

The cover of the journal 'Revista Inclusiones' features a dark blue night sky with a prominent galaxy. A telescope is visible in the lower center, its lens reflecting the light of the galaxy. The title 'REVISTA INCLUSIONES' is written in large, bold, white capital letters across the middle. Below the title, a red horizontal bar contains the subtitle 'NUEVOS AVANCES Y MIRADAS DE LA CIENCIA' in white capital letters. At the bottom left, the journal's name and issue information are listed in white text.

REVISTA INCLUSIONES

NUEVOS AVANCES Y MIRADAS DE LA CIENCIA

Revista de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales

Número Especial Julio / Septiembre

2019

ISSN 0719-4706

CUERPO DIRECTIVO

Directores

Dr. Juan Guillermo Mansilla Sepúlveda

Universidad Católica de Temuco, Chile

Dr. Francisco Ganga Contreras

Universidad de Los Lagos, Chile

Subdirectores

Mg © Carolina Cabezas Cáceres

Universidad de Las Américas, Chile

Dr. Andrea Mutolo

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Editor

Drdo. Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Editor Científico

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo

Pontificia Universidade Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Editor Brasil

Drdo. Maicon Herverton Lino Ferreira da Silva

Universidade da Pernambuco, Brasil

Editor Ruropa del Este

Dr. Alekzandar Ivanov Katrandhiev

Universidad Suroeste "Neofit Rilski", Bulgaria

Cuerpo Asistente

Traductora: Inglés

Lic. Pauline Corthorn Escudero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Traductora: Portugués

Lic. Elaine Cristina Pereira Menegón

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

Portada

Sr. Felipe Maximiliano Estay Guerrero

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía, Chile

COMITÉ EDITORIAL

Dra. Carolina Aroca Toloza

Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Jaime Bassa Mercado

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dra. Heloísa Bellotto

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Nidia Burgos

Universidad Nacional del Sur, Argentina

Mg. María Eugenia Campos

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Francisco José Francisco Carrera

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Mg. Keri González

Universidad Autónoma de la Ciudad de México, México

Dr. Pablo Guadarrama González

Universidad Central de Las Villas, Cuba

Mg. Amelia Herrera Lavanchy

Universidad de La Serena, Chile

Mg. Cecilia Jofré Muñoz

Universidad San Sebastián, Chile

Mg. Mario Lagomarsino Montoya

Universidad Adventista de Chile, Chile

Dr. Claudio Llanos Reyes

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Werner Mackenbach

Universidad de Potsdam, Alemania

Universidad de Costa Rica, Costa Rica

Mg. Rocío del Pilar Martínez Marín

Universidad de Santander, Colombia

Ph. D. Natalia Milanesio

Universidad de Houston, Estados Unidos

Dra. Patricia Virginia Moggia Münchmeyer

Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Chile

Ph. D. Maritza Montero

Universidad Central de Venezuela, Venezuela

Dra. Eleonora Pencheva

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Rosa María Regueiro Ferreira

Universidad de La Coruña, España

Mg. David Ruete Zúñiga

Universidad Nacional Andrés Bello, Chile

Dr. Andrés Saavedra Barahona

Universidad San Clemente de Ojrid de Sofía, Bulgaria

Dr. Efraín Sánchez Cabra
Academia Colombiana de Historia, Colombia

Dra. Mirka Seitz
Universidad del Salvador, Argentina

Ph. D. Stefan Todorov Kapralov
South West University, Bulgaria

COMITÉ CIENTÍFICO INTERNACIONAL

Comité Científico Internacional de Honor

Dr. Adolfo A. Abadía
Universidad ICESI, Colombia

Dr. Carlos Antonio Aguirre Rojas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Martino Contu
Universidad de Sassari, Italia

Dr. Luiz Alberto David Araujo
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dra. Patricia Brogna
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Horacio Capel Sáez
Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Javier Carreón Guillén
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Lancelot Cowie
Universidad West Indies, Trinidad y Tobago

Dra. Isabel Cruz Ovalle de Amenabar
Universidad de Los Andes, Chile

Dr. Rodolfo Cruz Vadillo
Universidad Popular Autónoma del Estado de Puebla, México

