

Influence's coefficient of territory's space in economic growth and development

پاسخی از محمود صانعی پور

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مطالعات صرف تحت عنوان " جغرافیای -سیاسی " یک مطالعه پایه ای و دربرگیرندگی آنها برای داشتن قدرت های لازم نیست و وسعت سرزمینی و خاک معیاری برای ارزیابی رشد و توسعه کشورها محسوب نمی شود ، و این مطالعه از زمره مطالعات سنتی و روشی گول زننده است و از ملاک های حقیقی (مراجعه شود به www.elmemofid.com) انحراف دارد ، برای مثال : قدرت عربستان سعودی وابسته به نفت و کعبه است و اگر این دو قدرت از این کشور گرفته شود ، این کشور به کشور ارواح تبدیل میشود و اگر فقط کعبه مکرمه برای او باقی بماند ، این کشور می تواند به حیات خودش ادامه دهد ، چنانچه در طول تاریخ این کشور این چنین بوده است ، بنابراین ، قدرت های پایه ای هر کشور وابسته به اعتقاد مردم آن کشور برای مقاوم سازی کشورشان ، وفادرای ، علم و فناوری ، استفاده از دانشمندان ، خلاقیت ، نوآوری ها ، عدالت و نظایر اینها می باشد ، اینها عوامل اصلی برای بقاء و ایستادگی هر کشور است و هرگونه سخنان (مداخلی) برای ثبات هر کشور در برگیرندگی فضای آن کشور از این ادبیات منطقی است .

“Geopolitics” is not a basic study of country's extent for creating of economic growth and development and having so much many powers , and such this study is traditional and dummy method and it is deviated of truth , for example: the power of Saudi Arabia is depending of oil and Kaaba and if these two power is taken of it, this country will change to a soul's country and if is taken oil only and be left for it only Kaaba , this country will continue to it-self- life as past history , therefore, the basis of country's powers has depended to believing of that people for proofing its country , loyalty , S&T , using of scientists, creators , innovators , justice and so on and these matters are basic factors for staying absolutely and all speeches about stability of any country or territory's space is encompasses these logical literature .

جنگ نیز تغییر کرده است و از زمین کنده شده و به آسمان منتقل شده است مثل جنگهای سایبری و یا تخریب سیستم های ای ، سی ، تی ، در این صورت " ترس برادر مرگ است " ، دیگر " انسان گرگ انسان نیست(از توماس هابز) " گرگ ها فقط شبها از هم میترسند ، بلکه بعضی کشورها دشمن هم هستند و از هم میترسند ، و شبانه روز از هم میترسند ، یک فردی ، در یک زمان ، مثل " روبرت اوپونهایمر " بمب هسته ای میسازد و با دستور " هری ترومن " به سر مردم ژاپن فرومیریزد و ژاپن بخود می آید و دومین اقتصاد دنیا میشود و در دریای چین ، چین اقتصاد اول میشود و اگر ژاپن شل شود از مرتبه دومی به سومی و شاید چهارمی سقوط خواهد کرد و موقعیت خود را از دست خواهد داد ، در این دوران ، آسیا روی پای خودش ایستادگی کرده ، بریکس خلق شده و بانک جهانی شانگهای دایر شده و نظایر این شکوهمندی در آسیا ایجاد شده است .

Battle has changed too, and it has picked from lands and rise to sky, cyber war, destroying of the ICT systems of target country and so one, in this case, and “fear is brother of death”, thus, it is not “man is wolf of man” (**Hobbes**) but many countries are enemy each other, wolfs are afraid from each other over nights, but the enemy countries are afraid from each other over days and nights, a person , at

one time like” **Robert Oppenheimer**” must make Nuclear bombs and “**Herry Truman**” fall down them over the people of Japan , and Japan comes to its inner position and then changed the second economy in the world , and the first economy appeared in China and if Japan be slacked it –self , will decline to third or fourth economy in future and now , Asia has stayed up , and BRICS , the world-wide bank in Shanghai, and so on .

