**Criticisms of Possibilism**

Despite the fact that humans have many possibilities in some physical setting, they cannot go against the instructions set by the physical environment. Many contemporary thinkers have criticized the possibilistic approach. Griffith Taylor, criticizing the possibility, said that the society should elect entirely, and since only one advisory role has been assigned to geography, therefore their work is not "plan of explanatory nature". Taylor was fairly right when he wrote that the work of geography is not the study of all the problems related to natural environment and humans, human or 'cultural landscape'. Apart from this, the possibilities do not encourage the study of the physical environment and promote humanism in geography.

Geographical determinism forces at least geography to focus on nature, and if the question is asked who is deciding to destroy the geography, then everyone should blame on the doors of the prospects. Thus, imbalance tried to exaggerate the role of culture and to ignore the importance of the natural environment. In essence, the possibilities of probability can be careless as determinism, but there is a possibility that the extent of the work to be done by the environment is recognized, and to avoid great generalization, which is characteristic of their opponents.

The Neutrality of Possibilism Certain implications logically follow from this distinction. In the first place, it seems clear that (psychological affinities apart), possibilism has virtually no connection with the philosophical problem of determinism and free will. If the environment alone is considered, it may well be true, as Brunhes insisted, that there are "no necessities but everywhere possibilities,"52 but this leaves unsolved the further question of why one possibility should be selected rather than another. Unless the geographer then follows the chain of causation back and back through space and time and plumbs its very psychological or metaphysical depths (and how many geographers do that?), the problem of freedom and necessity remains unresolved. Nor are other particular determinisms banished: in fact, all that possibilism does or

can do is to assert that whether or not human activity is free or determined, it is not determined solely by geographic conditions, a denial that leaves the door wide open to the forceful entry of other controls. Geographers may agree with Tatham that the Danish decision to turn from wheat growing to dairying involved deliberate choice rather than environmental constraint, 5 but this still n leaves the question unsolved: was the choice free or was it necessitated by some other factor, psychological, political, or economic, per chance? In point of fact, the only form of determinism with which possibilism is incompatible is geographic determinism: the field is left wide open for every other particular determinism as well as the overarching necessitarian principle. It was the realization of this fact which led Platt, involved in a plea for the reality of human choice, to complain that complex "determinism may persist as a false guide in geography even after environmentalism has been banished from the field."54 Conversely, it is doubtful whether many deterministic philosophers have been sympathetic with their presumed allies working in geography. Freud was a determinist in general and in particular, but he was certainly not a geographical one, whereas Communists, committed both to economic determinism and the transforming power of social revolution, repudiate any theory that the Marxist vision may be frustrated by an environmental veto: it is possibilism which such determinists favors.