

Vol 4 Issue 4 Jan 2015

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

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Welcome to Review Of Research

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double-blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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PHYSICAL & HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

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Abstract:- Human geography is one of the two big branches of geology (versus physical geography) and is regularly called social geography. Human geography is the investigation of the numerous social perspectives found all through the world and how they identify with the spaces and spots where they begin and afterward go as individuals constantly move crosswise over different regions. A portion of the principle social phenomena examined in human geography incorporate language, religion, diverse and governmental structures, art, music, and other social perspectives that clarify how and/or why individuals work as they do in the ranges in which they live.

Physical Geography contains the investigation of regular examples and procedures at the Earth's surface, and in addition the collaborations in the middle of individuals and their environment, and is a sub-field of the order of Geography. Geology itself can be sub-isolated into two primary zones of request - Physical Geography and Human Geography. While physical geographers explore regular examples and procedures (e.g., global warming, land-use and land-cover change, water resources, deforestation, and soil erosion), human geographers analyze social and social examples and procedures (e.g., migration, religious diversity, transportation systems, urbanization, socio-economic conditions, and tourism).

Keywords:Physical & Human Geography , physical geographers , socio-economic conditions.

INTRODUCTION

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Physical geography (also known as geosystems or physiography) is one of the two major sub-fields of geography. Physical geography is that branch of natural science which manages the investigation of procedures and patterns in the indigenous habitat like the climate, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere, rather than the cultural or assembled environment, the area of human geography.

Inside of the group of physical geography, the Earth is regularly part into a few circles or situations, the primary circles being the environment, biosphere, cryosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, lithosphere and pedosphere. Research in physical geography is frequently interdisciplinary and utilizes the systems approach.

Physical Geography can be divided into several sub fields, as follows:

Geomorphology is the field concerned with comprehension the surface of the Earth and the procedures by which it is molded, both at the present and additionally before. Geomorphology as a field has a few sub-fields that arrangement with the particular landforms of different situations e.g. desert geomorphology and fluvial geomorphology, in any case, these sub-fields are united by the center procedures which cause them; chiefly tectonic or climatic procedures. Geomorphology looks to comprehend landform history and elements, and anticipate future changes through a blend of field perception, physical analysis, and numerical demonstrating (Geomorphometry). Early studies in geomorphology are the establishment for pedology, one of two fundamental branches of soil science.

Hydrology is predominantly concerned with the amounts and quality of water moving and accumulating on the land surface and in the soils and rocks near the surface and is typified by the hydrological cycle. Thus the field encompasses water in rivers, lakes, aquifers and to an extent glaciers, in which the field examines the process and dynamics involved in these bodies of water. Hydrology has historically had an important connection with engineering and has thus developed a largely quantitative method in its research; however, it does have an earth science side that embraces the systems approach. Similar to most fields of physical geography it has sub-fields that examine the specific bodies of water or their interaction with other spheres e.g. limnology and ecohydrology.

Glaciology is the study of glaciers and ice sheets, or more commonly the cryosphere or ice and phenomena that involve ice. Glaciology groups the latter (ice sheets) as continental glaciers and the former (glacial masses) as alpine glaciers. Although, research in the areas are similar with research undertaken into both the dynamics of ice sheets and glaciers the former tends to be concerned with the interaction of ice sheets with the present climate and the latter with the impact of glaciers on the landscape. Glaciology also has a vast array of sub-fields examining the factors and processes involved in ice sheets and glaciers e.g. snow hydrology and glacial geology.

Biogeography is the science which manages geographic examples of species circulation and the procedures that outcome in these examples. Biogeography rose as a field of study as an aftereffect of the work of Alfred Russel Wallace, despite the fact that the field preceding the late twentieth century had generally been seen as notable in its standpoint and engaging in its approach. The principle jolt for the field since its establishing has been that of advancement, plate tectonics and the hypothesis of island biogeography. The field can to a great extent be separated into five sub-fields: island biogeography, paleobiogeography, phylogeography, zoogeography and phytogeography.

