1. Introducing Government and Politics

What is Politics?

1. "Man is by nature a political animal."
2. Politics is the authoritative allocation of resources.
3. Politics is that who gets what, when and how.
4. Politics is the sign of who gets what, when, and why.
5. Politics is the study of how people get what they want.
6. The meaning of the term Politics has been confined to business and activity which has to with the actual conduct of the affairs of the state.
7. The process by which we select our governmental leaders and what polices these leaders produce. Politics produces authoritative decisions about public issues.

What is Government?

1. A government is the system to govern a state or community.
2. The institution or institutions that possess the basic authority and can legitimately use force to rule over a society.
3. The body of persons that constitutes the governing authority of a political unit or organization
4. Government the system or form by which a community or other political unit is governed.
5. Government, the political system by which a country or community is administered and regulated.
6. A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, generally a state.
7. Government is the institution through which a society makes and enforces its public policies.
8. A government is a system of social control under which right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is vested in a particular group in society.
9. The institutions and processes through which public policies are made for society.
10. A set of individuals with both the power and authority to control and direct the affairs of a group, society or country.
11. Government is an organization or administration in which a group of people work together as a unit (elected by people of the country) to run the nation as indicated by the defined law.
12. Government is a group of people who rule or run the institution of a country. In other words, it may be said that a government is the body of representatives that governs and controls the state at a given time. Government is the medium through which the power of the state is employed.

Political Science: Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope

Political Science-Meaning

The English word politics is derived from the Greek word **'polis'** which means the **'city-state'** (a generalized form of political organization existing in ancient Greece), **polity** (government) and **politeia** (Constitution). As such, politics, in the original Greek sense, is a study of city-state and its administration in practical as well as philosophical terms.

Definition of Political Science

Traditional Definition:

These early definitions of political science dealt generally with state and government.

1. Paul Janet: "Political Science is that part of social science which treats the foundations of the State

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and the principles of government." (Kapur, A.C. Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2006, p.17)

2. Dr. Garner: "Political Science begins and ends with the state." (Agarwal, R. C.: Political Theory-Principles of Political Science, S. Chand& Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2007, p.3)
3. Sir John Seeley: "Political Science investigates the phenomena of Government as Political Economy deals with Wealth, Biology with life, Algebra with numbers and Geometry with space and magnitude." (Agarwal, R.C.: Political Theory-Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2007, p.3).
4. Stephen Leacock: "Political Science deals with the Government" (Agarwal, R. C.: Political Theory-Principles of Political Science, S. Chand &, Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2007, p.3).

Modern Definition:
In the beginning of the 20th century there developed a new way of looking at political science. This new approach is known as behavioral approach. The main thrust of the new view is the treatment of politics as an activity and a process.
1. Harold Laswell: "Politics is the study of influence and the influential" or "the study of the shaping and sharing of power."
2. David Easton: "Politics is the authoritative allocation of values."
3. Catlin: "Political Science is the study of the act of human and social control".
4. Andrew Heywood: "Politics can be defined as an activity through which people make, preserve and amend the general rules under which they live." (Source: Agarwal, R. C.: Political Theory- Principles of Political Science, S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2007)

Difference between politics and Political Science

Modern writers make a distinction between "politics "and "political Science"

1. Frederic Pollock, for the first time, broke up the subject into two parts:
(A) Theoretical politics and
(B) Practical or applied politics

Difference between theoretical politics and applied politics

The first portion covers theory of the State and Government, theory of legislation and theory of the State as an artificial person. The subjects under the first category deal with the features of the State and the basic principles of government and do not study actual working of any particular government. The second part covers the study of the State and actual forms of government, Working of government and administration. Political action and election, those who take part in the actual activities of the State are known as politicians. They form political parties. Contest in the elections and run the government and conduct the administration of the State. It is known as applied or practical polity, which deals with the actual working of government.

Nature of Political Science
Political Science is a part of social sciences and therefore is different from that of physical sciences like physics and chemistry.
So the question which concerns the nature of the subject is whether Political Science is a Science or an Art and how the nature of the discipline has undergone changes in the 20th century.

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Political Science: An Art

Science is universal and a systematic body of knowledge, based on accurate and impartial facts, through which observation, comparison and experimentation can be made.

Apparently, Political Science does not have some of these features. And therefore, Earnest Barker (British political thinker), James Bryce (British political thinker), Charles A. Beard (British historian) and others were reluctant to accept Political Science as a science.

The following are some arguments against the notion of Political Science as a Science:

A) Lack of precise and standard definitions of terms and concepts.
B) Complexity of political phenomena due to variation in the nature and habits of people.
C) Diversity of 'environments' in which political developments take place.
D) Problems of experimentation to arrive at valid conclusions.

Political Science: As a Science

A) American political thinkers like David Easton tried to establish a scientific basis of Political Science.
B) Aristotle called it a Master Science through which civilization could be saved.

The following are some arguments in favor of the notion of Political Science as a Science:

A) Recently, political theory has developed based on facts and verifiable data, e.g., voting behavior and theories of election.
B) Political experiments are not completely ruled out.
C) The government itself is a continuous experiment.
D) It is possible to make predictions on the basis of social experimentations to a certain extent.

Broad conclusions can be drawn in Political Science

such as–an independent and impartial judiciary and a free press is essential for democracy

A) Empirical studies are based on careful observation and classification. Political Science puts a hypothesis or an assumption to empirical verification. Theories are not built on speculation. Political Scientists today employ survey methods, graphs, charts and other scientific tools to arrive at their research conclusions.

B) Political Science is thus a science, though not like the physical sciences. It is a social science.

American political scientist, **Robert Dahl** states that Political science is both a Science and an Art.

Art refers to practical application of knowledge. Political Science applies the knowledge about political events for creating a good social and political order. Hence it is an art.

Whenever students of Political Science test their theories against the data of experience by observation, the political analysis can be regarded as scientific.

When this political analysis is applied for the working of political institutions it becomes an art.

Changing dynamics of the meaning and nature of Political Science

A) After the World War II, the meaning and nature of political science have undergone a sea change.
B) Now political science is closely related to all aspects of social relations, rather than an activity centered

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on the institutions of government.

C) So the aims and objectives of political science have changed due to factors such as the rise of the power theory and behaviouralism.

D) Political Science has ceased to be merely the science of state-craft.

E) Political Science is concerned with all facets of power relations and human behavior having political implications in the society.

F) Politics is portrayed as a process of conflict resolution, in which rival views or competing interests are reconciled for the benefit of all. The new meaning of Political Science includes the dynamics of power and struggle at various levels—local, regional, national and international.

G) So the aims and objectives of Political Science have changed due to factors such as the rise of the power theory and behaviouralism.

Scope of Political Science

Political science as a discipline deals with various aspects like:

A) Study of state and government- it deals with the nature and formation of the State and tries to understand various forms and functions of the government.

B) Study of associations and institutions- in organized way the fundamental problems of political science include, first, an investigation of the origin and the nature of the state, second an inquiry into the nature, history and forms of political institutions and third, deduction, therefore, so far as possible, of laws of political growth and development.

C) Study of national and international problems- modern demands of defense of territory, representative government and national unity have made political science not only the science of political independence but that of state sovereignty also.

D) Study of political behavior of man- it may be said that the character of political science in all its parts is determined by its basic pre-supposition regarding man.

E) Study of the past, present and future of development- political science attempts to explain the meaning and the essential nature of the state and deals with the laws of its progress and development within itself and in relation to international organizations and other states.

F) Study of the concepts of power, authority & influence- with the behavioral revolution the central topic for study has become the study of power. Consequently, the scope has widened to include new aspects like political socialization, political culture, political development and informal structures like interest and pressure groups.

Conclusion

A) In the contemporary time, the meaning of Political Science has become more and more inclusive.

B) Earlier political science had been defined by many scholars from the point of view of the State and Government.

C) But now the term political system brings the study of political science closer to other systems such as the economic system, the cultural system, the legal system and other social systems all of which operate within the larger social environment.

D) Regarding the nature of Political Science there is a difference of opinion among scholars whether political science is a science or an art.

Political scientists have put forward some arguments in favor of the notion that political science is a science, such as –

A) Political theory has developed based on facts and verifiable data, like, voting behavior and theories of election;

B) In political science there is much scope for experiments, for example the government itself is a continuous process of experiment;

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C) broad conclusions can be drawn in political science;
D) empirical studies are based on careful observation and classification.
E) Political scientists today employ survey methods, graphs, charts and other scientific tools to arrive at their research conclusions.

At the same time another section of political scientists opine that political science is an art and they put forward some
argument in favor of this notion, such as–
A) lack of precise and standard definitions of terms and concepts;
B) complexity of political phenomena due to variation in the nature and habits of people;
C) diversity of 'environments' in which political developments take place;
D) problems of experimentation to arrive at valid conclusions.

2. Basic Concepts of Political Science

Political Ideology

What is Political Ideology?

One's basic beliefs about power, political values and the role of government.
Grows out of economical, educational, and social conditions and experiences.
An *ideology* is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often *ideology* refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.
A definition of ideology must be neutral: it must reject the notion that ideologies are good or bad true or false, or liberating or oppressive.
Ideology as an action-oriented belief system, an interrelated set of ideas that in some way guides or inspires political action.

Characteristics of Ideology

Ideology have their levels end in -ism.
Ideologies provide an explanation for problems but confronts modern societies by providing futuristic visions.
Ideology is action-oriented.
Ideologies mobilize a large number of people.

The roles of political ideologies

The role of political ideologies is to establish a set of ideas that can be used to provide the foundation of political organization. As a result, all political ideologies have three specific features:

1. A realistic interpretation of society as it currently is.
2. An idealized interpretation of society. Essentially, an idea of what society should be like.
3. An action plan on how to create a society that reflects the needs and wants of all its citizens. Essentially, a plan of how to get from number one to number two.

