

STATE AND NATION



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Basics - Origin



- Somewhat **hierarchical** system – sometimes includes all three levels
 - International Political Systems
 - National Political Systems
 - Local and Regional Political Organization
- Early political systems may have developed partly in response to physical conditions
 - Early Egypt – cooperation needed to harness the Nile floods for productive agriculture
 - Eventually the kingdoms of upper and lower Egypt were combined under one ruler

National Political Systems



- **Terms: Nations, States, and Nation-States**

- **Nation:** A group of people with a sense of oneness – an ethnic group.
- **State:** A part of the earth's land surface which is organized under a government and has boundaries.
- **Nation-state:** High coincidence between the territory occupied by a nation and that which is organized as a state – A nation which has its own political structure for the territory it occupies.
- **Multi-national state:** A state in which more than one nation resides

Stateless nation & part-nation state



- **Stateless nation** – an ethnic group which is divided among several countries and which does not comprise the majority of the population of any of the countries.
 - **Kurds**
 - Poles before the Treaty of Versailles
- **Part-nation state** – A nation whose territory may expand beyond the territory of a state and may encompass several states
 - Arab nation





- a. A nation-state
- b. A multinational state
- c. A part-nation state
- d. A stateless nation



State & Nation –
Both the multinational state and the stateless nation situations have the potential for armed conflict

Types of relationships between "states" and "nations."

The Evolution of the Modern State



- Developed by European philosophers in the 18th century
- **England** – Nation state in which the power gradually shifted from the monarch to the electorate –
“Democratic Evolution”
- Idea spread through much of Europe by French Revolution
- The colonial period, and the demise of the colonial system, brought the model to much of the rest of the world

Geographic Characteristics of States



- **Size** – larger countries **may** have more possibilities available to them – to carrying capacity
 - Climate variety & agriculture
 - Resources available
- **Shape** – can foster or hinder effective organization of the state – see categories in slide to follow.
- **Location** – relative and absolute
 - Landlocked – very disadvantageous relative location
- **Cores and Capitals** – Core area is the nucleus from which a state grew and developed – usually contains the capital city. Particularly true of unitary states.

More on Shape



- **Compact State** – close to circular shape
- **Prorupt State** – nearly compact but with one or two narrow extensions of national territory.
- **Elongated State** – least efficient state administratively – long and narrow in shape
- **Fragmented State** – composed of disconnected parts (often islands or mainland plus islands)
- **Perforated State** – completely surrounds the territory of one or more states (usually small states)
- **Exclave** – a territorial outlier of one state is surrounded by the territory of another state
- **Enclave** – a piece of territory surrounded by a country which is not ruled by that country (may be an exclave of another country)

BULGARIA



Compact



PHILIPPINES



Fragmented

CHILE



Elongated

NAMIBIA



Prorupted

SOUTH AFRICA



Enclave

LESOTHO

Perforated

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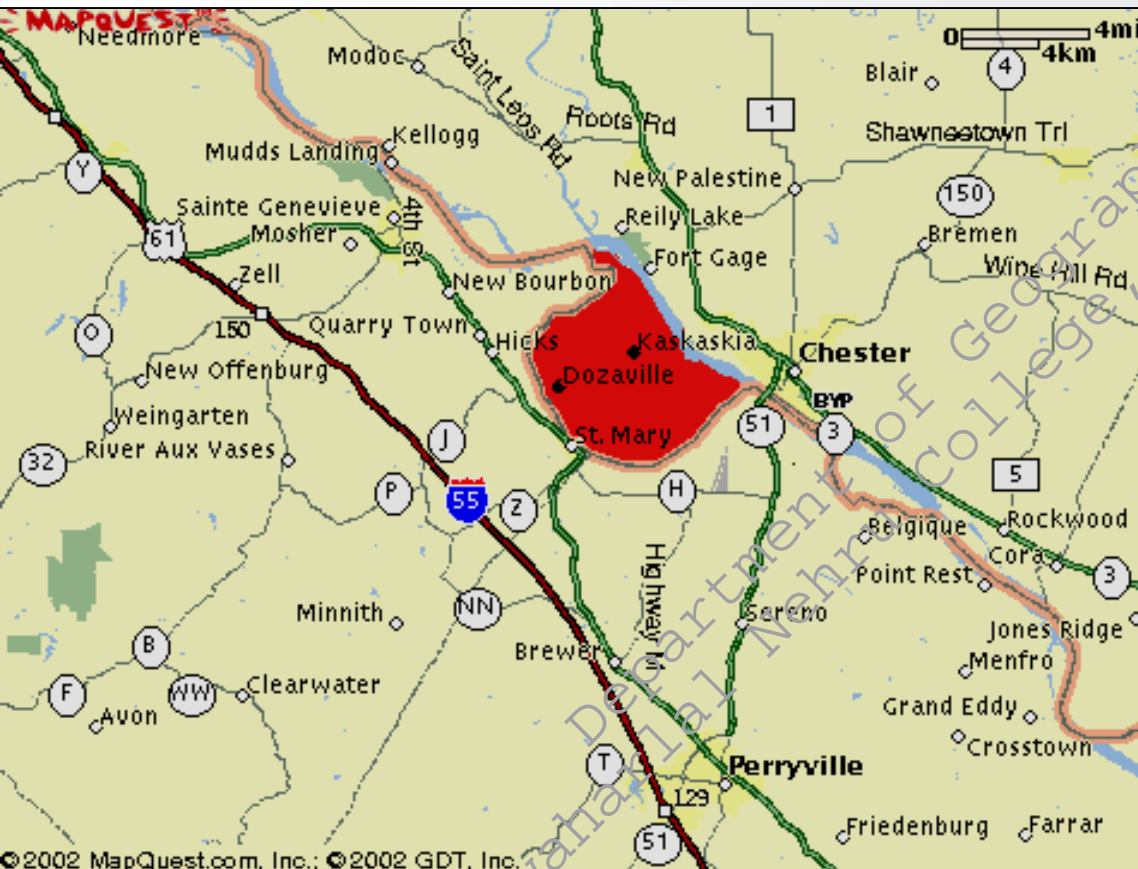


Exclaves –
May be difficult to maintain or to protect from being taken over by the country which surrounds them.



Spanish exclaves in North Africa and France.

Exclave or Enclave?



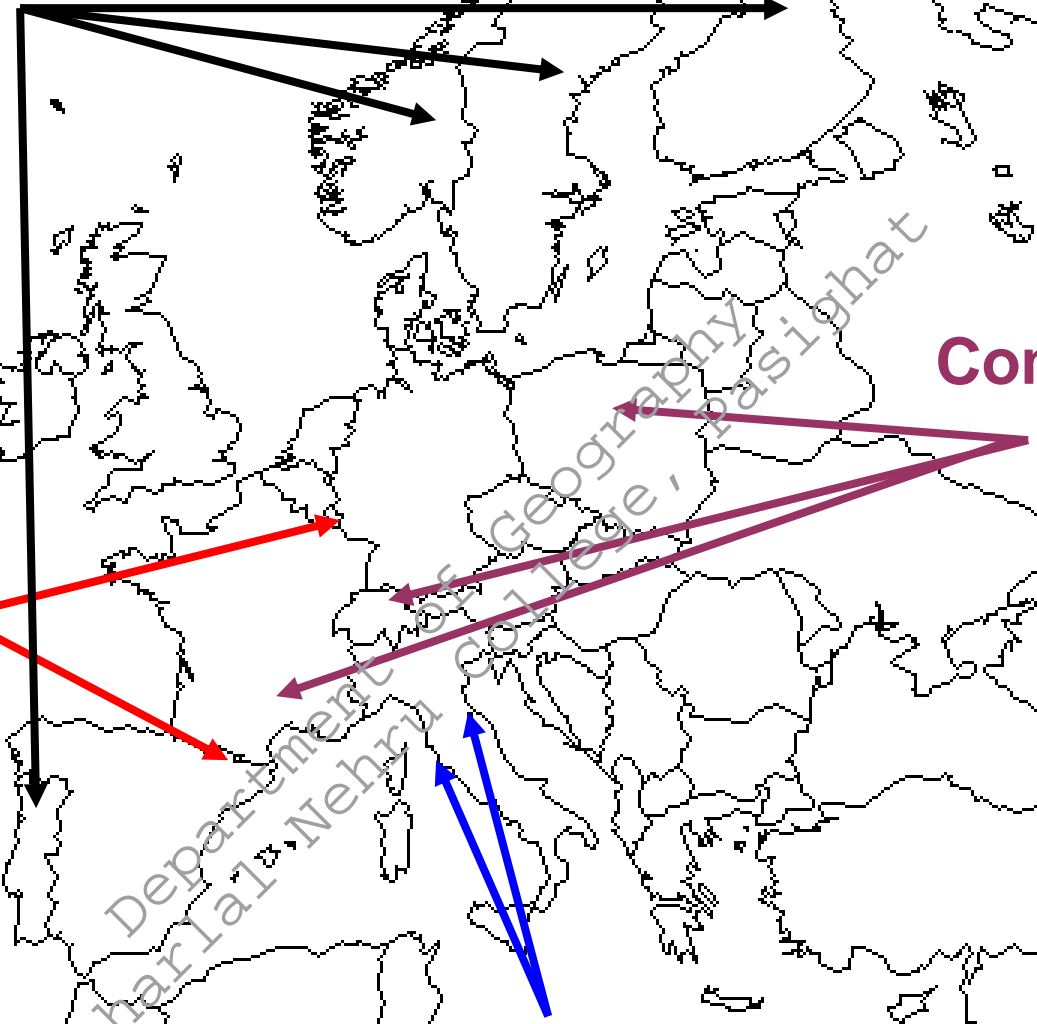
- The river moved so the red area is still part of Illinois but is on the west side of the Mississippi River.
- Illinois – it's an exclave
- Missouri – it's an enclave

