

THE STATE LIKE SOCIAL ORGANISM Lecture to students of University of Shumen

Abstract: From a sociological perspective, the state is the supreme political institution guaranteeing certain social order in society. In different periods of development of human civilization and in various places the term "state" seemed different, detailing are explained in the lecture. Clarified are the main causes of the state. Set out are the main theories of the state as a social organism - a theocratic, an organic theory of power, patriarchal, patrimonial, contractual theory of violence, psychological, Marxist theory of domiciles, historical theory. Explained are the constitutive elements of the country. In explaining the various elements of the lecture are woven data for modern states, including Bulgaria.

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Legally, the state is imperious and legal social organization. Constitutive act of power and law in relation to the state is expressed in use as regulators. They are the means by which the ethno-social community is created and maintained by an organization as a state. Imperiously-legal character of the state derives from the hegemonic rule of law and that maintain homeostasis her as a social organization. The power line features state through relations of domination and relations between the authorities. It appears as centralization and decentralization of power.

From a sociological perspective, the state is the supreme political institution guaranteeing certain social order in society.

Intersection between legal and sociological definition is the concept of *powerful relations*. Public life implies order and the state supreme authority has a monopoly on the exercise of coercion - legitimate for society.

According to MORRIS DUVERGER, the word "Country" means a special category of human groups, societies and has two meanings: nation-state and state-control. State in terms of nation-state designated national community, ie the type of community that emerged in the late Middle Ages and today is associated with a high degree of cohesion and organization. Member states control rulers, the leaders of this national community.

Although the terms "state" and "country" often used as synonyms, among them a significant difference. The term "state" means a political system of authority established a defined territory and a specific form of social organization, the term "country" rather refers to the cultural, general geographic and other factors.

In different periods of development of human civilization and in various places the term "State" seemed different.

In ancient Greece the concept was "polis" (on starogr. Πόλις) - City State. And depending on who is the holder of power in the polis, the Greeks introduced different concepts of form of social control:

- *Democracy* (from Greek δημοκρατία - people's rule) - government by the people;
- *Aristocracy* (from Greek ἀριστέυς, highborn, elite and κράτος, authority, power) state implementing the control of the powerful elite;
- *Plutocracy* (from Greek πλουτος — riches, κράτος — management) - a country where governance is based on the decisions of wealthy people;

- *Ochlocracy* (from Ancient Greek *οχλοκρατία*, from *οχλος* - crowd and *κρατος* - power, authority) – a country where reigns the crowd degenerate form of democracy;
- *Oligarchy* (from Greek *ὀλιγαρχία*, *ὀλίγος* – little and *ἄρχω* - management) – a country where management is concentrated in the hands of a small group of nobles and rich people of the society;
- *Timocracy* (from Greek *τιμοκρατία*, *τιμή* - price, honor and *κράτος* - power, authority) – a country that manages minority with very high property criteria, a form of oligarchy;
- *Monarchy* (from Greek *μοναρχία* – autocratic rule, *μονος* – unified *αρχειν* - management) – State in which the management is entrusted to a man monarch;
- *Tyranny* (from Greek *τυραννος*)- a country where one person has absolute power, dictator;
- *Despotiya* (from Greek *δεσποτία* – limitless power, from *δεσπότης* – head of household, lord) - a country where there is absolute power of the ruler and complete injustice of his subjects, mostly tyrannical or oligarchic, with power as masters and slaves;
- *Polity* (from Greek *πολιτεία* – majority rule) – State, at which point the government for the common benefit and combines it the best features of democracy and oligarchy and others.

The city-state in ancient Rome is referred to as *CIVITAS* (from Latin *civitas*). After the expansion of the Roman state have another term – Republic (from Latin *respublicae*). And when after Julius Caesar's power in Rome was seized by one person - the Consul who does this is called "first senator" (from Latin *princeps*) and hence the state began to be called the principality (from Latin *principat*). In subsequent periods the development of the Rome first senator mastered all the power and the condition of state power is called Imperium (from Latin Imperium, imperare- command). So the state began to be called Empire.

