**Topic**

**Branches of Economics, Relationship with other subjects, why students should study economic geography?**

## *Economic Geography:*

Economic geography is the subfield of geography which studies the influence of geography on economic activity. It can also be considered a subfield or method in economics.

Economic Geography is the study of man and his economic activities under varying sets of condi­tions.

Economic geography takes a variety of approaches to many different topics, including the location of industries, economies of agglomeration (also known as "linkages"), transportation, international trade, development, real estate, gentrification, ethnic economies, gendered economies, core-periphery theory, the economics of urban form, the relationship between the environment and the economy (tying into a long history of geographers studying culture-environment interaction), and globalization.

## Branches of Economics Geography

* *Theoretical economic geography:*

Theoretical economic geography is a branch of economic geography concerned with understanding the spatial distribution of economic activity.

Theoretical techniques in this branch of economics explain a number of [phenomena](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phenomenon) such as:

* The clustering of people and businesses into cities.
* The location of major [population centers](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Center_of_population), which is often based on proximity to trade routes. For example, most major cities are located on harbours.
* The distribution of people and businesses within cities with higher density in the centres, reducing to lower density on the fringes.
* The distribution of populations across land masses, with major cities, interspersed with regional centers which are in turn interspersed with smaller towns.
* The [clustering](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_cluster) of similar businesses together.
* *Historical economic geography:*

Historical economic geography examines the history and development of spatial economic structure. Using historical data, it examines how centers of population and economic activity shift, what patterns of regional specialization and localization evolve over time and what factors explain these changes.

* *Religious Geography:*

Religion and geography is the study of the impact of geography, i.e. place and space, on religious belief. Another aspect of the relationship between religion and geography is religious geography, in which geographical ideas are influenced by religion, such as early map-making, and the biblical geography that developed in the 16th century to identify places from the Bible.

* *CriticalGeography*:

Critical Geography is the study of the point of view on temporary critical geography and its philosophy.

Geographers in the field study economic inequalities and the dominance of one region over other and how dominant impacts development of economics.

* *Behavioral Economic Geography:*

Carefully study the cognitive processes underlying spatial reasoning, location, decision-making and behavior of firms and individuals.

## Economic geography relationship with other subjects.

* *Economics and Psychology:*

Economics is particularly concerned with consumption, production and resource use by individuals and groups. Economics is also concerned with the process by which households and firms make decisions about the use of scarce resources. Inevitably, this definition of the ‘territory’ of economics leads to some overlapping with the other disciplines. Psychologists and economists share an interest in what motivates people to take certain action. However the primary interest of economists lies in those actions that are reflected in market activity or in economic decisions made through govern­ment

* *EconomicsandPoliticalScience*:

Economics interacts with almost all other academic disciplines. It is inti­mately intertwined with current events, and it has a significant effect on political events, both domestic and international. Economics has various things common with political science. For example, in both subjects we teach public finance, financial relations between the centre of the study as also the economics of planning.

* *Economics and Decision Sciences:*

Economics is also part of a group of disciplines called decision sciences which includes some branches of statistics, applied mathematics, opera­tional research, and some areas of management and engineering. All of these disciplines deal with how individuals and groups make decisions. Econo­mists are specifically interested in those decisions relating to production consumption and resource use. As a decision science, economics is closely related to business and management courses.

* *Economics and Statistics:*

One major function of an economist is to conduct research. The job of the company economist is to investigate economic aspects of various decisions Government agencies and private business firms generate a vast array of economic statistics on such matters as income, employment, prices and expenditure patterns. A two-way street exists between statistical data and economic theory. Statistics can be used to test the consistency of economic theory and measure the responsiveness of economic variables to changes in policy. At the same time, economic theory helps to explain which economic variables are likely to be related and why they are linked. Statistics do not tell their own story.

* *Economics and Sociology:*

While sociologists are interested in all fact of organized human activity, economists are interested mainly in organized activities that related to the production and consumption of goods and services. As a general rule economists assume that individuals pursue their self-interest and respond to various signals or incentives in the light of that self-interest. Although this may seem obvious, it is somewhat different viewpoint on human behavior from that of psychologists and sociologists. This perspective often leads economists to draw different conclusions.