



Study of various branches of Geography

Ms. Monika

Assistant Professor of Geography

ODM College For Women, Muklan, Hisar

monikachouhan786@gmail.com

Abstract

Our house is a multifaceted wonderland, full of peculiarities and quirks that give it life. There are a number of Historians who are captivated by the minutiae of our surroundings and have delved deeper into the Earth. These numerous sites, characteristics and their connections to each other are all studied as part of the field of geology. The foundation of geography is comprised of all of these physical and human characteristics. Human geography and physical geography have various sub-disciplines due to the fact that they are so intertwined. This subject may be divided into many different subfields, which we will do now.

Key Words: Human, Geography, Environment Physical etc.

Introduction

Geography is essential to environmental planning and other development studies. As a single topic, it covers all aspects of the Earth's environment in space. A big part of geography is based on the fact that human beings need to operate in the physical environment in which they live. Seas, lakes, rivers, and forests, as well as mineral resources and the weather patterns that influence them all have to be studied in depth.

Geography is concerned with the

- Location
- Patterns and interactions between living and non-living entities in the environment
- the influence of these variables on human existence and colonisation in certain regions of the world
- The factors that alter the characteristics and processes of the planet
- Preparation of development and planning themed maps
- Satellite image analysis for a variety of reasons.
- Preparation and upkeep of maps for various purposes.

Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography.

1. Human Geography

Human geography is a significant discipline of geography that focuses on the study of the human race as a whole. More: Human Geography subfields

It's common for this to include a grasp of a population's history, interactions, and views of many ideologies that impact them.

It also looks at how individuals arrange themselves geographically, as well.

To be fair to other areas of geography, they're usually considered to be part of the human geography umbrella

Maps depicting human migration, the movement of food supplies, and the effects of climate change on vulnerable populations are all examples of modern uses of human geography.

Here are some examples of disciplines in human geography:

- “Cultural geography
- Economic geography
- Health geography
- Historical geography
- Political geography
- Population geography
- Rural geography
- Social geography
- Transport geography
- Urban geography”

Uses of Human Geography

People all around the globe, despite their many cultural differences, have some basic requirements. Food and water are essential for all individuals. Everyone is in need of some kind of safe haven. In order to exist, everyone must interact with others. Human geographers are interested in how individuals in different locations meet their basic requirements. People's diets and the sort of governments they build are examined by them. Because of what kids learn, we can better comprehend individuals from different countries. In certain cases,

individuals might benefit from this kind of insight in improving their surroundings. Human geographers can aid in the planning of small towns and cities. Understanding where people travel and what they need may aid city planners in deciding where highways, retail complexes, and schools should be placed. Geographers are also interested in the impact that human beings have on the planet. As a consequence, they often collaborate with environmental nonprofits and government authorities.

2. Physical Geography

To better understand the Earth, physical geographers focus on studying its natural features and processes. Related: Physical Geography's Subdivisions

It includes both features found on the planet's surface and those found nearby.

We can map landmasses using physical geography, but we can also view under the Earth's ice caps and seas using physical geography.

Some examples of disciplines studies in physical geography are:

- “Geomorphology
- Climatology
- Hydrology
- Biogeography”

Uses of Physical Geography

Many different sorts of physical geographic characteristics may be found across the globe. If we don't know what these traits are and how they affect our reality, we won't be able to properly comprehend our surroundings. In order to understand how the physical world works, geographers study it. Aside from that, there are also a number of special reasons to study physical geography. We can better adapt to the changing climate of our world by keeping tabs on global developments. For example, we can better anticipate eruptions if we understand what triggers volcanoes to erupt. The more we know about storms, the more prepared we can be for them. When it comes to preparing us for the hazards and changes of our planet, physical geographers' job is essential

There are additional branches in geography such as regional geography, cartography, and integrated geography.

- **Integrated Geography**

Human-environment geography is another name for integrated geography, which is sometimes known as environmental geography or human geography. Human and physical



geographic challenges are brought together in integrated geography. Using this section of geography, we can better understand how our actions affect nature.

Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) may be used to determine the extent to which a natural landscape has been impacted by human activity. All of these technologies have been utilised by geographers to study the Earth, including drones, lasers, satellites, and aerial photography.

Because of misuse and conservation efforts, we can identify Iraqi wetlands that have dried up, as well as those that have been resurrected lately.

- **Regional Geography**

Regional geography breaks down the science into more localised locations rather than looking at it on a worldwide basis. The focus of regional geography is on the distinctive cultural and environmental characteristics of a given region. watersheds and coastal regions, for example, may help determine how to divide up land in a certain region.

The nation is the most frequent unit of regional geography.

We examine what is inside the boundaries that have been established. Human geography in these nations is often more varied and diversified than we anticipate.

In many cases, boundaries are defined along natural borders, such as rivers, mountain passes, or other big bodies of water.

- **Geomatics**

Most closely connected to GIS (Geographic Information Systems) and other geospatial disciplines, geomatics is. Geographic information is the focus of the work of geomatic engineers who collect, store, analyse and show the data they've obtained.

To achieve the desired objectives, geomatics employs many technologies. Urban planners, land surveyors, astronauts, farmers, and geomarketers are among the many careers in geomatics that are open to anyone with a degree in these fields.

- **Cartography**

Cartographers tend to be more active in the mapping process. In general, a geographer must be able to present data on a map with the necessary skills. Technology advances in cartography concentrate on methods to create better-quality maps, which is what cartographers do.

Conclusion



Because geography covers such a broad range of topics, it has a plethora of subfields. GIS (Geographical Information Systems), remote sensing, and quantitative approaches are a few of the lesser-known subfields of this subject that have yet to be explored. While certain fields of geography are often connected, others have quite distinct principalities in place, making it difficult to compare them. It is the job of geographers to investigate the geographical features of human societies as well as their interactions with the natural world. A geographer's job is to find patterns and distributions of diverse natural and man-made characteristics on the planet's surface. All practical studies are based on the art and science of map-making, which is called cartography. Geographers are also interested in uncovering the causes for human economic, political, and social activity patterns throughout the globe.

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