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Please wait while we attempt to authenticate you At its core, geography is the study of the Earth and its features, inhabitants, and phenomena. Central to this study are two fundamental concepts: space and place. While seemingly simple, these terms are rich with meaning and interconnected in ways that shape our understanding of the world. In
essence, space refers to the objective, measurable, and abstract location or extent, while place embodies the subjective, meaningful, and culturally imbued locations where human experiences unfold. Think of space as the grid or the coordinates on a map, and place as the unique, lived experiences within those coordinates. Understanding Space in
Geography The Abstract Concept of Space In geographical terms, space is often considered an abstract entity, a boundless three-dimensional extent in which we locate things, and it's characterized by relative position and direction. Space can be thought of as a collection of spatial relations between objects. It's a formal, scientific, and measurable concept. Types of Space in Geography Geograp
models reality in a way that simplifies much of the spatial information contained in the real area world. Maps are a prime example of abstract space; they represent a real area but are not the real area itself. Space as a Collection of Relations It is crucial to understand that space, in this context, isn't simply an empty void. It is constituted by the relations
that exist between objects and phenomena. Space is that which results from places taken together. This relational understanding of space emphasizes that its meaning is derived from its contents and the interactions within it. Space in Cultural and Social Contexts In cultural geography, space is often viewed as an objectively defined area. It is the canvas upon which human societies operate and build relationships. Within social geography, space is the social space in which we live and create connections with others, societies, and our surroundings. It is seen as an outcome of the continuous work of establishing and maintaining collectives. Understanding Place in Geography Meaning and
Cultural Significance Place, unlike space, is defined by its meaning, personality, and cultural connection. It's the specific location imbued with personal and cultural identity. The "vibe" or feeling one gets from a particular location is what
makes it a place. This emotional and social connection distinguishes place from the more abstract concept of space. Place as Space with Meaning Put simply, a place is a space that has been given meaning. This meaning can arise from historical events, cultural practices, personal experiences, or simply from the day-to-day lives of people who interact
with it. It's where space becomes something more, something personally and communally significant. The tangible attributes, associated experiences, values of a location The transformation of space into place happens through lived experience and the stories that are attached to a location. When people gather in a physical area, they are not just occupying space; they are also creating a place by weaving their memories and interactions into the fabric of that location. This is a continuous process, with places constantly evolving and changing in meaning as human experiences
shift. Place as Subjective and Objective While subjective experiences heavily influence the perception of a place, it also contains objective elements. Geographers use both subjective and objective and objective and interact with it. The Interplay
between Space and Place A Complementary Relationship Space and place are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. Tuan, a renowned Chinese-American geographer, argued that space are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. The two concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts; they are complementary. The two concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts; they are complementary are not opposing concepts. The two concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts. The two concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts. The two concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts are not opposing concepts. The two concepts are not opposing concepts a
social interactions, and emotional attachments that we transform a space into a meaningful place. Importance in Geographical Research Space and place together define the nature of geographical research. Understanding how these concepts interact and influence
our world is crucial for a complete geographical perspective. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) What is the difference between space and place in simple terms? Space is like a blank canvas after it's been filled with experiences, memories, and cultural significance, making it unique and meaningful to people. How does scale relate to space and place in geography? Scale refers to the proportion of the area on a map compared to the actual area in real life. Geographers use scale to convey the relationship between different spaces and places, illustrating that the way we understand and experience a space or place
depends on the scale at which we analyze it. What are some examples of space in geography? Examples of place in geography? Examples of place in geography?
