

BACKGROUND OF HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

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ABSTRACT

The spatial importance of human and political geography is an abbreviation. The relationship between man and nature is often discussed. All other human relationships rely on it as the cornerstone and sustaining a vital connection. The method of evaluating and creating physical geography of human-geographic relations is the same as the human approach. This is evolving and progressing with regard to the success of production forces and social development. Nature offers a diverse variety of experiences. The analysis of humanity's complex relationship with political geography is now receiving more attention. It is a symbol of social change and people's awareness.

Keywords: human and political geography, abbreviation, social development

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans arrived on the planet only 200 million years ago, during the planet's 46 billion-year expansion. When humans first arrived on the planet, there was a link between humanity and geography. Man's relationship with nature is the foundation for all other relationships and an everlasting fundamental relationship. People from the field of geography are present. People's sculpture is multiplied by the constant geological climate [1]. The evaluation of human and geographical relations is similar to the human process and physical changes in space. This collaboration promotes and develops social sustainability as well as advancements in the development of renewable energy. Nature offers a diverse variety of experiences. It is a significant sign of social progress and the evolution of human consciousness that transcends time and culture. It is crucial [2].

1. HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Geography or anthropology is a related geographic field that addresses individuals or their relationships with societies, cultures, economies, and environments by investigating their relationships to and through locations. It analyzes models of human activity, their environmental interactions, and their spatial interdependencies using qualitative and quantitative analysis methods.

Geography was not recognized as a formal university until the 18th Century but many students, especially in mapping, carried out geographical research for a very long time [2]. The United Kingdom did not receive the first geographical presidency until 1917, but it was established in England in 1830. Sir Halford John Mackinder, who was elected a reader at the Oxford University in 1887, was the first geographical mind in the geography of the UK. The NGS had already been established in the US in 1888, and the National Geographic Journal has been published. The said company has for a long time been funding geographical analysis and geographical planning. The American Geographers' Association was established in 1904 and renamed in 2016, reflecting its growing membership internationally. The US Geographers Association was renamed. One of the

first examples of the geographical methods not to be used in the definitions and hypotheses of space is John Snow's 1854 Broad Street cholera epidemic. Since Snow was mainly a physician, not a geographer, but rather a specialist in epidemiology, his map may be one of the first examples of health geography [1, 2 & 3].

Later on, there was also a very distinguished physical and human geographical subfield. The most noticeable relationship between geographic physical and human characteristics, which Carl Ritter and others highlighted in the XIX century, is environmental determinism theory. In this era, this link with the area of evolutionary biology is closely linked. The philosophy of the physical, mental and moral behavior, directly because of the natural environment, is the determinism of the universe. However, environmental determinism was attacked by a lack of modern scientific rigor in the mid-19th Century to justify colonialism and imperialism [3].

In the latter nineteenth and first half of the 20th centuries, a general obsession with human and physical measurements was evident and focused on regional geography. The regional geography aimed to define areas and, through what is known as regionalization, identify and describe the basic elements in each region through human and physical aspects. Regional geographical area, many of the same definitions of environmental factors remain linked to environmental determinism and cultural ecology [2 & 3].

During the 1960s, however, the QR contributed to strong criticism of regional geography. The geographical models used to resolve spatial problems by the mid-20th Century were used by geographers because of the apparent lack of strict scientific discipline, unnecessary discipline, and continued spatial separation between the two geographical and geological areas. Many advances in geographic information systems use can now be seen since the quantitative revolution. Using statistics, spatial modeling, and constructive approaches remains important in many branches of human geography. Several positivism-related critiques have come from the 1970s. These critiques, called 'critical geography,' represented another milestone. Behavioral geography has become a way of learning how people make local decisions and experience environments [4]. The more severe geography formed in the 1970s and 1980s. They are firmly Marxist in philosophy and techniques, similar to geographers like David Harvey and Richard Peet. Radical geographers address topics that are interpreted in terms of quantity, definitions rather than interpretations, alternatives and solutions, and engage in intervention rather than positivists [5]. In modern geography, radical geography and relationships are central to Marxism. Similar meanings remain. The work of Yi-Fu Tuan has also established humanistic geography in critical geography. A more theoretical approach has been advocated. Recent geographical developments inspired feminist geography, modern cultural geography, and demon geography [5 & 6].

