

* Physical Vs Human Geo. →
The credit for its beginning goes to German geographers. Humboldt & Ritter have conflict on subject methodology while on subject matter they are jointed. Both scholars told physical geo as the main subject-matter of geo.

Humboldt said that physical geo. is general geo. Ritter by discussing human aspects in *Erdkunde* describe it as Physical factor i.e Man is a physical factor. Ritter analysed the distribution & activities of human under as the part of Physical geo.

After the death of Humboldt & Ritter in German geo. Ratzel arises. An influence of Darwin's development theory is on Ratzel. He observed that man & his work are diff. from its other elements. They work several such works whose geographical study should be done separately. In context with it he discussed the rise of society & state & propounded biotic theory related with it. Society & state was formed by humans thus there is necessity of human geography. In his book *Anthropogeography* analysed the about the body structure, qualities such factors. This analysis is based on interaction betⁿ man & envt. In this relation the works of humans are specifically significant. In this way he demarcate the subject-matter of human geo. By this demarcation for the 1st time the division of scholars done on the basis of subject-matter.

This dualism dev^d in Germany have a great influence all where where geo. was taught. German geographer Richtopen & Hattner gave priority to physical geo. Thus in the beginning Ratzel's human geographical thought was not much more effective. In the beginning American geo. was supporter of physical geo. George Cuypt was the 1st American geo. whom under the subject matter of geo. related with oceans subject matter gave priority. W.M. Davis, Salisbury, L.C. King scholars also taken physical geo. as original matter of subject. Davis in his book *geographical essay* said that landscapes analysis is geography but some American geographers have a sytemetic influence of Ratzel. In such Hattington & Miss Sample are main thinkers. Miss Sample is the pupil of Ratzel. On her thoughts great influence of Ratzel present thus she in American university for the establishment of human geo done imp. works.

Huttington are of same period of Semple. During his travelling he was very much affected by Ratzel. His book 'Principals of human geo.' & Semple book 'Influence in geographical envt.' are the basis of devt of human geo. in America.

France is among on those nations where from beginning only human geo. developed. On French thinker Ratzel had an influence. In spite of these some factors are like that which devt human geo. in France. They are - educational envt. of scholars. Many geo scholars are connected with history & political science. Again France is among those nations where there had a ~~ge~~ unique influence of Industrial revt. Thus, French thinkers observed this that in spite of study of geomorphology in geo. it is more imp. to study the population distribution & urban development. This is the cause that many French geographers are the supporter of human geographers.

U.K or Britain from beginning only geo. was divided into 2. The students of geo. for the study of physical geo. had to go to geological dept. while other subject-matters are taught & study in geo. dept. The division of subject-matter i.e the 1st influence was till the time of 1st world war. In Britain by the rise of Makind human geo. grip was strong. He opposed the hypothesis of Humboldt that "human geo. is general geo." & from this only subject matter of geo. fully divided. The most dangerous affect of this divide was that in various nations subject was divided. Physical & human geo. studied as diff. (separate subjects).

But Griffith Taylor, Stamp, Speer, scholars put emphasis on unit of geographical subject matter. A/c to them physical & human geo. are the pillars of geography. One is incomplete in absence of other. Geo. analyse the regional aspect of earth in which there is necessity of regional & human & physical factors analysis. Like this thought only presented by Houttequin & Karl Savon. These scholars put emphasis on integrated dept. & integrated study.

In present time such type of integrative
Hornbush in 1916 said that ^{not} to divide totality in
dualism of physical & human is like to kill the subject.
James & Whittley are ^{आशावादी} optimistic. They said that
by this dualism the nature of geo. becomes beautiful not
destroyed. Thus neither any thoughts (^{आशावादी}) study both
the facts in less or more aspects. The separation is difficult.
Like if agri. is the subject of human geo. than it was
based on physical elements like relief, soil, climate etc.
Natural elements like water, minerals, soils are significant
from human aspects not in their own aspects. Thus,
in the beginning the ^{excessive} work of physical or human geo.
taken as a conflict / dualism just for sake without any
meaning. १२/१२/११

19/12/09