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List of political ideologies

Political Ideology[1]	Core Frames[2]	Ideological Markers[3]
Anarchism	anti-clericalism, anti-statism, economic freedom, utopianism	chaos and disorder, direct action, free, autonomous human beings, natural social order, no economic control, no management, no political authority, no regulation, perfect society, radicalism, respect, social solidarity, stateless society, unnecessary state, unregulated market economy, voluntary agreement
Conservatism	authority, hierarchy, human imperfection, organic society, tradition, property	common morality, faith in God, family traditions, family values, functionalism, guidance for social actions, hierarchical society, individual tendency for corruption, national identity, national loyalty, paternalism, pragmatism, search for security, social gradation, social justice, social obligations, social order, social principles, state authority, strong criminal regime, strong government, traditional mores, traditional practices
Ecologism	conservation, ecology, environmental ethics, holism, sustainability	air pollution, biodiversity, climate change, ecological balance, ecosystems, environmental organisations, environmental protection, global warming, natural disasters caused by human interventions, natural resources, non-human life, preservation, renewable sources, restoration and/or improvement of the natural environment, social balance and harmony, soil and water pollution, sustainable growth, waste management
Fascism	anti-rationalism, elitism, leadership, state socialism, struggle, ultra-nationalism	anti-capitalist, anti-communist, anti-conservative, anti-immigration, anti-intellectualism, anti-liberal, authority, commitment and faith, competition natural for human progress, corporatism, duty, heroism, honour, patriarchy, power, progress, self-sacrifice, state worship
Feminism	equality and difference,	abortion, anti sex oppression, anti-subordination, body autonomy and integrity, child sexual abuse, deconstructing gender identities,

Political Beliefs

Political beliefs mean an individual's opinion, manifested in speech or association, concerning the social, economic and governmental structure of society and its institutions.

Political socialization Factors

1. Family;
2. Religious Institutions;
3. Community-rural, urban;
4. Race and Ethnicity;
5. Social class;
6. Level of Education;
7. Media;
8. Teachers;
9. Peer Group;
10. National Identity and
11. Gender.

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Authority

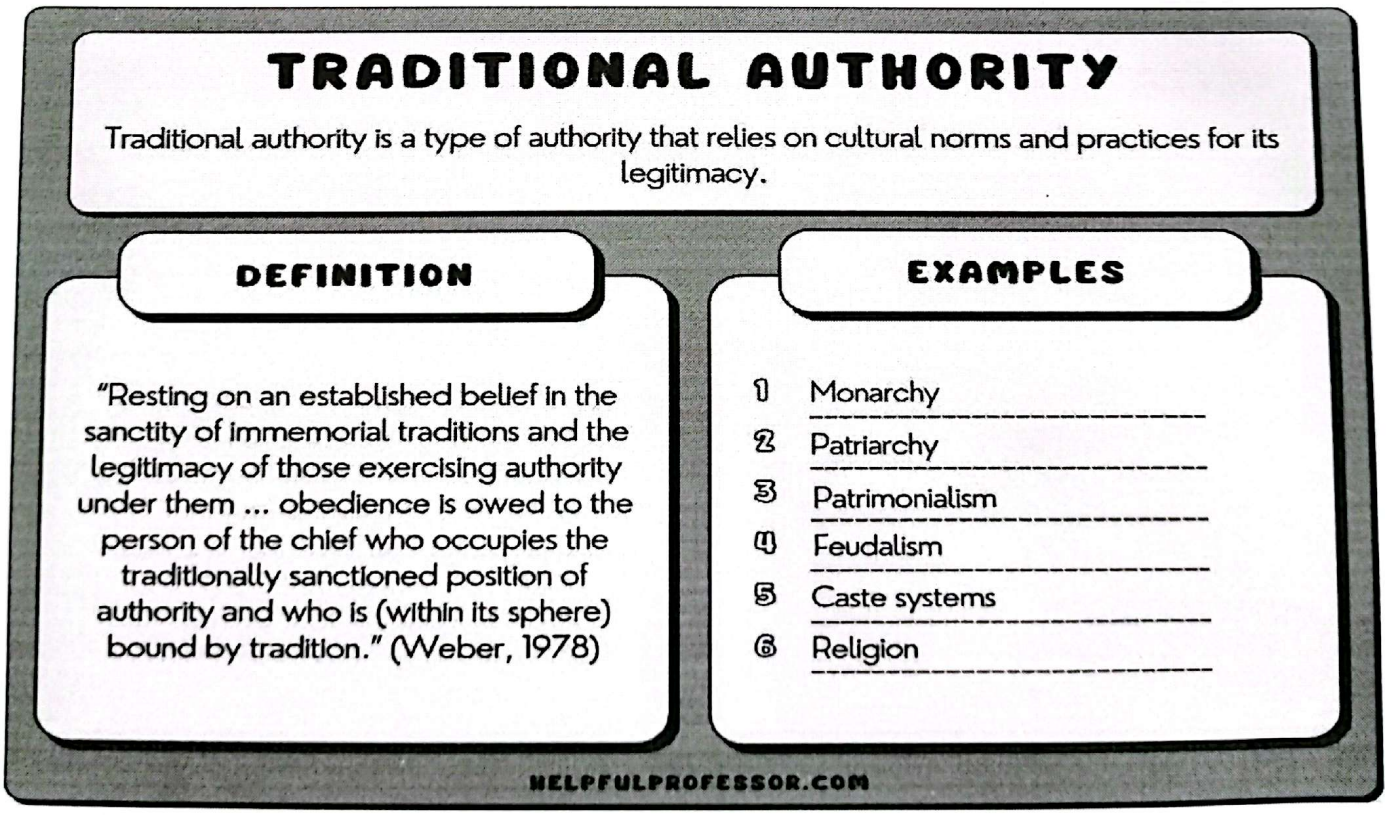
In the fields of sociology and political science, authority is the legitimate power of a person or group over other people. In a civil state, authority is practiced in ways such a judicial branch or an executive branch of government.

Authority refers to the legal and formal right to give commands and make decisions. For example, a manager has the authority to revise employees' work schedules based on the needs of the company.

1. The power or right to give orders, make decisions, and enforceobedience.
2. A person or organization having political or administrative power and control.
3. The power to determine, adjudicate, or otherwise settle issues or disputes; jurisdiction; the right to control, command, or determine.
4. A power or right delegated or given; authorization: Who has the authority to grant permission?
5. A person or body of persons in whom authority is vested, as a governmental agency: The housing authority provides rental assistance payments to low-income residents. The bridges and piers are built and maintained by the Port Authority.
6. Usually authorities. persons having the legal power to make and enforce the law.

Weber's Three Types of Authority

Type	Example
TRADITIONAL	Patrimonial, Patriarchy
CHARISMATIC	Mother Teresa, Napoleon
RETIONAL- LEGAL	Bangladesh Jatio Sanshod



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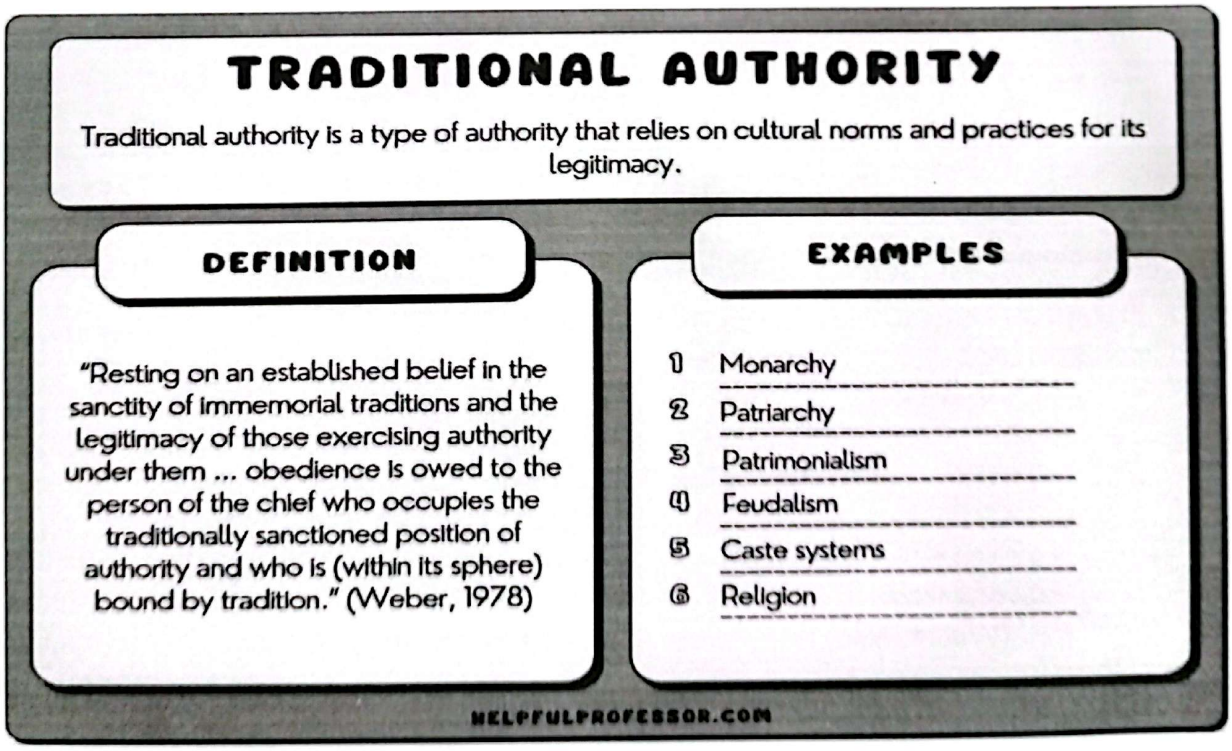

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Primary vs. Secondary Authorities

- Primary:
  - Positive sources of law – create rights and obligations.
  - Federal and state.
  - Examples: Constitutions, statutes, administrative rules and regulations, case law.
  - May be binding.
- Secondary:
  - Not positive sources of law – do not create rights or obligations.
  - Describe, summarize, criticize, seek changes to law.
  - Examples: legal encyclopedias, law review articles, restatements, uniform and model laws.
  - Never binding.

