

A NEW APPROACH TO REDEFINING POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Mohammad EssaMaroofzai* , Noor Ahmad Ahmadi 

Paktia University, Department of Geography, Faculty of Education, Paktia, Afghanistan

*email: essa.mz@gmail.com

Abstract

Understanding political geography requires understanding the interaction of geography and politics. Since the design of the University of Political Geography, various definitions and interpretations of this science have been offered, most of which have been subject to the ruling paradigm and the expertise of commentators. New interpretations, influenced by the school of space, have been content with the statement that “political geography studies the interaction of space and politics.” Questions and answers in the Afghan university community also indicate that this statement has not been sufficiently understood. Therefore, providing a scientific and practical definition for research and academic fields is inevitable. The present study, with its fundamental nature and interpretive-analytical method, aims to provide a new definition of political geography by using the resources of libraries in the framework of understanding geography and politics in order to recognize the epistemological domains of political geography and the researcher’s entry into borders. Avoid other strings. The results show that territory is more than a spatial container, it is a reflection of human authority, power and control, and issues of territory and territoriality are the basis of geopolitical issues. Based on such characteristics, political geography is a science that defines the political dimensions of geographical space in the form of interaction of power relations (in the dimensions of coexistence, coexistence, tension, conflict and war) with territory (space and land) and territoriality (territorialism, territorialization and Territory) man studies.

Keywords: *Political Affairs, Political Geography, Territory, Territoriality, Power Relations.*

Introduction

Understanding political geography requires understanding the interaction of geography (space) and politics (power) or the interaction of geographical features such as space, place, and territory with matters of politics, power, and policy-making (Story, 2009). The University of Political Geography was founded in the 1750s by Emmanuel Kant (18024-1724), the famous German philosopher, and Robert Jacques Turgot¹ (1727-1781), and the book of the same title was written by (Gregory, D., 2009). And there have been various interpretations that have been mainly subject to the prevailing paradigm (determinism, chorology, etc.) and the expertise of commentators. New interpretations influenced by the school of space have been content with the statement that “political geography studies the interaction of space and politics.” Questions and answers in the academic community of Afghanistan and Iran also indicate that this statement was not sufficiently comprehensible even for graduate students. Therefore, providing a scientific and practical definition for research and academic fields is an inevitable necessity. The present study has a fundamental nature and interpretive-analytical method. It is to use library resources, in the context of understanding geography and politics, to obtain a new definition of political geography through

which to recognize the epistemological domains of political geography and to prevent the researcher from entering the boundaries of other disciplines (Dikshit, R., 2000).

Literature review

Political matter

Understanding the concept of politics is the foundation of cognition and research in disciplines and trends that have a “political” suffix and character. Contrary to popular belief, political character is not just about government behavior; It also covers different areas. Hence, it is possible to examine different dimensions of political behavior. In general definitions of politics, five general manifestations in the form of propositions of good and public interest (Aristotle, 1998). has come; Manifestations that

In a way, they observe different dimensions of politics. However, their distinction from social, cultural and private affairs has been less pronounced; For example, politics as a power has social and political dimensions. Compromise and consensus are social matters, and public affairs is a step in the social sphere. Only in this definition, the government is specifically in The sphere of politics is located, which also does not cover the whole field of politics. Combining these four features seems to give a broader meaning to politics:

1. Politics is the sphere of determining, maintaining and reforming the general rules of social and political life. The sphere in which the social spheres also play a role, but the achievement of a basic and general structure about bio politics, is above all a political matter.

2. Politics oversees the management of the public sphere. The organization of the public sphere and policy-making in this regard is in the realm of political discourse, which, although the social spheres also influence it, but the general public sphere beyond the social processes, is in the realm of the political matter; For example, the process facing social institutions such as the family is a social one, but how these processes can be managed and managed by different institutions is a general and political one, or the features of "compatibility and unity" are part of the public affairs of society. Also, the search for economic affairs and finding solutions to the economic problems of society is the focus of public affairs, which is mainly in the field of politics.

3- Violence, social differences and methods of resolving disputes are in the realm of politics. In social affairs and public affairs, differences are natural phenomena arising from human nature, even before the emergence of society and the establishment of government, and thus, the existence of differences and conflicts is inevitable. Therefore, managing and resolving disputes and conflicts are considered as political affairs of the society.

4. The sphere of political power and the sphere of government are the highest legitimate authority for exercising power inside and outside the country. In this case, enforcing law and order at home and protecting the political structure against foreign aggression is a political matter (GharayaghZandi, Davood, 2013) The constructions and demands of its inhabitants have placed the political matter in a strong connection with the political geography. Territory and related concepts are the most fundamental terms in the field of political geography, which are described below.