1.2. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Political geography focuses on spatial outcomes and the impact of spatial systems on political processes. The three-stage research process is traditionally implemented by political geography, examining the central State and the international connections and their sub-standard locations. Relationships between people, the State, and the region are key problems in the field [6].

The political, geographic region has origins in man's geographic area, and early professionals were primarily subject to the military and political repercussions associated with the relations between physical geography and state territory. The focus was on unique regional characteristics and environmental disruption, and the impact on physical environments' human activity. In 1897, the book *Politische Geographie* was related to the German geographic Friedrich Ratzel. This

book explicitly connected national cultural growth with territorial expansion and later gave academic legitimacy to the Third Empire's imperialist expansion in Germany [7].

Moreover, British geographer Sir Halford John Mackinder believed that the era of maritime hegemony had ended and soil forces were on the rise and that anyone who owned "the heart of Eurasia" would conquer the world by establishing his conception of the "geographical center of history." This theory incorporated principles diametrically opposed to Alfred Thayer Mahan's ideas on the role of maritime resources in global warfare. Heartland's theory presumes a chance of the empire being established, and the rest of the world needs to use transoceanic transport to defy the military-industrial complex. Throughout the Cold War, this view was important, and military thinking encouraged the formation of Central Europe tamper states between East and East [7 & 8].

The main hypotheses were Heartland, Peripheral Islands, and the New World. He believes that everyone who controls Heartland is going to conquer the world. In order to prevent any event from being controlled, he used certain ideas to exploit events such as the Treaty of Versailles that established buffer states of the Soviet and German states in the Heartland area. Ratzel has also developed the government's housing and social Darwinism theory. He said that states are similar to "organisms" in the need of space. The two academics gave a powerful political and geographic review. Concerns about the struggle for global power and government policy had been mainly political geographies before WWII, and German geopolitics were theoretical, like Karl Haushofer, that perhaps unintended influenced Nazi politics that were legitly considered be true to research theories [8 &9].

"Moribund's backwater," Brian Berry's Brian Berry is a significant erosion of the perceived importance of political geography as closely related to environmental decisiveness and freezing political boundaries during the Cold War. Many other human fields, including quantitative geography, behavioral studies, and structural Marxism, have consolidated modern approaches, but core geographers often ignore their spatial approach. In this era, most political texts were developed in geography, and Richard Muir could argue that political geography in 1976 was not a duck but a phoenix [9].

1.2.1. THE ORIGINS OF THE HUMAN-POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY RELATIONSHIP

Human and geographical relations are short-term for the links between human and geographical environment. It directly refers to the connection between humanity, and the natural environment that creates an open, complex, and huge structure resulting from the interaction between humans and the natural environment [10]. Cultural obedience first and foremost from the foundations of human-geographical interactions. Human beings are the result of natural evolution. Geography does not have persons, but without Earth, people cannot exist, meaning that the links that depend on the geography of the persons are human relations. When people enter the world, they have some kind of objective relationship between culture and geography. Material and energy flow was established as a link. The bonds between nature and humans are a constant and essential link and the basis for all other bonds. They all concentrate on the relationship between humanity and geography, encompassing links between growth, blood relations, political relations, economic relations, and various human society relations [11].

1.2.2. HUMAN-POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY RELATIONSHIP IN GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITION.

The human-geographic relationship differs from the relationship of spatial theory between nature and humans. Nature-human relationships are one of nature's key aspects of human interactions with air, plants, flora, mineral resources, and more. The relationship between humans and

geographic philosophy refers to people engaged in various productive activities and social activities in certain modes of production, trading, and then actively making materials with nature and working in a given area [12]. Human-geographic interaction geography refers to a geographic environment analogous to human behavior, containing the inorganic and organic character of various factors. The geographic environment has changed with human influence, including economic, cultural, social, and geographic landscape. Geographical surroundings are a man's product. People intentionally take Earth's substances and energy to work, reproduce, and return waste to the atmosphere. In fact, human and geographical interactions and geographical structures occur with an ever-growing, changing population that adapts to geographical and geographical environment that affects geographical nature and human activity differences [13].

