

# International Politics

5 -  
6th  
7 Oct.

Power and Influence in Global Society :  
Relations between States

- ◆ The International System
- ◆ National Power : Influence
  - Power as Influence
  - Soft Power
- ◆ National Power : Capabilities
- The Great Power/Super Power

# Capabilities/National Power

# Elements of National Power:

- ▶ 1. Geography
- ▶ 2. Natural Resources
  - ▶ (a) Raw Materials
  - ▶ (b) Food
- ▶ 3. Population
- ▶ 4. Economic Development and Industrial Capacity
- ▶ 5. Technology
- ▶ 6. Military Preparedness
- ▶ 7. Ideology
- ▶ 8. Leadership
- ▶ 9. Organization and Quality of Government
- ▶ 10. National Character and Morale
- ▶ 11. Diplomacy

# 1. Geography

- ▶ most stable, tangible, permanent and natural element

# Geo-political scientists, regard Geography as the determinant of international politics.

- ▶ Moodie, Spykman
- ▶ Haushofer
- ▶ Mackinder
- ▶ and others

Napoleon, observed. “The foreign policy of a country is determined by its geography.”

# Nature and Role of Geography as an Element of National Power:

## ▶ (i) Maps:

- ▶ Maps are always geographical in nature. These are sometimes used by nations to justify a particular course of policy or action as well as to reject the views of other nations.

## ▶ (ii) Size: Large

- ▶ The large size of a country can accommodate a large population
- ▶ Offer better natural resources and raw materials
- ▶ More helpful in the defence of the country
- ▶ Difficult for a state to defeat a big country
- ▶ Possible for a country to establish vital industrial complexes far away from the borders

## Chile map of Köppen climate classification



- Warm desert climate (BWh)
- Cold desert climate (BWk)
- Cold semi-arid climate (BSk)
- Warm mediterranean climate (Csa)
- Temperate mediterranean climate (Csb)
- Temperate continental climate/  
Mediterranean continental climate (Dsb)
- Temperate oceanic climate (Cfb)
- Cool oceanic climate (Cfc)
- Tundra climate (ET)

# Indonesia Religions Map





## 2. Food:

- ▶ a source of vital strength of a nation
- ▶ A nation deficient in food production can rarely become a major power.

## 2. Food:

“Nations self-sufficient  
in food are better  
placed than nations  
which import food.”

—Morgenthau

### 3. Population:

- ▶ “As long as men are needed for production and fighting, other elements being equal, the state with a large number of men and women to perform such tasks shall be more capable of becoming a major power.”

## 4. Economic Development and Industrial Capacity:

- ▶ A. Economic Development:
- ▶ B. Industrial Capacity:

# 5. Technology:

## 6. Military Preparedness:

- ▶ (i) War technology or technological innovations; the nature and type of weapon system that is available with the army of the state
- ▶ (ii) Military leadership, War technology is an important factor but it can be fruitful only when backed by efficient planning and systematic and effective use.

## 6. Military Preparedness:

- ▶ (iii) Quantity and Quality of soldiers. In a war weapons and equipment play a key role but their role and effectiveness is dependent upon the quantity and quality of soldiers. Military equipment and weapon-system is important, but not as much as the soldiers who actually use these weapons and equipment. The number, skill, training, discipline, dedication and morale of the soldiers are essential factors which can make possible an effective and successful use of military weapons and machines.

## 7. Ideology:

- ▶ can be a source of both friendship and enmity in international relations.
- ▶ can be a source of unity and support of the people at home and abroad.
- ▶ a choice of wrong ideology can be a source of weakness
- ▶ ideological differences within a nation, as well as among different nations can be a source of weakness.



## 8. Leadership:

- ▶ The utilization of man power resources, natural resources, raw materials, technology, industrial capacity, military power and ideology for strengthening the national power of a state is dependent upon the qualities of the leadership that runs the government of the state.
- ▶ To make and implement foreign policy is the responsibility of the leadership, the decision-makers of the state, in particular.
- ▶ The quality of leadership determines the nature and extent of power that a nation can use for securing its national interests.

