Reorganization of Effective Geographical Factors on National Power

Fayaz Gul Mazloum Yar¹, Ihsan Ullah Ihsan², Karim Ullah Baidar³
Senior Teaching Assistant at the University of Nangarhar, Afghanistan¹², Associate Professor at the University of Nangarhar, Afghanistan³
Email: fmazloumyar@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT
This research delves into the intricate interplay between geographical factors and national power, elucidating the diverse sources and bases of 'national power' while acknowledging the foundational role of political organizations in state formation. Through a comprehensive examination of literature and scholarly resources, this study identifies and analyzes the elements and sources of national power, particularly emphasizing the influence of geographical factors. Employing a methodology centered on library research, the findings underscore the pivotal role of geography alongside other determinants in shaping national power dynamics. By scrutinizing the impact of geographical features and facilities, the study reveals how countries leverage their natural surroundings to enhance their national and global power status. Ultimately, this research contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between geography and national power, offering insights pertinent to policymakers, scholars, and practitioners, and informing strategies for harnessing and optimizing national power resources in the context of geopolitical dynamics and international relations.

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Corresponding Author: Fayaz Gul Mazloum Yar
Email: fmazloumyar@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION
Power is the factor that helps a player give authority and control to the other players, aims, and priorities. Power shows the authority and control of someone, through which the player can dominate the aims and priorities of other players (Alvesson & Spicer, 2017). Players may be countries, governments, nations, or other organizations working toward specific goals and preventing other groups' effects. The stability and constancy of every country are linked to their national power. The weak national power of a country throws national profits in danger (Stiglitz, 2019). National power does not come just with solid forces and powerful weapons; it is possible with multilateral promotion. So, balancing every social, political, civilized, and economic section is essential. Power is not just a political factor; it is the arrangement of a country's physical and spiritual sources (Cohen, 2020). According to the concept of geopolitics, national power reflects the features and properties of nations and people. Countries are forced to have power for some purposes, like independence, territorial integrity, national security, the prosperity of people, increasing people's trust, and all related things that have to do with national profits. A country needs to use two ways to achieve these goals: changing and keeping its present status (Parviainen et al., 2017). Also, a state will keep its status as a strategy, or sometimes it will prioritize changing it. However, in both conditions, it benefits from different forms of power. One factor cannot be recognized as national power since 'national power' has several origins that cause and make 'national power.' A country's national power has been recognized with various
effects active in different zones (Nimesh et al., 2021). One of these circles is the geographical effects on 'national power.' National power sources and factors exist in every country. A country's geographical structure and features play a more significant role than the other factors. Because geography is essential for analyzing and recognizing the 'national power' (Cao et al., 2024).

We cannot rest on just one effect for recognizing the national power of a country, such as the extent of Brazil, the large population of Pakistan, and the industrial products of Belgic, which cannot be known as the fundamental factors for their 'national power' (Saoud, 2019). Large populations cause a problem for countries with poverty because the lack of food and the purposes of people make the governments inconsistent. All these factors make the 'national power' stranger. There needs to be a specific definition for 'national power.' The 'national power' issue has been attracting the attention of geographers, geopolitical specialists, and global communication experts. Each group of these experts has suggested the constituents and elements of 'national power' (Izotov & Obydenkova, 2021). In this research, we have investigated the geographical factors that significantly affect the 'national power.' Various studies have been conducted about the elements affecting the 'national power.' The results of these studies introduce sources and effects of 'national power.' However, research needs to be conducted to explore the effects of geographical factors on 'national power' (Strobel et al., 2022). This research article will fill that gap. In this research, we have compared the various ideas of experts with each other. This research article cites reliable foreign and interior books, articles, and resources. This research aims to introduce 'national power,' the effects of 'national power,' and especially the impacts of geographical factors on 'national power.' This research aims to understand the significance of 'national power.' Researchers and scholars have stated that there are different factors for 'national power,' as well as that geographical impact affects 'national power.' In addition to certain factors affecting the 'national power,' geographical impact has an incredible effect on the 'national power' of the countries. So, we must recognize that geographical factors highly influence nationwide power (Stuenkel, 2017).

