

प्र.१. भूरुपशास्त्राची ओळख

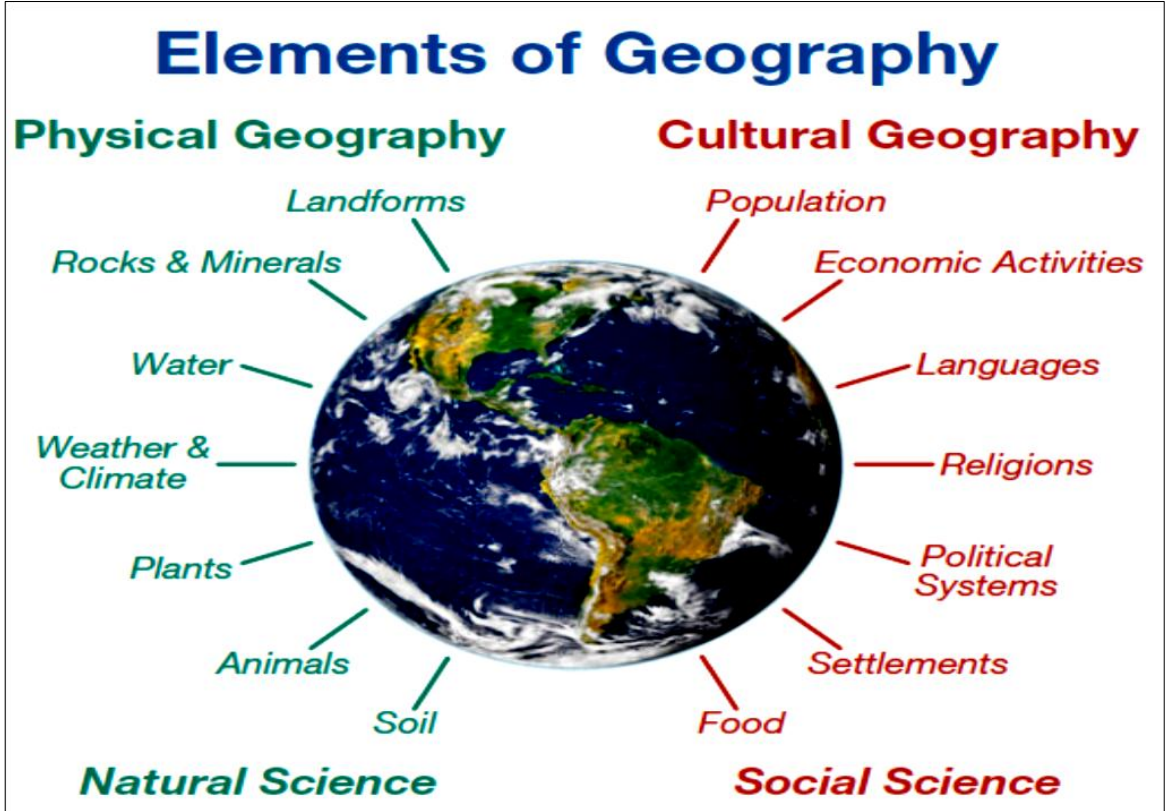
अ. प्राकृतिक भूगोलाची ओळख व शाखा

Geography (from geo, “Earth,” and graphein, “to write”) is the science that studies the relationships among natural systems, geographic areas, society, and cultural activities and the interdependence of all of these over space.

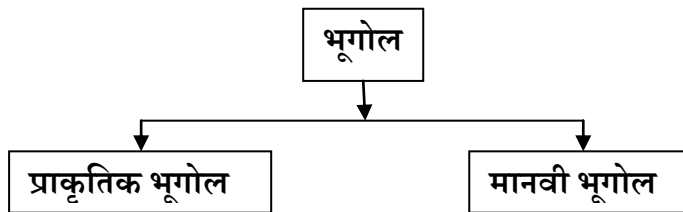
We separate geographic science into five spatial themes: **location, region, human–Earth relationships, movement, and place,**

