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Role of Geography in the Analysis of the State Indicators and Human Development

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ABSTRACT

This paper shows that there are many paths via which geography has shaped the indicators of the state as well as human development and the formation of institutions, conflicts, and political systems. Yet, considering the fact that geography is one of the only elements that is an exogenous variable par excellence, it is quite striking that macroeconomics and political economy have not focused more intensely on its effects. This could change soon: with the further reduction of transportation costs (leading also to increasing costs of saturation, and to congestion), we could face the greater effects of geography on our economic and political systems. Therefore greater scrutiny on this exogenous variable will become necessary. However, to characterize geography as an exogenous element may not hold anymore in the near future. Indeed, the new environmental economics emphasize that economic and political decisions influence our climate, our oceans, and Earth's topography; geography becomes affected by economic and political systems. As a result, geography will no longer be exogenous: geography affects political regimes, which, in turn, affects geography. The research explains the role of geography in the vital building of State through several ideas that can benefit us in illustrating the importance of geography and what it practices with its important potentialities in drawing the positive competitive image of the State in the place, as well as the potentialities of earth States even if these States do not enjoy clear natural potentialities, yet they can invest the creative minds in their societies in order to build an economy that promotes their significance and competition among the world States and gives them a political and technical power. Also, the research shows the role of geography in practicing the generation of an environmental relation as a connecting link between the State administration in terms of its entire natural resources on the one hand and building human and increasing his/her efficiency and effectiveness on the other hand. The research also reveals the contribution of geography to the construction of the State's institutions across its various specializations, and now its methods and approaches need modernization and innovation to suit the labor market so that its outputs work in different sectors, as well as it will be able to administer and manage the tasks available to them at the environmental aspect and its related resources and fortunes over and inside the earth

Key words *: Geography, Mechanism, State, Human, Poverty, Dynamic relationship, Construction, Development, Transport, Political.*

Introduction

Because Geography analyzes the shape of the earth with what is over and inside it, including all natural and human phenomena and its diversity according to each place of earth; therefore, the human gatherings, that occupy any space of earth on which they established their sovereignty within the frame of borders and boundaries whether natural or human, should practice their vital field within their constitu-

tion and laws with which the State and its people are committed and bound.

Hence, the earth was shared by a group of States, some with large area such as Russia and the United States of America, some with middle area like Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and some with small area such as Lebanon, Tunisia and Holland; therefore, the more the area is, the more opportunities the State is provided of diversity of its climate and its natural resources, as well as it will be able to diversify and vary its agriculture, all of which is considered as important potentialities in the State's power, which are enhances by human who is built on bases worthy of creating a productive and achieving human out of him/her so that the State be able to compete with the other rest States in the world.

The main question of the study about, why does not geography practice with its multiple specializations the function of State and human administration?

Geographic action may be weak in confronting human problems due to the non-benefiting from the other rest sciences close to it in expanding the spectrum of its perceptions for the purpose of managing crises which emerge between now and then, especially human problems, the is the Hypotheses of the study.

The research aims at finding the important ways that contribute to the development of geographers for the purpose of achieving the required and necessary efficiency for the researcher to make his vision clear in finding the weak links that may weaken in administering and managing the State and human capabilities for the purpose of contributing to the strengthening the weak links and then elevate the efficiency of administering the State and its institutions.

Section I: Role of Geography in the Dynamic Construction of the State

To answer this question, we should look at a collection of ideas and thoughts that can benefit us in clarifying the importance of geography and what it practices with its important potentialities in drawing the positive competitive image of the State in the place, as well as the potentialities of earth States even if these States do not enjoy clear natural potentialities, yet they can invest the creative minds in their societies in order to build an economy that promotes their significance and competition among the world States and gives them a political and technical power such as Indonesia.

First: In each State of the world, two aspects control it: the geographic aspect and the historical aspect. While the geographic aspect with its natural part is constant, the historical aspect takes the dynamic path because it is the human creation in the place. The natural and historical (human) dimension represents a geographic situation, since the cohesion between them is very close, and the roles mostly intervene with each other to a degree that their effects cannot be distinguished from each other, especially when the history takes into consideration the change of the geographic situation into a functional situation, so it is submitted to prosperity and shrinkage (Finkle and Gable, 1966). Also, geography is a historic topic due to its impacts that direct the policies and fall the governments if, for example, the rain is low in a State relies on agriculture and the harvest fails, causing the fall of governments for the non-fulfillments of their commitments in providing their people with food.

