



**Simplified Human
Geography**

SIMPLIFIED
MODELS, THEORIES & LAWS
IN HUMAN 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 **Models, Theories and Laws in Human Geography along with detailed explanations available through his YouTube lectures of the same.**



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Human Geography is a branch of knowledge which seeks to venture descriptions of and explanations for the uneven distribution of human activity across the surface of the earth. Or to phrase it slightly differently, Human Geography seeks to describe and explain variations from place to place in the ways in which human beings have inhabited the face of the earth. According to the National Council for Geographic Education and the Association of American Geographers' Guidelines for Geographic Education, Elementary, and Secondary Schools, **Human Geography is built around five key concerns: location, place, interactions between people and the environment, movement, and region.**

Human geography is the study of human use and understanding of the whole world and the processes which have affected it. Human geography broadly differs from physical geography in that it focuses on the built environment and how the space is created, viewed, used and managed by the humans as well as the influence humans on the space they occupy.

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 **Models, theories and Laws in Human Geography** in a comprehensive manner.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN GEOGRAPHY



HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Human Geography seeks to describe and explain **variations from place to place** in the ways in which human beings have inhabited the face of the earth.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY IS BUILT AROUND

FIVE KEY CONCERNS:

- ✓ LOCATION
- ✓ PLACE
- ✓ INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT
- ✓ MOVEMENT
- ✓ REGION.



Human Geography Defined

- “Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth’s surface”.
Ratzel

Synthesis has been emphasised in the above definition.

- “Human geography is the study of “the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth.”

Ellen C. Semple

Dynamism in the relationship is the keyword in Semple’s definition.

- “Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it”.

Paul Vidal de la Blache

Human geography offers a new conception of the interrelationships between earth and human beings.

LOCATION: HOW ARE HUMAN ACTIVITIES DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE FACE OF THE EARTH?

Human geographers believe that **there is an order to the uneven ways in which human beings have inhabited the planet.**

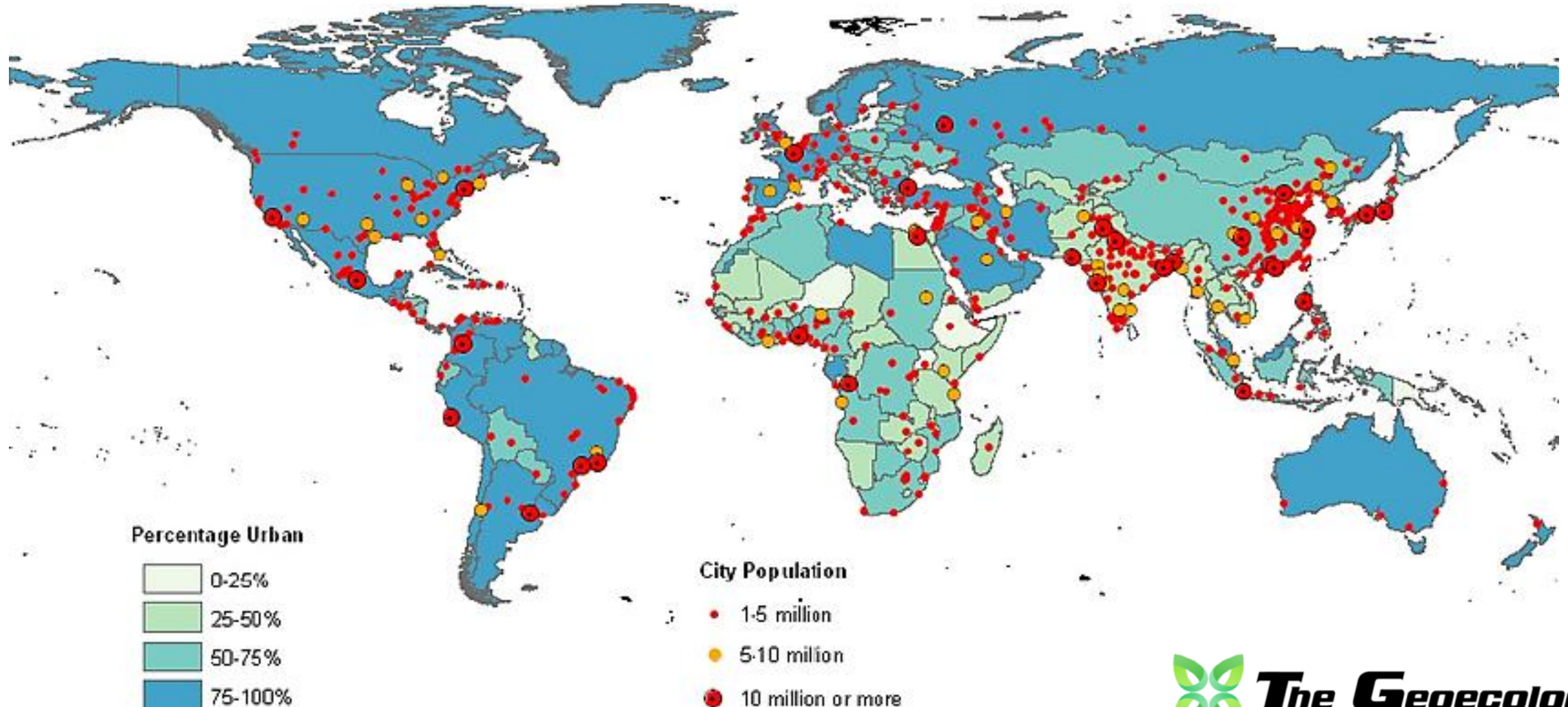
A simple glance at a satellite image of the earth at night quickly reveals that humans have occupied the world in uneven ways

- Some areas are densely populated, others less so.
- Human activity is **concentrated in some areas** and **dispersed widely in others.**
- One **pattern develops** here, another there.



Human geographers pinpoint places by referring to their **absolute location** (for example, their latitude and longitude) and their **relative location** (for example, whether they are near to or far from other places).

Centripetal Forces (unify) can drive human beings together and create clusters, concentrations, and agglomerations whilst **Centrifugal forces (divide)** can disperse human beings and distribute human activities over a wider area.



PLACE: WHAT IS IT LIKE IN PARTICULAR LOCATIONS?

- ✓ Human geographers are also interested in finding out what locations are actually like to live and work in and to visit.
- ✓ How have human beings converted this or that patch of the earth's surface into a home?
- ✓ Human geographers examine how human culture (**population, economy, government, race, religion, ethnicity, class, gender, language, and so on**) develops differently in different places.
- ✓ They believe that human beings attach emotions, significances, and values to places and in so doing turn empty locations and environments into intensely meaningful places.
- ✓ They use the idea of the **cultural landscape** to capture the ways in which human cultures etch their imprints onto the face of the earth.

