

IAS 2025-26

GEOGRAPHY **FOUN DATION**

4.5 Months Comprehensive Programme to cover complete syllabus of Geography Optional



Class dictation to organise most important topics

> **Daily Answer Writing Practice** & on spot feedback by faculty

Embedding the **PYQ discussion** for a holistic preparation

Direct One to One Discussion with the faculty on regular basis

Inculcating changing Pattern of Geography Optional in recent past

Mentor: Anurag Pathak & Krishna Gupta





AIR **24** PRAJNANANDAN



AIR 113 RISHENDRA SINGH



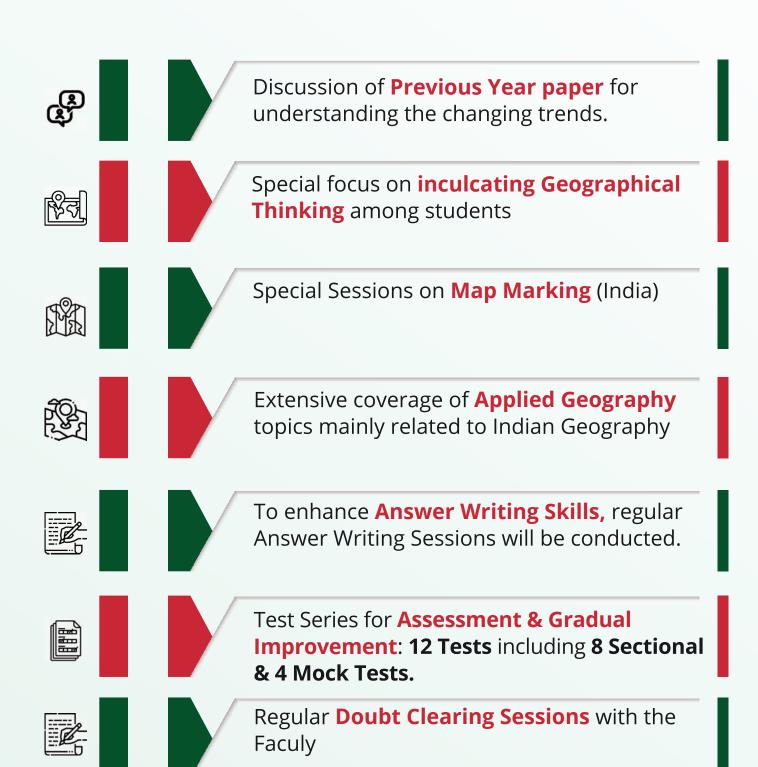
air **291 RAHAR** & many more...

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PROGRAMME FEATURES





WHY GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL

- Multidimensional, Scientific & Humanistic subject Easy for Doctor, Engineer & Arts Background Students
- Most preferred optional in UPSC Examination
- Overall it cuts down the time required to complete GS Syllabus
- It covers 25% Syllabus of GS Mains and 1/3rd of GS Prelims Question usually comes from Geography and Environment
- Ample scope for fetching good marks through Logical & Diagrammatic Representation
- Quality study material is easily available
- At least one topic in Essay Paper is from Geography

ABOUT FACULTY

In **GS SCORE** the Geography Optional Classes for **UPSC Mains** is under the guidance for renowned Geography Faculty **Anurag Pathak & Krishna Gupta**. They have has extensive teaching experience in UPSC field and has credit of helping number of students to become IAS/IPS/IRS etc. They believe in interactive learning so they regularly interact with the students to clear all their doubts. Overall, the faculties maintain a balanced interaction-based teaching, careful monitoring of progress of students along with personal and detailed guidance for answer writing.



SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

PAPER 1

PRINCIPLES OF GEOGRAPHY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- **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.
- **Climatology:** Temperature and pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation; atmospheric stability instability. Planetary and 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.

- 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; sea level changes; law of the sea and marine pollution.
- 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.
- **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 conservation; Biodiversity sustainable development; Environmental policy; Environmental hazards and remedial Environmental measures: education and legislation.



HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

- Perspectives in Human Geography:
 Areal differentiation; regional synthesis;
 Dichotomyanddualism;Environmentalism;
 Quantitative revolution and locational analysis; radical, behavioural, human and welfare approaches; Languages, religions and secularization; Cultural regions of the world; Human development index.
- Economic Geography: World economic development: measurement and problems; World resources and their distribution; Energy crisis; the limits to growth; World agriculture:typologyofagriculturalregions; 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.
- 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.
- Regional Planning: Concept of a region; Types of regions and methods of regionalization; Growth centres and growth poles; Regional imbalances; regional development strategies; environmental issues in regional planning; Planning for sustainable development.
- Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography: Systems analysis in Human geography; Malthusian, Marxian and demographic transition models; Central Place theories of Christaller and Losch; Perroux and Boudeville; Von Thunen's model of agricultural location; Weber's model of industrial location; Rostov's model of stages of growth.





PAPER 2

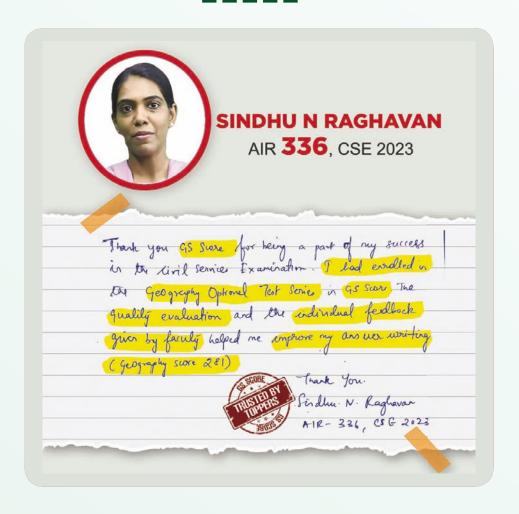
GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

- 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 westerndisturbances; 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 socio- economic and ecological implications; Significance of dry farming; Livestock resources and white revolution; aqua culture; sericulture, apiculture and poultry; agricultural regionalization; agroclimatic zones; agro-ecological regions.
- 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 regionalization; New industrial policies; Multinationals and liberalization; Special

- Economic Zones; Tourism including eco-tourism.
- Road, railway, waterway, airway and pipelinenetworks 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 programme.
- 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, intraregional and international) and associated problems; Population problems and policies; Health indicators.
- morphology of rural settlements; Urban developments; Morphology of Indiancities; Functional classification of Indiancities; 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 programmes; 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 reorganisation; Emergence of new states; Regional consciousness and interstate 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 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; Globalisation and Indian economy.

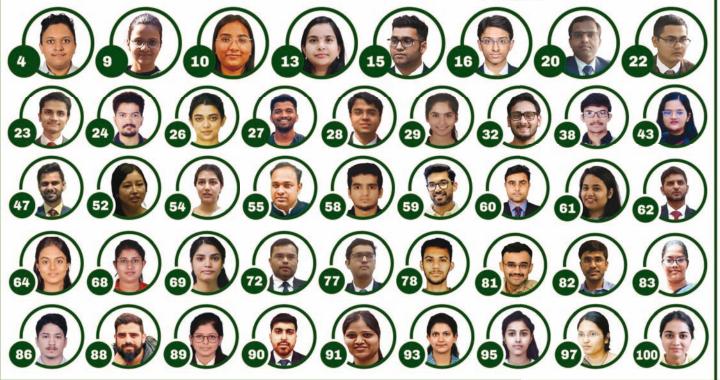


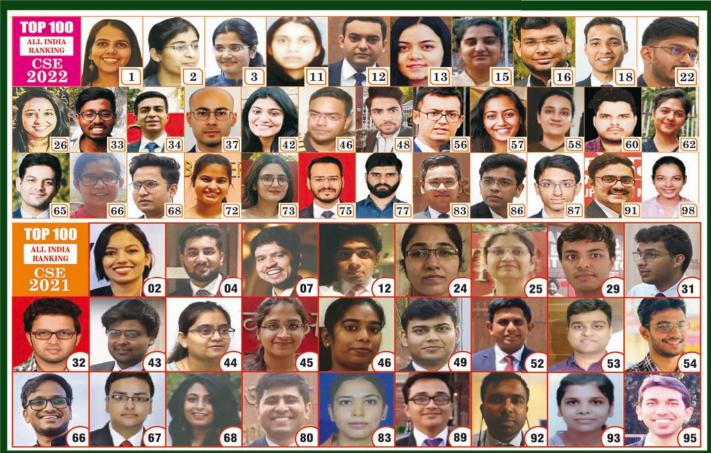
GS SCORE An Institute for Civil Services





TOP 100 ALL INDIA RANKING **CSE 2023**





P1B, 2nd Floor, Metro Tower, Pusa Road Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005