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THE MODERATING IMPACT OF GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AMONG THE NEXUS OF HUMAN CHARACTERISTICS AND GEOGRAPHICAL PLANNING

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Wang Fei. The Moderating Impact of Geographical Area Among the Nexus of Human Characteristics and Geographical Planning –- PalArch's Journal of Palaeontology and Egyptology 15(1), 1-16. ISSN 1567-2158x

Keywords: Geographical Area, Human Characteristics, Diversity, Engaged Pluralism, Geographical Planning

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the ongoing study is to examine the human characteristics such as diversity and engaged pluralism impact on geographical planning in China. The aim also exposed the investigation of the moderating role of the geographical area among the nexus of diversity, engaged pluralism impact and geographical planning in China. The quantitative method has been used by the researchers for data collection and collected data through questionnaires. The smart-PLS has been executed for the checking of reliability and validity along with hypotheses testing. The results revealed that diversity and engaged pluralism have a positive impact on geographical planning in China. The outcome also concluded that geographical area is moderating the nexus among the diversity, engaged pluralism impact and geographical planning in China. These results provide the guidelines to the regulation of developing authorities along with the new researchers while formulating the policies related to the geographical planning and explore this area in future.

INTRODUCTION

The urban-rural geographical planning discipline is a specific scientific and demographic data science—the urban-rural planning and management division. The geographical distribution of population studies is essential. The possible outcome of diverse and dynamic demographic studies is to formulate the possible professionals who are trained enough to build perfect societies for future societies. The basic purpose of the formation of geographically well balance societies is that the resources can be conserved and wisely consumed

(Calvert, 2016). The urban and rural planning management institutions have a well-defined curriculum. This curriculum is based upon the properly planned initial courses. These courses are mainly dependent on four basic subjects: arts, architecture, management sciences, and product marketing. The environmental protection department has a prime responsibility to monitor all developmental societies effectively. The tree-cutting, deforestation, and pollution generation processes must be prohibited (Ateeq-Ur-Rehman et al., 2018).
The residential societies are planned and formed with the help of professional guidance. The professional planners are the mainstream individuals who plan societies with expert opinions. They ensure the development and formulation of societies according to the eco-friendly approaches. The process planning should be in accordance with government criteria of society's formation. The practical implementation of all the knowledge gained from the course is essential for the development of strong concept-based knowledge (Anderesta, Maretta, & Arsyillah, 2018). Appropriate training courses can only do the practical implementation of all the knowledge. An accurate description of a well-planned society is that it must contain ample residential space and all other utilities. Parks, gardens, and recreational centers are imperative. Schools, utility stores, malls, hospitals and commentaries are essential for effective society planning (Ferlal, 2018). Upper management and the owners of societies are often illiterate persons. They have the money but devoid of intelligence and knowledge. The subordinate staff is also illiterate. They have experience of property dealing business, but they are not professionals. They have the expertise to excel in their business but are not experienced enough to generate environment-friendly societies. The eco-friendly and environmental sustainability-related efforts are imperative for the well-being of the socio-economic norms. The developed countries have a separate division for building construction and monitoring. This approach is essential for the maintenance of a well-balanced environment (Qeke & Dubihlela, 2018).

The environmental stability and engaged pluralism two important terms were defining the geographical distribution of human space and societies (Mugwenhi, Mafini, & Chinomona). The engaged pluralism is defined as the cooperation and counselling-based approach. It is an imperative and vital duty of all the citizens of a society to cooperate effectively. This cooperation and well-being support society’s prosperity. Green agricultural practices are essential for the maintenance of a well-balanced society (Hamel & Plenchette, 2017). Biodiversity development and conservation efforts are essential. Biodiversity of a geographical region is an accurate indicator of environmental stability (Visconti et al., 2016). Financial distress happens when the company is unable to manage its cash flow budget. Different factors like incompetent managerial staff, uneducated clerical staff, disputes in the organization, and organizational politics constraints disturb the balance of financial distress. These problems can easily be overcome by effective management and project planning.

Environmental sustainability is a scorching topic in today's world. The environmental issues have emerged as mainstream issues in the 1960s and 1970s. The world and leaders of nations are quite inquisitive about the extent of environmental degradation. These issues are more important and substantial for the survival of the human race. The election campaigns and even the electoral

reforms should include environmental sustainability as an integral and foremost part. It should be clearly stated in the constitutive documents that environmental sustainability correlates with human survival and existence. The term sustainability has vast and diverse meanings. It defines the multidimensional proposal to attain a better quality of life for everyone. The sustainable environment and economy are correlated terms. These terms are the mainstream pillars of development of a country. The distribution of resources and demand of the nation should be balanced enough to support all types of needs and requirements of present and future generations. The need is to maintain a fair balance between demand and supply (Zhang, Zhu, & Fan, 2018).

