
Chapter -1

Human Geography Nature and Scope

List of the Lesson:

- Geography is a field of study is integrative, empirical and practical
- It studies each and every event on the earth over the space and time
- Human geography studies the relationship between man and nature
- Geo. can be studied through law making or descriptive

There are two approaches of geography:

1. Systematic approach
2. Regional approach

Physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.

Human Geography: Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface.

Nature of Human Geography:

- (a) Human geography studies the inter relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by man.
- (b) Elements of physical are land, water, soil, climate, vegetation, fauna
- (c) Elements of cultural are transport and communication, settlements, crops

Naturalization of Humans:

- (a) Man interact with nature with the help of technology
- (b) It is not important that what he creates but with what tools he used to create
- (c) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society d. Understanding the nature helps to create technology
 1. Understanding of friction and heat helped to discover fire
 2. Understanding DNA helped to eradicate diseases
 3. Laws of thermodynamics helped to develop fast planes
 4. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human being.
 5. The interaction between primitive society and nature is called Environmental Determinism.

Humanizations of Nature

1. With the development of technology people understood the nature well
2. They move from state of necessity to state of possibilities
3. Human activities created cultural landscape
4. So it is called as possibilism

Non-determinism/ Stop and go Determinism

1. Developed by Griffith Taylor
 2. It is a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism
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3. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
4. Sustainable development is the main aim
5. The Neo determinism maintains balance between development and nature

Human Geography Through the Corridors of Time

Schools of human geography

Welfare School

Concerned with social well-being of the people:

- (a) housing
- (b) Health
- (c) Education

Radical School: Concerned with causes of poverty, deprivation and social Inequality

Behavioural School: Given importance to lived experience, perception of space by Social categories

Stages Through Corridories of Time.

PERIOD	APPROACHES	BROAD FEATURES
Colonial	Exploration & description	Imperialism and trade lead to discover many lands
Colonial	Regional analysis	Understanding of parts in totality would lead to understand the whole
1930- interwar	aerial differentiation	Find the reasons for the uniqueness of a region
1950-1960	Spatial organization	Apply technology to study geography
1970	Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioral school	Emergence of sociopolitical reality with the help of schools
1990	Post modernism	Generalization and apply of universal laws to understand geography

Fields of human geo	Sub field	Sister disciplines
Social geo	---	Social science-sociology
	Behavioral geo	Psychology
	Geo of social well being	Welfare economics
	Geo of leisure	Sociology
	Cultural geo	Anthropology
	Gender geo	Sociology, anthropology, women studies
	Historical geo	History
	Medical geo	Epidemiology
Urban geo	---	Urban studies and planning

Political geo	---	Political science
	Electoral geo	Psephology
	Military geo	Military science
Pop. geo	---	Demography
Settlement geo	---	Urban and rural planning
Eco. geo	---	Economics
	Geo. of resources	Resource economics
	Geo. of Agriculture	Agricultural science
	Geo. of industries	Industrial economics
	Geo. of marketing	Business studies, economics, commerce
	Geo. of tourism	Tourism and travel management
	Geo. of international trade	International trade
