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ASSIGNMENT: ELEMENTS OF STATE

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STATE

The State is most universal and most powerful of all social institutions. The State is a natural institution. Aristotle said man is social animal and by nature he is political being. To him, to live in the State and to be man were identical.

The modern term 'State' is derived from the word 'status'. It is necessary because it comes into existence out of basic needs of life.

ACCORDINGLY TO SALMOND

"A society of Men established for maintenance of order and justice within a determined territory, by way of force"

ACCORDINGLY TO LASKI

"State as a territorial society divided into government and subject whose relationships are determined by exercise of supreme coercive power."

Accordingly to Woodrow Wilson,

"State is people organized for law within a definite territory".

Accordingly to Holland

The state is "numerous assemblage of human beings generally occupying a certain territory amongst whom the will of majority or class is made to prevail against any of their number who oppose it."

Accordingly to Garner,

State is community of people occupying a definite territory free of external control and possessing an organized government to which people show habitual obedience.'

ELEMENTS OF STATE:

Physical bases of the state

Population

Territory

Political bases of the state

Government

Sovereignty

POPULATION

It is the people who makes law. Population is essential for state. Greek thinkers were of the view that the population should neither be too big nor too small. According to Plato the ideal number would be 5040. According to Aristotle, the number should be neither too large nor too small. It should be large enough to be self sufficing and small enough to be well governed.

Rousseau determined 10,000 to be an ideal number for a state. Greek thinkers like Plato and Aristotle thinking on the number was based on small city - states like Athen and Sparta. Modern states vary in population. India has a population of 102,70.15,247 people according to 2001 census.

TERRITORY

There can be no state without a fixed territory. People need territory to live and organize themselves socially and politically. It may be remembered that the territory of the state include land, water and air –space.

Demarcated area that rightly belongs to the populations

. “Answer the question where”

. terrestrial, fluvial, maritime and ;

. should be permanent and large enough to be self – sufficing .

The modern states differs in their sizes. Territory is necessary for citizenship. As in the case of population, no definite size with regard to extent of area of the state can be

fixed. It was generally understood at that time being a territory was something like being in training to be. Come a state. Discussions about the boundaries of territories at that time , such as providing hunting grounds for native Americans and creating settlement .There are small and big states. In the words of Prof.Elliott' territorial sovereignty are the superiority of state overall within its boundaries and complete freedom from external control has been a fundamental principle of the modern state life.'

GOVERNMENT

Government is the third element of state .There can be no state without government .Government is the working agency of the state. It is the political organization of the state.

Prof. Appadorai defined government as the agency through which is the will of the state formulated, expressed and realized.

According to C.F.Strong, in order to make and enforce laws the state must have supreme authority. This is called the Government.

SOVEREIGNTY

The four essential elements of the state is sovereignty.

The word 'sovereignty' means supreme and final legal authority above and beyond which no legal power exists.

The concept of 'sovereignty' was developed in conjunction with the rise of the modern state. The term Sovereignty is derived from the latin word superanus which means supreme. The father of modern theory of sovereignty was Jean Bodin (1530-1597) a French political thinker.

Sovereignty has two aspects:

- Internal Sovereignty
- External Sovereignty

Internal Sovereignty means that the state is supreme over all its citizen, and associations.

External Sovereignty means the state is independent and free from foreign or outside control.

According to Harold J.Laski , it is by possession of Sovereignty forms of human association.

STATE AND SOCIETY

The Society consists of a large number of individuals, families, group and institutions. The early political thinkers considered both state and society as one. State is part of society but is not a form of society.

Prof. Earnest Barker; In his book entitled 'principles' of social and political theory , clearly brings out the difference between state and society under three headings. They are,

1. Purpose or function
2. Organization and organization
3. Method

From the point of view of purpose the state is a legal association, which act for the single purpose of making and enforcing a permanent system of law and order.

But society comprising of a plurality of association, acts, variety of purposes other than legal.

These purposes are:

1. Intellectual
2. Moral
3. Religious
4. Economics
5. Ethics
6. Aesthetic and
7. Recreational

The membership of the state and society are the same but they differ as regard purpose. The state exists for one great and purpose; society exist for a number of purposes some great and some small, but all in their aggregate deep as well broad.

STATE AND NATION

The word "Nation" is derived from the Latin word "*NATIO*" *HICH* means birth or race the term nation and state are used as synonym.

According to Leacock, a nation is a body of people united by common descent and language.

People who share common ideas and naturally linked together by some affinities and united are now called a nation.

Since the second world war 1939 to 1945 the theory of "one nation one state" has become the practice politics with all nation in new nation state have been created after the second world war after 1947 India become the nation state.

STATE AND GOVERNMENT

State consist on Population, Territory, Government and some sovereignty.