Content

Part I: Conceptual Foundations

Chapter 1: Economic Geography: An Introduction

1-15

Definitions of economic geography; Development of economic geography; Scope of economic geography; Approaches to the study; Systematic approaches; Spatial approaches; The environmental relations of the economy; Economic geography and economy; Economics v/s economic geography; Commercial geography v/s Economic geography; Economic geography v/s Resource geography; Fundamental concepts in economic geography.

Chapter 2: Economy and Economic Systems

16-24

A brief history of the economy; Operation of the economy; The economic approach to economy; Geographical perspectives on the economy; Types of economic systems.

Chapter 3: Key Actors in Economic Space

25-51

The State: Functions of the state; Types of states; Firms/Transnational Corporations (TNCs): Bases of TNCs; Organizing transnational economic activities; Intra-firm relationships; Inter-firm relationships; Labour/workers: Approach to labour and labour market; Role of workers within the capitalist system; Workers as an agent of change; Alternative ways of working; Consumers: The consumption process; Consumption spaces; Market centres; Central Place Theory and Market Networks; Origin of market centres; Periodic and daily marketing; Sequential development; Retailing and wholesaling; Retail and wholesale markets.

Chapter 4: Recent Themes and Concepts in Economic Geography

52-80

Agglomeration economies; Commodity chains; Commodification of Nature; Commodification of environmental degradation; Fordism; Alternative production Systems in After-Fordism; Rise of placeless production; Neo-liberalism; Rise of 'soft-capitalism' Since the Late Twentieth Century; Globalization; Space-shrinking Technologies; Off-shore Services in India; Transnational Corporations (TNCs); Outsourcing; Actor-Network Theory (ANT); Transitional states; Rise of macro-regional economic blocks; Ethnicity in economic geography; Economic geographies of transnationalism; Gendered economic geography.

Part II: Resources

Chapter 5: Resources

81-105

Meaning of resource; Concept of resources; Resources, resistances and neutral stuffs; Stocks, resources, reserves and potential resources; Functional or operational theory of resources; Concept of resources in recent geographical literature; Concept of resource adequacy; Concept of resource scarcity or limits to growth; Resource process; Nature and resources; Man and resources; Culture and resources; Role of technology in resource development, Classification of resources based on: Availability of resources; Distribution and frequency of occurrence of resources; Use of resources; Classification of resources by Owen, Dasmann; Resource ecology; Conservation of resources.

Chapter 6: Soil Resources

106-122

Composition of soil; Soil formation: Factors affecting soil formation; Processes in soil formation; Soil profile; Soil characteristics; Soil classification; Land use and soils; Economic planning of soils; Agriculture and soil erosion; Soil erosion and conservation; Methods of controlling soil erosion; Measures to restore and maintain soil fertility.

Chapter 7: Water Resources

123-136

Underground water resources; Surface water resources; Inland water resources: Utilization of inland water resources by man; Oceanic water resources: Main features of oceans; Utilization of oceans by man; Water consumption patterns; Water pollution; Conservation of water resources: Techniques of water conservation.

Chapter 8: Natural Vegetation

137-153

Types of natural vegetation; Forests: Significance of forests – Economic significance, Ecological significance; Cultural significance; Factors of forest development; Extent of forest cover; Classification of forests; Grasslands; Desert vegetation; Tundra Vegetation; Economic utilization of forests; Deforestation: Deforestation in tropical forests; Deforestation in temperate forests; Rate and extent of deforestation; Causes and factors of deforestation: Immediate causes of deforestation; Indirect deforestation; Underlying causes of deforestation; Conservation of forests: Forest conservation strategies; Reforestation; Monoculture plantations; Afforestation; Types of forestry; Social forestry; Agro-forestry.

Chapter 9: Mineral Resources

154-188

Types of minerals: Metallic minerals; Non-metallic minerals; Distribution of minerals and mining regions; Distribution, production and international trade of Metallic minerals: Ferrous metals: Iron ore; Ferro-alloys: Manganese; Chromium; Nickel; Tungsten; Antimony; Non-ferrous metals: Copper; Bauxite and Aluminium; Zinc; Lead; Tin;

Precious metals: Gold; Silver; Platinum; Mineral chemicals: Mica; Potash; Phosphate; Nitrates; Sulphur; Conservation of mineral resources.

Chapter 10: Energy Resources

189-237

Classification of energy; Production of conventional energy; General trends of energy production and consumption; Reserves and sources of energy; Petroleum; Coal: Nature and origin of coal; Constituents and kinds of coal; Coal fields and coal production; By products of coal; Conservation of Coal Petroleum: Nature and properties of petroleum; Origin and recovery; Exploration; Petroleum refining; Petroleum reserves; Producing areas; Consumption of petroleum; International trade; OPEC and its role in oil trade; Energy crisis; Natural gas: Reserves; Production; Hydro-electricity; Advantages of hydro-electricity; Ideal conditions for generation of hydro-electricity; Distribution of potential hydro-power; Hydro-electric power generation; Atomic (nuclear) energy: Atomic minerals: Uranium; World distribution of uranium; Production of uranium; Thorium; Production of atomic (nuclear) energy; Nuclear energy: the energy of future; Alternative (non-conventional) sources of energy: Solar energy; Wind energy; Geothermal power; Tidal energy; Wave energy; Biomass energy; Plea for developing alternative sources of energy.