Dr. Adolfo Omar Cueto
Universidad Nacional de Cuyo, Argentina

Dr. Miguel Ángel de Marco
Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Emma de Ramón Acevedo
Universidad de Chile, Chile

Dr. Gerardo Echeita Sarrionandia
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, España

Dr. Antonio Hermosa Andújar
Universidad de Sevilla, España

Dra. Patricia Galeana
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dra. Manuela Garau
Centro Studi Sea, Italia

Dr. Carlo Ginzburg Ginzburg
Scuola Normale Superiore de Pisa, Italia
Universidad de California Los Ángeles, Estados Unidos

Dr. Francisco Luis Girardo Gutiérrez
Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Colombia

José Manuel González Freire
Universidad de Colima, México

Dra. Antonia Heredia Herrera
Universidad Internacional de Andalucía, España

Dr. Eduardo Gomes Onofre
Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brasil

Dr. Miguel León-Portilla
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Miguel Ángel Mateo Saura
Instituto de Estudios Albacetenses "Don Juan Manuel", España

Dr. Carlos Tulio da Silva Medeiros
Diálogos em MERCOSUR, Brasil

+ Dr. Álvaro Márquez-Fernández
Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela

Dr. Oscar Ortega Arango
Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, México

Dr. Antonio-Carlos Pereira Menaut
Universidad Santiago de Compostela, España

Dr. José Sergio Puig Espinosa
Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dra. Francesca Randazzo
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, Honduras

Dra. Yolando Ricardo

Universidad de La Habana, Cuba

Dr. Manuel Alves da Rocha

Universidade Católica de Angola Angola

Mg. Arnaldo Rodríguez Espinoza

Universidad Estatal a Distancia, Costa Rica

Dr. Miguel Rojas Mix

Coordinador la Cumbre de Rectores Universidades Estatales América Latina y el Caribe

Dr. Luis Alberto Romero

CONICET / Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Maura de la Caridad Salabarría Roig

Dilemas Contemporáneos, México

Dr. Adalberto Santana Hernández

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Dr. Juan Antonio Seda

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dr. Saulo Cesar Paulino e Silva

Universidad de Sao Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Miguel Ángel Verdugo Alonso