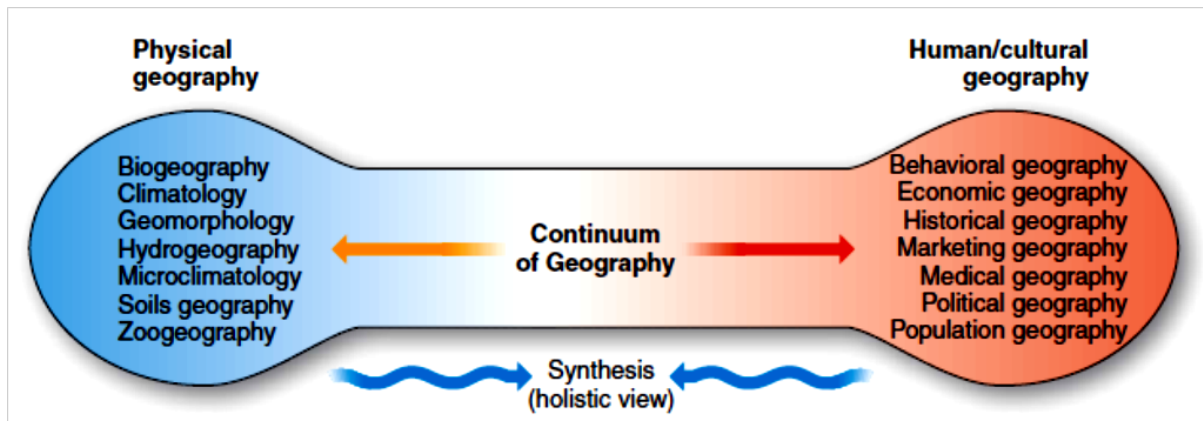
व्याख्या:

भूगोल अभ्यासाचे घटक:



भूगोलाच्या शाखा:





The elements of **physical geography** are natural in origin, and for this reason physical geography is sometimes called *environmental geography*.

The elements of **cultural geography** are those of human endeavor, so this branch is sometimes referred to as *human geography*.

प्राकृतिक भूगोल:

Earth's Four "Spheres" and Physical Geography:

Earth's surface is a vast area of 500 million km² (193 million mi²) where four immense open systems interact.

Three **abiotic**, or non-living, systems overlapping to form the realm of the **biotic**, or living system.

The abiotic spheres are the *atmosphere*, *hydrosphere*, and *lithosphere*.

The biotic sphere is the *biosphere*.

Atmosphere:

The **atmosphere** is a thin, gaseous veil surrounding Earth, held to the planet by the force of gravity.

Hydrosphere:

Earth's waters exist in the atmosphere, on the surface, and in the crust near the surface.

Collectively, these waters form the **hydrosphere**. That portion of the hydrosphere that is frozen is the **cryosphere**—ice sheets, ice caps and fields, glaciers, ice shelves, sea ice, and subsurface ground ice.

Lithosphere:

Earth's crust and a portion of the upper mantle directly below the crust form the **lithosphere**.

Biosphere:

The intricate, interconnected web that links all organisms with their physical environment is the **biosphere**, or **ecosphere**.

प्राकृतिक भूगोलाची व्याख्या:

“Physical geography deals with powerful Earth systems that influence our lives and includes the many ways humans impact those systems.”

“**Physical geography** is the spatial analysis of all the physical elements and process systems that make up the environment: energy, air, water, weather, climate, landforms, soils, animals, plants, microorganisms, and Earth itself.”

प्राकृतिक भूगोलाच्या शाखा:

In this second decade of the 21st century, a century that will see many changes to the natural environment, we find ourselves in an exciting time to study physical geography, learning about the building blocks that form the landscapes, seascapes, atmosphere, and ecosystems upon which we depend. Climate change science will be an overriding topic for the global society this century.

ब. भूरूपशास्त्र : व्याख्या, स्वरूप , व्याप्ती.

अर्थ व व्याख्या:

पृथ्वीवरील उंचसखलतेचा व भूविशेषांचा पद्धतशीर अभ्यास करणारे शास्त्र म्हणजे भूरूपशास्त्र होय. हे शास्त्र पृथ्वी पृष्ठभागावरील उंचसखलते मुळे निर्माण होणाऱ्या भूविशेषांचे वर्णन व विवरण करणारे शास्त्र आहे.

ही एक प्राकृतिक भूगोलाची महत्वाची शाखा आहे. Geomorphology is significance branch of physical geography. इंग्रजीतील Geomorphology ही सज्ञा ग्रीक भाषेतील तीन शब्दांनी तयार झाली आहे.

Geo=Earth (पृथ्वी); Morpho = Form (आकार,भूरूपे); Logos = a discourse (शास्त्र) description (वर्णन)