Chapter 11: Human Resources

238-279

Concept of human resources; Population distribution; Factors of population distribution – Physical factors; Socio-cultural factors; Demographic factors; World population distribution: ecumene; non-ecumene; Continent-wise distribution of population; Density of population; Pattern of population density; Population increase (growth) in the world: Population doubling time; Causes of rapid increase in population; Present trend; Future projections; Determinants of population growth; Natural increase; Characteristics of population; Age composition; Population pyramids; Sex composition; Urbanization; Impact of urbanization; Literacy; Theories of population growth: Malthusian theory; Marxian theory; Demographic transition theory; Optimum population; Over-population; Underpopulation; Population problems: Population problems of developing countries; Population problems of developed countries; Population dilemma of Europe; Population Policies: of China, of India.

Part III : Major Economic Activities

Chapter 12: Major Economic Activities

280-285

Meaning of economic activities; Varieties of economic activities; Effect of natural environ-ment on economic activities; Classification of economic activities; Categories of activity.

Chapter 13: Primary Occupations: Hunting, Grazing, Forestry

286-301

Hunting: Hunting in the Tundra and Taiga; Grazing: Nomadic herding; Commercial grazing: Tropical grasslands; Temperate grasslands; Forestry: Lumbering – Lumbering in the tropics; Lumbering in temperate regions; Global patterns of production and trade in timber; Gathering.

Chapter 14: Livestock Raising

302-315

Dairying: Chief characteristics of dairying; Milk producing areas; International trade of milk products; Cheese; Meat industry: Beef, International trade; Mutton: Mutton producing areas; Goat meat; pork (pig meat); Wool: Producing areas; trade, other sources of wool.

Chapter 15: Fisheries

316-325

Types of fisheries; Commercial fresh water fisheries; Commercial coastal fisheries; Geographical factors for commercial fishing; Major fishing areas; Minor fishing areas; Major fishing nations of the world; International trade; Over-exploitation and sustainability problems of fisheries; Management of fisheries.

Chapter 16: Agriculture: Location

326-343

Factors affecting agriculture: Physical factors; Socio-economic factors; Diversity of agriculture; The role of agriculture in development; Location of agriculture: Von Thünen's Theory: Assumptions, Principles; Model, Criticism; Relevance; Application of the Model on India; Sinclair's theory; Olof Jonasson's theory; Game theory.

Chapter 17: Agriculture: Food Crops and Beverages

344-371

Wheat: Conditions of growth; Varieties; Types of cultivation; Production pattern; International trade; Rice: Conditions of growth; Varieties; Methods of cultivation; Production pattern; International trade; Maize (Corn): Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Barley: Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Oats; Rye; Beverages: Tea – Conditions of growth, Production pattern; International trade; Coffee – Types of coffee; Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Cocoa – Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Tobacco–Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade.

Chapter 18: Agriculture: Industrial Crops

372-390

Fibre Crops: Cotton-Varieties of cotton; Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Jute – Conditions of growth; Production pattern; International trade; Substitutes of Jute: Flax, Hemp; Abaca, Henequeno; Sisal; Raw Silk – Production pattern; International trade; Natural Rubber – Other sources of rubber, Plantations in South-east Asia; Production pattern; International trade; Sugarcane – Conditions of

growth; Production pattern; International trade; Sugarbeet – Conditions of growth; Production pattern; Sugar industry; Sugar consumption; International trade.

Chapter 19: Agricultural Systems and Regions

391-422

Schemes of agricultural regionalization: Whittlesey's Classification: Merits; Limitations; Classification of world agriculture – Nomadic herding; Shifting cultivation; Rudimentary sedentary tillage; Intensive subsistence tillage – Dominated by wet paddy; Without paddy dominance; Subsistence crop and livestock farming; Mediterranean agriculture; Livestock ranching; Extensive commercial grain farming; Commercial livestock and crop farming (mixed farming); Commercial dairy farming; Specialised horticulture and Olericulture; Collective farming; Commercial plantation farming; Agricultural regions – USA, erstwhile USSR, China.

Chapter 20: Manufacturing Industries: Location

423-446

Meaning of manufacturing industry; Types of manufacturing; Approaches to the problem of location of industries; Principles of location; Determinants of location of industries; Industrial location theories: Weber's theory, Tord Palander's theory; Edgar Hoover's theory; August Losch's theory; Smith's theory; Harold Hotelling's theory; Allen Pred's theory, Other locational considerations and controls: Agglomeration economies; Comparative advantages; Trans-national Corporations; Imposed considerations; Industrial location in planned economies.

