**Scope of Political Geography**

The scope of political geography has passed through an evolutionary period of past half century. The first attempt of delimiting scope of political geography was made by Richard Hartshorne in 1935. He attempted to present the contents of political geography of a single state under 3 heads:

1. Descriptive analysis of the state.
2. Interpretation of the present area.
3. Appraisal (assessment) of the present territorial area and its problem.

Pound refers to the following six aspects of the state to be taken into consideration in the political geography study of the state.

1. The geographical consideration of state and nation.
2. The resources which the state can command in pursuits of its objective, wellbeing and integrity of its people.
3. The social cohesion of the people.
4. The state does not rely wholly on its internal resources. It is likely to have allies and dependencies which in varying degrees support it in the pursuit of its primary objective.
5. Trade may be source of strength or excessive dependencies upon certain goods and market may create weakness. Trade can be taken as an instrument of policy.
6. The ways in which the citizen of the state perceived not only their country and the component parts but also their friends and neighbors are also important perception .Voting and decision making are likely to influence by these preconceived ideas.

All the six factors and their interrelationship are to make the state unique and particular. The model was applicable only to the study of the scale of the individual state.

However the modern political geography does not confine itself nearly to the study of the individual state, rather political geography now emphasize the study of political phenomena at scales/ levels both higher and lower than the state. It is concerned with the study of global political phenomena.