Thus, the geographers have uneasy tasks in leading the State and its administration in finding positive constructive relationships that rely on common interest away from isolation, monopoly and keeping off the resources from the State who needs those resources, as these matters causes instability and disorders, especially if problems occur between adjacent States which arises the geopolitical dimension that leads to the depletion of both countries' resources (Khalaf, 1986), and generates greed especially for the stronger State to dominate and expand at the expense of the lands of the weaker State in a particular place and time. The geographic role goes towards studying the different aspects of the problem and define its causes and reasons that can be understood in order to weaken the problem, after it analyzes all the data and explains them to highlight the facts that have led to the existence of a difference or dispute to give the advice of a prospective dimension which in turn presents satisfactory solutions for both parties, and thus the spare of bloods and the provision of fortunes are the most prominent victory achieved by the politicians of those countries so as to gain the enjoyment of peace (Abdul Rahman, 1997).

Second: Geography contributes to the construction of the State's institutions across its various specializations, and now its methods and approaches need modernization and innovation to suit the labor mar-

ket so that its outputs work in different sectors, as well as it will be able to administer and manage the tasks available to them at the environmental aspect and its related resources and fortunes over and inside the earth. This does not mean that such task is made by the geographer only in its management, but he/she is one of the gears that move each other to give ultimately the required result within a mechanism carrying a comprehensive prospective according to a simultaneous planning as a fundamental base for prospecting what we can be (Abdul Sada, 1977).

Third: Geography practices a role in the generation of an environmental relation as a connecting link between the State administration in terms of its entire natural resources on the one hand and building human and increasing his/her efficiency and effectiveness on the other hand, as it is necessary that geography should take its role in finding a dynamic relationship to make the country perform its legal and constitutional tasks to build national institutions that their performance is derived from the words "justice and equality" so that the space is there for the participation of all the individuals of the people each according to his/her skills, capabilities, capacity, and age classification, and the functional integration works according to a system of positive format from which the State's prosperity and progress are resulted (Hasan, 1977). Man is the real fortune for building the State, any State. Japan, for instance, is almost unique in teaching "the material of ethics" from the first primary stage till the third intermediate stage, and it is completing and enhancing the religion so that the individual will not be of a dual personality, thus we are able not only to produce and prepare the leaders of the country, but also we need to produce "the leaders of the leaders". From this point, we should start from now to work together at forming the State according to a geographic prospective, i.e. taking care of the spatial dimension which should be invested economically by the human dimension of creative potentialities.

One of the element in general system of the productive machine is the Poverty is regarded as the greatest challenge confronted by the world States, and its ratios differ from one State to another according to its economic and political progress and the human value within its principles, philosophy, and constitutions (Aarif, 1989). We can notice Iraq which is one of the countries with different natural fortunes whether metal or non-metal, as well as water fortune. It is considered as one of the richest world States in what we have mentioned, but even geographically, for it represents in its geographic situation a connecting link between the East and the West and the meeting place of civilizations. With all these potentialities, however, we find their administration beneath the required level at different grounds, causing a rebuke in their investment in reality as should be, yet its potentialities are invested for mere personal advantages, perforating its material, spiritual and intellectual stock, even its poverty ratio according to the data of the Ministry of Planning is 33% of the working capacity, i.e. third of the human capacity who is capable to work is extremely unemployed. And to benefit from it, it is necessary to start with a great economic Renaissance to compensate the country for what has lapsed and missed of time, which requires the emergence of a leading personality with a staff that returns to the country its prestige and dignity on the one hand and its status among world states on the other hand.

Section II: The main sectors which have a direct relationship with geography to achieve the human and economic development in the State.

Agricultural Renaissance

The agriculture recession in Iraq for example occurred because of leaving the lands by their farmers towards cities, which made the country eats what it does not plant and wear what it does not make. This situation was promoted by the management of the top of the pyramid and who occupies it as if it is not their concern, as oil is enough to meet life requirements, note that life and its requirements are managed with what the country population themselves produce, encouraging the adjacent States to progress and prosper on its account, because it is the unemployed rich and his poor surrounding ready to work everything so as to raise his reality. The agriculture and the industry with their various and different types developed to compete other States in order to take over the high surplus of the country who relies on what it has of oil fortune, even those states did not let it progress, because its awakening harms them in that they lose a market that accrues to them gold, as well as it makes them continually develop because the competition here will be on its extreme in what they produce. Therefore, by a simple review from 1950s to nowadays, we notice

that the chart line of the agricultural production in Iraq is in the permanent decline and we can find it high somewhat in 1970s because of challenges at that time, then it soon declined for political, military and economic reasons, and this decline continued due to the negligence of the agricultural sector in an incredible way.

