



THE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHY, HUMAN GENETIC CHARACTERISTICS AND COUNTRY CLIMATE AND CULTURE ON GEOGRAPHICAL DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

The aim associated with this study is to examine the role of geography, human genetic characteristics, and country climate on the geographical development in Vietnam. The goal also consists of the examination of moderating impact of country culture among the nexus of geography, human genetic characteristics, country climate and geographical development in Vietnam. The quantitative method has been executed by the researchers through which data has been gathered by using questionnaires. The smart-PLS has been used for the checking of validity, reliability, and hypotheses testing. The results revealed that geography, human genetic characteristics, and country climate have a positive association with geographical development in Vietnam. The results also exposed that country culture has played a moderating role among the nexus of geography, human genetic characteristics, country climate and geographical development in Vietnam. These findings are valuable for the regulators who develop the regulations related to the geographical development that they should increase their focus towards the geography, human genetic characteristics and country climate factors that could increase the geographical development.

INTRODUCTION

The geographical distribution of people, jobs, and output shifts as economies develop and grow. Increased urbanization is perhaps the most significant aspect of this spatial transition. The world's metropolitan population more than quadrupled between 1950 and 2009 from 732 million to 3.4 billion, with the world shifting from urbanization to more than 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The lawmakers ought to consider the patterns of this accelerated transition. More

than 80% of policymakers are worried regarding the regional distribution of the population, and almost 70% have adopted policies aimed at limiting internal migration (United Nations, 2010). This chapter aims to examine what we know about the economic and spatial development distribution. A significant argument is that this spatial transition can be observed at numerous spatial scales and through various lenses. The most helpful one will rely primarily on the topic of concern. One conventional division is the comparison between rural and urban areas, but that does not capture the diversity of the spatial transition in a region. It is also better to think of areas as a spectrum instead of dividing places into two forms (town or agricultural), from rural (smaller and less dense) to more urban (larger and denser). The distribution of people and economic activity around this axis dramatically varies with growth, and these changes mark the way we perceive a country's overall geography. What happens to aggregate workers and output sometimes hides essential gaps between industries. Over time manufacturing and services have seen very different trends of spatial development. When a nation is urbanized, these shifts, and geographical spread are mostly seen through a broader lens focused on the urban market. There is tremendous variation within the urban sector across the hierarchy of towns, which changes operations within the hierarchy. Finally, though market forces guide everything we see, the position of government in markets has expanded (Aminbeidokhti, Jafari, & Soltany Nezhad, 2017). Therefore, development policies will strongly influence the position and concentration of economic activities in today's developed countries.

There are multiple sectors in the economy. The combination of these sectors is called the economy. All the sectors initially support the economy and in the second phase, get support from the economy. If the economy of the country is stable or on the growth track, this will throw a positive effect on entire sectors of the economy. The present papers are aims at geographical development in Vietnam. Vietnam was an average growing country with 6% economic growth rate in 2016. There is a positive association reported between country economy and all kind of development in the country. Suppose one can have a close view of the geographical development in the country. He will have to look at the country economy progress. In the modern era, the economic, as well as geographical developments, are in urgent need to be addressed. The concept of geographical development is getting.

Geography, environment, and human genetic characteristics interacted across centuries and millennia in ways that have consequences for today's growth. In warmer, humid climates, for instance, many infectious diseases breed more easily (Ashutosh, 2017). These diseases impact people through migration and adaptation (both genetic and environmental). The creation of geographic-climatic-genetic complexes will alter physiological traits such as skin pigmentation or the capacity to breathe at high altitudes effectively. They can alter behavioural effects that impact psychological features, social experiences, and cultural vocabulary, which in turn can influence growth outcomes. It is challenging to define and quantify certain possibilities. International development hypotheses may not provide agreed templates on how different findings vary due to the spatial, environment and genetic variables. In description and calculation, the conclusions themselves are problematic. In the

many plausibly significant factors, longitudinal results vary from weak to missing. While excellent data were given, calculating complex connections through places and times will face challenges from heterogeneity to non-tantalization. Because of these challenges, it is possibly difficult to approximate a complete causal model. At best, some observational phenomena and obvious exceptions may be established. Fortunately, new research is accessible on a specific genetic adaptation to environment and disease, which enables the creation of a network of relationships resulting in a testable and possibly successful connection to production outcomes. This paper provides new observations on genetic factors that may account for certain cross-country differences in different indicators of global growth (Meeke, Buda, & de Roo, 2017). One of the writers has gathered current genetic polymorphism ACP1 studies to generate an incomplete yet path-breaking nation dataset. ACP1 is one of the genes that respond to ultraviolet radiation and bacteria, which in turn has behavioral implications. Surprisingly, the frequencies of ACP1 are correlated with GDP per capita by form and several other production effects. Are the similarities a symbol of the cause or just an object? This report utilizes ultraviolet radiation sensitivity as a method to test the association between ACP1 frequencies and production outcomes. The research carries out several experiments to meet the exclusion limit with promising findings. The results of the ACP1 component cannot adequately be clarified by the reverse trigger or the presence of any of the standard factors in long-term growth studies. But ACP1 frequencies, as will be discussed, are probably proxies for other genes that react to environment and disease as well – and likely even social and cultural adaptation. Nobody says that a single gene has a clear developmental impact. A crucial aspect of this paper is to explain what "significant genetic effects" do and do not mean. A second issue includes (and does not imply) discovering that any production result is 'significantly clarified' by fundamental origins such as the environment, terrain, burdens of past diseases and chromosomes. Because a government does not regulate such deep roots, such findings may be fatal. When genetic knowledge is accessible more and more, the research hopes to learn more and more what statistical regularities mean and do not suggest. In particular, it may be valuable to consider these profound origins of growth to formulate adaptive policies and to identify anomalies and benefit from them. As discussed above, that all the developments in the country depend upon the economic prosperity of the country. Here in the Figure 1, the economic growth of Vietnam is given. This economic growth of Vietnam will give us an idea regarding geographical and other developments in Vietnam.

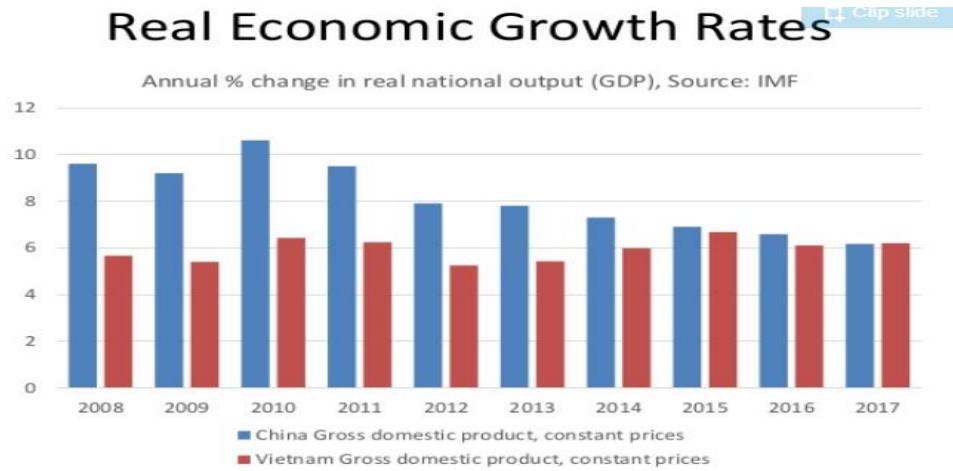


Figure 1: Real Economic Growth Rates of Vietnam

The aim of any country is to boost its people standard of living. The per capita income is one of the measurement tools to decide the standard of living people. The real estate section plays a vital role in the economy and considered as one of the basic needs of the country people. If the country economy is in a growth phase, it will affect the entire geographical development projects positively in the country. Some highlights of the Vietnam Housing floor constructions are given below. It can be concluded from the graph that the increasing trend in the economy is affecting the housing sector (one of the geographical development factor) of Vietnam positively.

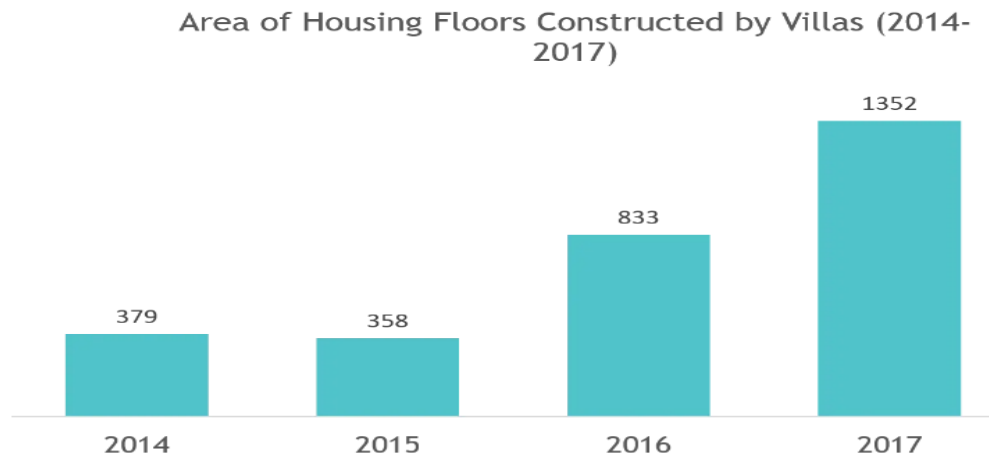


Figure 2: Housing Construction Sector in Vietnam.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable development metrics may be categorized based on different approaches (systemic, dynamic, and objective) and a national strategic agenda. The classification units can be correlated with degree and state of progress (characterization of procedures, performance, security, freedom of action and transparency and result of public activities) (characterizing the opportunity to respond and forecast). The environmental issue can also be seen according to

the geographical components (lithosphere, atmosphere, hydrosphere, biosphere, and landscape). Such a strategy is useful as natural components are analyzed by considering their resource capacity. For, e.g., the lithosphere may be analyzed dependent on relief types or altitude of the site and possibilities for ore deposits or different sectors of the economy. The geographical climate and the resulting environmental issues are directly linked to the socio-economic environment, which affects many public events. Because of its effect, society's living climate, human psychological response, and possibilities to react to one's spiritual, personal and material demands. For the significant social transformation of the community and the review of the prospects of the collective social-economic operations, it is essential to research these partnerships. In the other side, certain social and economic issues (unemployment, wages, educational opportunities, demographic patterns etc.) influence the world at all levels and circumstances explicitly and indirectly. In this regard, the urbanization and military conflicts phase is a crucial predictor of the environmental effects (Jin et al., 2015).

