

GEOGRAPHY

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Geographical Thoughts

Part 11

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geographical thought

(iii) SOCIAL DARWINISM :-

Disciple of Humboldt German Scholar Ratzel was strongly influenced by Darwin's idea which is identified to be overcasted the scholastic environment in the beginning of 20th century.

Integrating Darwinism in determinism Ratzel supplemented Classical Deterministic phase into social Darwinism.

In both his text "human geography" and "political geography", he attempted the comparision of society & state with an organism. Recognising that just like an organism society and state can either grow or die, this growth was related to the increase of living spaces i.e. "expanding the geographic area of political or economic control. Following Humboldt determinism he strongly outlined that similar location leads to similar mode of life.

with society and state in the favourable location will be "superior" that is capable of expanding their living space

Ratzel's contribution to determinism as social Darwinism is further added with the fact that he developed one of the biggest disciple legacy including the scholars of other geographic schools. It was his capacity of training that made determinism expand upto USA with Sample & Huntington as the strongest contributors to determinism.

Neo-Environmentalism \Rightarrow (^{DON'T} write Ratzel)

NEO-ENVIRONMENTALISM :=

Sample in her monumental text entitled "Influence of Geographic Environment" projected deterministic ideas that are considered to be extremely rigid. She completely discarded the possibility of comparing human capacity with that of

nature as "Man is child of Nature" which provides him with all challenges and prospects. With her treatment of man to be "Sust of the" "Sust of the Environment", she marked the beginning of NEO-ENVIRONMENTALISM that is considered to be more extreme than environmentalism. In the similar lines, Huntington known for his monumental text "Civilisations & Climate" emphasized that it is climate as the environmental component that regulates human course of action with every civilisation being bound to typical type of climate. Analysing this inter-relation, he concluded that inspite of being older ^{the} tropical civilisation are less developed than temperate civilisation. He is also known for developing the concept of climatic Optima integrating selective survival and selective

migration in the hunt of optimum climatic requirements.

1) NEO-DETERMINISM :

The neo-environmentalism of Semple & Huntington was completely against the reality of human technological capacity and thereby modified course of living. It was therefore that the orientation of determinism resulted in the decrease of support of human geographers marking the beginning of decline of this ideology. It was in this environment that Griffith Taylor propounded NEO-DETERMINISM wherein he emphasized that nature guides man to a particular path with man having no choice but to follow that path. However, movement in that path can be manipulated by human population in terms of accelerating, slowing down or even stopping the course of action. This approach of Taylor is also called STOP-AND-GO DETERMINISM which faulted

reqd. recognition to human capacity in man-environment relation reviving significance of determinism.

(v) CULTURAL / SOCIAL DETERMINISM :

The present ideology of determinism, however, is recognised as CULTURAL / SOCIAL determinism.

Credited to American scholars Bowman, Uttnar and

James, the approach treats nature to be neutral

The magnitude of dictates felt by human population is determined by level of cultural and technological growth attained by it. It is

this approach that justifies CO-EXISTENCE of cosmopolitan cultural identities and fourth world community in the present perspective.

Determinism

- (i) Environmentalism ^①
- (ii) Classical Determinism ^②
- (iii) Social Darwinism ^③
- (iv) Neo-Determinism ^⑤
- (v) Cultural / Social ^④

Possibilism

- (i.) Classical Possibilism ^④
- (ii) Neo-Possibilism ^⑥
- (iii) Probabdisim ^⑧

② → Rank while framing answer on DUALISM.

POSSIBILISM

Possibilism as approach of man-environment interrelation treats human capacity to be stronger than nature with nature recognised with the role of an advisor. As this ideology directly correlates to human technological capacity is significantly younger than determinism. The first formal possibilistic idea is correlated to the work of French historian Lucien Febvre. It was his work that was incorporated in geographical frame by French geographers establishing possibilism as approach of interpreting man-environment relation. Chronologically, possibilism includes 3 well-demarcated phases:

- i) Classical Possibilism
- ii) Neo - Possibilism
- iii) Probabilism

CLASSICAL POSSIBILISM

The Classical Possibilism is credited to founder of French school, father of human geography Vidal-de-La-Blache. Contemporary scholar to Ratzel, he established French school in strong relation to growing dominance of German geographic ideas. He identified possibilism to be the approach where number of possibilities available to be chosen being multiplied by variations in the attitude and that variations in attitude are the outcome of cultural background. His possibilistic idea is therefore considered to be significantly rigid or completely minimizing role of nature even as the possibility provider. His untimely death is considered to be the cause of weaker disciple legacy developed by Blache where both his followers French scholars Jean Brihnes and Reclus followed possibilism.

note in lines of Lucian Febvre in recognising nature to be the provider of possibilities. Classical possibilism is also contributed by American Scholar, Barrow, who identified human geography to be human ecology making it the discipline engaged in analysing the struggle that human population is subjected to, in order to survive. This deviative classical possibilism further proved weaker orientation of this approach of man-environment relation. Classical possibilism, therefore, was readily moulded as Neo-Possibilism and Probabilism in quick succession.