Introduction

- Authority is that form of power which is legalized and legitimized . Authority is a form of power e.g. a statute giving power to an minister. If a person has power due to a special office , he occupies, this is known as authority.
- Example- Police Commissioner has authority to issue order and get them obeyed by virtue of authority he occupies.
- Power + legitimacy = Authority.
- Authority consists of two important components: power and legitimacy.
- Authority means legitimate power which has been approved by the people or power in accordance with the constitution or the law of the state.
- A government officer is competent to use authority- his authority is clearly definied.

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Comparison Table

Sr No	Particular	Charismatic	Traditional	Legal Rational
1	Type of ruler	Charismatic leader	Dominant personality	Functional superiors or bureaucratic officials
2	Position determined by	Having dynamic personality	Established traditional or routine	Legal established authority
3	Ruled Using	Extra- ordinary qualities and exceptional powers	Acquired or inherited (hereditary qualities)	Virtue of rationally established norms, decrees, and other rules and regulations
4	Legitimized	Victories and success to community	Established traditional or routine	General belief in the formal correctness of these rule and those who enact them are considered a legitimized authority

Comparison Table

Sr No	Particular	Charismatic	Traditional	Legal Rational
5	Loyalty	Interpersonal & personal allegiance and devotion	Based on traditional allegiance (commitment)	To authority/ rules
6	Cohesion (Structure / organization	Emotionally unstable and volatile	Feeling of common purpose	Abiding by rules
7	Leadership	Rulers and followers (disciples)	Established forms of social conduct	Rules, not rulers

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Authority v. Power

- Examples of Authority:
  - Congress has the authority to pass laws.
    - Lay & collect taxes (16th amendment)
  - Mayor/Council has authority to make ordinances.
- Examples of Power:
  - Executive Departments have the power to enforce laws.
    - IRS makes sure that you pay your taxes.
  - Police has power to enforce laws.

Difference between power and authority

Authority is legally enforced and is derived from level of position in an organization.	Power however id individual and independent and originates from charisma and social positioning.
Authority is formal based upon superior and subordinate relationship.	Power is informal and is based upon individual understanding.
Since authority is related with position in an organization, it has limited scope and is confined to organizational structure	Power is linked with an individual and transcends boundaries.
Authority is just and applied equally	Power may be used indiscriminately.
Authority is institutional and is given by organization to a position. Anybody who is offered that positions, enjoys the authority attached to that position.	Power is not so given by the institution. It is one's ability to influence others decision and it is acquired by the people.
Authority relationship can be found out by anybody by looking up the organization chart. There are authority centers	But there is no power centers dotted on the organization chart and it cannot be located anywhere else.
Authority is always attached to the position. The higher the position on the organization chart, the bigger the authority.	Power has no relation with the position. A person even at low level may enjoy the power of influencing the decision making or even highly placed official having a lot of authority, may be proved powerless
Authority has no concern with the politics because it is not attached to a person. Power is attached to a person.	Element of politics is inherent in power

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What Is Power in Politics?

1. Thomas Hobbes

   '*Power simply is no more, but the excess of the power of one above that of another.*'

2. Max Weber

   'Power is 'the probability that one actor within a social relationship will be in a position to carry out his will despite resistances.'

3. Talcott Parsons

- Power is a 'mechanism operating to bring about changes… in the process of social interaction.'

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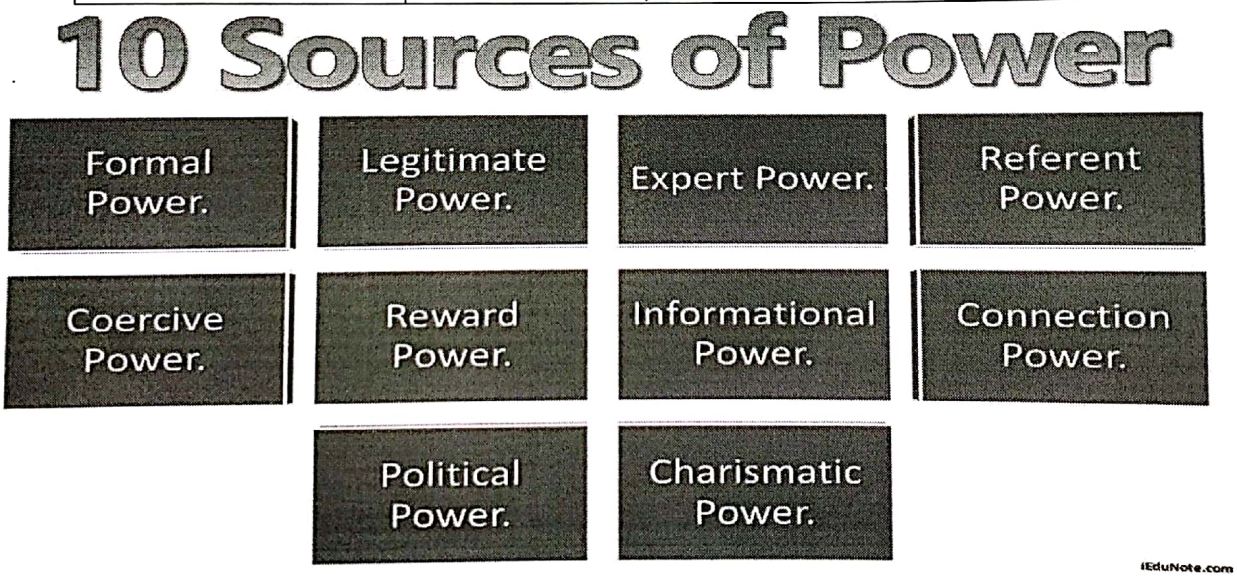
4. **Foucault**

- 'Power as such does not exist' but power 'needs to be considered as a productive network which runs through the whole social body.'
-
- **Basis and Types of Power**

In a general sense, we can identify three sources of power, namely, positional,relationaland expertise:
•**Positional power:** This is based on the formal position of a person in an organizationor community.
•**Relationships:** This is based on the social and cultural capital of a person. Informalpower stems from the relationships and alliances you form with others. If you do a favor for someone, the law of reciprocity impacts your relationship. Coalitions andalliances increase your relational power.
•**Expertise:** Some people generate power based on their knowledge, expertise, technical competencies and ability to articulate ideas or a vision that others will follow. Communication skills, charisma and trustworthiness help determine personal power.Social psychologists John French and Bertram Raven did a notable study on power in the1959 and revised their position in 1965. Till today, this is the dominant way of explainingthe forms or basis of power. The six bases identified include coercive, reward, legitimate,referent, expert and informational power. The table below explains the basis and types ofpower.

Basis of Power Types

Reward	Impersonal Reward; Personal Reward
Legitimacy	Formal Legitimacy; Legitimacy of Reciprocity; Equity; Dependence
Expert	Positive Expert; Negative Expert
Referent	Positive Referent; Negative Referent
Informational	Direct Information; Indirect Information



2.1 Coercion

Coercive power uses the threat of force to gain advantage of the situation. Force may include physical, social, emotional, political, or economic means. The main idea behind thisconcept is that someone is forced to do something that he/she does not desire to do. Themain goal of coercion is obedience to the master who gives the order.

2.1.1 Impersonal Coercion

Impersonal coercion refers to a power holder's/ person's belief that the influencing agent

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has the real power to physically threaten, impose a monetary fine or dismiss an employee

2.1.2 Personal Coercion

Personal coercion relates to a threat of rejection or the possibility of disapproval from a person whom is highly valued

2.2 Reward

Reward power is based on the right of some to offer or deny tangible, social, emotional, orspiritual rewards to others for doing what is wanted or expected of them. An examples ofpositive reward power is a praise a soldier receives for lengthy service at retirement party.An example of negative reward is a driver is fined for illegal parking. Pitfall of heavy

Reliance on reward power is that people become fixated and too much dependent on rewards. One needs to understand that eventually, as time passes, past rewards becomeinsufficient to activate desired outcomes

2.2.1 Impersonal Reward

Impersonal reward relates to (promises of) promotions, monetary benefits and rewards from various social areas

2.2.2 Personal Reward

Personal reward relates to the reward of receiving approval from a desired person and building relationships

2.3 Legitimacy

legitimate power comes from an elected or appointed position of authority. Rewarding andpunishing subordinates is generally seen as a legitimate part of the formal or appointedleadership role. This type of formal power relies on position. Three bases of legitimatepower are cultural values, acceptance of social structure, and designation. One who useslegitimate power may have a high need for power.

2.3.1 Formal Legitimacy

the formal legitimate power is based on the social norm and legal mandate which requirespeople to be obedient to those who hold superior positions in a formal social structure. Anexample of formal legitimate position includes a police officer's legitimacy to make arrests.

2.3.2 Legitimacy of Reciprocity

The legitimate power of reciprocity is based on the social norm of reciprocity which stateshow we feel obligated to do something in return for someone who does something beneficialfor us. There is private reciprocation as well as public reciprocation. In private reciprocation,norm of reciprocity is usually internalized. All major ethical and religious traditions includereciprocity as a primary rule of moral behavior. In public reciprocation, initial favor and thefollowing repayment always unfolds in a public way.

2.3.3 Equity

Equity is based on the social norm of compensatory damages. The social norm of equitymakes people feel compelled to compensate someone who has suffered or worked hard.

2.3.4 Dependence

The legitimate power of dependence is based on the social norm of social responsibility which dwells on how people feel obligated to help someone who is in need of assistance. People traditionally obey the person with this power solely based on their role, position or title rather than the person specifically as a leader. Therefore, this type of power can easily be lost and the leader does not have his position or title anymore.

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2.4 Expert

- 5Expert powers are based on "what one knows". When individuals perceive or assume that aperson possesses superior abilities, they award power to that person. Thus, expertise canbe demonstrated by reputation, credentials and actions. Sometimes, expertise can bepseudo/ not genuine.

2.4.1 Positive Expert

Positive expert power influences the target to act accordingly as instructed by the expert. Itis based on the assumption that the expert has the correct knowledge.

2.4.2 Negative Expert

Negative expert power is a form of power which can result from a person acting in opposition to the experts instructions if the target feels that the expert has personal gain motives.