The reconstruction of demographic and genetic adaptive structures forms the basis for understanding and correction of the genetic epidemiological phenotypic variation. The strong genetic differentiation and structures in populations, including the Hispanic/Latin groups, may have significant impacts on genomics and health issues. The immune response is a classic characteristic whose variability has been significantly impacted by natural deletion and showing significant population variations. Studies were investigating the sources of this immune response disparity and demonstrating how hereditary resistance in the past may lead to raising the risk of such disorders. Alicia Martin et al. illustrate that the architecture of various features and diseases that talk to the advantages and challenges of doing these experiments is less Eurocentric, in the highly heterogeneous cultural and genetic populations of Africa. Connie Mulligan offers a different take on these topics. She addresses the intriguing but daunting question of the role of epigenetic alterations in human development and the phenotypes of diseases. The reconstruction of demographic and genetic adaptive structures forms the basis for understanding and correction of the genetic epidemiological phenotypic variation. The strong genetic differentiation and structures in populations, including the Hispanic/Latin groups, may have significant impacts on genomics and health issues.

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phenotypic variation. Researchers not only investigate how genome-association studies have helped us to understand the dynamic characteristic of genetic architecture but also how adaptive phenotypes can be defined. The strong genetic differentiation and structures in populations, including the Hispanic/Latin groups, may have major impacts on genomics and health issues. The immune response is a classic characteristic whose variability has been significantly impacted by natural deletion and showing significant population variations. The researchers are also investigating the sources of this immune response disparity and demonstrating how hereditary resistance in the past may lead to raising the risk of such disorders. Alicia Martin et al. illustrate that the architecture of various features and diseases that talk to the advantages and challenges of doing these experiments is less Eurocentric, in the highly heterogeneous cultural and genetic populations of Africa. Connie Mulligan offers a different take on these topics.

She addresses the intriguing but daunting question of the role of epigenetic alterations in human development and the phenotypes of diseases. The Multilevel Perspective on Socio-technical Transformations (MLP) offers three perspectives into how GIs play a greater role in the growth of agriculture. Firstly, activities are framed by a socio-technical structure a stable network of interdependent players, laws of different kinds as well as material objects whose stiffness limits behavior and interactions. The studies also proposed terror's as social networks in which biophysical and local resources play a key role. In this case, actor practice is seen as framed by a group of local performers, legislation and material limits contributing to an endogenous direction of creativity. The second principle of the MLP is to organize socio-technical structures at three interacting levels: socio-technical landscape, regime and niche (Brankov, Petrović, Radovanović, Tretiakova, & Syromiatnikova, 2017). The logic of prevailing behaviors and corresponding laws are the socio-technical regimes. Niches are social structures that are partially emancipated from the laws of the regime, so radical ideas will arise. They provide defense measures that enable niche players to deviate from the laws of the regime. The socio-technical landscape represents an exogenous world outside niche and regime control. Terrors are understood as transparent structures that continuously communicate with the system and the countryside. In sum, we present the idea of a 'terror niche' which is known by the framework of the scheme and the local biophysical climate and resources as a social-technical method. To reflect this, we have introduced a new stage to the emblematic. The third theory is that the continuing transition will be supported by preserving socio-technical niches. This concept is endorsed by Strategic Niche Management (SNM), an approach to governance that accelerates the shift to sustainability. SNM is focused on an initial diagnosis which shows that transformative difficulties bring into question classical governance forms such as rewards and penalties. This leads to the need for more systematic, participatory and ambiguous alternate methods (Paranina & Paranin, 2017).

To enable the niche to achieve traction, SNM is to create a safe room around promising technologies, to promote collaborative learning and convergence of viewpoints and aspirations and to build social networks. Below we draw a comparison between Strategic Niche Management and GIs to address its effect

on niche dynamics. There has been a rise of concern in spatial facets of growth in recent years, i.e., the location of economic operation. Nothing is surprising about the curiosity—or maybe it's surprising that this interest took too long to become a common market issue. After all, even a casual glance at a world map reveals that disparities in economic growth are at least related to the situation: nations near to the equator seem to be worse than those in intermediate areas (Y. Lü, 2016). Per capita income in Europe tends to be down from the north-west corner of the globe. It is also evident that in countries, there are significant geographical disparities and sometimes a heavy desire for people to settle in a few heavily developed areas and towns. However, only recently attempts to clarify these patterns have been researched by a significant number of economists. The latest economic interest generally follows one of two opposing paths. One strategy aims to clarify the disparities within the economic growth of areas with respect to the fundamental, intrinsic differences therein. That is, they search for connections like tropical countries with low per capita wages or big cities that grow where there are strong harbors.

