UNDERSTANDING THE NATURE OF THE STATE AND DEVELOPMENT: A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

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INTRODUCTION

In the field of political science, the concept of state generally means a group of people inhabiting a specific territory and living according to common legal and political authority and state is also given the nomenclature of nation. At the different stages of development, different types of state developed. These types were city state of Greek, different principalities of Europe and it was followed by the concept of modern nation state, which consists of a group of people with the same or similar nationalities inhabiting a definite territory, emerged by a gradual process extending over centuries. Gradually different types of government evoked. First took the form of absolute monarchies; it was followed by constitutional monarchies on republics or on unions of some independent state. It was followed by totalitarian democracy and during 21st century the concept democratic state with its two forms i.e. transnational state and transitional state. In the present trend of global democracy importance is laid on development of the individual also. In the areas of development, importance was given on different mode of development at the different stages of history. They were related with the structure and growth of natural economy, where individuals were given subservient position before the individual. However, present trend of global democracy and transnational democracy, economic and social concept of development is replaced by individual concept of development. The development of individuality is the main theme of the state and the entire development process.

KEY WORDS: State, Development, Constitution, Democracy, Global Democracy.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PAPER:
The study highlight on following objectives:-

1. The study evolutionary growth of state from earlier Greek period to modern democratic period.
2. To understand concept of development and how this concept is visible in the different forms of state prevailing in different stages of the history.
METHODOLOGY:
The study Regarding the Understanding the nature of states and development is theoretical in nature. The methods like historical, analytical and descriptive methods are used to complete the task.

State and development are widely assumed to be compatible, but the conceptual and practical relation between them has received little attention. As a result, the relationship is under theorized and impotent potential conflicts between them have been neglected or overlooked. This article attempts to fulfill this goal by addressing directly conceptual relationship between state and development. It assumes that state is directly related with concept of development. Within a legal, democratic and modern framework of a state the development of state and the society is possible. The study explores the normative and conceptual bases related to state and develop and it specifically lays importance on right and liberty of state in the present framework of state and development.

As we know that in the present trend of globalization of commerce, capital, communications and immigration, the concept of nation states are losing much of their traditional power to conduct what happens within their borders. The present trend of global marketing subject’s government to unprecedented level of public and international security. In the present trend maximum decisions are made by elite international bodies. These bodies are not elected by people, but their decisions affects individuals’ also who live within the limit of the state boundary or outside it. Therefore, in many instances the state lose its importance and rights and liberties of individuals are combed who live within the state, because of certain specific policy goals undertaken by elite international bodies (1).

In such a situation the importance to analyses the role of state in the developmental process is most essential. Development lays stress on equitable distribution of growth while correcting any biases in distribution that might be result of various historical developments. Development aims at restrictive of society to achieve material and non-material abundance and reinforcing and restricting society to equilibrate the socio-psychological balance of the individual. It demand a good and sound governmental structure, a perfect role of permanent bureaucratic and well executor of programs& policies of the government satisfying human need in accordance with rule of low, justice & equality.

In the sphere of political science, the team state has been defined from different angle. It is generally regarding as a group of people inhabiting a specific territory and living according to common legal and political authority. Oppenheim defined state as a class structure, where one class dominates as other class (2). However it stands for whole community. There are
certain scholars who study from the angle of power and attack it with ‘Power system’ and ‘Welfare system’. In the words of Vinogradoff state represent a relationship between govern and governed. He also maintains that state is a community organized for anchor under legal rule and it is also the conception of modern jurisprudence regarding state. However, there are a group of philosopher and thinkers, who identify the concept of state with ‘Nation’. State is mostly concerned with the security of the people and institution living within its boundary. Therefore, a group of scholars named it as ‘mutual insurance society’ (3).

The negative aspects are also related to the structure and functions of the state; therefore, it is regarded as necessary evil Laski defines the concept of state in these words: “The state is infect is the supreme coercive power in any given political society. It is used to protect and promote in society, the interest of those who owns its instrument of production. State expresses a will to maintain a given system of class relation. State maintains defense force and utilizes it in the favor of owners of the instrument of production. State tries to do material wellbeing of those who are excluded from the privileges of ownership” (4)

Therefore, if as analyses Laski an concept of state, we find that it lays stress in the legitimate and rational role of state, however, it is unmindful to those areas where ‘individual’ should be given importance as ‘doer and decider’ in his definition state is treated as the protector of class interest than individual interest. However in the present concept of development individual interest and security is given more importance. Here we find the limitation on the Laski’s concept of state. It no more touches the concept of development. However, Laski maintains that state tills towards ‘privileged class’ and dos material wellbeing of the common class is also not satisfactory. In spend formation of state, in the liberal philosophy itself, state starts with the consent of the state of the protection of life, liberty and security of the individual. After Glorious revolution of 1688 as Laski interprets individual concept played vital role behind the formation of the state (5).

