

GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL

29 NOVEMBER

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ADMISSION LINK

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Evening Batch (6 pm - 8.30 pm)

Classes Monday to Saturday

**EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FOR OVERLAPPING
PRELIMS TOPICS**

Both Batches will be complete by end of April

The changing nature of question trend in UPSC Main for Geography Optional includes-

- Microscopic knowledge of all topics
- Inclusion of hidden topics/terms in questions
- Strong integration
- Case studies incorporation
- Regular updating
- Strong overlap with GS Paper-2 and 4

PAYMENT LINK

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- Registration Fee: 100/-
- Total Fee: 49000/-

STUDY PLAN FOR OPTIONAL GEOGRAPHY

We have created clear sectional divides of the syllabus.

- Physical Geography (World)
- Human Geography (World)
- Human Geography (India)
- Physical and Economic Geography (India)

Demo Class <https://youtu.be/UKHLD286nQ0>

Sample Notes

<https://www.directionias.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Indian-Human-Geography-Sample-Notes.pdf>

- *Also it is to ensure that each and every topic is very well done in class.*
- *Do understand that there is no compulsion to start from a give topic.*
- *It is more important to be clear with each one of them*
- *Overlaps and integration evolves simultaneously*

FEATURES OF THE PROGRAM:

- The program includes complete syllabus coverage
- It includes content Enrichment and Answer Writing Sessions
- Complete study material as pdf (Includes provision of hard copies)
- The fee of total Program: 49000/- (Including: CGST 9% & : SGST 9%). Portal Charges, Study Material, Test Series (10+15 Tests) Section wise + Complete test
- Online registration is mandatory
- Separate classes for doubt clearing sessions
- Course duration is 5 months +
- ***Class duration is 2.30 hours daily (Monday to Saturday)***
- Course includes complete syllabus coverage along with **10 +15 tests** (held weekly).
- All syllabus covering study material (***Supporting Student Portal***)
- Model answers to the conducted test and answer script evaluation with individual feedback are constituent of the curriculum.
- Regular map marking for Paper II
- Live classes with visual tools for utilized for clarity of concepts.
- The class dictation notes with printed material and model answers covers complete requirement of examination.

- Complete syllabus is taken by Neetu Singh

Physical Geography (World)

This part of syllabus is the fundamentals of the discipline. It involves the study of Four Realms of Environment.

The Lithosphere , that is , Geomorphology: Factors controlling landform development; endogenetic and exogenetic forces; Origin and evolution of the earth's crust; Fundamentals of geomagnetism; Physical conditions of the earth's interior; Geosynclines; Continental drift; Isostasy; Plate tectonics; Recent views on mountain building; Vulcanicity; Earthquakes and Tsunamis; Concepts of geomorphic cycles and Landscape development ; Denudation chronology; Channel morphology; Erosion surfaces; Slope development ; Applied Geomorphology : Geohydrology, economic geology and environment.

The Atmosphere , that is , Climatology: Temperature and pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation; atmospheric stability and instability. Planetary and local winds; Monsoons and jet streams; Air masses and fronto genesis, Temperate and tropical cyclones; Types and distribution of precipitation; Weather and Climate; Koppen's, Thornthwaite's and Trewartha's classification of world climates; Hydrological cycle; Global climatic change and role and response of man in climatic changes, Applied climatology and Urban climate

The Hydrosphere , that is , Oceanography: Bottom topography of the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans; Temperature and salinity of the oceans; Heat and salt budgets, Ocean deposits; Waves, currents and tides; Marine resources: biotic, mineral and energy resources; Coral reefs, coral bleaching; sealevel changes; law of the sea and marine pollution

The Biosphere , that is , Biogeography: Genesis of soils; Classification and distribution of soils; Soil profile; Soil erosion, Degradation and conservation; Factors influencing world distribution of plants and animals; Problems of deforestation and conservation measures; Social forestry; agro-forestry; Wild life; Major gene pool centres. and

Environmental Geography: Principle of ecology; Human ecological adaptations; Influence of man on ecology and environment; Global and regional ecological changes and imbalances; Ecosystem their management and conservation; Environmental degradation, management and conservation; Biodiversity and sustainable development; Environmental policy; Environmental hazards and remedial measures; Environmental education and legislation.

Human Geography (World)

This part of syllabus is the contemporary and applicable part of the discipline. It involves the study of Human Environment.