Do citizens and the community (human societies and their business activities) require a sort of mediator? They have traditionally been so tightly linked that their combined research does not typically go beyond partnerships in culture, whereas the typology and periodization of their creation are focused on forms of extracting livelihoods. These means, though, are now intermediaries between citizens and the economy, in conjunction with the established L meaning. The literature also witnessed human behavior in economics as a connection of aims and minimal resources that can be utilized in alternate forms. Funds which are resources, in this case, are categorized into natural economic, administrative, informative and time resources. There is a less commonly additional area in which individuals and the economy cannot live. Geographical spaces have natural resources and circumstances, partly economic, socio-cultural, knowledge, political and legal. In this sense, spatial space may be called one between the mediators of different social interactions. Before we carry out their analysis in a defined vein, we shall comment in the format of this article on the approach to the subject and the scope of the coverage (Mitton, 2016).

The geographical area of any country plays a vital role in the geographical planning of the country. The geographical area of any country cannot be ignored while planning of any country. The more the area, the more complex the planning system is. The less the area, the easy the planning is. The grounds realities of any geographical area of the country vary according to the people live there. Ethnicities also essential factors in this regard. If the geographical area of the country is vast then while geographical planning, numerous aspects will be kept in the consideration—many current attempts to define the economic geography or areas of plurality and transparency. The studies used the metaphorical representation of a 'doughnut' as an area which is not a core canon or model, and peck considers economic geography to be a 'rudely (and mostly productively) decentered business. There is four Improvement in human geography in Anglo-American economic geography no longer a single heart or nucleus, but a distinct area of controversies, evolving challenges, trendy subjects, and enduring concerns (Kent, Jones, & Weaver, 1993).

It is not readily bounded and cannot be easily found under a predominant theoretical or analytical scheme; it is loyal and unrelenting, and scarcely ever unified or reliable. Economic geography has become a diverse area over the past two decades, distinguished by a multitude of various theoretical, methodological, and actual interests' and stress in its claim the split existence of the field is an opportunity and not a challenge. Openness and Centre less are framed in these traits as a road to greater diversity in research, yet again the process of transition is underspecified. This may be related to the notion of diversity - something that is inherently optimistic but also highly hypothetical, in the mission statements and strategy on structural diversity programs. The idea that equality and diversity should be mainstream becomes a preconceived argument that it is already dominant. Many technically pluralized and accessible explanations of economic geography correlated with the (re)discovery of economic geography by the orthodox economy. This has reinforced and strained the bond between the two places in several circles (Bruno, 2016). On the island, local intellectual culture is characterized by its decent, but rather limited pluralism, notable for its capriciousness and diversity, which is a help to the disciplines of orthodox economics. He prescribed an 'energetic mode of heterodox activity' to protect the island from intellectual drift and incursions from what is considered 'the poor monistic universe of formal economies. The aggregation of analysis and ideas into narratives that define a discipline is a fundamental way of playing' this discipline. Therefore, it is necessary not only to examine economic geography definitions as centralized but also prescriptions on how individual academics and the whole discipline could handle these conditions (Gupta, Paul, & Dutta, 2017; Plummer & Sheppard, 2006). The hypotheses derived from the above debate are as under:

H1: There is a positive nexus between geography and geographical development in Vietnam.

H2: There is a positive nexus between Human Genetic Characteristics and geographical development in Vietnam.

H3: There is a positive nexus between Country Climate and geographical development in Vietnam.

H4: Country culture moderates the nexus between geography and geographical development in Vietnam.

H5: Country culture moderates the nexus between Human Genetic Characteristics and geographical development in Vietnam.

H6: Country culture moderates the nexus between Country Climate and geographical development in Vietnam.

RESEARCH METHODS

The goal of the study is to examine the role of geography, human genetic characteristics, and country climate on the geographical development in Vietnam along with the examination of moderating impact of country culture among the nexus of geography, human genetic characteristics, country climate and geographical development in Vietnam. The quantitative method has been executed by the researchers through which data has been gathered by using questionnaires. The purposive sampling has been used to select the respondents. The geographical development planners are the respondents to whom questionnaires have been sent by personal visit. A total of 420 surveys were

distributed to the respondents, but after one month only 240 were returned that has a rate of response approximately 57.14 per cent. The smart-PLS has been used for the checking of validity, reliability and hypotheses testing because the observations are more than 100 along with testing of hypotheses is the goal of the study, and complex model has been adopted by the study.

The constructs that have been used by the researchers include three predictors named as geography (GGY) that has eight items, human genetic characteristics (HGC) that has six items and country climate (CC) that has five items. In addition, country culture (CCL) has been used as a moderator that has ten items, and geographical development (GD) has been taken as a dependent variable that has nine items. These constructs have been shown in Figure 3.

