

## Fundamentals of human-geography: Chapter 1:: Nature & scope of Human Geography

1. The Earth comprise 2 components :

- Nature ( physical surroundings )
- Livings ( animal, plants, micro-organism which include Human-species also)

1. In Physical Geography , we study physical surroundings(environment )

2. In Human-Geography we study about "the relation between physical/natural world and human-beings, the spatial distribution of human-distribution and how they come about, the social and economic differences between different parts of the world ".

3. Some Definitions of human Geography

- " Human geography is the **synthetic** study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface " : Ratzel
- "Human geography is the study of "the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable Earth." : Ellen C. Semple **Dynamism** is key word in Semple's definition
- "Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical law governing our Earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhibit it " . : Paul Vidal de la Blache **Human geography** offers a new conception of the inter-relationships between the Earth and Human-beings.

1. Human beings interact with their physical environment with help of technology.

2. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of the society.

3. The type of interaction of primitive human-society and strong force of nature was termed as environmental **determinism**.

4.

### **Broad stages and thrust of Human Geography**

Period	approaches	Broad features
Colonial period	<b>Exploration and description</b>	Imperial and trade interest prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas. An encyclopedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.
Colonial period	<b>Regional Analysis</b>	Elaborate descriptions of all aspect of a region were undertaken. The idea was that all the regions were part of a whole Earth; understanding the parts in totality would to an understanding of the whole.
1930s through the inter-war world	<b>Areal differentiation</b>	The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region  and understanding how and why it was different from  Others.
Later 1950s to the later 1960s	<b>Spatial organization</b>	Marked by the use of computers and sophisticated  Statistical tools. Laws of physics were often applied to  Map and analyze human phenomena. This phase was  Called the quantitative revolution. The main objective was  to identify mappable patterns for different human  Activities.

1970s	<b>Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioral schools</b>	<p>Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanized manner of doing geography led to the emergence of three new schools of thought of human Geography in the 1970s. Human geography was made more relevant to the socio-political reality by the emergence of These schools of thought.</p>
1990s	<b>Post-modernism in geography</b>	<p>The grand generalizations and the applicability of universal Theories to explain the human conditions were questioned. The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasized.</p>

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**Human Geography and Sister Disciplines of Social Sciences**

Field of human geography	Sub-fields	Interface with sister disciplines of social sciences
Social geography	<p>-----</p> <p>Behavioral geography</p> <p>Geography of social well-being</p> <p>Geography of leisure</p> <p>Cultural geography</p> <p>Gender geography</p> <p>Historical geography</p> <p>Medical geography</p>	<p>Social science – sociology</p> <p>Psychology</p> <p><b>Welfare economics</b></p> <p>sociology</p> <p>Anthropology</p> <p>Sociology ,Anthropology ,Women's welfare</p> <p>History</p> <p>Epidemiology</p>
Urban geography	-----	Urban studies & planning
Political geography	<p>-----</p> <p><b>Electoral geography</b></p> <p><b>Military geography</b></p>	<p><b>Political science</b></p> <p><b>Psephology</b></p> <p><b>Military science</b></p>
Population geography	-----	Demography
Settlement geography	-----	Urban/Rural planning

Economic geography	-----	Economics
	Geography of resources	Resource economics
	Geography of agriculture	Agricultural sciences
	Geography of industries	Industrial economics
	Geography of marketing	Business studies ,economics ,commerce
	Geography of tourism	Tourism and travel management
	Geography of international trade	International trade