

**Mudit Jain Geography
Perspective/Thoughts Notes**

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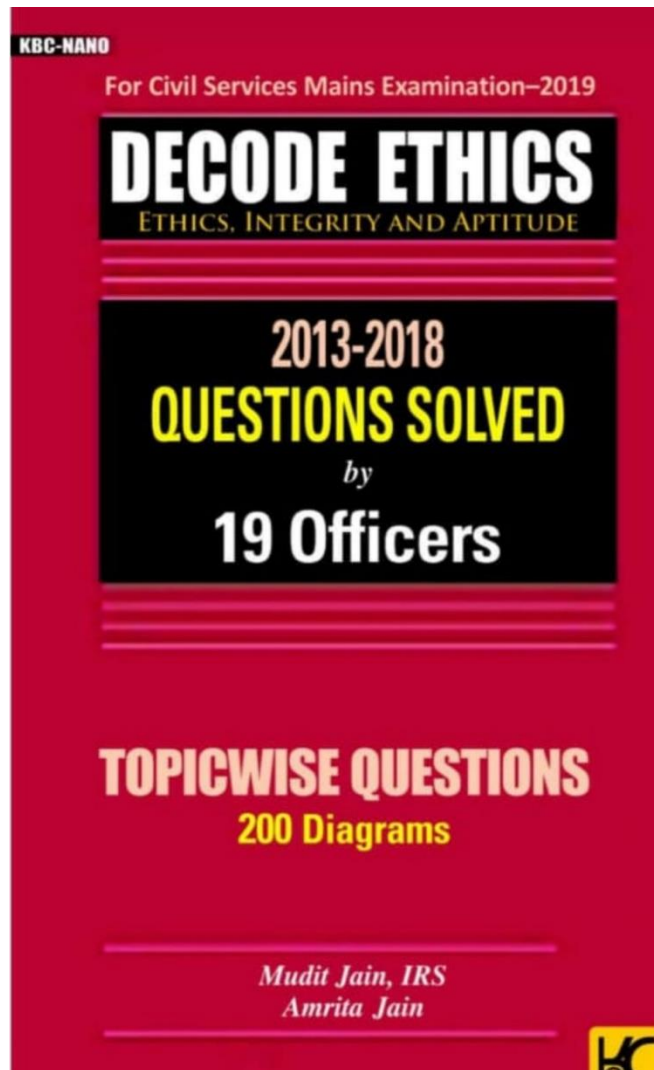
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**Ethics 2019 Paper Question Sources And Answer
Content:**

<https://muditjainblog.wordpress.com/2019/09/29/ethics-2019-detailed-question-sources-and-answer-content/>



**Ethics Paper 2019 – References From “Decode Ethics”
Book by Mudit Jain**

- Q 1. (a)** What are the basic principles of public life? Illustrate any three with suitable examples.
Decode Ethics Book Page No: Public life page 76, principles page 81.
- Q 1. (b)** What do you understand by the term ‘public servant’? Reflect on the expected role of public servant.
Decode Ethics Book Page No: Public servant page 294, roles page 82, values from code page 195
- Q 2. (a)** Effective utilization of public funds is crucial to meet development goals. Critically examine the reasons for under- utilization and mis-utilization of public funds and their implications.
Decode Ethics Book Page No: 331-333, sample question 2 page 334
- Q 2. (b)** “Non-performance of duty by a public servant is a form of corruption”. Do you agree with this view? Justify your answer
Decode Ethics Book Page No: PoCA (forbearance) page 335, sample question 2 page 344
- Q 3. (a)** What is meant by the term ‘constitutional morality’? How does one uphold constitutional morality?
Decode Ethics Book Page No: 195
- Q 3. (b)** What is meant by ‘crisis of conscience’? How does it manifest in the public domain?
Decode Ethics Book Page No: 266-268
- Q 4. (a)** Explain the basic principles of citizens’ charter movement and bring out its importance.
Decode Ethics Book Page No: 315-318

Q 4. (b) **There is a view that the official secrets act is an obstacle to the implementation of Rights to Information act. Do you agree with the view? Discuss**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: Confidentiality page 182, administrative secrecy page 257, RTI rejections page 300

Q 5. (a) **What do you understand by probity in governance? Based on your understanding of the term, suggest measures for ensuring probity in government.**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: 291, 292, sample question 2 page 294

Q 5. (b) **“Emotional Intelligence is the ability to make your emotions work for you instead of against you.” Do. you agree with this view? Discuss.**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: Values-emotion page 96, definition page 200, quotes page 219, 220

Q 6. (a) **“An unexamined life is not worth living.” – Socrates**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: Socrates ideal life page 222, Kierkegaard life page 239

Q 6 (b) **“A man is but the product of his thoughts. What he thinks, he becomes.” – M.K.Gandhi**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: 109-111, 125-126, sample question 10 page 242

Q 6. (c) **“Where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. When there is beauty in the character, there is harmony in the home. When there is harmony in the home, there is order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there is peace in the world.” – A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**

Decode Ethics Book Page No: Kalam’s quote in reverse page 123

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my gratitude to many people who saw me through this book. I am thankful to my family, teachers and mentors for making me capable enough to write this book.

Special thanks goes to my seniors, friends and peers who contributed in solving previous year's papers:

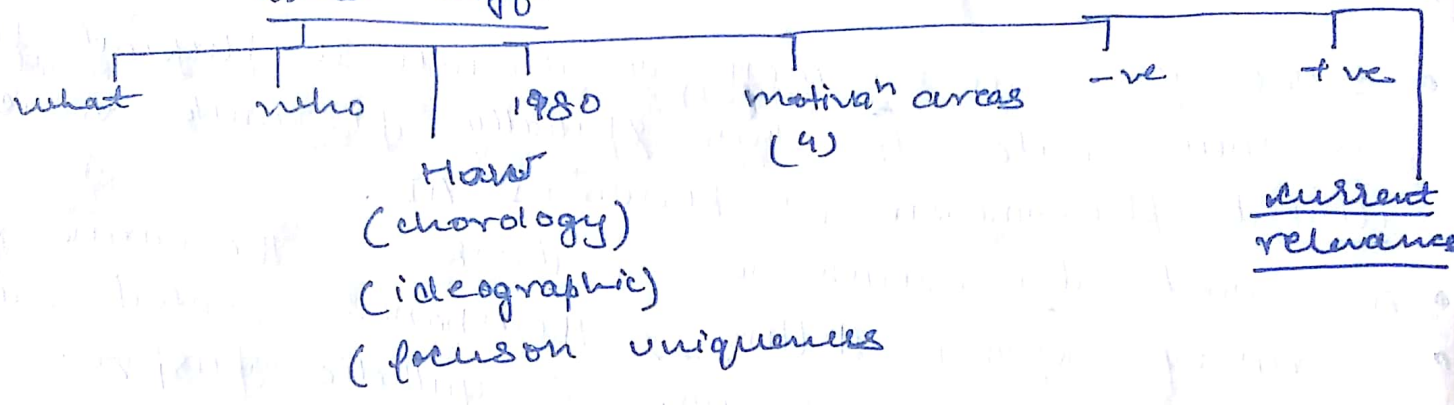
- Akshaya Budania, IPS Batch 2016, IAS Batch 2018
- Amiya Nanda, IRS Batch 2018
- Anant Jain, IAS Batch 2018
- Atul Kumar, IRAS Batch 2017, IRS Batch 2018
- Chandan, IRAS Batch 2017, IRS Batch 2018
- Harsha Koya, IAS Batch 2018
- Juhi Jalota, IFS Batch 2018
- Kuldeep Meena, IPS Batch 2017, IAS Batch 2018
- Manesh Gupta, IRS Batch 2018
- Nand Kishore Mewara, IRS Batch 2014, IPS Batch 2016, IAS Batch 2018
- Nikhil Nippanikar, IAS Batch 2018
- Nikhil Singh, IRS Batch 2018
- Nooh Siddiqui, IRS Batch 2018
- Pushkin Jain, IPS Batch 2017
- Rahul Shinde, IAS Batch 2018
- Rohit Ghodke, IRS Batch 2016
- Sakshi Tomar, IRTS Batch 2018
- Satwik Vyas, IFoS Batch 2018

Thanks for your pro bono contributions.

