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Spatial Turn: From Geographical to Economic Space

Goran Mutabdzija

Faculty of Philosophy, Pale, Bosnia

ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the different meanings of the term space, which has a significant place in defining appropriate development theories. The starting point is a historical insight into the development of this concept, which was transposed from philosophy into geography), in which it is the primary subject of study. Different interpretations of space during the late 1960s in the fields of philosophy and social theory enabled the emergence of a spatial shift in the social sciences. Thus, there was a break in the development of modernity, and the postmodern period began. This gave special significance to the new methodological framework for interpreting theories of economic development, which showed different interpretations of space a more comprehensive and practical meaning in the regional economy.

***Corresponding author**

Goran Mutabdzija, Faculty of Philosophy, Pale, Bosnia.

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Introduction

About other social sciences, space was later discussed from an economic point of view. Therefore, there are several reasons, which can be related to the founder of the regional economy, Walter Isard. First, he pointed out the decisive influence of the neoclassical school, which started the temporal analysis of economic development as crucial while neglecting the space variable, therefore for the sake of simplification. Isard confirmed this in the views of who considered that the difficulties of a problem mainly depend on variations in space and the period in which the market in question extends; the influence of time is more fundamental than space [1]. "The second reason was explained by through the relationship of this variable (space) in economic analysis, which can "complicate the logical framework [2]." She sees the reasons for that in analytical tools, which until recently could not simultaneously deal with temporal and spatial dynamics "nor could they cope with the appearance of nonlinearities of space, such as agglomerations or the economy of proximity." This led to the introduction of this variable (space), which required "the rejection of the simplifying hypotheses of constant yields and perfect competition." According to economic logic, the market is spatially divided among producers, and some companies do not compete with all companies but only with the closest ones. It follows that spatial distance is an obstacle to market entry, and she emphasizes that the regional economy tries to answer fundamental questions about which economic logic explains the choice of location of enterprises and households in space, as well as the configuration of large territorial systems (e.g., urban system). She also wonders about the reasons why certain areas, cities, individual territories are more developed than others and state.

The answers to these questions are given by two large groups of theories that make up the regional economy, namely location theory, as the oldest branch of the regional economy, which deals with economic mechanisms that distribute activities in space, and regional growth (and development) theory. Focuses on the spatial aspects of economic growth and territorial income distribution.

More complete answers to these questions, which define the theoretical assumptions of economic geography and regional economy, imply a previous clarification of the geographical meaning of the term space, then the "spatial turn" in the social sciences, and only then, as the most complex, economic aspect of the term space.

Geographical Space

The epistemological basis of geography is broken through the notion of space because geographical knowledge has always been based on understanding space and its cartographic representation. The expansion of this knowledge depended on the applicability of various innovations, which led to new concepts of space. During the historical development of geography, the notion of space has been modified by specific connections between "power, knowledge, and geography." According to Gregory 19th century was an age dominated by "time" while the 20th century marked "space," during which "modern" became "postmodern." This is marked as a "spatial turn" in a wide range of humanities and social sciences, with the "conceptualization of space" being a watershed between geographical directions [3].

The contribution to the scientific foundation of modern geography was marked by the concept of space, which developed along the historical vertical: Descartes, Newton, Leibniz, and Kant. From the point of view of geographers, Humboldt and Hettner expanded the theoretical conception of the term "absolute space" and thus modern geography, and the final form was given to it by by introducing the term "spatial differentiation." The concept of space and its philosophical interpretation will become the basis for developing different geographical views of reality in the second half of the twentieth century when there were two more changes in the concept of space, which divisions within geography represent. Began a quantitative revolution in geography (the idea of relative space) as the theoretical basis for the new geography. A

more complex geometry was needed to clarify the new concept of space, which introduced the process of abstraction into the spatial analysis (basic methodological procedure) as a precondition for the transition from "physical" to "mathematical" space. During this phase in the development of scientific geography, the antagonistic relationship between the concepts of space and regional tradition will appear when space is artificially separated from the natural environment. emphasizes that a kind of crisis of the identity of geography arose from this and as a consequence of its complexity (natural and social science) [4].

