

# A Country as a System

- ❑ It is well known that everything has a system, and within a given system there are different parts
- ❑ Without a system, especially living organisms cannot function and exist.
- ❑ For example we can consider our body as a system with different parts and Organs, by which every organ performs its duty.
- ❑ Only so we can think and perform certain works, given that our body gets the necessary material condition, such as food and water which enable it to exist, think and work.
- ❑ The type of food we eat is also essential for our body, whether our body gets the necessary minerals, vitamins, and proteins so that our immune system will be strengthened, our brain can think and our body performs any kind of work.
- ❑ This body metaphor which is organized according to certain laws and interconnected with billions of nerves can be applied to any country which can have political, social, economic, cultural, and ideological features

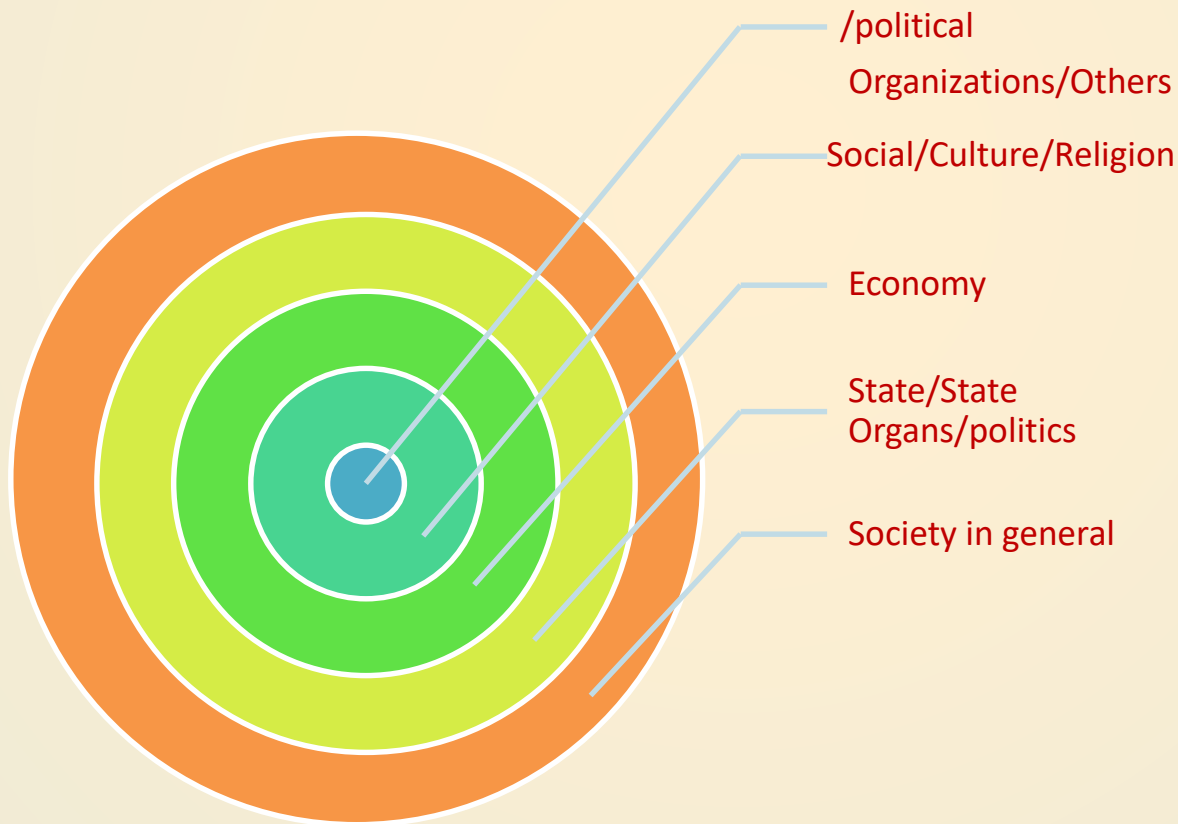
# A Country as a Complex System

- ❑ There is a common understanding today that all countries, small or big they must have a functioning system in order to exist as a nation-state.
- ❑ Only within a well-organized and functioning system, people of a given country fulfill their dreams, wishes, and become creative.
- ❑ We can generally call any country as a social system with certain features, interconnected with value systems, transmitted from generation to generation, religion, languages, attitudes, work habits, etc.
- ❑ On the other hand present day social systems cannot exist in isolation.
- ❑ All social systems irrespective of their organizational strength and complex structures, will be affected by the global economic order, ideological mechanisms which are produced somewhere, food habits, intermarriage relationships, cultures, etc.
- ❑ That means as there are mutual relationships within any country, consciously or unconsciously, all countries, whatever big or small, they are being influenced one another.

