

# Study of Human Geography and Planning

Neeraj

M.Sc, Geography

---

## ARTICLE DETAILS

### Article History

Published Online: 25 May 2019

### Keywords

geography, resource, planning,  
human, development, social

---

## ABSTRACT

Human geography is one of the two significant parts of geography, together with physical geography. Human geography is additionally called social geography. It is the investigation of the numerous social perspectives found all through the world and how they identify with the spaces and places where they start and the spaces and places they at that point travel to, as individuals consistently move crosswise over different zones. A portion of the primary social marvels considered in human geography incorporate language, religion, diverse financial and administrative structures, craftsmanship, music, and other social perspectives that clarify how or potentially why individuals work as they do in the territories wherein they live.

---

## 1. Introduction

Globalization is additionally winding up progressively essential to the field of human geography for what it's worth enabling these particular parts of culture to traverse the globe effectively. Social scenes are critical to the field since they connection culture to the physical conditions in which individuals live. A social scene can either constrain or sustain the improvement of different parts of culture. For example, individuals living in a provincial region are regularly more socially attached to the common habitat around them than those living in an enormous metropolitan territory. This is commonly the focal point of the "Man-Land Tradition" in the Four Traditions of geography, which concentrates the human effect on nature, the effect of nature on people, and individuals' view of the earth.

Human Geographies is resolved to distribute academic research and educated editorials on a wide classification regarding human topography viewpoints (counting urban and country issues, demography, social, monetary and social condition), place issues, and space issues. It invites commitments from the developing quantities of researchers and experts crosswise over geology, humanities and social and natural sciences who are keen on human, monetary and social geologies. The production is especially dedicated to the improvement of interpretative ways to deal with the previously mentioned issues. It doesn't limit its dispatch to a specific methodological or hypothetical direction, however distributes both insightful papers and increasingly theoretical pieces intended to further understanding and discussion.

The diary additionally offers space for basic reflection on how practices inside the city, approach, and related fields illuminate and identify with the diary's social geographic concerns. It recognizes, introduces, and talks about the scholarly and down to earth commitment with the diary's advantages past a barely considered institute. It especially energizes entries from experts past the institute or from coordinated efforts among scholastics and different people and gatherings from crosswise over Europe and everywhere throughout the world.

Substance incorporates unique articles, notes and remarks. Customary commitments are drawn from the fields of

human geology, financial aspects and monetary topography, arranging, regional improvement, framework advancement, humanism, populace studies and open organization, open strategies. The Journal likewise distributes the intermittent 'cutting edge' article, comprising of an explanatory audit of the significant strands of contemporary speculation in a given point zone.

Geology remains as the main control that brings all common what's more, human sciences on a typical stage to comprehend the elements of the spatial design of the earth surface. It is one of the most seasoned earth science, whose roots go back in progress of the early Greek Scholars. "Geography" was authored by the Greek Scholar Eratosthenes in third century B.C. (Duane W. Roller, 2010, p.1). The word is gotten from two Greek words, Geo 'earth' and Graphe 'to portray', along these lines exacting importance of geology is to depict about the world's surface. At the end of the day, Geography is to a great extent the investigation of the collaborations of all physical and human wonders and scenes made by such co-operations. It is about how, why and where human and common exercises happen and how these exercises are interconnected. Topography has experienced changes in its approaches. The prior geographers were clear geographers. Afterward, Geography came to be created as an expository science and today, it isn't just worried about depictions yet in addition with exam just as expectations.

The order of Geography is isolated into two significant branches to be specific, physical and human. These branches have many sub-branches which are additionally subdivided into various conservative branches so as to support increasingly specific kind of studies.

Physical Geography is worried about the examination and clarification of physical wonders incorporating the other such fields like, Geology, Meteorology, Zoology what's more, Chemistry. Physical geographers study every one of the exercises, issues and issues found in the four circles of the earth, that is, the lithosphere, hydrosphere, climate and biosphere.