Even Iraq for instance, who was the first producer of dates in the world, declined to the bottom of the list to a degree that it became date importer. Doesn't that indicate the extreme negligence of the agricultural sector? Thus, there should be a stand for a geographic and agricultural team and soil specialists to present and submit studies about land survey again in a better way, especially when satellites facilitated many of these tasks and defined the quality of lands, their ratio, fertility, and their suitability for the quality and type of each harvest (Mozi, 2009), accompanied with a ruling will to restore the glory of agriculture in Iraq to meet the local need so as to put a limit to the high prices of agricultural products to some extent, promote the farmer's capability and encourage him to produce in order to revive the general economy through decreasing the waste of foreign currency and maintaining the coming generations' share of the country wealth.

Thus, the farmers and peasants should be encouraged to return back to their lands with the provision of all that supports the agricultural process, the provision of the necessary requirements for the farmer, and supporting the agricultural production against paying a certain amount of the harvest to the State and the rest he has a free hand to dispose of as he likes in the local markets through the open market. Here, we point that the agricultural production will liberate from the State's control, so its role will be confined to the protection of farmers and the product prices, the facilitation, shipping and selling the product, finding external markets for its access as a competitor in the regional and international market, all of which depends on how to take care, to be interested in, and arrange the products in a tempting way that attracts the consumer to them and gain his/her trust (Mozi, 2009).

Geography and the Industrial and Commercial Renaissance

In this domain, the geographic prospective enters as an aspect of producing and not consuming knowledge, which means that it should have a comprehensive vision that combines the planning of indications with paths far away from corruption and favoritism and the work according to efficiency for everyone who holds a creative mentality at the individual and group's level, and this should be linked with a reality sweeping the world, i.e. the idea of free market (Khalaf, 1986).

Here, the spatial dimension emerges on the one hand, and how to market the industrial production on the other hand, as any company or plant can sell its products to the free market, providing that its industry is competitive in terms of quality, price and performance, which means that the goods and merchandise should meet the standards of the required plan of the production lines and it is unacceptable to be less than that, and they are rejected by the inspector if they were contrary to the standards, because the manufactured goods do not compete with others with this huge quantity of similar production that sinks the markets unless it exceeds and surpasses them all if not equal with the most prominent of them in descriptions. This plant can be without some standards in the field of its production that can be promoted locally, while the competitor exports abroad, making the State's national balance of trade balanced and promoting its internal and external affair whether at the economic, political or even psychological level (Mayor, 1965).

The produced work accompanied with fidelity, feeling responsibility, and caring for the product reputation will enhance the image of the country in the world. The State should not be isolated from the movement of the world banks and their exchanges, so it should join the International Money Fund to organize the distribution of the wealth in the country without any waste in the financial interests (Mozi, 2009), which means issuing unified laws of salaries in general without disappointing some segments according to these laws, because the revival of the country depends on them and these should be distinguished from others. If the State practiced justice, it is impossible to equalize the holders of higher certificates and thinkers with the school guard, for in this case the State's prestige will be lost, and thus we can put a limit to corruption and emphasize on investing the public finance in productive sectors that appear on the land within the planned duration, and not to be delusive bringing the country finances to the pockets of nonexistent persons and leaving the people with no account, and this is a dangerous practice in which the people should say

their word about it because they are the ones who make governments.

In this domain, giant commercial areas should be established according to a spatial study based on the GIS techniques to identify the importance of these sites, and financed by the taxes money cut from the citizens' incomes so that every citizen feels keen to these facilities and takes care of them without devastating them (Ghuneem, 2010); therefore, there is no more the thought which was prevalent before that every governmental building or institution is the State's ownership, so it can be stolen or destructed, while the new thought associated with taxes states that all what exists in the country the citizen contributed to it and he will receive the service benefits he needs, making him keen to them.

In many States such as Iraq, we find neglected cities despite their natural and human potentialities due to the historical and social view to them and not the integral view to the entire country, thus we should turn to those least developed cities, and then develop them by establishing galleries in them, as the companies in the country display what they have of products and what they have of heritage or ideas that are developed and displayed within the presentation of those companies to become an annual tradition, contributing to the revival of cities and they help them to attract more international companies to build plants to make use of cheap labor and develop them technically. Thus, the State has liberated large numbers of people from poverty and unemployment, as that will increase the national product of the country in the future as well as the foreign currency of the country. Thus, the State becomes one of the exporting countries just as it is an importing one so that the balance occurs in the balance of trade for the interest of the State and the citizens.