2.5 Referent

Referent power is rooted in the affiliations we make and/or the groups and organizations webelong to. Referent power refers to the ability of some individuals to attract people andbuild loyalty. Such power is based on the charisma of the power holder. For example afounder of an NGO or voluntary organization has the charisma to attract thousands ofpeople for a protest. Such kind of power is called referent power. But one should be carefulthat abuse of such power is possible if the person uses it for personal advantage at the costof the group's position.

2.5.1 Positive Referent

Positive referent power utilizes the shared connection or belief between the influencing agent and target with the intention of positive change in the target.

2.5.2 Negative Referent

Negative referent power produces actions in opposition/ contravention to the intent of the influencing agent, this is the result from the agent's creation of mental discomfort/ stress between the influencing agent and the target's perception of that influence.

2.6 Informational

Informational power is the ability of an agent to bring about change through the resource ofinformation. Informational influence results which is acceptance by the target audiencesgladly. In order to establish Information Power, an agent of influence would likely provide abaseline of information to a target of influence to lay the groundwork in order to be effectivewith future actions and persistent follow-up exercises.

2.6.1 Direct Information

Information presented by the influencing agent directly to the target of change is called asdirect information.

What is legitimacy according to Marx Weber?

According to Weber, that **a political regime is legitimate means that its participants have certain beliefs or faith in regard to it**:

In political science, **legitimacy** is the right and acceptance of an authority, usually a governing law or a regime.

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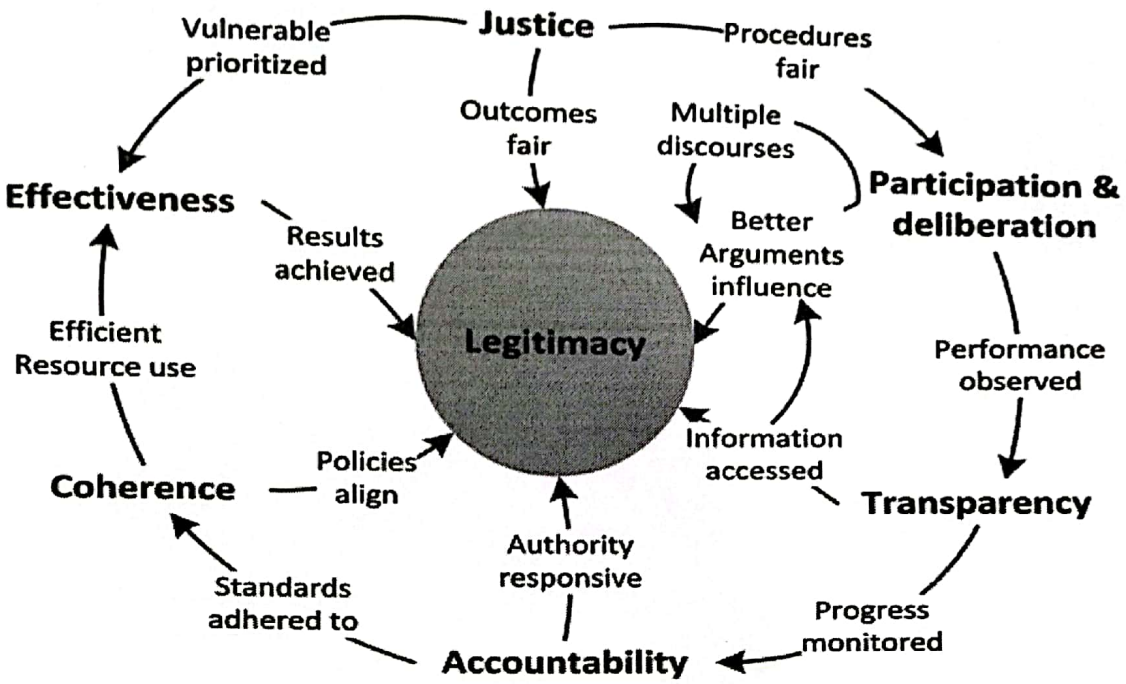

Sources of Political Legitimacy

All governments need legitimacy to survive. But how do governments attain authority? What makes citizens obey or feel loyal toward their governments? Scholars have answered these questions by concluding that political legitimacy comes from several sources:

- **Tradition:** The government has authority because its citizens have a long tradition of giving it authority and respect. This source mostly comes into play with governments that have been around for a long time.
- **Habit:** Most people are raised to obey the laws, and they thereby acquire the habit of obeying. Citizens give their government legitimacy and authority because that is what they have always done.
- **History:** People remember great deeds and events in the country's history, and they obey the government out of a sense of historical pride.
- **Religion:** In some places, obedience to the government is seen as a religious obligation.

- **Ethnic identity:** Countries composed of exclusively one ethnic group or whose regime is strongly connected to one ethnic group can inspire obedience through ethnic identity. Members of that ethnic group respect the government because of its link to their ethnicity.

- **Results:** If a government succeeds in some way—for instance, through a military victory or a thriving economy—citizens may feel loyalty because of that success.
- **Elections:** A government that holds elections gains legitimacy because citizens believe that the government, composed of elected officials, represents them.
- **International recognition:** A government gains legitimacy when other governments recognize it and welcome it to the international community.

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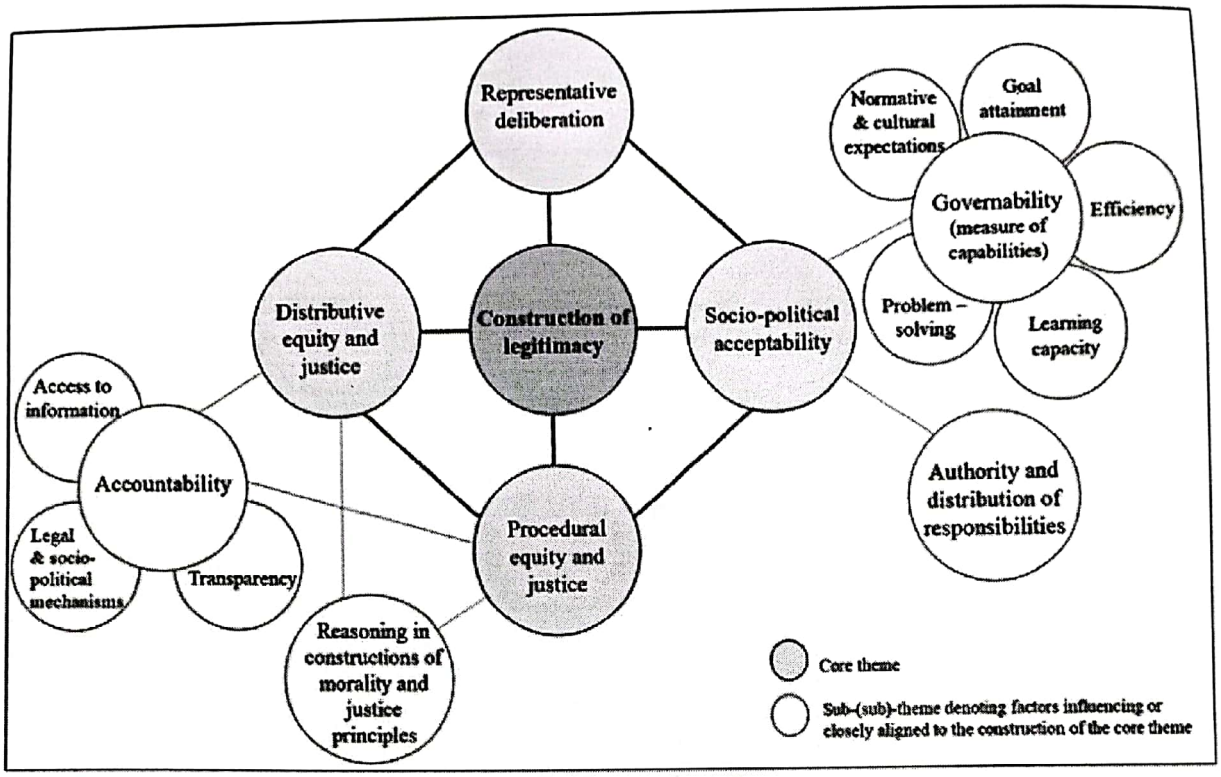
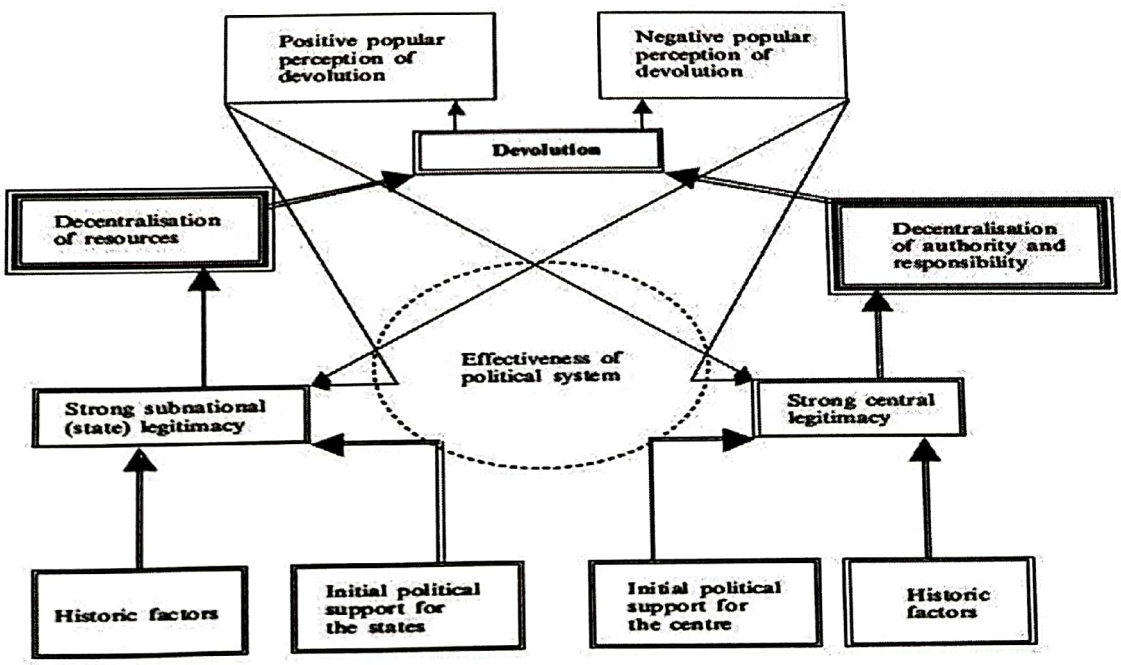


Factors That Affect Legitimacy

What is a nation-state simple definition?