وقتی شوروی سابق فروپاشید ، " فرانسیس فوکویاما با ذوق زیاد" کتاب " پایان تاریخ" را نوشت و غربی ها برای او کف زدند ، اما روس ها قوی تر شدند و آمریکا ضعیف تر گردید و اکنون وضعیتی دارد که بیش از 100 مشکل بزرگ در سر راهش است ، آقای جورج فرید من ، چه سناریوهایی در این مورد دارد ، به نظر من ، او نشسته روی سرزمین های زمین و تعدادی پازل ها را اینطرف ، آنطرف می کند و به سلیقه خودش آنها را دائماً جابجا می نماید ، این یک بازی خوبی است ! شغف آور است !

When the soviet or Russian government collapsed, "**Francis Fukuyama**" wrote the book of “end of the history” with so much joying. And westerners clapped of hands, but Russia became more powerful and America loosed many situations, and now has more than 100 internal and external big problems, Mr. **George Friedman** what does have scenarios about this matters, in my opinion, he has sat on land of the earth and on or around in the many puzzles and replace them, to move any place to other place continually, this is a good game!, it is pleasure!.

Geopolitics of 2017 in 4 Maps

George Friedman and Jacob L. Shapiro

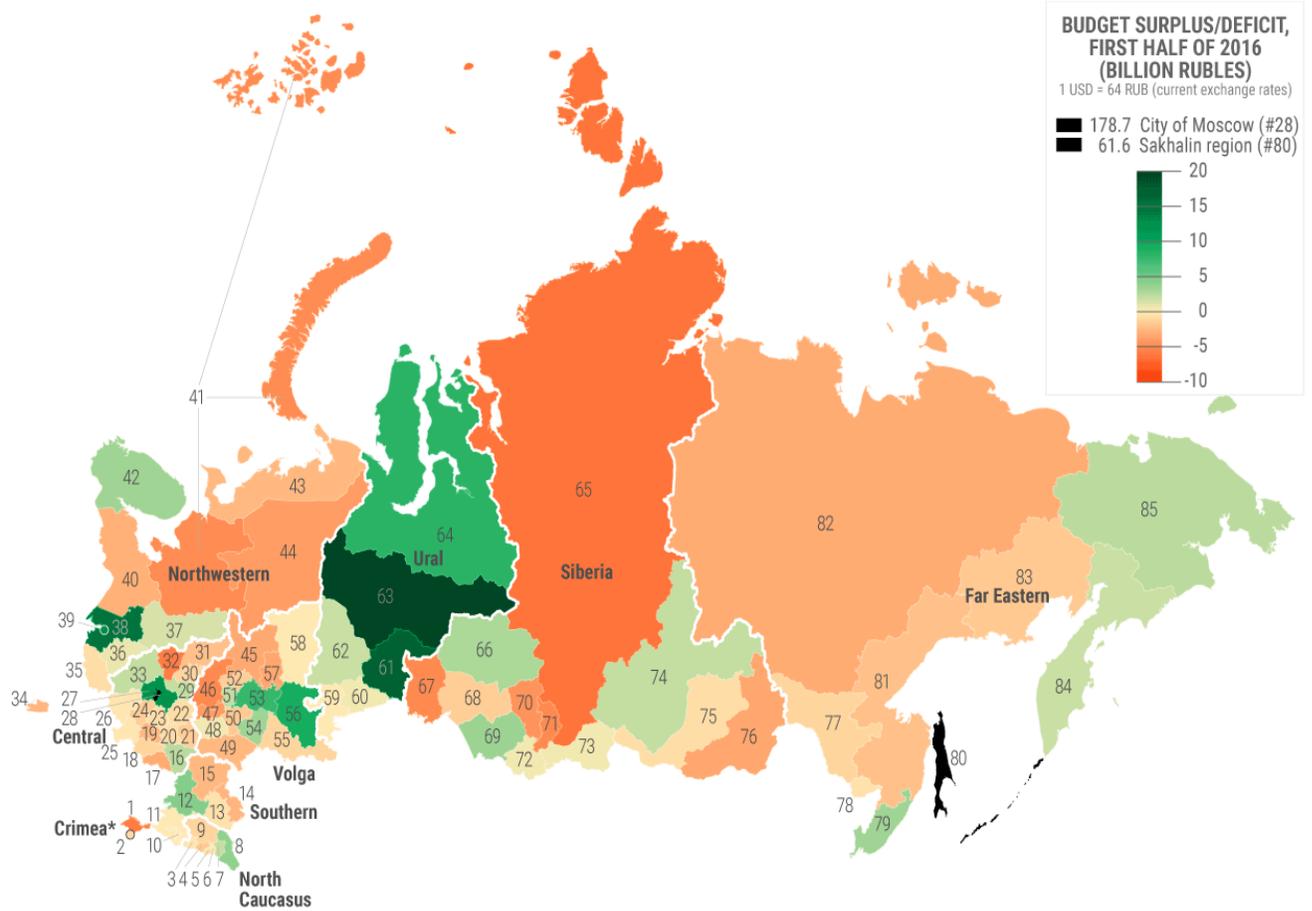
International relations and geopolitics are not synonymous at least, not the way we understand them at Geopolitical Futures. “International relations” is descriptive phrases that encompasses all the ways countries behave toward one another. “Geopolitics” is the supposition **that all international relationships are based on the interaction between geography and power.**