**METHOD**

Based on the provided excerpt, we can formulate a research methodology as follows: The research will involve countries with significant geographical, economic, and political differences. Hence, selecting several representative countries from various geographical and economic contexts for analysis is warranted. The study will encompass analyzing cross-national data, with a focus on the chosen countries as research subjects. Global geographical and economic analyses will also be conducted, emphasizing factors influencing national strength. The methodology will employ comparative analysis, regression analysis, and qualitative analysis of relevant literature to understand the role of geographical factors in effectively shaping national power. Data management will involve sourcing data from academic literature, government reports, and international databases such as the World Bank or CIA World Factbook, and analyzing it using statistical software like SPSS or Python to yield interpretable results. This methodology provides profound insights into the relationship between geographical, economic, and political factors and a nation's national strength.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Power is the lifeblood of a country or nation. The national power of a country uses all the material and spiritual capabilities of that country for its purposes. The sources and foundations of power are different; some factors and power sources for each country exist in their geography (Staffell & Pfenninger, 2016). Most importantly, the geographical features of the power builder's elements, such as economic, political, and military, have a unique role. All the commentators who have mentioned the
national power sources, referring to geography as the bed of national power, such as geographical location and its characteristics, play a significant role in determining the national power. Locations are power sources, and the economic situation helps the country prevail over its opponents. Social status also helps to gain power and influence over others. Religious position is also a source of power and influence. Leaders of various religious communities have always exercised power and influence. According to some scholars, geographical location is a critical element of national power for a country; some have gone a step further and said that each country's politics depends on that country's geography (Flint & Taylor, 2018). According to sources, factors, and elements of national power, various scientists have given their opinions, such as geographers, political scientists, international relations experts, geopoliticians, strategists, and other scholars (Kristensen, 2015). Each group has mentioned the factors of national power based on their point of view. In total, we can mention the following factors:

A: Geographical location, which includes strategic, geopolitical, and climatic location
B: width, the shape of the country, quality of the atmosphere, topography, unevenness Water, soil, tree cover, and other vital and food resources of life
D: Underground Resources, Energy Resources, Mineral (Strategic and Non-Strategic) Resources

According to this study, the subject of national power is worthy of the attention of various scholars. Every scholar has his own opinion on this subject. Besides definitions, the subject of national power has attracted the attention of geographers, geopolitical experts, political geographers, political scientists, and international relations strategists and politicians (Flint & Taylor, 2018).

Each group has introduced different elements of national power. In this research study, various books and articles have been used to compare the opinions of different theologians. The results of the research show that, among other factors, geographical factors such as the shape of countries, unevenness (high depths), population, raw materials and natural resources, location, extent, borders, water, air, and so on are the main influencing factors (Wassie, 2020).

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research has delved into the multifaceted concept of national power and its underpinnings, emphasizing geographical factors. National power, as the lifeblood of a nation, encompasses a multitude of material and spiritual capabilities wielded for strategic purposes. It has been evident that geography, in its various aspects, plays a pivotal role in shaping a country's national power.

Throughout the discussion, we have highlighted the importance of geographical features, including location, topography, climate, and natural resources, in determining a nation's power profile. These geographic elements serve as foundations for power. However, they are intricately intertwined with economic, social, and religious aspects that further influence a nation's capacity to exert control and influence.

Scholars from diverse disciplines, including geography, political science, international relations, geopolitics, and strategy, have provided unique insights into national power's components. This research has demonstrated that the subject of national power continues to captivate the attention of scholars and experts alike.

There is no one-size-fits-all formula for assessing national power. Instead, a comprehensive understanding requires considering a wide array of factors, with geography being a central component, albeit not the sole one. The shape of a country, its topography, population density, access to raw materials, geographical location, territorial dimensions, borders, and the availability of water and airspace are all critical determinants of a nation's power.

This research contributes to a more nuanced understanding of national power, offering a framework that integrates geographical elements with economic, social, and religious aspects to provide
a holistic view of a nation's capabilities. Such knowledge is vital for policymakers, strategists, and analysts seeking to navigate the complex landscape of international relations and geopolitics.

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