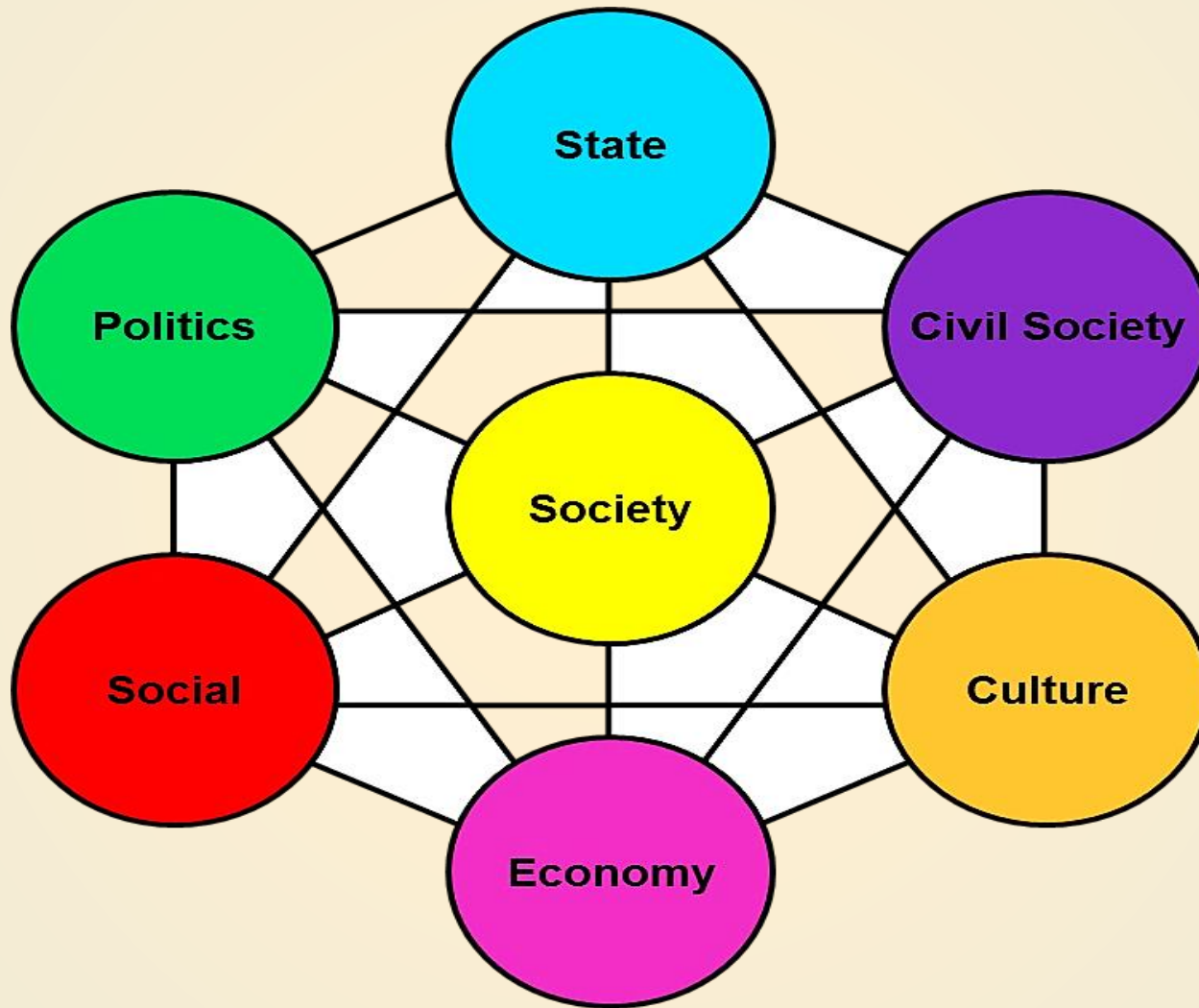
# General Features of a Social System

- ❑ All social systems have more or less a political structure, on their heads what we call it a state.
- ❑ Any state has different organs, and all organs, political systems, and the people that live within a particular country obey the constitution.
- ❑ For the functioning and maintaining of the state, and the system in general the material condition of the system is very decisive.
- ❑ In a country where the material condition is not well organized, instead of production on a higher level, the service sector, the informal and the subsistence sector are dominant, any social system cannot function smoothly.
- ❑ In such a system the condition on the ground will remain chaotic, uncontrollable, and will be difficult to govern.
- ❑ In such a case the organizational structure, philosophical foundation, political vision of the state will play a decisive role for the functioning of the system.
- ❑ Therefore the strength of any state can be measured not by the amount of the armies, the security or police forces it maintains, but by its capability to organize the material condition of its society.