Elongated states

Compact states

Mini-states

**Micro-States
(enclaves)**



Fragmented States



Prorupt State



Perforated & Fragmented State

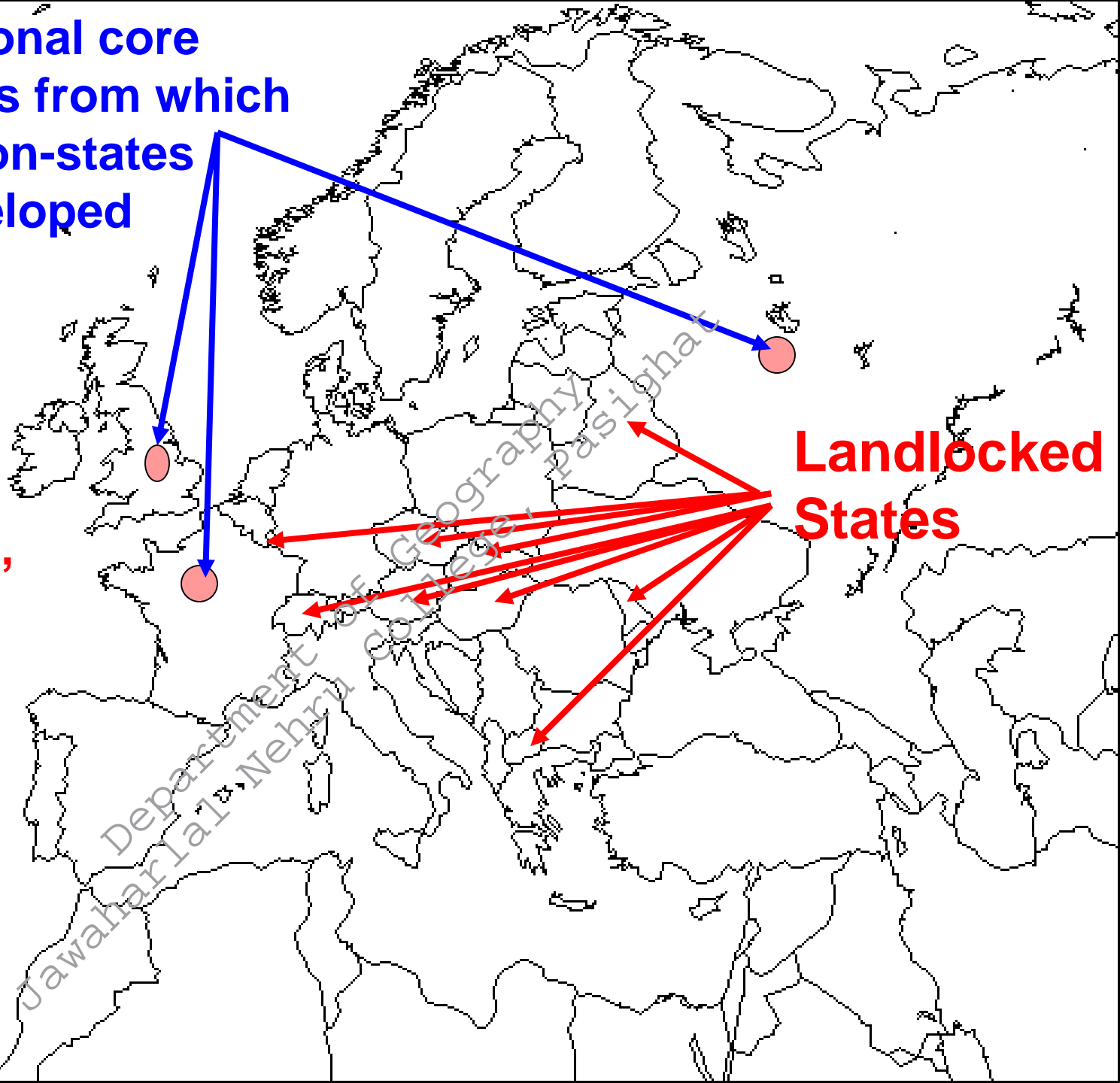


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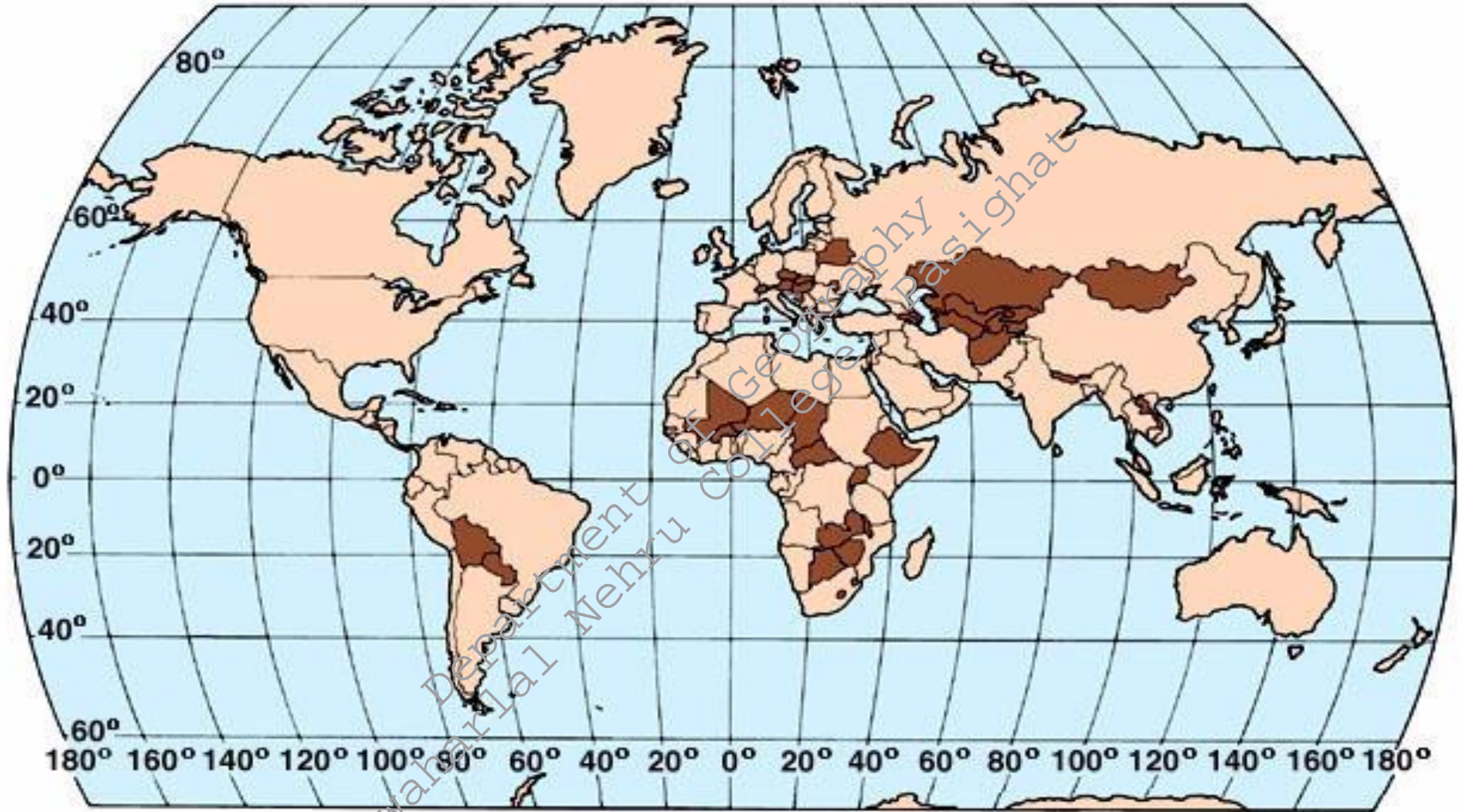
**National core
areas from which
nation-states
developed**

**Landlocked
mini-states:
Andorra,
Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg
Landlocked
micro-states:
San Marino,
Vatican City**

**Landlocked
States**

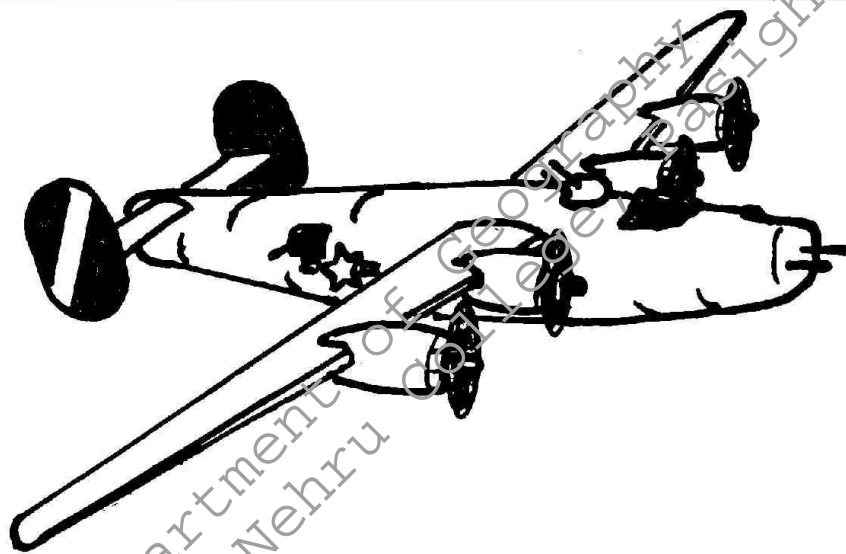


Landlocked States



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The Advent of the Air-Age Brought Both Political & Economic Changes



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- [Click the picture above to see the video of pre-jet aircraft](#)

Only a few of the small states

Other small states include Singapore, island nations of the Pacific and Caribbean Sea, Andorra, Liechtenstein.



