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## Diversify definition geography

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It is a common English idiom to say that beauty is in the eyes of the viewer, but perhaps it is more accurate to say that beauty is in geography, because the cultural ideals of beauty vary drastically by region. Interestingly, the local environment seems to play an important role in what is considered beautiful. Extreme forms of this practice involve sending young girls to fattening farms, called gavaiges, referring to their unfortunate resemblance to French farms, where geese are forcibly fed through sausage seals to create foie gras. Today, food is significantly less rare, leading to many morbidly obese women in Mauritania. As western media continue to infiltrate Mauritanian society, cultural preferences for big women are dying out in exchange for a leaner Western ideal. Although Mauritania is an extreme example, this idea that great women are beautiful women is seen in other areas of the world where food shortages and populations are prone to famine, such as Nigeria and rainforest culture. Perhaps the most shocking aspect of East Asian beauty is the fact that the male beauty industry is booming. In a society where flawless skin is considered an indicator of social success, South Korean men spend more on skin and makeup than any other male population in the world has. According to the Associated Press, this year's man of the South Korean cosmetics industry is expected to gross over \$850 million. The trend for more feminine and handsome men in South Korea appears to be the result of an influx of Japanese cultural goods that portray male characters as romantic and effeminate. Since the southern part of India lives in the vertebrae of cancer, it has a proximity of India to the equator and results in a characteristically dark skin tone of its citizens. India's infamous caste system, though based on birth and occupation, has placed this vast majority of extremely dark-skinned people in the lowest caste, calling them undesirable or untouchable. Although today the caste system is disabled, it is forbidden to discriminate against someone on the basis of his caste, the widespread ideal of bright skin beauty is a true reminder of darker days. To feed this culture's obsession with light skin tones, a huge industry dedicated to lightening and whitening skin creams is thriving in India. These coverings leave eyes in the focal point of a woman's face or in more extreme communities; only the eyes are left uncovered. These cultural and religious norms have led many predominantly Islamic countries to focus on the eyes as the embodiment of beauty. This eye fixation is an integral part of Arab culture. Many idioms of the Arabic language center in plain sight, such as the Arabic equivalent of my pleasure reaction, when asked to do a favor roughly translates to In the light of your eyes I will do it. As Islam spread throughout the Middle East and south Asia and Africa, it brought with it modest practices for women, such as the hijab and burqa. With these new cultural norms, the eyes have also become the focal point of beauty in many of these cultures. In addition, khol is an ancient eye cosmetic used not only in the Middle East, but also in Africa and South Asia. They say they are worn around the eye to protect against eye damage from harsh sunlight, because these areas where khol is regularly used are very close to the equator, so they get a lot of direct energy from the sun. Eventually, khol became used as an ancient form of eyeliner and mascara to line and highlight the eyes. It is still used in many places today. What is beautiful is often not exactly a universal concept. What is considered beautiful and attractive in one culture is considered unhealthy and undesirable in another. Like many other topics, the question of what is beautiful is intricately intertwined with geography. Some examples of human geography include cultural landscapes and phenomena such as language, music and art. Other things studied in human geography include economic systems, government structures, and the study of globalization. Human geography is considered the main field of geography in addition to physical geography. The topics of study in human geography, also known as cultural geography, cover cultural characteristics and their relation to places of origin. The cultural landscape is particularly important because people's physical environment is intrinsically linked to the development of culture. The conditions of the physical environment may limit or promote certain cultural aspects. For example, in a rural environment, community culture is likely to be strongly associated with the natural environment. This link may be less likely to exist in a large metropolitan area due to the artificial nature of the environment. The field of human geography was first developed by Carl Sauer at the University of California, Berkeley. Sauer's geographic study used landscapes as a determining variable for geographic study. He claimed that the landscape around plays a big role in its development. However, he also believed that as the culture evolves, the landscape around it also changes, develops and develops. Since the beginning of mankind, the study of geography has captured the imagination of people. In ancient times the geography of the book exuded the stories of distant lands and dreamed of treasures. The ancient Greeks created the word geography from the roots of ge for Earth and grapho for writing. These people had many adventures and needed a way to explain and communicate the differences between different countries. Today, scientists in the field of geography still focus on people and cultures (cultural geography) and planet Earth (physical geography). The characteristics of the earth are the domain of physical geographers and their work includes research on climate, landforms formation and distribution of plants and animals. When working in closely related areas, research on physical geographers and geologists often overlaps. Religions, languages and cities are some of the specialties of cultural (also known as human) geographers. Their research into the complexity of human existence is essential to our understanding of cultures. Cultural geographers want to know why different groups practice certain rituals, speak different dialects, or organize their cities in a certain way. Geographers are planning new communities, deciding where new highways should be located, and planning evacuations. Computer mapping and data analysis are known as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), a new frontier in geography. Spatial data is collected about various objects and access to the computer. GIS users can create an infinite number of maps by requiring portions of data to render. Geography research is always something new: new nation states are being created, natural disasters are affecting populated areas, climate change in the world, and the Internet is bringing millions of people closer together. Knowing where countries and oceans are on the map is important, but geography is much more than answering trivia questions. The ability to analyze geographically allows us to understand the world in which we live. Developers Diversified (DDR) on Monday said it is buying Inland Retail Real Estate Trust in a \$3.9 billion deal. Diversified developers will acquire Inland Retail shares for \$14 each. The company may decide to issue up to \$4 per share of the total consideration for the merger in the form of Developer Diversified shares. Diversified developers have agreed to a joint venture with a U.S. institutional investor that will acquire 67 of inland Retail's community center assets for about \$3 billion of the total value of the assets. The joint venture will leverage up to 60% of the loan's value and diversified developers will contribute 15% of equity, the company said. This story was created through a joint venture between TheStreet.com and IRIS. Iris.

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