

<https://edurev.in/question/1266707/what-are-the-fields-and-subfields-of-human-geograp>

The sub-fields included in the initial mapping exercise were:

Human geography

Cultural geography

Development geography

Economic geography

Historical geography

Political geography

Rural geography

Social geography

Urban geography

Physical geography

Geomorphology

Geocryology (study of permafrost)

Hydrology

Biogeography

Climatology

Quaternary studies (study about ice age)

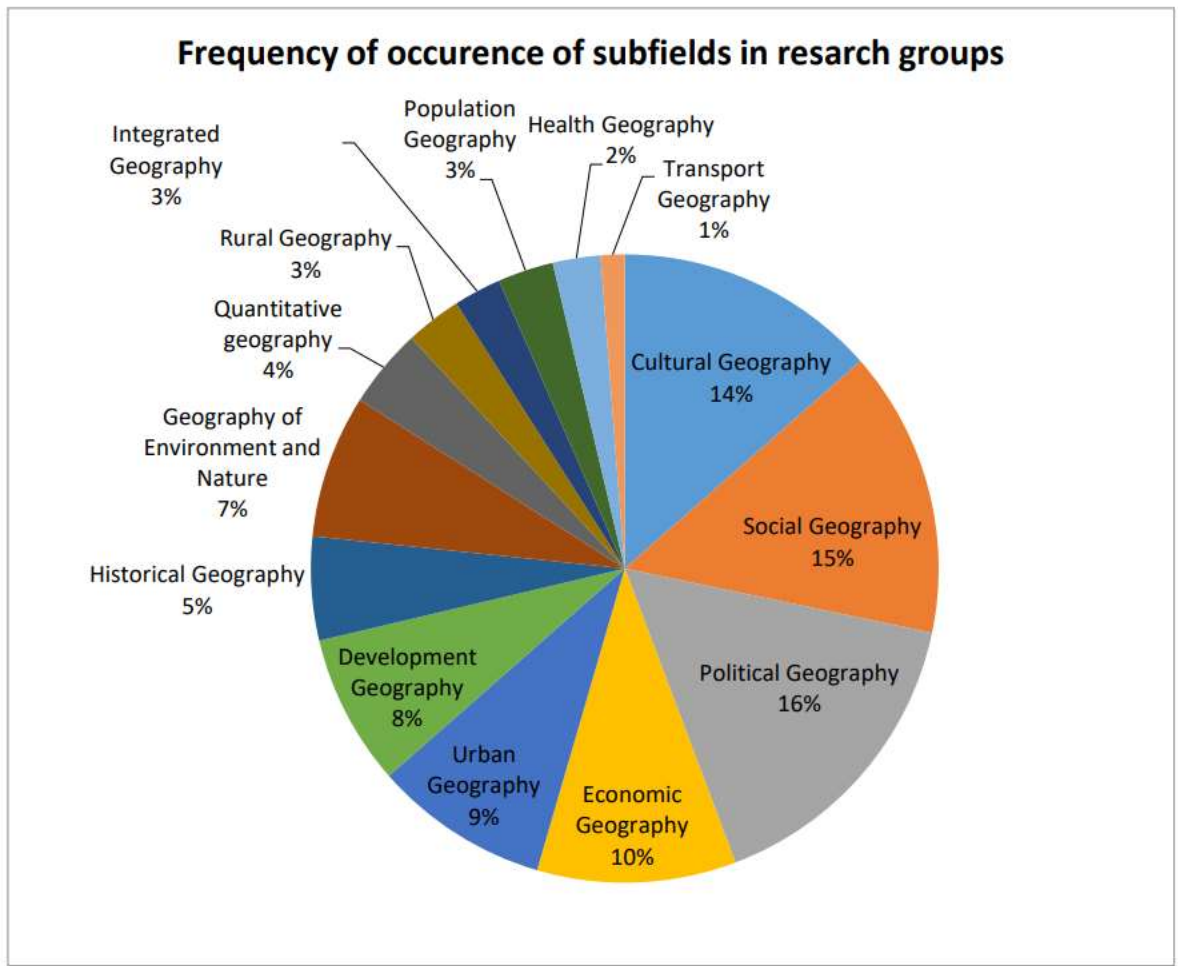


Figure 4.10 Frequency of occurrence of subfields in research groups

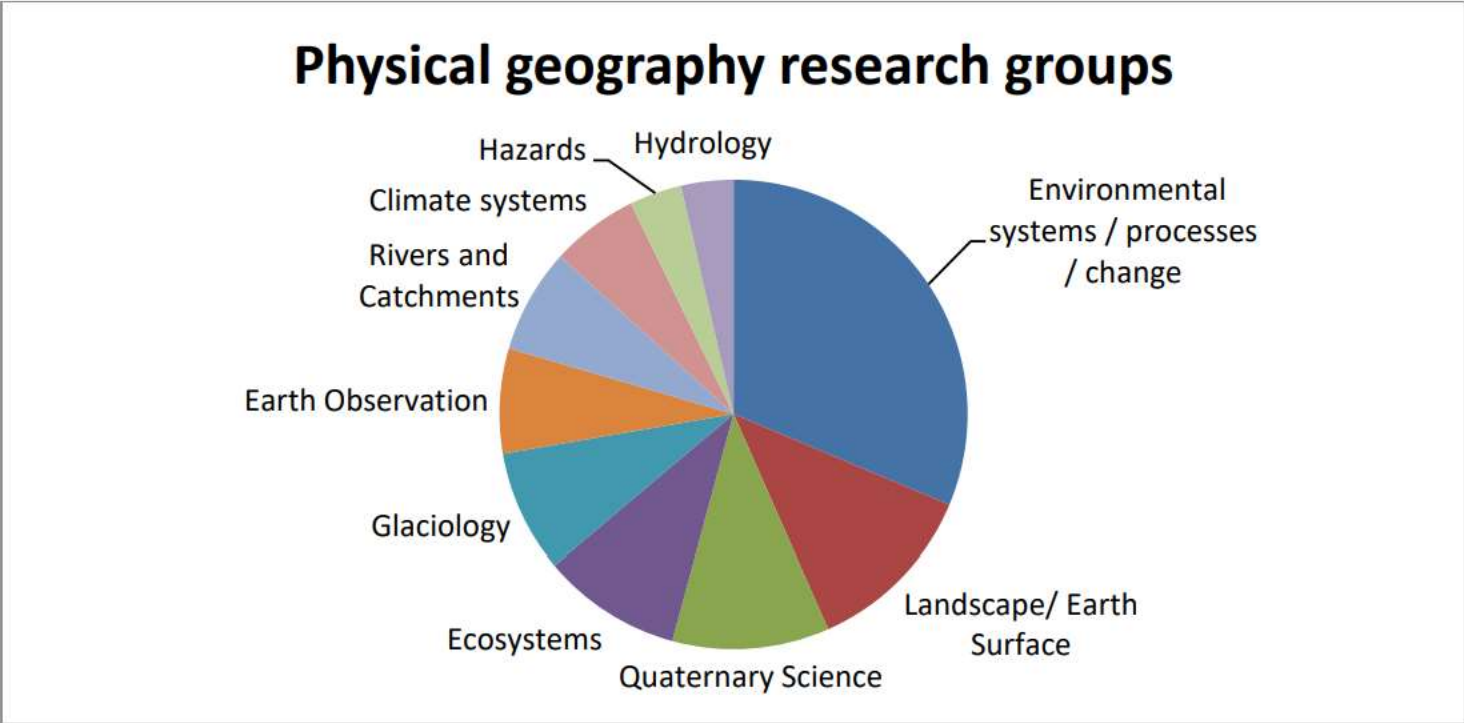


Figure 4.13 Physical geography research groups in the UK

Compared to Matthews and Herbert's (2008) suggestion about physical geography subfields (Figure

