

# The Interdisciplinary Approach and Scale of Geographic Analysis

Kanbiro Orkaido Deyganto\*

Department of Social Work, Haramaya University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

## Opinion Article

**Received:** 28-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JSS-23-93952; **Editor assigned:** 02-Mar-2023, Pre QC No. JSS-23-90322 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 16-Mar-2023, QC No. JSS-23-93952; **Revised:** 23-Mar-2023, Manuscript No. JSS-23-93952 (A); **Published:** 31-Mar-2023, DOI: 10.4172/JSocSci.9.1.009

**\*For Correspondence:**

Kanbiro Orkaido Deyganto,  
Department of Social Work,  
Haramaya University, Addis Ababa,  
Ethiopia

**E-mail:**

**OrkaidoDeyganto@gmail.com**

**Citation:** Deyganto KO. The Interdisciplinary Approach and Scale of Geographic Analysis. RRJ Soc Sci. 2023;9:009.

**Copyright:** © 2023 Deyganto KO.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

## DESCRIPTION

Geography is a discipline that encompasses a wide range of topics, from physical geography, which explores the Earth's natural systems, to human geography, which examines the ways in which people interact with the environment and with each other. At its core, geography is concerned with understanding the complex relationships between people, places, and the natural world. One of the key strengths of geography is its interdisciplinary nature. Geographers draw on insights and methods from a variety of fields, including anthropology, economics, history, and sociology, to name just a few. This allows them to take a holistic approach to understand the world around us, and to tackle complex issues that span multiple disciplines. Another strength of geography is its focus on spatial analysis. Geographers use a range of tools and techniques, including Geographic Information Systems (GIS), remote sensing, and spatial statistics, to map and analyze patterns of human and natural phenomena. This allows them to identify spatial patterns and relationships that might not be visible through other methods.

Despite these strengths, geography faces a number of challenges. One of the biggest is the need to balance the desire for scientific rigor with the need to address real-world problems and engage with policy-makers and the public. Geographers must also grapple with issues of representation and power, as they navigate the complex social and political dynamics of the communities they study.

## Research and Reviews: Journal of Social Sciences

Despite these challenges, geography remains a vital and dynamic field of study, with the potential to make important contributions to our understanding of the world around us. From tackling climate change to understanding the impact of globalization on local communities, geography has the potential to shed light on some of the most pressing issues of our time. As such, it is a discipline that is worth celebrating and investing in. Some of the most common types of geography include:

### Physical geography

This subfield focuses on the natural environment, including landforms, climate, vegetation, and wildlife. Physical geographers may use a range of tools and techniques to study these phenomena, including remote sensing, fieldwork, and computer modeling.

### Human geography

This subfield focuses on the ways in which humans interact with and shape their environment, including topics such as population, urbanization, and cultural landscapes. Human geographers may use a range of methods, including surveys, interviews, and spatial analysis, to study these phenomena.

### Environmental geography

This subfield focuses on the ways in which human activities impact the natural environment, including topics such as climate change, pollution, and biodiversity loss. Environmental geographers may use a range of tools and techniques, including GIS and remote sensing, to study these phenomena.

Regardless of the subfield, geography is guided by a set of fundamental rules and principles. These include:

**Spatial analysis:** Geography is concerned with the ways in which phenomena are distributed across space and time. As such, geographic analysis often involves mapping and analyzing spatial patterns and relationships.

**Interdisciplinary approach:** Geography is a highly interdisciplinary field, drawing on insights and methods from a wide range of disciplines, including geology, anthropology, economics, and sociology.

**Scale:** Geography operates at multiple scales, from the local to the global. As such, geographic analysis often involves a consideration of how phenomena operate at different scales and how they are interconnected.

**Context:** Geography emphasizes the importance of context in shaping human and natural phenomena. As such, geographic analysis often involves a consideration of the historical, cultural, and political context in which phenomena occur.

By following these rules and principles, geographers are able to gain a deep and nuanced understanding of the world around us, and to contribute to efforts to address some of the most pressing challenges of our time.