The world is becoming materialistic day by day. It is not supporting the maintenance of novel and unique habitats of living beings (Pao, Chen, & Li, 2015). The biodegradation and habitat destruction of the creatures or wild animals for attaining the full advantage of human living standards is increasing day by day. Nature and its resources provide all types of advantages to humans, but humans are not ready to serve and conserve nature. This imbalance and selfish approach of human beings has disturbed environmental sustainability a lot. The primary need here is that the accountability mechanism to maintain a proper check and balance is very necessary. The government, when allocating a budget for a specific purpose then that amount should be only consumed or spent for that specific purpose and to make this thing crystal clear the government should make a lot of effort. The accountability bureau of the country should be active. It should give a monthly report to the finance ministry and even to the prime minister and president because they all are responsible for proper development and attainment of aims which has already set in the National Action Plan. Renewable energy resources are those biodegradable and renewable agents of nature which could be utilized effectively. These resources are a good source of energy, and they do not emit harmful chemicals and compounds into the environment. This thing helps a lot in determining the balance between economic development and environmental development (Parkins, Hempel, Beckley, Stedman, & Sherren, 2015).

Natural processes can produce bio-based chemicals, but it is a wastage of time and resources to wait for such a long time. This thing is overcome using new and latest technology, and it has many advantages like timesaving and readily available methods, the raw material is quite cheap, and it is also naturally available at very low cost. The recombinant DNA technology and use microbes to produce such chemicals synthetically in labs as well in industries is quite an efficient way to produce the energy and related products like biofuels and other related bio-based chemicals. The consortia of microbes produce the required amount of chemical in very less time as compared to natural ways and in industries with harmful additives and related products which causes air and water pollution (Taghavee, Aloo, & Shirazi, 2016). The geographical development is considered very important in any country. The countries around the globe time to time goes for geographical planning. There are numerous elements of any country geography, i.e., population of in the country, rural area of the country, an urban area of the country etc. Whether increasing or decreasing trend of the country population enforces the country to decide for geographical planning. China is one of the rapidly growing economies. The

population trend of China needs to address while deciding for geographical planning. In the present paper, the population of China is considered as one of the core elements of geographical planning. The economy of a country is directly related to the country's environment and natural resources. Climate change and habitat destruction are two alarming things in today's world (Cottey, 2018). Climate change and related problems have increased a lot, and they have reached such a critical point that things are moving towards uncontrollable loss. This concern not only instigates the developed countries but also developing ones like Indonesia. A global effort is nowadays governing in this regard all across the world, a lot of rehabilitation strategies like the development of food security strategies, development of new and novel eco-friendly technologies, and use of renewable energy resources are adopted to mitigate the change or damage to a minimal level (Nematollahi, Hoghooghi, Rasti, & Sedaghat, 2016).

The authentic record and databases are available worldwide, and you can have a complete check on all your business transactions and Profitability related aspects. Such an authenticated digitalized system highlights scams and fraudulent activities. The losses and profits can easily be analyzed by these digitalized and easily operated systems (Bartelmus, 2018). The latest trend of shopping and luxurious lifestyle is the most important driving factors to enhance the sales of minimarkets and supermarkets. In developing countries like Indonesia, the most developed retail industry of minimarkets is compared by supermarkets and hypermarkets. The main considerations from consumers are good product diversity of human character, economical prices, and easy access from residential areas. In the year 2018 minimarket sales rose by 7.4% while supermarkets dropped by 5.2%. This thing shows the emerging trend and inclination of consumers towards the new technological advancements. Consumers also choose the online shopping option because it saves their time, energy, and is easily accessible (Wong, Yap, Alexander, & Karnik, 2015). The era of globalization is characterized by the development of technology that is necessary to be adopted by modern consumers. So, it created a new consumerism condition and a new lifestyle in the community (Johe & Bhullar, 2016). The world has become a global village nowadays, and emerging trends are more closely related to technological advancements. The people in the long run will understand that they must lead a techno-smart but straightforward lifestyle and hence, they would help their children to understand the proper and ultimate meaning of financial literacy, smart buying, and conscious spending of resources (Chu, Wang, Xiao, & Zhang, 2017).