Note that Models, Theories and Laws of Human Geography is appropriately divided with relevant topics (marked in italics)

These include;

Population and Settlement Geography: Growth and distribution of world population; demographic attributes; Causes and consequences of migration; concepts of over-under-and optimum population; Population theories, world population problems and policies, Social well-being and quality of life; Population as social capital. Types and patterns of rural settlements; Environmental issues in rural settlements; Hierarchy of urban settlements; Urban morphology: Concepts of primate city and rank-size rule; Functional classification of towns; Sphere of urban influence; Rural - urban fringe; Satellite towns; Problems and remedies of urbanization; Sustainable development of cities. *Malthusian, Marxian and demographic transition models; Central Place theories of Christaller and Losch*

Economic Geography: World economic development: measurement and problems; World resources and their distribution; Energy crisis; the limits to growth; World agriculture: typology of agricultural regions; agricultural inputs and productivity; Food and nutrition problems; Food security; famine: causes, effects and remedies; World industries: locational patterns and problems; patterns of world trade. *Von Thunen's model of agricultural location; Weber's model of industrial location;*

Perspectives in Human Geography: Areal differentiation; regional synthesis; Dichotomy and dualism; Environmentalism; Quantitative revolution and locational analysis; radical, behavioural, human and welfare approaches; Human development index. *Systems analysis in Human geography*

Regional Planning: Concept of a region; Types of regions and methods of regionalisation; Growth centres and growth poles; Regional imbalances; regional development strategies; environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development *Perroux and Boudeville; Rostov's model of stages of growth.*

Political ideas :Heartland and Rimland theories; Laws of international boundaries and frontiers.

Human Geography (India)

NOTE: Map marking begins with beginning of Indian Geography on daily basis

Cultural Setting: Historical Perspective of Indian Society; Racial, linguistic and ethnic diversities; religious minorities; major tribes, tribal areas and their problems; cultural regions; Growth, distribution and density of population; Demographic attributes: sex-ratio, age structure, literacy rate, work-force, dependency ratio, longevity; migration (inter-regional, intra-regional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies; Health indicators.

Settlements: Types, patterns and morphology of rural settlements; Urban development; Morphology of Indian cities; Functional classification of Indian cities; Conurbations and metropolitan regions; urban sprawl; Slums and associated problems; town planning; Problems of urbanization and remedies.

Regional Development and Planning: Experience of regional planning in India; Five Year Plans; Integrated rural development program; Panchayati Raj and decentralised planning; Command area development; Watershed management; Planning for backward area, desert, drought prone, hill, tribal area development; multi-level planning; Regional planning and development of island territories.

Political Aspects: Geographical basis of Indian federalism; State reorganization; Emergence of new states; Regional consciousness and inter state issues; international boundary of India and related issues; Cross border terrorism; India's role in world affairs; Geopolitics of South Asia and Indian Ocean realm.

Contemporary Issues: Ecological issues: Environmental hazards: landslides, earthquakes, Tsunamis, floods and droughts, epidemics; Issues relating to environmental pollution; Changes in patterns of land use; Principles of environmental impact assessment and environmental management; Population explosion and food security; Environmental degradation; Deforestation, desertification and soil erosion; Problems of agrarian and industrial unrest; Regional disparities in economic development; Concept of sustainable growth and development; Environmental awareness; Linkage of rivers; Globalization and Indian economy.

Physical and Economic Geography (India)

NOTE: Map marking begins with beginning of Indian Geography on daily basis

Physical Setting: Space relationship of India with neighboring countries; Structure and relief; Drainage system and watersheds; Physiographic regions; Mechanism of Indian monsoons and rainfall patterns, Tropical cyclones and western disturbances; Floods and droughts; Climatic regions; Natural vegetation; Soil types and their distributions.

Resources: Land, surface and ground water, energy, minerals, biotic and marine resources; Forest and wild life resources and their conservation; Energy crisis.

Agriculture: Infrastructure: irrigation, seeds, fertilizers, power; Institutional factors: land holdings, land tenure and land reforms; Cropping pattern, agricultural productivity, agricultural intensity, crop combination, land capability; Agro and social forestry; Green revolution and its socioeconomic and ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; Livestock resources and white revolution; aqua culture; sericulture, apiculture and poultry; agricultural regionalization ;agro-climatic zones; agro-ecological regions.

Industry: Evolution of industries; Locational factors of cotton, jute, textile, iron and steel, aluminium, fertilizer, paper, chemical and pharmaceutical, automobile, cottage and agro-based industries; Industrial houses and complexes including public sector undertakings; Industrial regionalisation; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special Economic Zones; Tourism including eco -tourism.

Transport, Communication and Trade: Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipeline networks and their complementary roles in regional development; Growing importance of ports on national and foreign trade; Trade balance; Trade Policy; Export processing zones; Developments in communication and information technology and their impacts on economy and society; Indian space program.

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Contact

Hari Bhawan : 14A/103, WEA, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi - 05, (Near Metro Pillar 112)

PH : 011 - 355- 77- 975 (M) 09810382305

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