Universidad de Salamanca, España

Dr. Josep Vives Rego

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Dr. Eugenio Raúl Zaffaroni

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Blanca Estela Zardel Jacobo

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México

Comité Científico Internacional

Mg. Paola Aceituno

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana, Chile

Ph. D. María José Aguilar Idañez

Universidad Castilla-La Mancha, España

Dra. Elian Araujo

Universidad de Mackenzie, Brasil

Mg. Romyana Atanasova Popova

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Dra. Ana Bénard da Costa

Instituto Universitario de Lisboa, Portugal

Centro de Estudos Africanos, Portugal

Dra. Alina Bestard Revilla

Universidad de Ciencias de la Cultura Física y el Deporte, Cuba

Dra. Noemí Brenta

Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dra. Rosario Castro López

Universidad de Córdoba, España

Ph. D. Juan R. Coca

Universidad de Valladolid, España

Dr. Antonio Colomer Vialdel

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, España

Dr. Christian Daniel Cwik

Universidad de Colonia, Alemania

Dr. Eric de Léséulec

INS HEA, Francia

Dr. Andrés Di Masso Tarditti

Universidad de Barcelona, España

Ph. D. Mauricio Dimant

Universidad Hebrea de Jerusalén, Israel

Dr. Jorge Enrique Elías Caro

Universidad de Magdalena, Colombia

Dra. Claudia Lorena Fonseca

Universidad Federal de Pelotas, Brasil

Dra. Ada Gallegos Ruiz Conejo

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú

Dra. Carmen González y González de Mesa

Universidad de Oviedo, España

Ph. D. Valentin Kitanov

Universidad Suroeste Neofit Rilski, Bulgaria

Mg. Luis Oporto Ordóñez

Universidad Mayor San Andrés, Bolivia

Dr. Patricio Quiroga

Universidad de Valparaíso, Chile

Dr. Gino Ríos Patio

Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Per

Dr. Carlos Manuel Rodríguez Arrechavaleta

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. Vivian Romeu

Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, México

Dra. María Laura Salinas

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste, Argentina

Dr. Stefano Santasilia

Universidad della Calabria, Italia

Mg. Silvia Laura Vargas López

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, México

Dra. Jaqueline Vassallo

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina

Dr. Evandro Viera Ouriques

Universidad Federal de Río de Janeiro, Brasil

Dra. María Luisa Zagalaz Sánchez

Universidad de Jaén, España

Dra. Maja Zawierzeniec

Universidad Wszechnica Polska, Polonia

Editorial Cuadernos de Sofía

Santiago – Chile

Representante Legal

Juan Guillermo Estay Sepúlveda Editorial

Indización, Repositorios y Bases de Datos Académicas

Revista Inclusiones, se encuentra indizada en:





REX



UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN



Universidad de Concepción



BIBLIOTECA UNIVERSIDAD DE CONCEPCIÓN

**MAIN APPROACHES TO THE DEFINITION OF ESSENCE OF A STATE POWER:
EVOLUTION AND CURRENT STATE**

Galina S. Belyaeva

Belgorod State University, Russia

Ksenia A. Belousova

Belgorod State University, Russia

Stepan S. Abgarov

Belgorod State University, Russia

Arkady V. Kornev

Kutafin Moscow State Law University, Russia

Boris V. Zmerzly

V. I. Vernadsky Crimean Federal University, Russia

Fecha de Recepción: 02 de marzo de 2019 – **Fecha Revisión:** 08 de abril de 2019

Fecha de Aceptación: 16 de junio de 2019 – **Fecha de Publicación:** 01 de julio de 2019

Abstract

The paper discusses some issues regarding the essence and nature of state power. The main theories of power are analyzed, namely: coercive, Marxist, volitional, functional, conflictological, identification of power with the state (state mechanism or apparatus). We study the evolution of these approaches in accordance with the chronology of the emergence of relevant ideas and scientific concepts in conjunction with modern problems of determining state power.

Keywords

Power – State power – Essence of a state power – Nature of a state power – Theory of power

Para Citar este Artículo:

Belyaeva, Galina S.; Belousova, Ksenia A.; Abgarov, Stepan S.; Kornev, Arkady V. y Zmerzly, Boris V. Main approaches to the definition of essence of a state power: evolution and current state. Revista Inclusiones Vol: 6 num Esp Jul-Sep (2019): 150-156.

Introduction

The problem of power has always been the focus of attention for scientists; it is the central axis around which the entire politics revolves; it is omnipresent and permeates all structures of society, acting as its cementing element, maintaining internal organization and hierarchy of social relations. Nevertheless, science still lacks a thoroughly developed non-contradictory theory of power.

The problem is dramatized by the fact that the process of perception of the human rights idea and the rule of law is gathering pace today by the domestic legal science; it had prompted to rethinking the concept of a government power and a power in general¹.

As a result, it became necessary to designate and classify the historically established various doctrines and theories about power and to create on their basis a new approach to this concept corresponding to modern realities.

It is noteworthy that the problem of determining the legal nature and essence of a state power arised in ancient times.

So, already in the works of Aristotle, Plato, Panaitios, Polybius, Lucretius, Cicero, in their teachings on three main state forms (monarchy, aristocracy, democracy), on the development of this evolutionary chain and deviations from their "correct" forms (tyranny, oligarchy, ochlocracy) we can find the beginnings of ideas about the phenomena acting as such². Theories and concepts of defining the nature and purpose of a state power have been developed also in the doctrine of law of war and peace by H. Grotius³, the theory of state by T. Hobbes⁴, the theory of separation of powers by Ch. Montesquieu⁵, the social contract theory by J.- J. Rousseau⁶, the doctrine of law by J. Kant⁷, the philosophy of law by G. W. F. Hegel⁸, the teachings on the limits of state activity by V. Humboldt⁹, the "fight for the right" by R. Ihering¹⁰, on the social transformation of law and state L. Duguit¹¹, on the Constitution and sovereignty of a state by K. Schmitt¹², on institutional theory of public law by M. Hauriou¹³, etc.