A nation-state would be **a sovereign territory with one group of individuals who share a common history**. Today, a true nation-state in the academic sense of the world does not exist. Nearly every state (country) in the world contains more than one national group.



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What is a nation-state and an example?

A nation-state is **a sovereign state in which the cultural borders of a nation match the borders of the state**. Examples include Iceland and Japan. A multi-state nation is when an ethnic group is a predominant group across multiple states. An example includes Koreans.

What are the 7 characteristics of a nation?
You will notice that the difference between a state and a nation is basically about their different distinguishing features.

- Common Descent
- Geographical Boundaries
- Government
- Common Language
- Infrequent Internal Ethnic Conflicts
- Common Religion
- Same Cultural Practices

1. Common Descent
Persons inhabiting a nation usually have a common origin and descent.
2. Geographical Boundaries
A nation which is at the same time a state has clear-cut geographical boundaries. People that form a nation may live within a defined territory.
3. Government
Most nation-states have their own political institutions that come together to form a government.
4. Common Language
Inhabitants of a nation have a common language
5. Infrequent Internal Ethnic Conflicts
One other unique characteristic (and advantage) of a nation is the fact that conflicts and disagreements are not as pronounced as is the case in diverse and heterogeneous states.
6. Common Religion
People inhabiting the nation tend to have a common religion.
7. Same Cultural Practices
People of a nation usually have common customary or traditional practices. This is perhaps one of the most striking characteristics of a nation.

What do you mean by nationalism?
It holds that each nation should govern itself, free from outside interference (self-determination), that a nation is a natural and ideal basis for a polity, and that the nation is the only rightful source of political power.

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What is nationalism in simple form?

*Nationalism is **a belief in the superiority of your nation over all other nations.** At its most extreme, is a view that can lead to discrimination and prejudice. For some, nationalism is seen as a positive force, leading to increased pride in one's country and a desire to protect its sovereignty and culture.*

What is nationalism and its example?

Nationalism is **an ideology that a person's nation is superior to all others**. The root of nationalism is often based on shared ethnicity. An example of nationalism can be seen in much of Adolf Hitler's rhetoric. The difference between nationalism and patriotism is the feeling of superiority.

What are the 8 elements/the roots of nationalism?

- **Political**—desire for power or autonomy.
- **Social**—concern for group values, customs and traditions.
- **Economic**—concern for standard of living or monetary gain.
- **Culture**—shared beliefs and a way of life create a common bond.
- **History**— a shared past connects people as a group.
- **Religion**—a common religion helps unites people.
- **Language**— a common language is a key element of nationalism.
- **Territory**—a shared land gives people a sense of unity.

- What is the simple definition of sovereignty?
- : **Supreme power especially over a body politic**. : Freedom from external control: autonomy. : One that is sovereign. Especially: an autonomous state.
- **Why is state sovereignty?**
- A sovereign state is a state that has the highest authority over a territory. International law defines sovereign states as having a permanent population, defined territory, a government not under another and the capacity to interact with other sovereign states.
- What are sovereignty principles?
- "The principle of sovereignty is one of the fundamental principles of international law and applies in cyberspace. It refers to **the supreme authority of every State within its territory to the exclusion of other States, and also in its relations with other States**.
- What is sovereignty and its main characteristics?
- Sovereignty is **the original power of the state**. No internal or external organisation can delegate to a state its sovereignty. The state cannot be dependent on any other state for its sovereignty. If the sovereignty of a state is not original, it cannot be called sovereignty. It's an innate feature of the state.

What are the types of sovereignty?

Types of Sovereignty

- Titular sovereignty refers to an office that has supreme authority in name only. ...
- Internal sovereignty refers to a government capable of demanding obedience from all persons and parties within it. ...
- Legal sovereignty refers to the highest legal power.
- **Who believed in sovereignty?**

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- Popular sovereignty in its modern sense is an idea that dates to the social contract school represented by **Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), John Locke (1632–1704), and Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778).**

The current notion of state sovereignty contains four aspects consisting of **territory, population, authority and recognition.**

What is justice and equity?

Equity is defined as "the state, quality or ideal of being just, impartial and fair." **The concept of equity is synonymous with fairness and justice.** It is helpful to think of equity as not simply a desired state of affairs or a lofty value.

What is an example of equity and justice?

For example, pursuing health equity means pursuing social justice in health, where no one is denied the possibility to be healthy because they belong to a group that has historically been excluded from accessing health resources

How is equity different than justice?

Equity and Justice

Practicing equity helps address imbalanced social systems. However, justice can take equity one step further by changing societal systems in order to achieve sustainable and equitable access for future generations in the long-term.

What is the rule of justice and equity?

Justice and equity in this principle **surmises the equal, unbiased distribution of justice in a society, but also it may express a sense of ideal, an ultimate goal, or at least a direction that law must follow.** The general principle of equity and justice offers a better cohesion to other principles of law.

What is equity vs. equality?

Equality means each individual or group of people is given the same resources or opportunities. Equity recognizes that each person has different circumstances and allocates the exact resources and opportunities needed to reach an equal outcome.

What is an example of equity in society?

Defining Equity

The goal of equity is to help achieve fairness in treatment and outcomes. It's a way in which equality is achieved. For example, **the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) were written so that people with disabilities are ensured equal access to public places.**

Equity is a solution for addressing imbalanced social systems. Justice can take equity one step further by fixing the systems in a way that leads to long-term, sustainable, equitable access for generations to come.

What are the characteristics of equity?

What are "Equity Characteristics"? The term equity characteristics relate to six key characteristics vis-à-vis stocks. These are **size, style, volatility, location, stage of development, and type of share.**

What are the 5 dimensions of equity?

These conceptions became known as the 5 Dimensions of Equity™: **aspiration, access, achievement, economic progress, and engagement.**

What is the importance of justice in line with equality?

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JUSTICE is the collective responsibility of a free and just society, to ensure that civil and human rights are preserved and protected for each individual regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, nation of origin, sexual orientation, class, physical or mental ability, and age.

Types of Liberty

- Natural liberty means natural freedom of an individual without any restrictions. ...
- Civil liberty [2] is the one which is followed by the society and each individual enjoy it.
- Political liberty: ...
- Individual liberty: ...
- Economic liberty: ...
- National liberty: ...
- Religious liberty: ...
- Moral liberty:

The six fundamental rights are **right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights and right to constitutional remedies.**

What are the first 5 liberties?

The five freedoms it protects: **speech, religion, press, assembly, and the right to petition the government**. Together, these five guaranteed freedoms make the people of the United States of America the freest in the world.

What are the 4 parts of freedom?

His "four essential human freedoms" included some phrases already familiar to Americans from the Bill of Rights, as well as some new phrases: **freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear**.

What are the 4 fundamentals of freedom?

- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of worship.
- Freedom from want.
- Freedom from fear.
-
- **What is the 7 step to freedom?**
- Seven Steps to Freedom was created to help answer these questions and more. **Love Acceptance Forgiveness Positive life changes Perseverance in trials and challenges Hope and vision for a future** Learn your purpose here on earth and what might be in store for you happily ever after.
-
- **What are the 2 levels of freedom?**
- The two most generic forms of freedom are natural freedom, which implies the absence of social constraint upon action; and there is social freedom, which entails the capacity for action (power-to) due to mutually beneficial structural constraint. These two freedoms are in constant tension.

- **What are elements of freedom?**
- There are two elements that define freedom: **Voluntariness and Responsibility**. Voluntariness refers to the ability of a person to act out of his or her own free will and self-

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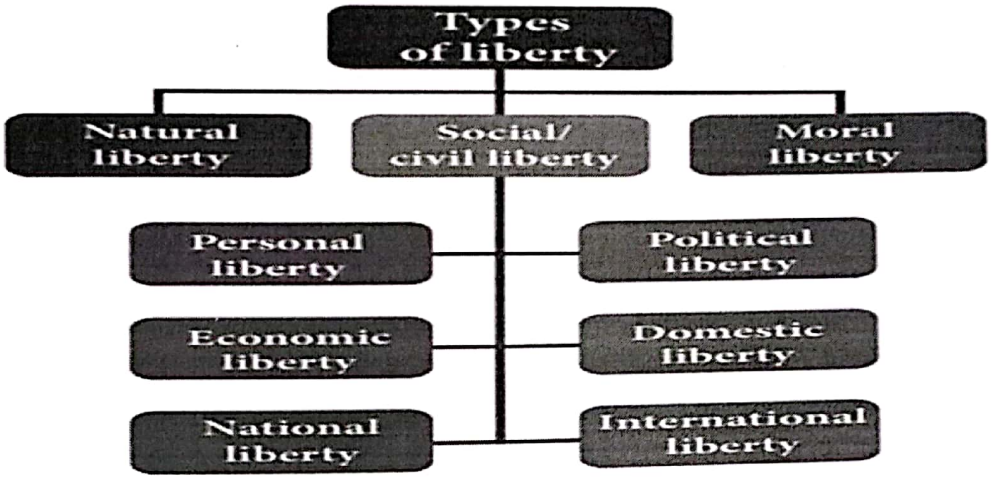
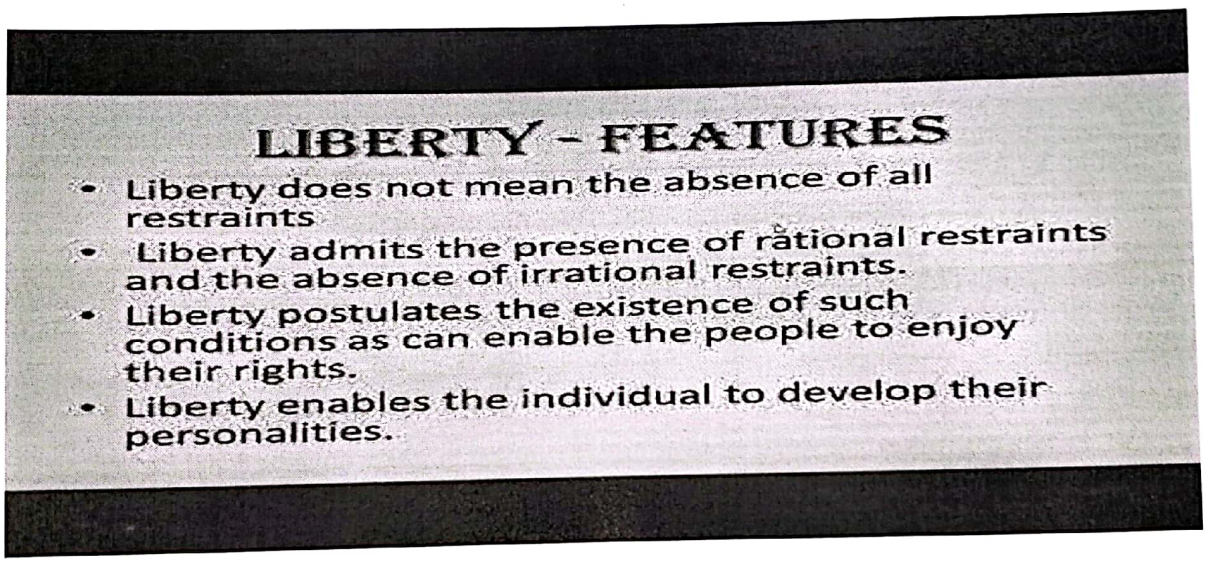
determination. This means that a person may decide to act or not, and these decisions are made out of his or her own free will.





