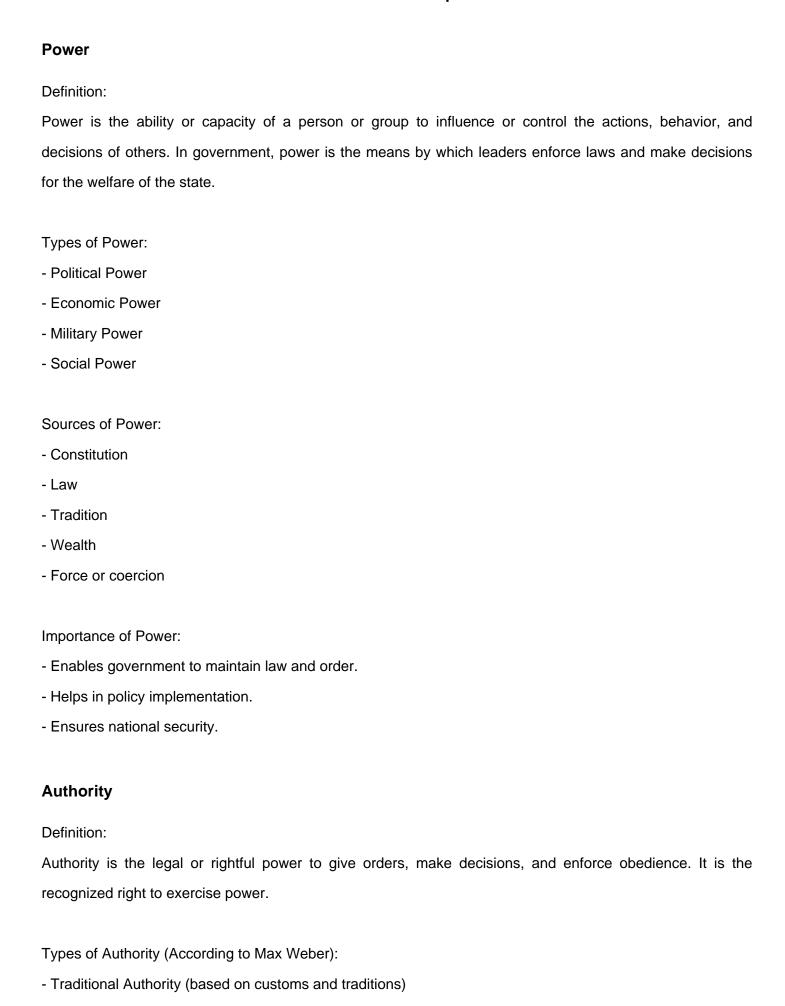
SS1 Government - Basic Concepts of Government



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- Legal-Rational Authority (based on law and procedures) - Charismatic Authority (based on personal qualities of the leader) Differences Between Power and Authority: Power | Authority -----| May or may not be legal | Always legal and recognized Can be enforced by coercion | Based on consent of the people May involve force Does not necessarily involve force Importance of Authority: - Ensures obedience to laws. - Provides legitimacy to rulers. - Helps maintain stability in government. Legitimacy Definition: Legitimacy is the acceptance and recognition by the people that a government or ruler has the right to exercise power and authority. Sources of Legitimacy: - Free and fair elections - Constitution - Popular support - Performance and delivery of good governance - International recognition

Importance of Legitimacy:

- Reduces opposition and rebellion.

- Promotes peace and stability.

- Builds trust between government and citizens.

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Sovereignty

Definition:

Sovereignty is the supreme power of a state to govern itself without external interference. It is the absolute authority of the state over its territory and people.

Types of Sovereignty:

- Internal Sovereignty (control over people within the state)
- External Sovereignty (independence from other states)

Features of Sovereignty:

- Permanence
- Exclusiveness
- Indivisibility
- Absoluteness

Importance of Sovereignty:

- Ensures independence of the state.
- Allows government to make laws.
- Prevents foreign interference in domestic affairs.