1.2.3. THE EVOLUTION OF THE HUMAN-POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY RELATIONSHIP

The natural world is changing and evolving continuously. In the human world, mobility is much greater. Human and geographical relationships are constantly evolving as well. Often, at various stages of social development and in many socio-economic and environmental conditions, this complex connection linking human beings and geography is a reality. Human beings are the central organ for the relationship between people and geographies, and geography is the master of adaptation and management methods [13 & 14]. They can deliberately and consciously exclude the relationship between human beings and geography, plant trees, construct a protected nature area, establish laws of every kind to avoid the negative impact of natural resources, and change the material and the energy exchange between people and geography. The development of human society will rely on good management and involvement of the degree of unity between people, resources, climate, and the economy to achieve sustainable economic advantages and environmental benefits. The equilibrium of man and geography is a sort of development that surmounts confusion and unrest. There is a need for sustainability [14].

1.3. THE EVALUATIVE STAGE OF THE HUMAN-POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY RELATIONSHIP

The first step is to make people, like old times and agriculture, natural slaves. (1) Ancient: Early human civilization, 20,000 years ago. Humanity is concerned and collects natural food, not just development. Since fire is produced and used, performance is somewhat improved, but still very poor. Man always uses nature, but nature has not changed much. The cultural totem arose because they had no power to overcome nature and so noble nature and prayed to God; life still threatened people. People's main occupation was living and battling nature. Excessive, arbitrary hunting is an environmental concern. Migration is the path forward. (2) Early farming and livestock production: old stone-age civilization from 20,000 years ago to 200 years ago. In the long fight against nature, the human race learned to grow plants and domestically inhabited animals and produce agriculture and animals [15]. People started creation's true meaning. The first phase of food processing and the first wave of production. People have actively started changing nature and created capital. The first agro-technology is "Slash and Burn." Twice, people observed the social division of labor and stimulated sustainable growth in this era. However, people are also unable to overcome nature. Man relies on nature, blesses empyreal prayer, and worships God. They believed the universe controlled God [15 & 16]. An environmental problem, including geographical erosion and desertification, impairs geography. Environmental issues remain a major global environmental concern in today's first growth process. Second stage: 200 years ago, nature's master. The second transformation in the 18th Century centered on the steady growth of the human mind and acquirement, thereby boosting the second wave of human production by turning a steam engine into a symbol of the first technological revolution. With the growing market community, strengths are increasingly

growing [16]. The farming sector has been changed. Electricity greatly improves working performance and human potential for natural use and growth in the 19th Century as a sign of the Second Industrial Revolution. Humanity has entered the modern industrial era of livelihoods, manually produced and constructed, produced surface resources, and used decentralized renewable resources to use non-renewable fossil fuels. To ensure that people satisfy their customers' highest needs or whims, they try everything to pillage the cleanest energy resources. The world was thrilled to further geographical development is required in agriculture because rich material resources raise living standards, leading to population growth and population growth. The second wave is emerging that people see nature as conquered objects, trash, ponds, and waste, causing extreme environmental pollution and eight major worldwide pollution events. Many new pollutant sources and pollutants make it difficult to get the untouched 'pure oasis,' not only have high hazardous waste emissions produced since the 1950s. With industrial emissions exceeding farm pollution, the environmental issue has become a global human problem [17].

