

State, society and economy: the relation between them- as attempts of mutual control- throughout their historical evolution from the 18^o century until today.

Today's dreadful financial situation has made the state depend on the international economic system and the economy for two reasons: first because it is called to deal almost exclusively with the problems that its own way of operating has brought into the society and secondly because the resources that have to be secured for its citizens' survival cannot come elsewhere but only from some powerful business factors of the same (economic) system.

Starting from this fact we're now briefly presenting the relation among political governing and economy since the modernity era when the state was formed almost as it is today as a modern state until nowadays.

More specifically we're referring to organized and systematic efforts of the modern state to control the society as much as the economy.

Using into our analysis the terms and Beck and Bauman's theories about risk society and today's post modern "liquid" society, we end up in conclusions according to which relative autonomy of the state is limited, while at the same time we go back to times of complete insecurity that hide hazards concerning phenomena of mass hysteria and mobocracy. Phenomena which threat among others democracy's very quality.

Finally, following historically the evolution of the society since the modernity era to the years of post modernity, we come to the conclusion that its motion as it appears does not correspond with the straight course that matches the evolution with the progress according to the linear perception that Homo West has got about time. On the contrary it suggests a cyclical perception of time that appears in primitive societies, according to anthropology. Therefore in a sense it means a drawback similar to the one that the School of Frankfurt has referred to believing that the civilized humanity returns from illumination to pre-modern mythology.