

A Big Data Approach to the Geography of Land Use and Human Activities

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DESCRIPTION

Anthropogeography, often known as human geography, is the area of geography that focuses on people and how they interact with one another and with other places, as well as with communities, economics, and cultures. Through the use of both qualitative and quantitative research techniques, it examines patterns of human social interaction, their interactions with the environment, and their spatial interdependencies. The study of historical geographies includes its physical, human, theoretical, and "actual" counterparts. There are many different issues and topics covered in historical geography. The study of historical geography and how a location or region evolves over time is a recurring theme. Numerous historical geographers research geographic trends over time, including how inhabitants have shaped the cultural landscape and interacted with their surroundings. The concentration on regional geography during the latter 19th and early 20th centuries is evidently a concern with both human and physical issues. The objective of regional geography was to divide space into regions by a process known as regionalization, and then to comprehend and characterise the distinctive qualities of each region from both a human and physical perspective. Some of the same ideas of environmental determinism's causal influence on society and culture linked to possibilism and cultural ecology remain.

Cultural geography

The study of cultural products and norms their variation across locations and their relationships is known as cultural geography. It focuses on explaining how humans behave spatially and documenting and analysing how language, religion, economy, governance, and other cultural phenomena differ or remain consistent from one place to another.

Development geography

Development geography is a subfield of geography that deals with the standard of living and overall well-being of a region's people.

Development in this sense refers to a process of change that has an impact on people's lives. It might entail an enhancement in how those going through transition view their quality of life. The location, distribution, and spatial organization of economic activity across the Earth are all studied in relation to the living conditions and quality of life of its human population. The methodological approach has a significant impact on the topic under investigation.

Behavioral geography

Behavioral geography is a branch of human science that focuses on the study of how people interact with their environment through behaviorism. Some behavioral geographers' emphasis on cognition is plainly behaviorist, but most might be considered cognitively oriented. It does appear that interest in behaviorism is more recent and expanding while cognitive geographers focus on the cognitive processes that underlie spatial reasoning, decision-making, and behaviour.

A method of studying human geography called behavioral geography dissects human behaviour into its component pieces. Determining the cognitive processes involved in a person's perception of, response to, (or) reaction to their environment is done using behaviorism's methodologies and presumptions, which is what is meant by the term "behavioral geography," which is also a philosophy or method in human geography. The cognitive processes that underlie spatial reasoning, decision-making, and behaviour are the main focus of behavioral geography. The field of human science known as behavioral geography focuses on the investigation of cognitive processes and how they interact with their environment through behaviorism.

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