Ages presents different names of the state. For example, Aurelius Augustine mark it simultaneously with *CIVITAS* and *Regnum* (from Latin "regnum" from rex - king) - state or kingdom Kingdom. JEAN Bode spoke of Republic, etc.

In the 15th century *NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI* introduces the term *stato* (from Latin "status" - state) - a political position based on the relationship between power and subject. The term is taken fairly quickly as the concept of state.

The main reasons for the occurrence of the State are accepted: 1. The transition from "appropriating" economy to a "productive economy", manifested in the division of labor - skotovadstvo, agriculture, crafts, the occurrence of traders, etc.; 2. as a result of increased labor productivity creation of surplus products, which activates individual autonomy and leads to a change in the organization of family and community life, the emergence of private property, guns and the products of labor; 3. social class stratification of the members of society, resulting in the accumulation of property among individuals, the economy reached such a level that the previous egalitarian production and distribution become impossible.

These reasons should be considered in the historical emergence and development of the state.

First states arise in antiquity. For example, the state in China occurs during XIV-XI c. BC. E., The emergence of a state organization in Athens dates back to somewhere IX century BC and Spartan state form IX century BC e. Statehood in ancient Rome appeared in the period of military democracy VIII-VI century BC. At the end of IV century BC the territory of Lower Mesopotamia appeared Sumerian city-states of Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Eridu. In ancient India there are separate slave states in the valleys of the rivers Indus and Ganges (IV v.pr.n.e.- II c. BC), among which centralized states Mauryan. Origins of the State Egypt dates back to IV century BC (3200 BC), when Upper and Lower Egypt unite. In the VI century BC the territory of the current Iranian Persian arises country, etc.

In the Middle Ages began creating and developing countries on the European continent, such as Frank state associated with the name Ludwig like Merovingian, the boundary of V and VI century AD. After its breakdown forms the French state in the period of feudal fragmentation of Europe - IX-XIII

v. Angliya as the country began its development in IX-X v. Germaniya united into a single nation-state after the Franco-Prussian War (1871).

Countries continue to form and during the Modern Times - from the Middle Ages to the present day. For example, today's country Italy was established only in the XIX century. - On March 17, 1861, when the then existing countries of the Apennine peninsula and the Two Sicilies were united by King Victor Emmanuel II.

It should be noted that Bulgaria, founded in VII. (681) far outstrips its establishment in such countries as England, France, Italy, etc., including the United States - the United States, created in the XVIII century.

"The swarming" of the states continues in modern times, for example: in April 1992 from Yugoslavia separated the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo declared independence from Serbia in 2008; South Sudan separated from Sudan in 2011 after decades of civil war; East Timor voted for independence from Indonesia in 1999; Eritrea declared independence in 1993 and others.

As of 01.01.2017, the countries in the world are 195.

In modern times are recorded doubts about the rule of the country that have some basis in: the creation of supranational organizations of states; development of internal federalism and the pursuit of territorial autonomy in some parts of the state; the presence of international ideologies influential political figures whose influence government policy.

The state vary depending on the stage of social development and the state of class relations. Its territory social life is formed as a regional political system.

The modern state is a set of institutions that comprise the legislative, executive, central and local administration, judiciary, police and armed forces. Its main feature is that it acts as an institutional system of political domination and a monopoly over the legitimate use of violence. The diversity of institutions that make up the modern state shows that it always acts as a homogeneous institution.

There are different theories about the state as a social organism:

Theological or theocratic theory – Power and the state in society is given by God. The state rulers routed life divine providence. For example, in Greek mythology monarchs are descendants of gods and goddesses. In the Gospel The APOSTLE PAUL taught that existing authorities are given by God. One of the inscriptions to the Madara Horseman says that the ruler is "God placed". This theory focuses on religion as a determinant for the establishment of the state in all stages of its development.

