



CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS ON GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Geography is a discipline concerned with understanding the spatial dimensions of environmental and social processes. Geographical studies understanding the interacting system comprising all humanity and its natural environment on the surface of the Earth. Cultural geographers have been drawn much more into theories of language and studies of signifiers and symbols. Humanistic geography sought to reassert the importance of people and raise them from their status as 'pale entrepreneurial figures'. It introduced a new focus on subjective values and qualitative meanings that affected people's behavior. It proposed the importance of the image and the perceptions of geographical space that people held as mental maps, shaped by their circumstances and experiences. Present study carried out geographer's view of space with location and its impact on human behavior or commodity.

KEYWORDS: Geography, Spatial dimensions, Humanity, Natural Environment, Geographical Space

A. INTRODUCTION

The natural environment has always been an integral part of geography, and physical geography can be defined as its study. The geo-ecosystem can be subdivided into six component spheres, each of which has attracted its own specialist physical geographers. The topography of the Earth's land surface can be seen as the focus for geomorphology. The integration of geography as a single discipline, which was explicit and strong through the earlier decades of the 20th century, has become less so in modern times. Physical and human geographers tend to follow different agendas and refer to different academic literature due to greater specialization. Physical geographers investigate not only variation from place to place in the various spheres but also the interactions between the different spheres and their changes through time.

Although physical geography is defined by its emphasis on spatial patterns and spatial processes in the geo-ecosystem, human activity also plays a major role. The increasing human impact on the natural environment makes it more challenging to differentiate a natural geo-ecosystem from the anthroposphere. Most of the Earth's surface and its component spheres are impacted by both natural and human disturbances of various types. Agriculture now regularly affects around 45% of the Earth's terrestrial surface, forestry some 10%, transportation 5%, urban development 3%, and mineral extraction 1%. All of physical Geography is concerned with human environmental impacts, or that there is a physical environmental basis to all of human geography, but that the nature of the interaction must always be considered. The earliest geographies were often

descriptions of lesser-known parts of the world to inform a 'home population'.

Herodotus, for example, wrote about the different places in the Roman world, of their natural environments and their cultural occupation. In physical geography, global processes, such as climate change and the carbon cycle, including the impact of 'greenhouse gas' emissions on global warming, are increasingly setting the research agenda. Rapid communication, corporate business, and international agencies are paving the way for a new global human geography. Present study carried out the contributions of geographers and their enhancement for locational study.

A. HYPOTHESIS

Boundaries are drawn by examining human characteristics, a process known as regional geography. One fundamental concept of geography is from a long time ago since mapping in geographic space has a lengthy history. Philosophers of Greece, historians of Rome, and Sumerian cartographers all wrote on fundamental ideas related to geography. Geographical conceptions were not unified into a single subject area, despite their empirical matter-of-factness making them a noticeable component of the expansion of knowledge.

B. OBJECTIVES

This study report aims to focus on the following goals:

1. To understand the emergence of geographical conceptions of places.
2. To analyze fundamental ideas
3. To understand what a geo-ecosystem is



4. To understand space's new direction
5. To understand the effects of humans from the Holocene to the Anthropocene.

C. METHODOLOGY

Various sources, including published and unpublished works, have been consulted for the data and information. Assessments of secondary data for various time periods. Results were gathered, processed, and summarized to provide decision makers with an effective assessment of educational effectiveness through planning and designing.

D. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The reporting and portrayal of the Earth's surface in this research has huge implications for the history of science and is a significant contribution to the field of geographical exploration. Historically speaking, there hasn't been much difference between the advancement of geography and science as a whole.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY

Today, geography affects us in many different ways; the phrase "geography is everywhere" aims to capture the unique aspect of geography. Whatever is stated in terms of latitude and longitude, a spatial grid-referencing system, or just the distance from home, school, or work, it all has a location on Earth. We travel across the surface of the Earth, going from one geographic area to another. Some of our travels are short and regular, like the daily commute to work or school, while others are longer and less frequent, like trips on holiday or visits to distant relatives. Writers such as Sumerian cartographers, Roman historians, and Greek philosophers. Geographical knowledge, with its factual objectivity, noticeable contribution to the expansion of knowledge, but its different ideas were not combined to form a single, cohesive theme. A subfield of geography that focuses on (a) characterizing, explaining, and analyzing the distribution of the environment's biogeochemical components; (b) interpreting environmental systems at all spatial and temporal scales at the interface of the lithosphere, atmosphere, biosphere, and society; and (c) figuring out how resilient these systems are to disturbances, including human activity.