Examples of place include your childhood home, a historic landmark, a bustling marketplace, or a national park. These places are imbued with memories, cultural significance, and emotional attachments that distinguish them from mere space. What role does personal experience play in the creation of a place? Personal experiences are crucial in the creation of a place. They add layers of subjective meaning to a space, turning it into a place filled with personal memories, emotions, and cultural associations. What are the two types of location are: * Absolute location, which is a precise point on Earth, often described
by coordinates like latitude and longitude, relates to the concept of space. * Relative location, which describes where a place is in relation to other places, often contributes to the creation of place by giving it social and cultural geographers study space and place? Cultural geographers study how space is
organized by culture and how place is constructed by cultural meanings. They examine how cultural practices, histories, and beliefs shape the way people experience and place? Urban geographers analyze how space is organized in cities and how places within those cities are experienced by different populations. They look at how urban spaces influence social behavior, identity formation, and community development. What is time geography explores how temporal processes and events impact spatial and social interactions. It acknowledges the
dynamic nature of space and place by emphasizing the temporal context of human experiences. Can a place be a space? Yes. A place is always a space; however, not all spaces are places. A place requires meaning and significance, which is absent in a mere space. So, all places are a type of space, while not all spaces are places. Can space exist
without people? Yes, space can exist without people. It is the abstract, measurable extent within which things exist. However, places require the presence and interaction of people, or at least some historical or cultural activity, to acquire their unique characteristics and meaning. What is "First Space" in geography? First Space refers to the physical, material, and objective determination of space. It's the visible, measurable, and formal scientific approach to understanding space. What is "social space"? Social space is the space in which we live and form relationships with others, societies, and our environment. It's an outcome of the social constructions and human interactions within a specific
location. How are space and place utilized in environmental studies? Space and place are central to understanding environmental issues. Space helps us to analyze the physical distribution of resources, pollution, and environmental degradation, while place allows us to examine how people's relationship to the environment is shaped by cultural and
personal experiences. Why is understanding space and place important for everyday life? Understanding space and develop a deeper connection to our communities and the environment. It helps us interpret the world and our place in it more effectively. Concept of Space in Geography and Its ExamplesGeography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is "space." Space in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is "space." Space in geography is "space." Space in geography is "space." Space in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment. A central concept in geography is an integrative discipline, examining the interconnections between people, places, and the environment.
the physical distance between locations and the abstract, relational ways in which social and natural phenomena are organized. This article delves into the concept of space in geography, its theoretical underpinning, and provides examples to illustrate its vast application in understanding our world. Theoretical Underpinnings of Space in
GeographySpace is a foundational concept in geography, and it is crucial to differentiate between absolute and relative space. 1. Absolute Space :- Refers to the physical map coordinates, distances, and measurable extents It can be quantified using units like meters or miles Examples include latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates, maps, and physical distances between geographical locations. 2. Relative Space :- Emphasizes the relational and perceptual nature of space It deals with how locations are perceived and interact based on social, economic, and cultural contexts Examples include the economic connectivity between cities, cultural significance of a pilgrimage site, or the
psychological perception of distance. Social Constructivist Perspectives Geographers have increasingly emphasized that space is not merely a physical container but is socially constructed. It is shaped by human actions, cultural norms, and social relations. 1. Henri Lefebvre's The Production of Space: Lefebvre posits that space is produced by social
processes and power relations.—Space is a social product; it is actively made and remade.—For instance, urban areas are developed based on economic imperatives, governance models, and cultural practices. See also Definition and Examples of Highlands2. David Harvey's Spatial Fix:—Harvey highlights how capitalism and economic cycles have spatial manifestations.—Economic activities often require and create new spatial forms and relationships.—An example can be seen in how industrial zones emerge in peripheral areas due to cheaper land prices and labor costs, reshaping urban and rural dynamics. Space in Physical GeographyIn physical geography, understanding space is essential for
examining natural processes and environmental changes. 1. Landforms and Natural Features: - The spatial arrangement of mountains, rivers, plains, and valleys determines ecosystems, climate patterns, and human habitation For example, the spatial distribution of rivers affects the fertility of adjacent lands and subsequently agricultural practices. 2.