There link between economic growth, human well-being, industrialization, carbon dioxide emission, and greenhouse effects are undeniable. These all things are the true indicators of human development in terms of improved lifestyle, income, skill formation, employment opportunities, health care, gender parity, entrepreneurship, and an increased sense of environmental responsibility (Booyens & Rogerson, 2016). Industrialization helped a lot in the improvement of food security, nutrition, and technological advancements. This trend has changed the outlook of the world altogether. The strong links between economic development, energy consumption, and environmental quality render the empirical evidence of the EKC (Environment Kuznets Curves) hypothesis

largely significant, particularly for a developing country (Apergis, Christou, & Gupta, 2017; Bakhtyar, Kacemi, & Nawaz, 2017). The diversity in the population is one of the important elements of any country geography. While geography planning the population, diversity is considered as the key element. Some of the stats about the China population diversity are as under in Figure 1:

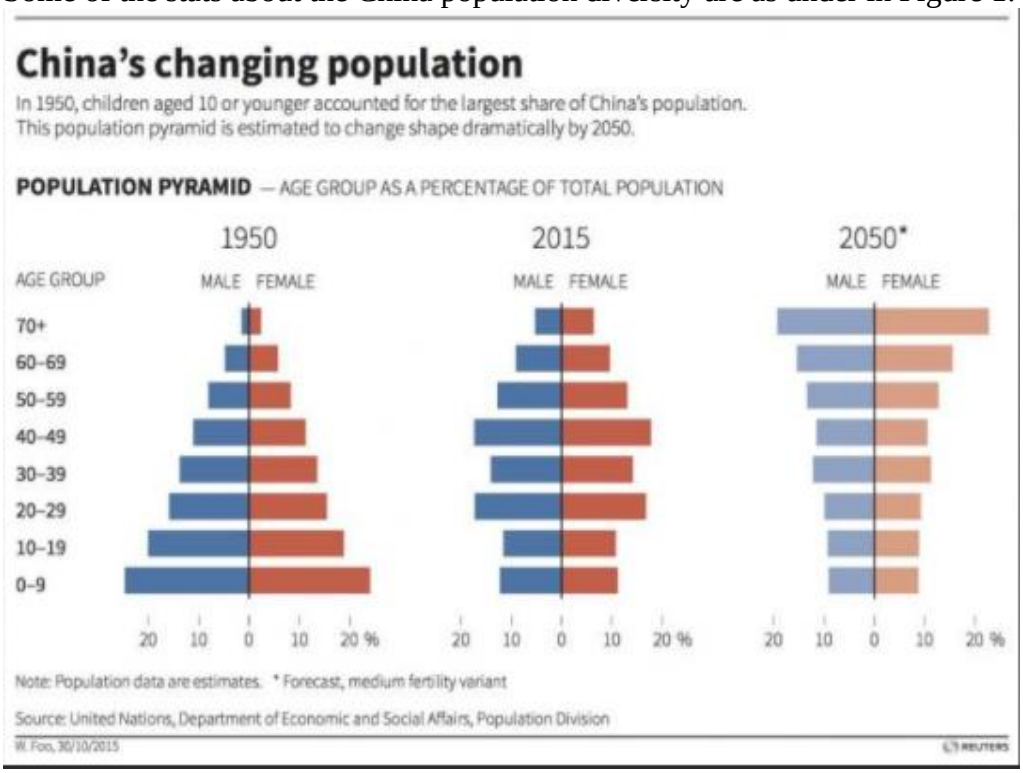

Figure 1: Population Diversity In China

The density of the population is also considered as an essential factor while planning of the geography in the country. This planning faces difficulties in the case of a high-density populated area, as Figure 2 show the population density of China that shows an increasing trend in the density that may affect geographical planning. Thus, the present study examines geographical planning with reference to the human characteristics in China.