Following that is the improvement of the quality of banks in the country, and these are not distributed according to the population size and density, but they take the places of financial operations as positions to establish them, especially those that are commercial or institutional positions; therefore, we did not notice their existence between the residential neighborhoods only, which is what we find in our country for instance in that they are confined to governmental banks in general. As for the private banks, their selections of their geographic locations are completely different because they rely on the principle of profit and not financing by paying the employees' salaries. Also, they did not enter the competition, making the possibility of government banks to develop very slow. As for the Central Bank, it is the only bank in Iraq that is considered as a large bank of legal and prestigious importance, but this is not enough, because it is unable to possess a capital of international value that would contribute to the management of the world economy through the provision of loans to great countries, which would enhance its financial and international importance and take into account economic and political calculations.

Geography and the Management of Urban Development

There are many problems within urban areas that require management, its can relate to any of the categories in the diagram below.

Traffic congestion, industrial decline and housing shortages are just some of the problems in developed and developing world cities.Many of these problems are caused by population growth.

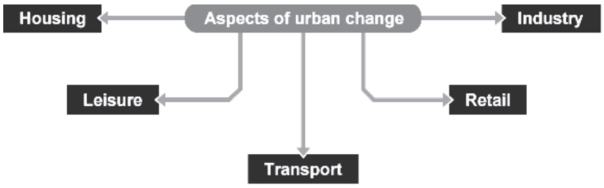

Fig. 1. Aspects of urban change

As you can see from the graph below, the world's population has grown dramatically since the mid-1950s. Most of this growth has been in developing countries.

Urban populations have also increased dramatically. Before 1950, most of the largest cities were found in the developed world - for example London and New York. This is because more jobs were

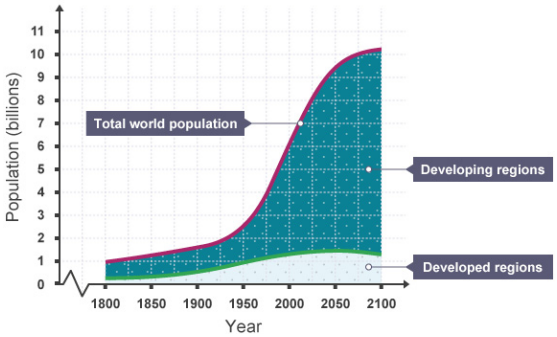

Fig. 2. The increase of world's population during 1800-2100.

available in the cities and many people moved for work.

As the graph below shows, since 1950 growth has been greatest in developing world cities - for example Sao Paulo, Mexico City and Mumbai.

This growth is expected to continue, with the urban population of the developing world predicted to rise by a further 2 billion over the next thirty years.

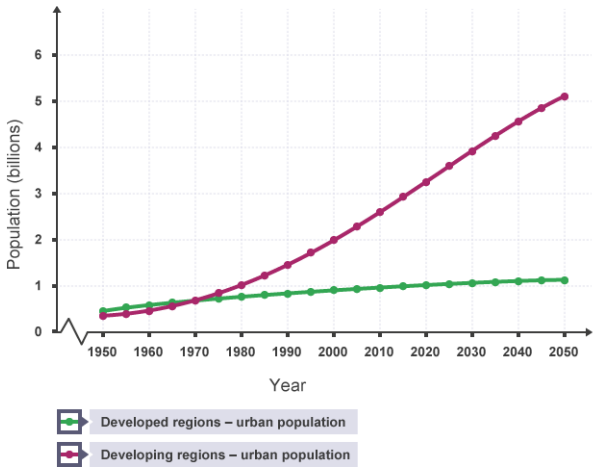

Fig. 3. Comparing the urban growth of the developed and developing countries during the period 1950-2050.

The country (Iraq), which is one of the least developed countries, suffers from acute lack in dwellings as in the governmental buildings, as the number of residential units in all over Iraq for all governorates do not fit the number of families in there. Some statistics refer that Iraq needs two million residential units, i.e. 400000 families did not find a residential unit for them as well as those who live in rented residential units. Also, the great numbers of residential units exceeded their hypothetical temporal age, i.e. they became old and need many reconstructions and repairs (Al-Hiti, 2000).

These circumstances and conditions from the viewpoint of the geographer do not serve Iraq for several reasons including:-

A. They decrease the purchasing power of the residents of rented houses, because they deduct a part from the salary for residence.
B. The lack of residential units leads to the existence of speculations by which the renter is affected due to high prices.
C. There is no residential balance between the residential supply and the residential demand, making the citizen in a state of instability and thinking in the future of his residential position.
D. There is no special association or companies specialized in constructing residential buildings in order to register on them so as to receive them within the contract duration stated in the contract document.
E. The lack of residential units results in a harmful increase in the spread of random buildings which are called natural areas, and these have their own social, economic and planning repercussions.