Climate Zones: - Spatial variations influence climate zones, which are crucial for understanding weather patterns, biodiversity, and human adaptation Examples include the spatial delineation of tropical, temperate, and polar zones. Space in Human Geography Human geography examines how space influences and is influenced by human activities Urban Geography: - The study of urban spaces involves examining the spatial distribution of population, economic activities, and services within cities A relevant example is how urban sprawl has reshaped cities like Los Angeles,
creating extensive suburban regions with significant socio-economic implications. For instance, and trade routes. For instance, the
clustering of technology companies in Silicon Valley highlights the spatial concentration of innovation and talent. See also Factors Affecting Temperature Distribution on Earth3. Cultural Geography: - Explores how cultural identities and practices are spatially situated and the impact of space on cultural phenomena It deals with how historical, political, and social processes influence cultural landscapes An example can be the spatial distribution of languages, religious practices, or ethnic enclaves in cities. Space and Globalization has significantly influenced the concept of space, emphasizing its interconnected and dynamic nature. 1. Flow Space: - Refers to the networks and
connections that transcend physical distances Global trade, communication technologies, and transportation systems exemplify flow space by linking distance, creating virtual spaces where information flows seamlessly across the globe. 2. Global Cities: - Cities like New York, London,
and Tokyo are nodes in the global economic network, illustrating how space is redefined in a globalized world.—These cities function as command centers for the global economy and Environmental Concerns 1. Climate Change:—The spatial analysis of climate change entails understanding its impact on different regions, as well as the spatial distribution of carbon emissions and their sources.—For example, island nations disproportionately face the adverse effects of sea-level rise compared to inland areas. 2. Resource Distribution:—Spatial patterns of resource availability and exploitation are key concerns
in environmental geography.— Examining how mineral resources, fossil fuels, and renewable energy sources are spatially distributed helps in understanding geopolitical dynamics and sustainability challenges. See also History of the Development of Geography conclusion The concept of space in geography is both complex and multifaceted, bridging
the physical and human dimensions of the discipline. It is crucial for understanding how natural phenomena, human activities, and global processes are interconnected and situated. By employing both absolute and relative conceptualizations of space, geographers can provide insightful analyses that inform urban planning, environmental
management, economic development, and cultural understanding. The interplay of space, place, and scale continues to be a central theme in geographic inquiry, shaping how we comprehend and engage with the world around us. Dr. Nasim Aktar The concept of Location: Location denotes the geographical situation which may be a part of space or a point or position in space where objects, organisms, fields or events may be found. For geographical studies, the knowledge of location or situation is a basic element of spatial relationships and plays a significant role in the physical as well as cultural
realms. Location determines the interplay of climatic elements and influences the geographic distribution of plants and animals. Location on the globe is a physical attribute which cannot be altered by man.' (Singh, L.R. 2003, 63). Actually, location exercises a great control on the economic, social, cultural and political spheres. It is treated as the pivot
of geography which influences physical phenomena like climate, and plant and animal life at the one end of the scale and socio-economic development, civilization and political status at the other. Among different concepts in geography, the concept of location is the oldest one. Does geography enquire about the exact location of an area or any object, i.e. where it is located? To know more about location following two subjects need to be discussed: (i) Site: It means where the object is exactly located. For example, the site of Kolkata city is the delta of Hooghly river. (ii) Situation: It means the location of an object in relation to others. In general, there are two types of location: (1) Absolute Location
and (2) Relative Location. Absolute location: It is known as a geometrical location which is presented on the map by latitude and longitude. The latitudinal location of any place or area is of much significance. The temperature tends to decrease with increasing distance northward or southward from the equator. The latitude of a place determines the
interplay of climatic elements and influence the geographical distribution of plants, animals and human population and exercises a great control on the economic, social and cultural spheres. The longitudinal location of a place has not any significant influence on organisms or human life through the time (local or standard) is determined on the basis of longitudinal location. Local time of a place increases eastward and decreases westward from Prime Meridian or Greenwich Meridian (00 longitude) at the rate of 4 minutes per degree longitude. Relative location is the location of a point or place in relation to another point or place.