Research method

The present study is of a fundamental nature and seeks to find the facts and identify the reflections arising from the interaction of geography and politics. Based on such a goal, using the interpretive-analytical method and using library resources in the framework of understanding geography and politics, a new definition of political geography is provided in order to recognize the epistemological domains of political geography and the arrival of the researcher.

In particular, students of political geography should be prevented from entering other fields.

Territory

The word territory is a combination of noun (pen) and matter (face). Geography is in the form of the earth and its material resources (Story: 2009). Hence, the term territory refers to the limited space that individuals and groups use and defend as their exclusive domain. In the realm of social human behavior, territory is a part of the surface of the earth that a particular group or political entity claims ownership and sovereignty over. Accordingly, the realm represents the exercise of power over space, which has emerged at the highest level in the form of nation-states. Today, territory is the spatial extent of a country's power and the material resources that provide that power. Issues related to the understanding of the concept of territory and its role in political, social and economic relations in its general sense have been considered by geographers; That is, the area in which property rights are exercised and, in a way, restricted and demarcated. Geographers use the word border to describe the boundaries of such territories (HaggPeter., 2000). Has followed in the form of coexistence, harmony and conflict (from small to large scale). In political geography, the three concepts of land, border, and sovereignty are closely related to the formation of territory. Accordingly, territory is a space influenced by power, domination and ownership (Jones et al., 2004) and the intensity of influence of power, domination and ownership is a function of spatial weight characteristics such as vastness, amount and variety of natural resources, shape (round, fragmented, etc...) Shows the offensive, defensive, strategic and test position (Glassner, M., 1993).

Human Realm

The realm of human activity means the individual and group effort to preserve and preserve the identity, property, and space in which it grows. Some theoretical approaches have considered human territorial behavior as a natural and instinctive phenomenon (Story: 2009). Finds. Part of this action and arena has an inherent and natural nature, which is called territorialism; Part of it is the result of human extravagance and domination, which is manifested in the forms of expansion and domination, which is referred to as the realm of expansion. Hence, the concept of territory and its geographical boundaries indicate the geographical scope of sovereignty, competence (Zarei, B. and Pourahmad, A., 2006) and the acquisition of political units and social actors, which are highly correlated

with the category of power in its comprehensive concept. From the perspective of political geography, territorial behavior is a geographical and political strategy to achieve specific goals such as controlling the geographical space to maintain or gain power or resistance to the power of the dominant group and follows the principle that territory is not a natural entity; It is the result of the diversity of social activities and processes in which space and society are interconnected. Accordingly, issues of territory and territorialism are the basis of many geopolitical issues and phenomena (Story: 2009) as the International Union of Geography (IGU) has declared conflict over territory as one of the research topics of 21st century political geography (Gosar, A., 2007).

Territoriality

The realm is the spatial and objective manifestation of the sense of belonging and possession of man and arises from the principle of love of nature and desire for comfort and tranquility. Hence, territorialism is one of the institutional and natural aspects of human beings. The intensity of the territorial reaction varies according to the season (cold and heat), the biological condition of the animals (the time of birth) and the decrease and increase of food sources. According to some scientists, humans, like animals, instinctively want to capture and defend such space. Some symbols and signs in everyday life are manifestations of the territorial ambition of human dynamics on a micro scale (Story: 2009). Therefore, human beings and human groups in the form of tribes and nations are territorial identities with a territory (of any geographical scale). Where they have lived, have developed a strong emotional attachment; In a way, this spirit has led to the defense of the territory against any foreign aggression; However, many social scientists have not accepted human territoriality as a genetic and biological trait (De Blij H. J. and Muller, O. P., 2007). However, some have considered the domination of geographical regions as an instinctive phenomenon that must be satisfied and taken into account (Odum, E., 2003). Territorialism or geographical expression of power is one of the most common strategies for exercising political control, which is in the field of interaction of geography and politics (Clark, I., 2002). The desire to survive in the form of striving for the means to create peace and comfort is a constant component of behavior He is a human being. This feature influences the direction of human endeavor and character to gain power through the acquisition of resources that provide comfort and tranquility. For this reason, the land, as a platform for providing these resources, has always been a gateway

for individuals and human groups to control, own and rule resources. These conflicts begin at the micro-scale and continue to the macro-scale, such as disputes over ownership and control of a frontier or rivalry for control of geostrategic territories. When human beings realized that grouping and group life, their stability and cohesion in ways Better ensures, the territory came under the rule and ownership of human structures, and the effort to protect the resources and reserves of this territory and even its expansion in order to direct the structure and political function of space, played a central role (Cox, K., 2002).

