

State and civil society in the socio-political interaction

Social Contract Theory



- By **SOCIAL CONTRACT** – people within a given area agreed to give up (voluntarily) to the state as much power as was needed to promote the safety and well-being of all



Force Theory

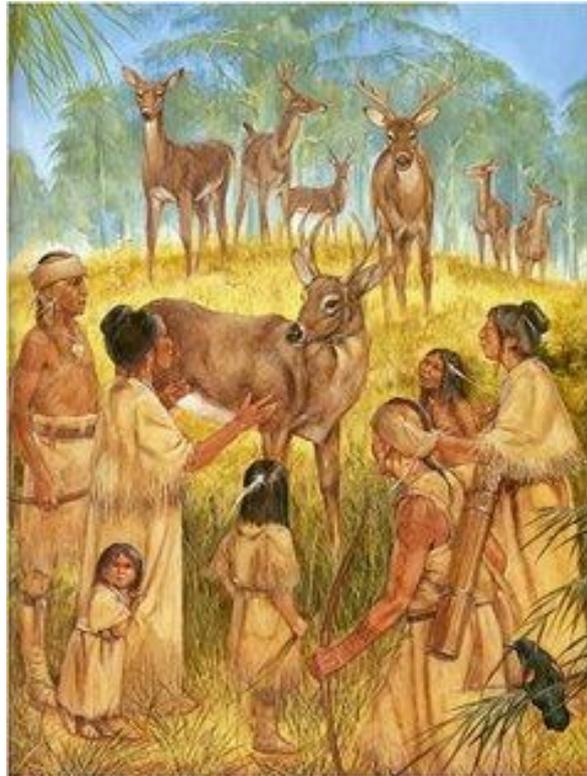
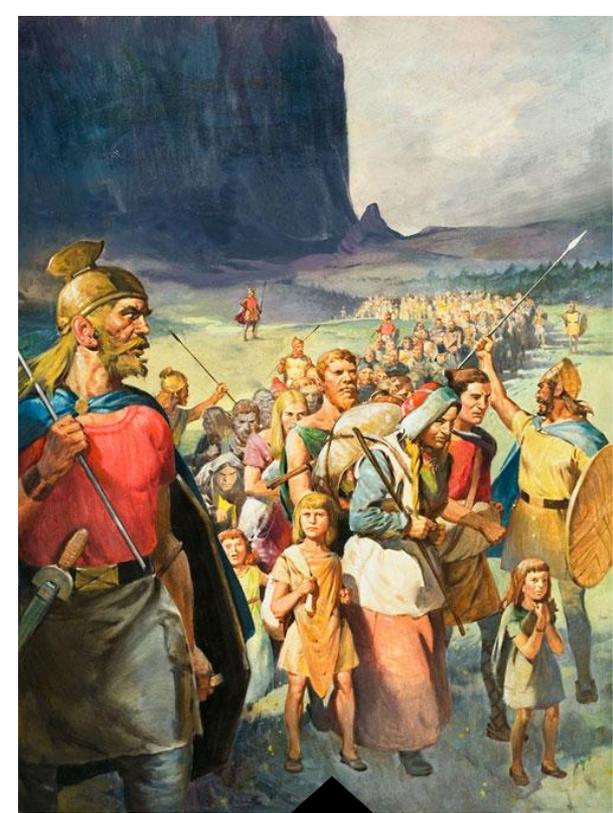
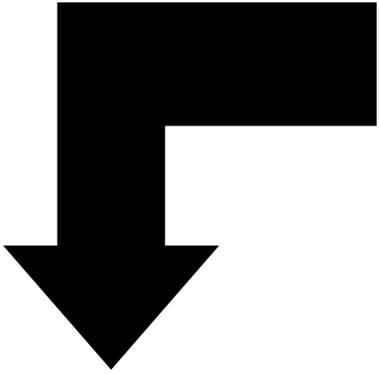
Force Theory



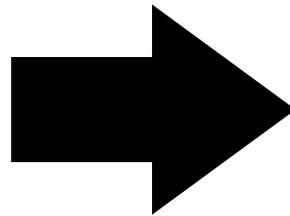
State was born of force

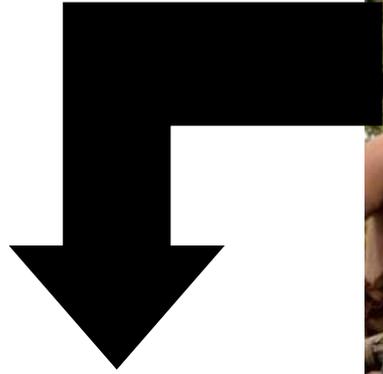
One person/small group claimed control over an area and forced ALL within it to submit to the person's/group's rule