In the twentieth and the beginning of the twenty-first century, the issue under study was further scientifically explored in the works of Russian and foreign scientists.

¹ Galina S. Belyaeva; Boris V. Makogon; Sergej N. Bezugly; Marina L. Prokhorova and Dariusz Szpoper, "Basic Ideas of State Power Limitation in Political and Legal Doctrine", *Journal of Politics and Law*, Vol: 10 num 4 (2017): 197-200.

² J. Marias, *History of Philosophy*. Courier Corporation. 2012.

³ S. Neff, *Hugo Grotius*. Cambridge University Press. 2012.

⁴ T. Hobbes, *Leviathan*, Parts I and II. Revised Edition. Broadview Press. 2010.

⁵ C. Montesquieu, *The Political Theory of Montesquieu*. CUP Archive. 1970.

⁶ C. Wraight, *Rousseau's 'The Social Contract'. A Reader's Guide* A&C Black. 2008.

⁷ I. Kant, *Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals: A German-English Edition*. Cambridge University Press. 2010.

⁸ G. Hegel, *Outlines of the Philosophy of Right*. Oxford University Press. 2008.

⁹ W. Humboldt, *The limits of state action*. Cambridge University Press. 1969.

¹⁰ R. Jhering, *The Struggle for Law*. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1915.

¹¹ L. Duguit, "The Law and the State". *Harvard Law Review* Nov. Vol: 31 num 1 (1917): 1-185.

¹² C. Schmitt, *The Concept of the Political*. Expanded University of Chicago Press. 2008.

¹³ M. Hauriou, *Precis de Droit Constitutionnel*. Paris: Librairie du Recueil Sirey. 1929.

Methods

The methodological foundations of the study should include: a system-holistic approach to legal phenomena, which allows them to be regarded as systems that have not only internal but also external relations; sociological approach to the law, its research in action, evolution (functioning); comparative legal approach involving the exchange of information at the level of world legal science and the search for new parameters comparing the phenomena of the legal reality of different countries.

Discussion and results

In order to unify ideas about the nature of power as a legal category, we must first refer to the original meaning of the word "power", what makes it possible to derive a logical definition of the term and allows us to evaluate the validity of its use in legal science. The concept of "power" can be used in several basic meanings: 1) the ability, the right and the opportunity to dispose of someone, something; to exert a decisive influence on the fate, behavior and activities of people through various means - rights, authority, will, coercion; 2) political dominance over people; 3) the system of state bodies; 4) persons and bodies vested with relevant state and administrative powers.

Analysis of the main points of view on the nature of power as a legal category in Russia and abroad allows us to identify the following main theories: the coercive theory of power; Marxist theory of power; volitional theory of power; functional theory of power; conflict theory of power; identification of power with the state (state mechanism or apparatus); theory considering power as a set of authorities. Let's consider each of them in more detail.

Essence of the *coercive theory of power* is that a state power and coercion are considered as one-order identical concepts. Systematizing the views of representatives of the coercive theory of power, it is necessary to note the following: 1) the main constitutive feature of a state power (and power in general) is the possibility of carrying out coercion unrestricted by law or otherwise legitimized; 2) a characteristic feature is the distinction between the concepts of "state power" and "state power bodies", which are a means of achieving the goals of power; 3) power is considered as a process with a unilateral direction, where a subject rules, and an object follows those rules, and therefore the issue of the relationship between a subject and an object of power is poorly developed; 4) the concept of state power is poorly developed, what is explained by the fact that in the initial period of development of this theory its representatives Boden¹⁴ and N. Machiavelli¹⁵ were in favor of unity of command, origination of a state power from the monarch, or the sovereign, etc.; subsequently, a state power system reduced to an aggregate of state bodies built on the principles of subordination.

Marxist theory of power closely adjacent to the previous one and gets its further independent development in the works of Karl Marx¹⁶, F. Engels¹⁷ and V. I. Lenin¹⁸.

¹⁴ Thomas F. X. Vacaralli, "Coronaeus and Relationship between Philosophy and Doctrine in Jean Bodin's Colloquium", *Logos: A Journal of Catholic Thought and Culture* Vol: 20 num 3 (2017): 122-146.