Climatology is the investigation of the atmosphere, logically characterized as climate conditions averaged over a long period of time. Climatology analyzes both the way of small scale (nearby) and full scale (worldwide) atmospheres and the normal and anthropogenic impacts on them. The field is likewise sub-isolated generally into the atmospheres of different areas and the investigation of particular phenomena or time periods e.g. tropical violent wind precipitation climatology and paleoclimatology.

Meteorology is the interdisciplinary exploratory investigation of the climate that spotlights on climate procedures and transient guaging (conversely with climatology). Studies in the field extend back centuries, however noteworthy advance in meteorology did not happen until the eighteenth century. Meteorological phenomena are recognizable climate occasions which enlighten and are clarified by the investigation of meteorology.

Pedology is the investigation of soils in their indigenous habitat. It is one of two fundamental branches of soil science, the other being edaphology. Pedology for the most part manages pedogenesis, soil morphology, soil order. In physical topography pedology is generally contemplated because of the various cooperations between atmosphere (water, air, temperature), soil life (smaller scale living beings, plants, creatures), the mineral materials inside of soils (biogeochemical cycles) and its position and impacts on the scene, for example, laterization.

Palaeogeography is a cross-disciplinary study that analyzes the saved material in the stratigraphic record keeping in mind the end goal to focus the appropriation of the mainlands through geologic time. All the proof for the positions of the mainlands originates from geography as fossils or paleomagnetism. The utilization of this information has brought about confirmation for mainland float, plate tectonics and supercontinents. This thus has bolstered palaeogeographic hypotheses, for example, the Wilson cycle.

Beachfront geology is the investigation of the dynamic interface between the sea and the area, consolidating both the physical topography (i.e. seaside geomorphology, geography and oceanography) and the human topography of the coast. It includes a comprehension of beachfront weathering procedures, especially wave activity, residue development and weathering, furthermore the routes in which people connect with the coast. Seaside geology albeit prevalently geomorphological in its examination is concerned with beachfront landforms, as well as the reasons and impacts of ocean level change.

Oceanography is the branch of physical geography that studies the Earth's seas and oceans. It covers an extensive variety of themes, including marine creatures and biological community flow (organic oceanography); sea streams, waves, and geophysical liquid elements (physical oceanography); plate tectonics and the topography of the ocean bottom (topographical oceanography); and fluxes of different concoction substances and physical properties inside of the sea and over its limits (substance oceanography). These various subjects mirror numerous controls that oceanographers mix to further learning of the world sea and comprehension of procedures inside of it.

Quaternary science is a between disciplinary field of study concentrating on the Quaternary period, which envelops the last 2.6 million years. The field ponders the last ice age and the late interstadial the Holocene and uses intermediary confirmation to recreate the past situations amid this period to gather the climatic and ecological changes that have happened.

Scene nature is a sub-control of environment and topography that address how spatial variety in the scene influences natural procedures, for example, the circulation and stream of vitality, materials and people in the earth (which, thus, may impact the conveyance of scene "components" themselves, for example, hedgerows). The field was generally established by the German geographer Carl Troll. Scene biology normally manages issues in a connected and all encompassing setting. The principle distinction in the middle of biogeography and scene nature is

that the last is concerned with how streams or vitality and material are changed and their effects on the scene while the previous is concerned with the spatial examples of species and synthetic cycles.

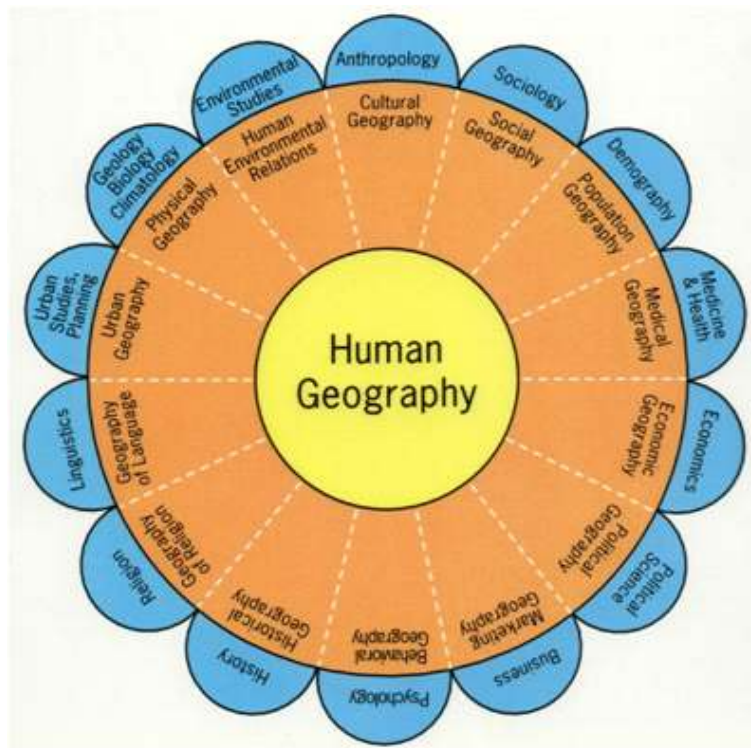
Geomatics is the field of get-together, putting away, handling, and conveying of geographic data, or spatially referenced data. Geomatics incorporates geodesy (experimental order that arrangements with the estimation and representation of the earth, its gravitational field, and other geodynamic phenomena, for example, crustal movement, maritime tides, and polar movement) and GIS (a PC based framework for catching, putting away, examining and overseeing information and related characteristics which are spatially referenced to the earth) and remote detecting (the short or expansive scale obtaining of data of an article or sensation, by the utilization of either recording or ongoing detecting gadgets that are not in physical or personal contact with the item).

Ecological topography is a branch of geology that dissects the spatial parts of collaborations in the middle of people and the regular world. The branch connects the separation in the middle of human and physical topography and along these lines obliges a comprehension of the elements of geography, meteorology, hydrology, biogeography, and geomorphology, and additionally the routes in which human social orders conceptualize nature. In spite of the fact that the branch was beforehand more obvious in exploration than at present with speculations, for example, natural determinism connecting society with the earth. It has generally turn into the space of the investigation of ecological administration or anthropogenic impacts.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Human geography is the branch of the sociologies that arrangements with the world, its people groups, and their groups and societies, by underscoring their relations of and crosswise over space and spot. As a scholarly train, geology is isolated into the sub-fields of physical topography and of human geology, which thinks upon the investigation of human exercises, by the utilization of subjective examination techniques. As a scholarly train, human geology highlights different philosophical and theoretic routines for the investigation of the way of life and groups of the people groups of the world.

Human Geography joins monetary and social topography to investigate the connections in the middle of people and their common habitat, and to track the expansive social examples that shape human social orders. Including groups far and wide that are thinking about major financial change, the projects help understudies comprehend present-day occasions inside of the extent of obviously unmistakable patterns, and understand the effect that administration, corporate, and singular choices may have on individuals and places close and far. This arrangement may serve as a starting course for understudies of social or monetary topography, or as an asset for human science, humanities, or sociology offices.



Economic Geography

Economic geography is the investigation of the area, conveyance and spatial association of monetary exercises over the world. It speaks to a customary subfield of the control of geography. In any case, in late decades, numerous financial analysts have additionally drawn closer the field in ways more run of the mill of the order of economics.

Economic geography has taken an assortment of ways to deal with a wide range of topics, including yet not constrained to the area of commercial enterprises, economies of agglomeration (otherwise called "linkages"), transportation, global exchange, improvement, land, gentrification, ethnic economies, gendered economies, center fringe hypothesis, the financial matters of urban structure, the relationship between the earth and the economy (tying into a long history of geographers mulling over society environment communication), and globalization.