Table 1: Conceptualization of Space and Development of Scientific Geography

Space			Scientific Geography		
Concept	**Characteristics**	**Beginners**	**Approach**	**Method**	**Direction**
Absolute	Physical Space	Kant, Humboldt, Hettner, Hartshorne Kropotkin	Spatial differentiation	Classical deduction	Modern geography
Relative	Mathematical Space	Schaefer, Bunge, Neef and Ullman	Quantity. revolution	Mathematical-statistical	New geography
Relational	Social Space	Deleuze, Foucault, Harvey, Lefebvre, Deer and Soja	Social practice	Historical Materialism	Postmodern Geography

Source: [5].

The quantification of geographical phenomena and processes was an expression of the need to simplify geography's meaning and practical needs, which began to lose its academic significance and disappear as a permanent course at well-known universities. It was similar to the relationship between the terms space and place in the 1970s or, to a lesser extent, as space and the natural environment in the 1970s and 1980s. Finally introduces the concept of "production of space," and introduces social practice into geographical research, so instead of the question "What is space?" The question arises "How to make different human practices create and use characteristic conceptualizations of space"? This introduced a relational concept into which space is "folded into" social relations through practical activities [6-7]. This is allowed not only for the "socialization of spatial analysis" but also crucial for the "specialization of social analysis," thus stepping into the world of postmodern geographies. This Lefebvre diagram best illustrates the complexity of these concepts:

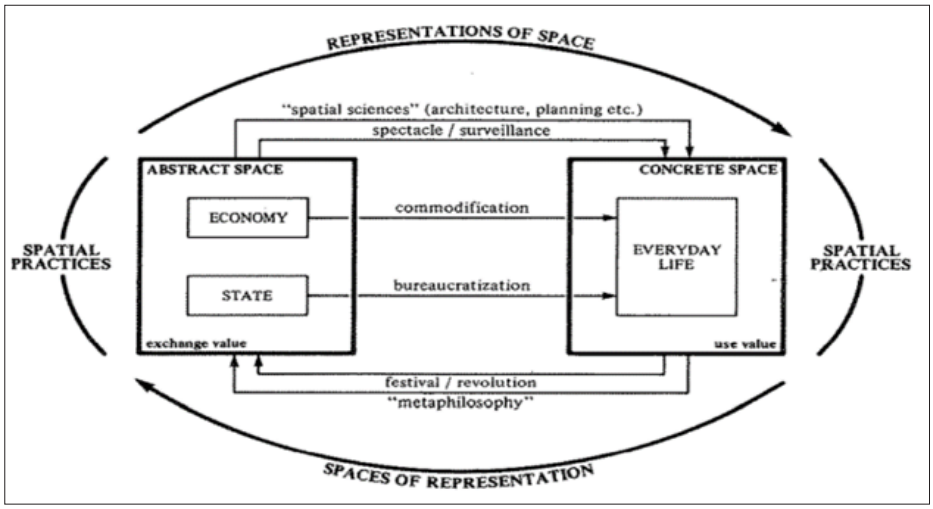

Figure 1: Production of Space [8].

Spatial turn

To transition from geographical to economic space, it is desirable to get acquainted with the concept of "spatial turn" in the social sciences, which is the result of Foucault's works from the late 1960s and from which arise essential theoretical issues of geographical development. He thinks. They recognize the initial scenography of space or "Bachelard's poetics of space," Foucault will topographically arrange and cartographically paint the dramaturgy of individual scenes. This is best reflected in the essay "Other Places" (Des espaces autres), which according to, became one of his most frequently cited and anthological texts and "can rightly be called the founding text of the spatial turn [9]." Foucault exhibited this work in 1967 in Tunis at a scientific conference on architecture (Cercle d'études architecturale). The work was first published only after his death (1984) in the journal Architecture, Movement, Continué, after which it was included in a critical four-volume edition of his works "Writings and Conversations" (Dits et écrits).