- Study of areal variation of human & physical phenomenon as they relate to other spatially proximate & causally linked phenomenon is known as AD.
- AD coined by Hartshorne in book "The nature of geography".
- Drawing from Hettner, Hartshorne's central claim about geography is its integrative & synthetic purpose.
- AD is also called chorology or chorography which is study of areal differentiation of earth surface.
- It concerns with unique character of diff areas of earth surface
∴ it is called videographic.
- It was reinstated as a central perspective of human geog in 1980. Intellectual Inspiration came from 3 diff unconnected dir^s:
 - ① streams of thoughts referred to as humanistic geog where central role was given to human awareness, human agency, consciousness, creativity. It seeks to explore composition of landscape interpreting their symbolic content, social & historical context.
 - ② 2nd focus was on analysis of uneven development & changing spatial division of labour. Some geographers tried to explain this using Marxist approach.
 - ③ third influence is from attempts to break contextual theory where region is viewed as interpolation of human agency & social structure.
- Challenge In AD is the delimitation of neat boundary b/w places / regions when territoriality of social group is dynamic & irreducible to single / fixed set of spatial units.
- It is also said to be incapable of giving effective generalisation. It emphasized that regions should not be studied solely as separate entities & helped in reconstruction of regional geog. It is considered as being rational & scientific.

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areal diff



QR 1950s/60s - 80s.

Q4: Q-geog

• quantitative methodologies are powerful research technique in human geog that can provide valuable & accurate insights if used appropriately & with an understanding of limitations.

• downturn during 1980s-90s. (AD ↑ here)

• QR began in 1950s-60s.

• QR is used to study demographics, migration, housing, settlement patterns & ethnic segregation, agri, industry locⁿ

• Fotheringham et al (2000) identify QR as consisting of the analysis of numerical spatial data, dev of spatial theory or construction & testing of mathematical models of spatial processes.

Humboldt mapped quantitative data with aim of producing in a single work a depiction of entire material universe.

QR in 1950s was set in motion by preceding modes of thoughts like environmentalism, regional geog

ED fell by mid 1930s & replaced by regional geog in part as a reaction to criticisms of ED.

Movement away from reg-geog:- 3 factors

1. practical demands of war led to geog^{al} research that produced generalisation.
2. non-geographers got involved in human-geog research. ex social physicists who applied natural science methods.
3. growing frustration that some geog felt towards reg approach which was now considered unscientific & outdated.

Fred Schaeffer a professor at university of Iowa attacked reg geog in 1953. He urged that subjects in geog are not unique to other disciplines & that geog should search for laws.

QR began in US → Britain.

geog not unique & shd make laws.

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QR saw 1st concerted attempt to apply quantitative methodologies within geog to make it more scientific. It was guided by 3 basic ideals of logical positivism.

- ① that only 1 scientific method exists.
- ② that knowledge is neutral (no space for human values)
- ③ that standards of accuracy & precision in physical science offered only genuine explanatory framework for the generation of scientific knowledge.

Criticisms of QR

- ① In 1960s, 70s.
 - ② Most of these targeted at positivist underpinnings of the approach.
 - ③ imposition of natural sciences approach.
 - ④ lack of consideration of agency & structure.
 - ⑤ the assumptⁿ that social sys could be considered closed
- The positivist claim that research should be value free, was criticised by those who argued that this wasnt psbl in social research. Researcher's values, experiences etc inevitably influence their research. ∴ QR gave false sense of objectivity by artificially separating observer from the observed.
 - str, agency : QR treated people as objects w/o consideration of values & meanings that make individuals human & the capabilities that they possess.
 - complex pol, eco, socio structures w/ not taken into a/c. It looked at ^{how} things seemed to be r/t how they might be under diff social conditions.
 - idea that only 1 sci method exists was criticised. Each discipline shall have its own approach to reflect its unique focus, hence imposition of natural sci was challenged.
 - It do not consider difficulties of quantitative modelling of open systems. Humans have capacity to change & human

actions have capacity to alter the configuration of systems.

∴ it can't be a closed system acc to Sayer

• Statistical techniques applied in QR were largely imported from outside the discipline & were used w/o consideration of the appropriateness of use for spatial data.

These criticisms hold true for a study of population and residential segregation conducted by Foley & Talbot in 1966.

Developments in Quantitative Methodologies

Despite criticisms, QR in geog was an essential dev bcz it modernized a largely descriptive discipline but it faced derision in 80s-90s when geog took cultural turn & split into various modes of thoughts.

Major changes due to criticism: ① recognitⁿ that philosophical basis & rule of Q-methods had to change. Harvey (1969)

neg the misuse of Q-tools.

② [QR → universal laws] has been neg as imprsb^l due to complexity & ephemeral nature of social systems.

③ It's also realized that assumpⁿ applied must differ 4m natural sit.

④ role of social structures, agency is neg

⑤ Q-geographers have realized that knowledge is neutral but situated & that there is need for reflexivity.

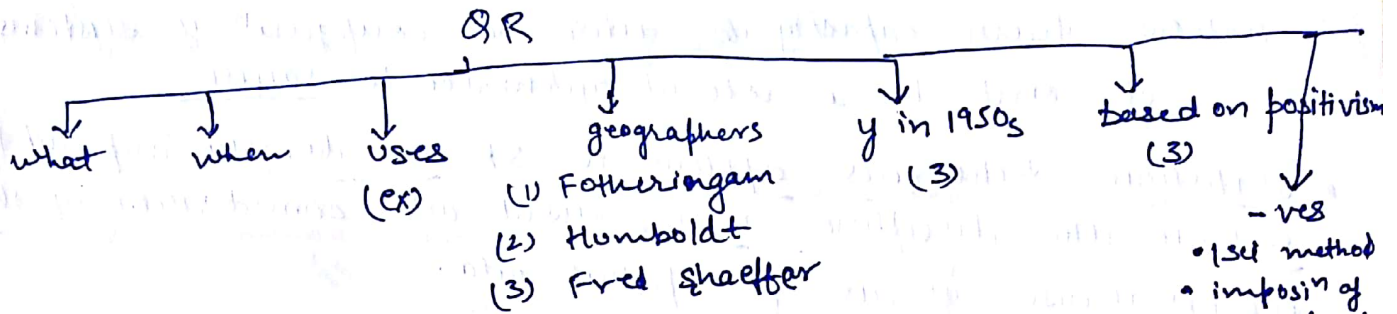
⑥ focus shifted from finding similarities/generalsⁿ to local analyses that tests for differences across space w/o assuming that diff do not exist. (CAD 2011)

Simpson's & Dorling's research (2001) on segregaⁿ of race can be compared to FATs (1968), & show the changing use of

Q-methods in human geog

Hence QR adapted itself and rectified the criticisms against it however this devt seem to be have been neg in geog more widely and debate on Q-methods in HG continues

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- criticisms:
- modernized a largely descriptive discipline
 - models
 -

criticisms
1980s.
(cultural turn)

- changes thereafter
- Philo basis
 - universal laws ✓
 - human agency
 - structure
 - sci impos'n
 - similarities → differences
 - simpson & dooling,

uses symbols to identify spatial loc'n for economic practices.

assump'n

- ① rational eco man having no knowledge of his isotropic space.
- ② non-normative
- ③ perfect market

- ex: (1) weaver's crop combina'n.
(2) higgerstrand
(3) chorley & haggett

- ve:
- (1) non-normative
 - (2) capitalism ↑
 - (3) rational-eco
 - (4) passive man
 - (5) definite predict'n not

Finch & Trewartha

Why a natural env.

vs cultural env.
 A cultural or manmade managed n

divided subject matter of HB into
Natural = LF, climate, drainage, soil etc.
 governed by nature of human beings.