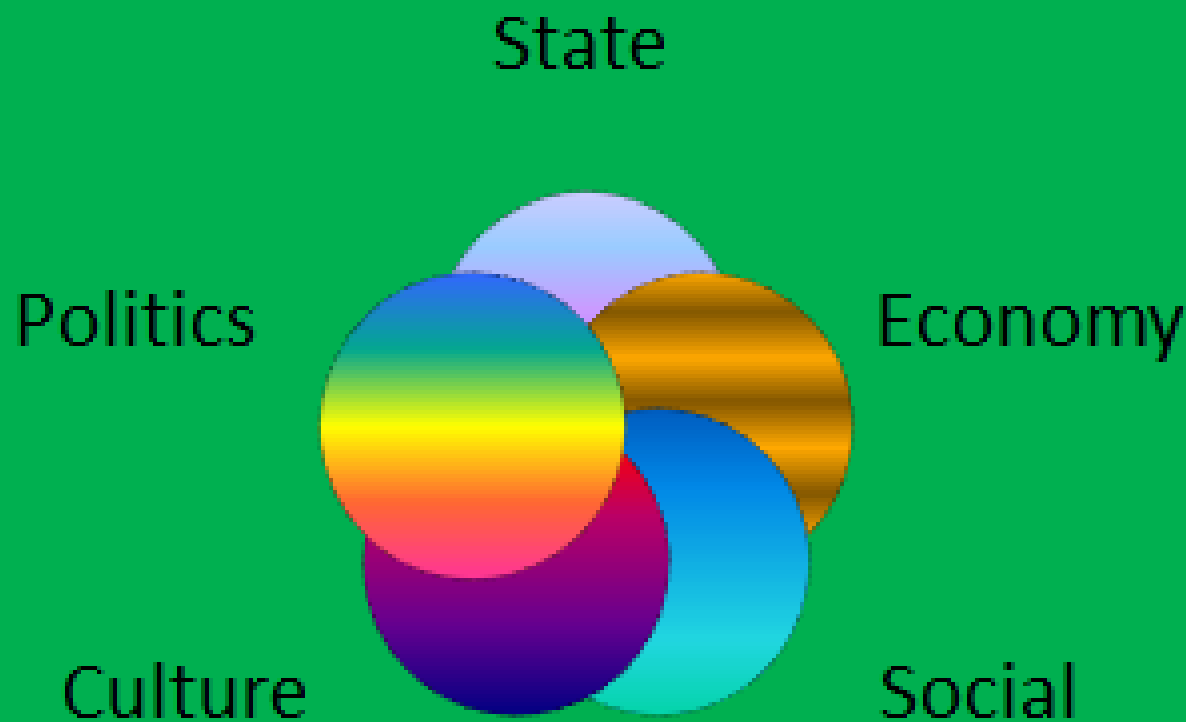
# The organizational structure of a Society



# Society as a Net-Work System



# Dialectical Relationship of a Socio-Economic System



# Society as a Dynamic Process

- ❑ Social systems cannot remain static; they are dynamic by nature.
- ❑ New value systems which emerge from within or come from outside of the system alter the nature of a given society
- ❑ Consciously or unconsciously introduced economic policies, could change the social matrix of a given society.
- ❑ As the social history of Europe proves, conscious economic and social policies which are emerged from within have changed the social system of Europe more or less positively.
- ❑ In societies where no intellectual debates have taken place, and new ideas could not emerge from within, the copy of foreign ideology has negatively affected the social matrix of these societies.
- ❑ In this case, such societies, instead of developing on the basis of science and technology, they show negative trends in all spheres of the Society.
- ❑ The fate of such societies will be chaotic, and the lives of the people will be aimless.

# The Course and Development of any Society Depends on Politics

- ❑ Politics is generally seen like a motor for a car, and brain for a body
- ❑ The motor of a car must be observed, inspected and repaired from time to time so that it can be derived.
- ❑ The political structure or setup in any given society must be checked and updated from time to time to cope with new problems
- ❑ If any society does not function in a proper way, and the people of that country do not have access at least to the basic needs, the political system of such a society has a problem.
- ❑ In this case the philosophical foundation of the system must be examined, and must be maintained so as to cope with the existing problems
- ❑ A paradigmatic change is needed to introduce a dynamic and functioning process.



# The Basic Principles of Good Politics

- ❑ Moral principle- what one wishes for oneself must also be applied for others.
- ❑ Politics needs rational thinking
- ❑ Good politics must have a philosophical foundation.
- ❑ Only through philosophy one can guide the course of a given country
- ❑ Accountability
- ❑ Politics is the art of administering a given country, and it is an instrument by which the people of a given country make history.
- ❑ Therefore political leadership requires the highest moral quality, and ethical foundation.

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