

**Simplified  
Economic Geography**

**SIMPLIFIED**  
**ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY**

**GEOGRAPHY OPTIONAL SPECIAL**

A COMPREHENSIVE WORK  
**FOR UPSC CSE**  
AND OTHER COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

**BASED ON YOUTUBE LECTURES BY**  
**DR. KRISHNANAND**



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**Dr. Krishnanand** is highly proficient scholar in the field of research and academics in Geography and environment. He graduated from Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi. He was awarded “**best student of the college across all disciplines**” in 2009 and “**Gold medal**” in 2010. He completed his Ph.D from Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi. **He has a teaching experience of over a decade in the field of Geography for UPSC, State PCS , UGC NET and other competitive examinations.**

He is an avid field researcher and photographer with two Geographical Documentaries on YouTube Channel- TheGeoecologist, to his credit - **Exploring Ladakh- A Geoecological Perspective and Spiti Valley Project**. His areas of interest include Geomorphology, Geoecology, Geotourism, Environmental Geography, Geodiversity, Geomorphosites, Fossil park, Geoparks, Field Work and Documentary Making in Geography, Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System (GIS) and GPS. **He has published three books and six articles at National and International levels.**



**This E-book by Dr. Krishnanand is a Simplified Compilation on **Economic Geography** along with detailed explanations available through his YouTube lectures of the same.**



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***Economic geography*** is the subfield of human geography which studies economic activity and factors affecting them. It can also be considered a subfield or method in economics. There are four branches of economic geography. There is, primary sector, Secondary sector, Tertiary sector, & Quaternary sector. Generally, spatially interested economists study the effects of space on the economy. Geographers, on the other hand, are interested in the economic processes' impact on spatial structures.

Economic geography takes a variety of approaches to many different topics, including the location of industries, economies of agglomeration (also known as "linkages"), transportation, international trade, development, real estate, gentrification, ethnic economies, gendered economies, core-periphery theory, the economics of urban form, the relationship between the environment and the economy (tying into a long history of geographers studying culture-environment interaction), and globalization.

This E-book aims to facilitate the young and budding **UPSC CSE aspirants** as well as geographers and research scholars especially in the field of geographical studies to understand the conceptual framework of the subject matter of **Economic Geography** in a comprehensive manner.

**Dr. Krishnanand**

# Chapter 1

## Introduction to Economic Geography: Nature & Scope

# ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: INTRODUCTION

'The economy' refers to the **interrelated processes** of **production, circulation, exchange and consumption** through which wealth is generated (Hudson 2005).

It is through such processes that people strive to **meet their material needs, earning a living in the form of wages, profits or rent.**

**1. PRODUCTION** involves combining **land** (including resources), **capital, labour and knowledge** – commonly known as the **factors of production** – to make or provide particular commodities.

It relies on a **supply of resources** from nature, meaning that **economic activities have a direct impact on the environment.**

- **THE COMMODITY**, is defined as any product or service that is sold commercially, is so basic to the workings of the economy that **Karl Marx** described it as the 'economic cell form' of capitalism.
- The **modern economy involves the production and consumption of a vast array of commodities**, spanning everything from smart phones to package holidays

Human societies have tended to **organise and structure their economic activities** through overarching **Modes of Production**

These can be defined as **economic and social systems which determine how resources are deployed, how work is organised and how wealth is distributed.**

Economic historians have identified a number of modes of production such as :

- ✓ **principally subsistence,**
- ✓ **slavery,**
- ✓ **feudalism,**
- ✓ **capitalism and**
- ✓ **socialism**

Each of these creates distinctive relationships **between the main factors of production**