NEO-POSSIBILISM

Neo-Possibilism is credited to American scholar Carl O' Sauer, who concluded that nature provides possibilities with man free to choose. However, the range of

available possibilities is restricted by "PRICE" that man is willing to pay to overcome the dictates of nature. It

PROBABILISM

In comparison, Probablism credited to American scholar O.H.K. Spate, who identified that nature provides possibilities with man free to choose but some of the possibilities are more probable to be chosen. Generally, easiest of the available possibility makes the most probable choice.

Probablism like cultural determinism is considered to be neutral ideas in analysing man-environment relation with practical validity.

The genesis of geography as well-defined discipline from the other existing disciplines as well as its growth is primarily correlated to man-environment interrelation studies. It is this approach of analysis that resulted not just into development of physical and human geography but also development of sub-disciplines as demography, cultural economic geography. From the great age of synthesis till 1960 man-environment interrelation study remained the dominating approach of geographic field of enquiry.

This field of enquiry however in the complete absence of specific method resulted into self-moulded approach, flexible conclusions, declaring the scientific orientation of the discipline and making it

discipline in nature. Realisations in regards to these limitations paved way to:

QUANTITATIVE METHODOLOGICAL REVOLUTION :=

Diffusion of statistical techniques with model theory-building tradition to make geography more accurate, orderly and rational discipline is called quantitative revolution. The theory-building tradition made quantitative techniques commonly follow generalised characteristics of man as rational economic creature and nature as isotropic plane. This approach in geography also correlate to locational analysis in human geography. Chronologically, this approach developed as:=

- (i) Genesis Phase (Pre 1960s)
- (ii) Zenith Phase (1960s)
- (iii) Declining Phase (Post 1960s)

I. PRE 1960s

The genesis phase of quantification involves the work of German economist Von Thunen who propounded Agriculture Location Model as the first attempt of treating isotropic plane & rational economic creature. Followed by him Alfred Weber German economist developed Industrial Location Least Cost Theory on the similar parameters. Both these locational theories presently forms absolute integrated geographical theories. In this phase, contribution made by geographers includes Walter Christaller German geographer, who developed Central Place Theory not just on the same assumptions but also involved the calculations of value of k , the constant. Following his work Mark Jefferson and G.K. Giff continued to enlarge quantitative methods in the study of

settlement geography wherein Rank Size Rule (1949) of Giff proved to be the convincing rule in attracting geographers to follow quantitative methods. During this phase settlement geography primarily incorporated quantitative techniques combined with basic statistical calculations of central values and incorporation of sampling. By 1959, formal initiation of quantitative training in geographic schools as per the efforts taken up by Alkerman established Zenith Phase i.e. quantitative revolution that remained valid for entire decade of 1960s.

It was in this phase that the pillars of quantification Bervy, Chorley, Peter Haggett (British scholars) and David Harvey (American scholar) contributed to quantitative tradition and geography. Among them, P. Haggett

author of "Models in Geography" forms the most prominent contributor in elaborating the validity of all the major human geographic theories developed by geographers of different schools. Demographic Transition Model, Rank Size Rule and Quantitative Method for Delimiting Zone of Overlap in the Urban Sphere of Influence are important contributions.

Among the other contributors, Hoover, Isard - industrial location models; Weaver - Crop Combination Region, relates to this phase.

It is in this phase that entire range of sub-streams of geography was integrated in quantification with more sophisticated statistical calculations as standard deviations, regression correlation, widely utilized.

Moreover, sampling was converted to

absolute inductive reasoning with the support of remote sensed data. Integration of remote-sensing in geographical study led to the integration of Geographic Information System (GIS) that is computer handling of geographic data. There was improvement in quality of data collected, data processed and interpreted. Quality of map, resource analysis, futuristic planning became much more efficient with integration of GIS.