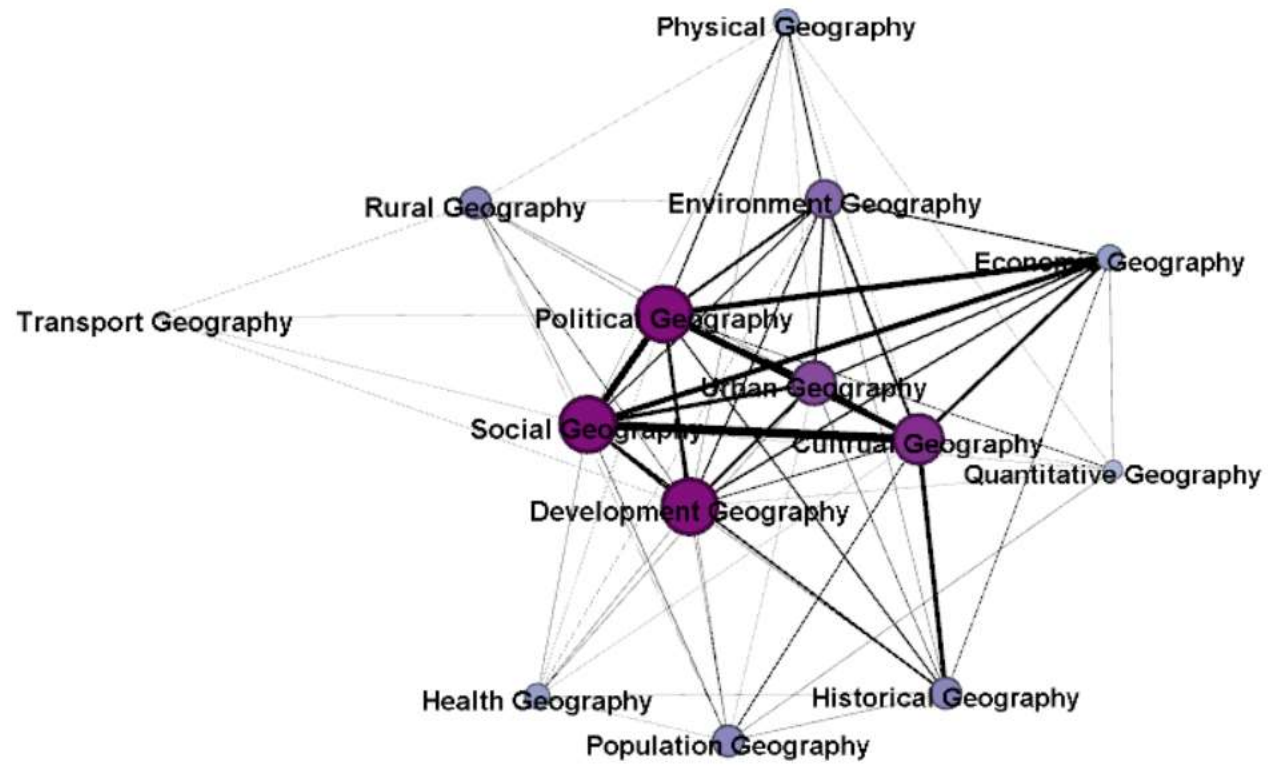


Figure 4.11 Relationships between subfields of human geography

The Science, Policy and Politics group from the geography department of the University College