Our brand of geopolitics takes this a step further and asserts ادعا that a deep understanding of geography and power enables ساختن you to do two things. First, it helps you comprehend the forces that will shape international politics and how they will do so. Second, it allows you to identify what is important and what isn't.

This makes maps an extremely important part of our work. Writing can be an ideal medium for explaining power, but even the best writer is limited by language when it comes to describing geography. So this week, we have decided to showcase some of the best maps our graphics team (TJ Lensing and Jay Dowd) made in 2016... not just because these four maps are cool (though they are), but because we think they go a long way in explaining the foundations of what will be the most important geopolitical developments of 2017.

Map 1: Russia's Economic Weakness

RUSSIA'S REGIONAL BUDGET SURPLUSES AND DEFICITS



District: Budget surplus/deficit, first half of 2016 (billion rubles)
Region/city

| Region/City | Budget Surplus/Deficit (Billion Rubles) |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Crimea*: | -7.0 |
| 1 Republic of Crimea | -7.0 |
| 2 City of Sevastopol | -7.0 |
| North Caucasus: | 2.5 |
| 3 Karachay-Cherkess Republic | 2.5 |
| 4 Kabardino-Balkar Republic | 2.5 |
| 5 Republic of North Ossetia-Alania | 2.5 |
| 6 Republic of Ingushetia | 2.5 |
| 7 Chechen Republic | 2.5 |
| 8 Republic of Dagestan | 2.5 |
| 9 Stavropol region | 2.5 |
| Southern: | -1.3 |
| 10 Republic of Adygea | -1.3 |
| 11 Krasnodar region | -1.3 |
| 12 Rostov region | -1.3 |
| 13 Republic of Kalmykia | -1.3 |
| 14 Astrakhan region | -1.3 |
| 15 Volgograd region | -1.3 |
| Central: | 175.7 |
| 16 Voronezh region | 175.7 |
| 17 Belgorod region | 175.7 |
| 18 Kursk region | 175.7 |
| 19 Oryol region | 175.7 |
| 20 Lipetsk region | 175.7 |
| Central (continued): | |
| 21 Tambov region | |
| 22 Ryazan region | |
| 23 Tula region | |
| 24 Kaluga region | |
| 25 Bryansk region | |
| 26 Smolensk region | |
| 27 Moscow region | |
| 28 City of Moscow | |
| 29 Vladimir region | |
| 30 Ivanovo region | |
| 31 Kostroma region | |
| 32 Yaroslavl region | |
| 33 Tver region | |
| Northwestern: | 17.1 |
| 34 Kaliningrad region | 17.1 |
| 35 Pskov region | 17.1 |
| 36 Novgorod region | 17.1 |
| 37 Vologda region | 17.1 |
| 38 Leningrad region | 17.1 |
| 39 City of St. Petersburg | 17.1 |
| 40 Republic of Karelia | 17.1 |
| 41 Arkhangelsk region | 17.1 |
| 42 Murmansk region | 17.1 |
| 43 Nenets Autonomous Region | 17.1 |
| 44 Komi Republic | 17.1 |
| Volga: | -0.4 |
| 45 Kirov region | -0.4 |
| 46 Nizhny Novgorod region | -0.4 |
| 47 Republic of Mordovia | -0.4 |
| 48 Penza region | -0.4 |
| 49 Saratov region | -0.4 |
| 50 Ulyanovsk region | -0.4 |
| 51 Chuvash Republic | -0.4 |
| 52 Mari El Republic | -0.4 |
| 53 Republic of Tatarstan | -0.4 |
| 54 Samara region | -0.4 |
| 55 Orenburg region | -0.4 |
| 56 Republic of Bashkortostan | -0.4 |
| 57 Udmurt Republic | -0.4 |
| 58 Perm region | -0.4 |
| Ural: | 46.9 |
| 59 Chelyabinsk region | 46.9 |
| 60 Kurgan region | 46.9 |
| 61 Tyumen region | 46.9 |
| 62 Sverdlovsk region | 46.9 |
| 63 Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Region | 46.9 |
| 64 Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region | 46.9 |
| Siberia: | -17.5 |
| 65 Krasnoyarsk region | -17.5 |
| 66 Tomsk region | -17.5 |
| 67 Omsk region | -17.5 |
| 68 Novosibirsk region | -17.5 |
| 69 Altai region | -17.5 |
| 70 Kemerovo region | -17.5 |
| 71 Republic of Khakassia | -17.5 |
| 72 Altai Republic | -17.5 |
| 73 Tuva Republic | -17.5 |
| 74 Irkutsk region | -17.5 |
| 75 Republic of Buryatia | -17.5 |
| 76 Transbaikal region | -17.5 |
| Far Eastern: | 60.7 |
| 77 Amur region | 60.7 |
| 78 Jewish Autonomous Region | 60.7 |
| 79 Primorsky region | 60.7 |
| 80 Sakhalin region | 60.7 |
| 81 Khabarovsk region | 60.7 |
| 82 Sakha Republic (Yakutia) | 60.7 |
| 83 Magadan region | 60.7 |
| 84 Kamchatka region | 60.7 |
| 85 Chukotka Autonomous Region | 60.7 |

