

# Human Geography

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**Abstract:** - Human geography is the branch of the social sciences that deals with the world, its peoples, and their communities and cultures, by emphasising their relations of and across space and place. As an intellectual discipline, geography is divided into the sub-fields of physical geography and of human geography, which concentrates upon the study of human activities, by the application of qualitative research methods.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Human Geography focuses on patterns and processes that shape human interaction with the built and natural environments. The study of the interaction between human beings and their environment in particular places and across spatial areas.

## II. FIELDS

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

- A. Cultural geography.
- B. Historical geography.
- C. Population geography

### *.Cultural Geography*

Cultural geography is a sub-field within human geography. Cultural geography is the study of cultural products and norms and their variations across and relations to spaces and places. It focuses on describing and analyzing the ways language, religion, economy, government and other cultural phenomena vary or remain constant, from one place to another and on explaining how humans function spatially. Examples of areas of study include:

- Feminist geography
- Children's geographies
- Some parts of Tourism geography
- Behavioral geography
- Sexuality and space
- Some more recent developments in Political geography
- Music Geography

The literature survey of ferroelectric materials reveals that most of the works reported in this field are confined to the electrical and electromechanical properties of barium titanate ( $\text{BaTiO}_3$ ) and lead zirconate titanate (PZT) [ based compounds. Very little attention has been made on the other ferroelectric families. Particularly, no systematic work has been reported on complex impedance behaviour of barium bismuth niobate. This paper reports on the temperature-frequency dependence of impedance and electric modulus properties of barium bismuth niobate (BBN) using complex impedance spectroscopy (CIS) technique.

### *Historical Geography*

Historical geography is the study of the human, physical, fictional, theoretical, and "real" geographies of the past. Historical geography studies a wide variety of issues and topics. A common theme is the study of the geographies of the past and how a place or region changes through time. Many historical geographers study geographical patterns through time, including how people have interacted with their environment, and created the cultural landscape. Historical geography seeks to determine how cultural features of various societies across the planet emerged and evolved, by understanding their interaction with their local environment and surroundings.

### *Population Geography*

Population geography is a division of human geography. It is the study of the ways in which spatial variations in the distribution, composition, migration, and growth of populations are related to the nature of places. Population geography involves demography in a geographical perspective. It focuses on the characteristics of population distributions that change in a spatial context. Examples can be shown through population density maps.

- Demographic phenomena (natality, mortality, growth rates, etc.) through both space and time
- Increase or decrease in population numbers
- The movements and mobility of populations
- Occupational Structure
- The way in which places in turn react to population phenomena e.g. immigration

## III. CONCLUSION

As an academic discipline, human geography features various philosophical and theoretic methods for the study of the cultures and communities of the peoples of the world.

## REFERENCES

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