Freedom is understood as either having the ability to act or change without constraint or to possess the power and resources to fulfill one's purposes unhindered.

What is freedom in simple words?

freedom. noun. free·dom ˈfrēd-əm. : **the state of being free** : liberty, independence. : ability to move or act freely.

What are the three points of freedom?

The first kind of freedom is "freedom from," a freedom from the constraints of society. Second, is "freedom to," a freedom to do what we want to do. Thirdly, there is "freedom to be," a freedom, not just to do what we want, but a freedom to be who we were meant to be.

3. State

A state is a political division of a body of people that occupies a territory defined by frontiers. The state is sovereign in its territory (also referred to as jurisdiction) and has the authority to enforce a system of rules over the people living inside it.

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A state is an autonomous political unit. This unit usually includes many different groups within their territory which the state holds centralized power over. In order for a country or political unit to be considered a state it must be sovereign, meaning that it is self-governing and holds supreme power.

Essential Elements of State

The State Must, Therefore, Possess the Essential Elements of State are-

1.Population,
2.Territory
3.Government
4.Sovereignty

1.Population is Essential Elements of State.

Two conclusions flow from the discussion on the meaning and nature of the state:
(I) that the State is a human institution the product of man's gregarious nature and the result of necessities of human life, and
(2) population and land are the starting point of any study of man in his organized groups. It is the people who make the State; without them, there can be none. But the population must be large enough to make a State and sustain it.

2. Territory

The small States, on the other hand, are relatively less secure. They fall easy prey to bigger States, which are usually aggressive, and history is full of examples of many a naked aggression. Hitler in no time trampled Poland and other Central European countries. Japan did the same in the Far East.
The recent opinion is invariably in favor of the bigger States. Trietschke, the German philosopher, in his work on "Politics" (Politik), published a little before World War-I, declared that "the State is power," and it is a sin for the State to be small. He said that even the idea of a small State is ridiculous because of its weakness, which in itself is reprehensible because it masquerades as strength.

3. Government.

The purpose of living together cannot be realized unless they are properly organized and accept certain rules of conduct. The agency created to enforce such rules of conduct and to ensure obedience is called government. Government is the focus of the common purpose of the people occupying a definite territory. Through this medium, common policies are determined, common affairs are regulated, and common interests are promoted.
Without government, the people will be just a babel of tongues with no cohesion and means of collective action. They would divide themselves into groups, parties, and even warring associations, creating conditions of utter chaos and even civil war.
Therefore, there must be a common authority and a consequent order wherever people live. It is the prerequisite of human life, and, as such, the government is an essential element of the State. The State can not exist without a government, no matter what form a government may assume.

4. Sovereignty

The sovereignty **of the State** is its most essential and distinguishable feature. As people inhabiting a definite portion of territory and having a government do not constitute a state. They must be internally supreme and free from external control. The sovereignty of the State has two aspects, internal sovereignty, and external sovereignty. Internal sovereignty is the State's monopoly of authority inside its boundaries.
This authority cannot be shared with any other State, and none of its members within its territory can owe obedience to any other State. If the State admits no rival within its own territory, it logically follows that it has no authority outside its own territory.

ORIGIN OF STATE

- **DIVINE ORIGIN THEORY**
- **THEORY OF FORCE**

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□ SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY
□ EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

DIVINE ORIGIN THEORY

The supporters of this theory believed that the state doesn't come into being by the people but it is the handiwork of God on the earth, the theory of divine origin of the state is **the oldest theory** of the origin of the state.

the theory explains about how the state came into existence. According to Plato the state cannot be established **without faith in God**. The king of Egypt was held as God. According to Christianity God appoints the king.

The Divine Origin Theory of the state believes in the following postulates:

(1) King is appointed by the God.
(2) The right of kingship is hereditary.
(3) The king is responsible to God for his actions.
(4) It is sin to disobey the command of the king.

Advantages of the Divine Origin Theory The divine origin theory of the state had the following advantages:

1. The fear of God **maintained discipline and peace** in the subjects and resulted in spontaneous subordination.
2. This **conjoined religious and political institutions.** Thus, religion and the state ruled together.
3. This theory-**maintained** obedience, cooperation and the sense of responsibility among the citizens.
4. It **provided for a moral basis** to the state as the morality was derived from religion.

Causes of the Rejection of Divine Origin

However, the following causes led to rejection of the Divine origin theory of state in the seventeenth century:

1. The **social contract theory** of the origin of the state requested to the people.
2. The **church and the state** were separated in Europe.
3. The rise of **Nationalism** also gave blow to this theory as it was opposed to the autocracy of the king.

THEORY OF FORCE

According to Leacock, the theory of force as origin of the state, means that the **state is the result of war.** In the words of Voltaire, "The first king was a fortunate (successful) warrior." War created the king. Thus, according to this theory, the state does not depend **on religion or on logic or reason**, but on **force.**

θ The most ancient of all laws, **gives to the stronger rule** over the weaker."
θ According to this theory "**State is power,** it is sin for a state to be weak, state is the public power of offence and defense."
θ Oppenheimer said that the aim of the state is the **economic exploitation** of the weak subjects.
θ Engels has written, "**Without force** and iron nothing is achieved in history."

Value of Force Theory

The following may be pointed out in its favor:

1. It is true that states have been **built by force**. No states have been born without force.
2. From practical viewpoint also, **force is required by a state.** In the words of Kant, "Even a population of devils would find it to their advantage to establish a coercive state by general consent.
3. Wars also support the value of force. The force, however, cannot be considered as the sole and only cause of the origin of the state. These elements such as will of them asses etc., should also be considered.

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SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

Some thinkers in ancient Greece, supported social contract theory of state. It has been admitted by Plato and Aristotle. But the most important support and explanation of the social contract theory of state, was found in the works of Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau.

Fundamentals of Social Contract Theory

In spite of differences in details in the theories advanced by Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau the following characteristics may be held as the fundamental principles of the social contract theory:

- According to this theory the state is based upon a contract between the ruler and the ruled and among the ruled themselves.
- This theory is against the evolutionary theory of the state. According to this theory men have created the state and men maintain it for the fulfillment of their needs.
- Though Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau equally admit the theory of Social Contract, they have expressed different ideas concerning the nature of this contract. For some writers, the contract was social for others it was legal while for some it was both.

- All these thinkers admit that authority is a necessary element of state.
- These thinkers have interpreted human nature differently. Hobbes considered it as selfish while Locke considered it as altruistic. Rousseau accepted both.

EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

According to the followers of evolutionary theory, the state has not been born but is a result of evolution. In the words of Burgess, "The state is a product of history, means that it is gradual and continuous development of human society. "Thus, the state has gradually evolved.

Elements in the Evolution of State

The following elements have made important contribution in the evolution of state:

Blood Relationship: Blood relationship has been the most important source of unity among human beings. The families united to form the tribe and the tribal leader was the first king. Thus, state has evolved out of families.

Religion: Thousands of years Pointing out the value of religion in the formation of state, In the earliest and most difficult periods of political development, religion alone could subordinate barbaric anarchy and teach respect and obedience. were needed to create that discipline and obedience of authority.

Authority: Authority has been the most important element in the evolution of the state. States, first small and then big, were formed on the basis of authority.

Political Consciousness: By the gradual evolution of political consciousness autocratic kingship gave place to limited kingship and finally to democracy. Thus, the state has changed its form with the change of political consciousness.

Economic Need: As the economic associations and institutions gradually became complex, new types of state were evolved to solve their needs.

Social Tendency: In the end, the social consciousness of men has been the most important factor in the evolution of the states. Thus, state is a growth and not a make. The evolutionary theory of the origin of the state incorporates the important elements of Divine origin theory, Force theory, social contract theory etc.

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STATE AND ITS FUNCTIONS

- is a political organization of society that has the power to manage the territorially organized population in order to carry out general social affairs;
- it is a subject of public international law;
- is a set of official authorities (state apparatus) operating throughout the country;
- is a special political-territorial organization of society, which has sovereignty, a special apparatus of

There are the following functions of the state:

1. **The main functions of the state,** which are realized throughout its existence, without which the development and existence of the state is impossible:
- economic;
- political;
- law enforcement;
- humanitarian;
- informational;
- public health;
- defense, etc.

2. **Additional functions** are areas of state activity that are components of the main functions and through which they are implemented.