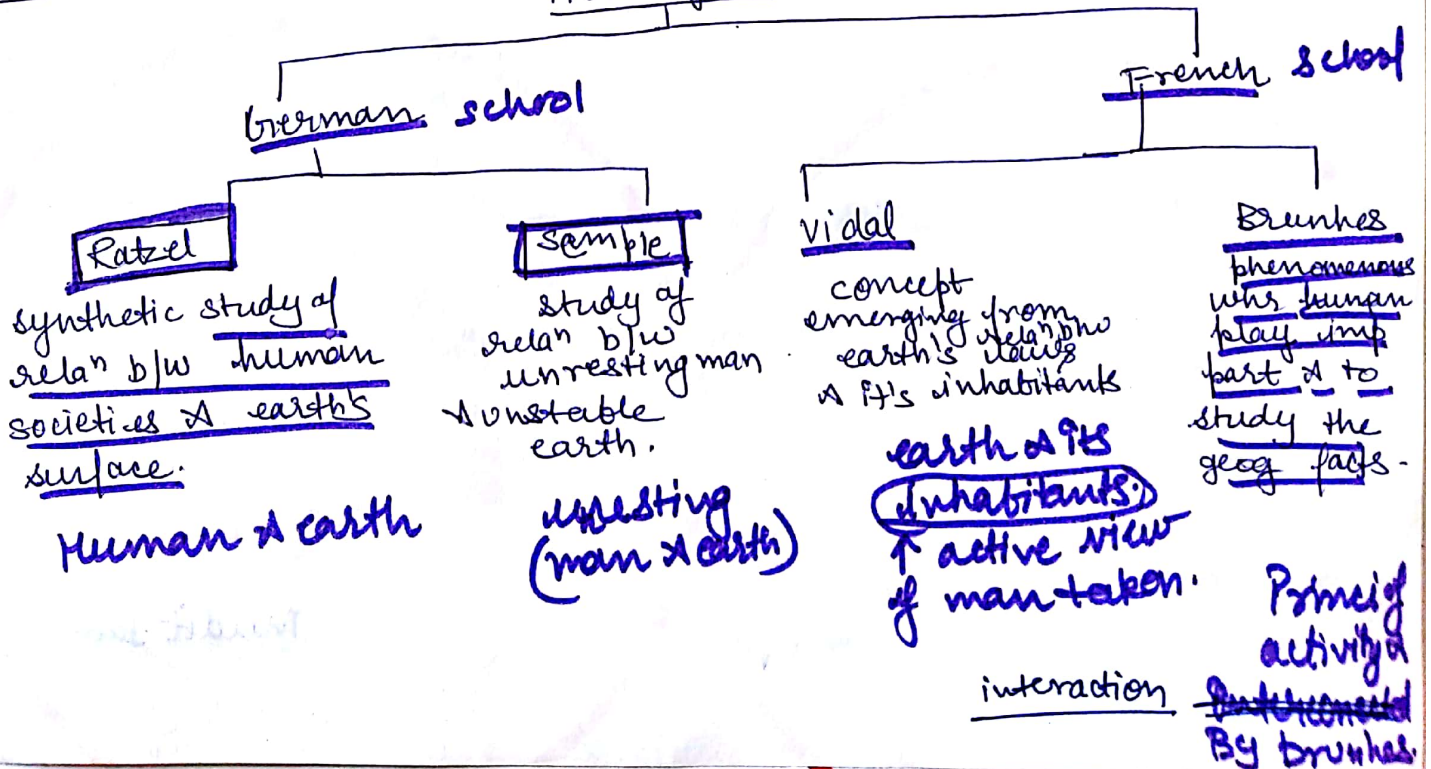
Physical = natural features, soil, minerals
 cultural = popⁿ, settlements, agri etc.

I = regional + systematic pic of social sciences
Interdisciplinary = relⁿ with other social sciences (AR)

HB had become ↑ integrative & interdisciplinary in early 20th century. It is I approach as it presents regional & systematic picture of social sciences.

It also ests relⁿ with other social sciences for critical analysis of its subject matters. ∴ It borrowes & contributes to them in the process. ex It depends on demography for study of popⁿ, pol sci for study of pol geog etc.

HB definⁿ



Aristotle (Greek) : colder climate European people are brave but not intelligent \therefore incapable to rule others.

Tropical asian hot climate people are intelligent but lack spirit
 \rightarrow slaves. attributed dev/under-dev status to climate.

Age of voyages (1300-1600)

Henry d navigators, Vasco, Columbus. Phase had 1st objectivity, use of mercator's map, trigonometry, emergence of Kepler, Galileo, Newton. Chronological approach.

3 trends : compilation (books) like Strabon, cosmography, explaining diversity (dichotomy)

Strabon (Roman)

- Slope, relief, climate are work of god & resp for lifestyle of people
- Book named Geographica. Descriptive, regional approach,
- info from voyages & discoveries.
- map making.

Ptolemy (Roman)

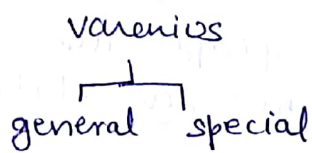
- Mathematician, cartographer
- book: Almagest
- map - conical projection.

Arabs

- travellers
- inquisitive (speculative)
- divided habitable world into 7 terrestrial zones (highways) for learning
- during dark age in Europe, Baghdad became new centre for learning
- Al Jallakhi : 1st climatic atlas
- Al Masudi : monsoon [semiarid people short tempd.]
- Al Magdisi : LCT, EDW coast climate.
- Ibn e Batuta : traveller, cultural geographer.
- Ibn Khaldun : book (Mogaddima) evolon of cultures, rise & fall of civilizⁿ.

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Poe classical



effect of climate.
 chorology
 ✓ reasoning & subjective knowledge
 ✓ determinist

classical

Humboldt & Ritter.

- ① Both vs against dichotomy as it weakens subject.
- ② Against chorology / idiographic / cosmographic approach.
- ③ empiricists.
- ④ Believed in organic unity of nature & not mechanic.

Ritter

Positivist, specified pl's aspects of diff continents.

Regional geog but not chorology
 Humanist.

Determinist [not people vs
Plain people]

Asia: Birth of civilisation (E. rising sun)
 Africa: deep slumbers (mid-north)

- world = Zusammenhang (harmonious)
- estb cause-effect relation.
- focus on commonality - Empirical
- gave concept of landerschaft & due to this not entirely against chorology.
- drew isotherms map of world.
- More physical than humanist.

Oscar Peschel rejected HAR's ideas and support VAK as he said that world was too big to be uniform. → Phy vs Human

Zusammenhang, cause-effect, landerschaft (not entirely against chorology), commonalities. VS Regional (but x chorology), ED

Ratzel

- ① followed HAR
- ② "New geog of Germany" Paradigm started.
- ③ determinist. seen as political concept (social darwinism)
- ④ Lebensraum. (States are living organisms).
- ⑤ In his 2nd book, he focused on cultural aspects, migration etc.
 & was inspired by Vidal's possibilism. ∴ can't be called
radical determinist.
- ⑥ regional. chorological.
- ⑦ his genre-de-vie (PPL migrate & carry their cultural traits)
 inspired Vidal.