Table 11-1 A Few of the World's Smallest Independent States

	Area (km²)	Area (m²)	Population (in thousands)	GDP (in U.S. dollars)
Bahrain	620	239	585	6.8 billion
Barbados	430	166	256	2.2 billion
Grenada	340	131	94	250 million
Maldives	300	116	252	140 million
Monaco	1.9	0.733	31	475 million
Nauru	21	8.1	10	90 million
San Marino	60	23.16	24	370 million
Tuvalu	26	10	10	6.4 million
Vatican City	0.438	0.169	0.811	NA

Nationalism: double-edged sword



- Nationalism can bring a people together and provide a strong **centripetal force** holding the country together in a nation-state.
- Nationalism, particularly when carried to extremes, can be a divisive, **centrifugal force** working to tear a country apart when it is exercised in a multi-national state.
 - When a nation occupies a rather contiguous territory within a multi-national state, that can make separatist movements more likely to develop and/or succeed



Multi-national state – former Yugoslavia – In Bosnia, the territory occupied by Bosnians and Serbs was so discontiguous that there was no way to divide the area along ethnic lines.



HISTORICAL CONFLICT



HERE, TAKE THIS!
FOR KILLING THE GREAT-
GRANDFATHER OF THE GREAT-
GRANDFATHER OF THE GREAT-
GRANDFATHER OF THE GREAT-
GRANDFATHER OF MY GREAT-
GRANDFATHER'S GREAT-
GRANDFATHER IN
1389!!

Hatreds had been passed from one generation to the next. With the end of the totalitarian communist system, ethnic hatreds surfaced and led to violence and independence movements in Bosnia

SCHOT
DE STANDAARD
Brussels
BELGIUM

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Globalism and devolution



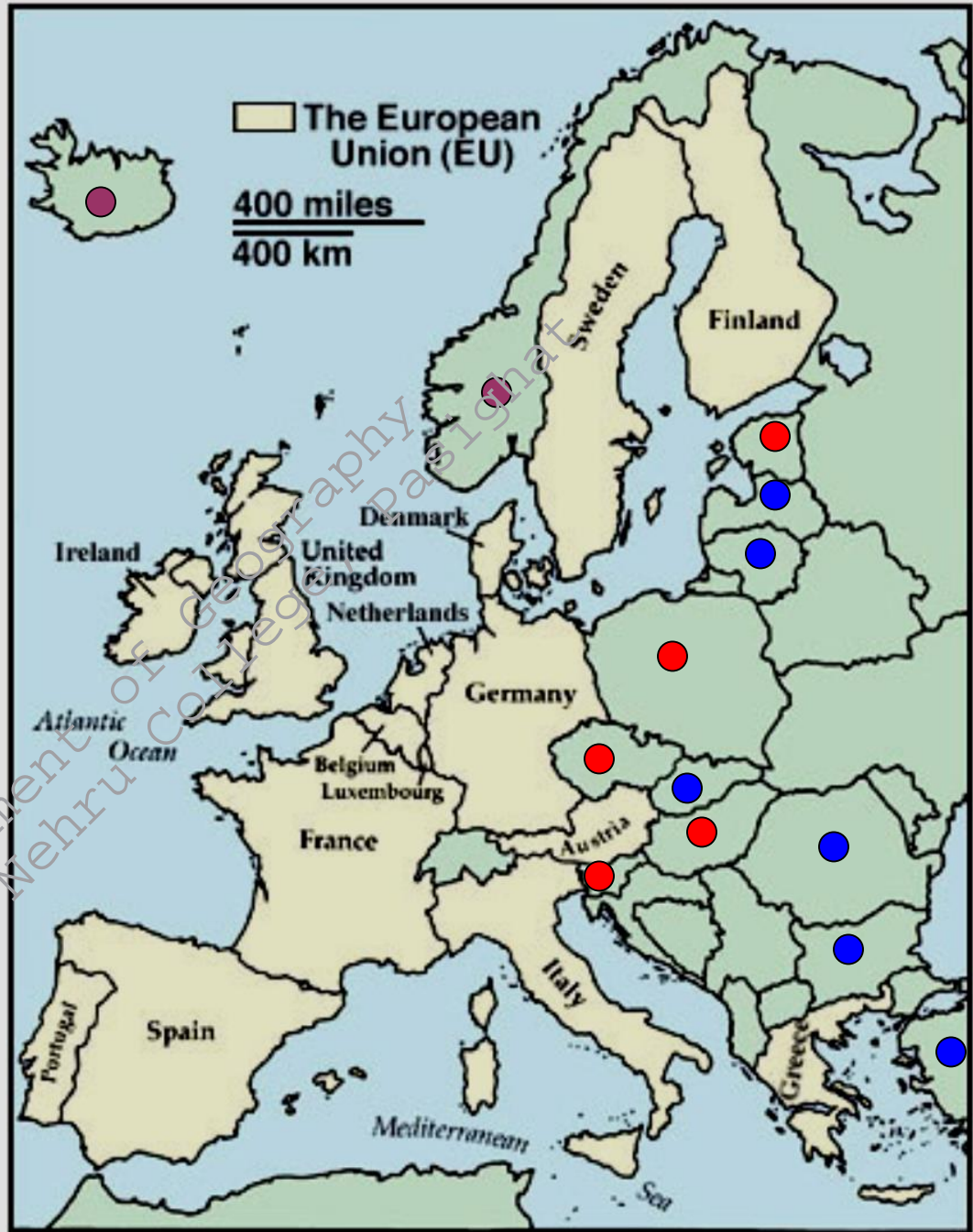
- Two seemingly contradictory trends
 - The **global economy** and, at least, economic unions of states with the possibility of greater political integration
 - European Union is still expanding
 - NAFTA may enlarge – Chile as a potential member
 - **Devolution** – the splitting apart of countries
 - Ethnic groups in multi-national states pushing for autonomy and even independence
 - Wounds that were inflicted hundreds of years ago surface and sometimes lead to violence
 - Bosnia, Kosovo, Chechnya

The European Union

Countries recently joined: Poland, Czech Rep., Slovenia, Hungary, Estonia, & Cyprus

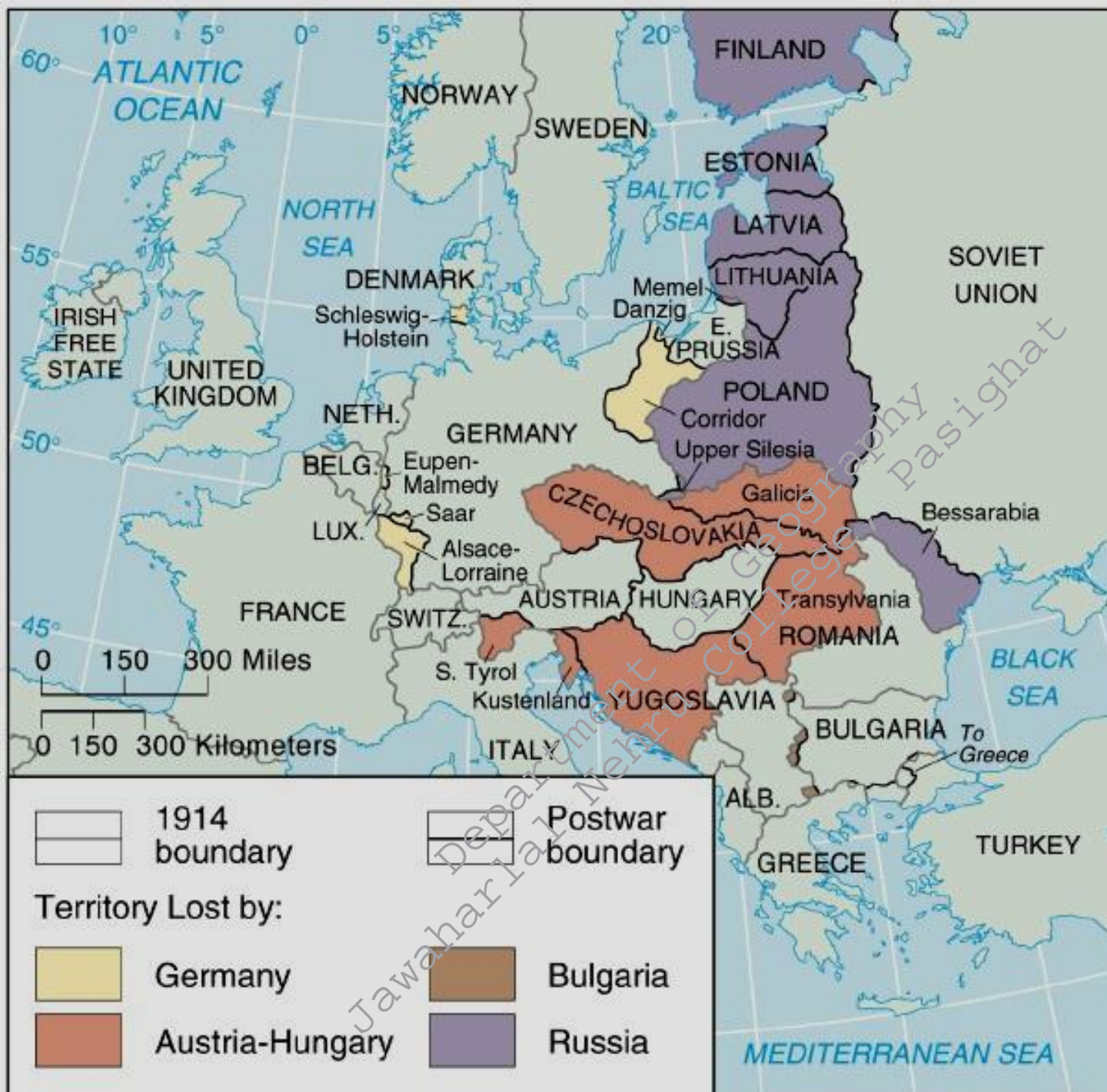
Countries anticipating negotiations to join: Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, & Turkey

Countries voting not to join: Denmark & Norway





Efforts to give political expression to nationalist groups in Europe at Versailles, 1918 addressed the desires of some ethnic groups



Regions Seeking Autonomy

Britain has granted Scotland its own parliament and Wales may follow. Sometimes granting greater autonomy can stave off a full scale revolt and independence.