Human Geography, then again, is the engineered investigation of the relationship between human social orders and the world's surface. It is comprised of three firmly connected parts: the spatial examination of human populace;

the environmental investigation of the connection between human populace and its condition and the provincial amalgamation which joins the initial two subjects in a real separation of the world's surface. Human Geography has various sub-branches which concentrates different social viewpoints independently. Significant parts of Human Geography are, Anthropogeography, Social Geography, Political Geography, Historical Geography, Social Geography, Populace Geography, Settlement Geography and Economic Geography.

## 2. History of Human Geography

Human geography created out of the University of California, Berkeley and was driven by Professor Carl Sauer. He utilized scenes as the characterizing unit of geographic examination and said that societies create due to the scene and furthermore, on the other hand, help to build up the scene. Sauer's work and the social geography of today are profoundly subjective rather than the quantitative approach utilized in physical geography.

### Human Geography Today

Human geography is as yet rehearsed, and progressively particular fields inside it have created to further guide in the investigation of social practices and human exercises as they relate spatially to the world. Such specific fields incorporate women's activist geography, youngsters' geography, the travel industry contemplates, urban geography, the geography of sexuality and space, and political geography.

Human geography comprises of various sub-disciplinary fields that emphasis on various components of human action and association, for instance, social geography, monetary geography, wellbeing geography, authentic geography, political geography, populace geography, country geography, social geography, transport geography, and urban geography. What recognizes human geography from other related orders, for example, advancement, financial matters, legislative issues, and human science, are the use of a lot of center topographical ideas to the wonders under scrutiny, including space, place, scale, scene, versatility, and nature. These ideas closer view the thought that the world works spatially and transiently, and that social relations don't work freely of spot and condition, yet are completely grounded in and through them.

As for techniques, human geography utilizes the full clear of quantitative and subjective strategies from over the sociologies and humanities, aware of utilizing them to give a careful geographic investigation. It additionally puts accentuation on hands on work and mapping (see cartography), and has made various commitments to growing new strategies and procedures, prominently in the territories of spatial investigation, spatial insights, and GI Science.

The long haul advancement of human geography has advanced couple with that of the control all the more for the most part (see geography). Since the Quantitative Revolution during the 1950s and 1960s, the way of thinking supporting human geography research has expanded gigantically. The 1970s saw the presentation of conduct geography, radical geography, and humanistic geography. These were followed during the 1980s by a go to political economy, the improvement of women's activist geography, and the presentation of basic social hypothesis supporting the social turn. Together these

methodologies framed the reason for the development of basic geography, and the presentation of postmodern and post-basic intuition into the order during the 1990s. These different improvements didn't completely supplant the hypothetical methodologies created in before periods, but instead prompted further expansion of geographic idea. For instance, quantitative geography keeps on being a lively region of geological grant, particularly through the development of GI Science. The outcome is that geological reasoning is by and by profoundly pluralist in nature, with nobody approach overwhelming.

Human Geography, then again, is the engineered investigation of the relationship

between human social orders and the world's surface. It is comprised of three firmly connected parts: the spatial examination of human populace; the biological investigation of the connection between human populace and its condition and the local amalgamation which joins the initial two subjects in an areal separation of the world's surface. Human Geography has various sub-branches which concentrates different social viewpoints independently. Significant parts of Human Geography are, Anthropogeography, Social Geography, Political Geography, Historical Geography, Social Geography, Populace Geography, Settlement Geography and Economic Geography. Present work has a place with Economic Geography which manages the monetary exercises of man with connection to the earth. It contemplates the (locational, authoritative and social) standards and procedure related with the spatial allotment of rare (normal, human and human-made) assets (which are moreover circulated spatially) and the spatial examples and (immediate and backhanded, social, ecological and financial) outcomes coming about because of such designations. Monetary Geography is various in its topics and extensively wide in scope. In this way, it has been sub-partitioned into numerous branches. At present, the major parts of Economic Geography are, Agricultural Geography, Industrial Geography, Asset Geography, Transport Geography, Marketing Geography and Geography of The travel industry.