## FOR EXAMPLE:

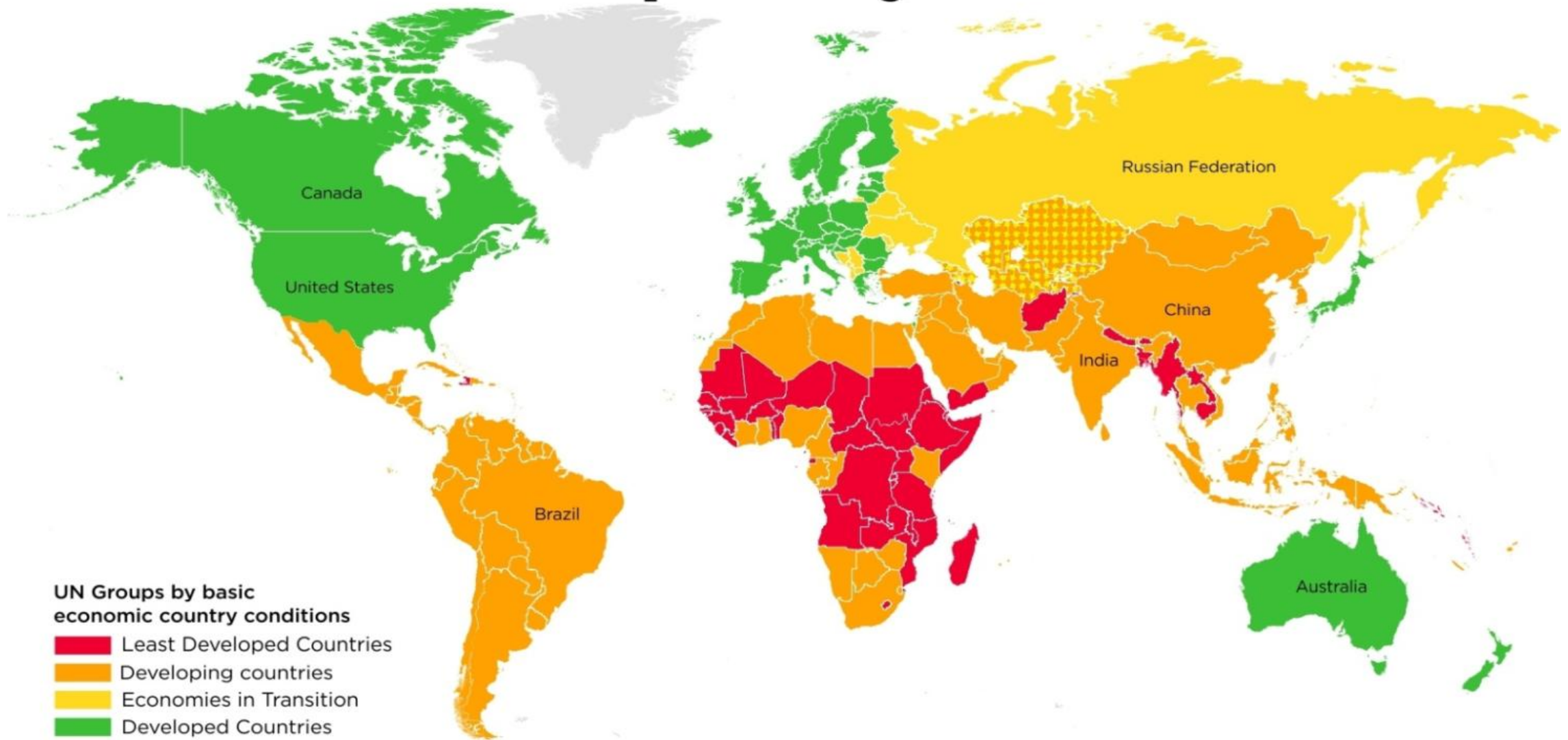
**Capitalism is clearly the dominant mode of production in the world today**, operating at an increasingly global scale.

It is defined by **private ownership of the means of production** – **factories, offices, equipment and money capital** – and the associated need for most people to sell their labour power to employers in order to earn a wage.

Compared to earlier modes of production, **production and consumption are often geographically separate under capitalism**, creating a need for **extensive transport and distribution networks**.

There by **continuously creating and re-creating distinct spatial patterns across the globe....and here comes geography with it.....**

# Countries Grouped by United Nations



Source: <http://www.howmuch.net/articles/countries-groups-by-united-nations>