However,

- (i) All these developments led to de-humanisation of geography as entire range of normative questions pertaining to human behavior, beliefs, fear were ignored as could not be quantified.
- (ii) Ever increasing sophistication of data tables increasingly reqd. sophisticated mathematical aptitude wch which average geographers are not trained in.

ii) Generalisation of man-environment and utilisation of 'golden-calf' computers further declined scholastic support.

iv) David Harvey started discouraging his disciples towards following quantitative methods as he observed that the revolution has lived its course and is yielding diminishing returns.

In the collective impacts of these facts, quantitative revolution declined in the beginning of 1970s sustaining itself as one of the many methods for geographical enquiry.

Industries

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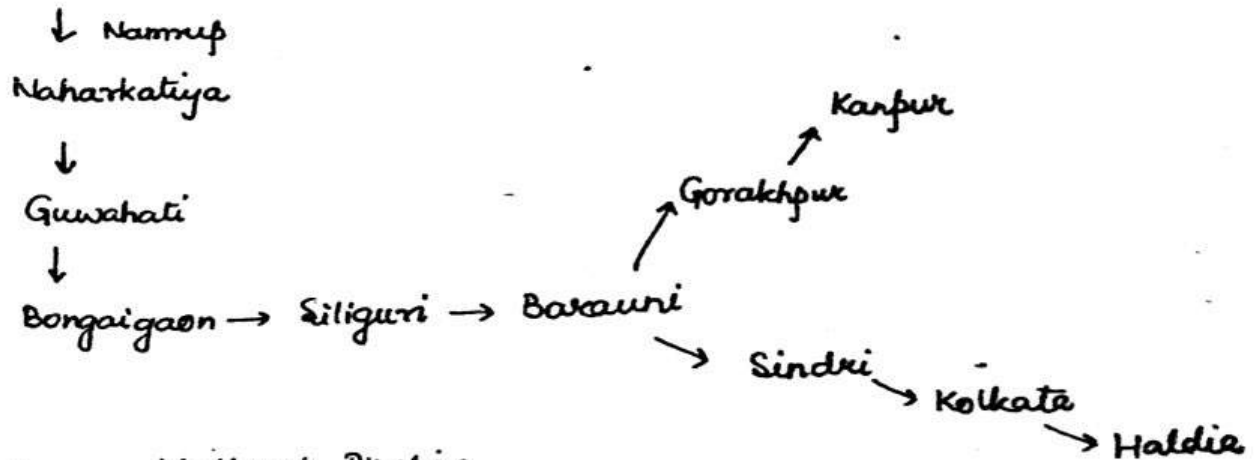
	<u>CH</u>	<u>AP</u>	<u>RJ</u>	<u>GJ</u>
ra	Raipur	Kurnool	Kota	Tamnar
ha	Bilaspur	Cuddapah	Bundi	Vadodra
Tri	Bhilai (Slag)	Vishakhapatnam	Sawai	Surat - Oceanic Skeletons
balpur		(Slag + Sludge)	Madhopur	Okha
seoni				Vetaval
				Bhamagar

} Sludge

} Limestone

Pipeline

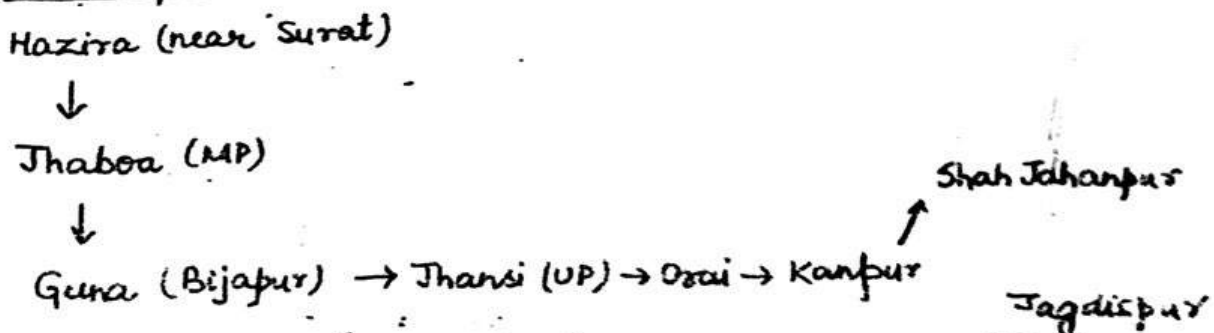
<i>(i) Digboi - Barauni Pipeline



(ii) Salaya - Mathura Pipeline



(iii) HBJ Pipeline



* Region is defined as a homogeneous area with its own distinctive attributes variable from the surrounding, it represent Coherent picture of phenomena which is Essential geographical element.