Thus, it is necessary that the government turns to this phenomenon, treat it seriously and issue the law of real-estate investment so as to eliminate and control the phenomenon of the lack of dwellings, as the provision of dwelling for each family means that the State provided more income for its treasury, and from the aspect of its psychological stability, the people become less exposed to diseases because they will be able to live properly with the provision of the required food and treatment if necessary, resulting in the high level of health and ethical awareness and self-achievement. It is necessary to build giant cities in empty unoccupied lands, and merge the small and surrounding cities in Baghdad and build them according to organic standards, which center is Baghdad so as to accommodate the population and maintain the stability of the capital and its non-inflation with the population size.

Geography and Development in Transportation and communications

Transportation is concerned with mobility, particularly how this mobility is taking place in the context of a wide variety of conditions. Mobility is a geographical endeavor since it trades space for a cost. Technological and economic forces have changed this balance many times in the past, but in recent decades a growing amount of space has been made accessible at a similar cost. It is thus not surprising to realize that at the same time that technology permitted improvements in transport speed, capacity and efficiency, individuals and corporations have been able to take advantage of this improved mobility.

A driving force of the global economy resides in the capacity of transport systems to ship large quantities of freight and to accommodate vast numbers

of passengers. The world has become interconnected at several scales. This new geographical dimension transcends a more traditional perspective of transportation mainly focused on the city or the nation. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the geography of transportation is thus fundamentally being redefined by global, regional and local issues.

From a geometrical standpoint, the sphericity of the Earth determines the great circle distance. This feature explains the paths followed by major intercontinental maritime and air routes (Fig. 4). Since the Earth is a sphere, the shortest path between two points is calculated by the great circle distance , which corresponds to an arc linking twopoints on a sphere. The circumference inferred out of these two points divides the Earth in two equal parts, thus the great circle. The great circle distance is useful to establish the shortest path to use when traveling at the intercontinental air and maritime level.

The great circle route follows the sphericity of the globe; any shortest route is the one following the curve of the planet, along the parallels.

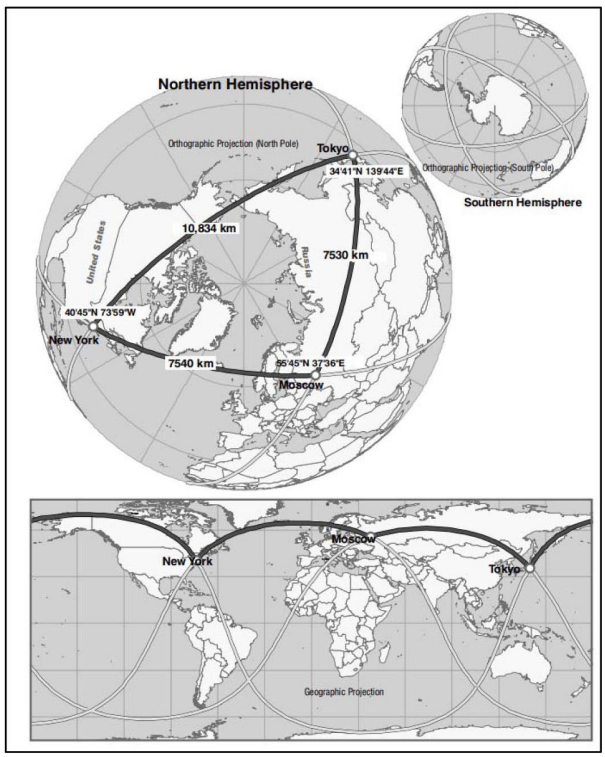

Fig. 4. The great circle distance
Resource: Jean-Paul Rodrigue and others : 2006, P. 10, Fig. 6)

Because of the distortions caused by projections of the globe on a flat sheet of paper, a straight line on a map is not necessarily the shortest distance. Ships and aircraft usually follow the great circle geometry to minimize distance and save time and money to customers. For instance, Fig. No shows the shortest path between New York and Moscow (about 7,540 km). This path corresponds to an air transportation corridor. Air travel over the North Atlantic between North America and Europe follows a similarPresenting these issues to students or the public remains a challenging task (Jean-Paul Rodrigue *et al.,* and others, 2006).

The civilization of any country is measured by several criteria, if it were with many rivers, the criterion would be the executed dams and how to benefit from them in storing and investing water for various purposes, and if it were a country of forests, it would be distinguished by wood industries and the industry of paper paste (such as Sweden) etc. As for the States that their civilization should appear clearly, they should be connected to the best ways and means of transportations, and the best means to connect the transportation network to transport the population of any state is measured by the network of railways as being considered the important means for transportation because it takes large numbers of passengers in each trip as well as the easiness of their transportation at less time and cost as possible, which increases the opportunities of social communication and the accessibility to the farthest place within the State and outside it, as we find, for example, that in the Europe continent its States are associated with each other by the railway network which allows its passengers to move with great easiness among the States without any difficulty whatsoever, because it is accurate in its dates and the people prepare themselves according to that, as the respect of time is considered sacred for them.