ED, herman school, lebensraum, genre-de-vie, inspired Vidal & vice-versa, not staunch radicalist (countered by experts), regional, chorological.

Scientific determinism (early 20th cent)

- ① darwin's evolution
- ② Newton's cause-effect
- ③ new darwinism of Ratzel (Lebensraum)
- ④ Malthus → limits of env.
- ⑤ Ritter's natural selection. (Anthropogenic approach).

Simple Man is product of earth's surface → diff. altitudinal char in diff. phy. env.

Mt people
 Plain people
 Mediterranean people

✓ civilization result of climate
 ✓ tropics → poverty
 3) theory of 1st migran of mongols from N to S due to dry spells.

no dichotomies post classical as H & R, Vidal etc called for a unified approach to man-env in classical time. Ratzel, Richtofen, Hettler followed it in post classical.

Huntington env + genetics + climate → civilization, cc → pulsation in civilization.

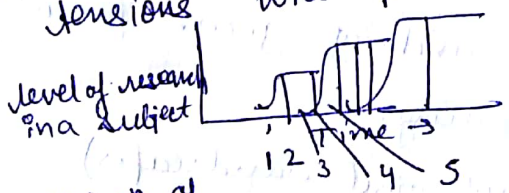
- ① writings suggest environmentalist tilt. however he reiterated genetic constitution & threw wt. on genetics.
- ② regional racial char are due to climate. → below 20°C intellectual. abv = lazy | timid. (opp to aristotle)
- ③ civilization = fn(climate + natural env).

Paradigms in HG

- ① descriptive → model making (19-20 cent) (theory building of GR).
- ② (Behv) stochastic laws (alc for probability) w/t universal laws.
- ③ principle of activity: every phenomenon is changing in TA space. activity & interaction.

Kuhn's paradigm

science is not well regulated activity. each genⁿ automatically builds upon results achieved by earlier. It is process of varying tensions wid period of chaos & tranquils.



- 1: pre paradigm phase
- 2: professionalisation
- 3: paradigm phase I
- 4: crisis phase
- 5: with revolution.

- pros: (1) sci explanation of dev of science.
 (2) facilitated acceptance of new theories.

-ves: can allow poorly qualified people in research field.

dualism

It represents diff methods of studying same ideology.
goes back to prehistoric times. Basic cause is variabilities of earth related components. Diff methods to study 1 ideology

Early work done by Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, al Masudi.
Real beginning by Varenius & Kant [propounders of classical geog].

Varenius : systematic vs Regional
Kant : Physical vs human
: Determinism vs Possibilism
: Theoretical vs applied
: Idiographic vs Nomothetic
: Historical vs contemporary.

Humboldt & Ritter wr modern geog who carried forward concept

① Varenius (17th cent) Systematic vs Regional (Kant)
general or universal vs Particular / special

① supported by Humboldt

- Regional / Idiographic (World as Region)
- restricted to study of physical aspects.
- descriptive / genⁿ
- believed in detailed inventory of facts of single aspect (not S).

② Ratzel supported it
diff differed from Humboldt as he emphasized on genesis of things.

→ studies specific factor of earth or its part.

→ isolated vs J.

→ Nomothetic

Berry said 2 approaches are extreme ends of a continuum.

→ Ritter ①

→ unpredictable individual human behaviours included
∴ formulation of hypothesis not psbl
→ geog as natural phenomenon as a whole in ref to a part.

→ didn't believe in inmere description.
→ this wholeness was acc to Hegel's concept

→ Richtofen ③ elaborated (Ritter's views)
↳ believed in explaining integrated relations b/w diff diverse phenomenon on surface of earth.

→ Hettner was Idiographic (Regional) vs Nomothetic (Systematic).

→ Blache [Pays], he was inductive empirical, studies man-environment relation in Terrestrial whole.

→ Reclus

→ Jean Brunhes.

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② Physical vs Human by Greeks

Heraclitus vs Herodotus & Strabo
Kant
Humboldt
Ritter

oblique → school of human geog.

Physical (Kant, H&P)

Rullus [La Terre, systematic phy geog]

In 2nd half of 19th cent, phy geog was targeted approach.

Penck, Koppen, Davis put emphasis on climate & LF.
Ratzel, semple also phy.

Jean Brunhes gave principle of activity & interconnected. This was carried forward by Demangeon.

Essentially divide was concluded as illogical & artificial. Approach of 2 is required. [Hartshorne in nature of geog.]

③ Theoretical vs Applied

division prehistoric.
models → practical
theoretical concepts

↑d after WW & QR.
disciplines By CHORLEY & Huggett.
started losing relevance.

Berry proposed that where theory fails, applied geog helps in providing explanation.

- dudley stamp in text "applied geog" emphasized that final identification of geog is poss only via applied analysis.
- Winton Smith, Herbertson applied.
- D. Smith's paterno optimality.

④ Idiographic & Nomothetic
Kant vs Humboldt

Terms were though coined by Hettner. He ref idiographic (general) & nomothetic (specific).

Hartshorne, Harvey, Shapero called it unscientific.

Hartshorne
Harvey
Shapero : no-dichotomy.

Environmentalism

① include 4m dichotomy . . .

② Skabo: climate influences psychological disposition of different races. Slope, Phy feat etc by God → civilization.

③ Al-Jahiz: explained how env can determine phy char of inhabitants of certain community. He used his early theory of evolution to explain origins of different human skin colors w/ black skin which he believed to be result of env. He said that:

"Blackness & whiteness are in fact caused by properties of region, as well as by God given nature of water & soil & by proximity or remoteness of sun & intensity or mildness of its heat".

ED rose to prominence in late 19th century & early 20th cent.

Between 1920-40 it came under repeated attacks as its claims were found to be wrong. It was also charged to ↑ racism, imperialism

Geographers reacted to this by dev softer notion of environmental possibilism later by abandoning search for theory.

Rostlund pointed out in essay "Reading in cultural geg" that environmentalism was not disproved, only disapproved.

Carl Sauer in 1924 criticized premature generalization resulting from bias of environmentalism. He said that to claim geog as env'tal determinism is advancing ^{wrong fact} that science ~~is~~ based upon preconcepⁿ.

A variant of ED was popular among Marxists. He added that economic base is determined by env'tal conditions. It was rep'dicted around same time as classic env determinism.

Carl Sauer criticized pre-mature genⁿ resulting from env^{ism}.

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origin of 'E' in Charles Darwin's origin of species.

The belief that variations in human behaviour around world can be explained by differences in natural env is known as environmentalism.

Proponents: Davis, Ellen Churchill Semple, Huntington

Semple: In her book distinguished constitutional characters of people living in diff phy settings. Like mt dwellers r essentially emotional n impulsive.

Huntington: wrote "The principles of geog". His writings on climate n civilization displayed his environmentalist view. He took most decisive step since Hippocrates towards smthg new n conclusive in environmental causation theory.

He advanced theories relating to course of civilisation to CC. His basic philosophy: supreme dev of civilisation in any region is bound to p/r type of climate n variation in such climate relates to pulsation in the civilisation.

ED is regarded by many as over simplistic bcz it neglects cultural factors that affect human behaviour. 2 societies inhabiting areas of similar climate can be very diff 4m each other as they use resources differently.