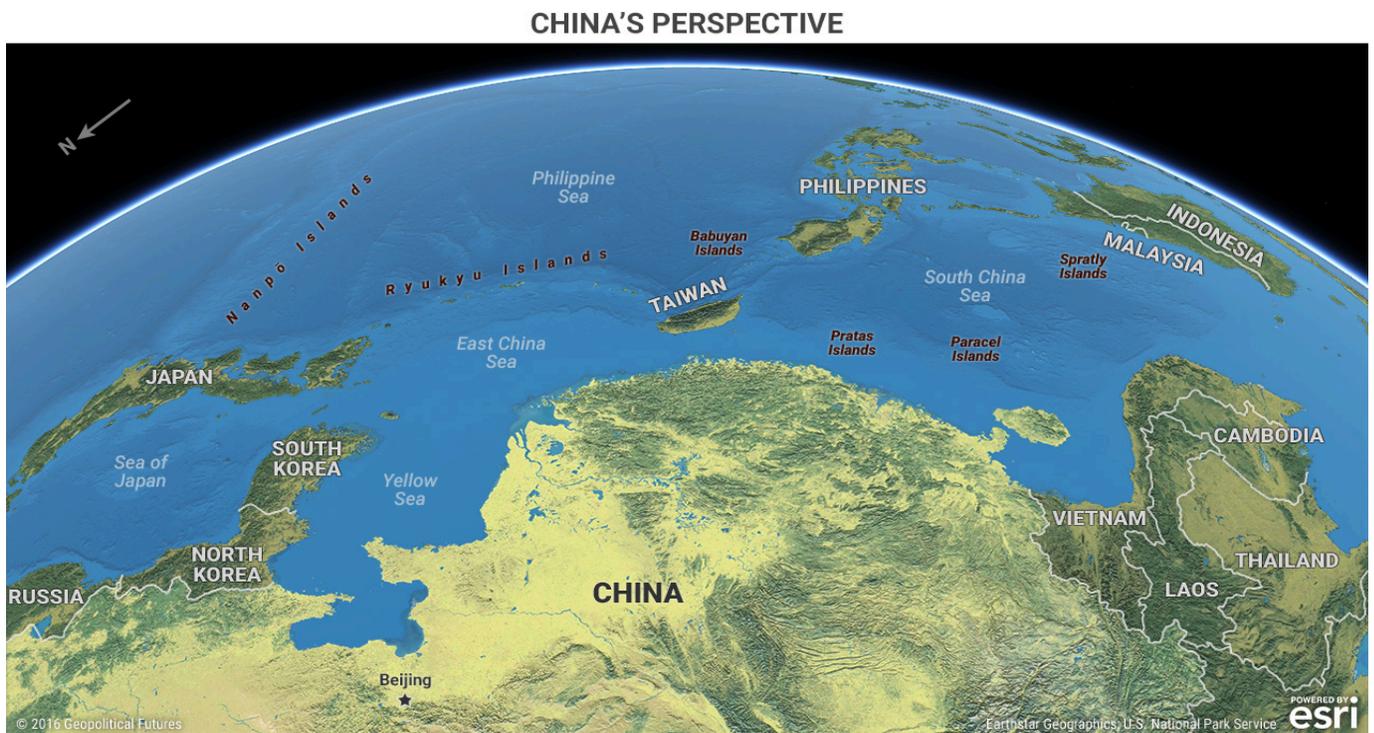
*Crimea's status is disputed.
Source: Russian Federation Federal State Statistics Service
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This map illustrates three key aspects of Russia that are crucial to understanding the country in 2017. First is the oft-overlooked fact that Russia is a federation. Russia has a strong national culture, but it is also an incredibly diverse political entity that requires a strong central government. Unlike most maps of Russia, this one divides the country by its constitutive regions. There are 85 of these regions... 87 if you count Crimea and Sevastopol. Not all have the same status—some are regions, while others are autonomous regions, cities, and republics.

The second aspect is that there is a great deal of economic diversity in this vast Russian Federation. The map shows this by identifying regional budget surpluses and deficits throughout the country. Two regions have such large surpluses that they break the scale: the City of Moscow and Sakhalin. Fifty-two regions (or 60% of Russia's regional budgets) are in the red. The Central District, which includes Moscow, makes up more than 20% of Russia's GDP, while Sakhalin and a few other regions that are blessed with surpluses produce Russia's oil.

The third aspect follows from combining the logical conclusions of the first two observations. Russia is vast, and much of the country is in a difficult economic situation. Even if oil stays around \$55 a barrel for all of 2017, that won't be high enough to solve the problems of the many struggling, parts of the country. Russian President Vladimir Putin rules as an authoritarian. This is, in part, because he governs an unwieldy country. He needs all the power he can get to redistribute wealth so that the countryside isn't driven to revolt. Russia is making headlines right now because of Ukraine, Syria, and alleged hacking. **But the geopolitical position of Russia is better described by studying the map above.**

Map 2: China's Cage



Maps that shift perspective can be **disorienting**, but they are meant to be. Our minds get so used to seeing the world in one way that a different view can feel alien. But that is even more reason

to push through the discomfort. The map above attempts to do that by looking at the Pacific from Beijing's perspective.

China's moves in the South China Sea have received a great deal of attention. In a Jan. 12 confirmation hearing with Congress, nominee for US Secretary of Defense James Mattis identified Chinese aggressiveness as one of the major reasons he believes the world order is under its biggest assault since World War II. But we believe the Chinese threat is overstated. This map helps explain why.