Bachelard's magnificent work, descriptions of the apparent, taught us not to live in a homogeneous and empty space, but, on the contrary, in a space full of properties, in a space that may even be shrouded in fantasy; the space of our primary perception, of our dreams, of our passions melted in it by the very qualities that are almost inherent in it: it is a space light, ethereal, transparent, or a space dark, rough, crowded; it is a space of heights, a space of peaks, or on the contrary a space of bottoms, mud, a space that flows like spring water, a space that can be motionless, solid like stone or like crystal [10].

According to Foucault, it is possible that "our lives are again driven by numerous untouchable contradictions, which institutions and practices do not dare to strike at." He recognizes them as "opposition between public and private space, between family and social space, between cultural and utilitarian space," between leisure and workspace, all encouraged by covert sacralization. In "Discipline and Punishment" (1997), Foucault emphasizes social space and how time, space, and architecture are intertwined in the interrelationships of practice and essence. The book deals with the reform of the punishment system at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century in France when there were significant changes in the traditional judiciary, a genealogy of today's scientific-judicial system. Punishment, discipline, imprisonment), Foucault explored changes in penal methods and explained the specific way of subordinating an individual, which led to a man becoming the cognitive subject of scientific discourse. We ask ourselves, what is geographical in the description of the content of this book and how important is it for theoretical issues of geography?.

The answer lies in defining what is described in the social sciences as a "spatial turn." What, according to Foucault has been achieved through a scene/space in which there is an obedient penitentiary body identified with a place "in which the practice of brutality through public punishment and execution is deeply rooted, in which" the epoch will immerse its gloomy dramaturgy of ritual punishment. "This body is simultaneously the space (now it is also the political-geographical framework) in which the royal body expresses its sovereignty over individual subordinate bodies. The act of punishment is not a mere place where royal power and its inviolability are defined but a turning point where practices change. Two concepts should be clarified at the end of this brief introduction to Foucault's geography. The first refers to the geographical understanding of space and its historical-evolutionary development. We have already referred to the treatment of this concept, and now it is essential to explain and present it in more detail graphically.

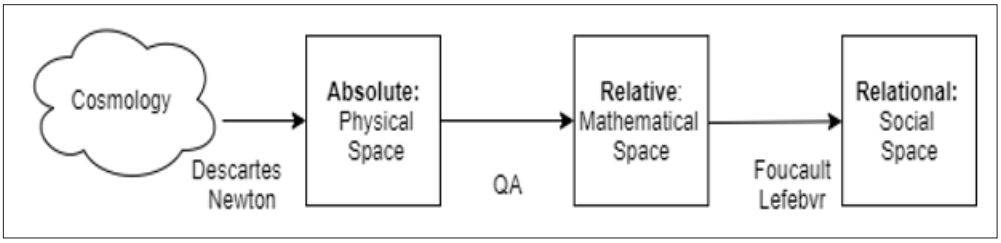

Figure 2: Geographical Evolution of the Concept of Space [11].

As seen from the previous diagram, the modern geographical interpretation of the term space originated from medieval cosmological teaching, which ends with Kant and then evolves over the subsequent three phases. As a result, it was understood and used differently. This is best reflected in the following quote:

Space as a concept has a long tradition of use, from ancient cosmogonic representations (Aristotle) to the modern rise of scientific thought. This rise began with "methodical doubt" (Descartes) and continued with a sharp confrontation between the two concepts. The first is absolute space, advocated by Newton (space as a "container" for objects, defined by the coordinates x, y, z), and the second is relative space, advocated by Leibniz (denies the reality of space independent of the mind, i.e., considers it the result of relations between things). A kind of overcoming of this dichotomy, temporarily, will be overwhelmed by the transcendental aesthetics of space and its metaphysical examination (Kant), which Kantianism implies as a conception of space [12].