## 9. Organization and Quality of Government:

- ▶ The mere possession of material and human resources cannot lead to national power if the agency for steering and coordination of human efforts, that is, the government of the state is not well organized, efficient and effective.

# 10. National Character and Morale:

- ▶ (i) National Character:
- ▶ (ii) National Morale: National morale, in the context of national power, refers to ‘the degree of determination with which a nation supports the foreign policy of its government in peace and war, it permeates all activities of a nation, its agriculture and industrial productions as well as its military establishments and diplomatic service.’ (Morgenthau). A high and healthy national morale can be a big source of power which can lead to successful use of power for securing the national interest.

# Evaluation of Nation Power

the conclusions regarding

## List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

- ▶ 1. The relative and comparative nature of national power
- ▶ 2. Qualitativeness of various Factors of National Power:
- ▶ 3. Interdependence of all the Factors:
- ▶ 4. The Ability to use the Resources is a Factor:
- ▶ 5. Dynamic Nature of National Power:
- ▶ 6. Preparedness is a Factor:
- ▶ 7. Actual and Potential importance of Elements:

List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

► (1) The relative and comparative nature of national power,

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- All the elements of national power of a nation have to be evaluated in relation to those possessed by other states, especially neighbours and possible competitors, rivals and opponents. An absolute and isolated evaluation of national power of a nation can never be realistic. It can even prove to be suicidal.

# List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

## ► (2) Qualitativeness of various Factors of National Power:

- ❑ The evaluation of the elements of national power must involve analysis in terms of both quantity and quality. Mere quantities are fairly meaningless. For example a big a size of territory and a large sized population without ideal qualities can never be a source of power. The number of aero planes is important but along with it their range, speed, weapon-system, load capacity and operational role and training and commitment of the pilots are equally important and must be taken into account.

List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

### ▶ (3) The interdependence of all the factors

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- ❑ A supreme fact that must be kept in mind is that no element of national power is or can be individually a determinant of national power. No one element can lead to power if a nation is deficient in respect of several elements. All the factors of national power are interdependent and these have to be evaluated as a one group.



List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

## ▶ 4. The Ability to use the Resources is a Factor:

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- ❑ The existence of certain elements does not lead to national power. It is only when the nation has the ability to efficiently use the elements that these lead to national power. The production of industrial goods must be related to the needs, resources and use-capacity of the nation.

# List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

## ► 5. Dynamic Nature of National Power:

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- ❑ The relative importance of the elements of national power is always changing. In our times of rapid technological changes the relative importance of various elements has been constantly changing. Oil has replaced coal as the main source of fuel and may itself be soon replaced in future by uranium.

Uranium can lose its value if the solar energy can be used and developed to cause fusion of atom. Military technology is a fast changing technology. A powerful weapon can become obsolete after a few years. Hence, one must keep in mind the dynamic nature of various elements while evaluating their role as elements of national power.

# List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

## ▶ 6. Preparedness is a Factor:

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- ❑ The state of preparedness must not be neglected while evaluating the role of elements of national power. A difference has to be made between soldiers in readiness and soldiers who have to be mobilized. In this era of push-bottom technology the state of preparedness has become a vitally important factor of national power. The modern warfare has virtually become a time warfare because the first strike capability and reward strike ability can be together a determinant of the results of war.

# List of seven features which must be kept in mind while evaluating the elements of national power:

## ▶ 7. Actual and Potential importance of Elements:

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# Limitations on National Power

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- ▶ 1. Balance of Power:
- ▶ 2. International Law:
- ▶ 3. International Morality:
- ▶ 4. World Public Opinion:
- ▶ 5. International Organisations:
- ▶ 6. Collective Security:
- ▶ 7. Disarmament and Arms Control: