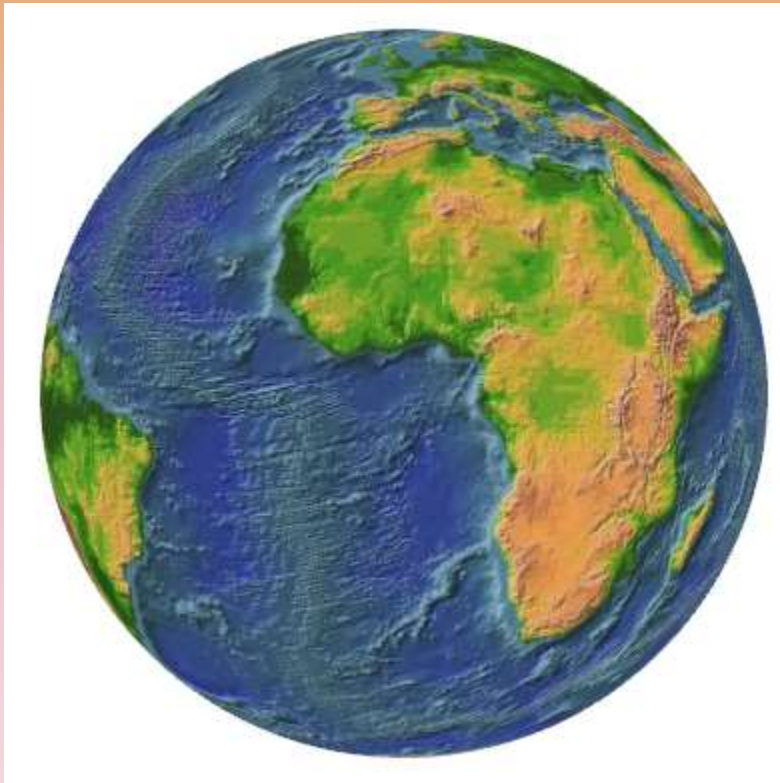


**KALIKADEVI ART'S,COMMERCE &SCIENCE COLLEGE SHIRUR (KA)**

**TQ.SHIRUR(KA)DIST.BEED 431122**

**MR. YEDE GAUTAM NAGNATH**

# BRANCHES OF GEOGRAPHY



# INTRODUCTION

- Literature , Ecological Aspects
- Origin of the word ‘Geography’----- Eratosthenis
- In the treatises in 16<sup>th</sup> c ,17<sup>th</sup> c, and 18<sup>th</sup> c.
- In modern period
- German Philosophers
  - Carl Ritter ( 1779-1859)
  - Alexander von Humboldt (1759-1859)
- These German philosophers are known as the Father of modern Geography.

# DEFINITION OF GEOGRAPHY

- Geography as branch of knowledge has for its objects the description of the earth surface as evidence of man's relationship with the earth surface the home of man”

--- International Geography Congress(1908)

- “Geography is concerned to provide accurate ,  
Orderly and rational description and interpretation of variable character of earth surface”.

----*Richard Hartshorne(1959)*

- In general -

Geography is a science of co-relationship, interactions and interdependence of the human beings living on the surface and their environment with regional & alteration and internal changes.

# BRANCHES OF GEOGRAPHY

○ Geography congress has recognized 87 different branches of geography. Here an attempt is made to focus on two important branches.

- 1) Physical Geography.
- 2) Human Geography.

# PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

- Branches

1. Astronomical Geography.

- i. Universe.
- ii. Solar System.
- iii. Planets.
- iv. Earth and other Planets.

2. Geomorphology.

- i. Earth Surface.
- ii. Continents.
- iii. Oceans.

3. Climatology.

- i. Air and Climate.
- ii. Structure of environment.
- iii. Temperature .
- iv. Rainfall.

#### **4. Oceanography.**

- i. Area of the sea.**
- ii. Surface of the sea.**
- iii. Bottom of the sea.**
- iv. Minerals.**
- v. Life in the sea.**
- vi. Temperature, Salt high tide, Low tide etc.**

#### **5. Pedogeography.**

- i. Origin and development of soil.**
- ii. Characteristics of soil.**
- iii. Analysis of Soil.**
- iv. Utility of Soil.**
- v. Effect of soil on human life and economy.**

# HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 1. Population geography

- i. Regional analysis of population.
- ii. Growth of population.
- iii. Population Migration.
- iv. Standard of living .
- v. Economical Structure of Population.

## 2. Settlement Geography.

- i. Rural and urban Settlement.
- ii. Location of the place and status.
- iii. Historical development of the city.
- iv. Rural and Urban Issues.



### **3.Regional Geography.**

- i. Soil Structure of the region .**
- ii. Climate.**
- iii. Soil.**
- iv Plants.**
- v. Animals.**
- vi. Population .**
- vii. Socio- economy of human beings.**

### **4. Industrial Geography.**

- i. Industries.**
- ii. Centralization.**
- iii. Decentralization.**

## **5. Political Geography.**

- i. States.**
- ii. Borders of the states.**
- iii. International relationship.**
- iv. International trade.**
- v. National resources.**
- vi. Population.**

## **6. Historical Geography.**

- i. Forts.**
- ii. Geographical Conditions .**
- iii. Congenial Atmosphere.**

## ○ Conclusion

Geography is an important branch of learning. It has close connection with the mankind living on the surface of the earth .

Physical geography deals with astronomy , geomorphology, climate, Ocean and Soil etc.

Human geography deals with population, settlement , regions , industries, political phenomena of the regions etc.

There is a microscopic study in human and physical geography. They help the Lerner to understand the subject thoroughly.

**THANKING  
YOU**