

৬) কাল বিচার (1779-1859) এর ঐতিহাসিক দৃষ্টান্ত

৬:- উন্নতিশীল সভ্যকীর্মে খুঁজাণী ভূগোলের অলম্বনা হলেছিল। ফ্রান্স-  
নিলে। কাল বিচার কীর্মে পূর্ণাঙ্গীত পূর্ণাঙ্গীত অলম্বনা (ঐতিহাসিকের  
মতে অলম্বনা। মিনি অলম্বনিক ভূগোলের পুণ্ডিতগণ (Forsters  
& Modern Geography) নামেও পাবিষ্কৃত।

বিচার এর প্রবর্তন

১৭৭৯ খালে বিচার-অলম্বনা কৰ্ত্তব্য আৰম্ভিত। সাময়িক  
-সিদ্ধান্তে মানুচ ও পাবিষ্কৃত নিৰিক্ত অলম্বনা পুণ্ডিত  
-গণ দৃষ্টি আকৰ্ষিত হয়। পূৰ্ণ ১৭ বৎসৰ পৰা ১৮৫৯  
-বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পুণ্ডিত অলম্বনা পুণ্ডিত পুণ্ডিত পুণ্ডিত  
-লাভেৰ পৰা তিনি অলম্বনা পুণ্ডিত পুণ্ডিত পুণ্ডিত





বিজ্ঞানের গুরুত্বপূর্ণত্ব হল যে বিজ্ঞান হল অবিচ্ছিন্ন এবং উচ্চ  
স্বা. পরবর্তীকালে অন্যান্য বৈজ্ঞানিক দ্বারা আলোচিত হয় এবং  
উল্লেখ্য অবিচ্ছিন্ন বিজ্ঞান করে। অর্থাৎ হল ① unity of  
nature প্রকৃতির একতা ② কারণ এবং ফল (cause and effect  
relation) ③ মানব কেন্দ্রিকত্ব (Anthropocentrism) ④ অধিকতর  
বাস্তব প্রমাণ (Empirical approach) = ↑

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## Evaluation

As mentioned earlier, Ritter's concept of the unity of nature simply reflected his teleological standpoint and he saw the unity as an evidence of God's divine plan. Even in the arrangement of the regions (i.e. the continents) he saw an evidence of God's plan. Asia, said Ritter, represents the sunrise where the early civilization of man flourished. Africa represents the noon – because of the smoothness of outline and the uniformity of climate; the inhabitants are induced to slumber and to shun outside contacts. Europe represents the sunset, or the end of the day, the culmination of man's greatest accomplishments. The polar regions represent mid-night, where land and people are locked in eternal sleep. He enlarged the concept of the land hemisphere and remarked that this was also a part of God's plan. Only in this central location among the earth's land areas that a world-conquering civilization could arise.

Ritter's teleological standpoint with regard to the major regions of the world was subject to criticism as his contemporaries felt that religion could not provide explanations of natural phenomena, especially in the arrangement of the major regions (i.e. continents). His view that "among all the creatures on the earth only man could comprehend the existence of a divine plan and so could adjust his life to it and make maximum use of god's gifts", was also criticised as valueless and unscientific because it did not take into account the concept of struggle and survival.

Ritter's significance as a scientist lies in his thorough and critical study of sources and his ability to systematise extensive material. He seems to have laid the foundation of the holistic tradition in the nineteenth century geography.

Ritter's influence in the development of the methodology of geography during the middle of the nineteenth century was of much greater importance. He exerted great influence beyond the range of his immediate students as he was a geographer in the true sense of the term, whereas Humboldt's influence was on the non-geographers. Ritter repeatedly expounded his views on the nature and problems of geography in methodological papers, Humboldt's numerous discussions of such questions were scattered through his general writings. For this reason, his concept of relation of geography to other sciences was lost sight of for nearly a century. Undoubtedly, Ritter gave to geography its systematic frame which remained valid for the successive periods of modern geography. The classical period in the development of modern geography came to an end with the death of both Humboldt and Ritter in 1859.