

Difference Between Physical Geography and Human Geography

There are numerous differences between physical geography and human geography. Since both of these concepts are important in competitive examinations, especially for those having Geography as an elective, here is a comprehensive table featuring all the key differences between Physical Geography and Human Geography.

Physical Geography VS Human Geography	
Physical Geography	Human Geography
<p>Physical geography tends to study the earth's various natural processes and resources, including plate tectonics, climate, water resources, etc.</p>	<p>Human geography studies human behavior and defines its implications and impact on the physical world.</p>
<p>Physical geography can be segregated into different parts -</p> <p>Glaciology - Studies the glaciers and ice sheets formed on the earth's surface.</p> <p>Geomorphology - studies the shape of the earth's crust and its formation.</p> <p>Climatology - Studies the climate of the earth.</p> <p>Hydrology - Studies the water found on the earth's surface.</p>	<p>The various sub-sections of human geography include -</p> <p>Urban geography - Studies cities and urban areas.</p> <p>Development geography - Studies and measures the standard of living and quality of life of people and cities across the globe.</p> <p>Historical geography - Studies the implication and limitations</p>

	<p>of geography as an educational discipline in the past.</p> <p>Cultural geography - Studies the institutions and parameters of religions and governments across the world.</p>
Impetus is provided more on the "location" aspect of the region while conducting surveys and studies. For example, when studying the tectonic plate shifting in Kolkata, the physical geographers will not focus on the population of the area and urban planning.	Impetus is provided on both location and "people" of a particular area it tends to study. For example, a typical study of human geography will focus on why a portion of the population of UAE is Malayalis from Kerala, India.
Physical geography studies physical aspects of the earth, such as soil structure, plant life, water, etc.	Human geography introspects the study of religion and culture

What is Physical Geography?

Physical geography is the study of various landforms on Earth's surface, the variety of living things found in a place, and the natural processes that have an impact on the planet. It includes all of the Earth's physical attributes, such as aerial (air), hydrological (water), pedological (soil), biogeographical (plants and animals), and oceanographic.

The main goal of physical geography is understanding how the physical environment of the Earth affects human behavior. The traditional divisions of physical geography were into climatology, biogeography, hydrology, and geomorphology.

What is Human Geography?

Human geography is defined as the interaction and connection between human activity and physical space. The study of social networks, the effects of the environment on cultures and vice versa, and the patterns of political, social, and economic variables across geographical spaces are all included.

It is the study of the human race. It involves investigating the history, origins, interactions, and viewpoints of the race about numerous ideologies that have an impact on them. It also includes an analysis of

how these social groupings form themselves in their settings. Therefore, human geography is of utmost importance.