The use of the railways network develops the country economy materially and culturally and also positively constitute infrastructures of high efficiency linked to the stations and how to provide services, creating the spirit of optimism and motion among the population and increasing the opportunities of acquaintance and cooperation without knowing each other. As the transportation development by the railway began to rely on high speeds to pass long distances at the lowest time as possible; therefore, we find the train speed reached 400 km/

h which requires using safety systems able to achieve this high speed (Hasan, 2002). Also, the bridges are equally important as being one of the infrastructures in addition to the tunnels, all of which works to make the traffic movement with high fluency which requires that their construction must be according to designs of high efficiency to serve the city and its population.

Geography and Energy Development:

Geography and energy are two major scientific fields. From one side Geography is the science which answers fundamental questions of spatial behavior of all environmental and human phenomenon and from the other side energy is actually the «fuel» of economic and social development for many countries and regions especially after industrial revolution. In today's world energy came to be one of the major fields of development, success or even conflict between countries and societies. The division of energy producers and energy suppliers and the world with access to energy or not came to be one of the major problems of world nations. During the last decades' geography of energy is a result of the tiny mix of geography and energy science. Tiny, because of the very few publications in the field although it is seriously accelerating during the 21st century. It is only after 1961, when the discussion about the role of geographers in the field of energy and the answers to common geographic questions like patterns and spatial understanding of the production, distribution and needs of energy came up to the foreground. It is true that the world face fundamental changes in the patterns of energy production, distribution and use. International and national policies of the countries are driving energy transitions from «conventional» to «unconventional» fossil fuels (Farrell and Brandt, 2006; Greene *et al.,* 2006) and from non-renewable to renewable energy resources (REN21, 2012). These changes follow a pattern behavior and a spatial analysis of the phenomenon is seriously needed. In this paper the transition of energy forms and the spatial behavior of energy production and needs are discussed. The future of an -energy driven- world sets the background for new tools of analysis of the demand for energy from human race. A theoretical background of the field of geography of energy is also given.

The sun rises and sets on all earth, the earth was in an elliptic form and the apparent sun movement moves between the equator and the two latitudes of the Cancer Tropic northward and the Capricorn Tropic southward, thus the area situated between those two circles receives the greatest quantity of solar energy. We also find the wind movement relatively quick, which is considered within the renewable energy that can be benefited from as being a cheap source mechanism even if the invested techniques of this energy were not cheap. With time, there will be important ideas supporting the investment of this energy in the best way in terms of the invested devices of this energy or in the costs of their production, enhancing the economy of the countries that enjoy a solar or wind energy, and even what concerns the energy of ebb and tide of seas and oceans.

Access to energy is a key pillar for human wellbeing, economic development and poverty alleviation. Ensuring everyone has sufficient access is an ongoing and pressing challenge for global development.However, our energy systems also have important environmental impacts. Historical and current energy systems are dominated by fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) which produce carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases– the fundamental driver of global climate change. If we are to meet our global climate targets and avoid dangerous climate change, the world needs a significant and concerted transition in its energy sources.

we attempt to cover the fundamental pillars we need to understand global and regional energy systems: their evolution through time in terms of consumption, relative sources, and trade; progress in global energy access and our transition towards low-carbon sources; and crucially the main development, economic and health drivers behind the energy choices we make. It is intended to provide a fundamental background to the macro-trends in our historical and current energy systems.

But first of all let us put this question how much energy does the world consume? Let's first take a look at how global energy production- both in terms of quantity and source- have changed over the long-term. In the visualization we have plotted global energy consumption from 1800 through to 2015. Note that you can use the absolute/relative toggle on the chart to view these in absolute numbers or as the percentage of the global total. If we start back in 1800 we see that nearly all of the world's energy was produced from traditional biomass (essentially burning wood and other organic matter). The world (predominantly the UK) was using a small amount

of coal- only around two percent. Our expansion into oil consumption didn't begin until around 1870. Two decades later it was followed by natural gas and hydroelectricity. By 1900, coal consumption had increased significantly, accounting for almost half of global energy (the other half remaining biomass, since oil, gas and hydroelectricity remained small).By the mid-20th century, the energy mix had diversified significantly; coal overtook traditional biofuels and oil was up to around 20 percent. By 1960 the world had moved into nuclear electricity production. Finally, today's renewables (modern biofuels, wind, and solar) are relatively new, not appearing until the 1980-90s. Other renewable sources, such as geothermal and marine technologies, have not been included because levels of production are so small (Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser, 2018).

