



A study of Concept of Power- Tangible and Intangible Elements

Amit

amitsingroha7@gmail.com

Abstract

Local values, or insider-ness, are often used as synonyms for intangible qualities of legacy in conversations about how to treat them. At the same time, expert knowledge is frequently connected with tangible items, wherein specialists have had the capacity to determine what to conserve. This investigation of three Norwegian municipalities uses a variety of approaches from different fields to probe the intersection between individual and institutional valuations of cultural property and its material and immaterial manifestations. Three cities were chosen at random, and their official historic plans were compared with the findings of interviews in which residents were asked to identify things they value in their local region. The research demonstrates that a chasm has been inadvertently created in the appreciation of history and culture. Further strategies for documenting cultural assets and its surroundings are needed to close the gap. One strategy to introduce new approaches and foster local involvement and knowledge of the value of cultural heritage is to conduct experiments with different types of active user participation..

Introduction

Since the dawn of civilization, power dynamics have dominated human interactions. Power is crucial in politics and has a significant impact on international relations. The international standing of a country is not based on its civilisation or culture, but on its military might. A person or thing's power is defined as "that which allows them to act on other individuals or things," according to the dictionary. One definition of power in international relations is a state's ability to coerce the behavior of other nations in pursuit of its own essential interests. formal power, corresponding to "the strength and ability that a sovereign state may utilize to pursue its national goals. as "the ability to force one's will on others by relying on effective consequences in case of noncompliance," power is "the sum of a state's influence in international affairs," as one observer put it. Politico-social interactions are no different from any others when it comes to the presence of power dynamics. "Power" is described as "Man's



power over the thoughts and acts of other Man." Minds may be invisible, but the actions of people and nations reveal much about who holds the reins of power. Having power is described as "the ability or capacity to influence people and get them to do what one wants them to do and also to see that they do not do what one does not want them to do," which is a fairly all-encompassing definition. Power, in the context of international politics, refers to a state's capacity to impose its will on other nations, earn their respect, and demand their compliance. That's how the professor broke down the authority of the states, though. Ability that cannot be used is power, put simply. However, when used, this power gives a state the capacity to influence the actions of other states. In international politics, power is the single most important factor. However, a precise definition is not always available. Nonetheless, we now have definitions. As an overarching notion that includes everything that allows one actor to exert influence over another, power may be defined as follows: The scope of authority is expanded by this definition. There are 3 key components to power. Of these three, authority is the most desirable since it ensures that Actor B complies with Actor A's desires voluntarily (out of respect, devotion, etc.). A definition of influence is the use of non-coercive means by Actor A to achieve the goals of Actor B. Finally, force means that Actor A coerced Actor B in order to achieve Actor A's political goals. Authority (following orders), Influence (getting others to do what you want them to do), and force all add up to power (use of coercive methods).

Tangible Elements

(a) **Population** : It's commonly accepted wisdom that populous states have greater influence.

A large population provides a nation with the workforce it needs to support a wide range of economic activities, including the maintenance of a powerful military. But it's not a given that a big population equals a strong government. In the nineteenth century, China was far less influential than Britain, which also had a smaller population. Israel in the modern era has shown to be a formidable military force with a population of fewer than 50 lakh. She has even obtained nuclear capabilities. Thus, "a population that is healthy, well-fed, unified, evenly spaced, well educated is likely to be considerably more powerful than a population that is inadequately nourished, sick, overcrowded, illiterate, disunited, and disloyal," as stated by Coulombs and Wolfe.

(b) **Territory** is the second material manifestation of authority. Some authors use the term "geography" as an element, which may include land. The size of a nation, its climate, terrain,



and location are the most crucial aspects of this factor. It's often assumed that a larger nation would be more formidable than its smaller counterparts. Because of its vastness, the nation can cultivate broad swaths of land, develop its industrial sector, and provide its defensive army room to maneuver and withdraw should the enemy invade, allowing the defenders to strike from a defensive position and ultimately surround and destroy the intruders. However, there are situations when a weaker condition becomes stronger. Just because a state has a lot of territory doesn't mean it's strong. Israel stands out as an extreme example of a tiny state displaying a tremendous degree of military might. However, neither Canada nor Brazil, with their icy seas and tropical rainforests, have ever been major world powers.

Review of literature

(Ms. Deepika gahatraj) studied “national power” discovered, and Since the dawn of civilization, power dynamics have dominated human interactions. Power is crucial to the conduct of politics and has a significant impact on international relations. It is a state's military might, not its civilization or culture, that determines its standing in the international community. A person or thing's power is defined as "that which allows them to act on other individuals or things," according to the dictionary. One definition of power in international relations is a state's ability to coerce the behavior of other nations in pursuit of its own essential interests. According to Hartmann, "power" in the formal meaning refers to a nation-"strength state's of ability" to advance its own national interests. "the ability to force one's will on others by relying on effective consequences in event of noncompliance," as described by George Schwarzenegger. "To the sum of a state's efficacy in international politics, we use the word power," Palmer and Perkins wrote.

