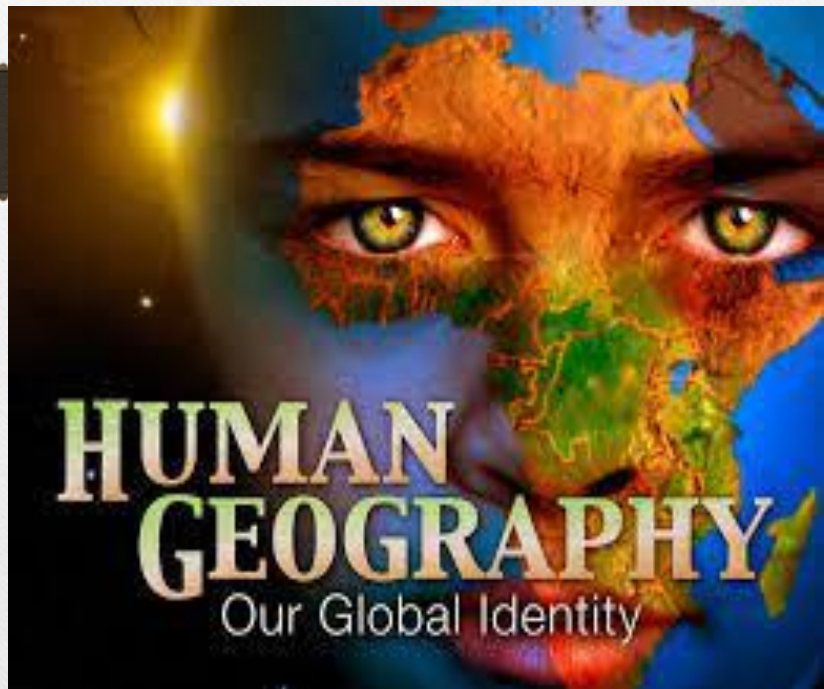
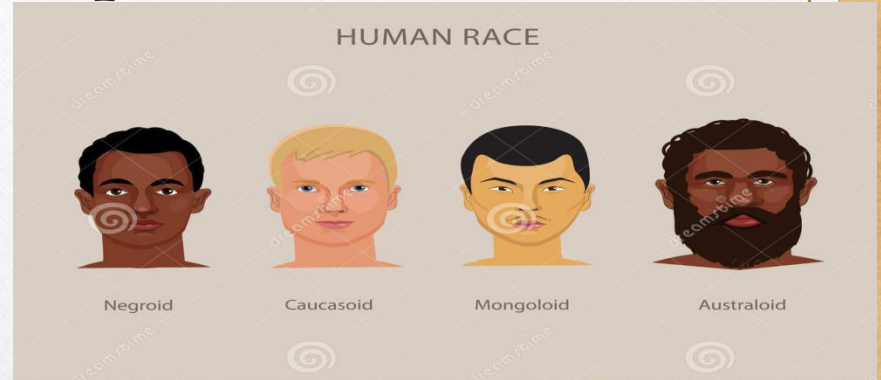


Introduction to Human Geography

–Dr. G. S. Ubale



Human Races & Population



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Illustration:
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Definition of Geography

- scientific and systematic study of both the physical and cultural features of the earth's surface. It is a spatial perspective looking at patterns and distributions on the earth's surface
- The word geography was invented by the Greek scholar Eratosthenes. It is based on 2 Greek words:
 - Geo – “Earth”
 - graphy – “to write”

Difference between “Physical Geography” and “Human or Cultural Geography:

- Physical Geography is the study of the four spheres (Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, and Biosphere)
- Human (or Cultural) Geography is the study of the spatial differentiation and organization of human activity on the earth’s surface.

Human Geography (Definitions)

- The study of how people make places, how we organize space and society, how we interact with each other in places and across space, and how we make sense of others and ourselves in our locality, region, and world.

(De Blij)

- The scientific study of the location of people & activities on the Earth's surface, where & why human activities are located where they are, reasons geographers look at the world from a spatial perspective & interaction, and diffusion of people & ideas.

(Rubenstein)

What we study in Human Geography?

- Historical Geography
- Demography and Population Geography
- Political Geography: nations, boundaries, geopolitics, military movements, treaties, devolution, choke points, and imperialism
- Geography of Religions
- Geography of Languages
- Urban Geography: settlements, cities, and transportation systems
- Economic Geography: industries, economic development, and manufacturing regions
- Agricultural Geography
- Medical geography
- Social Geography
- Environmental Geography

GEOGRAPHY

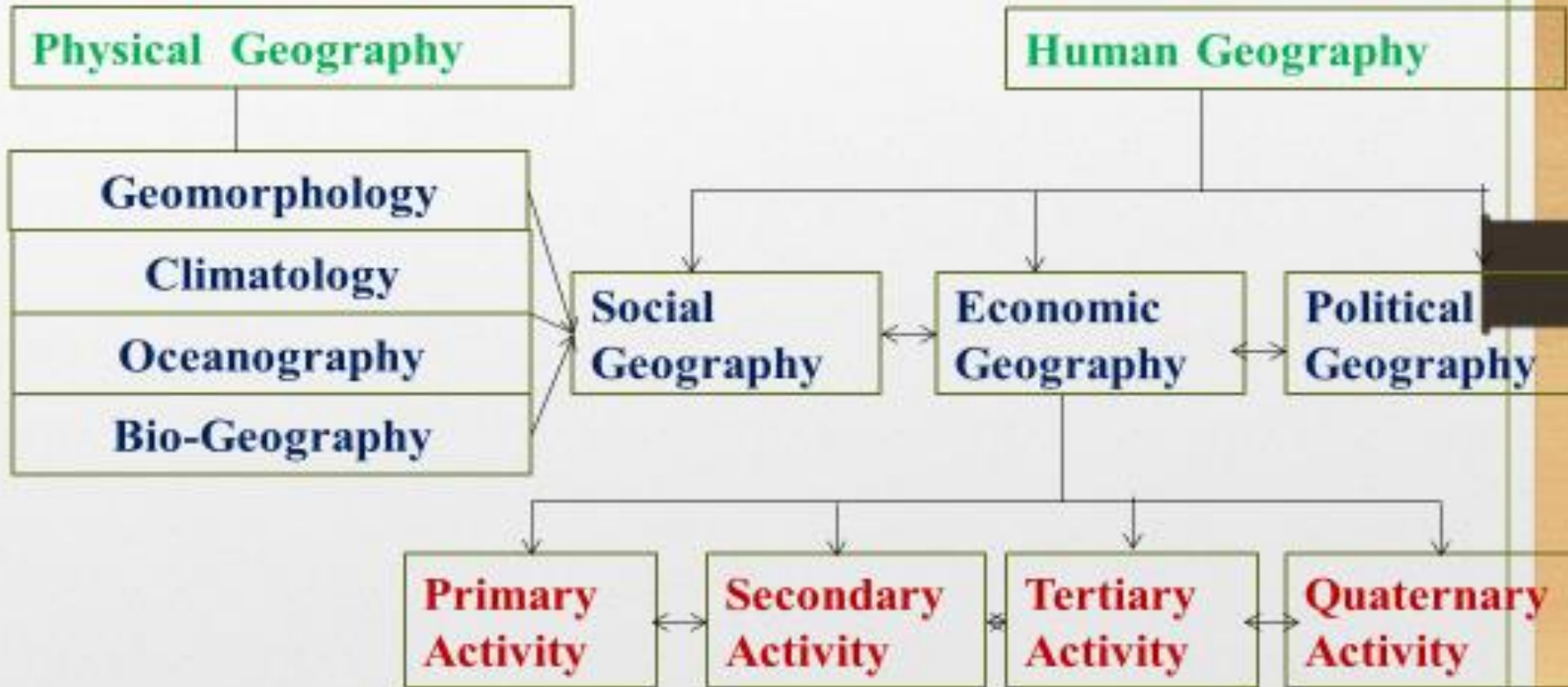
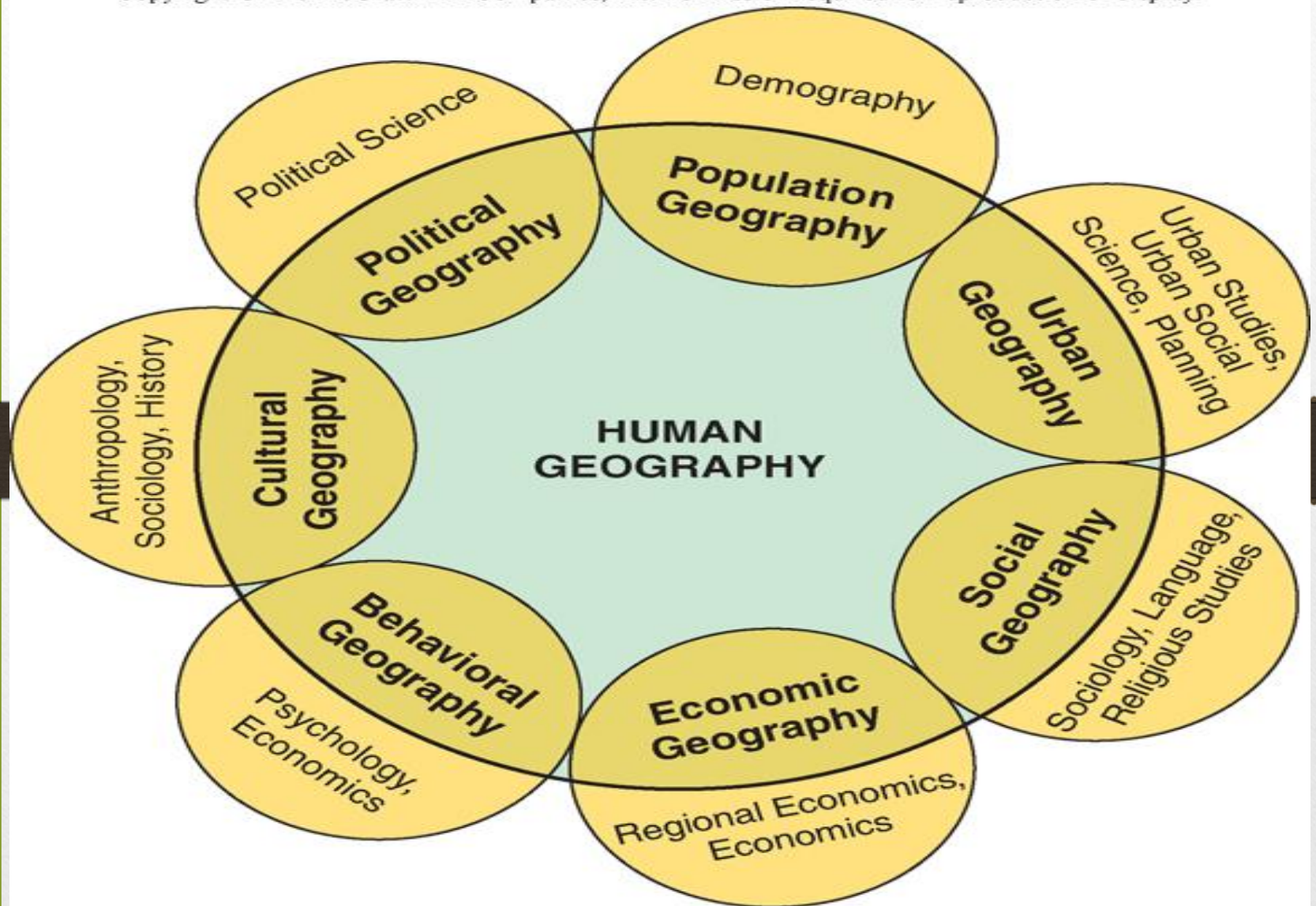


