

EDITORIAL

Strengthening People-oriented Geographical Research in the New Era

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We are going through an era of rapid change. In the past three hundred years, with the development of the industrial revolution, social structure and urbanization have allowed geography to play a unique perspective in studying human-land relations, depicting how humans constantly adapt to environmental changes, forming the focus of geographical research at different times. When people face various problems, such as global resource crises, environmental pollution, and urban development, they find it difficult for sub-disciplines to solve problems independently. Therefore, how to promote sustainable development has become a core topic of concern for geographers, and the unity and comprehensiveness of geography have once again attracted people's attention. In the current development context, it becomes the core topic that how to meet human needs and sustainable development of the natural environment. That is, strengthening people-oriented geographical research and exploring the harmonious

coexistence between humans and nature has become an important direction of geography research.

The Earth's environment is complex and ever-changing, and the ability of humans to perceive and adapt to the surroundings requires enhanced research. That is to say, researchers not only need to study the complex natural appearance, structure, and formation process of the Earth itself, but also pay attention to human needs and environmental perceptions. In addition to being interested in natural geography, people have gradually begun to pay attention to their surrounding environment, landscape, and space, such as the adaptation of human behavior to the environment, human activities, and landscape changes.

Modern geography is a revolution in modern science and technology that continues to mature. Not only the rise of scientific methodologies such as information theory, system theory and cybernetics, but also the emergence of computer systems, remote

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sensing systems and geographic information systems. This provides more perspectives for geography to observe the distribution of socio-cultural phenomena and the spatial pattern of interaction between human beings and life systems, which is the problem that “location tradition and spatial analysis” should face^[1]. To be specific, modern geography is increasingly integrating quantitative analysis, spatial analysis, ethnography analysis, etc. to study the interaction between human beings and the environment and the spatio-temporal change pattern. Enriching and improving the research of people-oriented geography is to summarize the adaptation methods of different ethnic groups to the natural and human environment based on the current development reality of various countries and regions in order to study the structure of humans and the environment, as well as the relationship between them.

The several articles in this issue fully reflect the editorial team’s new focus on geography research, which is the “people-oriented” approach to geography research. The author Angel Paniagua wants to establish the emotional or more personal dimensions that do not usually appear in research papers, through the Latour concept of philosophy of science of laboratory life, the life course of a (geo) ethnographer researcher is analyzed^[2]. Undoubtedly, using the life history of ethnography researchers is not only the embodiment of the people-oriented research paradigm, but also the text mining of ethnography, which is not paid much attention to at ordinary times. Another article worth recommending is Odafivwotu Ohwo’s^[3] article on the perception of urban residential environmental quality. The author completed 400 questionnaire surveys and compared and analyzed the results of four regions based on the respondents’ gender, income, and educational status. Another hot topic article, of course, is rural revitalization, which is another national strategy implemented by China after comprehensive poverty alleviation^[4]. A comprehensive spatio-temporal heterogeneity research index system of rural revitalization performance is also constructed, reflecting the focus on rural revital-

ization performance and a humanistic concern.

Geography is an ancient and complex discipline that requires increasing attention to people’s life experiences, environmental perceptions, and satisfaction in modern geography research. The *Journal of Geographical Research* strives to open a window for readers to explore the study of human-land relations in the new era, showcasing the latest results of analysis and argumentation on various aspects closely related to our lives from a geographical perspective. By comparing and analyzing the changes in lifestyles, analyzing the evolution of human-land relationships and spatial patterns around the world, we can better understand the deconstruction and improvement of living environments by geography, and better coexist in harmony with nature and the Earth. Geography’s research focus on the study of human society and the environment through the perspectives of place, space, and scale is finding increased relevance in fields ranging from ecology to economics^[5].

This journal adheres to the principles of openness, inclusiveness, and sharing, and welcomes submissions, exchanges, and cooperation from scholars all over the world. We also look forward to more scholars paying attention to people-oriented geography research, using different research perspectives and methods to analyze and depict our complex world. With the goal of improving quality of life and satisfaction with the living environment, we quantitatively analyze and study the matching relationship between our living environment and human needs, revealing the mechanism and optimization path of the interaction between humans and the environment. Let’s work together and look forward to sharing more and better articles with everyone.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest.

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