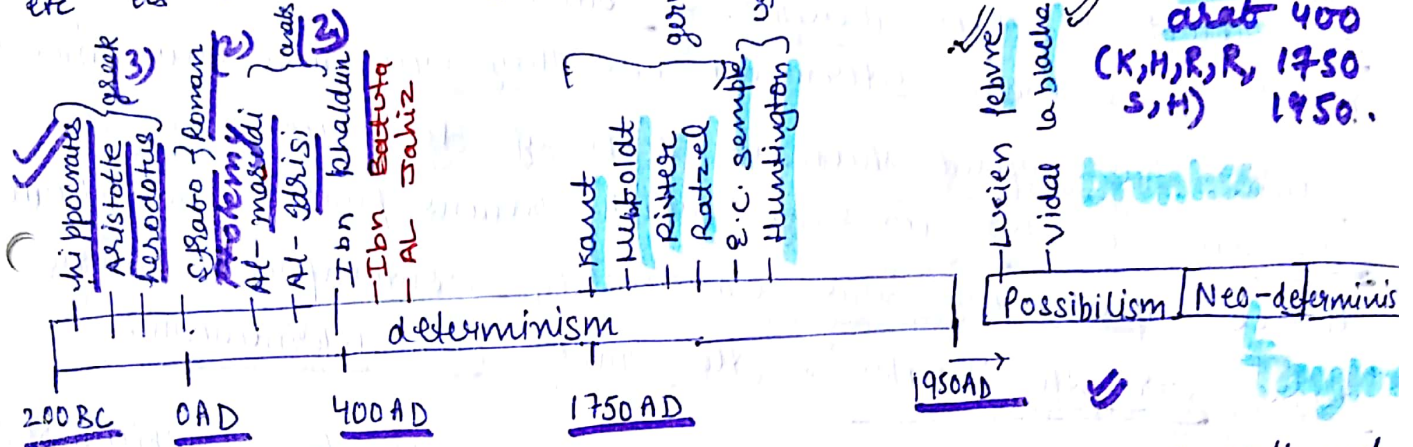
Env - man are so intrinsically interdependent that it becomes tough to predict which influences when.

E → civilisation
CC → pulsation

DICHOTOMY N DUALISM

Dualism : human-env relationship has been interpreted in several ways.

Determinism refers to point of view supporting env'tal control on human action. Acc to it history, culture, lifestyle etc are exclusively or largely governed by physical factors of env. Human considered as passive agent whose attitude / lifestyle etc is determined by env.



deterministic concept started from Greeks & Romans & continued to recent still Semple & Huntington who are considered as giants of determinism.

Huntington's contri was most imp where he stressed on climate criticism of determinism

similar physical condition
do not produce same responses
 ex: Greek & Roman flourished
in mediterranean type of reg

diff climates on
no similar civilization.
 Though env influences human, human too influence env.

Gradually env-determinism was rejected & geographers stressed that humans were free to choose.

Possibilism : when emphasis is firmly placed on human & nature & human are seen as active force v/t passive then approach is called possibilism.

Febvre the first to use word possibilism wrote that "there is no necessities but everywhere possibilities & man as master of these possibilities is judge of their use."

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After WW-1 Vidal de la Blache advocated concept of possibilism. He opined that lifestyle of people were product of reflection of civilisation representing the integrating result of physical, historical & social influences governing human relation with habitat.

∴ people living in different or identical env wr not the product of phy env but factors like attitude, values & habits. supporters of possibilism saw series of possibilities for humans to exploit it to their benefits. Cultural context & tech advance ment of human determined how they will use environment

Nature has offered humans scope of dev but has set ultimate limits crossing which means point of no return. Hence possibilism was criticized by contemporary thinkers like Griffith Taylor. He gave Neo-determinism.

Cultural determinism is related concept to possibilism & is stronger of the two. It says env has no influence, while possibilism recognizes sizeable limits.

Vidal : Post WW-1

talks abt possibilities of what u chose.
Possibilism accepts limits to growth set by nature but man can accelerate or even change dir.
neo-determinism by Taylor dont
"cultural" no limits, no role of env.

In possibilism man chooses is "Judge of their use" needs are to his culture & only r env (Chermans). French are staunch supporters

vidal: lifestyle = Product of civilizaⁿ (Phy, historical, social influences included)

Neo-determinism (scientific determinism of present day).

It was put forward by Taylor in 1920s. He argued that limits of agricultural settlement in Australia had been set by factors in physical env such as rainfall distribution.

He believed that best economic program for a country to follow is in large determined by nature & its geog's duty to interpret such prog. Man is able to slow, stop or accelerate process of cntry's dev. He acts as a traffic controller, altering rate or not direction of progress. It is stop and go determinism.

(Man follows nature's programme only if he is wise, presuming he don't act foolishly. But wisdom & foolishness are human concepts & env knows nothing of them. Limits to man's freedom beyond those generally recognized by possibilists are acc to Neo-determinism those imposed by man's conception of wisdom.

There is nothing that contradicts the conception of DeBore that there are no necessities but everywhere possibilities & man as master of these possibilities is judge of their use.

(Man chooses but only from range which nature presents. Some note of man's wisdom is setting limits. r/t env's role in setting limits.

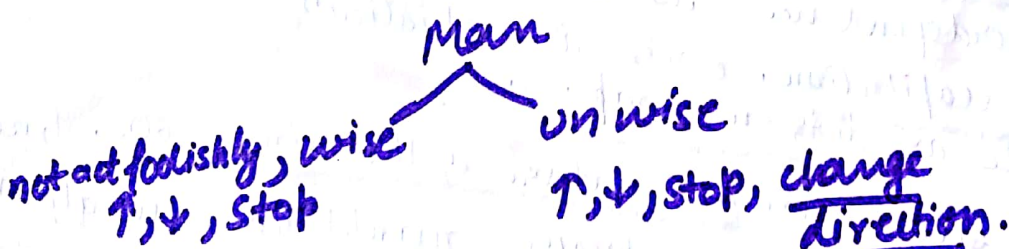
Francis Bacon: "nature can be conquered only by obeying her."

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Stop n go determinism / Neo-determinism

- ① Aus Griffith Taylor
- ② Possibilists have developed the ideas in temperate env such as NW Europe which offer several alternative forms of human occupancy; which is rare in Aus as env there is much more extreme & has more control over human activity. coined S n G D to describe his views.
- ③ In short term, people can do whatever they wished w/d regard to the env but in long term nature's plan would ensure that the env won battle & forced a compromise out of its human occupancy.
- ④ In 1920s he argued that limit of agri settlement in Aus were set by factors in phy env like rainfall.
- ⑤ He was very unpopular but has gained imp now.
- ⑥ Best eco prog for a country to follow is largely determined by nature & its geographers duty to interpret prog. Man can accelerate, slow or stop progress but if he is wise he won deviate from directions as indicated by natural env. He is like a traffic controller in Big city who alters rate but not dir.
- ⑦ other lines from notes.

* Limits set by env [ex that of agri patterns in Aus.]



but wisdom & foolishness are human concept
unkwn to env. Limits to man's possibilities, beyond ones req'd by possibilities are those imposed by his concept of wisdom.

temperate / Aus, short run
- long run, limits by env (ex), best eco prog, S n G D, wise - unwise, limits due to concepⁿ...
febrere. Mudit Jain

Locational analysis

• Approach to phenomena: HCs that focuses on spatial arrangement of methodology is that of spatial science.

• obj: build accurate genⁿ, models, theories (Berry's Marble)

• based on philosophy of positivism (OR)

• Advocated in US in 1950s though roots are deeper, McCarthy

• used it in economic geog.

• Based on empiricism (empirical observan used over theoretical).
(Facts speak for themselves). (use of geometry)

• Haggett in his book emphasized on order, locⁿ order A pattern in HC
LO/HC
P

• it requires:
① focus on system approach
② employ models
③ use quantitative tech → genⁿ
④ linear model, spatial autocorrelⁿ etc.