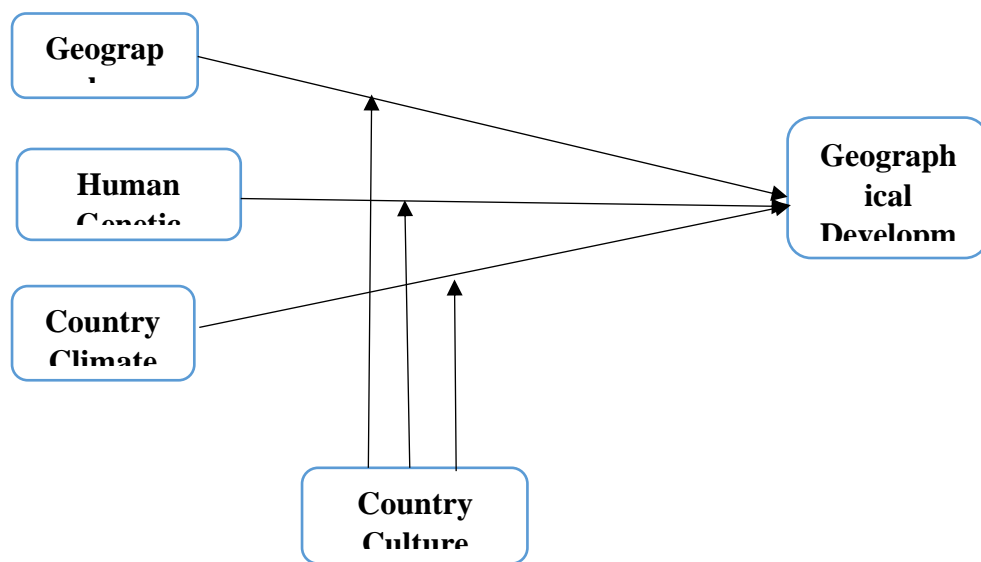


Figure 3: Theoretical Framework

Findings

The results show the correlation of the items with each other that is known as convergent validity, and the figures show that Alpha and composite reliability (CR) statistics are larger than 0.70 and AVE and loadings values are higher than 0.50. These are the indications of the high correlation between items along with valid convergent validity. These statistics are highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1: Convergent Validity

Constructs	Items	Loadings	Alpha	CR	AVE
Country Climate	CC1	0.953	0.964	0.972	0.874
	CC2	0.935			
	CC3	0.944			
	CC4	0.954			
	CC5	0.888			
Country Culture	CCL1	0.663	0.912	0.917	0.581
	CCL10	0.690			
	CCL2	0.771			
	CCL3	0.801			
	CCL5	0.792			
	CCL6	0.808			
	CCL7	0.781			
	CCL9	0.777			
	Geographical Development	GD1			
GD2		0.808			
GD3		0.787			
GD4		0.771			
GD5		0.639			
GD6		0.799			
GD7		0.810			
GD8		0.797			
GD9		0.823			
Geography		GGY1	0.903	0.948	0.957
	GGY2	0.901			
	GGY3	0.841			
	GGY4	0.870			
	GGY5	0.874			
	GGY6	0.714			
	GGY7	0.868			
	GGY8	0.872			
	Human Genetic Characteristics	HGC1	0.864		
HGC2		0.853			
HGC3		0.839			
HGC4		0.870			
HGC5		0.881			
HGC6		0.868			

The results also show the correlation of the variables with each other that is known as discriminant validity, and the figures show that Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratios are not bigger than 0.90. These are the indications of low correlation between variables along with valid discriminant validity. These statistics are highlighted in Table 2.

