**Answer 1:**  
Despotic power limits civil society’s role in governance, leading to authoritarian rule where decisions are imposed without public participation. This weakens trust in government, suppresses political freedoms, and often results in human rights violations. In contrast, infrastructural power strengthens state-society relations by integrating civil institutions into governance, fostering democracy, accountability, and citizen engagement. This enhances governance effectiveness and protects citizen rights.

**Answer 2:**  
Yes, a state can transition between despotic and infrastructural power. Moving from despotic to infrastructural power requires democratization, institution-building, and strengthening civil liberties, but it faces challenges like elite resistance and entrenched authoritarian practices. Conversely, a shift from infrastructural to despotic power often involves political crises, weakening institutions, and military interventions, leading to instability and repression. The success of such transitions depends on political will, societal demand for change, and external influences like international pressure.