• people seek to maximise spatial interaction at bring related activities into proximity

• humanists on philosophical & behaviouralist methodological grounds.

• positivism → its disadvantages like ignores relation, cultural values ignored.

• normative questions to explain man-env

• concern real world complexities.

• spatial interdependence is more imp new than local externalities

• encourages capitalism, over industrialization

• treat people as dots on map ...

• it has for some changed nature of HC since 60s. Presented

• geog as science to make precise, quantitative generalization

• definⁿ, objectives, based on what all, origin(x)

• Haggett [O, LO, P] (requirements) Morrill, criticism, conclⁿ.

• MURIL: ↑ spatial interactⁿ at ↓ cost

• → ↑ Proximity of phenomena

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Probabilism

- ① OHK Spate (1957)
- ② Though why env don't uniquely determine human actions, it nevertheless make some response more than others.
- ③ It is middle path b/w stark environmentalism (Ratzel) & radical possibilism (Lebovici).
- ④ Acc to him, human action is not a matter of all or nothing but a balance of probabilities.
ex: there is probability of ↓ in popⁿ density away 4m metropol centres in all dirⁿ etc. but there can be excepⁿ to same as well. → Probability Theory (PT)
- ⑤ It is compatible w/ Vidalian conception & PT started to b used to determine man-env relationship.

Criticism

- ① complete knowledge abt env may not b available.
- ② data for resource availability/ utilizⁿ may not b reliable
- ③ percepⁿ abt resources differs man-man, city-city etc.
- ④ probability model owing to abv may not give authentic results.

human action is not a matter of all or nothing but a balance of probabilities.
 ∴ Probability Theory

↓ objectivity
 poor genⁿ
 subjective interpretaⁿ
 need of pure possibilism.

who? why
 what
 PT
 ex
 similar to Vidalian
 criticisms.



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Cultural / social determinism thoughts

It emphasizes human element. Our thoughts determine prev nature of world.
acts & our acts determine previous nature of world Modification

of env largely depends upon our perceptions, ideals & I.M.
CD was mainly advocated by American scholars It was proposed as a principle all to which significance to man of physical & biotic features of his habitat is fn of attitude, objectives & technical skill of man himself.

Ex. country rich in hunters might appear poor to an agricultural country / people.
Evolving technology ↑ tech → ↑ imp to env wild culture develops importance of env. It makes relations more complex.

Edward Ollman wrote that env = fn (stage of tech, culture, others).
env is essentially neutral, its role being dependent on stage of technology, type of culture & other characteristics of changing society (Assessment of Mt pass diff for horses, cars, planes etc).

Ex soil fertility will not be identical from point of view of Japanese farmer & an Amazonian Indian

Machiavelli argued that elements of culture, particularly religion can render political arrangements.
Romanticism had a large element of cultural determinism, writers such as Goethe, Fichte, Schlegel.

drawn from popular in Austria, Holland and Sweden after WW-2.
Became popular in Austria, Holland and Sweden after WW-2.

It is rigid like environmentalism & can't be accepted in crude form.
It doesn't assess env factors adequately.
Thoughts → acts → prev nature of world;

(American)
env's role depends on the stage of tech and culture, attitude, objectives.
Ollman says, env is neutral

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Human Approach

- ① due to dissatisfaction w/ models, attack on positivism, rejection of geometric determinism in which people were treated as dots of maps, graphs & numbers in an equan.
- ② HGT placed human at centre of study.
- ③ 1st to advocate: Kirk but it was Yu Fu Tuan who argued for HGT.
- ④ For Tuan, HGT disclosed ambiguity of relation b/w people & place.
- ⑤ central role given to human awareness, agency, creativity & consciousness, man himself.
- ⑥ It aims to understand human significance of life events, to understand dignity & humanity of individual, man-env. relation.
- ⑦ It is subjective approach.
- ⑧ HGT should conserve contact w/ world of everyday experience & free human potential for creativity.
- ⑨ It's followers consider geog as study of earth as home of man. Eratosthenes.
- ⑩ HGT is other not earth science.
- ⑪ It understands human world by studying people's relation with nature, their geog. behaviour & ideas/feelings in regard to space & place.
- ⑫ place is key concept of HGT.

criticism

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Radicalism

Peet (against capitalism)

- ① dev in 1970 as a reaction to QR & positivism which tried to make geography as spatial science with great emphasis on locational analysis.
- ② Began as critique within contemporary liberal capitalist society & coalesced around belief in power of Marxian Analysis.
- ③ Radicalists believed that capitalism \rightarrow ↑ inequalities. Redistribution of income through taxation policies will not solve problem of poverty, acc to Peet, alternative env design, with removal of central By & their replacement of anarchistic models of community control are needed & geographers should work towards their creation. env design, anarchist model, By.
- ④ 3 issues contemporary to origin of radicalism in USA:
 - (a) Vietnam war
 - (b) civil rights movements (blacks)
 - (c) pervasive poverty & inequality suffered by residents of ghettos & deprived rural areas.

⑤ In words of Peet, it developed as negative relation to established discipline. Peet studied poverty, hunger etc.

⑥ Main aim of Rb was to expose discriminatory issues, highlight weakness of positivism, QR, bring cultural rev, remove inequalities, nationalism.

⑦ CRITICISMS

- (1) theoretical base was weak.
- (2) developed anarchist base with distinct political perspective on alternative forms of society. ∴ aim wasnt reform bt change society upside down.

(3) It was radical only in topics & politics & not in theory/methods.

(4) coalesced with Marxism

An amalgamⁿ of qualitative & quantitative methods is necessary for reliable interpretⁿ of man, space, etc.

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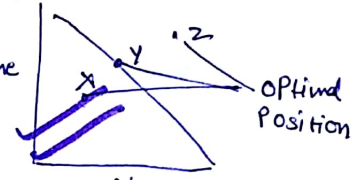
due to ↑ capitalism, to ↓ inequalities.

welfare geog

David Harvey + David Smith.

- (1) Although H.G. has emerged from earth sciences, its basic objective is to examine various problems of different social groups in relation to their env.
- (2) 1960 + geographers adapted welfare geog.
- (3) a reaction to positivism, & R, spatial science, model building which ignored human factor (normative).
- (4) 1970 saw major redirection towards "welfare" issues like poverty, hunger, depression etc.
- (5) ∴ there was a shift in social concern from narrow economic criteria of development & progress to broader aspect of quality of life. growth v dev.
- (6) Spatial distribution of phenomenon has assumed additional importance in 1960s of slow or no economic growth. Policies of distribution in favour of poor can be implemented only at expense of rich. This is called Pareto optimality where it is impossible to make some people better off w/o making others worse off.

∴ focus of W.G. is who gets what, where & how. It takes into acc. HDI, FHI etc. A's income & quality of life, social well being are also integrated in W.G.



Empirical identification of inequality in territorial distribution involves developing social indicators combining elements of social well being in composite manner [health, edu etc].

∴ W.G. looks into aspects of life neglected in classical geog. It also provides plan which would most equally distribute benefits → distributive justice.

Proposed as an alternative framework for human geog, W.G. is now merged with other lines of inquiry within geog.

What refers to consequences enjoyed or hardships endured by population.

where means those facts that bring about diff. life standard of people based on area of residence.

How refers process which gives rise to understanding differences.

Welfare = W, W, H.

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Behavioural Geog (BG)

(Woolpert & Olson)

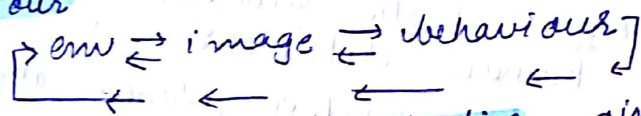
dissatisfaction using positivism statistical techniques, economic rationality → BG. It was realized that models propounded with help of QR provided poor descripⁿ of geog. reality & man env relationship.

an CPT was found inadequate to explain spatial orgⁿ of society. Economic rationality was criticized as it does not explain behaviour of flood plain dweller who does not leave his place despite risk of flood.