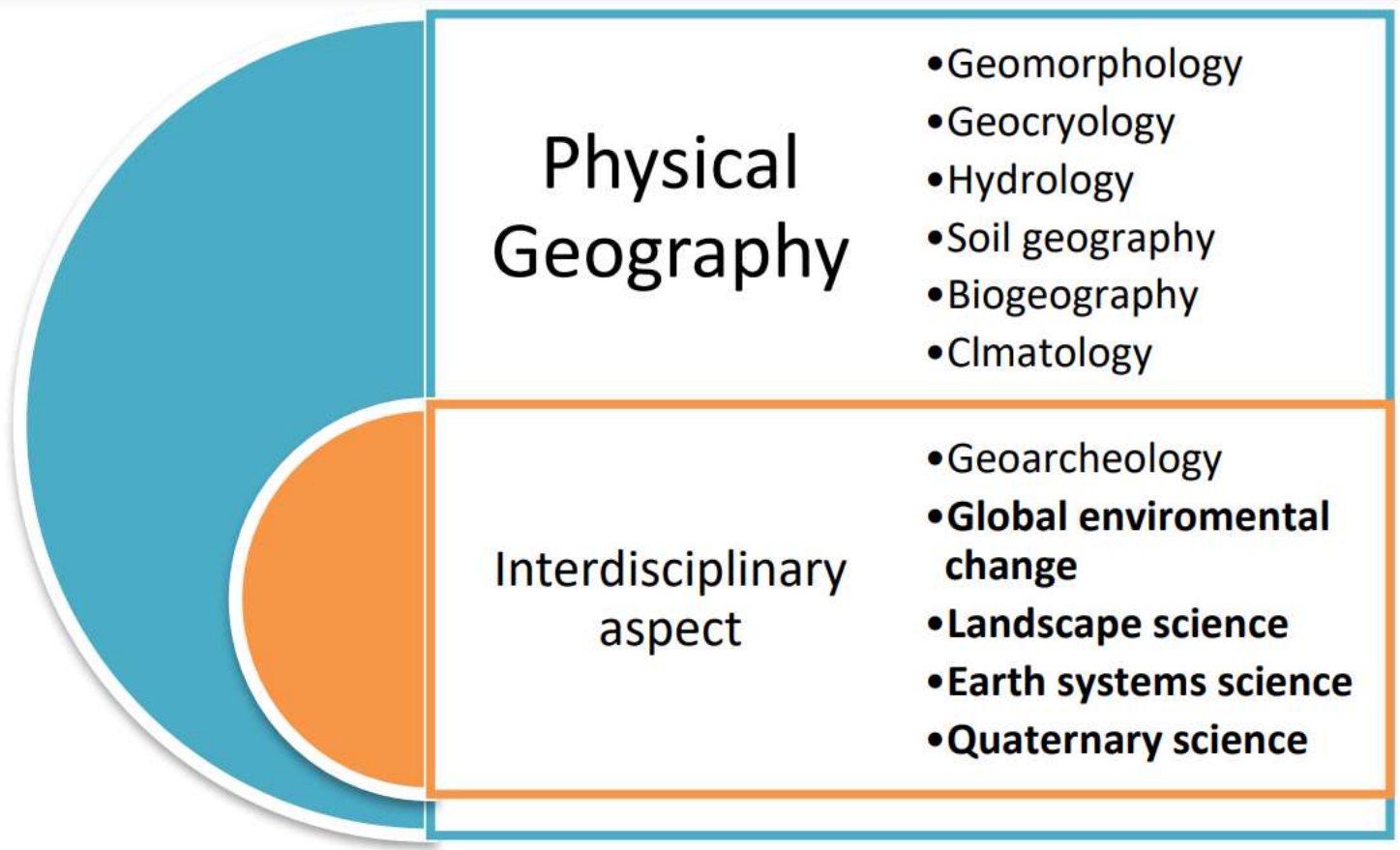


Figure 4.14 Sub-fields in physical geography (adapted from Matthews & Herbert, 2008)

(Figure 5.6). The result is broadly consistent with the previous results of the frequency of occurrence of subfields in research groups (Figure 4.10).

