



Kazakh National Agrarian University

# FORM AND CONTENT OF THE STATE



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# The state

- The state is a concept of political science public law, is a community of persons, more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory independent, nearly so, of external control and possessing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience. It is considered to be *the best definition of the state*





- In the internal form traditionally divided into three main structural elements:
  - 1. Form of government;
  - 2. Form of government (territorial) devices;
  - 3. Political regime.

# Form of government



- *Since the earliest years of human history, groups of people living together have needed rules to regulate their daily lives. Small, pre-industrial societies chose chiefs or other leaders to make and enforce the rules by which they lived. The people themselves took no part in the rulemaking. They left everything to their leaders. However, as cultures developed, people became interested in helping to make the rules or laws that governed them, because they had so much at stake. Little by little they developed the idea of choosing leaders who would draw up laws that they wanted and thought suitable. The people also began to put into operation their own systems for enforcing these laws. They had learned how to create a government*



# Forms of Government

## Monarchy

A form of government in which all or most of the power is in the hands of one individual, the monarch.



## Democracy

A system in which the power is shared by all the people. "Government by the people"



## Dictatorship

Is a government controlled by one person.



## Communism

Is the doctrine of the liberation of the proletariat.



## Anarchy

Absence of government and absolute freedom of the individual.



If you are confused on Anarchy, watch this video.



Also, check out this helpful but long video.



# Election Procedures



- One way to determine if a government is representative of its people is by its election procedures. In a democratic state, elections are held at regularly scheduled intervals. Voters choose from a number of candidates and vote is by secret ballot. The secret ballot is essential so that voters will not be unduly influenced or pressured or fear retribution for the choices they make.

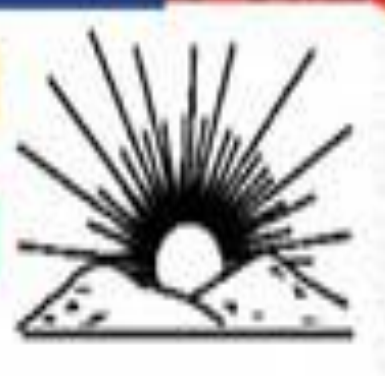
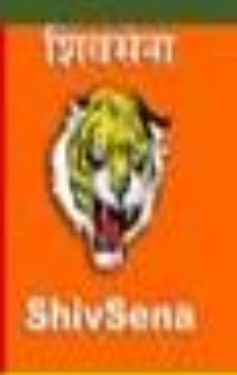


# Political Parties



- The structure of a country's system of political parties is a strong indication of its status. Democratic nations have at least two major political parties. Some have numerous parties that represent a wide range of interests. In most non-democratic countries there is only one legal party--that of the government in power. Even if other political parties are permitted, they merely go along with the policies of the dominant party.





# Parliamentary Government

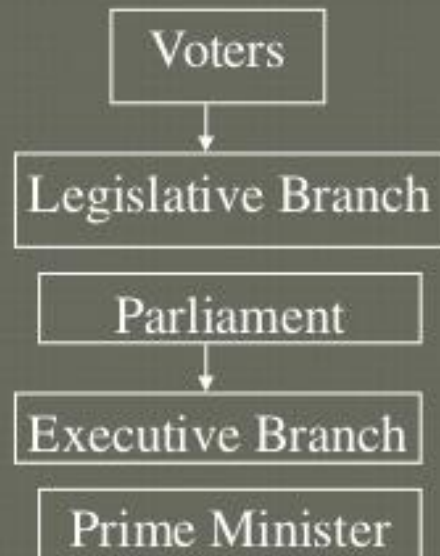


Modern democratic governments can be classified into two broad categories. One is parliamentary government. This is also known as cabinet government. Its model was the British parliamentary system.

- In parliamentary government there is a concentration of responsibility. The government is headed by a prime minister (or premier), who is usually the leader of the political party that wins a majority of seats in election to the parliament. Where multiple political parties exist, a majority may not be achieved. In such cases, the largest party usually forms a coalition government by joining forces with one or more smaller parties. The prime minister and cabinet form the government but are responsible to the parliament, of which they are members. If defeated on an important measure, the government must call new elections. In any event, elections must be held at scheduled periods.

# Parliamentary Democracy

The voters elect the members of Parliament who then choose the Prime Minister who is head of the Executive Branch.