(Zarghani, 2016) studied “Measurement of National Power: Definitions, Functions, Measurement” discovered, and One of the primary concerns of political geographers, scientists of political science, and students of international relations has always been the evaluation and measurement of national power to determine a country's status in the Global Geo-political System, as well as the comparison of national powers between different countries. From this vantage point, many specialists have made numerous attempts to evaluate national power by developing methods and single variable and multi-variable models, all of which have ranked a large number of countries from a multi-variable or limited perspective without accurately reflecting the countries' extensive and complete power. After evaluating existing national power evaluation models, this study introduces a new model that significantly improves upon



its predecessors in terms of its working methodology, the number of indices and variables it incorporates, and the degree to which it integrates these factors. Some of the advantages of this model include its careful consideration of all facets of national power (represented by the nine factors: economic, political, military, transnational, astro-space, territorial, social, scientific and technological, and cultural) and its emphasis on using novel, strategically compatible variants in light of the present moment. The global power structure may be mapped out using the Delphi technique, which involves soliciting the input of knowledgeable individuals in order to ascertain the relative significance of various factors influencing national power.

(Becker et al., 2015) studied “Values in Heritage Management” found that and Over the last several decades a considerable discourse on the values of heritage has emerged among heritage professionals, in governments, and within communities. This discussion has sought to advance the relevance of heritage to dynamically changing communities and forge a shared understanding of how to conserve and manage it. Values-based heritage conservation aims to retain the cultural significance of places, typically by balancing the aesthetic, historic, scientific, spiritual, and social values held by past, present, and future generations. As values-based conservation has evolved in the last quarter century, it has provided new modes of engagement for a wider range of stakeholders, responding to the challenges of sustaining heritage sites and amplifying their relevance.³ This volume’s collection of contemporary accounts of values-based conservation takes stock of recent discussion, experimentation, and applications in practice. The genesis of the collection was a symposium held in Los Angeles in February 2017 that brought its editors and authors together to explore a range of emerging issues and challenges. The work of these sixteen practitioners and scholars enables broad reflection on current practice and maps out areas for future research.

(Tellis, 2015) studied “foundations of national power” discovered, and Power may be understood in a variety of ways, but it can generally be categorized into three categories: power as resources, power as ability, and power as consequences. National power may be usefully evaluated in the Asia-Pacific area if it is framed in terms of resources, capacity, and results. In highly competitive social settings, resources are the most important factor; nonetheless, focusing on resources alone may be misleading. National performance, which describes the variation in the transformation of basic resources into physical and social goods, is almost as crucial. Because revolutionary scientific and technical developments may enable dynamic countries to swiftly leapfrog their opponents in future capabilities, a broader notion of power



offers a better foundation for understanding strategic rivalry than a restricted concentration on military measurements. This volume of the Strategic Asia series lays the groundwork for a three-year study of each nation's likelihood of achieving its desired outcomes in international relations by analyzing the resources of the major countries in the Asia-Pacific and their ability to convert these resources into national performance.

(Bagai, 2020) studied “basic concepts: elements of national power, national interest, balance of power and collective security” discovered, and Every state strives towards increasing its national interest by acquiring greater national power. When one nation prioritizes its own interests above the safety of all others, tensions are sure to erupt. When every state is attempting to maximize its national interest, it frequently creates disturbance in the world peace and harmony. The Balance of Power is a mechanism in the international system that prevents war by ensuring that each country may pursue its national interests while keeping the danger of war to a minimum. Collective security is another important concept. Collective security to deter a state from attack is authorized under the United Nations Charter. In this Unit, we will be analyzing four essential governing components of international system : National Power; National Interest; Balance of Power; and Collective Security.

Conclusion

One of the primary interests of political geographers, scientists of political science, and students of international relations has always been the comparison and measurement of national power in order to establish a country's position in the global geo-political framework. In this study, we provide a novel model for gauging the national strength of states, one that improves upon earlier efforts in terms of its working technique, the number of indices it uses, and the integration of variables with which it correlates. A model on this size has never been designed before, therefore technically speaking, this is a first. When compared to prior models, this one has the following benefits: In contrast to other models, which only sought to gauge power in a few narrow areas, this one takes into account all nine components of power: economic, political, military, trans-national, Astro-space, Territorial, social, scientific and technical, and cultural. The model's complexity lies in the large number and wide range of variables it employs; this particular model makes use of over 90 variables covering a wide range of criteria. Experts' recommendations are used in conjunction with the Delphi technique to assess the relative relevance of various factors affecting a nation's strength. Determining a country's place



in the international power structure and drawing it based on its national strength are two distinct tasks. The opportunity to examine the position and status of states in regional power systems by developing a regional geopolitical structure and comparing the strengths and weaknesses of individual nations in the area. Sixth, the model is adaptable and has room for future enhancements. It may also be used to gauge the relative strength of countries on a yearly basis.

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