Thus, additional functions are:
- development of medical science;
- creation of preventive and curative medical institutions;
- training of medical personnel of different qualifications;
- providing the needs of medicine with material means, etc.

The main functions of the state can be classified into different groups:

A. **Internal functions,** the implementation of which is carried out within the country and which ensure the domestic policy of the state:
- economical;
- political;
- social;
- ecological;
- humanitarian;
- law enforcement, etc.

B. External functions, the implementation of which is carried out in the international arena, which ensure the foreign policy of the state:
- diplomatic, related to the establishment and maintenance of relations with foreign countries;
- international cooperation in various fields;
- environmental;
- maintenance of international law and order;
- protection of the state from external encroachments, etc.

2. In the sphere of public life:

A. Economic functions [3]:
- protection of various forms of ownership;
- development of production;
- creating conditions to ensure the rights of citizens in entrepreneurial activity;
- disposal of state property, etc.;

B. Political functions:
- development of domestic policy;
- creating conditions for the development of democracy;
- ensuring the rights of citizens to free political activity;
- protection and defense of the constitutional order, etc.;

C. Humanitarian functions:
- development of science and culture;
- providing education and upbringing of the population;

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- development of national self-consciousness of the people;
- protection of cultural heritage, etc.;

D. Social functions [4]:

- ensuring social protection of citizens;
- creation of a system of national and non-state social insurance;
- creation of a network of special institutions for the care of the disabled;

Necessity of State

The necessity of the state can be understood through various philosophical, political, and social lenses. Here are some key points highlighting its importance:

1. Order and Security

- **Law Enforcement:** The state maintains law and order through police and judicial systems, protecting citizens from crime and ensuring justice.
- **National Defense:** A state provides defense against external threats, maintaining sovereignty and protecting its citizens.

2. Public Services

- **Infrastructure:** The state is responsible for building and maintaining infrastructure such as roads, schools, and hospitals.
- **Social Services:** It provides essential services, including healthcare, education, and welfare programs, to promote the well-being of its citizens.

3. Economic Stability

- **Regulation:** The state regulates the economy to prevent monopolies, protect consumers, and ensure fair practices.
- **Fiscal Policy:** It manages taxation and public spending to promote economic stability and growth.

4. Social Cohesion

- **National Identity:** The state fosters a sense of belonging and national identity among its citizens, which can promote social cohesion.
- **Conflict Resolution:** It provides mechanisms for resolving disputes among individuals and groups, reducing social tensions.

5. Representation and Democracy

- **Political Participation:** The state enables citizens to participate in governance through democratic processes, ensuring that their voices are heard.
- **Rights Protection:** It upholds and protects the rights and freedoms of individuals, promoting equality and justice.

6. Crisis Management

- **Disaster Response:** The state coordinates responses to natural disasters, public health crises, and emergencies to protect citizens and restore order.
- **Economic Interventions:** It can intervene in the economy during recessions or crises to stabilize markets and support recovery.

FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE

The functions of the state can be categorized into several key areas, each serving a vital role in maintaining order, providing services, and ensuring the welfare of its citizens. Here are the primary functions of the state:

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1. **Legislative Function**
   - **Law Making:** The state creates laws that govern society, establishing rules and regulations for behavior.
   - **Policy Formulation:** It develops policies that address social, economic, and political issues.
2. **Executive Function**
   - **Implementation of Laws:** The state enforces laws and policies through various government agencies.
   - **Administration:** It manages public services and oversees the functioning of government departments.
3. **Judicial Function**
   - **Dispute Resolution:** The state provides a legal system to resolve disputes between individuals and entities.
   - **Justice Administration:** It ensures justice through courts, upholding the rule of law and protecting individual rights.
4. **Defensive Function**
   - **National Defense:** The state protects its territory and citizens from external threats through military forces.
   - **Security Services:** It maintains internal security through police and intelligence services.
5. **Economic Function**
   - **Regulation of Economy:** The state regulates economic activities to promote fair competition and prevent monopolies.
   - **Fiscal Policies:** It manages taxation and public expenditure to promote economic stability and growth.
6. **Social Welfare Function**
   - **Public Services:** The state provides essential services such as healthcare, education, and social security.
   - **Poverty Alleviation:** It implements programs aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.
7. **Cultural Function**
   - **Promotion of Culture:** The state promotes cultural heritage and values, fostering social cohesion and national identity.
   - **Support for Arts and Education:** It supports educational institutions and cultural initiatives.
8. **Environmental Function**
   - **Sustainability Measures:** The state enacts policies to protect the environment and promote sustainable development.
   - **Resource Management:** It manages natural resources to ensure their conservation for future generations.

INTERACTION BETEEN STATES AND CITIZENS IN THE AGE OF INTERNATE

The interaction between states and citizens in the age of the internet has transformed significantly, impacting communication, governance, and civic engagement. Here are some key aspects of this interaction:

1. **Enhanced Communication**
   - **Direct Engagement:** Citizens can communicate directly with government officials through social media, emails, and online platforms, increasing transparency and accountability.
   - **Real-Time Information:** The internet allows for the rapid dissemination of information regarding government policies, services, and events.
2. **E-Government Services**
   - **Online Services:** Many states provide services such as tax filing, license applications, and public records online, making it easier for citizens to access government resources.
   - **Digital Participation:** Citizens can engage in e-governance through online voting, consultations, and public forums.

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3. **Civic Participation**
   - **Mobilization and Advocacy:** The internet enables grassroots movements and advocacy campaigns, allowing citizens to organize and mobilize around issues.
   - **Petitions and Feedback:** Online platforms facilitate petitions and feedback mechanisms, giving citizens a voice in policy-making.
4. **Access to Information**
   - **Transparency:** The internet promotes transparency by allowing citizens to access government data, budgets, and decision-making processes.
   - **Informed Citizenry:** With vast amounts of information available online, citizens can educate themselves about political issues and hold governments accountable.
5. **Social Media Influence**
   - **Public Discourse:** Social media has become a platform for public debate, allowing citizens to express opinions and influence public policy.
   - **Political Campaigning:** Politicians and parties use social media for campaigning, reaching a broader audience and engaging with constituents.
6. **Challenges of Misinformation**
   - **Spread of Fake News:** The internet can facilitate the spread of misinformation and propaganda, complicating the relationship between states and citizens.
   - **Erosion of Trust:** Misinformation can lead to distrust in government institutions and the media, affecting civic engagement.

7. **Privacy and Surveillance**
   - **Data Collection:** Governments may collect data on citizens for security and governance purposes, raising concerns about privacy and civil liberties.
   - **Surveillance:** Increased surveillance capabilities can lead to tensions between state security measures and individual freedoms.

8. **Globalization of Issues**
   - **Cross-Border Activism:** The internet allows for global movements and collaborations, enabling citizens to address transnational issues like climate change and human rights.
   - **Awareness and Solidarity:** Citizens can connect with global communities, fostering awareness and solidarity for various causes.

4. Government

Cont'd

Aristotle has classified the government on the basis of number ruler/s

RULE	NORMAL FORM / BEST FORM	PERVERTED FORM / WORST FORM
Rule by One	Monarchy	Tyranny
Rule by Few	Aristocracy	Oligarchy
Rule by Many	Polity	Democracy

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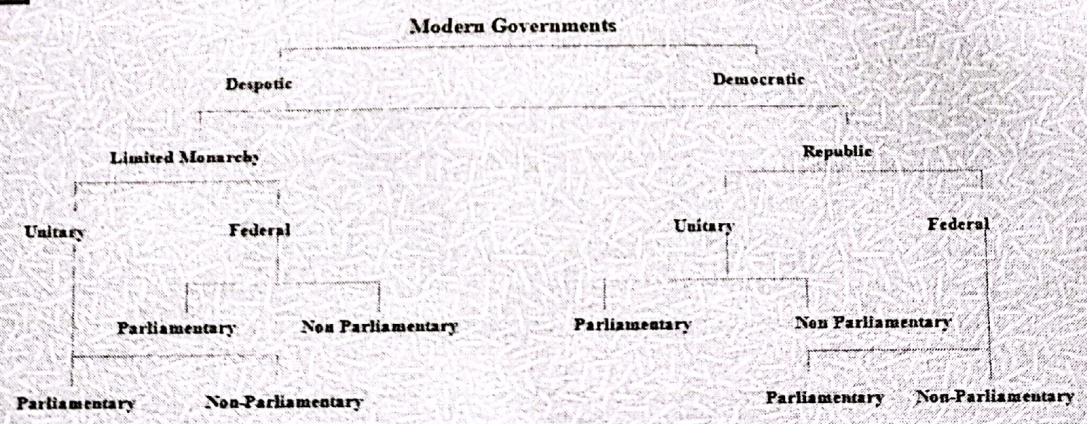
Classification of State

- Aristotle, classified states on the basis of two principles:-
- (1) In whom the sovereign powers are vested?
- (2) Whether it is exercised for the good of the community or for the good of the ruler?
- If it is good for the community then it is a pure or *correct state*. If it is good for the ruler it is a *deviant state*

Aristotle's best Government...

- However, since that ideal is hard to achieve, and even harder to sustain, Aristotle advocated a form of mixed government, or "Polity", in which all citizens "rule and are ruled by turn", and power is monopolized by no particular class.
- Aristotle's best Government was a Polity, which is a mix of an aristocracy with some sense of democracy, supported by a strong middle class
- Aristotle was a vigorous critic of democracy.

Forms Of Government



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	Government State vs. market resp. society	Governance State, market and networks as complementary forms of steering
Polity	• Focus on the state • Majoritarian democracy and hierarchy as most important institutions	• Institutional structure, which combines elements of hierarchy, negotiation systems and competition mechanisms • Networks
Politics	• Competition between political parties for acquisition of power and between interest groups to gain influence • Conflict regulation by decision of responsible state organs and enforcement of official decisions	• Conflicts between governing/leading and governed/affected actors • Steering and co-ordination within institutional steering systems • Negotiations between state and/or societal actors • Adaptation of institutional steering systems
Policy	• Legislation (order and prohibition) • Distribution of public goods	• Agreement (within networks and communities), compromises, barter • Co-production of collective goods • Network management • Institution building (management of institutional change)

Source: (Umbach, 2007, p. 37); translated version of Benz 2004, p.21.