When we consider "Economics", the accompanying words may ring a bell speaking to ideas which we feel may be of specific concern to business analysts: monetary exercises, markets, distribution, cash, capital, rivalry, assets, advancement, development, welfare, prosperity, neediness, planned, intentional, sound, ideal, effective, and more.

Cultural geography

Cultural geography is a sub-field within of human geography. Cultural geography is the investigation of social items and standards and their varieties crosswise over and relations to spaces and spots. It concentrates on depicting and dissecting the ways dialect, religion, economy, government and other social phenomena change or stay steady, starting with one spot then onto the next and on clarifying how people work spatially.

Globalization is additionally turning out to be progressively imperative to the field of human geography as it is permitting these particular parts of society to effortlessly travel across the globe.

Cultural landscapes are likewise vital in light of the fact that they connection society to the physical situations in which individuals live. This is crucial on the grounds that it can either point of confinement or support the advancement of different parts of society. Case in point, individuals living in a rustic territory are frequently all the more socially fixed to the common habitat around them than those living in a vast metropolitan region. This is for the most part the center of the "Man-Land Tradition" in the Four Traditions of geography and studies human effect on nature, the effect of nature on people, and individuals' view of the earth.

Fields of Human Geography

The main fields of study in human geography focus around the core fields of:

Animals

Animal geography is the examinations of the life universes of animal themselves. The field has developed through geographers' worries with the nonhuman and material world, at times named as "hybrid" or 'more-than-human' geography. Animal geographies are starting to broaden the space and limits of "human" geography.

Culture

Cultural geography is the investigation of cultural items and standards - their variety crosswise over spaces and spots, and also their relations. It concentrates on portraying and breaking down the ways dialect, religion, economy, government, and other social phenomena shift or stay steady starting with one spot then onto the next and on clarifying how humans work spatially.

Development

Development Geography is the study of the Earth's geography with reference to the Standard of living and the Quality of life of its human occupants, investigation of the area, dissemination and spatial association of financial exercises, over the Earth. The topic examined is unequivocally impacted by the specialist's methodological methodology.

Economic

Monetary geography looks at connections between human economic frameworks, states, and different variables, and the biophysical environment.

Health

Health geography is the utilization of geographical data, points of view, and strategies to the investigation of health, disease, and medicinal services.

Historical

Historical geography is the investigation of the human, physical, anecdotal, hypothetical, and "real" geographies of the past. Authentic geography concentrates on a wide variety of issues and themes. A typical topic is the investigation of the geographies of the past and how a place or region changes through time. Numerous chronicled geographers study geological examples through time, including how individuals have interfaced with their surroundings, and made the social scene.

Political

Political geography is concerned with the investigation of both the spatially uneven results of political procedures and the courses in which political procedures are themselves influenced by spatial structures.

Population

Populace geography is the investigation of the courses in which spatial varieties in the conveyance, creation, relocation, and development of populaces are identified with the way of spots.

Settlement

Settlement geography, including urban geography, is the investigation of urban and country regions with particular respects to spatial, social and hypothetical parts of settlement. That is the investigation of territories which have a centralization of structures and base. These are ranges where the larger part of financial exercises are in the optional segment and tertiary parts. If there should be an occurrence of urban settlement, they likely have a high populace density.

CONCLUSION:

Human geography is one of the two big branches of geology (versus physical geography) and is regularly called social geography.

Physical Geography contains the investigation of regular examples and procedures at the Earth's surface, and in addition the collaborations in the middle of individuals and their environment, and is a sub-field of the order of Geography. Physical geography is that branch of natural science which manages the investigation of procedures and patterns in the indigenous habitat like the climate, hydrosphere, biosphere, and geosphere, rather than the cultural or assembled environment, the area of human geography.

Human Geography joins monetary and social topography to investigate the connections in the middle of people and their common habitat, and to track the expansive social examples that shape human social orders.



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