Devolution—the former Soviet Union



National Political Systems (cont.)

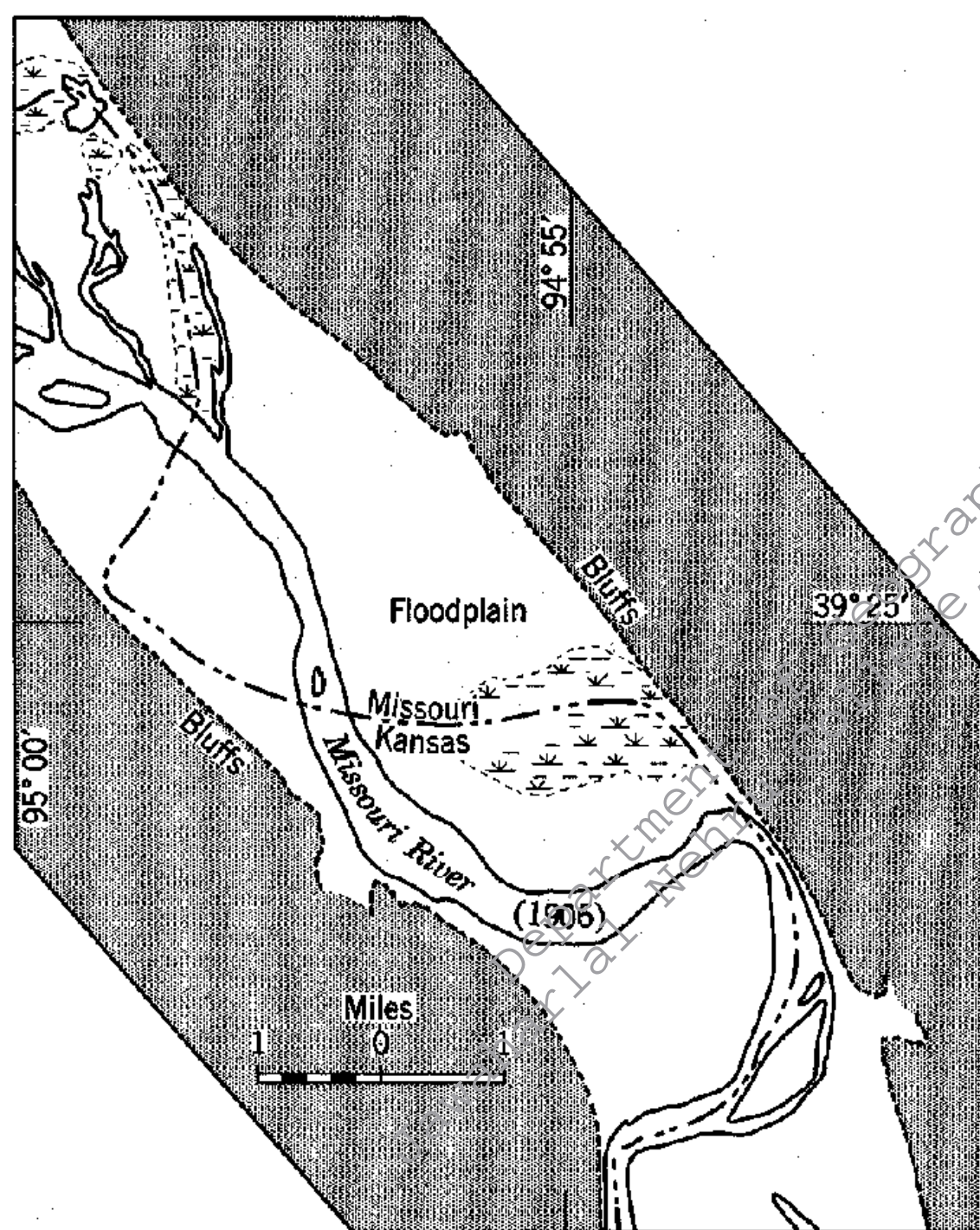


- Boundaries: Set The Spatial Limits of the State & replaced former frontier zones
- Classification of Boundaries
 - **Natural or physical boundaries** – often make poor boundaries
 - Mountains: rarely total barriers to interaction
 - Rivers: constantly shifting the course – usually gradually
 - **Geometric boundaries** (artificial)--easily delimited and demarcated
 - Antecedent – draw before area populated & cultural landscape is set
 - Subsequent – after settlement & development of cultural landscape
 - Consequent (subsequent) – drawn to accommodate differences
 - Superimposed – forced upon the cultural landscape (1948 – Israel)
 - Relic – no longer functions but still marks a transition



Rivers Make Poor Boundaries

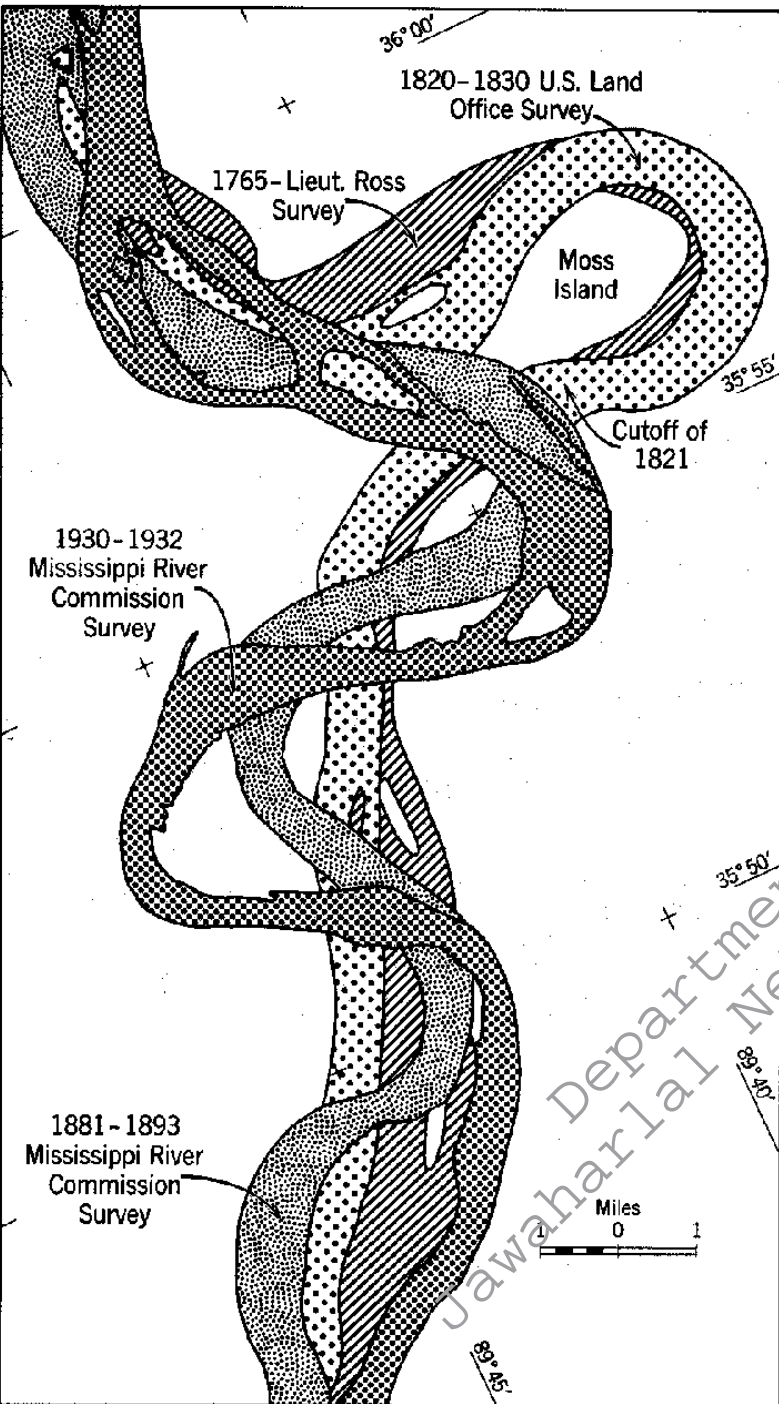
The Missouri-Kansas boundary was originally surveyed along the midline of the Missouri River, but the river has since shifted to a new course. A similar situation exists between Illinois and Missouri along the Mississippi River.