Organic theory - Viewing the state as a natural phenomenon referring to the natural sciences. For example, PLATO compares its ideal state of human organism is a similarity between the laws that govern the state and laws that guide the psychic life of man. In the 19th century appear scientific theories that try to explain the emergence of the state of science, with important representatives of HERBERT SPENCER, SHEFLE ALBERT, JOHN BLYUNCHLI and others. For example, the last state compares with a male body and the church - a female. The main idea of this theory is that the state is not the result of creative activity of man, but is the manifestation of the forces of nature.

Materialist theory (theory of power). – According to this theory the foundation of the state power stands as its main advocates are BENEDICT SPINOZA, KARL MARX and FRIEDRICH ENGELS. They focus not on physical strength but on so-called. economic forces and economic domination. These forces are inherent in certain classes, and thus draw conclusions for the creation of a class state.

Patriarchal theory – The state is the result of the expansion of the family, and the power it is a development of the so-called. "Patronymic law". Such a perception has in antiquity ARISTOTLE, who believed that the state is an expression of the common desire of people to the hostel. This feeling has led to the creation of families and later settlements. Last even lead to the creation of the state. A similar paternalistic theory of CONFUCIUS as saying the country is one big family. Prince performs the functions of the father and podannitsite - obligations to children. Another representative of this

theory is Robert Filmer, who believes that Adam was the first sovereign (independent ruler) in the world. It follows that all subsequent monarchs are his sons inherited his father's power.

Patrimonial theory – The state's patrimony - ownership, the ruler over the land and people that make up the state. Patrimonial theory given mostly feudal country where the ruler exercised state power neogranicheno. According to MAX WEBER patrimonial conception explains all ancient countries.

Contractual theory – The state arises in the way the contract as a deliberate human act, a contract concluded between individuals. This theory has the most powerful events in 16-18 century. But her ideas were developed in antiquity. In Ancient Greece PROTAGORAS believes that the state derives from the voluntary grouping of people. And EPICURUS indicates that people strive for the common good, so enter among themselves in agreement and establish laws. The state derives from voluntary grouping of the people. In ancient Rome ULPIYAN theorized that the Roman people delegate to the Emperor, which is a contract between rulers and ruled. In the Middle Ages and the Modern vremedogovornata theory associated with the great social thinkers HUGO GROTIUS, THOMAS HOBBS, JOHN LOCKE, SAMUEL VON PUFENDORF AND JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU. Although in their views there are some differences in common is that the state is the result of free and conscious activity of man. But as a result of this contract theory each of the scientists doing different conclusions. For example, T. Hobbs by this theory justifies absolute monarchy, J. Locke advocates a constitutional monarchy and J.-J. Rousseau defended democratic republic.

Theory of the violence – The state arises through violent conquest of some tribes or other violence among groups of people on other groups of people. More powerful and perfect rule over the weaker, more immature. LUDWIG GUMPLOVICH develop fundamentally the situation in their understanding of race and racial struggle, this leads to the subjugation of some of them to others. This theory is shared by FRANZ OPPENHEIMER, who believes that the state is the result of "causal instincts" - hunger and love that led people to banditry and robbery. This in turn leads to the capture of slaves and masters conquerors that should have to command and govern.

Psychological theory – The state is the result of psychological need for subordination, as considered GABRIEL TARDE. This field work and NIKOLAY KORKUNOV, which stresses that the state can be explained by psychological interactions between rulers and ruled that create prerequisites to comply with the rules in the state, not at any price with violence and coercion.

Marxist theory – The state occurs due to the stratification of society into classes and the development of the productive forces in society. According to KARL MARX, FRIEDRICH ENGELS and their followers, the first permanent public organization of people's family and climate guns production occurs family, leading to the disintegration of the family. Then appears the public division of labor. Based on varying degrees of concentration of private ownership society is divided into social classes. Private ownership leads to the exploitation of man by man. Increasing the value of human labor. Appears and slavery, which amends quality public relations. Class of slaveholders provide for the organization of coercion, which maintain social relations of power and subordinate that to their advantage. All this presupposes the emergence of the state.