When rule was established, all the basic elements of the state were present



Evolutionary Theory

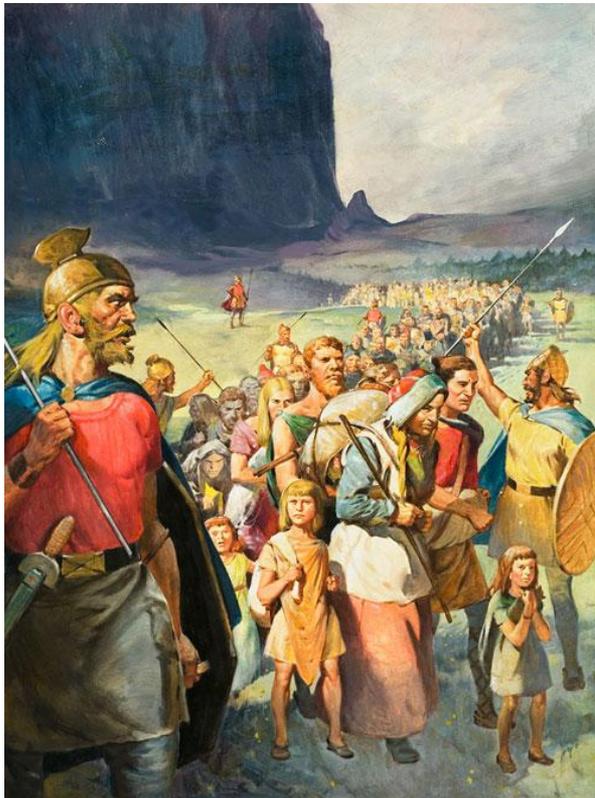




**State developed
NATURALLY out of the
early family**

**Primitive family (one person
was the head - “government”)**

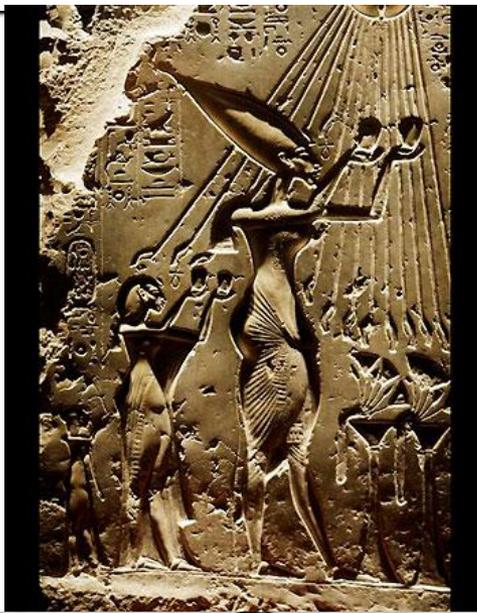
**Over years, the primitive
family became a network of
related families [a clan]**



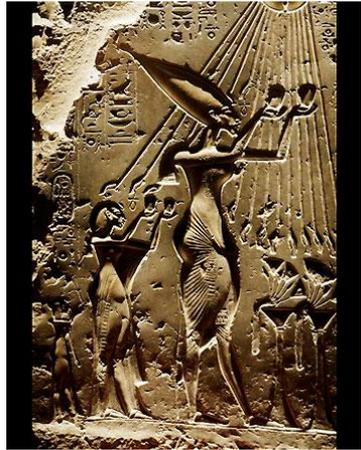
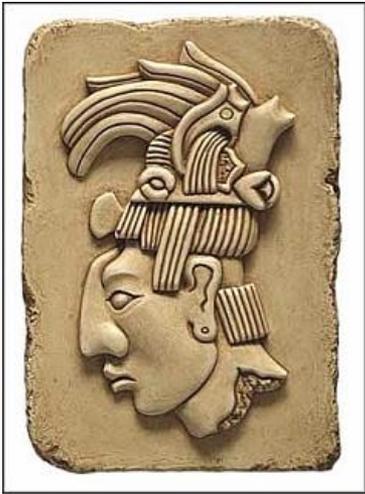
Evolutionary Theory

The 8 – 20 clans to a tribe

**Tribe first turned to
agriculture and gave
up its nomadic ways
(tied to the
land)...state**



Divine Right Theory



From 15th – 18th century, this was widely accepted in much of Western World

God or a god/gods created the state and God/god(s) had given those of royal birth a “divine right” to rule

The people were bound to obey their ruler as they would their God/god(s)

Opposition to “the divine right of kings” was both treason and mortal sin

Divine Right Theory

Features

of a

state

Features

of a

state

Population

Territory

Sovereignty

Government

When we are talking about the state...

- Definition: is a body of people, living in a defined space, with the power to make and enforce laws, and with an organization to do this.
- does not have to check with any higher authority in order to make and enforce laws.
- Its own organization, or government, is its highest authority.

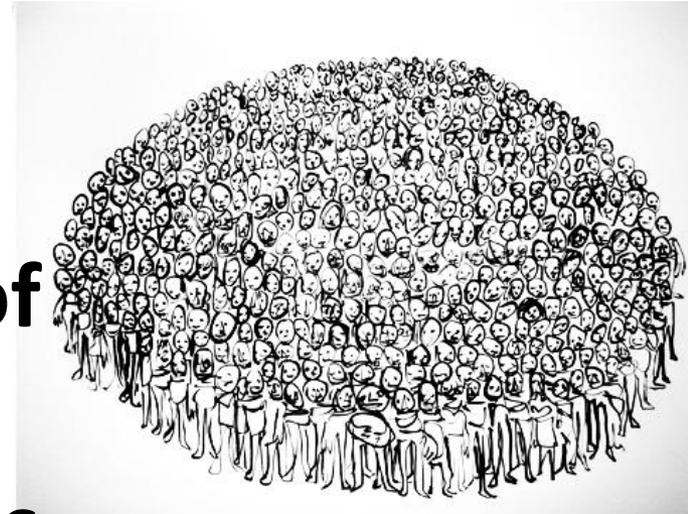
The state –Defined by 4 Things

(1) Population

Definition: the group of people who are the members or citizens of a state.

***Can be large or small**

Ex: China has a population of more than 1.3 billion people, while the island state of Fiji has just over 860,000.

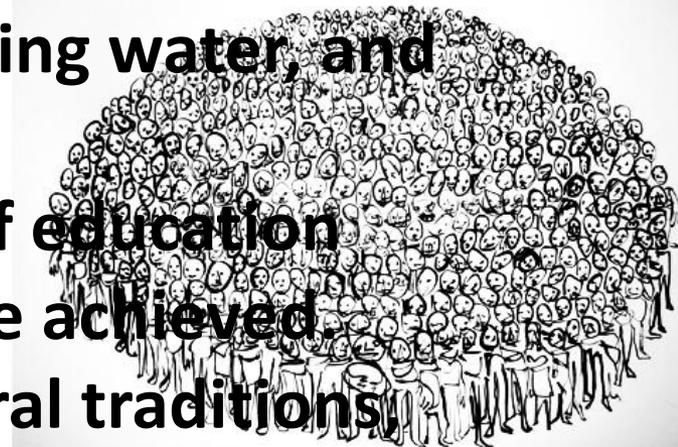


The state –Defined by 4 Things

(1) Population

The population of a state also has a variety of features.

- *might be mainly rural or mostly urban.**
- *A state's economic situation might mean most people are very poor, with little access to electricity or even water. Or the people might be generally wealthy, enjoying modern homes, running water, and the latest technology.**
- Often this is connected to the level of education most people within the population have achieved.**
- *Populations also have their own cultural traditions, and they usually speak a common language.**



The state –Defined by 4 Things

(2) Territory



Def: the area in which a state's rule applies.

***A state must have set boundaries.**

- However, countries do not always agree on what each other's boundaries are.

The state –Defined by 4 Things

(2) Territory



****Boundaries can change over time.**

- Sometimes they change after a war, when the states involved agree on new boundaries. - When there is a dispute, states might also negotiate with each other to decide what the actual boundaries should be.

- States can purchase territory from other states, although this is less common today than it was in the past.

Ex: In 1867, the U.S. bought Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million.

The state –Defined by 4 Things

(3) Sovereignty



Def: the ability to rule absolutely within a territory.

- all states are considered equal to each other

****no state may interfere in the affairs of another state.**

The state –Defined by 4 Things

(3) Sovereignty cont.