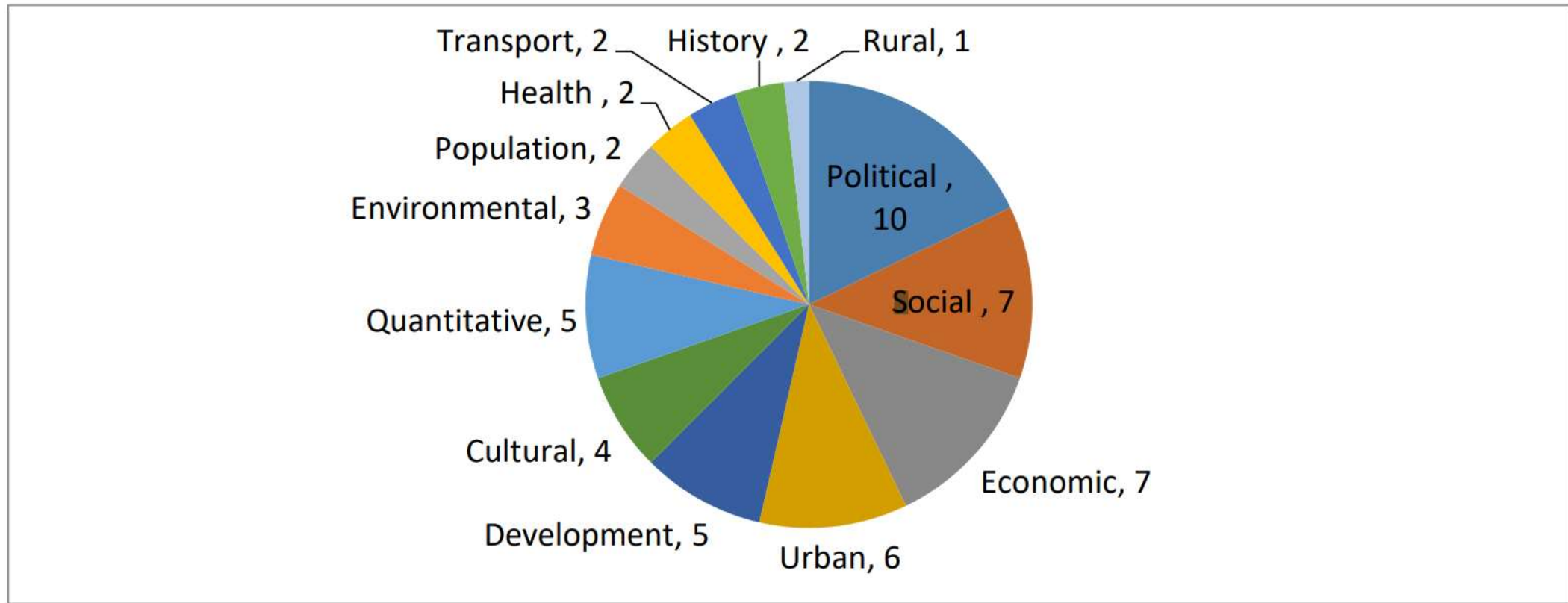


Figure 5.6 Subfields of the human geographers

METHODS IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY METHODS ARE PRINCIPALLY QUANTITATIVE.

THE COMMON METHODS USED IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY ARE MODELLING, LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS AND FIELD-BASED WORK.

THE FOLLOWING LIST IS RESEARCH METHODS MENTIONED ON THE WEB PROFILE OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHERS.

- QUALITATIVE MATHEMATICAL APPROACHES
- NUMERICAL MODELLING (E.G. COMPUTER SIMULATION)
- PHYSICAL MODELLING (USING MOTORS, PUMPS)
- REMOTE SENSING (E.G. SATELLITE IMAGERY)
- FIELD BASED STUDIES E.G. FIELD OBSERVATIONS, FIELD MEASUREMENTS
 - FIELD EXPERIMENTS
 - FIELD SPECTROSCOPY (TO MEASURE THE PROPERTIES OF SOIL, VEGETATION)
 - LABORATORY-BASED EXPERIMENTAL WORK
 - STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF AVAILABLE DATA SETS
 - LUMINESCENCE DATING (AGE OF SEDIMENTS)
- LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH (**SEVERAL OBSERVATIONS OF THE SAME SUBJECTS OVER A PERIOD OF TIME, SOMETIMES LASTING MANY YEARS**)
 - ENVIRONMENTAL MAGNETISM AND POLLEN ANALYSIS
 - USE OF HISTORICAL MAPS AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS
 - DATA-MODEL COMPARISONS
- COMBINES FIELDWORK, LABORATORY EXPERIMENTATION AND NUMERICAL MODELLING

METHODS IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

POPULAR METHODS USED IN HUMAN GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH NOT ONLY INCLUDED QUALITATIVE METHODS, SUCH AS INTERVIEWS, ETHNOGRAPHY, VISUAL METHODS, BUT ALSO QUANTITATIVE METHODS, SUCH AS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, SPATIAL DATA ANALYSIS, GIS.

THE FOLLOWING LIST SHOWED SOME RESEARCH METHODS MENTIONED ON THE WEB PROFILE OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHERS.

-SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

-ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD WORK (EG-ANTHROPOLOGIST RESEARCHING IN ISLANDS)

-ORAL NARRATIVES

-VISUAL METHODS (E.G. PHOTOGRAPHY, PRINTED MEDIA)

-USE OF ARCHIVAL DATA

-ICONOGRAPHY (SYMBOLS, PORTRAITS)