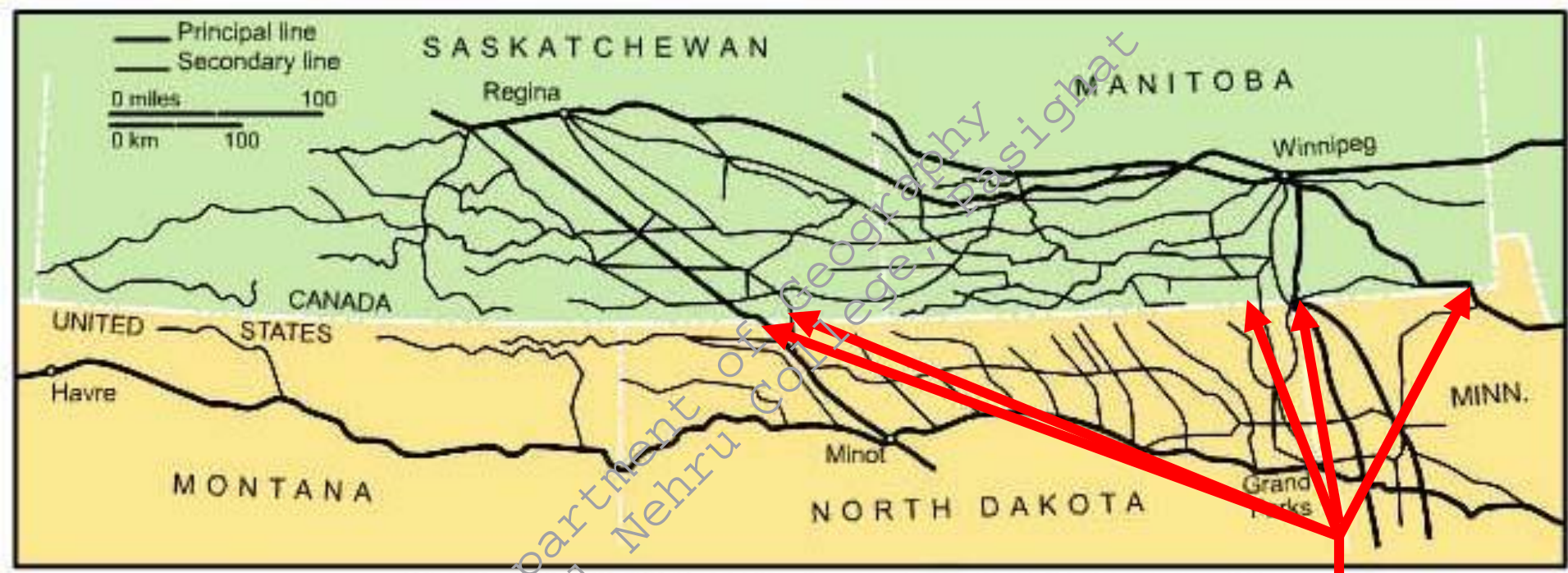
Shifting Rivers

A series of four surveys of the Mississippi River shows considerable changes in the position of the channel and the form of the meander bends. Note that one meander cutoff has occurred (1821) and new bends are being formed.





Transportation lines cross only at a few locations – if this weren't a national boundary, there would be more of a network, rather than two parallel systems



Canadian–United States railroad discontinuity.

Boundary effects on transportation patterns

Major border crossings 30

Boundary Disputes



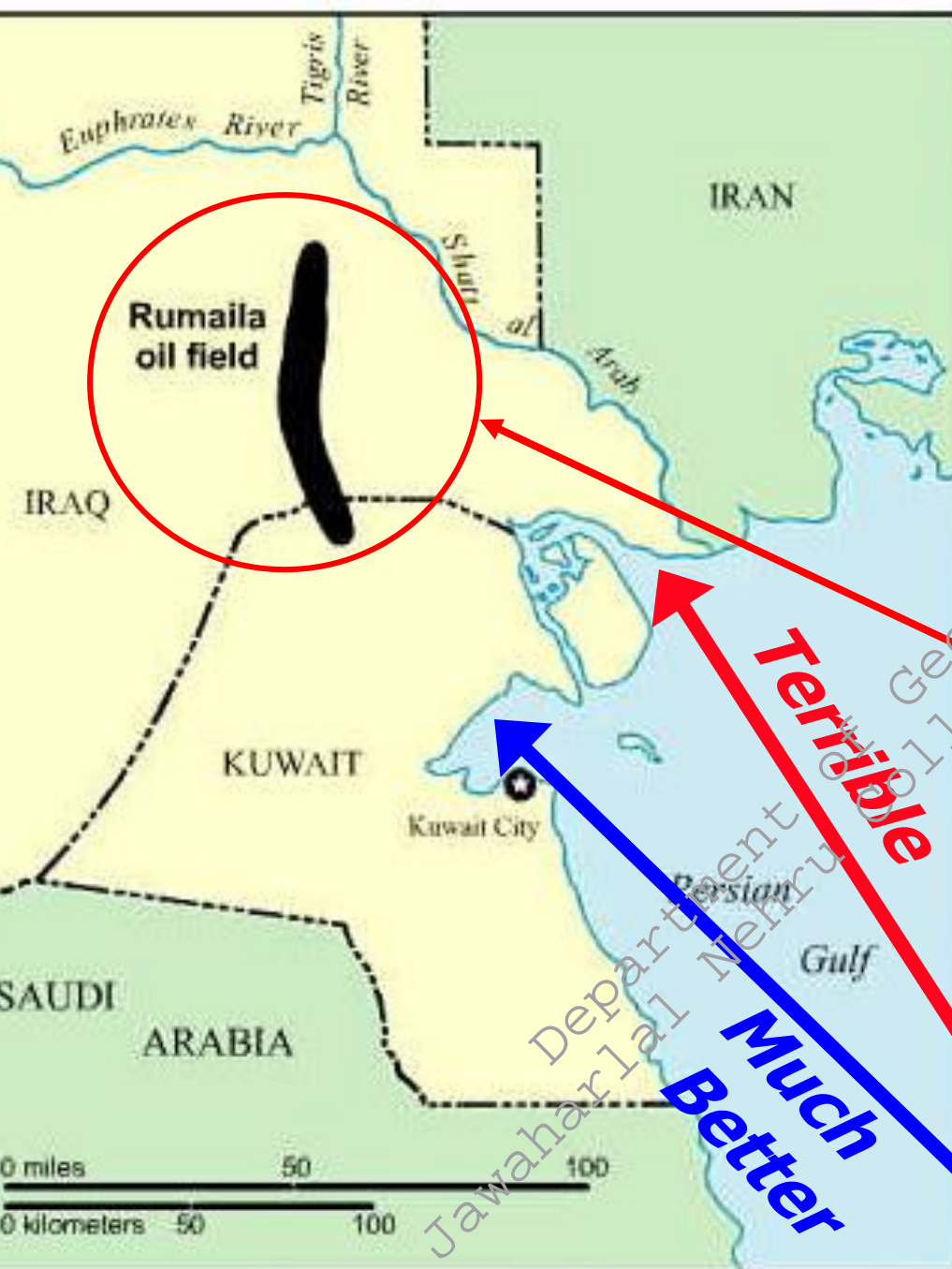
- **Position disputes** – disagree to interpretation of the boundary treaty – Chile/Argentina in S. Andes
- **Territorial disputes** – over ownership of territory
 - **Irredentism** – land that was formerly part of another state with which there are ethnic ties
- **Resource disputes** – Kuwait & Iraq
- **Functional disputes** – disagreement over policies to apply to border – Mexico & U.S.A. over illegal aliens crossing into the U.S.A



In the 1970s, Somalia claimed the eastern part of Ethiopia, Ogaden, because it is peopled primarily by Somalis. Unsuccessful guerrilla fighting continued until 1988 creating more than 1 mil. refugees in Somalia.

Irredentism in East Africa.





Motivation for Iraq's Invasion of Kuwait –

1. Dispute of withdrawals from the oil field
2. Claim of Pre-British ownership
3. Desire for better access to the Persian Gulf

The Rumaila oil field.

War in Iraq in 1991 and ????



- In 2005, the question is, will we still be fighting in Iraq in 2006?
- Click on the picture below to see the video