Fig.1: Place of Agricultural Geography





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INDIAN SOCIETY

INSTITUTIONS AND CHANGE

ATLANTIC

RAJENDRA K. SHARMA

Subsistence Agriculture



Primary

Ut enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit doloribus, sed est quo labore illo dolore consequuntur et se eum et est et.



Secondary

Ut enim ipsam voluptatem quia voluptas sit aspernatur aut odit doloribus, sed est quo labore illo dolore consequuntur et se eum et est et.



Tertiary

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Quaternary

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[Learn more](#)

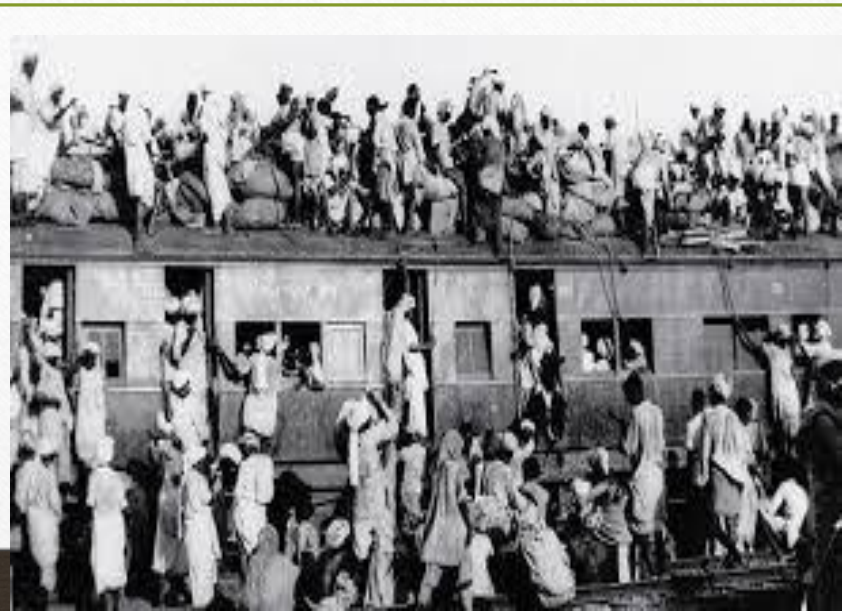




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Five Themes of Geography

- Location
- Place

- Region
- Movement
- Human-Environment

Location

Location-position on the earth's surface

- **Absolute Location**: use of grids – (i.e. latitude and longitude)
- **Relative Location**: a way of expressing a location in relation to another site

Site and Situation

- Site—the physical character of a place. (climate, water sources, topography, soil, vegetation, latitude, elevation) the combination of physical features gives each place distinctive character.
- Situation—the location of a place relative to other places.

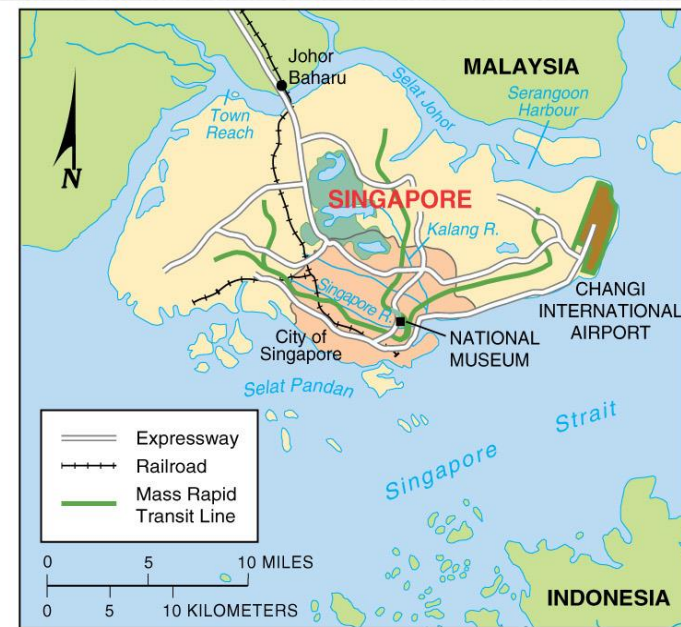


Fig. 1-7: Sing

Place

Place – specific geographic settings with distinctive physical, social, and cultural attributes

- Sense of place: infusing a place with meaning and emotion.
- Perception of place: belief or understanding of what a place is like, often based on books, movies, stories, or pictures.



