

ID: 17004

Student: Shabir Ullah khan.

Teacher:

Assignment: Short summaries of state theories and related topics. (No: 2)

Subject: Political science.

Group: Mass Media and Mass Communication.

Semester: 1st semester

Q. 1) Define the state theories in your own words.

Ans.) The four main state theories are as follow:

- 1) **Force theory:** The nature of this theory is that of force, and brute strength. Force theory explains that these states are formed when an overwhelmingly powerful force which is led by an individual or a group of individuals takes control of a region. The state formed is under the complete authority of that individual or group of individuals. Examples of such states are abundant throughout the human history. For example: The conquest of Alexander the Great, The colonization expansion of the British Empire, Roman Empire. The most recent example in our history is the World War II, in which Hitler invaded France and took complete control of it.
- 2) **Evolutionary theory:** The evolutionary theory proposes a more passive method of state formation. It explains that it is possible for a family living in a specific region elect one of their own to lead the family. The family grows into a clan, and from a clan into a tribe. These tribes establish boundaries and a primitive state is formed. This is a very ancient way of forming a state and so in the modern world is not practical anymore.
- 3) **Divine right theory:** These states are formed on the foundation of faith that a group of people hold sacred. In these states it is established that an individual or group of individuals are Gods Chosen sent by him to rule humanity and hold all the authoritative power. And if any person defies this individual or group of individuals then he/she is rebelling against God. These states were prominent in the late 14th-18th centuries of the western countries.
- 4) **Social contract theory:** These states are formed out of a mutual understanding and benefit. In such states a group of people would give all the authoritative power (willingly)

to an individual or a group of individual. The individual or group would in return form polices which favor the local populace, safeguard their rights, identity and personal beings.

Q.2) Define the following terms.

- **Oriental Empire:** These states were formed on the basis of might is right. A citizen of such a state did not enjoy the liberties of education, to vote for leader or to even buy a piece of land. A family of royals would pass on the seat of power only to the blood related individuals and everyone else were considered to be lesser men. The common man was expected to work for his state, pay his taxes and die. These type of empires were mainly formed in fertile lands near rivers or a place with abundant water.
Such empires came and went, but they were important for the proper understanding and evolution of our modern states.
- **Greece city-states:** The many city-states like Athens and Sparta has given birth to many ancient philosophers and thinkers like, Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and many more. This was possible because in Greece many states were divided by natural barriers such as: Mountains, rives, hills and such. This allowed the small city like states to grow and develop independently. The people were more involved in the politics, and the development of the state. Although women, children, and slaves were not granted these privileges. The free spirit of the Greek people ultimately led to their demise as they wouldn't unit under a single banner to fight against the Roman and Macedonian threats.
- **Roman Empire:** The Roman Empire started as a city-state. A monarch would lead the people and a nobility would be created under the king and would be granted the right to own lands. At this stage the common man who were called plebeians were not given any

right to partake in the matters of the state. But the monarchy was dissolved after sometime and a republic took shape. The people were given the last say in the matters of state. But before the true nature of democracy could take roots in Rome. The Republic entered war with many neighboring countries. The borders of The Roman republic had expanded to such an extent that its large size became a liability instead of a strength. Rome would lose city after city until its total destructions.