In our world today, the world's states have created a higher authority, called the United Nations.



States agree to follow the UN's rules for dealing with each other — but they don't have to follow them.

**Sovereign states are free to set their own foreign policy, meaning the kind of relationships they will have with other states.

**States also have the power to decide how things will operate inside their own boundaries. Today, though, if a state is unable to keep its population safe and many people are being killed—perhaps even by the government—the UN allows other states to use military force to protect the population.

The state –Defined by 4 Things

(4) Government

Def: the organization inside a state that controls the actions and policies of the state.



Civil society

- a 'political community', a society governed by law, under the authority of a state.
- civil society is distinguished from the state, and is used to describe a realm of autonomous groups and associations, such as business, pressure groups, clubs, families and so on.

Is THAT a STATE?

Is the Republic of Kazakhstan just one big state?



Does it have a population?

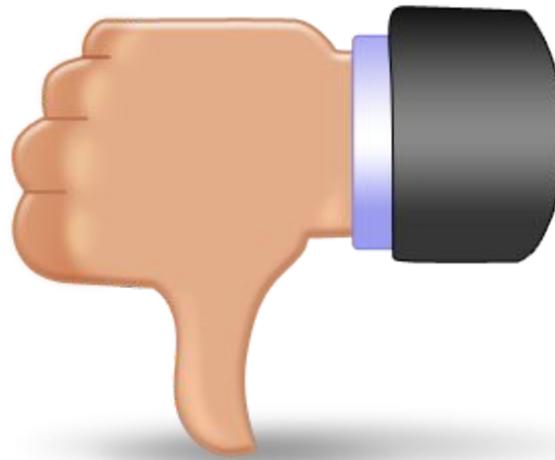
Does it have a territory?

Does it have sovereignty?

Does it have government?

THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

A state can't have less than
30,000 people.



THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?



*Monaco has only
27,000 people!*

THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

The boundaries of a territory
can change.



THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

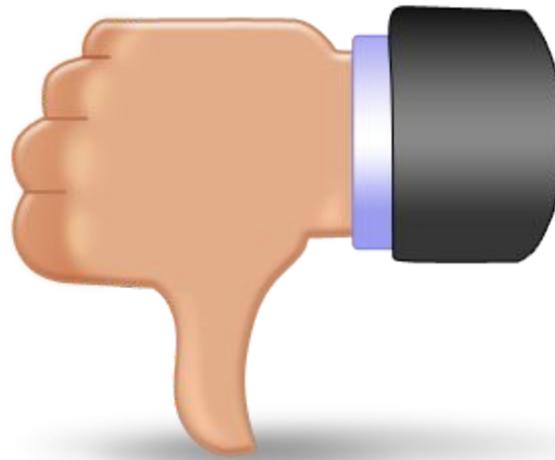
Can you name the three ways that boundaries change?

- War
- Negotiation with other countries
- Purchasing land from other countries



THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

Sovereignty means that you
have to check with someone
above you.



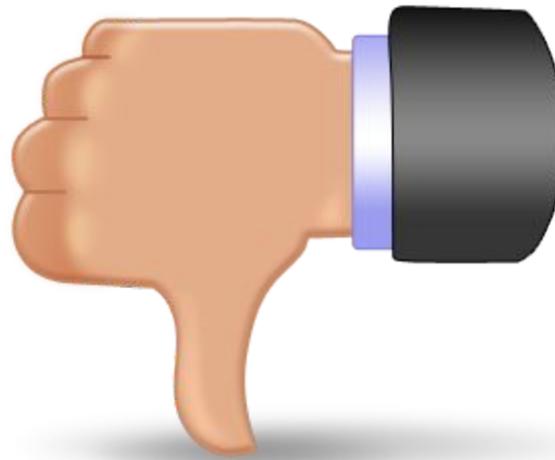
THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?



*Just the opposite!
Sovereignty means
there is NO ONE
above you!*

THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

**Government only exists to
keep order and provide
security.**



6 Roles of Government

**Blessings
of Liberty**

**Help
Citizens
(General
Welfare)**

Union

**Keep Order
(Domestic
Tranquility)**

**Make
Laws
(Establish
Justice)**

**Protect the
Country
(Common
Defense)**

THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?

The 50 states that make up the USA are not considered independent “states.”



THUMBS UP or THUMBS DOWN?



*That's right! They
don't have full
sovereignty!*