¹⁵ ASydney Anglo, Machiavelli. *The First Century: Studies in Enthusiasm, Hostility, and Irrelevance*. Oxford University Press. 2005.

¹⁶ P. Blackledge, *Reflections on the Marxist Theory of History*. Manchester University Press. 2006.

¹⁷ T. Carver, *Friedrich Engels: His Life and Thought* (London: Macmillan, 1989)

The main postulates of the Marxist theory of power can be summarized as follows: 1) a state power is implemented in the form of the dictatorship of the proletariat; it relies on violence and expresses the state will, under which the will of the proletariat is declared in alliance with the working peasantry; 2) a state power is defined as an “anti-legal” force, which by its nature is absolutized and cannot be limited even by law.

For a long time, *volitional theory of power* based on the teachings of M. Weber dominated in the domestic jurisprudence; according to it, a state power is a manifestation of the common will prevailing in society¹⁹.

The essence of the volitional theory of power is as follows: 1) a power is considered as a volitional relationship between the subject and the object of power; 2) the sides of the relationship about power (subjects and objects of power) are at different levels and are unequal among themselves, what excludes even the theoretical possibility of the coincidence of the subject and object of state power; 3) the main task of the authorities is to ensure the dominance of the will of the party at the highest level, while ensuring the conformity between the interests of society and the ruling elite is not considered by this concept.

The vocation of state power consists in identifying the power will of the politically dominant stratum, which directs the activities of people and controls the processes of social life.

Functional power theory based on structural functionalism of T. Parsons²⁰ became widespread in the social sciences, both in Russia and abroad.

The initial concept in this theory is the term of “function” considered in two basic meanings: as a social role, mission, or purpose of an object, and as an activity, work, or duty of the given object.

Within the framework of the functional theory of power, the concept of “function” is considered in its first meaning; therefore, the concept of power is often viewed through the prism of its general sociological features.

The functional theory of power is based on the following provisions: 1) a power as a sociological category is considered as an objectively necessary function of any collective (society, social group, state); a state power as a special function of leadership, management, coordination of volitional actions of people; 2) due to the multiplicity of approaches to the definition of a subject and object of power, the ratio of the parties in the relationship about power is not clearly expressed; 3) the functional interpretation of power implies the possibility of coincidence of a subject and an object of power at the macro level, what means the absence of domination and subordination between them in their power understanding, and presupposes the unity of goals and objectives; 4) a state power system is considered as an aggregate of state bodies separated on the basis of fulfilling various managing functions in a society.

¹⁸ G. Lukács, Lenin: A Study on the Unity of his Thought. 1970

¹⁹ J. Wolfgang Mommsen, The Political and Social Theory of Max Weber: Collected Essays. University of Chicago Press. 1992.

²⁰ F. Bourricaud, The sociology of Talcott Parsons (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981).

Identification of power with the state (state mechanism or apparatus) is based on the statement of F. Engels that “society creates for itself a body to protect its common interests from internal and external attacks. This body is the state power”²¹.

From the standpoint of legal science, this approach is not entirely correct due to the following circumstances: 1) the concept of “state” is broader than “state power”, while the latter is only an institutional sign of the previous one; 2) if we compare the concepts of “state body” and “state power”, then they correlate as form and content.

Conclusions

As a result of consideration of the theories explaining the essence of power, which are the main ones, in our opinion, let us summarize:

According to all the theories presented, the essential basis of a state power and a power as a whole is the category of “subordination” of one side of the relationship concerning power to the other, namely “domination” (coercive theory); “suppression” or “appropriation of another’s will” (volitional theory); “subordination” (functional theory), etc.

The differences between these theories consist in substantiating the mechanisms for the realization of power: a) by applying violence, in which the essence of power is reduced to state coercion, and the power of authority to the power of the state coercion apparatus (coercion theory); b) by a balanced combination of methods of persuasion and coercion; c) by voluntary subordination to a state power (functional approach).

