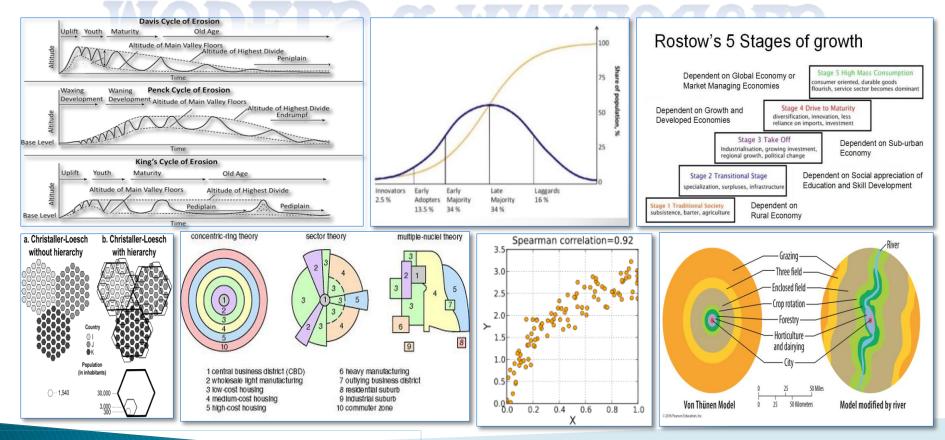
MODELS & ANALOGUES



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"The purpose of models is not to fit the data but to sharpen the questions" – Samuel Karlin

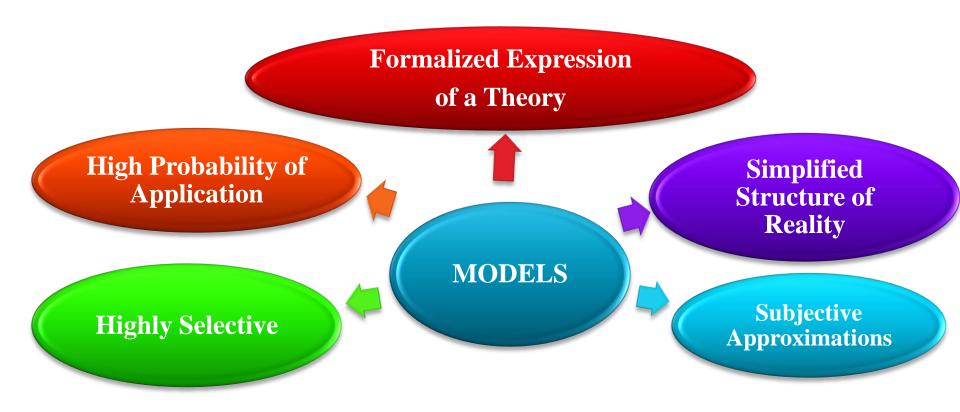
Introduction

What is Models?

- Models are the idealized representation of geographical phenomena in Simplified Structured way. -(Minssul)
- A model represents geographical reality in simplified manner. -(R.J. Chorley)
- A model is Skeletal representation of theory, which means that a theory may apply more than one model but a model represented one theory.

Geographers construct models to analyze geographic processes because the real object of study may be too large to examine, the processes which created it operate over too long of a time frame, or experimentation might actually harm or destroy it.

Properties of Models



"All models are wrong but some are useful" – George Box

Uses of Models

the models are of tremendous utility for their users:

- Models simplify the otherwise complex relationships of the phenomena in the real world.
- Models represent the reality not only in simple but also in systematic /orderly manner.
- In geography, models are taken as generalizations, as they encourage the role of nomothetic approach in making observations.
- Models act like a bridge between the observational and theoretical levels.
- Models help in making prediction of trends.

Thus, models may be used to connect theory and experience, experience with imagination, theories with other theories, and imaginative creations with formal theory and so on.

Functions of Models

- 1. Acquisitive/ Organizational
- 2. Logical
- 3. Psychological
- 4. Normative
- 5. Systematic
- 6. Constructional
- 7. Selective
- 8. Interpretative
- 9. Cognitive

Limitations of Models

- The concept of models poses considerable methodological difficulty.
- There is a multiplicity of model types performing a multiplicity of functions associated with a multiplicity of definitions.
- Each particular model exhibits a different logical capacity for performing the function required of it.
- In fact, the type, nature, use, quality and significance of models all depends on the types of theories to which they serve.

"No one trusts a model except the person who wrote it. Everyone trusts an observation except the person who made it." -Anon.

Model Question

- 1. What is model? Discuss the need, functions and its limitation in geography.
- 1. Write short notes on the following:
 - > Properties of models in geography
 - > Functions of models in geography
 - > Need of models in geography

Suggested Readings

- 1. Adhikari, S., (2015) Fundamental of Geographical Thoughts, Orient Black Swan, New Delhi.
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- 3. Braithwaite, R.B. (1960) Scientific Explanations, New York: Harper Torch books.
- 4. Chorley, R.J. and Haggett, P. (1967) Integrated Models in Geography, Part IV, London: Mathuen and Co. Ltd.
- 5. Dikshit R. D., (1997) Geographical Thought: A Contextual History of Ideas, Prentice– Hall India.
- 6. Johnston R. J., (Ed.) Dictionary of Human Geography, Routledge.
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- 8. Hartshone R., (1959) Perspectives of Nature of Geography, Rand MacNally and Co.
- 9. Harvey, D. (1969) Explanation in Geography, New Delhi: Arnold Publishers.
- 10. Kaushik, S.D, (2012) Bhaugoolik Vichardhara Avam Vidhitantra, Rastogi Publication, Meerut

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