[1] This paper was prepared for the Workshop 'Global Governance by Indicators: Measuring Governance and State

Table 7 Characteristics of government and governance

Government	Governance
Few institutions	Many institutions
Hierarchical structure	Decentred/fragmented
Closed networks	Extensive networks
Few linkages	Extensive linkages
Representatives	Representative plus experimenting in new forms of participation
Routine policy-making	Innovative policy-making due to a greater range of participants

Dimension	Government	Governance
The Role of Government	Major Actor	One of Many Actors
Authority & Decision Making	Centalized Command & Control	Decentralized Negotiation & Persuasion
System Structure	Closed & Vertical	Open & Horizontal
Focus	Program	Tool
Democratic Process	Representative	Participatory
Accountability	Process Outputs Quality Outcomes	Community Level Outcomes
Policies	Centralized/ Uniform	Decentralized/Place Sensitive

Source: Frahm and Martin, 2009

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	Government	Governance
Polity		
Number of institutions	Few	Many
Bureaucratic structure	Hierarchical, Consolidated	Decentred, Fragmented
Politics		
Networks	Closed/Minimal	Extensive
Power relations	Public authorities as steering subjects, private actors as steering objects	Unclear division between steering subjects and steering objects
Policy		
Mode of policies	Routinized	Innovative learning
Steering mode	Regulations and Norms, Commands or prohibition	Agreements and compromises

Source: Own tabulation on the basis of Albers 1993, Benz 2005 and John 2001

"Government is created to secure the inalienable rights of all citizens – i.e., the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" – Thomas Jefferson.

Functions of State

The government functions in broadly following categories:

1. Regulatory functions,
2. Service providing functions, and
3. Developmental functions.

Regulatory Functions:

Need of regulation:

- Our constitution grants various freedoms to the citizens of India. However, if everyone is allowed to pursue complete freedom, then it could affect the freedom of other persons.
- This necessitates the regulatory role of government.

The regulatory structure of government:

- **Constitution:** The Indian Constitution provides a regulatory role to the government. The government (Central and State) can make laws on various subjects. Besides, under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, the government is empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of various Rights that are conferred by Article 19.
- **Laws:** The State has enacted various laws to impose restrictions on citizens' activities in society's larger interest.
- **Organizations:** Then, the State creates a large number of organizations to implement these laws.

Challenges in regulation:

- However, obtaining 'optimal regulation' (i.e. striking a balance between an individual's freedom and the interests of society) is difficult. It's because both too many restrictions and too little regulations can put citizens in a lot of trouble.
- **Excessive regulation:** It has been suggested that India is overly regulated. This is due to:
- A great number of regulations are in place.

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- Old and ineffective regulations that are present in the statute books unnecessarily.
- The proclivity to over-legislate, which leads to legislation becoming an end in itself; and
- Regulating for the sake of regulation.
- **Weak regulation:** However, insufficient regulatory procedures thwart public interest, owing to a lack of staff in regulatory organizations and inadequate oversight of these entities.
- Poor regulation also leads to corrupt and unethical practices.

Recommendations:

For attaining 'optimum regulation', the Government should follow the following principles.

- **Avoid over-regulation (Self-regulation):**
- It is often said that the best regulation for taxation is self-regulation.
- In circumstances where a permission/ license must be renewed on a regular basis, the "principle of voluntary compliance" should be followed.
- **Avoid over-regulation (tune them to present times):**
- Government should carry out detailed scrutiny of all laws and regulations – it should be at the Union, State and Local levels.
- Then it should repeal unnecessary regulations and update outdated ones.
- **Capacity building:**
- Government should give proper attention to the capacity building of regulatory bodies to keep pace with the demand.
- **Take steps to reduce corruption:** Take the following procedures to guarantee that regulatory measures do not devolve into unscrupulous activities.
- **Effective supervision:** Effective oversight of the agencies that carry out these regulatory functions is required. Internal supervision by supervisory personnel should be reinforced by a periodic assessment by an outside organization.
- **Simplify regulation:** Simplify transactions, make use of technology, increase openness, and eliminate secrecy.
- Involving citizens' groups, professional organizations in the regulation activities: Associating citizens' groups and professional organizations to certify compliance and report infractions of the regulations to the appropriate authorities can share the weight of the enforcement apparatus.
- Regulatory mechanisms should be responsive and aim for the speedy disposal of cases.

Service Providing Functions of Government:

- The government provides a social as well as infrastructural services to citizens:
- Sanitation, education, health, etc. social services.
- Road, power, drinking water, etc. infrastructural services.

- **Recommendations:**
- There is a need to guarantee that service providers are more efficient and accountable. Full cost recovery, effective implementation of Citizens' Charters, citizen feedback mechanisms, and public-private partnerships are some of the methods for achieving these goals.
- The government should also develop a single-window system.
- **Single window system to deliver the service:** Adoption of a 'single window system' approach has been done by many governments in the world for efficient and effective delivery of services.
- **Reasons for it:**
- The basic aim of this approach is to reduce the hassle caused to the citizens while running in many government offices for getting different services.
- Single Window system minimizes delay and maximizes convenience to citizens.
- **Approaches towards a single-window system:** This is achieved in several ways.

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- **Approach 1:** A service providing organization re-engineer its processes to deliver all its services through a single outlet/unit.
- **Approach 2:** Create an organization that will build an infrastructure that will allow diverse government agencies to deliver services to citizens from a single place.
- **Approach 3:** Some countries have chosen to collaborate rather than create a separate organization to construct a shared service delivery infrastructure.

- **For Single Window Agencies at the state level:** Empower them to enable them to provide relevant services.
- **Use of ICT:** An essential prerequisite for implementing single-window clearance is thorough business process re-engineering in government organizations, aided by Information and Communications Technology (ICT). ICT has enabled governments to deliver services to citizens in a faster, more efficient and transparent manner.

Government as a developmental functionary:
Many welfare and development programs have been created and implemented by the government with the goal of improving the socioeconomic status of its population.

Separation of Powers

the modern 'doctrine of separation of powers' proposes that the three functions of government, legislative (making the law), executive (enacting the law) and judicial (interpreting the law), be enacted by three autonomous and independent branches of government.

Separation of powers, therefore, refers to the division of government responsibilities into distinct branches to limit any one branch from exercising the core functions of another. The intent is to prevent the concentration of power and provide for checks and balances.

separation of powers, division of the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of government among separate and independent bodies. Such a separation, it has been argued, limits the possibility of arbitrary excesses by government, since the sanction of all three branches is required for the making, executing, and administering of laws.

The doctrine may be traced to ancient and medieval theories of mixed government, which argued that the processes of government should involve the different elements in society such as monarchic, aristocratic, and democratic interests. The first modern formulation of the doctrine was that of the French political philosopher Montesquieu in *De l'esprit des lois* (1748; *The Spirit of Laws*), although the English philosopher John Locke had earlier argued that legislative power should be divided between king and Parliament.

Montesquieu's argument that liberty is most effectively safeguarded by the separation of powers was inspired by the English constitution, although his interpretation of English political realities has since been disputed. His work was widely influential, most notably in America, where it profoundly influenced the framing of the U.S. Constitution. That document further precluded the concentration of political power by providing staggered terms of office in the key governmental bodies.

Modern constitutional systems show a great variety of arrangements of the legislative, executive, and judicial processes, and the doctrine has consequently lost much of its rigidity and dogmatic purity. In the 20th century, governmental involvement in numerous aspects of social and economic life resulted in an enlargement of the scope of executive power, a trend that accelerated after World War II. Some who fear the consequences of that development for individual liberty have favoured establishing means of appeal against executive and administrative decisions (for example, through an ombudsman), rather than attempting to reassert the doctrine of the se

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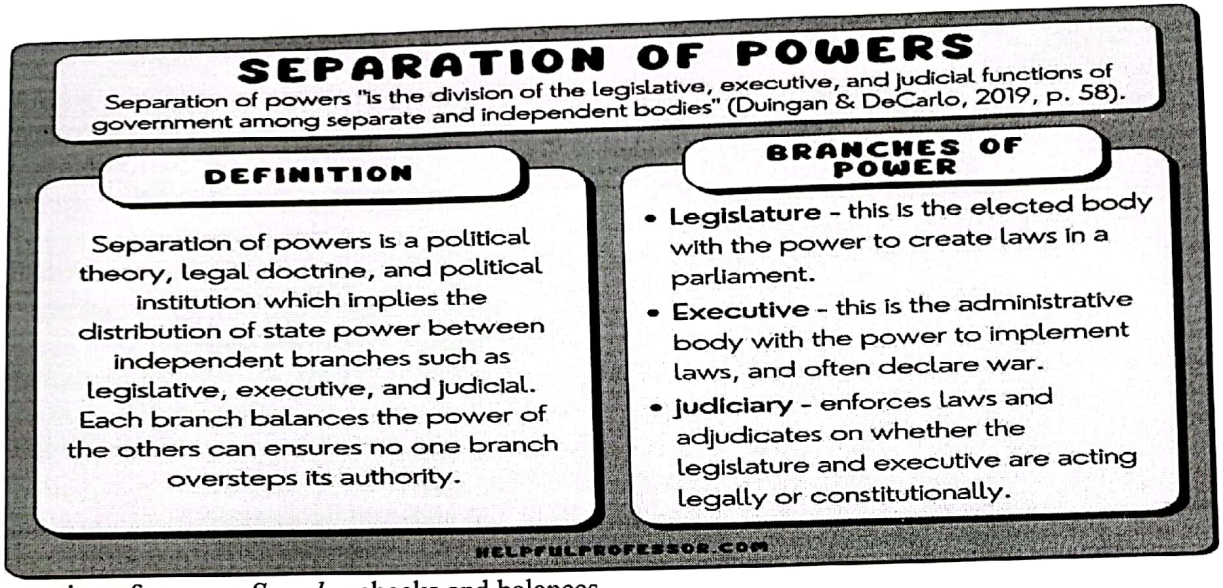

paration of powers. *See also* checks and balances.

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