Territory and Expanded

Because territorialism is an effort and a context for building territory and territory, it requires several methods and tools that have evolved over time, and many of them today are software in nature. However, political actors and actors do not necessarily need full monitoring and land acquisition to claim territory; Rather, the influence and control of the public mind and political activists make that land their territory. For this reason, scientists believe that the realm and its various forms of expression should be recognized as a means to an end, such as survival, political domination, or xenophobia (Mojtahedzadeh, Pirooz,, 2000). Territory is sometimes accompanied by an exploitative and reckless approach to the ecological rights of other human beings; This means that some governments have always tried to expand their territory in different ways. This phenomenon always occurs when the ruling elites come to the conclusion that the allotted space does not meet the current and future needs of the people and their essential activities. In such a situation, territorialism becomes essentially developmental in nature and seeks to acquire tools to integrate more space (Blacksel, M., 2009).

Attacking other lands is one of the most important mechanisms that governments have chosen to expand their territory. Specifically, the study of this dimension of geographical human territorial action can be traced to the works of Friedrich Ratzel in the form of the theory of the living country and the geopolitical strategy of Hoos Hooper in Germany and the geopolitical theories of the Cold War (Blacksel, Mark, 2010).

Real Estate

Human endeavor, individually or collectively, to monopolize a particular part of space is called territorialization. Geographical land, geospatial boundaries, and human sovereignty and ownership are the three main components of this definition. This definition covers a wide range of spaces; From

the space that is differentiated through the intricate and intertwined borders within countries for various purposes, to the space of government or governments of the nation-state, and finally the world space that includes the planet Earth. From this point of view, territory and sovereignty are necessary for each other (Mir Haidar, Darreh, 2005). The traditional relations of the people and other institutions with the government through the concept of citizenship, to maintain their rule in terms of time and place (Bigdeli, A., 1997).

Accordingly, territorialization arises with the emergence of territorial sovereignty; That is, in determining the realm of sovereignty, in addition to military, political and commercial requirements, the physical and physical aspects of space were also effective. After World War II, the focus of political geography was for several years limited to border research in the form of classification, delimitation, and demarcation of borders, but later border studies turned to the fact that political borders were the result of human territorial sentiment and determination.

It is the boundary of a territory in which it can maintain its cultural identity and shape its political future (Dikshit, R., 2000). Based on these characteristics, the concept of human territory emerged. Edward Suja considers territorialization to be a behavioral phenomenon that is very closely related to the organization of space into areas of influence or specific territorial boundaries, and one of its obvious geographical consequences is the emergence of a recognizable pattern of spatial interaction; That is, some activities are carried out exclusively in a certain area; In such a way that others are prevented from entering that area (Mir Haidar, Darreh, 2005).

From Kellers' point of view, territorialization is initially a strategy of constraint and control. An action that creates a geographical space; A space that is dependent on the earth and is managed by humans. According to him, not all spaces - for example, cyberspace - are geographical (Kolers, A., 2009). According to Ronald Johnston, territorialization is a strategy through which individuals and groups have exclusive control over a specific and limited part of space (Mir Haidar, Darreh, 2010).

Humanistic geography does not consider the quest for territoriality as a biological basis and considers it as the result of place-based policies (Mojtahedzadeh, Pirooz,, 2000). Unlike positivist geography, which places the laws of science and quantification within the concept of space, the focus of human geography research - humanistic geography seeks to analyze human relations, nature, ideas, geographical behavior, and the human biological world. Interact with space

and place (Keith, M. and Pile, S., 1993). So spatial realities such as realm and space are not prefabricated beings; Rather, they are built on society and power, which are influenced by the political, social, and economic actions and relations of individuals, and are produced in different places and in different forms (Afroogh, E., 1987). Accordingly, the themes of space inherently create power. Trying to take over the space provides the ground for the rivalry of currents and trends in space. Since power, as a result of society, is scattered in the field of space, those who rule places and spaces that have the ability to organize the processes and objective and mental processes of the space maker through democratic methods (Kaviani Rad, M., 2013). Socio-spatial changes are the result of the impact of political decisions and actions on geographical space, which in turn leads to the production of forces of pressure. These social forces, in all political systems, change and reform political policies and practices, and even change their value system, ideology, and presuppositions. Space and politics have a moving and dynamic nature, and the change of each of these two components causes the change of the other. In fact, political dynamism acts as the cause and effect of social and spatial dynamism, which is the basis of public balance in society. Hence, the imbalance of societies, rather than returning to their natural state, is a function of the consequences of political dynamism of societies as the ultimate cause of social dynamism and, consequently, the spatial dynamism of societies (Hafeznia, M., 2005). From a territorial point of view, all the inhabitants of the territory feel responsible and think about matters related to their habitat and destiny. They naturally have the right to intervene and participate in processes and decisions that affect their individual and social life. The transformation of territorialism into territorial domination has been largely influenced by the growing awareness of the use of power in the construction and reconstruction of human geographies. As a result, all sub-disciplines and tendencies of human geography are more politically oriented, given this new understanding of the phenomenon of power.