1.4. MAN'S AND NATURE'S CREATION IN TANDEM

As a symbolic icon of electronic devices, nuclear power, and space technology since the 1900s, the Third Wave of Innovation has enabled society in a modern scientific era. The main strategic resource and the rapid development of efficient authorities have become information [17 & 18]. The bond between man and the world is closer. It also generates new air pollutants, such as space waste, radioactive radiation, white contamination, noise pollution, car emissions, electric contamination, etc. new technology can help handle hazardous waste and other older environmental issues. This is the first time that people are aware of a significant threat to their lives and know about the significance and importance of environmental solutions they have taken seriously into account in the first half of the 20th Century's eight important diseases, which resulted in thousands of deaths. The wave of environmental protection reached in the 1970s, and the public started talking about big environmental problems, and the world's most important and urgent survival was "climate and progress. The Development Agenda 21, the main strategy for addressing human rights, was adopted in 1987 by delegations from 183 countries and territories, 107 heads of State, and 70. It was attended in Brazil from 3 to 14 June 1992 at the General Assembly of UN Environment and Growth in Rio de Janeiro. The green revolutionary movement of the world was created secretly under the leadership of the Sustainable Development Plan with its expertise. So people shouted another slogan in the civilized green age: "Just give me seed. Just give me seed. Just give me seed. Give me seed. I can tape Green Earth" 60 million people are in the high-tech, expertise, and time world of the new Century. People get up quickly but face the top ten environmental challenges. Hence, our common humanity and future generations will be eternally environmentally friendly only through green and sustainable development. We have to deal with the universe forever as our mother and enjoy it [18].

2. RELATED WORK

Guntram H. Herb (2007). From the administrative point of view, political geography is more explicit. Most take the State for granted in the first two parts of the novel. History included. The Organization is organized by various members and social movements to protect its aims. The State has its own consequences for the problems. It supports social orders in particular. Not least geographically, it redistributes. However, it is not clear why countries should exist. We address in chapter 8 the meaning and explanations why modern countries have their characteristics: characteristics that make them appealing to the local groups. We believe that the New State and its territories will resolve the territorial dilemmas faced by capitalist development. You've got to do it. That is what is happening. Special dilemmas confront states in the sense of geography.

John Agnew (2014). From an extremely State-centered perspective, political geography has broken out, and language and philosophy can now be overcome. We must not forget that open English communication and training are also essential in our enthusiasm for GIS. The typical story of racialism, racism, and war in the 19th and early twentieth Century's is in the field of political geography. It was a regeneration of Phoenix which started in the late 60s. As David Livingstone's rightly said, geographical history cannot be limited by one story and by political geography. Some of the narratives are more nuanced; others are more discontinuous and controversial.

Mamadouh, V. (2004). The thesis analyzes the strategic field of Anglo-American political geography. This thesis explores the relationship between geopolitics and geographical activities outside the country in particular. These theories were based upon the literature Michel Foucault and Edward Said published in the field of international relations, political theory, identity, and sovereignty.

Ou Yanglin. (2008). the thesis covers three case studies: Argentina's national identity and state establishment; the South Atlantic Treaty Organization's geopolitical and political authorities; the Malvinas 1982 War, at last. This shows that critical geopolitics offer resources for researchers to analyze geography and foreign relations with critical strategic strategies. Finally, the paper provides a comprehensive evaluation of international relations, global geography, and related geopolitical areas.

C. Gibson (2009). The article by Samuel Huntington considers the importance of political geography and geopolitics in the celebrated civilization war. He argues that Huntington is profoundly ambivalent in his engagement with geography. First, it is framed as a type of political geography, and throughout the entire document, geographical factors are appealed in different ways. But he merely describes in the form of humanity the concept of space or ground. A study of the contradictions in that regard of Huntington leads to a more general examination of its claims, arguments, and findings.

Anderson, K. (2005). It provides insights into the uncertain position of geography in the current foreign and security discourse in general. Finally, I propose that ambivalence exposes some faulty lines in the crisis of civilizations typical of the Huntington lexicon in much of the 20th Century for US imagination for survival.

Hyndman, J. (2000). How important is the ambivalent relationship to the geography of Huntington? Naturally, the review contained in this essay leads almost immediately to a complete criticism of the Clash of Civilizations, an extremely complex and contradictory book, since it was noted by its various critics and also by an inappropriate examination of the text. There is a deeper understanding, however, beyond that. The incoherence between, on the one hand, Huntings' Geographical usage and, on the other hand, the affirmation of subjective, not-geographical aspects of social-psychological variables completely reflects the "fault" line of "goal" with the autonomous elements of the political process.