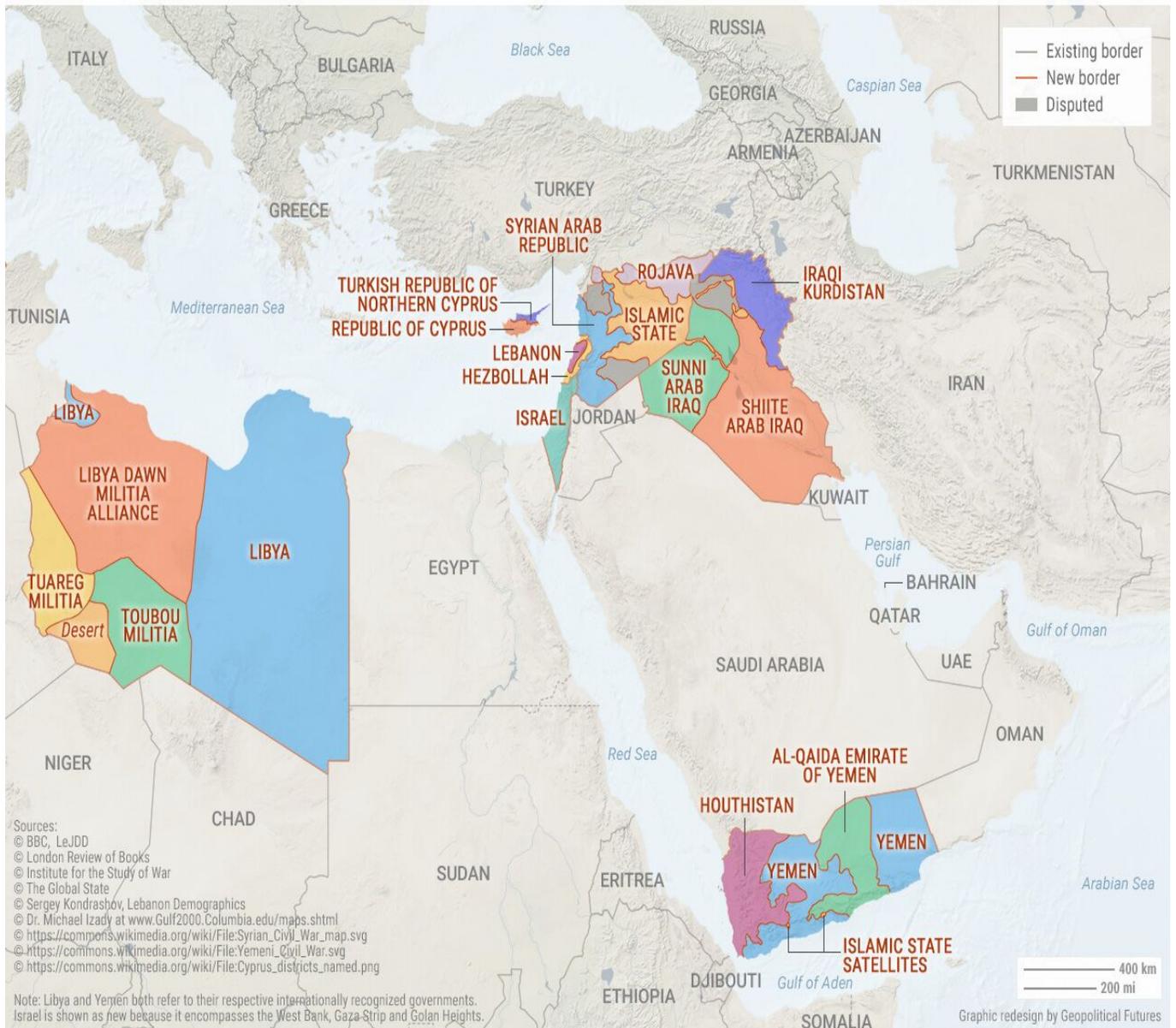
China's access to the Pacific is limited by two obstacles. The first is the small island chains in the South and East China Seas. When we look at this map, China's motive in asserting control over these large rocks and molehills becomes clear. If China cannot control these islands and shoals, **they can be used against China in a military conflict. (If there were small island chains off the US coast in the Pacific or the Atlantic, US strategy might look like China's.)** مسئله 100 آمریکا

The second obstacle is that China is surrounded by American allies. Some such as Japan (and to a lesser extent South Korea and Taiwan) have significant military forces to defend themselves from Chinese encroachment . Taiwan sticks out as **a major spur aimed squarely at China's southeast coast**. Those that don't have sufficient military defenses, like the Philippines, have firm US security guarantees. China is currently at a serious geographic disadvantage in the waters off its coast.