Even if we include modern Biofuels and hydropower, it is still less than five percent. We have a long way to go if we are to transition from a fossil

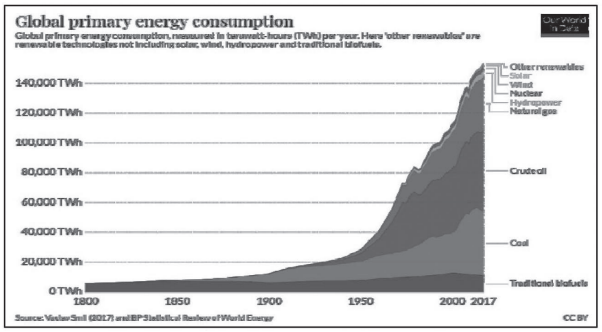

Fig. 5. Globel Primary energy Consumption
Source: Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser, 2018

fuel dominated energy mix to a low-carbon one. Investment and the production of renewable technology is growing, however, as we show in this entry.

As for the traditional energy such as coal, oil and gas, here it is geographically distributed in a limited number of States in the world, and it is now meeting the need of its population, yet this energy is depleting because it has a temporal age after which it ends. But investing it rationally and making use of its revenues to build the countries producing it so as to be able to live with the rest of the world States in case of the depletion of this energy and the next generations can enjoy the infrastructures provided to them by the fathers and ancestors to complete their path with the new world empty of fossil fuel, as it will be completely different, where we find now that most of the States in the world started to use electric or hybrid automobiles, i.e. they work by electricity and benzene, which clarifies the lack of demand on fossil fuel to an extent and its low prices in the present (Kroger, 2012).

Whenever human activity expands, his/her demand on energy resources especially petrol derivatives increases due to their easy transportation, stor-

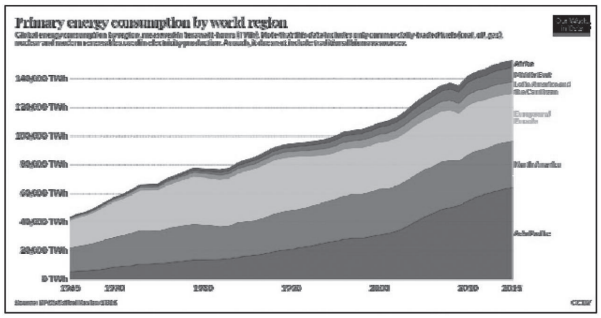

Fig. 6. Primary Energy Consumption by World Region
Source: Hannah Ritchie and Max Roser, 2018

age and multi uses, hence the crises of fuel prices emerged, and the human noticed the limitedness of the non-renewable resources and the environmental problems that occurred to the earth including the high temperature of its surface in what is known as the global warming phenomena, the appearance of the ozone hole, acidic rains, environmental pollution, and the decline of forests. So, the human began to think about dealing rationally with what is left of fossil resources and rationalize using them, and the encouragement of returning back to the use of renewable energies such as the solar energy, the wind energy, and the water energy.

The world now sees and witnesses a quick development in the techniques used to convert the sources of renewable energy into electric energy such as wind turbines, solar cells, solar ovens.. etc. of other techniques (Abdullah, 2018).

The growth in per capita energy consumption does, however, vary significantly between countries and regions (Map No1). Most of the growth in per capita energy consumption over the last few decades has been driven by increased consumption in transitioning middle-income (and to a lesser extent, low income countries). In the chart we see a significant increase in consumption in transitioning BRICS economies (China, India and Brazil in particular); China's per capita use has grown by nearly 250 percent since 2000; India by more than 50 percent; and Brazil by 38 percent.

Whilst global energy growth is growing from developing economies, the trend for many high-income nations is a notable decline. As we see in exemplar trends from the UK and US, the growth we are currently seeing in transitioning economies ended for many high-income nations by over the 1970-80s period. Both the US and UK peaked in terms of per capita energy consumption in the 1970s, plateauing for several decades until the early 2000s. Since then, we see a reduction in consumption; since 2000, UK usage has decreased by 20-25 percent.

Geography and the Social Development

Social Geography is primarily concerned with the ways in which social relations, identities and inequalities are created. How these social creations vary over space and the role of space in their construction is the principle distinction between sociology and social geography. Whereas the former emphasizes society, geographers emphasize the spatial: in social geography we are concerned with society and space. concern is central to the larger body of work we simply call human geography.

Traditionally 'human geography' is comprised of several spheres: economic geography, political geography, cultural geography, and social geography.