Basic Concepts of Spatial Interaction

1. Complementarity: There must be some form of Supply and Demand that match between places

- - world resources:
- oil, division of labor

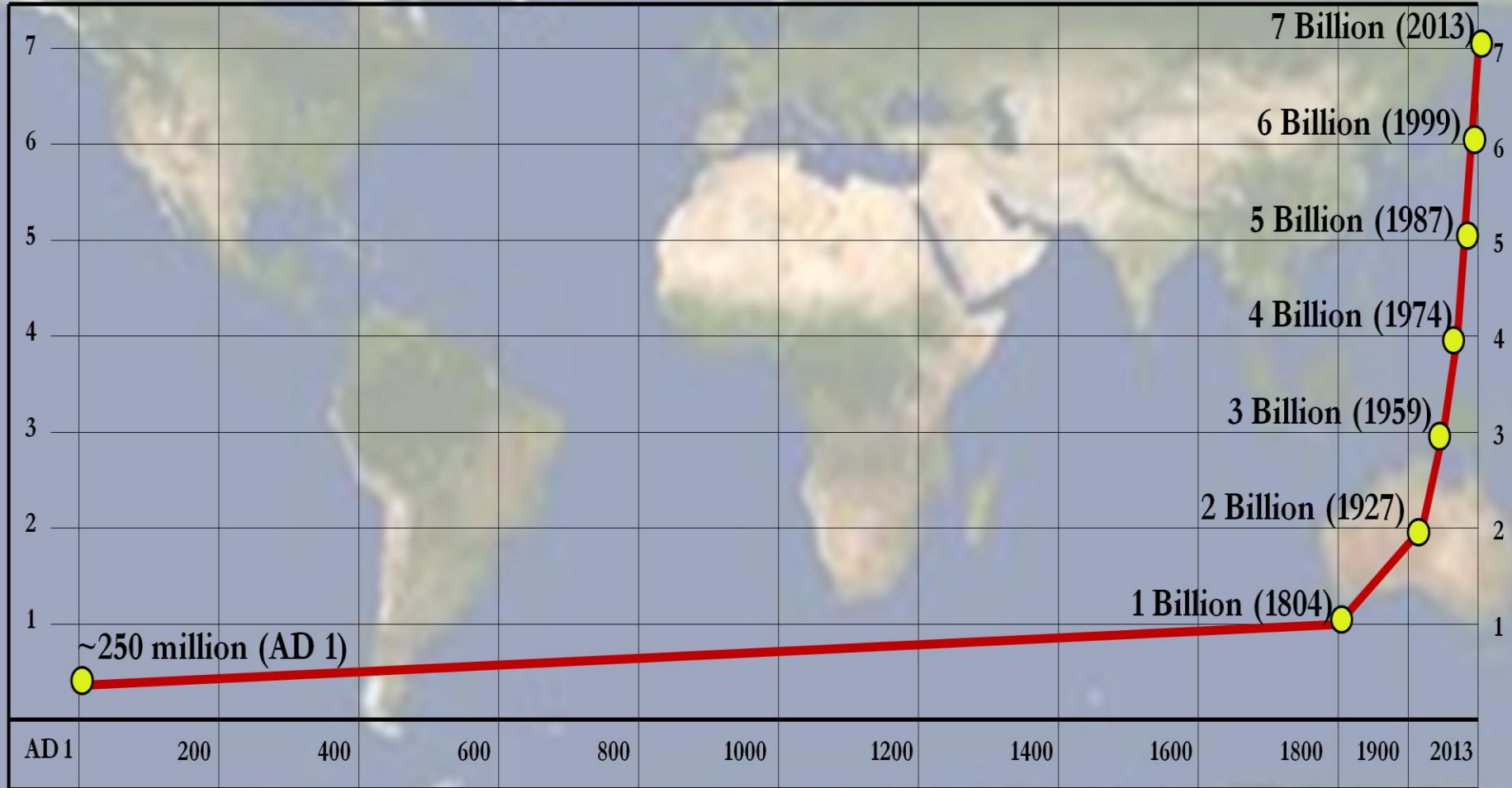


जागतिक लोकसंख्यावाढ

Year	Population crore	Year	Population crore
0001	25	1961	306
1650	50	1971	370
1750	63	1982	460
1800	88	1987	500
1850	100	1999	600
1900	160	2013	700
1950	250	15 th Nov. 2022	800

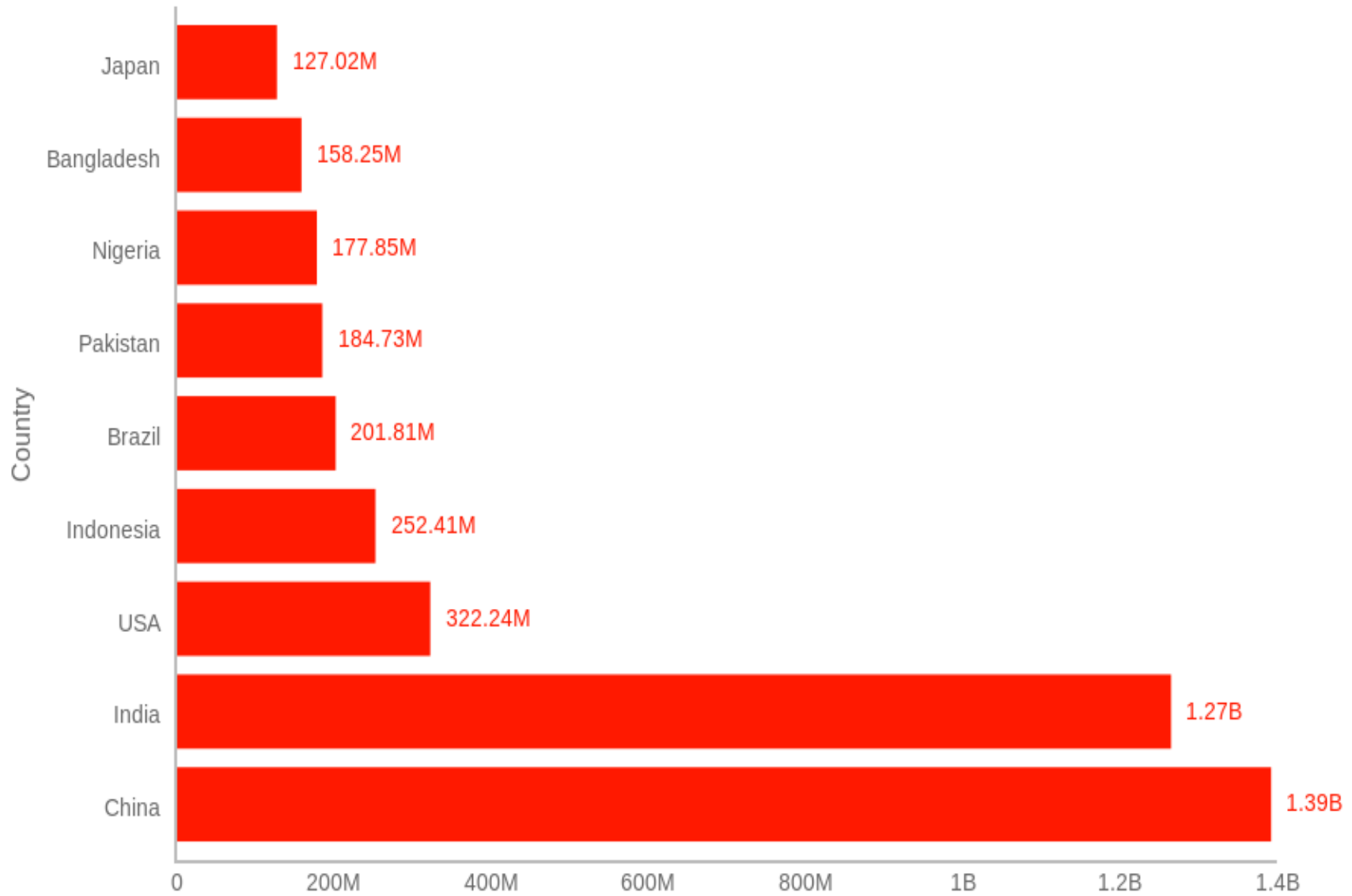
Human Population Growth (AD 1 to 2013)

Billions



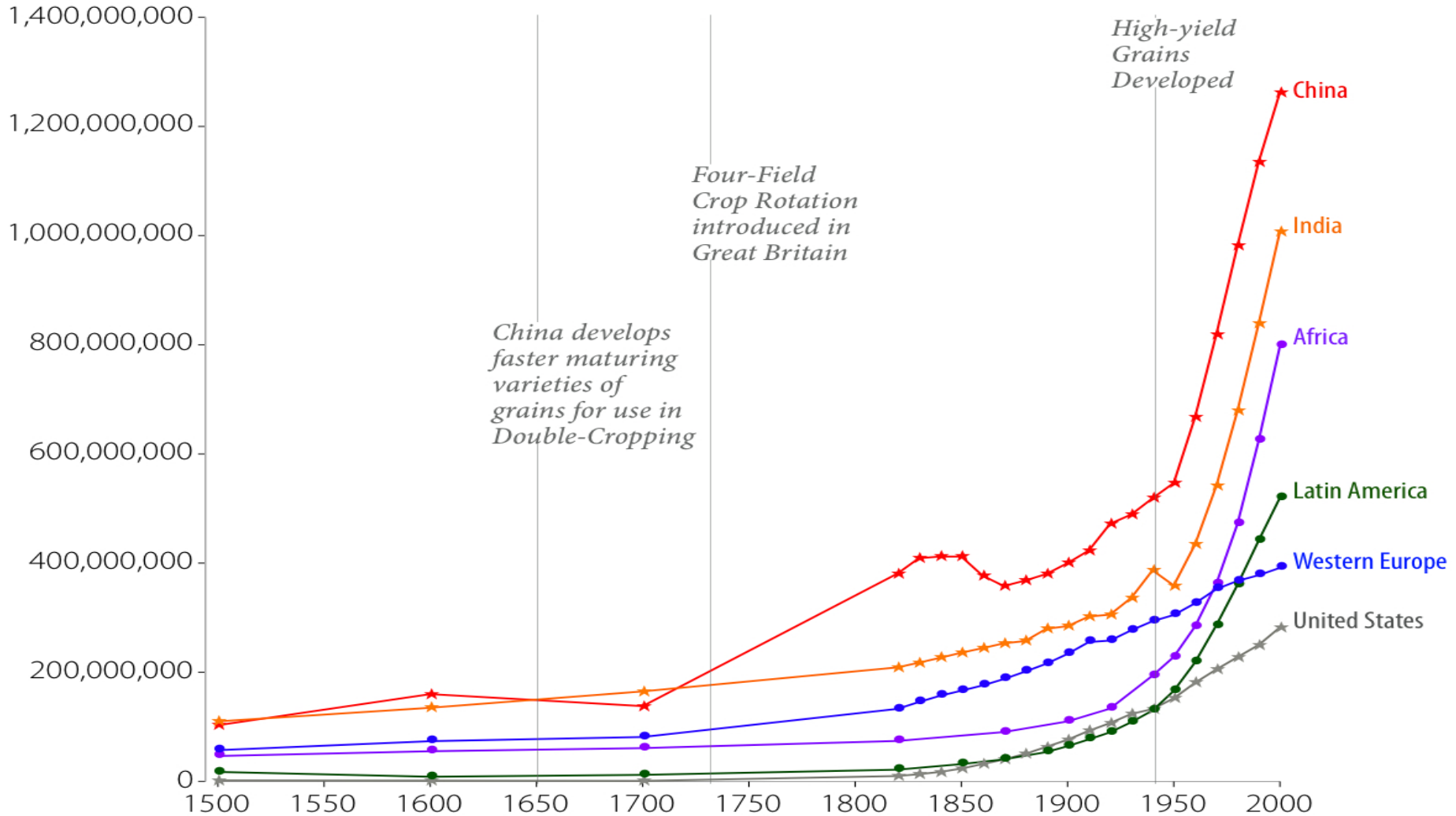
World population

● Population



Population Growth over the Last 500 Years

China, India, Africa, Latin America, Western Europe, and United States



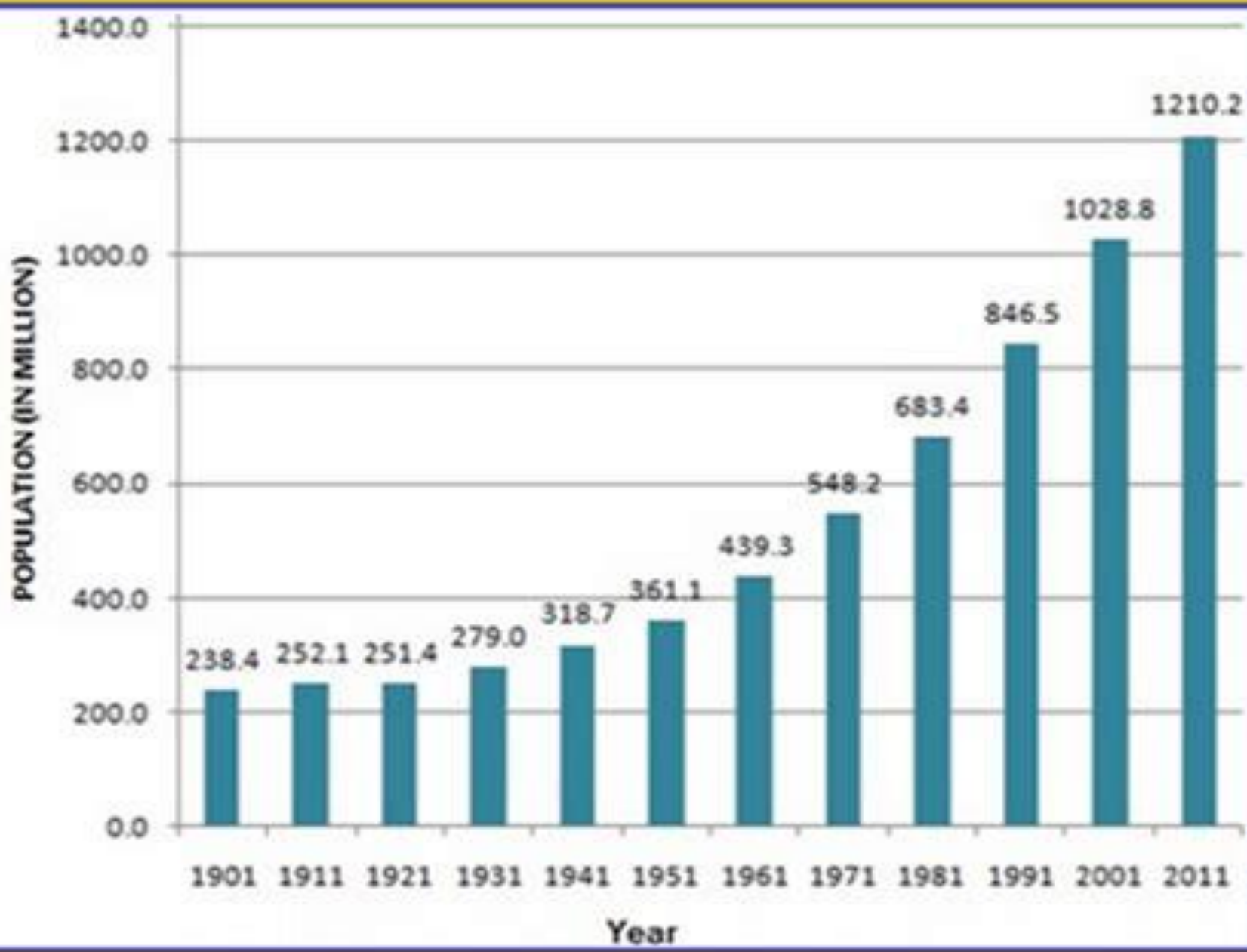
Causes of Population Growth

- Industrial Revolution

- Medicinal development
- Transportation network developed
- Female death rate reduced
- Decrease in infant mortality rate
- Decrease in death rate

India Population Growth

Year	Population Crore	Growth %	Year	Population Crore	Growth %
1891	23.5	-	1961	44	22
1901	24	2	1971	55	25
1911	25	4	1981	68	24
1921	25	0	1991	84	23.5
1931	28	12	2001	102	21.4
1941	32	14	2011	121	17.6
1951	36	12.5	2021	140	15.7



1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIA	1,21,01,93,422	100.00	100.00	
1	Uttar Pradesh	19,95,81,477	16.49	16.16	1
2	Maharashtra	11,23,72,972	9.29	9.42	2
3	Bihar	10,38,04,637	8.58	8.07	3
4	West Bengal	9,13,47,736	7.55	7.79	4
5	Andhra Pradesh	8,46,65,533	7.00	7.41	5
6	Madhya Pradesh	7,25,97,565	6.00	5.87	7
7	Tamil Nadu	7,21,38,958	5.96	6.07	6
8	Rajasthan	6,86,21,012	5.67	5.49	8
9	Karnataka	6,11,30,704	5.05	5.14	9
10	Gujarat	6,03,83,628	4.99	4.93	10
11	Orissa	4,19,47,358	3.47	3.58	11
12	Kerala	3,33,87,677	2.76	3.10	12
13	Jharkhand	3,29,66,238	2.72	2.62	13
14	Assam	3,11,69,272	2.58	2.59	14
15	Punjab	2,77,04,236	2.29	2.37	15
16	Chhattisgarh	2,55,40,196	2.11	2.03	17
17	Haryana	2,53,53,081	2.09	2.06	16