The Concept of Human Resource Development The idea of human asset improvement was risen in the center of twentieth century when the created nations first comprehended the criticalness of human asset improvement in the improvement process. The issues identified with human asset improvement are as old as those of financial advancement itself be that as it may, their significance during the time spent advancement was not given due acknowledgment for long. Geographers were over-busy with the deterministic methodology which concentrated on the matchless quality of nature over man and accepted that condition sets the farthest point of human improvement while financial specialists were finished - busy with the physical what's more, monetary parts of improvement. "The human advancement approach in geography wound up well known by French geographers, particularly Febvre and Vidal de Lablache. It was supported by Lablache that nature gives the chance to a scope of conceivable human reactions and individuals have extensive bearing to pick between them which relies upon their capacities, innovation and level of monetary advancement. Along these lines, Hartshorne, Kirk and Tuan worried on the humanistic part of the subject. In their pioneer takes a shot at political economy, Adam Smith, Robert Malthus, Karl Marx

furthermore, John Stuart Mill additionally centered around human improvement and supportability of condition"

### 3. Conclusion

The board continued by the Standard Evaluation Protocol 2009-2015 (SEP). Before the board of trustees meeting, each program was allotted to two analysts, who freely defined a starter evaluation. The primary analyst was picked on the premise of their aptitude in the space of the program; the subsequent analyst was picked to give a progressively broad, corresponding point of view. Prior to leading meetings with agents of the organizations and projects underassessment, the board of trustees was advised by QANU about research

evaluation concurring to SEP and talked about the starter appraisals. It likewise settled upon procedural issues what's more, related parts of the evaluation. For every college, the advisory group talked about the self-evaluation report, key productions and the fundamental discoveries of all exploration programs furthermore, the organization before beginning the meetings. The principal commentators drove the meetings, and at that point the subsequent analysts and the other panel individuals were allowed the chance to pose inquiries. After each meeting the council set aside some effort to set up a primer evaluation. Subsequent to closing the meetings at every college, it examined the scores and remarks of the establishment and projects.

### References

- **Acharya, Sangmitra S. (1997):** "Development and Social change: Some Challenges for Women's Health", Population Geography a Journal of the association of population, Geographers of India, Vol. 19 No. 1&2 PP: 29- 46.
- **Agnihotri, S.B. (2002):** "High female literacy, low child population: Is there a Threshold Effect? Economical and political Weekly, Vol. 37, No.39. PP: 47 -54.
- **Aher A.B. (2006):** "Impact of Canal Irrigation on Development of Agricultural in Ahmednagar Distict: A Geographical Analysis" unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. Submitted to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University. Aurangabad.
- **Aher.A.More.J.C and Musmade. A.H (2008):**"Impact of Irrigation on crop diversification in Ahmadnagar District (Maharashtra) Maharashtra Bhugol Shasra Sanshodhan Patrika, Maharashtra Bhugol shasra Parishad, Vol.XXIV, No.2, July-Dec – PP: 60-67.
- **Ahmed, A. (1979):** "Geography of Resources", A Survey of Research in Geography, by Moonis Raza (Ed.) Allied Publishers Private Ltd.,
- **Arute.P.B.Dr. More.J.C. and Daundkar V.B (2009):**"Population Density pattern in Ahmadnagar District" Maharashtra Bhugol Shasra Sanshodhan Patrika, Maharashtra Bhugol shasra Parishad. Vol.XXV, No1, Jan- June PP: 08-15.
- **Baghel, Gulab Singh (1995):** "Geography of Human Resources" Mohit Publication, New Delhi, PP: 15-223.
- **Banerjee, Smriti (1992):** "Disparities in development of socio-economic infrastructure in rural areas if selected districts of Uttar Pradesh," Geographical Review of India, Vol. 44.No.1. and PP: 31-66.
- **Baviskar.V.R.and Dr.Lavande.S(2011):**"Patterns of population growth in chopda Tahsil-A Geographical Study(2000-2005)" Journal of Research and Development.Vol-1.(Issue-4).PP: 44 - 49.