

Ch Geography as a Discipline

Read the following question and answer thoroughly and try to understand and Write down in your H.W.Copy.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

Q.1.Differentiate between Physical geography and Biogeography.

Answer:

The main differences between Physical geography and Biogeography are given below:

Basis Physical Geography Biogeography

Meaning It has developed as a subject concerned with study of evaluation and management of natural resources. It has emerged as a result of the interface between physical geography and human geography.

Branches It has three sub branches: Geomorphology, climatology and hydrology. It has three branches: Plant Geography, Zoo Geography and Ecology.

Subject matter It studies abiotic elements of the earth. It studies biotic elements of the earth.

Question 2.

Differentiate between Systematic approach and Regional approach.

Answer:

Main differences between systematic and regional approach are summarized below:

Basis Systematic Approach Regional Approach

Profounder The systematic geography approach was introduced by Alexander Von Humboldt, a German geographer. Regional geography approach was developed by another German geographer and a contemporary of Humboldt, Karl Ritter.

Methodology In systematic approach, a phenomenon is studied world over as a whole, and then the identification of typologies or spatial patterns is done. In the regional approach, the world is divided into regions at different hierarchical levels and then all the geographical phenomena in a particular region are studied. These regions may be natural, political or designated.

Example For example, if one is interested in studying natural vegetation, the study will be done at the world level as a first step. The typologies such as equatorial rain forests or softwood conical forests or monsoon forests, etc. will be identified, discussed and delimited. For example, if one is interested in studying natural vegetation, the study will be done for different region like equator, monsoon region, Desert region, Tundra region, etc.

Question 3.

As a scientific discipline with how many categories of questions is geography concerned? Explain.

Answer:

Geography as a discipline is concerned with three sets of questions:

Some questions are concerned with the identification of the patterns of natural and cultural features as found over the surface of the earth. These are the questions about "what"?

Second type of questions are related to the distribution of the natural and human/ cultural features over the surface of the earth. These are the questions about where?

The third question is related to the explanation or the causal relationships between features and the processes and phenomena.

Question 4.

On the basis of regional approach, explain different branches of geography.

Answer:

Branches of geography based on regional approach:

Regional Studies/Area Studies: It comprises of Macro, Meso and Micro regional studies.

Regional Planning: It comprises of country/rural and town/urban planning.

Regional Development: It deals with the developmental issues of region.

Regional Analysis: There are two aspects which are common to every discipline, these are:

Philosophy

- Geographical thought
- Land and human interaction/Human Ecology.

Methods and techniques

- Cartography including computer cartography.
- Quantitative techniques/statistical techniques.

Question 5.

Explain different branches of geography under Biogeography.

Answer:

Biogeography has emerged as a result of the interface between physical geography and human geography. It has three branches: Plant Geography, Zoo Geography and Ecology.

Different branches of Biogeography are as follows:

Plant Geography: It studies the spatial pattern of natural vegetation in their habitats.

Zoo Geography: It studies the spatial patterns and geographic characteristics of animals and their habitats.

Ecology: It is concerned with the scientific study of the habitats characteristic of species.

Environmental Geography: It is concerned with environmental problems such as land gradation, pollution and environment conservation.

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