This map, though, does not reveal a critical third piece of this puzzle—the US Navy outclasses the Chinese navy in almost every regard, despite impressive and continuing Chinese efforts to increase capabilities. But looking at this map, you can see why China wants to make noise in its coastal waters and how China is limited by an arc of American allies. You can also see why one of China's major goals will be to attempt to entice any American allies to switch sides. Consequently, China's moves regarding the Philippines require close observation in 2017.

Map 3: Redrawing the Middle East

A NEW MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST



It has become cliché to point out that the Middle East’s current political borders were drawn after World War I by colonial powers like the United Kingdom and France, and that the region’s wars and insurrections in recent years are making these artificial boundaries obsolete. What isn’t cliché is doubling down on that analysis. **We’ve drawn a new map of the Middle East based on who controls what territory, as opposed to the official boundaries recognized by international organizations like the United Nations.** The map above reveals what the Middle East really looks like right now. Many will object to some of the boundaries for political purposes, but this map is explicitly not trying to make a political statement. Rather, it is an attempt to show who holds power over what geography in the Middle East. From this point of view, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, and Libya don’t exist anymore. In their places are smaller warring stateless based on ethnic, national, and sectarian identities. Other borders (like those of Lebanon and Israel) are also redrawn to

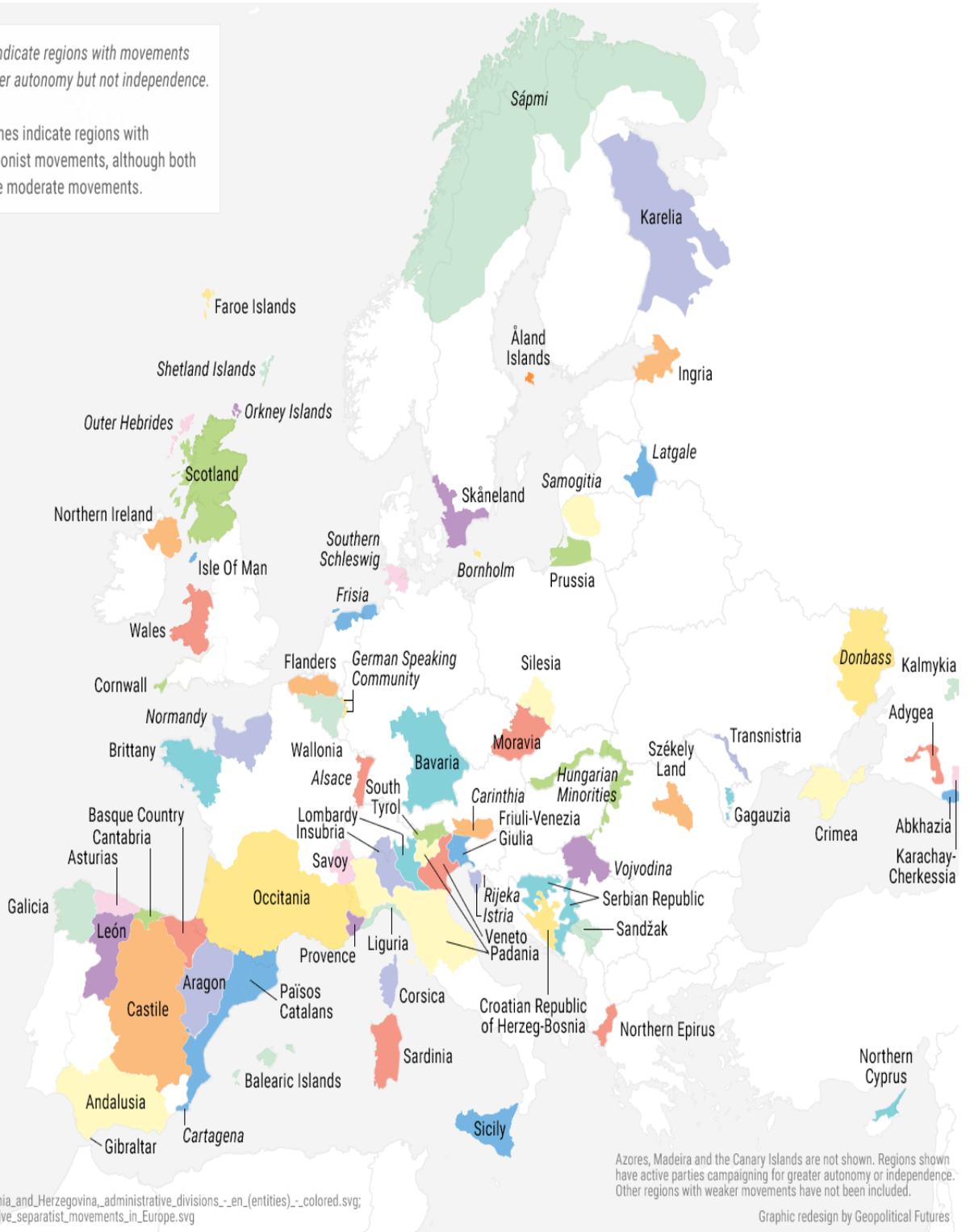
reflect actual power dynamics. Here, a politically incorrect but accurate map is more useful than an inaccurate but politically correct one. Just as important as redrawing the borders of countries that no longer function as unified entities is noting which countries' borders do not require redrawing. These countries include three of the region's four major powers: Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. **The borders of the other major power, Israel, are only slightly modified.** (Egypt is an economic basket case and does not qualify as a major power, even **though it has arguably the most cohesive national culture in the Arab world.**) The Middle East is defined by two key dynamics: the wars raging in the heart of the Arab world and the balance of power between the countries that surround this conflict.