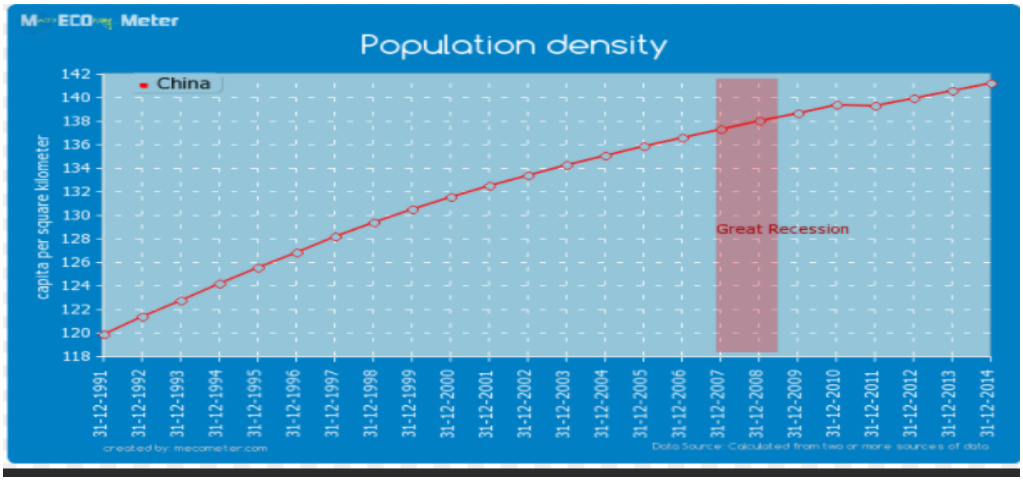

Figure 2: Population Density in China

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human characteristics are defined as the availability of necessities of human beings. The modern trends and lifestyle are Regulatory control are one of the best strategies to improve the banking sector's performance in the long run. All the related banking institutions must maintain a close balance in terms of regulatory control mechanisms. Regulation of the banking and finance industry are the basic tools to improve the economy of a country. They can be proved as the radical improving factors in all types of finance-related fields (Tajbakhsh, Rezaee, Kovanen, & Sahebkar, 2018). Alternatively, the economic theory of regulation predicts that regulatory and supervisory processes can be proved as the basic marks of success if they are properly channelized and handled accordingly. Human pressure and the availability of ample residential working space is imperative for environmental stability. Proper planning and development practices have stressed the improved infrastructure of the country. Regulation and data management practices support effective environmental practices.

Diversity is the variability of the population. The variability is not limited to the human diversity and population but the whole diversified population of animals and insects. Urbanization is a rapidly growing trend globally. The unplanned expansion of industrial and residential areas has adversely affected environmental sustainability. Butterflies are pollinating and pest control agents. The restoration of crumbling butterfly populations in densely populated areas is necessary (Henry, Haddad, Wilson, Hughes, & Gardner, 2015; Mills et al., 2017; Roy et al., 2015).

Certain factors critically determine the biodiversity of an area. These factors include water and air quality, pesticide usage, nectar plant population, garden size, and habitat conditions. Proper environmental management practices provide an essential basis for the maintenance of habitat diversity (Simandan, 2011). Urbanization is defined as the spread of modernized lifestyle and infrastructure. The rapid spread of cities has devastated the natural habitat of many animals and plants. These habitats are the specific breeding spaces for different insects and birds. Climate change, soil erosion, pollution, and deforestation are all the consequences of urbanization. The urban areas are densely populated. Population pressure has devastated the natural and exotic natural gardens. The societies must be built on the well-defined plans of habitat protection. Diversity of a certain region is largely dependent on social development. Developmental efforts are imperative for the well-being of the environment and its stability. Various factors like air pollution, water and noise pollution are the main problems of the modernized world.

The education and professional training are the tools to achieve maritime economy and human resource development, and integration of all these measures would ensure the prosperity of the country. Indonesian sailors and fishers are usually uneducated if some institutions which can impart knowledge and professional training in them then it will change the atmosphere of such geographical regions (Pena et al., 2011). Engaged pluralism is the active participation of all members of the community. The dynamics and demographic data support engaged pluralism initiatives. Pluralism itself is open to many

interpretations, and we need to make some important distinctions. For there is a danger of a fragmenting pluralism where the centrifugal forces become so strong that we are only able to communicate with a small group that already shares our own biases, and no longer even experience the need to talk with others outside of this circle (Tran, Reinhard, & Gin, 2018). There is a flabby pluralism where our borrowings from different orientations are little more than glib, superficial poaching. There is polemical pluralism where the appeal to pluralism doesn't signify a genuine willingness to listen and learn from others but becomes an ideological weapon rather advance one's orientation. There is a defensive pluralism, a form of tokenism, where we pay lip service to others "doing their own thing" but are already convinced that there is nothing essential to be learned from them (Goodway, Robinson, & Crowe, 2010).

Rapid urbanization and modern lifestyle may seem attractive for many people. The hectic life routine and lack of satisfaction are the main causes of depression. The increased competition and urge to excel more in life have made people psychologically ill. The population of butterflies and other naturally beautiful creatures of nature is highly decreased in these areas. The government authorities must make sure that every urban society must have parks. The impact of urbanization on species diversity and abundance is a well-known topic. Different researchers have provided different concepts. It was observed that in densely populated areas genetic pool of butterfly population is highly disturbed, and the variety of species is not found in those areas. It was concluded in the research conducted in Sweden that the mutation rate was very high in urbanized areas (Jaenson, Jaenson, Eisen, Petersson, & Lindgren, 2012).

Climate change and habitat preference are critical factors for butterfly populations. Rapid urbanization has a very negative impact on overall weather patterns of different areas. The modernized infrastructure has high buildings. The mobility of flying insects is positively affected by these tall towers. Sunlight and air currents are also disturbed by the modernized infrastructure. Artificially created butterfly gardens have different facilities, but they cannot replace the natural ecosystem. In the modernized world, temperature control systems are implemented in all parks and recreational spots (Shen, Cai, & Li, 2010).