Ju Naiqi and Ju Yajie (2008). People start to realize their lives and the forces of nature over time. The creation of better and more effective technology is achieved by social and cultural development. You transfer to a state of independence from a state of necessity. With resources created from the climate, they create opportunities. It leads to human activity in the cultural environment.

3. THE HUMAN-POLITICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL RELATIONSHIP

The surface of the Earth before its appearance was purely geographically normal. Since the emergence of human beings, the natural environment has begun to change from natural to human

activities. The history of encounters has always been humanity, nature, and culture. A continuous fundamental relation is a connection between man and geography and the foundation of all other ties between human societies [19].

3.1. THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY'S RELATIONSHIP

The significance of establishing human-geographical relationships was also decided. To date, the coordination of human-geographical processes has been an important subject. The heart of the symbiotic human and regional equilibrium is still its main thrust. Thus, it is extremely important to research human-geographical relations during the early stages of human society's development, present or future [20].

3.2. HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY HAVE A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP

Individuals from geological and geographical sculptures as well as the human and geographical systems were inseparable. In this structure, people and geography influence each other. Geographical environments are regulated by human behavior, but human activities can be geographically dynamically transformed and adapted. The human society's natural environment is therefore not a function of control but an influence on humanity. It is not common but complex to adapt human beings to the geography of nature. Nature is life for objectives, the person is subjective, and the connection between the two changes also changes as the epics change. However, changes can only ever impact the intimate relationship between man and geography [21].

3.3. HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY HAVE A DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIP

Human-geographic interactions have developed with the emergence of human culture and human society. The relationship between humanity and geography is thus always changing. Human productivity is at different levels at various stages of social growth. In connecting people with geography, there is also a special nature. The complex relationship between humanity and geography was two types: The human side also depends in the first place on the growth of human and geographic ties. Rising efficiency enhances people's ability to use and change their natural environment as human society grows [22]. The use of natural resources is rapidly increasing, and the field of resource production is constantly increasing. On Earth, it is now really hard to find pure virgin territory. Secondly, it focuses on the increasing reaction between humanity and geography, developments in relation to humanity, and the geographic environment. The answer is not restricted to the ability to provide services and improve the quality of life, conservation of resources, and pollution in the living environment of human society. The consequences of human-geographical ties have deepened, with problems linked to energy, food, people, power markets, the world of war, and peace [23].

3.4. THE INCONSISTENCIES IN THE HUMAN-POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY RELATIONSHIP

The contradiction is that the contact between people and geography is the antithesis. It is the natural environment that differs most people. Human existence is the complete accumulation of social and subjective experiences. The lives and creations of individuals are inviolable and subjective. The compositions of knowledge, psychological, social, and cultural, are human beings, so they are natural masters. The natural environment has an objective nature and is not dependent on human life. They have their own real-life goals and rules, not men's will. The planet's objective resources are small, but there is no human desire. Between the relationship entre individuals, region, objective qualities, and subjective needs, the difference between limited resources and uninterrupted desires [23 & 24].

3.5. HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED.

Unity is a part of the entire relationship between people. It is part of the people of the world. The planet was created and still affects the world. Individuals actively influence the climate depending on social characteristics. The outcome is the human way of mobilizing natural forces for the human race and the process of inventions for state-of-the-art tools that affect nature through labor through intellectual and conscious power through technology. As masters of nature, humanity needed material and energy to guarantee the survival and increase of producers from the four major environments. Human beings have developed modern culture and described the community as humans can pollute, pollute and decay four main environments. Organic systems have become interconnected and interactive in human and geographical environments. As a part of the natural world, genetics cannot be separated from nature. The relationship between human beings and geographers is the most important element, but not only coexistence [24].

Moreover, the world is not only beyond the social production of humans. The most important is that people and the environment systematically improve the internal mechanism. Environmental quality is linked to human survival. The natural person has determined the natural one on the one hand. They are now interrelated, meaning unity of intention. This suggests that human activity is unified with the laws of nature. Man must lead in the modification of the company in accordance with the objective rules.

4. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PEOPLE AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OUTLOOK

In general, natural development is sluggish, while human culture and economic growth are rapid. Human work affects the world and its capacity to rapidly and easily alter the essence of our work [25]. The asymmetric of the relationship between people and geography shows the dual role of people in human-geographical a relation that causes conflict in geographical areas and geographical regions. Thus the new theory of sustainable development or the possibilities for "people who coexist with the geography" is still present where the theoretical hypothesis is found about connections between people and the region regardless of "old peace."

4.1. THE "HARMONY" OF ANTIQUITY

The "Harmony" is the combination between nature and human beings. It is the fundamental concept in the tradition of ancient Chinese culture. The first simple "Harmony" theory is derived from Confucianism, Taoism, and "Harmony," the development of other families, from the Western Zhou dynasty [26]. Philosophers such as the Dong Zhongshu (Han Dynasty), the Zhang Zai Northern (Song Dynasty), and many more are renowned for their 'harmony.' Hence, the master of ancient thinking could be called "Harmony." The Chinese concept of harmony restricted the degree of economic, scientific, and technological development. The connection between humanity and nature has been emphasized [27]. Humans should completely understand the right role of "nature" and the "heaven" laws. "Harmony" may be called the "Sustainable Growth Theory" in ancient China. Naturally, it's simply an excellent idea how people, geography, and certain elements of passive acceptance and impoverishment are linked. It has to be "heaven" before "heaven" has been used. "Heavenly." It requires creating and using natural resources properly, preserving and sustainably conserving them.

4.2. TODAY'S STATE OF SUSTAINABILITY

Between 1972 and 1992, the Human Environment Conferences produced new concepts for sustainable development. These values underline the usual work of human society on

environmental issues and progress. Sustainable development: The way to harmonize socially, economically, culturally, and climatically and rich without jeopardizing future generations is sustainable development, sustainability development, three major aspects of sustainability, the first is "Sustainable growth without compromising the right of individuals to meet their own needs.

4.3. HUMAN AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY, FUTURE SYMBIOSIS

Science is a long-standing knowledge-based system. Technology is a relationship between human beings and nature and a key sign of human-human relations. In society, in agriculture, science, and technology, social material wealth and spiritual wealth are increasing. Furthermore, human-geographical relations should focus on sustainable development for rapid economic growth and highly developed technologies in the future. In order to maintain symbiosis between people and their locations, the conditions for their existence have to be created, and humanity is not immediately threatened. Symbiosis is a new human-nature relationship vital to progressing sustainable development, particularly for the lowest resource in China and friendly people. The basis of sustainable development is the harmonization and maximization of the relation between humans and geographies. Economic development and sustainability are the continuity not only of human and regional coexistence and growth. The degree of human operation on human initiative depends on achieving the symbiosis of the human and geographic environment [29]. The passive feedback process of the geographical climate is long-term. The human effect on nature is extremely small, but its presence is intense and profound compared to changing geographical environments. This helps one prepare for the early phases of society and geography with a well-designed economy and intellect [30].

5. CONCLUSION

We started with a brief overview of human geography in this article, but we conclude that discipline is underground and far from directly within the Organization. The majority refers to human geography, but particularly in the second half of the 20th Century, they mean an analytical approach that includes various types of research into modern human life and geographical areas. Consequently, an interdisciplinary investigation into human geography, classification, and conceptual closure is carried out. However, it is clear that exchanging ideas and strategies varies depending on the location and linguistic traditions. Humanities' modern geographies are hybrid communities that coexist in the same institutional and sub-disciplinary fields but have different historical and spatial paradigms. The territorial definitions from which it begins and ends are the primary subject of political geography. It is not possible to use them separately. It needs to be debated both on the ground and elsewhere. Territoriality refers to land management decisions. In space, politics, and territories, space and power also incorporate geography. As a result, spatial and political awareness is critical for understanding territorial and territorial issues.

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