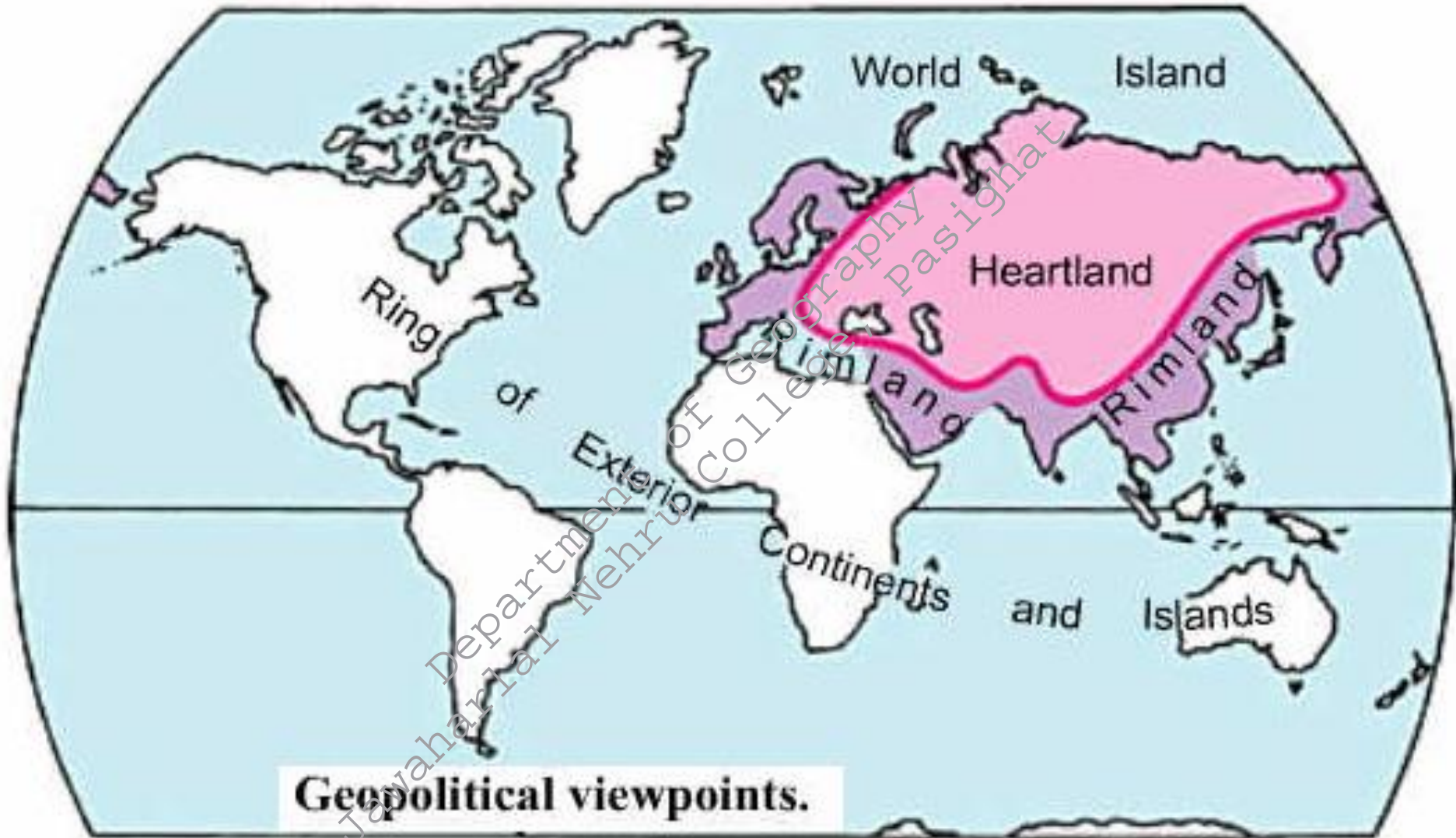
Geopolitical Assessments



- Relating national power to geographic factors – somewhat tarnished reputation due to Germans in WWII.
- **Heartland** theory – Halford Mackinder
- **Rimland** theory – Nicholas Spykman
- Both theories see Eurasia as the “prime” real estate

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**German school of geopolitik adopted by Hitler—
eastern front aimed at controlling the heartland.**



U.S. policy of Containment



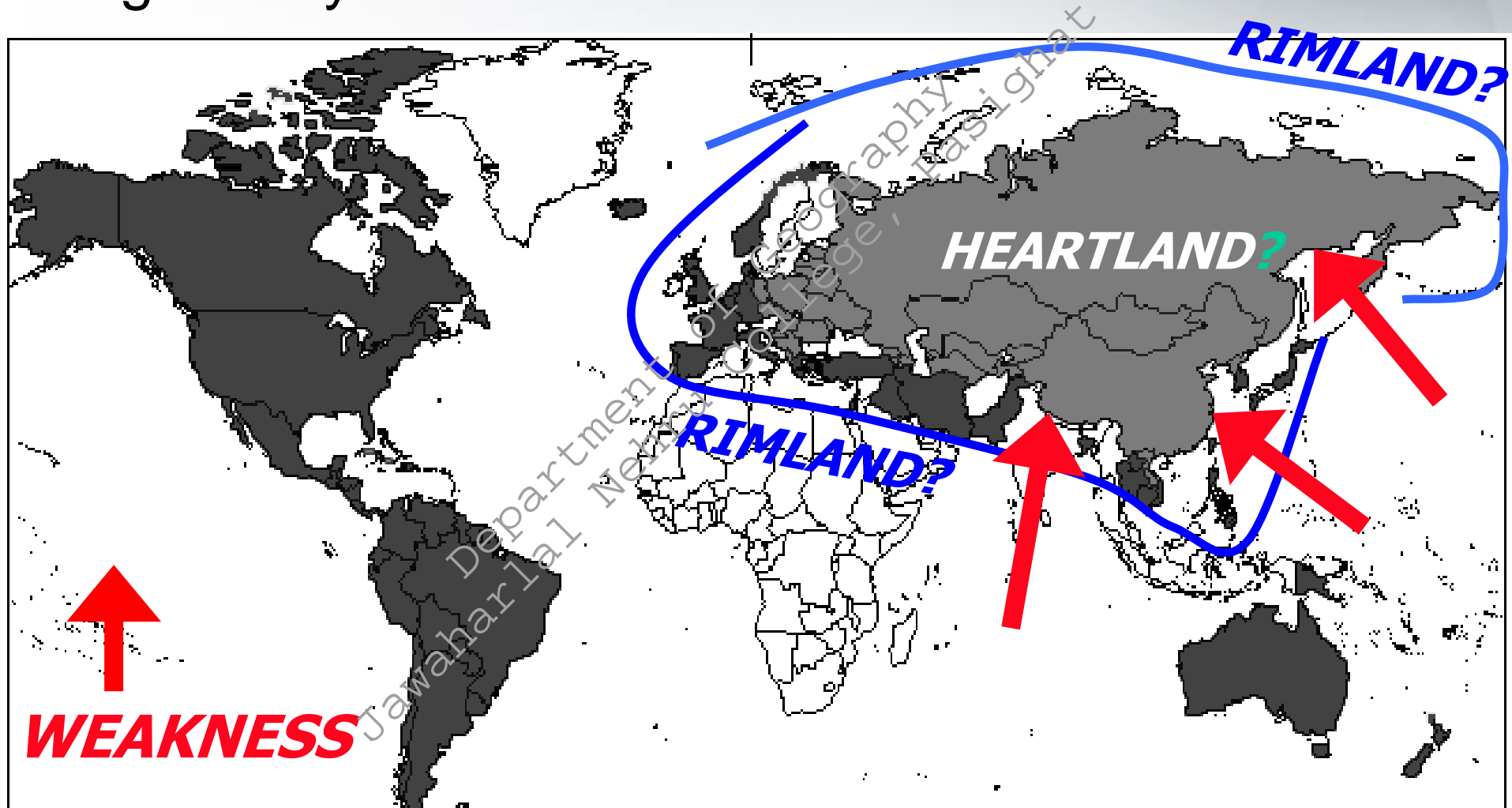
- Cold-war geopolitical strategy to counter the Soviet attempt to control the heartland.
- Major points
 - Control **rim** of exterior continents & islands.
 - Control strategic parts of the **rimland**.
 - Isolate communism and prevent its expansion.
 - Like a “cancer” which is not allowed to grow, communism would wither up and die.
- Was the Soviet demise the result of it’s own mistakes or of containment, or some of both?
 - Andre Amalric – *Will the Soviet Union Survive until 1984?*

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Cold War Alliances



- Dark Grey – USA & “Allies”
- Light Grey – Communist countries



Centripetal Forces: Pull Together



- **Nationalism**
- Primarily one language in common use
- Unifying Institutions – common religion, etc.
- Organization & Admin. – evolve from national core
 - Unitary state
 - Federal state
- Transportation & Communication – connect
 - French transportation system focuses on Paris
 - Transcontinental railroads in the U.S.
 - TransSiberian RR in the Russia/Soviet Union

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Centrifugal Forces: Disrupt



- **Multi-nationalism** – Canada, Bosnia, Afghanistan
- Incompatible religions – partition of India in 1947 – **still in conflict** with Pakistan over Kashmir
- Multiple languages in use
- Very strong regional differences (cultural and/or economic) – i.e. led to US Civil War
- Artificial creation – not evolving from a national core
 - Particularly true of most of the former colonies which became the countries of modern Africa
- Irredentism
- Insurgent groups operating within the country



Insurgency

- Serious threat to the national govt. of Colombia



Accounts for the lack of nationalism and for the potential for conflicts between countries and within countries.



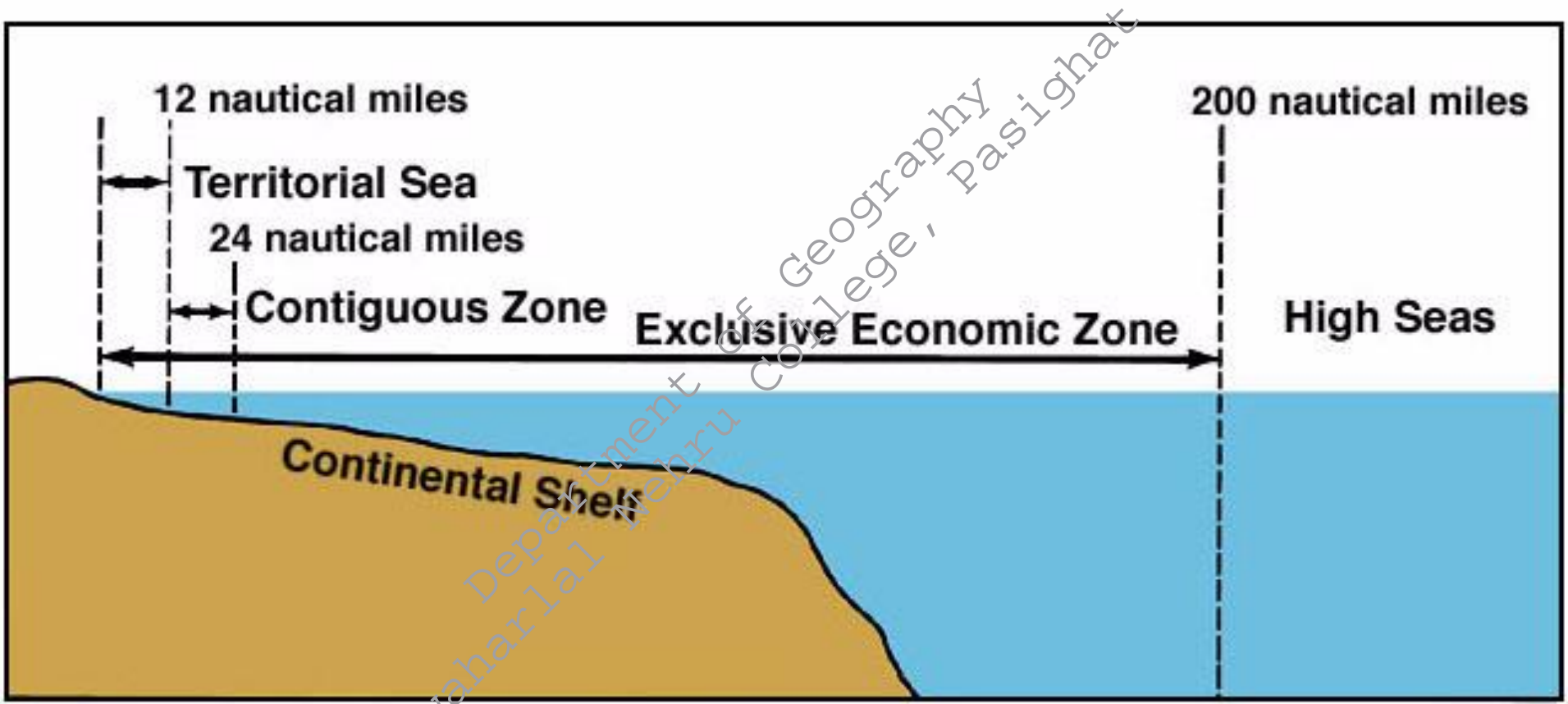
The discrepancies between tribal and national boundaries in Africa.