Realm of consciousness

Territorial consciousness is a spatial manifestation of change in social life and territorial foundations, which is mainly interpreted in connection with globalization. In the realm of consciousness, the interconnectedness of economics, politics, and culture with the land weakens, and currents of globalization pervade places and territories (Popescu, G., 2010). Among the aspects of globalization are the free and

increasing circulation of capital, services, goods, labor, and information on a spherical scale. Such features define the different functions of the border in the form of separation and integration of defense and economy, creating obstacles to human movement, transfer of goods and dissemination of ideas from one side and conflict and communication, delimitation of the region, exercise of sovereignty and power of government, formation of economic relations. And political governments (Hafeznia, M., 2005). On the other hand, it has transformed various dimensions of territory. Many researchers, the emergence of the concepts of the global electronic village, information revolution, the expansion of world consciousness, the end of geography and the cybernetic age, time constraint, distance wear (Hamidi, H. and Sarfarazi, M., 2010). World Nation, World Government, World Culture, World Economy and One World and World Village (Mohammadi et al.: 2012). And have considered global security as a fundamental feature of the age of globalization; Emerging and evolving events that have challenged the geographical concepts of government, land, border, country, territory, and region, claiming deregulation, erosion of borders, and a tendency toward cosmopolitanism rather than national and local ideas. In conceptual terms, the demilitarization of the worlds of Fordism produces the spatial division of labor and political hegemony and the long-standing discourse of nation-state and traditional forms of nationalism and internationalism; Are made (Sack, R., 1986). Accordingly, secularists believe that the mechanisms of territorialization have been improved and their function is no longer territorial (Clark, Jan, 2003). Hence, the traditional function of political-spatial phenomena such as the country, with territory, sovereignty and borders Clearly, it will no longer continue as in the past, and the currents of globalization, from various dimensions (economic, social, political, technological, etc.) will reduce the absolute authority of governments in exercising national sovereignty (Galbraith, J., 2001).

Open the realm of consciousness

Globalization has been met with serious condemnation from various economic, political, cultural, environmental and developmental perspectives. These criticisms and criticisms have paved the way for the formation of numerous anti-globalization movements that oppose any economic and cultural institution that seeks to create a homogeneous and uniform world economic and cultural system. In the meantime, redemption and awareness oversee the stability and efforts of political actors and activists in emphasizing

and affirming indigenous and national values against the specific values and patterns of Western culture. Accordingly, re-consciousness (non-warfare) is in a way opposed to consciousness (Gregory, D., 2009). And is a critical response to globalization and post-Fordism, in which new actions by individuals and groups, cities and regions, corporations and industrial sectors, cultures and nations, are manifested in the reconstruction of territorial behavior in the form of resistance. (Jones, Martin, Jones, Rice and Michael Woods, 2007). Also, globalization has had tremendous consequences for identities and activities on a local-global scale by increasing the volume and acceleration of relationships and expanding communication; In addition to governments, new actors in the form of organizations and companies have emerged in the context of world trends and events. Re-territorialization refers to the reconstruction of a place or territory at the same time as the process of de-territorialization. The data show that the issue of territory can be explained in a range from globalization to re-territorialization; In such a way that no one denies the other. Hence, complete de-territorialization and globalization are not possible, and the dialectic of territorialization and globalization gives direction and meaning to political geography. Changes in the processes of re-awareness, marking and functioning of borders They give and create a new realm of power (Feitelson, E. and Levy, N., 2006).

Conclusion

Politics, in its modern sense, is the center of all social activity in a land. In other words, politics exists in the context of all collective, formal and informal, public and private social activities. In this sense, politics means internal organization and directing foreign affairs. Accordingly, political geography refers to the political order of the land (political organization of space) inside and outside (spatial interaction). In this sense, what distinguishes spatial phenomena from politics is the existence of land issues, its natural and material capabilities and characteristics, and the natural actions and reactions of individuals. Spatial phenomena interact with politics, and in the meantime political geography is born. Thus, understanding the relationship between man and nature on the one hand and man and politics on the other, in the definition of knowledge of political geography, an important function

has it. Understanding political geography requires understanding the interaction of geography (space) and politics (power) or the interaction of geographical

features such as space, place, and territory with matters of politics, power, and policy-making. Accordingly, "Political geography, as a subset of human geography, is a science that defines the political dimensions of geographical space in the form of the interaction of

power relations (in the dimensions of coexistence, rivalry, conflict and war) with territory (space and territory) and territoriality (territorialism, Territoriality and Territoriality) Man studies.

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