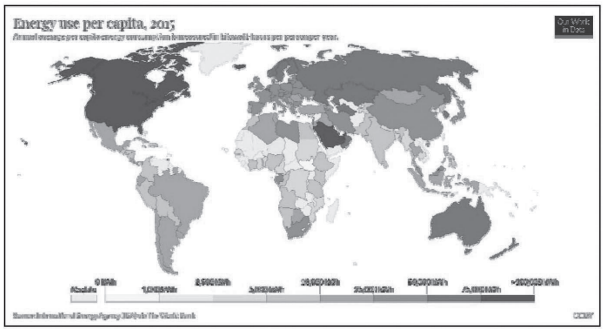

Fig. 7. Energy use per Capita in the World 2015

As geography students, you will come to appreciate that these boundaries are artificial and far from mutually exclusive. Each of these sub-fields share subject matter, theories and methods. Such 'subdiscipline' labels are useful, however, because they help to identify particular approaches and topics for study and analysis. This course will draw upon the political, the economic, and the cultural fields of geography, but the emphasis will remain upon the social issues affecting people's lives—class, 'race'/ethnicity, gender, poverty, the body, health and well-being (Hopkins, 2016).

The significance of social development comes from its putting the responsibility on all social institutions whether it admitted them or not, where one of the activities of these institutions is achieving the humanitarian qualitative improvement. The economic institutions may be a social objective, but the effectiveness of their role is not achieved unless admitted social institutions such as schools, families, worship houses, social care institutions interfere, where the economic and non-economic institutions should be employed as qualitative components for development. The importance of social development increases with the interest increase of universities and the ones interested in humanitarian service, and it becomes a part of the tasks of these institutions, which is in turn reflected on serving the established systems and the development sectors (Rashwan, 2018).

The main aim of social development is concentrated in improving life quality in various and different human activities through making social changes that contribute to the achievement of balance between the material aspect and the human aspect in a way that achieve for the society its survival and growth.

Social development and revival is considered as one factor of the factors of achieving humanity progress and its standards. The function of revival exceeds the boundaries of the States' nationalities, and thus it is considered as a fundamental factor in converging the viewpoints among different States, achieving understanding among them, and spreading peace among their territories. Just as social relations among the individuals of the one State are weak and disintegrated as long as there are economic and class differences and as long as society is in a deplorable state of disintegration, decay and deviation, also international relations remain fragile and disintegrated as long as the differences between the States are serious and the sense of injustice is clear. Therefore, social development shows its importance in achieving and securing the society or the State and ensuring its stability (Mohammed, 1997), and not directing towards deviation or resorting to actions that would help to spread the division among its members. In the context of achieving social development, the individual feels a real sense of the existence of the State, where care contributes to the realization of the meaning of the society or the State, which instills in people a sense of collective conscience or collective emotional participation

(Younis, 1995).

Finally, we here should change our view towards the form of the State, i.e. it should not be nationalist, racial, or religious, but it should adopt a different model that would contribute to the enhancement of the State's power, citizenship, membership, and the trust in it, and here the alternative should be a cultural State in which the country unity has a high political value and the States have nothing to do just performing the role of representing the people honestly and sincerely and guarding the homeland and the security of the society and its civilization which extended deeply in history for more than 6000 years.

Conclusion

Geography has effective role in all indicators of state power after it analyzes all the data and explains them to highlight the facts that have led to the existence of a difference or dispute to give the advice of a prospective dimension which in turn presents satisfactory solutions for both parties, and thus the spare of bloods and the provision of fortunes are the most prominent victory achieved by the States' politicians so as to gain the enjoyment of peace.

Geography contributes to the construction of the State's institutions across its various specializations, and now its methods and approaches need modernization and innovation to suit the labor market so that its outputs work in different sectors, as well as it will be able to administer and manage the tasks available to them at the environmental aspect and its related resources and fortunes over and inside the earth.

We could say that Geography should take its role in finding a dynamic relationship to make the country perform its legal and constitutional tasks to build national institutions that their performance is derived from the words "justice and equality" so that the functional integration works according to a system of positive format from which the State's prosperity and progress are resulted. From other side geographic prospective takes care of the spatial dimension which should be invested economically by the human dimension of creative potentialities, for the geographer is an element in the general system of the productive machine gears.

The geographic prospective enters a field of knowledge production and not its consumer, i.e. it should have a comprehensive vision combine between the planning with indications and paths that are for away from corruption and favoritism and it should work according to efficiency to all who hold a creative mind at the individual and collective level.

There is linking between economic growth, institutionsand state capacity, it has mainly focused on redistributive conflicts between social classes, arguing that the powerof elites and elite interconnections influence the typesof institutions chosenwhich affects economic growth. However, a new body of literature has arisen focusingon geography as an exogenous factor, which affects institutions and state capacity.

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