Different geographical regions have different climates and habitats. The geographical location and cultural diversity are essential in maintaining geographical planning practices. The proper administration of management practices provides a proper infrastructure for the development of a country (Ktenioudaki, Butler, & Gallagher, 2010). In addition, the human characteristics such as diversity along with engaged pluralism have a greater influence on the geographical planning of the country because the human characteristics are the essential factors that influence on the geographical residence and that could impact on the geographical planning. Information technology gadgets are becoming more popular nowadays because of the current pandemic situation. The need of the hour is to consider the environmental well-being of the geographical areas. Geographical positioning system and its applications provide a brief and well-balanced lifestyle to not only the human race but to all the natural creatures (Czaja, 2013). So, the most effective measure of resources

and their wise use provides a stable balance for environmental well-being. Therefore, the hypotheses derived from the above debate are as under:

H1: Diversity of human character provides an additional advantage to the geographical planning characteristics in China.
H2: Engaged pluralism and effective event planning geographical support process planning in China.
H3: Geographical area moderates the relationship between the diversity of human character and geographical planning in China.
H4: Geographical area moderates the relationship between engaged pluralism of human character and geographical planning in China.

RESEARCH METHODS

The aim linked with the current article is to examine the human characteristics such diversity and engaged pluralism impact on the geographical planning in China along with the investigation of moderating role of the geographical area among the nexus of diversity engaged pluralism impact and geographical planning in China. The quantitative method has been used by the researchers for data collection and collected data through questionnaires. The authorities who responsible for geographical planning are the respondents in every province of China that were selected by quota sampling. The surveys were sent to them by mail and personal visit and forwarded a total of 370 surveys, but after fifteen days only 260 were returned and used for analysis that has a response rate of 70.27 per cent. The smart-PLS has been executed for the checking of reliability and validity along with hypotheses testing due to complex model has been adopted by the study for analysis (Hair Jr, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2016).

This study has taken only two predictors, such as diversity (DV) that has three items and engaged pluralism (EP) that has six items. In addition, geographical area (GA) has been used as a moderator that has seven items and geographical planning (GP) has been used as a dependent variable that has five items. These variables, along with their links, are shown in Figure 3.

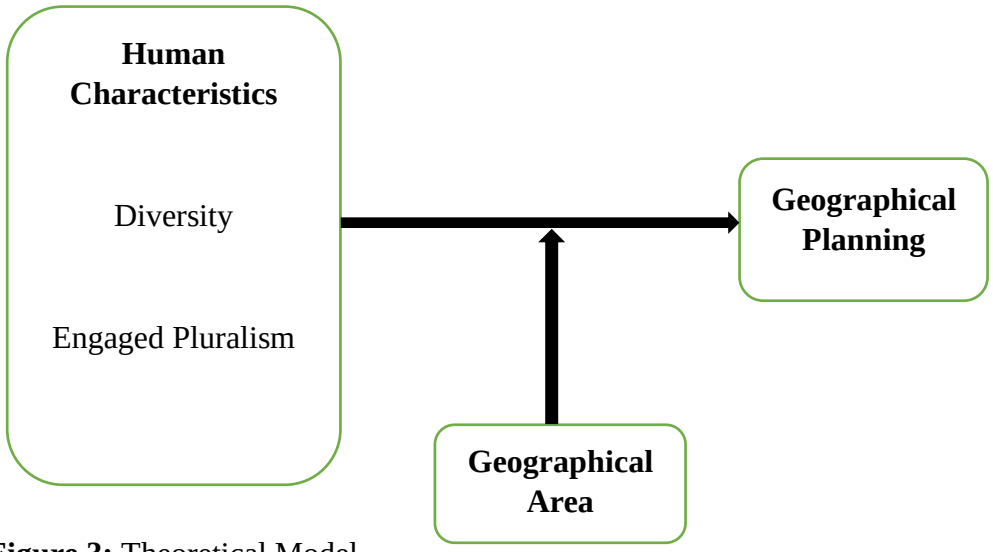

Figure 3: Theoretical Model

Findings

The findings of the existing article show the assessment of measurement along with the structural model. The assessment of measurement model includes the investigation of convergent and discriminant validity while assessment of structural model includes the testing of hypotheses. Firstly, assessment of measurement model has been executed with the help of convergent validity that is about the correlation among items. The figures show that the AVE and loadings values are larger than 0.40, while the CR and Alpha values are higher than 0.70. These are the piece of shreds of evidence that high correlation among items and proved that the convergent validity is valid. These are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Convergent Validity

Constructs	**Items**	**Loadings**	**Alpha**	**CR**	**AVE**
Diversity	DV1	0.747	0.755	0.859	0.671
	DV2	0.801			
	DV3	0.901			
Engaged Pluralism	EP1	0.828	0.919	0.937	0.712
	EP2	0.864			
	EP3	0.815			
	EP4	0.879			
	EP5	0.871			
	EP6	0.802			
Geographical Area	GA1	0.484	0.883	0.910	0.645
	GA2	0.911			
	GA3	0.946			
	GA4	0.487			
	GA6	0.883			
	GA7	0.945			
Geographical Planning	GP1	0.823	0.852	0.900	0.693
	GP3	0.826			
	GP4	0.855			
	GP5	0.826			