International Political Systems



- The **United Nations** and Its Agencies – reduced conflicts and improved the framework for international cooperation considerably
 - Maritime Boundaries – before UNCLOS there was no uniformity and there was great potential for conflict
 - An International Law of the Sea – established by United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea – ratified 1994
 - Most coastal countries have accepted these provisions

Territorial Claims Under UNCLOS



Maritime terms:



- **Territorial Sea** – coastal states have sovereignty, including exclusive fishing rights
- **Contiguous Zone** – Coastal state can enforce its customs, immigration, and sanitation laws and exercise “hot pursuit” out of its territorial waters.
- **Exclusive Economic Zone** – State has recognized rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage the natural resources
- **Continental Shelf** – countries have exclusive rights to natural resources up to 350 nm.
- **High Seas** – beyond EEZ – “common heritage of humankind.”

Regional Alliances Increasing



- **Economic Alliances**
 - **EU** – potential to become a political union
 - **NAFTA** – may expand into Central and South America
 - **World Trade Organization (WTO)**
 - **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**
 - Reduce tariffs and promote world trade – economic globalism
 - **OPEC**
 - Groups in Central & South America & Africa
- **Military & Political Alliances—feature of Cold War**
 - **NATO** – growing & changing in nature
 - Political alliances are often short lived – i.e. United Arab Rep.

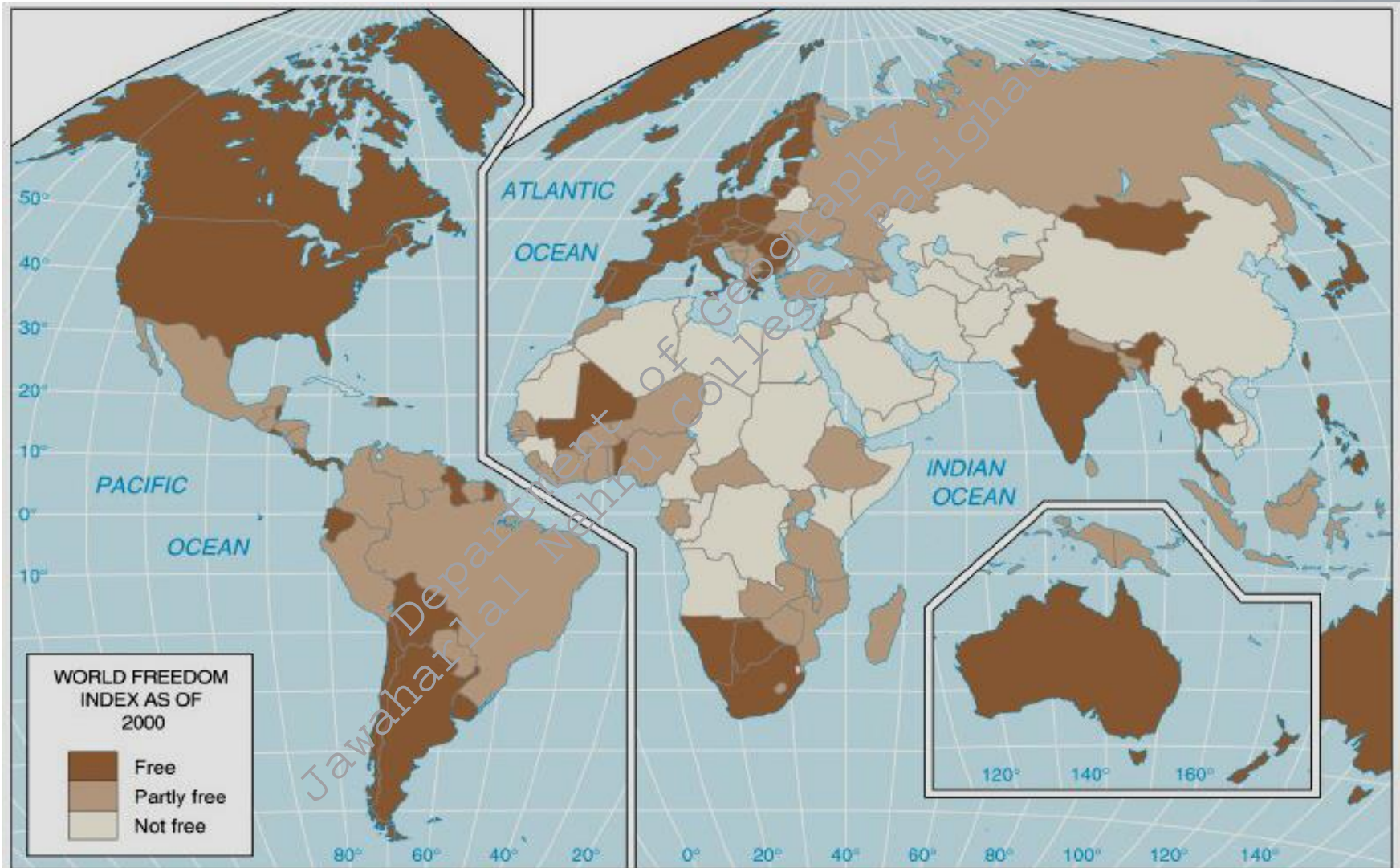
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Purpose today?



The NATO military alliance

World Freedom: reclassify Mexico?