Theory of domiciles – Supported by GEORG JELINEK. He explains the emergence of the state with processes started with sedentary way of life: conquest and dismemberment of the land; creation of domestic and total slavery; Domination victory over the vanquished tribes confrontation between the ruling class and subject. LEON DYUGI is also a proponent of the natural formation of the state by imposing the will of the stronger than others.

But there is a theory that tries to overcome the one-sidedness of all the foregoing theories. This is the *historical theory* of the emergence of the state. According to her, people lived in tribal alliances where blood relationship and origin of parents are key signs. In these unions the needs of individual members were not complex and diverse interests of the individual are not distinguished from those of

the community. At a later stage, when triggered the need to create an organization through which they can be reconciled and that mostly to defend these common interests in a collision with the interests of other groups.

Traditional definition of the state being bound by theory GEORG JELINEK *of the constitutive elements of the state*. According to her, the existence of the state implies the simultaneous presence of several elements. Overall, they reveal the essence of the phenomenon country. These elements arise historical sequence. Their overall presence leads to the constitution of the state. These elements are: 1. population; 2. territory and 3. state power. The right is not shown as a separate item, because the legal system is an essential component of the state, it maintains homeostasis of the state organization.

The population of the state is a collection of human beings (originating from one country), which is governed by state regulations. From a sociological perspective, the population is the sum othora inhabiting a certain geographical area or space. It is characterized by strength, dynamics, intensity of reproduction, dispersal, migration, urbanization, age-sex structure, linguistic, ethnic and religious composition.

The population constitutes the natural basis of all types of social communities of people.

In the "Top 3" countries in the world with the most population are: China - 1.3 billion; India - 1.1 billion; US October 293 million. A country with the least population in the world: Pitcairn Islands (UK) - 48 people Cocos (Australia) - 596 human Vatican (Europe) - 1000 people. According to the latest census in Bulgaria in 2010 the Bulgarians were 7,364,570 people.

National territory - creation of a state goes along with stagnation in one place and the establishment of borders, territory size is irrelevant - it is important its presence. The area is one very specific part of the earth's surface, its affiliated air and water space on which extends the supreme power of a country. Therefore, the territory is the spatial manifestation of the general and uniform power operation of power within the state borders.

The territory is lost or gained through various means: as a result of hostilities, a peace treaty after the war, other interstate agreements.

For example: San Stefano Peace Treaty of March 3, 1878 outlines the territory of the young Bulgarian state almost ethnic boundaries of the Bulgarian ethnicity. But according to the Berlin treaty of July 13, 1878 in Bulgaria unjustly divided into two - the Principality of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia. This injustice is corrected as a result of the patriotic act of Unification of the two parts, the 6 september 1885.

By territory the largest countries in the world: Russia - 17,098,242 km²; Canada - 9,984,671 km²; USA - 9,629,091 km². And the smaller territorially are: Vatican (Europe) - 0,44 km²; Monaco (Europe) - 1,95 km² and Nauru (Pacific) - 21 km². In Bulgaria is 110 994 km².

The state (the public) authority It is the most important constituent element. It is a form of social power has willed character and embodies state-of-law institutions. Implemented immediately from the state in the face of its organs and officials or delegated, ie conducted on its behalf by its power and its maintenance.

Conditional can be defined two groups of basic elements of state power: 1. elements that characterize its essence and nature - economically conditioned classes will of the people or connecting power with its subjects - class people; concentrated strength convertible will in real factor of public life, to give the government the ability coercive; 2. institutional elements forming government organization and doing it many times functioning and general binding - the state bodies and institutions, as well as legal norms - the right. The organizational forms for the implementation of state power in democratic countries are constructed based on the principle of separation of powers in the state.

The right to force a decisive element peak privilege of the state, its attribute. Only the state has the right to set the rules of conduct and legitimate to impose compliance. Only the state can penalize

non-compliance. Thus the state has a dual power - legislative and coercive. It has the power to establish, implement laws and to punish those who do not observe them.

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Bulgaria in 1991 has distinction and guaranteed the autonomy of the three branches of state - legislative, executive and judicial. Certain hierarchy is in government - National Assembly President, Ministers, etc.

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