

These dimensions of Geographical Inquiry further includes

Identification of where these places are located on the Earth's surface based on Natural & Human Characteristics (What is where?)

Identification of the environmental, economic, political & social context of Geographical issue, event, development @ phenomena, (why these interrelationships?)

Determination of the unique characteristics of places (why these?)

Determination of the potential stakeholders and their points of view that should be considered in the analysis of geographic issue, event, development @ phenomena (People's perception)

Analysis of the multiple points of view of the geographic issues, event, development or phenomena considering applicable environmental, economic, political & social lenses (why care?) → * (page no - @ → Evaluation...)

→ Major Components of Geographical Fieldwork includes
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→ Geographical Methodology of Fieldwork According to Robert Stoddard (1982),

geographical inquiry through fieldwork may be approached by the following methodologies →

TYPE I → A geographer with a descriptive study observes WHAT IS WHERE in the empirical world & then reports those facts in the form of Maps, Pictures & Photos (JEB)

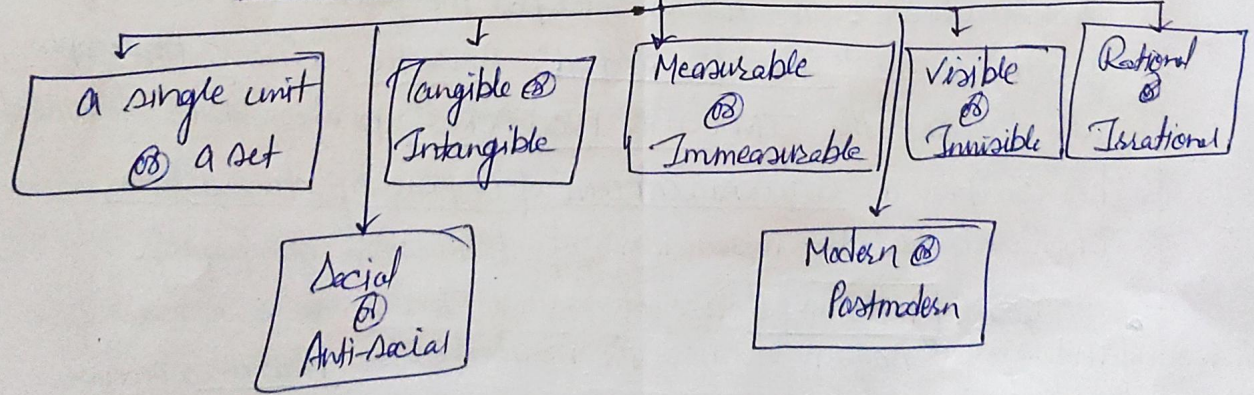
TYPE-II → A geographer aiming to develop LOCATIONAL PRINCIPLES, observes the empirical world to learn the locations of phenomena in terms of their relative positions.

TYPE-III → A geographer aiming to apply SPATIAL ANALYSIS studies the geographic principles established by previous scholars & further investigates & observes the existing locations of phenomena in that particular area.

TYPE-IV → A geographer primarily engaged in a THEORETICAL INVESTIGATION concentrates on deductive reasoning in order to analyse & predict, where certain phenomena would be located under specific given conditions.



The various phenomena can be anything for instance →



So, the relation to those problems can be best brought by finding out spatial relationships among explanatory phenomena through field investigations & deeper understanding of the context.

Evolution of Fieldwork in Geographical Studies

Also the Inquisitiveness Compelled Geographers to find out the observations based field experiences of multiple characters of the natural surroundings. Asking ^{Questions} about LOCATIONS (where it is? → Starting from known living space, in what direction do we travel & how far) (Where are we? → when we reach the place on the other side of the horizon).

is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the field study, what we call Geography. Also the phrase "What is it like?" stands for a fundamental thought process.

→ Evolution of fieldwork in Geographical Studies →

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(Frame work)