

Quantitative Revolution (Q.R)

A.D - Hantshonne

- Geo is science
- Geo is positivist
- Geo is value free
- enquiry
- Geo is Regional Descriptive

Schaefer - Q.R

- Geo is science
- Geo is positivist
- Geo is value free
- enquiry
- Geo is systematic

Quantitative Revolution by Schaefer -

◦ Schaefer was critical of A.D. and chronological definitⁿ or approach of Kaut in geo.

◦ While he accepted positivist approach in geo, he believed study of variations on earth's surface & limiting geo to description of variatⁿ is not the purpose and characteristics of a scientific subject

◦ Schaefer believed the natural progression

of science should be finding commonalities in variations & making generalisations & laws.

∴ Acc. to Schaefer the exceptionalist principle of Geo. was not a valid concept & he rejected Exceptionalism in Geo.

He was against classifying Geography as not being logical sciences.

Schaefer's arguments against descriptive approach was - Geo is mechanical & it is getting isolated because it is rejecting Logical sciences.

o Acc. to Schaefer, Geo must study common-places within variation & make generalisations. This is the objective of any science

o Acc. to him, Geo should not be science of phenomena, Geo should be making

Laws in Patterns of distribution of phenomenon/events

◦ Schaefer was developing Geo as science of distribution of phenomenon & this is referred to as Spatial Analysis Approach

A.D

- Locatⁿ
- Descriptive
- Regional
- Idiographic Approach

Schaefer - O.R

- Locatⁿ - systematic
- Making Laws and Generalisations
- Laws on Distribution of phenomenon.
- Nomothetic Approach

★ The debate of Schaefer & his effort for geo. as spatial science discipline is a debate & concern in HUMAN GEOGRAPHY because even before Schaefer Laws in Physical geo was already a norm.

★ With his new & radical ideas around how Human geo must be studied & developed as spatial science, Quantitative Revolution is also referred to as the 2nd Major Paradigm of Geography.

(1st Paradigm - New Determinism of Ratzel)

[Paradigm - a dominant thinking / shift of that time

o OR - imp focus was to develop Techniques/ Methods to make Laws in Human Geo. Laws in Human Geo. was based on simplifying assumptions that Man & his choices (inspired by earlier Economic Theories Ex Von Thunen Theory - How to study human aspects in agris)

o Assumptions are ÷

① Economic Man (only profits influence the decision. such a person is not influence by emotions, preferences) or culture

- ② Rational Man (access to all information & make choices based on info)
- ③ Isotropic Surface (A flat, uniform surface with no physical variation)
- ④ Fair & Perfect Economic System (NO price manipulation, balance of supply & demand, NO discount, NO subsidy, NO hoarding)

* Contributions of OR-

1] Location Theories - 3 imp location theories

(a) Von Thunen's Agri Location Theory

(b) Weber's Industrial locatⁿ Theory

(c) Christaller's Central Place Theory.

2] Locational Analysis of Peter Hagget

3] Sissey's Theory - by Ludwig Berta lanffy

↳ was introduced into geo by Richard

Chouley & B. J. L. Berry

Criticism against OR:

- ① Too much reliance on positivist methods & rejection of cultural influences.
- ② focus was more on developing mathematical & statistical tool rather than studying Man-Env. relationship.
- ③ The laws were all normative laws. It was not depicting the real life conditions.
- ④ Normative assumptions around man was very mechanical model of man. Geography \therefore became dehumanised i.e. Geo was no longer man centric. This was like changing the character & priorities of geographical