Secondly, the assessment of the measurement model has been executed with the help of discriminant validity that is about the correlation among variables. The figures show that the Heterotrait Monotrait (HTMT) ratios are not bigger than 0.90. These are the pieces of evidence that low correlation among variables and proved that the discriminant validity is valid. These are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Discriminant Validity

	DV	EP	GA	GP
DV				
EP	0.383			
GA	0.506	0.681		
GP	0.800	0.476	0.482	

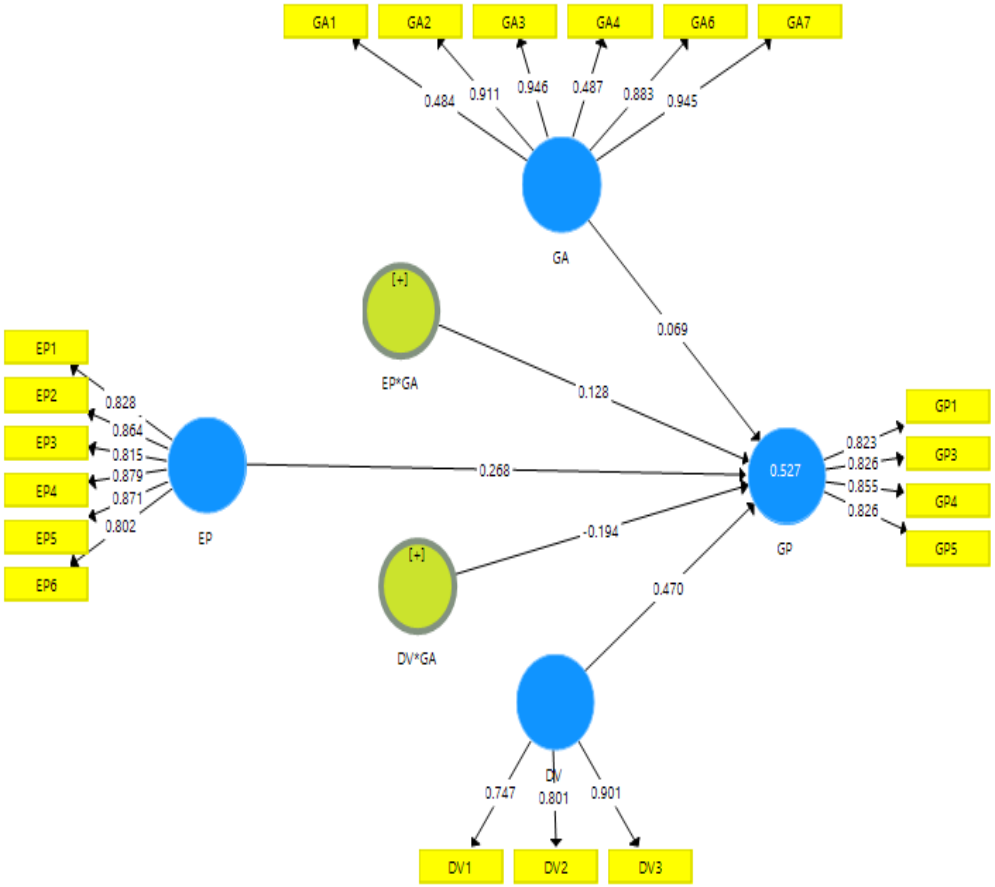

Figure 4: Measurement Model Assessment

Finally, the assessment of measurement model has been executed with the help of path analysis, and the results revealed that diversity and engaged pluralism characteristics of human have a positive impact on the geographical planning in China and accept H1 and H2. In addition, the outcome also concluded that geographical area is moderating the nexus among the diversity, engaged pluralism impact and geographical planning in China and accept H3 and H4. These relationships have been mentioned in Table 3.

Table 3: Path Analysis

Relationships	Beta	S.D.	t-statistics	p-values	L.L.	U.L.
DV -> GP	0.470	0.043	10.843	0.000	0.374	0.529
DV*GA -> GP	-0.194	0.046	4.267	0.000	-0.259	-0.114

EP -> GP	0.268	0.066	4.067	0.000	0.145	0.363
EP*GA -> GP	0.128	0.049	2.615	0.012	0.035	0.204

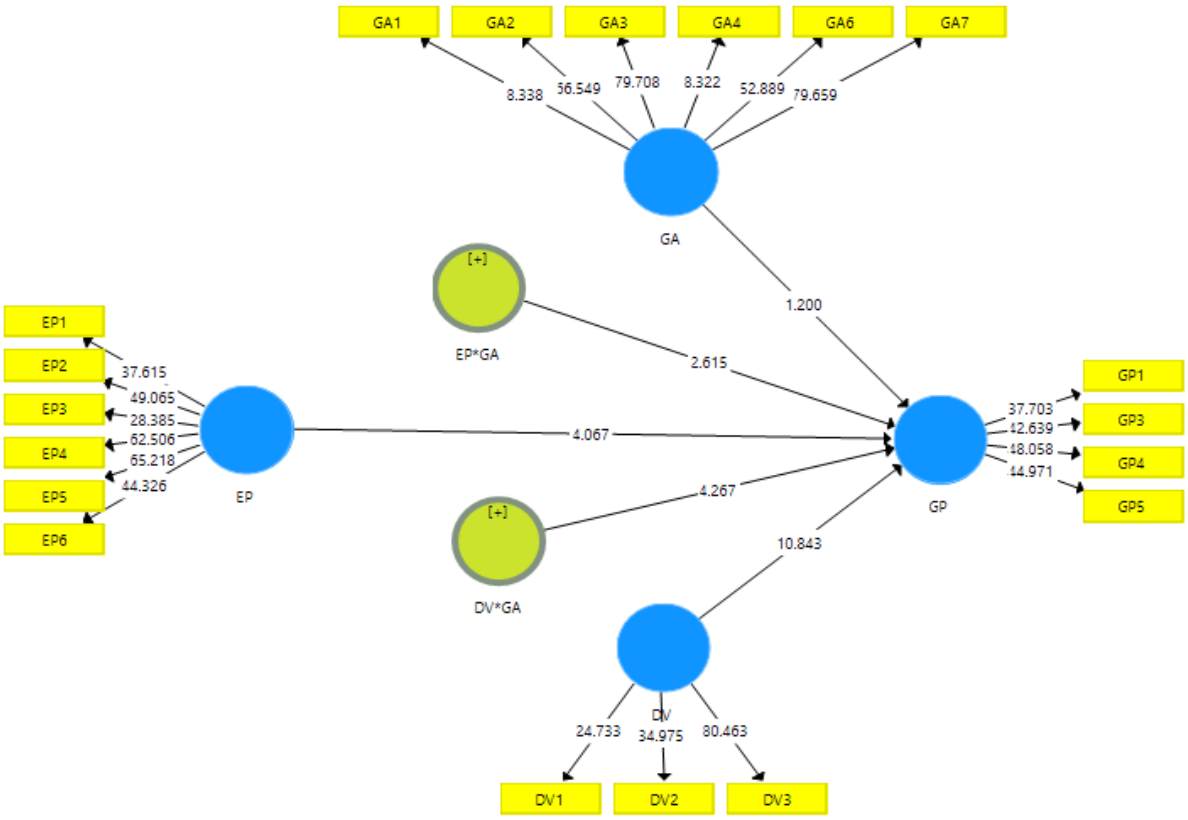

Figure 5: Structural Model Assessment

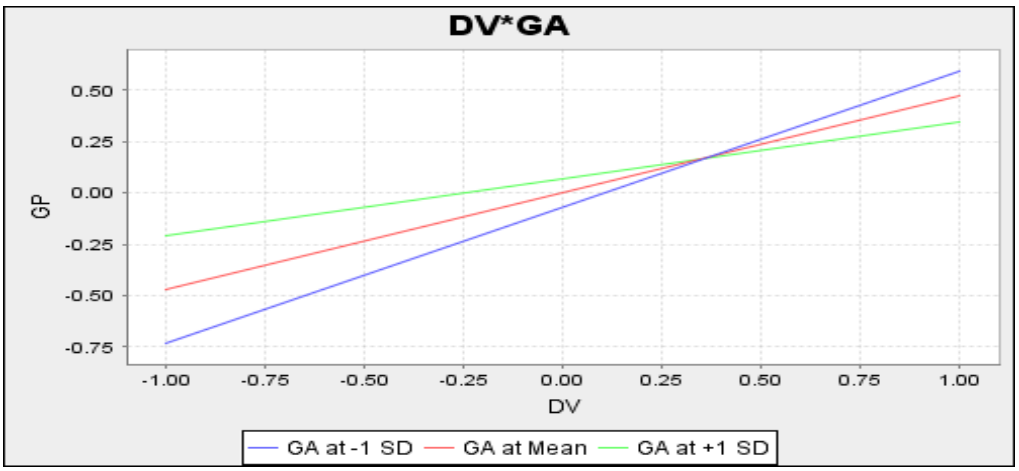

Figure 6: DA*GA

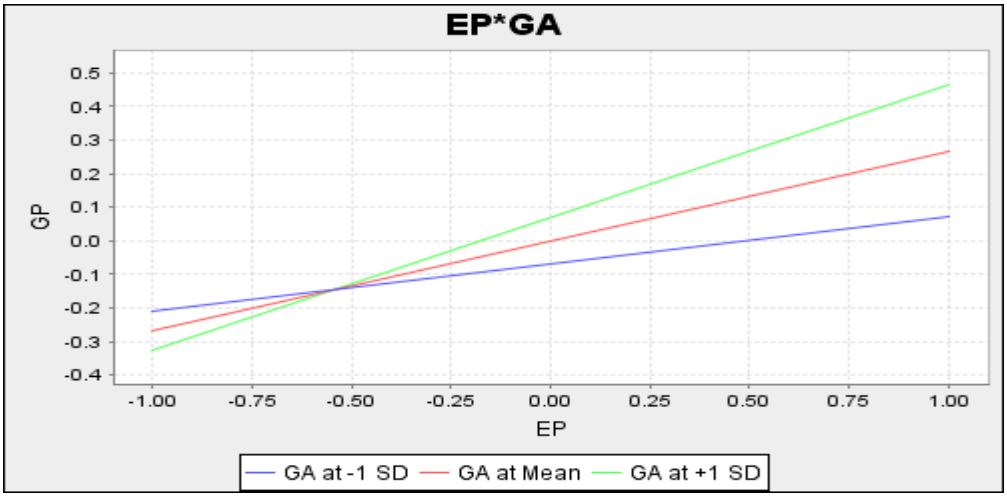

Figure 7: EP*GA

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The study aims to examine human characteristics such as diversity and engaged pluralism impact on geographical planning in China. The aim also exposed the investigation of the moderating role of the geographical area among the nexus of diversity, engaged pluralism impact and geographical planning in China. The results have revealed that the diversity in people a human characteristic has a positive relationship with geographical planning. These results are in line with previous studies of Ashraf and Galor (2013), which show that the higher degree of diversity found in people helps to improve geographical planning. The studies also approve these results of Heflin and Miller (2012), according to which the characteristic of human diversity is of much importance to geographical planning. Moreover, the results have indicated that one of the human characteristics the engaged pluralism is in a positive relationship with geographical planning. These results match with the results of past studies of Barnes and Sheppard (2010), which indicate that human characteristics to engage in work together makes easier the geographical planning. These results also agree with past studies of Hassink, Klaerding, and Marques (2014), which reveal that to engage in work cooperatively is the human characteristic which improves the efficiency and speed of geographical planning. In addition, the results have shown that geographical area is a significant moderator between characteristic human diversity and geographical planning. These results are line with past studies of Sidaway (2013), which reveal that geographical area affects both human characteristics such as diversity and geographical planning. These results also agree with studies of Rippon (2014), which indicate that the geographical area put a significant impact on the relationship between characteristic human diversity and geographical planning. Besides, the results have revealed that the geographical area plays a moderating role between engaged pluralism a human characteristic and geographical planning. These results match with the studies of Anderson and McFarlane (2011) which shows the effects of geographical area on human characteristic engaged pluralism and geographical planning. These results also agree with the results of past studies of Tan, Tan, Fung, and Tan (2015), which put stress on the significant impacts of the geographical area on the relationship between engaged pluralism a human characteristic and geographical planning.

This study carries out both the theoretical as well as empirical implications. This study makes theoretical implications as it makes a lot of contribution to the literature on geography. It shed light on the influences of two major human characteristics like diversity and engaged pluralism on geographical planning. Not only this, but the study also introduces a geographical area as a moderator between human characteristics diversity and engaged pluralism and geographical planning. And this study makes empirical implication for it guides the government on how to make planning more accurate and fast with the improved human characteristics such as diversity and engaged pluralism. This study provides the guidelines to the regulation of developing authorities along with the new researchers while formulating the policies related to the geographical planning and explore this area in future. This study also elaborates how the effects of diversity in people and the ability of human beings to work together on geographical planning can be made stronger with the change in the geographical area.

CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

To be short, the study reveals that human characteristics play an essential role in geographical planning. This paper introduces two major human characteristics, such as diversity in people and their ability to work cooperatively, which have a great contribution to geographical planning. The study reveals that characteristic human diversity has a positive association with geographical planning. The more the ability of diversity found in human beings, the more improved is geographical planning. Also, the study indicates that human characteristic like engaged pluralism is in a positive association with geographical planning. The greater the ability to work together is found in people; the chances of better geographical planning are more. In addition, the paper examines that the geographical area plays a moderating role between human characteristics such as diversity and engaged pluralism and geographical planning. Geographical area affects both human characteristics diversity and engaged pluralism and geographical planning, and it also strengthens their mutual association.

Although the current study throws ample light on human characteristics like diversity and engaged pluralism and shows their impacts on geographical planning, yet it has many limitations. The paper has introduced only two human characteristics which affect geographical planning while there are some other characteristics and many other variables too which affect geographical planning. Thus, future academics are recommended to expand the scope of their study by including some more variables in relation to geographical planning. The data for supporting this study has been collected through only one source, while future scholars should use multiple sources to collect data for their study.

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