Depending on the state power exercise mechanism, theories differ in the types of correlation between a subject (active subordinating principle) and an object (passive subordinated side) of state power. The majority of theories identify the state as the subject, and the state-forming people as the object. However, this interpretation (suitable for determining the model of the relationship concerning power in general) needs to be substantially adjusted with respect to the state power, since it ultimately leads to leveling the interests of civil society and glorifying etatistic views. That is, with such a one-sided interpretation of the subject and object of state power, the idea of human rights cannot be realized as the highest value enshrined in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

Very interesting is the idea on opportunity of coincidence between a subject and an object of a state power at the macro level. The analysis of this phenomenon is proposed to be considered from the standpoint of the relational approach, which defines power as a relationship between two agents, in which one of them has a determining influence on the other. A subject has the ability to embody the guiding principle of power (without reference to the nature and origin of the subject), and an object (passive agent) subordinates to it. Consequently, the same object can act as a subject and an object of a state power. When the subject and object of power coincide, subordination or obedience is built depending on the significance of an agent in each particular relation concerning authority, which can act in different roles based on the situation. Currently, there is no common understanding of state power in legal theory, but this does not mean that this concept “should be expelled from scientific discourse”²², but only that modern legal science prefers pluralism of opinions than searches for a single unified definition.

²¹ K. Marks, Engels's F. Soch (Moscú: 1957).

²² V. I. Danilenko, Modern politology vocabulary (Moscú: 2001).

And it seems, that it is this multiplicity of approaches and definitions that contributes to a more complete and comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon under consideration.

References

Anglo, Sydney. Machiavelli. The First Century: Studies in Enthusiasm, Hostility, and Irrelevance. Oxford University Press. 2005.

Blackledge, Paul. Reflections on the Marxist Theory of History. Manchester University Press. 2006.

Belyaeva, Galina S.; Makogon Boris V.; Bezugly Sergej N.; Prokhorova Marina L. and Szpoper Dariusz. "Basic Ideas of State Power Limitation in Political and Legal Doctrine". Journal of Politics and Law, Vol: 10 num 4 (2017): 197-200.

Bourricaud, F. The sociology of Talcott Parsons. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1981.

Carver, Terrell. Friedrich Engels: His Life and Thought. London: Macmillan. 1989.

Danilenko, V. I. Modern politology vocabulary. Moscú: 2001.

Duguit, L. "The Law and the State". Harvard Law. Review Nov. Vol: 31 num 1 (1917): 1-185.

Hauriou, M. Precis de Droit Constitutionnel. Paris: Librairie du Recueil Sirey. 1929.

Hegel, G. Outlines of the Philosophy of Right. Oxford University Press. 2008.

Hobbes, T. Leviathan, Parts I and II. Revised Edition. Broadview Press. 2010.

Humboldt, W. The limits of state action. Cambridge University Press. 1969.

Jhering, R. The Struggle for Law. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1915.

Kant, I. Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals: A German-English Edition. Cambridge University Press. 2010.

Lukács, Georg. Lenin: A Study on the Unity of his Thought. 1970

Marias, J. History of Philosophy. Courier Corporation. 2012.

Marks, K. Ehngel's F. Soch. Moscú: 1957.

Montesquieu, C. The Politcal Theory of Montesquieu. CUP Archive. 1970.

Neff, S. Hugo Grotius. Cambridge University Press. 2012.

Schmitt, C. The Concept of the Political. Expanded University of Chicago Press. 2008.

Main approaches to the definition of essence of a state power: evolution and current state pág. 156

Varacalli, Thomas F. X. "Coronaeus and Relationship between Philosophy and Doctrine in Jean Bodin's Colloquium" Logos: A Journal of Catholic Thought and Culture Vol: 20 num 3 (2017): 122-146.

Wraight, C. Rousseau's 'The Social Contract'. A Reader's Guide A&C Black. 2008.

Wolfgang J. Mommsen. The Political and Social Theory of Max Weber: Collected Essays. University of Chicago Press. 1992.

CUADERNOS DE SOFÍA EDITORIAL

Las opiniones, análisis y conclusiones del autor son de su responsabilidad y no necesariamente reflejan el pensamiento de la **Revista Inclusiones**.

La reproducción parcial y/o total de este artículo debe hacerse con permiso de **Revista Inclusiones**.