Table 2: Discriminant Validity

	CC	CCL	GD	GGY	HGC
CC					
CCL	0.484				
GD	0.504	0.268			
GGY	0.507	0.233	0.548		
HGC	0.448	0.252	0.437	0.457	

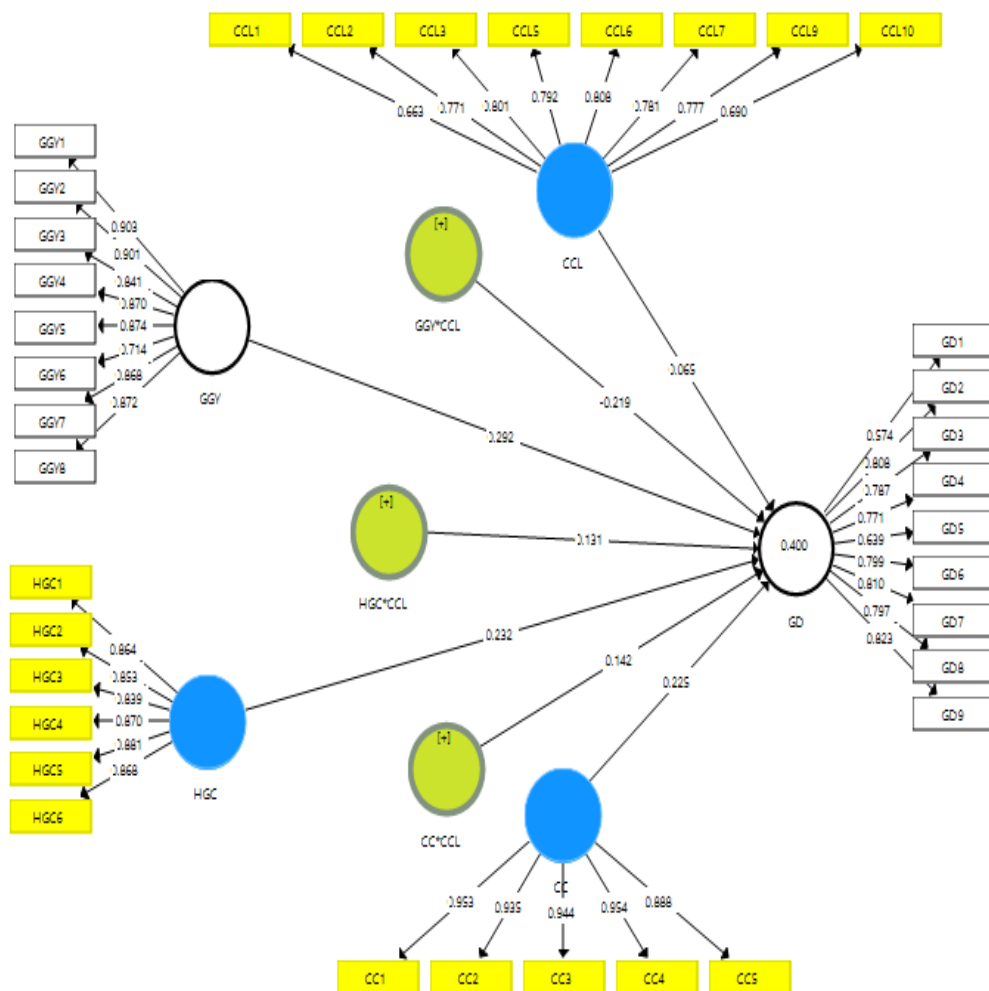


Figure 4: Measurement Model Assessment

The results also show the hypotheses testing by using the path analysis and the figures revealed that geography, human genetic characteristics and country climate have a positive association with geographical development in Vietnam and accept H1, H2 and H3. Moreover, the results also exposed that country culture has played a moderating role among the nexus of geography, human genetic characteristics, country climate and geographical development in

Vietnam and accept H4, H5 and H6. These links have been mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Path Analysis

Relationships	Beta	S.D.	t-statistics	p-values	L.L.	U.L.
CC -> GD	0.225	0.083	2.708	0.004	0.090	0.342
CC*CCL -> GD	0.142	0.073	1.952	0.027	0.033	0.271
GGY -> GD	0.292	0.068	4.265	0.000	0.191	0.413
GGY*CCL -> GD	-0.219	0.076	2.887	0.002	-0.340	-0.105
HGC -> GD	0.232	0.063	3.717	0.000	0.149	0.354
HGC*CCL -> GD	0.131	0.070	1.872	0.032	0.001	0.232