The location determined by physical or natural phenomena are also known as the natural situation. A natural situation or position of a place or area may be related to continent, sea, ocean, mountain or hill, river etc. Natural situation influences considerably human life and activities, and social, economic, political and cultural conditions. Some
examples of natural situations are the continental situation, maritime situation, insular situation, maritime situation, maritime situation, mountainous situation, foothill situation of an area. An area is differentiated from other by its characteristics. 1. To know the exact location, we have to take help from latitude and longitude. 2. Establishment of the industry is determined by location, as it helps to know that in which place it should be located that it got the maximum benefit. 3. Site and situation of any area are determined by location. 4. Location helps to find out the distribution of any object or
resources. It also provides us with other geographical information. For example, where the paddy cultivation is high, there is the availability of fertile soil as well as high rainfall. Concept of Space in Geography Space is the boundless, three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur and have relative position and direction. It is no more than
the collection of spatial relations between objects in the world. Space is that which results from places taken together. According to Harvey space is "a thing in itself". The whole practice and philosophy of geography depend upon the development of a conceptual framework for handling the distribution of objects and events in space. Geographical space is often considered as land that has a relation to ownership in which space is considered as property or territory. Space has also impact on human behaviour because it is considered as an important factor in architecture and farming system.
Ownership of space is not restricted to land, it is also related to air-space and water space. Characteristics of space 1. It is measurable and can be described. 4. It can be a point or line on a map. Absolute Space: It is a container which holds all the earthly matters.
For example village, city, factory, forest, roads, and railways etc. Absolute conceptions of space in which space is a distinct, physical and elementary real or empirical entity in itself. Characteristics: 1. It is physical, real which can be perceived through experience. 2. The concept of absolute space associated with German Philosopher Immanuel Kant. 3. Geographer divided the absolute space into small fragments are divided on a fixed parameter then it is a called as a region. Relative concept of space in which space is merely a relation between events, or aspects of events and
thus bound to time and process. Characteristics: 1. discuss the relationship of different events. 2. Space cannot be judged only through absolute viewpoint. Space is depended on what people see, what he thinks and in which way it can be used. It means relative space is social space. 3. It is of various types, like, social space, economic space and
relational space. Types of Geographical Space: There are three types of geographical space which can be reflected by maps or remote sensing images and so forth. 2. Phase Space: It can be described by time series of the geographical system. The concept of phase space taken from physics, but it is very helpful in reflecting the regularity in the temporal series of geographical evolution. 3. Order Space: It is defined by referring to the definition of phase space. It is characterized by hierarchical data including the geographical data based on rank order. Space Type Attribute
Phenomena Real Space Space Form, network, pattern, distribution etc. Phase Space Time Process, evolution etc. Order Space Class Size distribution, hierarchical distribution, hierarchical distribution and the phenomena over the earth surface.
In the last four decades, time geography has elaborated the conceptual and methodological apparatus of geography. After the formulation of time concept in geography has elaborated the concept in development and role of information technology in the life of individuals have brought a change in the humans' behaviour with time. The basic concept of time geography has been formulated when the ITCs were at the beginning of their development. Originally time geography was developed by human geography was developed by human geography was developed by human geography has been formulated when the ITCs were at the beginning of their development. Originally time geography has been formulated when the ITCs were at the beginning of their development.