Geographers Contextual Studies-

- a) The first Professor of Geography at Oxford, Hallock Mackinder, created his "Geographical experiments," which combined the environmental and social sciences.
- b) Karl Ritter and Alexander Von Humboldt highlighting the characteristics of the Earth's surface that produced the natural landscape and the identification of global regions. As he traveled, Humboldt noted variations in pressure, temperature, the earth's magnetic field, and the distribution of plants across different geographic locations.
- c) French geographers had a keen interest in areas and cultural landscapes that represented customs and lifestyles.

- d) In order to account for altering the earth's surfaces, Charles Darwin developed statics.
- e) Thomas Huxley (1877) explored the idea of causal relationships between the natural elements of the environment within an especially referenced context—the Thames basin in South Eastern England.
- f) Regarding the "Cycle of Erosion," William Morris Davis The reaction of landscapes to predicted future environmental change, past rates of landscape change, and how they adapt to shifting conditions are all given far more weight in contemporary theories of landscape evolution.
- g) According to Christaller, goods customers in a market town would travel to the closest center that provided that specific product in order to circumvent distance restrictions. The simplest and most mechanistic explanation for human behavior was his nearest center hypothesis.

Geographies 'Core' Concept

Since geography has always been a part of space analysis, this serves as the first fundamental idea. Geographical space includes direction that completes the interrelationships of various locations on the Earth's surface, distances calculated in various ways, and position, or where we are on the surface in reference to geographical coordinates. The three fundamental ideas of geography are environment, location, and space. The combination of spatial variation over the surface of the Earth with the unique characteristics of places and the interactions between people and their environments constitutes the essence of geography (shaded). All three have coexisted and form the basis of geography, however at different points in the field's history, one or more of the fundamental ideas may have received greater attention than the others.

Modern Geographical Exploration

Thus, although different from the times of Christopher Columbus, David Livingstone, or Robert Falcon Scott, modern geographic exploration and discovery are no less significant. Still, there are expeditions like the ones conducted by the Royal Geographical Society to the Wahiba Sands of the Sultanate of Oman in the 1980s, the Mulu rainforest of Sarawak in the 1970s, and the Mato Grosso of Brazil in the 1960s. Although their exploratory goal is still there, they are now frequently referred to as "research projects." For instance, the Wahiba Sands Project sought to study the sand sea of the Wahiba Sands as a whole geoecosystem, encompassing the sands, biological resources, and human population. Maybe the primary distinction between it and the conventional approach was that it resulted.

Human Impacts – From Holocene to Anthropocene

Beginning roughly 5,000 years ago, during the mid-Holocene, the biosphere, pedosphere, hydrosphere, and troposphere underwent notable changes in terms of their extent, intensity, and rate of change. In 2000, "Paul J. Crutzen" and "Eugene Stoermer" coined



the word "Anthropocene" to refer to a new geological period in which human influences on Earth's geo-ecology predominate. About the last 200 years of the Holocene are covered by it. The number of humans on Earth has climbed to over 6 billion throughout the Anthropocene, and there has never been more extensive human exploitation of the planet's resources. Today, more synthetic nitrogen is given to soils each year as fertilizer than is organically fixed in soils. The amount of sulfur dioxide released into the atmosphere by burning fossil fuels and tropical forest fires has increased to twice the amount that occurs naturally. In the previous 200 years, atmospheric concentrations of two significant greenhouse gases—methane and carbon dioxide—have risen by roughly 150% and 30%, respectively.

E. CONCLUSION

The study of geography has enormous educational value since it equips graduates with the versatile knowledge and broad range of abilities (numeracy, literacy, and graphicacy) needed for a wide range of professions. An examination of the natural and human phenomena in space. Physical characteristics are correlated with physical dimensions for categorization or distinction. There are clear potentials in geography related to environmental concerns. First, there are the advantages that come with having a thorough understanding of the biophysical environment. Physical geographers must reconstruct, measure, monitor, model, map, and predict patterns, processes, and changes in the biophysical environment in the past, present, and future. Furthermore, there exist concomitant prospects for human geographers to investigate the economic, political, social, and cultural aspects of the human environment and the evolution of the human environment.

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