-POLICY ANALYSIS

-MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

-SPATIAL DATA ANALYSIS

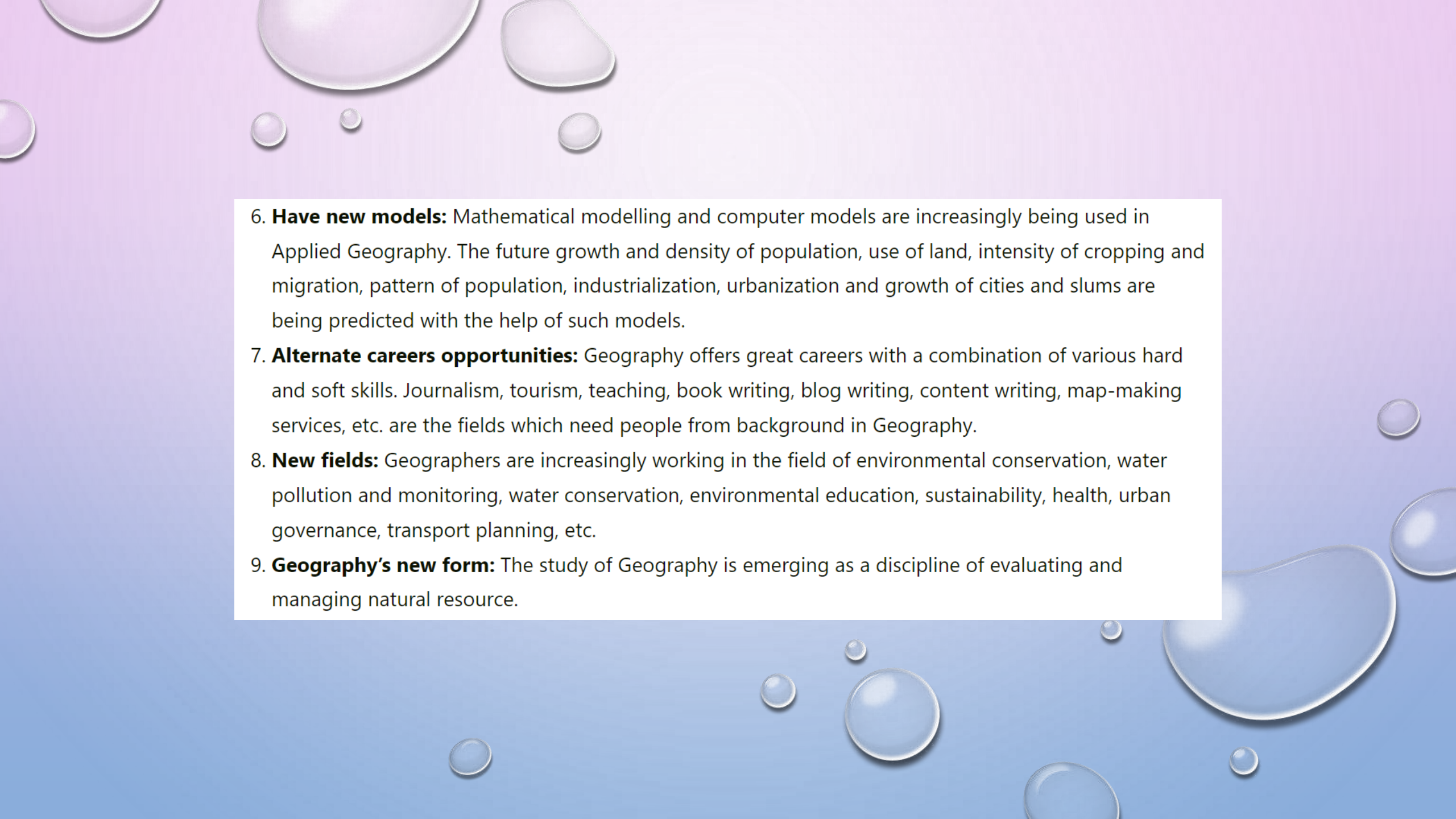
-GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS):

-MICROSIMULATION AND GEODEMOGRAPHICS (COMPUTER PROGRAM THAT MIMICS THE OPERATION OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES ON INDIVIDUAL ("MICRO") MEMBERS OF A POPULATION—PEOPLE, HOUSEHOLDS, OR BUSINESSES)

--MIXED METHODS (QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE, GIS AND SPATIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY, PARTICIPATORY GIS (FIELD WORK))

RECENT TRENDS IN GEOGRAPHY

1. **Ever dynamic:** The dynamic nature of Geography keeps adding new things in the subject.
2. **Versatile use of technology:** The audio-visual media and Information Technology have enriched the database. Technology, use of computers and software, has offered better opportunities in data collection, interpretation, analysis and presentation.
3. **Every time uses GPS and GIS:** Use of GPS and GIS has become a mandatory aspect of geographical studies.
4. **Regular mapping:** Mapping is now mostly done using GIS software.
5. **Casual use of Apps:** Use of Apps has also further enhanced its applications in daily life.

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6. **Have new models:** Mathematical modelling and computer models are increasingly being used in Applied Geography. The future growth and density of population, use of land, intensity of cropping and migration, pattern of population, industrialization, urbanization and growth of cities and slums are being predicted with the help of such models.
 7. **Alternate careers opportunities:** Geography offers great careers with a combination of various hard and soft skills. Journalism, tourism, teaching, book writing, blog writing, content writing, map-making services, etc. are the fields which need people from background in Geography.
 8. **New fields:** Geographers are increasingly working in the field of environmental conservation, water pollution and monitoring, water conservation, environmental education, sustainability, health, urban governance, transport planning, etc.
 9. **Geography's new form:** The study of Geography is emerging as a discipline of evaluating and managing natural resource.

RECENT TRENDS IN GEOGRAPHY

10. **Entry of start-ups:** Use of technology has also made it possible for more and more start-ups coming in this field.