This notion of space, from the sphere of theoretical-geographical study, gradually penetrates other segments of social sciences and thus into the field of regional development. and Nijkamp explain this by the fact that during the 1990s, more and more interdisciplinary discussions began on economic geography, economic sociology, economic anthropology, political economy, political science, and others [13]. These discussions can be taken as indicators of the general spatial turn in the social sciences, which have helped introduce more advanced discussions about the relationship between social relations and space. However, in regional development, with inclinations towards the economy, social relations and spatiality were still often kept at a distance since the "social" was assigned the role of an external explanation of regional development as a spatial pattern [14].

Economic Space

An economic interpretation of space has emerged from previous interdisciplinary discussions on the importance of social sciences for regional development. This was well explained by who notes that the earliest regional development theories were growth theories that sought to present trends in income and employment during periods of varying duration [15].

Physical-Metric Space

The first group of these theories in the regional economy refers to location theories based on "a purely geographical concept of continuous, physical-metric space, which can be determined in terms of physical distance and transport costs." From this concept of space arise the laws of variation of prices and costs, as well as their consequences in terms of "choice of location and division of the market among firms." This was the concept of space used by great geographers of the first half of the twentieth century. Location theory sought to explain the distribution of activities in space to identify factors influencing the "location of certain activities, allocation of different parts of the territory between different types of production markets among producers and functional distribution of activities in space". These different phenomena are analyzed by removing all geographical (physical) characteristics that could explain the territorial concentration of activities. The

choice of that location is interpreted only through large economic forces that trigger location processes and cause concentration of activities (transport costs and agglomeration economy). Balancing between these opposing forces, these models can explain the existence of agglomerations of economic activities even based on the hypothesis of a perfectly uniform space. Location models differ according to ideas about the spatial structure of supply and demand, which reflect the models' goals. Accordingly, singles out three variants of these models [16].

The first concerns are identifying specific models through the interpretation of the choice of location of companies and the existence of "final point markets and raw materials markets" in given places (market areas). The choice of these sites is determined by the effort to minimize transport costs between alternative sites, and they were created under the influence of agglomeration economics (location theory with minimal fees). Some models try to identify the market areas of companies, i.e., division of market space between producers. In this case, the models assume that the demand is evenly distributed over the territory that determines the choice of location of the companies, which are considered to point. Location balance is determined by the logic of profit maximization, with each manufacturer controlling its market (location profit maximization theories). Capello cites Alfred Weber, Melvin Greenhut, and Harold Hoteling as examples of these models. The second variant refers to models that try to identify production areas, i.e., identify the economic logic by which the physical territory (land) is distributed between alternative types of production. These models assume a clear structure of supply and demand, which is contrary to previous theories (market areas). The basis for this lies in the fact that the final market (order) is located precisely in the city center, while the supply extends to a broader area. Therefore, the activities are spatially organized according to the approach to the final market. The location balance is achieved by balancing transport costs (on the one hand) and land costs in the central location (on the other hand). This was the logic of von Thünen, William Alonso, and representatives of the "new urban" school of economics in their models. Finally, location theory analyzes the economic and spatial mechanisms that regulate territorial agglomerations' size, functional specialization, and territorial distribution. These models represent a more complex theory of locations and the structure of fundamental economic relations, which can explain the existence of various territorial agglomerations within the general spatial balance. Walter Christaller and August Loesch made the most significant contribution to the development of this theory [17].