It was psychological turn in HB which emphasized role of cognitive & DM variables as mediating relation b/w env & spatial behaviour.

OBJ: to search for methods that could uncover latent structure of data & DM. Also to emphasize processual w/ structural explanation of human activity & phy-env. It generates primary data about human behavior & not to rely heavily on published data. (studies behavior of people toward phy & social env)

Arguments: People have env'tal images which can be accurately identified by researchers & there is relation b/w env'tal image & actual behaviour.



Behavioural model is largely inductive aiming to build general statement out of observⁿ of ongoing processes. In BG explainⁿ of man-env prob is founded upon premise that env cognition & behavioural are intimately related.

though it sets sci relatⁿ b/w man & his env, weakness is it lacks synthesis of empirical finding, poor commⁿ, inadvertant duplicatⁿ & conflicting terminology. Most data is generated in laboratory experiment on animals & findings are applied directly on humans. Behavioural geographers remain observer w/ participant. ∴ BG is good in concepts but not actual participatⁿ of 'humans' in DM. Mudit Jain

- deals with behavior env. → subjective evaluation of env.
- By Gestalt school of psychology → objects viewed together have diff meaning than when viewed individually. (Emergent Prop)
- Made bcz of failures of QR, positivism.
- 1st by Kilm 1951. actual 1960s.
- Gould, Pratt, White, Hagerstrand etc.

Phase 1 (1950-60): Kilm, White et al. Analyzed mental reaction. Hagerstrand → migration & diffusion of innovation.

Phase 2 (1960-65): dev of man-env relation. Kates, White.

Phase 3 (1965-70): consumer behavior (on basis of CPT), analysis of mobility trends, locational analysis of industries on basis of human behaviour.

Phase 4 (1970-present): Brookfield's analysis of New Guinea tribal group. Resettlement studies, consumer, urban analysis etc.

Similarities b/w BGR & QR: Positivists, genⁿ, Geog as Sci of spatial distribution.

Main divergence b/w QR & BGR: ① Model of man: maximizer vs satisfier. QR: based on real env. BGR: man responds to perceived env.

- ② Man as maximizer in QR, satisfier in BGR.
 - ③ QR: based on real env. BGR: man responds to perceived env.
 - ④ BGR focus on human decision.
 - ⑤ "generalisaⁿ" not that normative.
 - ⑥ genⁿ based on stochastic models, mental maps (Gold & Nee).
- It is to predict human behaviour.

Proponents: ① Simon = Sweden's farmers rarely take economy based decision.

- ② Wolpert brought idea in geog.
- ③ White flood prone people respond on basis of perceived danger.

G.S.P., Gould, Pratt, White, Hagerstrand

copy

REGIONAL SYNTHESIS

Concepts of regions

C1 Hr RR VH

Creeks (VK) → RR → Humboldt-Ritter → Ratzel → Richtofen → Vidal → Kart
(not region specific) (French) (German)

Any segment, part or unit of space is called region. It is a mental construct or discrete unit/physical.

It is area or segment of space with its complex of land, life, man & his activities. It is convenient approach in trying to study earth through smaller units of land & space. ∴ It is analytical method/tool to study diversity of earth surface.

region became imp concept when Kart proposed chorology. Acc to whether a reality can be simultaneously examined in 3 diff pt. of views:

- 1) pt. of view of being similar things.
- 2) perspective of their development in time (chronological)
- 3) regional/chorological approach.

Although chorological approach was given by Kart, it was further developed by Humboldt & Ritter who tried to use regions for inherent study of diff regions, studying diversities & similarities on earth surface (1st to do so).

Richtofen was the 1st to suggest region as framework that can be used to analyze env & distribution of man & its activities in different parts of earth. CLASSICAL approach

Whittlesey committee said that region is any segment or portion of earth surface which is homogenous in terms of determined criteria for purpose of

Hence region is not an object but an intellectual concept created by selection of certain features that are relevant to an area interest & discarding irrelevant features.

Vidal said that a region is domain where many dissimilar beings, artificially brought together have adapted to a common existence.

Fennman (4) : It is area characterized by similar surface feature contrasted by neighbouring area.

(natural region) (Herbertson) region is complex of land, water, air, plant, animal & manlife regarded in their special relationship as together constituting a definite, characteristic portion of earth surface.

Region is a mental construct & not an objective reality. It does not have specific boundaries, don't exist independent of person using it & purpose for which it is constructed.

Hence acc to Humboldt & Ritter (6) : Region is segment of space where all aspects of man, nature, its activities are coordinated & unified as part of larger technological plan.

region (7) technological plan where man nature acts region of Vidal is that small segment of space where Genre-de-vie (ways of living) creates dissimilarities across d boundary.

Region as analytical tool was used by Hettner (9) & Hartshorn (AD) who exemplified idiographic approach in geographical enquiry. His idea to study reg for studying similarities & differences was eventually discarded by QR that sought to develop geog as nomothetic science. (brief end)

QR sought to find commonalities in pattern of distribution & not dissimilarities.
✓ QR: similarities
✓ AD: differences

Region as discrete concrete unit

Under Reine Revolution (aim to develop geog as pure subject) CHRISTOPH GATTERER (1) was 1st to discard political units & use Bauchet's theory (2) that world can be divided into continuous n/w of mt ranges giving earth well defined regions. It suggests, regions have physical reality.

Reine Revⁿ was ultimately discarded but (4) idea of natural regions was ultimately pursued by (3) Carl Saur, Herbertson & Hettner. (5) (landscapes)

Whittier used concept of compagne (landscapes) while Humboldt & Schutter used terms like Landschaft.

Critique of region as concept

Later geographers such as ① Minshull has seriously criticized concept of region saying that under the concept, geographers

abusily engage themselves in delimiting maps into regions.

② Kimble said geographers may be trying to put boundary that do not exist around area.

③ OR was due to disenchantment with regional discriptive approach of AD.

In present context concept of region is accepted in study diversities on surface (AD) subdivides into spatial pattern, distribution & arrangement of phenomenon & entities can only be appreciated under regional perspective → ∴ imp in reg planning

Types of Region (Whittlesey)

- ① Formal
 - ② Functional / Nodal
 - ③ Programming reg / Planning reg
- recently added. Not given by committee.

Formal reg

It has homogeneity of criteria within its boundary → elements of region have elements of commonality around which they are grouped together. Most of natural reg or formal reg.

ex: wainfall region, climatic etc. criteria can be > 1.
ex: Koppen classification.

Functional Reg

demarkated on basis of nodality of activities. Nodal centre
determines to & fro movement from centre. These regions
are highly dependent & tied to nodal centre. Most of these
reg dev due to human activities. ex: city region.



Programming / Planning Reg

It is essentially dev keeping in mind future targets. These
also have well defined core / node on which adjoining areas
depend. Node is identified and its influence zone is
demarkated. Features of good planning reg:
reg must have uniformity of administration, be internally
cohesive, must be economically feasible and its boundaries
must be effectively demarcated.

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Watzinger: he gave concrete reg on basis of phy features

Braun divided world into river basins bounded by continuous mt regions ex: N. plains.

Framework approach is more accepted. They can have concrete regions within and hence are flexible unlike concrete.

examples: Framework Concept **HAR**

beginning by Humboldt & Ritter. They view nature as a large holistic concept despite diversities. and said that geog's purpose is to study how this unity is established (organic unity of nature). As world is large, it is divided for purpose of convenience of study. division is not meant to differ b/w regions but only for studies.