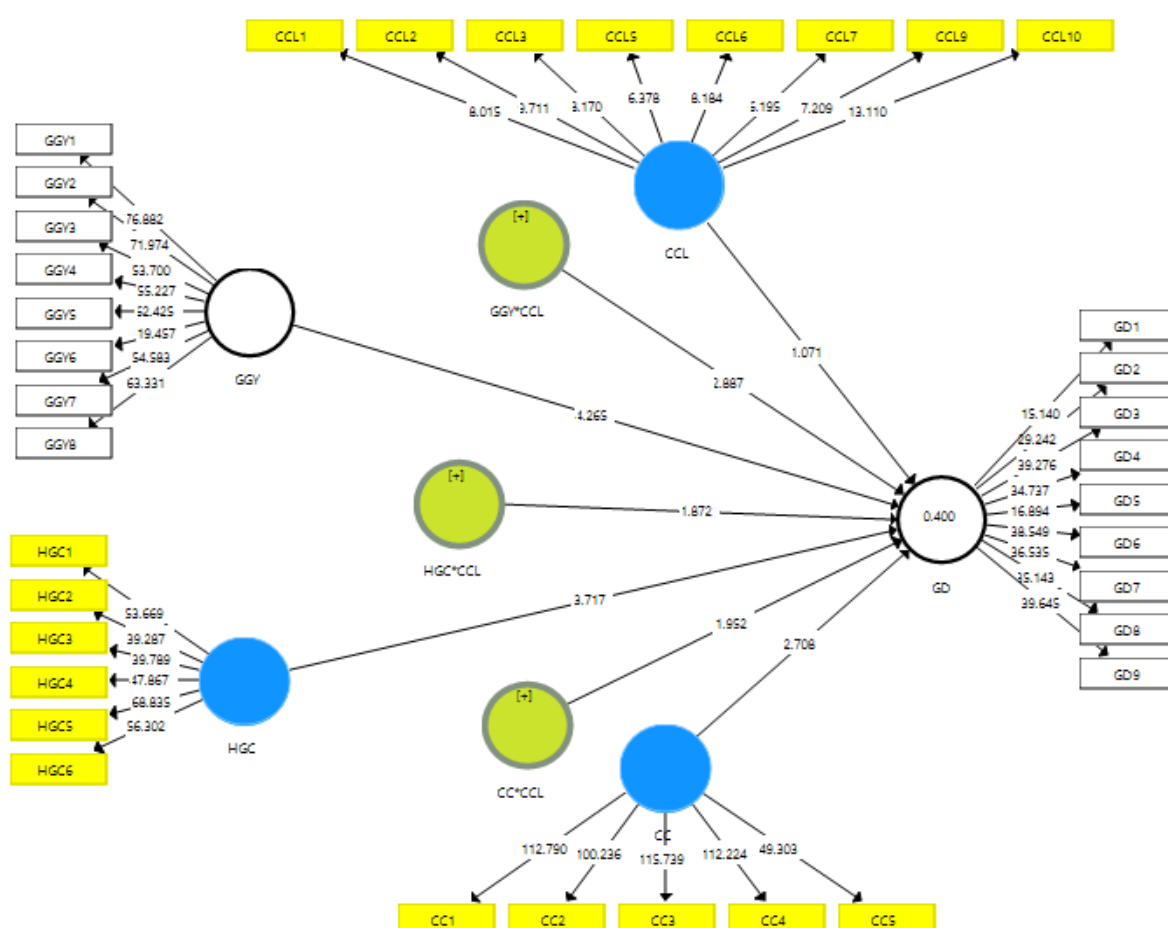


Figure 5: Structural Model Assessment

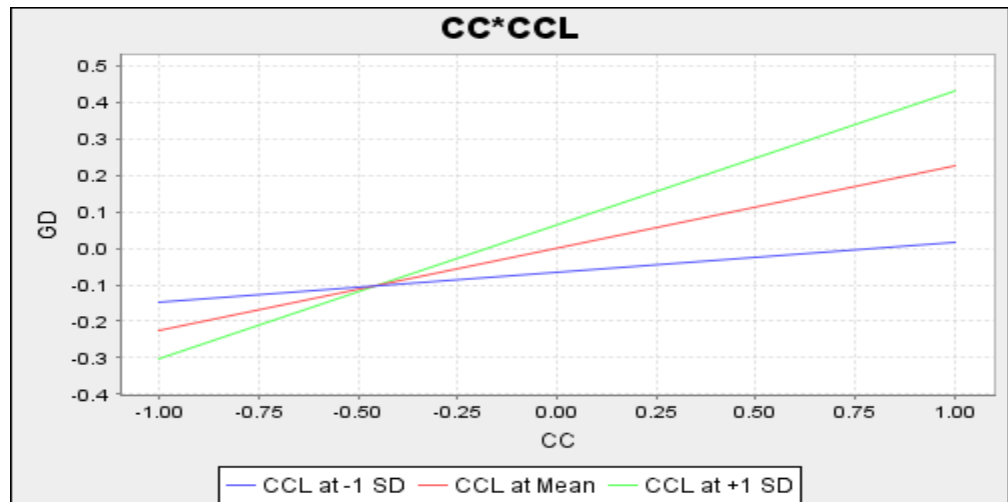


Figure 6: CC*CCL

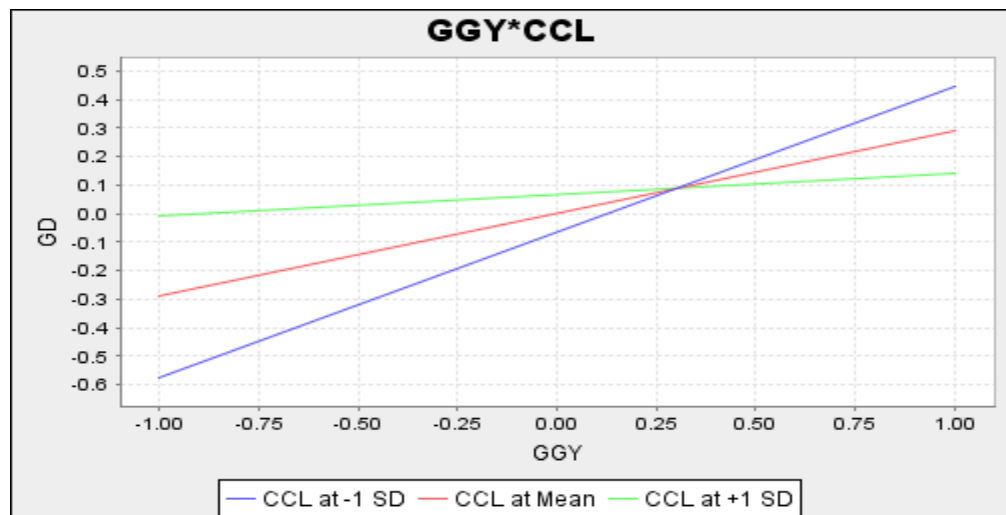


Figure 7: GGY*CCL

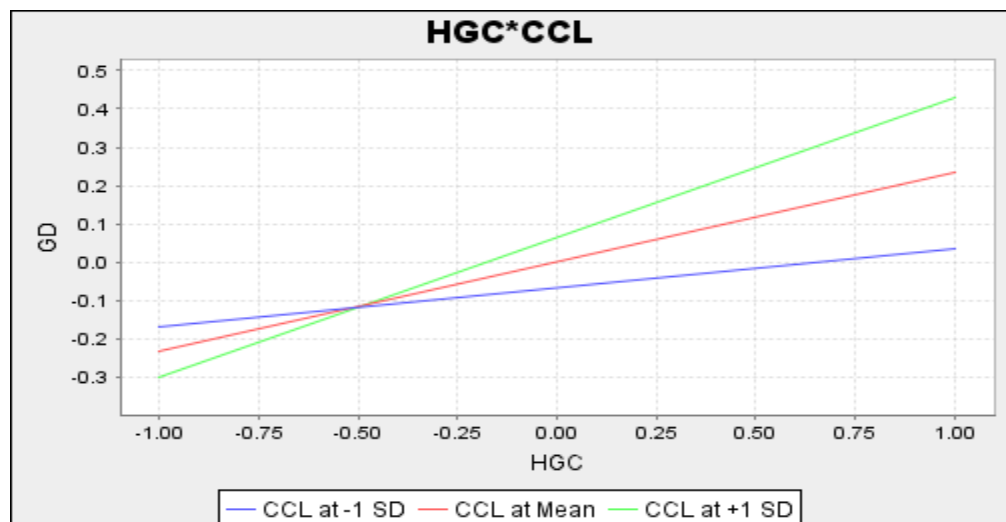


Figure 8: HGC*CCL

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The results of the current article have revealed that geography has a positive relation with geographical development. These results are in line with past studies of Hadjimichalis (2011), which indicate that the knowledge of places, climate, environments, and humane relations are of great importance to geographical development. The results have indicated that human genetic characteristics are in a positive link with geographical development. These results are in accordance with previous studies, which also prove that the genetic characteristics of human beings put a strong impact on geographical development in a positive manner. Moreover, the results have represented that there is a positive association between a country's climate and geographical development. These results are in line with previous studies of Bharathi et al. (2007) which shed light on the point that the change in the climate of a country brings a change in the rate of geographical development in a positive manner. Furthermore, the findings of the paper have proved that a country's culture is a considerable moderator between geography and geographical development. Past studies approve these results of Hampl, Dostál, and Drbohlav (2007) which show that the concerned country's culture affects both geography and geographical development and their mutual relationship as well. In addition, the results have revealed that a country's culture plays a moderating role between human genetic characteristics and geographical development. These results agree with those of past studies of prior studies, which also indicate the effects of the country's culture on the association between human genetic characteristics and geographical development. The results have indicated that a country's culture is a considerable moderator between a country's climate and geographical development. These results match with past studies of Scott, Miller, and Lloyd (2006) which reveal that the mutual association of a country's climate and geographical development becomes stronger with the country's culture.

The study makes both theoretical and empirical implications. Suppose it is talked about the theoretical implications of the paper. In that case, it contributes a lot to the literature on geography as it describes in detail three drivers of geographical development such as geography, human genetic characteristics, and a country's climate. Not only this it also elaborates the effect of the country's culture on the relationship between geography, human genetic characteristics, and