## Examples

United Kingdom



Japan



Canada



India





# Presidential Government



## Presidential Government

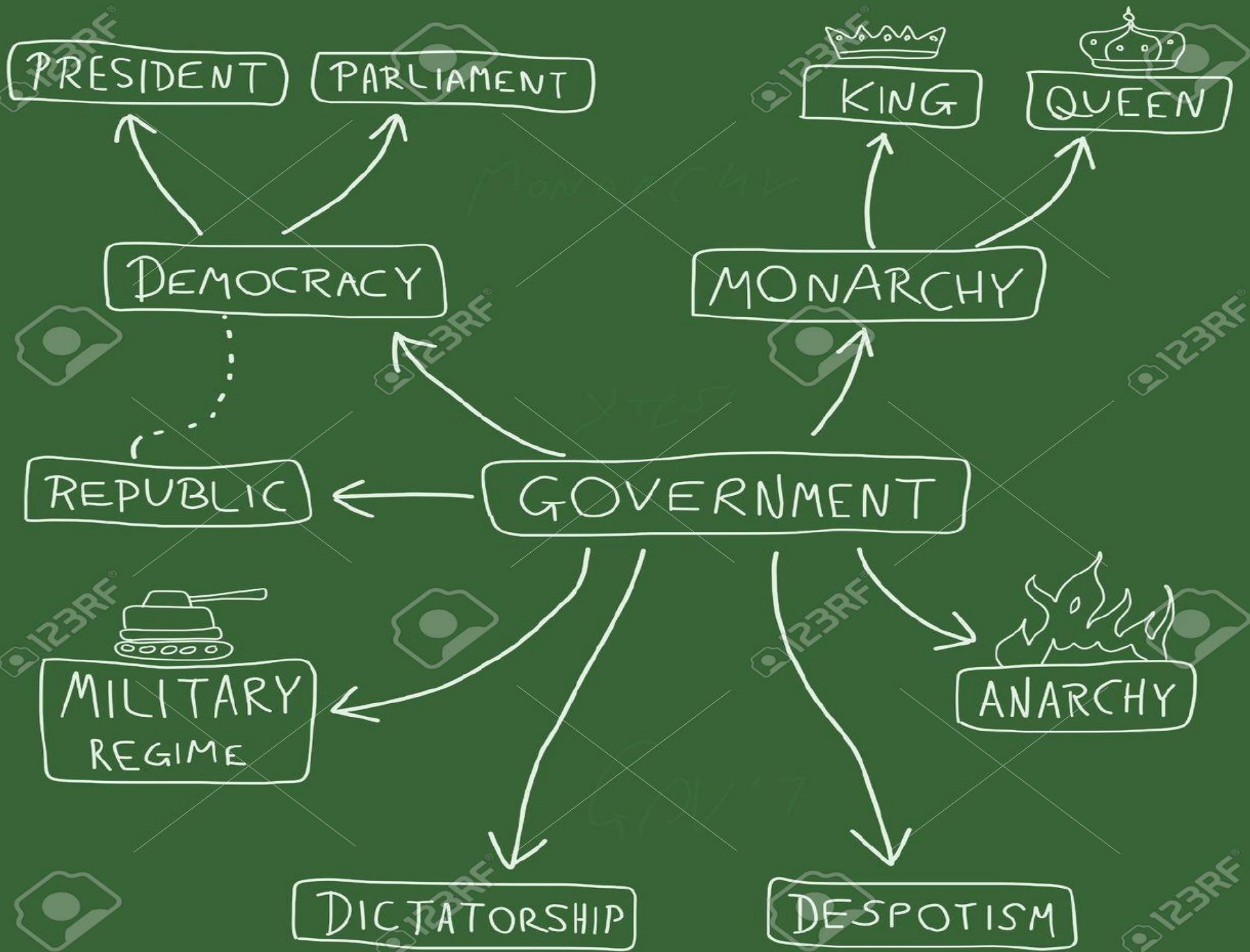
- ▶ **Presidential Government**—features a separation of powers between executive and legislative branches of gov.
  - Two branches are independent and co-equal.
  - President is chosen independently of legislature, and has broad powers not subject to direct control of legislative branch.
  - The two branches regularly have several powers which can check, block, or restrain the other branch.



# Political regime



- A political regime is a set of political structures that make up a state. These political systems range from direct democracies to totalitarian regimes, such as military dictatorships. Common systems in the modern world include democratic republics, monarchies, and representative democracies. There are also primarily 11 theoretical types of governments, like a strict meritocracy. There are two main political regimes in the world today: authoritarian and democratic.



# Reference



- Satbayeva A.M. Basics of law: study guide. – Almaty: «Aitumar», Kazakh national agrarian university, 2014. - p.