Map 4: Imagining 2017's Brexit

AREAS WITH STRONG NATIONALIST TENDENCIES

Italicized names indicate regions with movements agitating for greater autonomy but not independence.

Non-italicized names indicate regions with important secessionist movements, although both categories include moderate movements.



Analyzing this map must begin with a disclaimer: This is, first and foremost, an analytical tool and a means of thinking about Europe's future. It is explicitly not a prediction of what Europe's borders will look like in the future. The map identifies areas in Europe with strong nationalist tendencies. Those regions with active separatist movements are not italicized. The italicized regions are those demanding increased autonomy but not independence. In many of these regions, secessionist movements may be favored by a minority of the population. The point here is not their size, but rather that in all these regions, there is some degree of national consciousness that is dissonant with the current boundaries of Europe's nation-states. The European Union is a flawed institution because its members could never decide what they wanted it to be. The EU is not quite a sovereign entity, but it claims more authority than a free trade agreement. European nation-states gave up some of their sovereignty to Brussels... but not all of it. So when serious issues arose (such as the 2008 financial crisis or the influx of Syrian and other refugees), EU member states went back to solving problems the way they did before the EU. Instead of "one for all and all for one," it was "to each their own, but you still have to buy German products."

Brexit shook the foundations of the EU in 2016. Elections in France and Germany and domestic instability in Italy will shake those foundations in 2017. But Brexit also opened the doors to a deeper question: How will national self-determination be defined in the 21st century? Not all of Europe's nation-states are on stable ground. The most important consequences of Brexit may end up being its impact on the political future of the United Kingdom. And in Spain, Catalonia already claims it will hold an independence referendum this year. Brussels, meanwhile, keeps trying to speak with one voice. This map communicates just how hard that is... not just for the EU, but also for some of Europe's nation-states.

Conclusion

The saying goes that a picture is worth a thousand words. Maps are worth many more. Our perspective on the world is rooted in an objective and unbiased approach to examining geography and power. Maps like these are foundational components for building that perspective. These four maps are especially helpful in thinking about the geopolitical forces that will shape the world in the year ahead.