health. Time has to be taken into account along with space. Time has a critical importance when it comes to fitting people and things together for functioning in socio-economic system. The nature changing with time. Developments of Time Geography The
real development of time geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist and the other scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist and the other scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used by the social scientists, a biological scientist of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography started after 1950's. It has been used as a form of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography and the other scientists of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography and the other scientists of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography and the other scientists of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography and the other scientists of the other scientists of the interdisciplinary fields. British geography and the other scientists of the other
Haggerstrand: Swedish geographer TorstanHaggerstrand considered as the founder of time geography in mid 1969s, based on his ideas of empirical research on human migration pattern in Sweden. Haggerstrand was inspired by the concept of philosophy of physicalism. Every living person has a life path. They deploy certain activities in a certain
sequence. For example, a person goes to his/her workplace on a specific time of the day, where they stay for 'X' hours of a day before they go home, do marketing, cooking, relaxing and then go to bed, here we can see a clear pattern in the activities that every living person deploy. Haggerstrand used following assumptions in his model of time geography: 1. All physical entities have a limited life. 2. Physical entities cannot be more than one place at the same time. 3. Physical entities are limited to the task they can do. 4. All task demands time. 5. Movements use time. 6. No more than two objects can occupy the same place and the same time and 7. Every object or space has a
biography. Constraints Haggerstrand noted that people were not completely free to form their paths. They had to stick certain constraints that influence the paths of people in their life. These three constraints are: Capability constraints: In the daily life of humans are committed to
different things like eating and sleeping to function well. 2. Coupling constraints: People are dependent on the various passibilities within the spaces. This is the result of human interactions. 3. Authority constraints: People are dependent on various laws and rules to fulfill their activity. Why are we still excited about time geography? We are excited about time geography at present because of (i) It integrates space and time (ii) It treats activities as process (iii) It considers the situations that influence activities (iv) It develops a notion system to represent some key concepts (v) It relevant to many applications (vi) It is
simple New Applications of Time Geography: It appears that time geography is getting attention from a wide range of fields (i) Public health (ii) Social network (iii) Transportation and logistics (iv) Social justice (v) National security (vi)Location-based service (vii) Marketing you can view video on LOCATION, SPACE AND TIME IN GEOGRAPHY Hussain,
M. (2006), "Evolution of Geographical Thought, Rawat Publication, Jaipur. S.D. Maurya (2013), "History of Geographical Thought", Orient Black Sawn, Hyderabad One of the oldest tenets of geography is the concept of place. As a result, place has
numerous definitions, from the simple "a space or location with meaning" to the more complex "an area having unique physical and human characteristics interconnected with other places." There are three key components of place: location, locale, and a sense of place. Location is the position of a particular point on the surface of Earth. Locale is the physical setting for relationships between people, such as the South of France or the Smoky Mountains. Finally, a sense of place is the emotions someone attaches to an area based on their experiences. Place can be applied at any scale and does not necessarily have to be fixed in either time or space. Additionally, due to globalization, place can
change over time as its physical setting and cultures are influenced by new ideas or technologies. Geography, Human Geography, Physical Geography, Physical Geography, Consider your school sports hall, it is a space that can be many places depending on the meaning it is given. It
can be a sports final venue, exam hall, or party locationPeople form attachments to places through lived experience Attachments can be negative - topophobia - or positive - topophobia
been to The combination of lived experience and perception of place is called 'place perspective' Our attachment to a place and the sense of meaning that we attribute to it may become a significant part of our identity: Localism: Is a preference for the place closest to you Regionalism: Identification with a distinct region - a person may describe
themselves as 'Cornish' rather than 'English'Nationalism: Often described as patriotismGlobalism: People who refer to themselves as global citizensPlace = space + meaning The three ways to think about how to define place are location, locale and sense of placeLocation refers to a place on a map, it is a positivist way of defining place. Locale refers to the combination of social processes that occur within a location to give it meaning. This is a social constructionist view When there is an attachment between person and place due to lived experiences and attachments people have
to different places play a key factor in place identityIn order for a place to have a unique identity it must have meaning, activities and a distinctive physical setting Places will often have multiple identities over time. In the eighteenth century, it was a haven for persecuted French Huguenots from
Europe. In the nineteenth century, Eastern European Jews came to the area fleeing massacre but by the 1930s they had left the area and gave it yet another identity. Many buildings in the area reflect these multiple identities over time, the Brick Lane Mosque has been a synagogue and church throughout its history. Many areas have multiple identities at the same time due to a range of immigrant communities coexisting. The UK's second city, Birmingham, is extremely culturally diverse. Birmingham has more than 100 balti houses in the city's famous Balti Triangle but there are also
cuisines available from 27 other countries, showing the multiple layers of cultural identity in the city. Place identity places and attachments to them are also incredibly important for many people's personal identities. Some places, such as airports, experience placelessness Relph (1976) argued that placelessness is: Is essentially no sense of place, for it
involves no awareness of the deep and symbolic significances of places and no appreciation of their identities. Globalisation has made many places look very similar, creating clone towns and spreading the experience of placelessness Did this page help you?