

Lecture 8-The state

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State

What is a state :

- GET FROM BOOK
- Bureaucracy (army/police)

How do states disappear (concurrent by state/)

What is a political regime ?

- regime makes governments (ex. Mubarak regime. He made governments that came and went. But the regime stayed the same (at the time he ruled)
- Regime is something between a state and government
- Regimes can last as long as a state sometimes

Back to state

State needs :

- 1) Territory
 - not all political organizations were territorial in nature .empires did not have clear boundaries. There was no immediate connection to centre . A dislocated arrangement . Empires which were political organizations were different from states.
 - territory is crucial for a state. There needs to be boundaries.
- 2) Population
- 3) Sovereignty
 - Nobody within or above state can change decision making . The states are vulnerable to all sorts of influences. Some because they are too poor and they need fund. No upper hand in decision making .?? . In the context of international law. You are not a state until other states say you are.

What does a state do (functions)

- 1) Survival .that is how states have survived .
- 2) The state needs to ensure and **maintain minimal internal order**. The state has to have Sovereignty
- 3) Offer social protection to citizens . Protection against fellow citizens . And also from social risks .like disability/illness/ age .

Not all states in the world are doing that. Some state can not control what goes on in their territory . Civil war/rebellion or general desegregation of the state . Examples (Afghanistan and Iraq.. How much security can these states offer ?) some states become a threat . You need to worry about the state .

The state was born in Europe . Different explanations but the basic one is that war making created the state .

European crowns fought each other for power for resources for territory etc.... There was a lot of war . You need a lot of money to fight war. You get the money from the citizens . People or citizens don't give money easily. Need to persuade people to give money by telling them they will get security for their money .A state works like mafia. Money for security.

You need to know who are your subjects . Because you want to see who paid their dues/taxes. You need to keep tap on citizens . There might be some people who don't want to pay.

Keeping track of people. Giving state instruments to keep track of citizens

In the 20th century change the state .

- now identified as an institution that has to protect against social risks.
 - At the beginning these social risks were protected against by the church
 - but we needed equality and non discrimination so welfare state developed. Conservative politicians are the ones who started the construction of the welfare state . Conservatives saw a state as a father figure and they were afraid of revolution so welfare state was started to offer protection in different areas.
- In some periods of fiscal constraints , the state shrinks in social protection. In periods of greater growth, the social protection expands .

In the developing world-not focused on social protection

- struggling to offer security to citizens

Executive President	legislature make laws
Bureaucracy (police/army)	Judiciary Interpret laws (supreme court)