Uniform-Abstract Space

This concept of space is characteristic of the first theories of regional growth, which were developed in the middle of the last century. Economists abandoned the idea of physical-metric space used in location theories. They replaced it with the notion of uniform-abstract space, in which supply and demand conditions are identical throughout the region. Geographical space is divided into "regions," i.e., a limited physical-geographical size that essentially corresponds to administrative units. Therefore, it is considered that the space has become internally uniform and thus "synthesized into a vector of aggregate characteristics of socio-economic-demographic nature." This is the case with neoclassical theories of regional growth, which deliberately ignore any economic diversity within the region with this definition of space. They assume that the territory is unique, that production processes do not have cumulative and synergistic effects, and that there is no accumulation economy, which plays a significant role in location theories. This definition of space enables the interpretation of the local growth phenomenon using macroeconomic models adapted to the specifics of the local area. Capello (2016: 4) explains the advantage of this uniform-abstract space, in which economic variables assume the same values in the whole region (conceived as a point in space), with the possibility of "stylizing the economic behavior of the region in aggregate macroeconomic models and theories." Therefore, the analyst can predict the development of the economy based on the interactions between certain variables (e.g., the propensity to import or consume or the ratio of capital to production). These settings are essential for regional growth theories that tend to interpret "the trend of synthetic development indicators, such as income, with the inevitable loss of qualitative information, but with the undoubted advantage of analytical modeling of the development path." This conception of space was adopted by the first theories of regional growth, which facilitated their task of interpreting the paths of local development using already well-established economic approaches. These theories look at economic growth and interregional relations, which generate these differences, such as weak regions with poor factors, low productivity of resources, and limited production capacity, which correspond to areas with high incomes of capital, technology, and knowledge. This concept of space was adopted by theories of neoclassical regional growth, export base theories, and interregional trade theories, which developed from various branches of the main directions of the economy during the 1950s and 1960s, such as macroeconomics, neoclassical economics, development economics, and economics of international trade.

Diverse Relational Space

The third interpretation of space refers to the diverse-relational aspect of economic space. Unlike the previous performance, this approach assumes the existence of marked polarity in the geographical area and the presence of specificity in relations between people, within society, and the territory on which development is based. This conception of space requires an analysis that enables the transition from a macroeconomic and macro-territorial approach to a micro-territorial and micro-behavioral one. Theories based on this conception of space can be defined as development theories that do not seek to explain the cumulative growth rate of income or output but identify all elements, tangible and intangible, exogenous or endogenous, that characterize the development process. This concept of space has been adopted, e.g., in the theory of growth poles, while analyzing the role of multinational companies in local development and studies on the spread of innovation in space, seeking to identify (exogenous) causes of territorial polarities on which development depends. Great emphasis is placed on the role of local relations in development, which explains why these theories view space as "relational" and diverse. Such relationships can be recognized through "local input-output, between the leading firm and other local enterprises, between a large multinational company and the local industrial system, between innovators (outside the region) and local imitators." That is why Capello (2016: 5) emphasizes that this interpretation of space is most strongly expressed by theories about "industrial districts, milieu or learning regions" because they look for endogenous determinants of development. These theories claim that cumulative development processes originate from the very concentration of essential activities in space (knowledge production, centers of excellence, production capacities), whose actors are a source of economic and social relations and depend on mutual distance, i.e., their cooperation is facilitated and strengthened. Conditions of close joint space, which is why they positively affect the productivity and innovation of local companies. This means that the emphasis on local economic and social relations introduces defining space as relational. For theories

based on the relational concept of space, territorial concentration itself generates development and increase in yields, which (in the form of agglomeration economies) achieve growth through self-supply and the creation of an intense cycle of development. However, development is selective and is performed only in areas where the spatial concentration of production has positive effects on the efficiency parameters of production processes. Space thus becomes an independent economic resource and factor of production. It creates static and dynamic advantages for the companies located in it, and this crucially determines the competitiveness of the local production system. Since theories of endogenous development mainly deal with external relations, localization, and economies of the region, it can be said that they represent the core of the regional economy, a discipline in which theories of location and development intertwine and merge. These theories "allow the notion of competitive development to be abandoned, which stemmed from a simple regional distribution of aggregate growth rates and instead adopted the notion of generative development in which the national growth rate is the sum of the growth rates of individual regions."