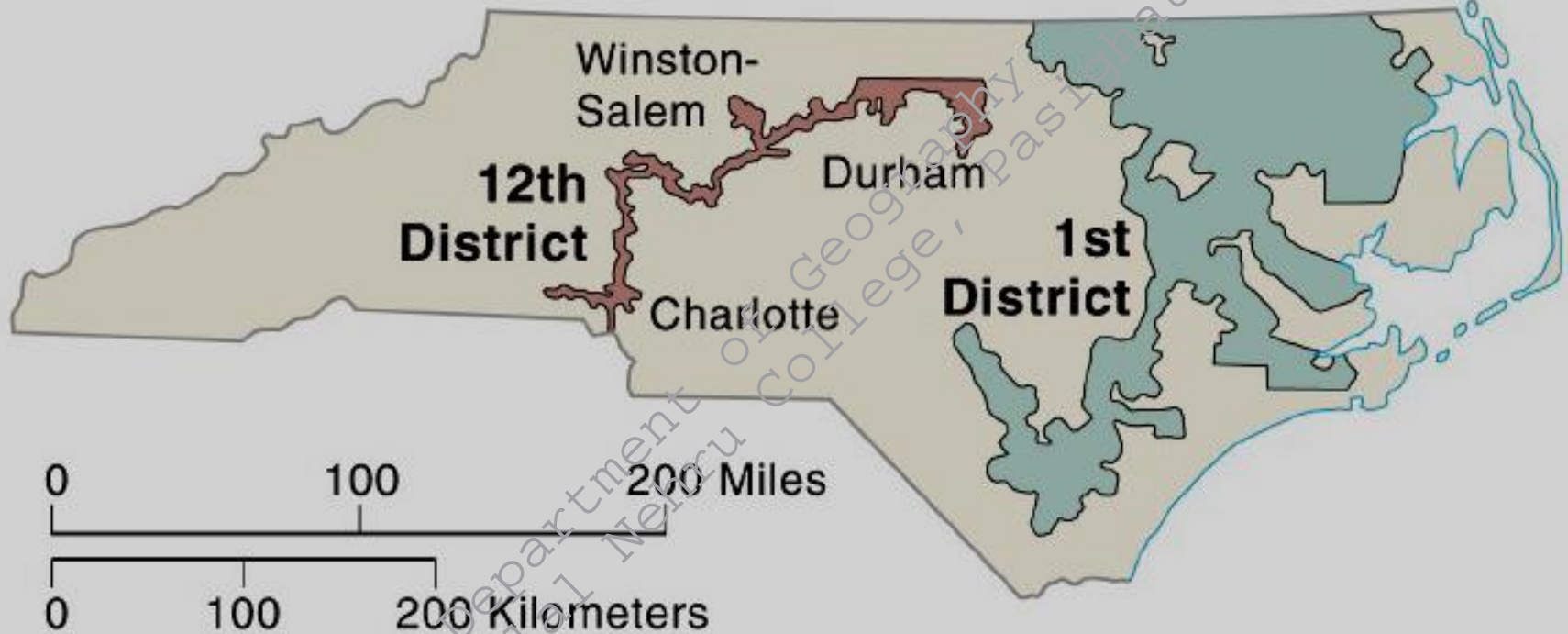


Local & Regional Level



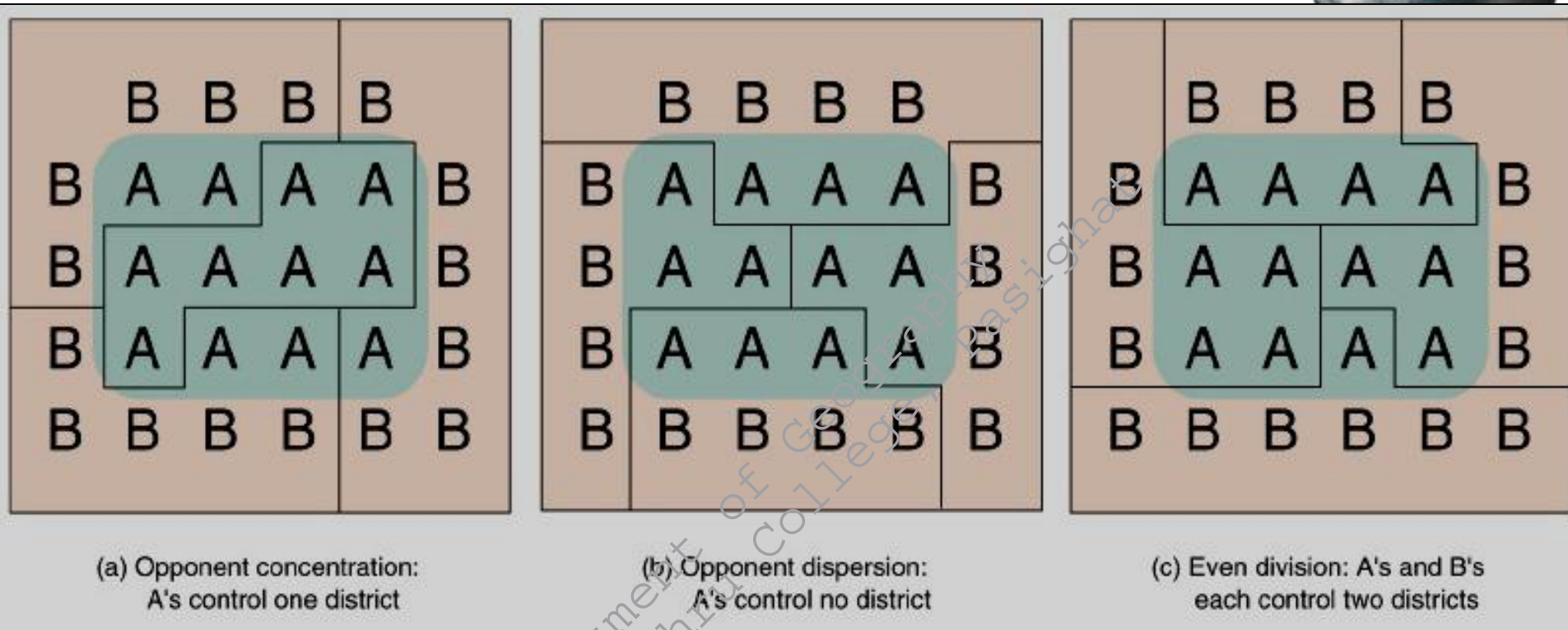
- The Geography of Representation: The Districting Problem
 - Party in power may try to manipulate boundaries to its benefit in the next elections
 - **Gerrymandering** – declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 - Principle of compactness
 - Principle of one-man(person)-one-vote
- The Fragmentation of Political Power
 - Functional regions can be politically fragmented like St. Louis – rendered less effect and efficient

Gerrymandering



Violates the principle of compactness at the very least.

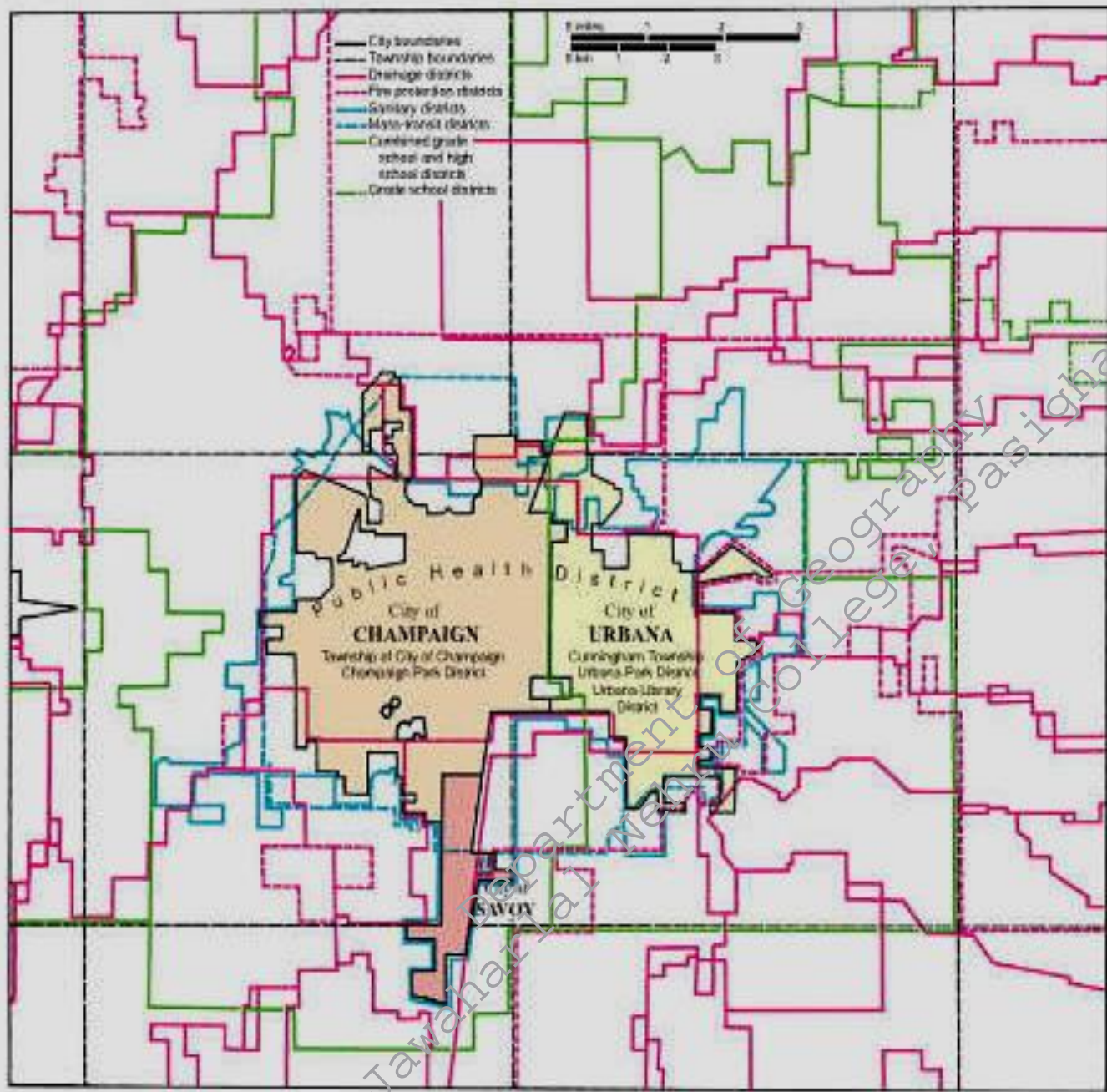
Redistricting Problem



Often the boundaries are decided by the courts because the political parties cannot compromise on an acceptable plan.



St. Louis metro area is more complex, involving state boundaries as well as county and local ones – it can cause stagnation in the area.



Political fragmentation in Champaign County, Illinois.

Conflict = System Breakdown



- In past largely relegated to formal conflicts – armies facing armies—minimal civilian casualties
- World War II “legitimized” civilian targets
 - Germans, Japanese, & Allies blanket bombed cities
 - Fire bombings & the A bomb
- Since WW II, insurgent groups, religious disputes, minority movements involve terrorism
 - Rejected the examples of Gandhi & ML King, Jr.
 - Escalating terrorism holds the potential to unhinge the political and economic structures of globalism

Hindu Nationalism – centrifugal force?



Click on Shiva, below to see the video



- Religious problems since 1947 – Partition
- Sikh complaints of persecution
- Hindu nationalists seeking a “Hindu” India win in 1998
- What of religious toleration?

Children as fighters & victims

Child enlisted to fight in Afghanistan



Catholics run for cover in Northern Ireland

Taliban fighting anti-Taliban



Taliban fighter





Basque separatist car bombing



Former central market in Grozny, Chechnya – terrorism hasn't been carried to Moscow yet – the potential exists.

Beginning of the ultimate in terror & war on terrorism – an oxymoron?



**9/11/2001 –
Patriotism
reemerges
from a
nightmare of
terrorism.**



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Response to 9/11/2001



...AND OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE...

German destroyer & moral support



A coming together

Moscow, Russia



US embassy, Japan

Australia



Facing new weapons of terror



- Anthrax
- Bubonic plague?
- Smallpox?
- Threats to major bridges?
- Threats to nuclear power plants?
- Threats to food supply?
- Threats of “suitcase” atomic weapons?

The future has the potential to be both very exciting and very frightening. Which will it be?

We must not destroy democracy to “save” it.



- How will our political system be altered?
- What rights may be reduced?
 - Immigration changes?
 - Profiling groups?
 - Increasing police powers in search and seizure?
 - Maintaining Habeas Corpus protections?
- How to maintain the checks and balances?
- How do we avoid reducing ourselves to the level of the “enemy”?
- **Many questions with uncertain answers!**