

2018
GEOGRAPHY
GGY-104
GEOGRAPHIC THOUGHT

Full Mark: 80

Time:3 hours

The figures in the margin indicates full marks for the questions

1 Multiple choice questions (Answer all) 1x10=10

- 1.i Who defined geography as chronological science of the Earth's surface?
(a) Alfred Hettner (b) Freidrich Ratzel
(c) Alexander Von Humboldt (d) Frederic Le Play
- 1.ii The method of investigation which compares all forms of one particular relief with one another, so that by recognizing intermediate stages one could arrive at an understanding of their mode of formation is called:
(a) Vergleichend (b) Erdkunde
(c) Systematic Science (d) Historical Science
- 1.iii The philosophy of possibilism was developed by:
(a) Ratzel (b) Vidal de la Blache
(c) Fredric Le Play (d) Compte de Bufton
- 1.iv The model which specify sequences of events within a certain range of probability is called:
(a) Deterministic Model (b) Stochastic model
(c) Scale model (d) Analogue model
- 1.v Who attempted to show that State, like some simple organisms, must either grow or die and can never stand still?
(a) Friedrich Ratzel (b) Georg Gerald
(c) Joseph Partsch (d) Albrecht Penk

- 1.vi Who is regarded as the father of exceptionalism?
 (a) Immanuel Kant (b) Alexander Von Humboldt
 (c) Carl Ritter (d) Oscar Peschel
- 1.vii Which of the following book is written by Alexander Von Humboldt?
 (a) Cosmos (b) Anthropogeographie
 (c) Geopolitik (d) Annal de Geographie
- 1.viii Which among them is not the component of a system?
 (a) A set of elements
 (b) A set of behavior
 (c) A set of links between elements
 (d) A set of links between the system and its environment
- 1.ix The approach to human geography that stresses on questions of inequality is called:
 (a) Human Ecology (b) Radical Geography
 (c) Welfare Geography (d) Time-space Geography
- 1.x Geography in the 1970s and afterward underwent another revolution which focuses on the decision-maker and his perceived world and denying the existence of an objective world. The revolution was called:
 (a) Neo-environmentalism (b) Marxist movement
 (c) Critical Revolution (d) Anti-critical revolution

2 Answer in brief (any four)

2x4=8

- 2.i Why Eratosthenese is called the father of Geography?
- 2.ii What is the difference between the idea of Geography according to Alexander von Humboldt and Karl Ritter?
- 2.iii What is the difference between Ritter and Ratzel in considering Geography as a science of man-environment relationship?
- 2.iv Write some of the major contributions of Strabo in Geographical Knowledge?
- 2.v Write some of the greatest contribution of Medieval Arabs towards geographical knowledge?

- 2.vi What is the difference between special geography and systematic geography?
- 2.vii Geography is concern to provide accurate, orderly, rational description and interpretation of the surface of the earth. Elucidate it by considering Geography as science of distribution.
- 2.viii Why the philosophy of neo- determinism is also called stop and go determinism?

3 Answer in brief (any four)

5x4=20

- 3.i What is the political task of Geography according to Richard Peet?
- 3.ii Geography is a science of areal differentiation. Elaborate the concept by highlighting the view of Alfred Hettner?
- 3.iii What are the various types of system as given by Chorley and Kennedy?
- 3.iv The philosophy of positivism as given August Comte incorporated five basic percepts. What are these considerations?
- 3.v What is the main aim of Radical geography? Why it has become popular as 'new critical revolution' in contemporary human geography?
- 3.vi Why sensitization of the philosophy of environmentalism is crucial in modern world?
- 3.vii Write some of the greatest contribution of Medieval Arabs towards geographical knowledge?
- 3.viii What are five basic themes in Tuan's Humanistic Geography?

4 Answer in brief (any two)

9x2=18

- 4.i Is there any difference between branches of knowledge and scope/ field of enquiry in Geography? If yes, explain the scope of human geography by taking the example of sub discipline of social/ political and political geography? 3+6
- 4.ii Quantitative revolution in geography brought paradigm shift within geographical discourse. Elaborate the major philosophical and methodological development that have taken place during this period.

- 4.iii What are the major methodological development and field of enquiry in geography that have been introduced by France geographers?
- 4.iv Post modernism offers deep and far-reaching criticism to geographical discourse. Elaborate it by considering the main features of postmodernism.

5 Answer in brief (any two)

12x2=24

- 5.i What it mean to be metaphilosophy, philosophy theory and practice in Geography?
- 5.ii Elaborate the debate between Hettener and Schluter surrounding the idea of chronological science and landscape morphology.
- 5.iii What do you mean by a model in geography? How analogue theory can be used in model-building process. 3+9
- 5.iv Humanisitic approach and behavioral approach reflect the trend of growing popularity of social science after 1960s. What are the different philosophical and methodological considerations of these approaches?