Diverse-Stylized Space

Finally, the latest theories have emerged on the concept of diverse-stylized space, which is specific in that they encompass the polarities that create development. These polarities do not have a territorial dimension because they are stylized in simple points in space. This concept has been adopted by theories of new economic geography and views of endogenous growth, which allows them to construct an elegant economic model that includes synergy and cumulative feedback processes that emerge in space. Since the polarities are correct, "traditional macroeconomic models can be handled with them (in fact, they are becoming regional growth models again), while economic growth is selective and cumulative due to the presence of increased yields that stylize the advantages of a concentrated location." This new conception of space has, in part, solved a problem that regional development theories have always suffered from. Namely, their inability to construct formal models that combine "specific territorial characteristics, such as externalities and agglomeration economics, with macroeconomic laws and growth processes." However, points out that the assumption of stylized rather than relational space "deprives the polarities of an active role in the growth process, which is envisaged in such models of territorial dimension through synergy, cooperation, relation, and collective learning." Introducing the advantages of agglomeration in a stylized form, through increasing yields, nullifies the territorial dimension. Thus, these theories renounce the aspect of the most significant importance for regional economists, which starts from the fact that "space, territorially defined as a system of localized technological externalities, or as a set of tangible and intangible factors, due to proximity and reduced transaction costs, affect productivity. And enterprise innovation". A challenge facing regional economists is finding ways to incorporate the territorial dimension into theories that can already merge physical-metric, uniform-abstract, and diverse space.

Table 2: Characteristics and Connection of Space and Regional Economy

Space			Regional Economy	
Geographical	**Economic**	**Basis of theory**	**Approach**	**Theory / Model**
Absolute	Physical metric	Location	Agglomeration Availability Hierarchy	Weber model; Hoover's theory. Thünen model; Alonso' model, Crystal model; The corpse model,
Relative	Uniform-Practical	Regional growth, constant	Manuf. structure A bid Factor contribution	Stages of development; center-periphery, Hoyt's model; Harrod - Domar model, Richard's model; VOC model
Relational	Diversified-relational	Local Development	Exogen. development Endog. development Inov. & Probability	Growth poles; Hagerstrand model. Marshall District; COUDY model. CL and innovation milieu; LR theory
	Diversified- stylized	Regional growth, increased	Supply/ demand Endogenous growth	Macroec. region; Nonlinear equilibrium; CCC model; Romer model. Lukas's model; MASST model

Based on in addition to the geographical dimension, different aspects of economic space have a foothold in the regional economy and a completely different meaning because it arises from the interpretation of economic activities that occur and develop in freedom. Since economic actors choose economic locations in the same way as they choose their production factors and technologies. With the existing inequality of production resources, an imbalance is created in their geographical distribution. From this, the fact of the crucial importance of space and its multiple impacts on the functioning of the economic system, through sources of economic advantages or disadvantages, and the benefits arising from the cumulative nature of production processes in space. In this regard, Capello concludes that the geographical distribution of exogenous factors (raw materials, natural advantages) has far less impact on development than factors from the past and recent history, which concern: human capital, socially fixed capital, land fertility, and accessibility.

Conclusion

The issue of space is not purely geographical or economical. Instead, it refers to understanding the processes arising from the mutual intertwining of geography and the regional economy. It is, above all, an interdisciplinary issue and deeply concerns all social sciences. In geographical interpretation, it is an epistemological issue that directly determines the character of science itself. In contrast, in the domain of regional economy, it is a more practical issue relevant to many theories of economic development. This means that regional economists face the challenge of including the territorial dimension in the mentioned theories and through the attempt to choose its adequate concept: physical-metric, uniform-abstract, or diverse (relational or stylized). Therefore, these different aspects

of the economic space and the geographical dimension have a foothold in the regional economy and a completely different meaning because they arise from the interpretation of economic activities. Bones that appear and develop in space.

Therefore, this paper emphasizes the interaction of geography and economics in studying the same subject, and that is space. It was also at the center of the choice of economic locations, which contributed to economic imbalances through the geographical distribution of economic factors. Also, it had multiple impacts on the functioning of the economic system through sources of economic advantages or disadvantages (geographical availability in areas with a high or low concentration of raw materials), and benefits arising from the cumulative nature of production processes in space (refers to transport and transaction costs). The fact is that these exogenous factors (raw materials, natural advantages) used to have a far more significant impact on development. In contrast, today, the decisive factors concern human and social capital. However, this does not mean that in this way, across space, new areas of permeation of economy and geography are not opened, primarily in the domain of better understanding of the connection between agglomerations and capitalism; spatial fix and flexible accumulation, and migration.

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