Ritter: प्रेमचक्र

Ritter's regions (framework regions)

• These work on scale of continents bcz at smaller scale inherent unity would be compromised.

Richtofen: crystallized Humboldt-Ritter's views. He said the purpose of geog is to focus on diverse phenomena in inter-relation. He said regions are framework to study these.

H-R, Richtofen ignored human aspects (though not completely) & focused on phy world. Eventually anthropocentric geog emerged. env determinism (old) → human-based (possibilism)

Blache: Vidal la Blache is ex of man based region. His regions called Pays are villages in frame. This are result of cultural determinants called genre de vie (ways of life). Man impacts region depending on his culture / occupation. Regions were as small as psbl. This is ex of possibilism as man has possibilities in which he can deal with nature.

examples: Concretetes

- ① region & entities with independent existence. / phy reality.
- ② roots in Reine movement (1900s)
- ③ Cratere was 1st of Reine philosophers to establish geog as pure discipline.

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- ④ Idea has roots in Wachser's theory (river basins as regions).
- ⑤ " " " " Herbertson. (natural regions based on uniformity of climate.) THIS IS STILL POPULAR.
- ⑥ Chs eventually incorporated human element as a dominant player b/w man & env.

* Now regions r called landscapes and not natural reg due to man's influence. Carl Sauer regarded landscapes as concrete objects having form, str, fn. i.e. an identity. had role of man

* Whittlesey too used landscapes concept in concept of compage (concrete reg). compage is a cultural landscape formed due to sequent occupance. i.e. landscape change acc to culture which occupies it sequentially. (Possibilism)

* purpose of geog is better understanding of whole complex by studying its constituent parts: said by Wolbridge. parts = complex (study) = complex (understanding)

* TYPES OF REGIONS

- ① based on evolution of concept of regions. like continents, frameworks, pays, river basins, landscapes, compage. natural reg of herbertson, landscapes, compage.
- ② german school inclined to determinism french to possibilism. neither obj nor nature given.

[Whittlesey Committee 1954]

① It defined regions as any component portion or segment of earth surface which is homogenous in terms of an areal grouping. ∴ region is neither an object (self determined) nor nature given. neither object nor nature given.

② It is an intellectual concept created for a purpose. Regions are frameworks not concretes.

- ② gave 2 types of regions. (based on grouping attributes of homogeneity & interdependent relationship)
 - homogeneity attribute defines homogenous reg / forming with region's entities having common property.
 - and interdependent relation form fnal / nodal regions.
- Whittlesey's region based on homogeneity attribute (formal) & interdependent relations (functional)

③ Homogenous / formal reg:

- reg as discrete entity is defined in terms of specified criteria which is homogenous across regions
- It can be 1-feature reg or multi feature region
- ex: physiographic region: (Malwa).
- ex: multi-feat-reg: industrial reg. / crop-combi reg.

④ Functional / nodal reg: reg is tied to a common node/centre. ex city reg, adm regions etc. Flows in ~~the~~ such regs gravitate towards common node.

These 2 type homo & nodal are not mutually exclusive. ex a nodal reg may operate efficiently only in condⁿ of some homogeneity ex: adm units may be viable only in case of linguistic homogeneity (hold together forces of disintegration).

geog associⁿ in O.K.

Generic Region
Specific Region

Generic Region: [Single feature elements]
Elements of this reg have sm common prop. ex Hindi speaking belt/region, coastal regions etc. These are homogenous / formal.

Specific Regions: have diverse elements together. ex: India reg.

generic regions are theme based (mt, river, grassland) etc.
Specific reg or also called total feature regions.

Cultural Regions

- ① Segment / Part / Piece of Earth surface having common cultural traits.
↳ identifies origin / evolution of cultures, serves educational purposes, makes geog more comprehensible.
- ② Single component based: Hinduism in S. Asia, Basque in Spain etc.
- ③ Multi " " " " " ": lang, religion, archi etc (India).
- ④ Sizes: small (Spanish Harlem), intermediate (corn belt), large (Islamic)
- ⑤ Intra-cultural region diversity
- ⑥ R, U, RUF cultural regions
- ⑦ These are dynamic: appear - disappear - expand / contract [N. America]
- ⑧ These are instrumental in solving probs rooted in cultural diff.
- ⑨ Focal Region: with a common fn, organized around key focal pt.
- ⑩ Perceptual Region: Based on commonly held attitudes / feelings obtained.
- ⑪ Major Reg:- N.A, L.A, M.E, Eu, Russia, Sub-Sahara, China/Japan/S.A/S.E.A.
- ⑫ Factors:- phy geog, tech level, climate, resources (water etc).
- ⑬ Texas was once sep region → became part of US → distinct culture.
- ⑭ Physical region asa cultural region:- M.E [heritage, religion, Region, past empire, trade].
- ⑮ US-Canada:- lang, colonial past, native people, govts. trade etc.
- ⑯ US' own cultural reg.:- Midwest, Texas, S/W, N/E states etc.
- ⑰ Latin America:- All Americas south of U.S [Mex, C.A, W.I, S.A]
- ⑱ " colonized by Spain/Portugal, Mestizos, Roman Catholics etc.
- ⑲ Europe: close to Africa-M.E → borrowed from it various traits.
Greeks - Romans were early civilization, IR, EU on basis of democracy, QOL, etc.
- ⑳ Africa:- geog barriers → ↓ assimilation → diff cultures, lang etc.
N. Africa mainly Arabs / Islamic white south of Sahara non-arab.
- ㉑ China:- Mt, desert, seas → isolated → own culture • E. China
has rivers etc → ↑ POPⁿ, diff religions = Confucianism (E), Tao (E), Budd (West)
- ㉒ Japan:- ↑ Mt cover → ↓ land → ↑ density / assimilation → common cultures.
- ㉓ Himalayan sub region → separates cultures / civilizations.
- ㉔ S/E Asia:- Route b/w Pacific & I/O → ↑ migrant popⁿ → diff cultures

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Religions of world

- Canada [Protestants + others]. ~~U.S~~ [same].
- C. America + Latin = Roman Catholics.
- New England States = other Christians
- N. Africa = Muslims, Sub-sahara: other Christians + Indeg...
- W. Eu = Roman, E. Eu = orthodox + no religion
- Ind ✓ • China ✓ • M.E ✓
- S/E/A = Buddh + muslims • Aus [Protestants + indig + other christ]
- Russia = No + indig + orthodox.

Languages of world

- Ethnologue → Africa, Americas, Asia, Europe & Pacific & classifies living languages. **AAP AEU**
- Asia (2300), Africa (2100), Pacific (1300), Americas (1060), Eu (280) = 700 living lang
- Top 10 spoken languages :-
Chinese (Mandarin, WW, Hakka), Spanish, Eng, Hindi, Arabic (Algerian, Egyptian, Morocco), Portuguese, Bengali, Russian ... Telugu (13), Marathi (14), Tamil (15), Urdu (19).
- Genetic Classification :- 136 lang families → 6 of these are for 66% of lang + 80% of popⁿ.
Also Inc Pidgins, constructed lang, deaf sign lang, mixed etc

lang family	No.	word Pop ⁿ %	Regions
Afro-Asiatic	360	6%	WANA
Austronesian	1200	5.5%	US, Fiji, Phill, Malaysia etc.
Indo-Eu	430	47%	US, UK, Afghan, India, China.
Niger-congo	1500	7%	Sub-sahara.
Sino-Tib	450	20%	S/A, S/E/A
Trans new guinea	475	0.06%	PNG, E. Timor, Indonesia.