Chapter 21: Iron and Steel Industry

447-469

Process of iron and steel production; Location of iron and steel industry; Early localization; Development of iron manufacture; Distribution of iron and steel industry; Global steel production; International trade; Growth potential of the steel industry.

Chapter 22: Textile Industry

470-498

Cotton textile industry: Location of the industry; Recent trends in localization; Distribution and production of cotton textiles; Woollen textile industry: Location of the industry; Silk textile industry: Raw silk manufacture; Silk textile manufacturing; Synthetic (artificial) silk industry: Distribution of man-made fibre and fabrics.

Chapter 23: Engineering Industries

499-516

Machine tools and machines: Areas of production; Industrial machinery: Textile machinery; Other industrial machinery; Agricultural machinery; Manufacturing of transport equipment: Automobile industry; Top 20 (global) vehicle manufacturing groups by volume; Railway car and locomotive industry; Shipbuilding; Recent trends; Aircrafts industry.

Chapter 24: Chemical Industry

517-544

Classes of chemicals: Branches of chemical industry; Heavy chemical industry; Production of acids and alkalies; Rise of chemical industry; Fertilizer industry: Nitrogen fertilizers; Phosphate fertilizers; Potash fertilizers; Explosives; Glass industry: Production of glass; Synthetic rubber industry; Pulp and paper industry: Essential conditions for pulp production; Production of paper and paper board; Newsprint; International trade; Salient features of pulp and paper industry; Cement industry: Distribution of cement industry; Recent trends: Main global competitors; Petroleum refining industry: Localization; Site selection; Siting of petroleum refineries; History of oil refineries; World pattern of oil refining; Petroleum products.

Chapter 25: Industrial Regions

545-564

Characteristics of industrial regions; Delimitation of an industrial region; Principal industrial regions of the world; Industrial regions of: Anglo America – USA, Canada, Western Europe and Central Britain, Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Italy, Eastern Europe, Poland, Former USSR; Eastern Asia – Japan, China, the 'Dragons', India, High tech patterns.

Chapter 26: Transport and Trade Routes

565-601

Importance and development of transport; Means of transport; Transport costs and economic distance; Operating costs in transport; Relative importance of means of transport: Railways, Roads, Pipeline, Oceans, Air transport; Profits and freight rates; Government's transport policy; Transport flows and networks: Flow theory – Complementarity; transferability; Intervening opportunity; Gravity model; Distance decay; Network analysis – Single routes; Networks; Transport patterns in the world: Oceanic transport; Ocean transport routes; Swez Canal; Panama Canal; Inland waterways; Main regions of inland waterways; Railways: Factors affecting the railroads; Distribution of railroads in the world; Air transport: Factors influencing air transport; Air transport in various continents; Pipeline transport; Petroleum (oil) pipelines; Gas pipelines; Transport costs and specialization; Transport and trade in the modern era; Transport costs and scale economies; Falling transport costs increase trade between neighbours; Falling transport costs lead to concentration within countries; Negative externalities of transport.

Chapter 27: International Trade

602-625

Evolution of international trade; Types of trade; Theories of international trade: Classical trade theory or theory of comparative advantage; Heckscher-Ohlin theory; Nature of demand; Barriers of international trade; Inadequacies of classical theories of trade; General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT); UNCTAD; Word Trade Organization

(WTO); Major trade blocs of the world: EU, EFTA, COMECON, LAFTA, ASEAN, SAPTA, OPEC, Commonwealth, African Blocs; OECD, CIS, APEC, SCO, Multi-Fibre; Arrangement; World trade flow pattern.

Part IV: Economic Regionalization

Chapter 28: Economic Development, Patterns and Regionalization

626-665

Socio-economic progress of man; Economic growth v/s Economic development; Theories of economic development: Modernizing theories; Dependency theories; Export based model; Growth Poles; Basic needs theory; Stage theories; Core-periphery model; Sustainable development; Integrated theory of development; Agents of development: Market v/s state; Globalization and development; Measures of economic development; Economic measures; Social measures; Demographic measures; Other measures; Environmental factors; Patterns of economic development; Forms of existing economies; Economic regions and regionalization: Regionalization; Classification of economies by region and income (by 2009); OECD countries with developed industrial and commercial economies; Countries of transitional economies; Developing countries; Disparities in developing countries; Centrally planned development region; South-east Asia and the Pacific; South Asia; Least developed countries.

Part V: Problems of Resources

Chapter 29: Resources and Environment

666-708

Processes of environmental degradation; Causes of environmental degradation; Depletion of ozone layer; Green house effect: Global warming; Acid rains; Desertification; Deforestation; Loss of bio-diversity; Environmental degradation due to tourism, mountaineering and trekking; Soil erosion and sedimentation; Energy crisis; Water scarcity and pollution; Land pollution/solid waste pollution; Radio-active pollution; Noise pollution; Population growth and food problem.

Objectives Type Important Questions

709-725

References 726–736