18	NCT of Delhi #	1,67,53,235	1.38	1.35	18
19	Jammu & Kashmir	1,25,48,926	1.04	0.99	19
20	Uttarakhand	1,01,16,752	0.84	0.83	20
21	Himachal Pradesh	68,56,509	0.57	0.59	21
22	Tripura	36,71,032	0.30	0.31	22
23	Meghalaya	29,64,007	0.24	0.23	23
24	Manipur	27,21,756	0.22	0.22	24
25	Nagaland	19,80,602	0.16	0.19	25
26	Goa	14,57,723	0.12	0.13	26
27	Arunachal Pradesh	13,82,611	0.11	0.11	27
28	Puducherry #	12,44,464	0.10	0.09	28
29	Mizoram	10,91,014	0.09	0.09	30
30	Chandigarh #	10,54,686	0.09	0.09	29
31	Sikkim	6,07,688	0.05	0.05	31
32	Andaman & Nicobar Islands #	3,79,944	0.03	0.03	32
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	3,42,853	0.03	0.02	33
34	Daman & Diu #	2,42,911	0.02	0.02	34
35	Lakshadweep #	64,429	0.01	0.01	35



अतिरिक्त, अल्प और न्यूनतम जनसंख्या



Over Population



Optimum Population



Under Population

Geography Optional - Human Geography

Optimum Population

The population level at which the highest economic standard of living is achieved. The available resources are exploited effectively.

Under Population

Increases in the population level allow more effective exploitation of the resources available (food, energy, land etc) and lead to higher incomes per capita.

Over Population

Increases in the population level past the optimum point result in lower standards of living. Resources are shared among more people and the economic standard per capita declines.