the country's culture and geographical development. This study is valuable for the regulators who develop the regulations related to the geographical development that they should increase their focus towards the geography, human genetic characteristics and country climate factors that could increase the geographical development. The study carries an empirical implication while it guides the geographical management on how to accelerate the rate of geographical development with sound geography, improved human genetic characteristics, and a favorable country's climate. Also, the study tells how to strengthen the relationship between geography, human genetic characteristics, and the country's climate and geographical development.

CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

In the conclusion of the study, it can be said that the study proves that geography has a positive link with geographical development. The study elaborates that the knowledge of different places, climate, natural resources, and communities take an active part in geographical development. The results indicate that human genetic characteristics affect the rate of geographical development positively. The rate of geographical development change with the change in genetic characteristics of human beings. Moreover, the study examines that the climate of the country is positively linked with the rate of geographical development. The favorable climate of the country accelerates the rate of geographical development. In addition, the results prove that the country's culture plays a role of moderator between geography, human genetic characteristics, and the climate of the country and geographical development. The culture of the country affects geography, human genetic characteristics, and the country's climate and geographical development. Along with this, a country's culture also affects the mutual association between geography, human genetic characteristics, and the country's climate and geographical development.

The paper faces several limitations despite a detailed description of geographical development and its determiners such as geography, the genetic characteristics of human beings, and the country's climate. A significant number of factors put considerable impacts on geographical development; only three of them are explored by this study. Thus, future researchers and authors are motivated to broaden the scope of their study by including more variables affecting geographical development under discussion. Besides this, here in this study country's culture has been used as a moderator between geography, human genetic characteristics, and the country's climate, while future scholars and writers are recommended to introduce it as a mediator and include some other moderators in their literary articles.

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