit—5**

(A) **Population Geography** : Patterns of world distribution; Growth and density of population; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition.

(B) **Settlement Geography** : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements; City-region; Primate city; Rank-size rule; Settlement hierarchy; Christaller's Central Place theory; August Losch's theory of market centres.

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**Unit—6**

**Economic Geography :** Sectors of economy : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : renewable and non-renewable.

(A) Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combination and diversification; Von Thunen's model.

(B) Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.

(C) Models of transportation and transport cost : Accessibility and connectivity.

**Unit—7**

(A) **Political Geography :** Heartland and Rimland theories; Boundaries and frontiers.

(B) **Social Geography :** Ethnicity; tribe; dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of social well-being.

(C) **Cultural Geography :** Culture areas and cultural regions; Human races; Habitat, economy and society of tribal groups.

**Unit—8**

**Regional Planning :** Regional concept in geography; Concept of planning regions; Types of regions; Methods of regional delineation; Regional planning in India; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

**Unit—9**

**Geography of India :** Physiographic divisions; Climate ; its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Irrigation and agriculture; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions.

**Unit—10**

(A) **Cartography :** Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution: Choropleth; Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location-specific data: Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS).

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(B) **Statistical Methods** : Data sources and types of data; Frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; Simple and multiple correlation; Regression.

Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques; Rank score; Weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

PAPER —III

Unit—1

**Geomorphology** : Fundamental Concepts; Factors controlling landform development; Endogenetic and Exogenetic forces; Denudation process ; weathering and erosion; Geosynclines. mountain building. continental drift and plate tectonics; Concept of Geomorphic Cycle; Landforms associated with fluvial. glacial, arid. coastal and karst cycles. Slope forms and processes; Environmental and Applied Geomorphology.

Unit—2

**Climatology** : Composition and structure of the atmosphere ; Insolation; Heat budget of the earth; Distribution of temperature. atmospheric pressure and general circulation of winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Stability and instability of the atmosphere; Air-masses ; Fronts, temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Classification of world climates; Koppen's and Thornthwaite's schemes; Hydrological Cycle; Global warming.

Unit—3

(A) **Oceanography** : Origin of ocean basins; Bottom relief of Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; Ocean deposits; Coral reefs; Temperature and salinity of Oceans; Density of sea water; Tides and ocean currents; Sea-level changes.

(B) **Bio-Geography** : Physical factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Forms and functions of ecosystem : Forest, grassland. marine and mountain ecosystem; Bio-diversity and its depletion through natural and man-induced causes; Conservation and management of ecosystems; Environmental hazards and problems of pollution; Ozone depletion.

Unit—4

**History of Geographic Thought** : General character of geographic knowledge during the ancient, and medieval period; Foundations of modern geography : Contribution of German, French, British and American schools; Conceptual and methodological developments during the 20th century; Changing paradigms; man and environment, determinism and possibilism, areal differentiation and spatial organisation; Quantitative revolution; Impact of positivism. humanism, radicalism and behaviouralism in geography.

### Unit—5

(A) **Population Geography** : Nature; scope, subject matter and recent trends : patterns of world distribution, growth and density of population; Policy issues; Patterns and processes of migration; Demographic transition; population-resource regions.

(B) **Settlement Geography** : Site, situation, types, size, spacing and internal morphology of rural and urban settlements. Ecological processes of urban growth; 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.

### Unit—6

**Economic Geography** : Location of economic activities and spatial organization of economies; Classification of economies; Sectors of economy : primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary; Natural resources : Renewable and non-renewable; Conservation of resources.

(A) **Agricultural Geography** : Concept and techniques of delimitation of agricultural regions; Measurement of agricultural productivity and efficiency; Crop combinations and diversification; Von Thunen's model; Agricultural systems of the world.

(B) **Industrial Geography** : Classification of industries : Weber's and Losch's approaches; Resource based and footloose industries.

(C) **Geography of Transport and Trade** : Models of transportation and transport cost; Accessibility and connectivity : Inter-regional and Intra-regional : Comparative cost advantages.

### Unit—7

(A) **Political Geography** : Definition and scope of Political Geography; Geopolitics; Global strategic views (Heartland and Rimland theories); Concept of nation, state and nation-state; Boundaries and frontiers; Politics of world resources; Geography and Federalism.

(B) **Social Geography** : Nature and scope of social geography; Social structure and social processes; Elements of Social Geography—ethnicity, tribe, dialect, language, caste and religion; Concept of Social well-being.

(C) **Cultural Geography** : Nature and scope of cultural geography; Environment and culture; Concept of culture-areas and cultural regions; Theories of tribal groups; Dwelling places as cultural expressions.

### Unit—8

**Regional Planning** : Regional concept in Geography; its application to planning; Concept of planning region; Regional hierarchy; Types of regions and methods of regional delineation; Conceptual and theoretical framework of regional planning; Regional planning in India : Concept of development; Indicators of development; Regional imbalances.

**Unit—9**

**Geography of India :** Physiographic divisions; Climate : its regional variations; Vegetation types and vegetation regions; Major soil types; Coastal and Marine resources; Water resources; Irrigation; Agriculture; Agroclimatic regions; Mineral and power resources; Major industries and industrial regions; Population distribution and growth; Settlement patterns; Regional disparities in social and economic development.

**Unit—10**

(A) **Cartography :** Map as a tool in geographical studies; Types of maps : Techniques for the study of spatial patterns of distribution : Single purpose and composite maps; Choropleth; Isopleth and Chorochromatic maps and pie diagrams; Mapping of location-specific data; Accessibility and flow maps.

Remote sensing and computer application in mapping; Digital mapping; Geographic Information System (GIS) : Thematic maps.

(B) **Statistical Methods :** Data sources and types of data; Statistical diagrams; Study of frequency distribution and cumulative frequency; Measures of central tendency; Selection of class intervals for mapping; Measures of dispersion and concentration; Standard deviation; Lorenz curve; Methods of measuring association among different attributes; simple and multiple correlation; Regression.

Measurement of spatial patterns of distribution; Nearest-neighbour analysis; Scaling techniques, rank score, weighted score; Sampling techniques for geographical analysis.

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SAMPLE QUESTIONS

PAPER II

**Objective type :**

1. Agricultural productivity is higher in punjab basically due to

- (1) high degree of irrigation
- (2) high degree of electrificaton
- (3) provision of fertilizers
- (4) provision of hybrid seeds

2. Social well-being is concerned with

- (1) Growth in per capita income
  - (2) Expansion of transoport network
  - (3) Development of education and health care
  - (4) Promotion of subsidy
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