Therefore like liberal trend, state snowed x must be individual interest oriented:
Therefore it is duty of state to create balance between different sections of the society and also different interests which are found within the society.

Modern states take care of the individual interest. It is said that the character of the modern state is the consequence of history through which it has passed. The power of state is not excited in the vacuums. It provides security to person and property found within the nation. State is mostly related with regulation of human conduct. It is a legal order, the means of which bind the behavior of human being in one way, rather than other. Power of state helps it
to do whatever it likes. People pay allegiance to it, because it responds to social demands. It tries to bring balance of interest (6).

In this present definition, during defining modern state importance is given on peace & property of the individual as depicted by John Locke, “Two Treatise of Civil Government” as supported by Macpherson’s concept of ‘Positive Individual’. To develop and protect individual is the basic function of the state and for complete development of individual development of interest is needed. This interest and its satisfaction is an important function of state.

The evolutionary growth of state. At the different stages of history lays before is different types of states and which results in creation of different approach related to the development of the state.

One of the important type of state that development at Greece, in which sovereignty vested with the face citizen of an independent city. This city state was a self-sufficient political unit to provide good life to the citizens. However if we relate it with the development process and security of individuals, then we find that concept of ‘citizenship’ had limited meaning. Common people did not get peace within this conception. Aristotle had also same view regarding citizenship 6 city state. Only those who had ‘wealth’ a can be heated as citizens, citizens were liable to get good life, satisfaction and privilege (7).

In the words of Sabine, it is the subject matter of individual satisfaction and it was nothing to do with common interest of the state. However, the privilege honor & satisfaction can encourage common men to change their states and to set the peace of citizen to a great extent. This trend of city states is still present in Monco, Singapore and Vatican City State.

During the middle ages, Europe was divided into several group and principalities. It also influenced its area of boundary and sovereignty. It gave birth to the concept of nation state. In the nation state, a group of people having same nation live together in a single geographical area. In it we find different types of governments like constitutional monarchy, absolute monarchy federations, unions or union of semi-independent states.

Constitutional monarchy is also known as limited monarchy in which here detail monarchical system is found, where monarchy acts as the head of the states enlist development process are run on the name of the monarchy. The power of monarchy is bound by constitution a here his power differs from absolute monarchy, therefore constitution bind the power of the constitutional monarch and absolute monarch is free from such legal boundation.
In the constitutional monarchy the Prime Minister plays the vital role and present it is found in Andorra, Bahrain, Grenada, Norway, and New Zealand. In 1999, the latest country that undertaken the system of constitutional monarchy is Bhutan. Earlier in Bhutan there was absolute monarchy.

In the certain countries of nation states the republican form of government was adopted. In the republican government country is considered as public matter. Here like constitutional or absolute monarchy, the state cannot be heated as property of the maters. Here the principle of election replaces the principles of humidity and individuals are given important role in the decision making process. In modern time, the word ‘Republic’ can be understood in here words. It is a government where the head of the state is not a monarch, as present 135 countries out of 206 sovereign states, are the word republic as a part of their official names (8).

There are two types of republic, i.e. modern republic and ancient republics. In regard to composition ideology both differ from each other. During classical and medieval periods the archetype of all republics was the Roman Republic, which referred to Rome in between. The period which it had Kings and Europeans. The Italian medieval and Renaissance political tradition today referred to a ‘Civil Humanism’ is sometimes considered to derive directly from Roman Republics, such as Sallust and Tacitus. However Greeks influenced Roman authors like Polybius and Cicero. Sometimes this republic word was used as a translation for the Greek political which mean regime generally, but could also be applied to certain specific types of repine which as not exactly correspond to that of Roman Republic. Republics cannot be composed with classical democracies of Athens, enough it has democratic scope.

In the space of modern republic legitimate national role of state is given importance. People are treated as ‘does’ and ‘decide’ therefore they are given legitimate power of suffrage within the legal frame work of the constitution. Most of them a republic is a sovereign state, however, one also tried sub-sovereign state entities. Article IV of the U.S.A constitution ‘guarantees to every state in this Union a Republic form of government.

However, the sub-division of the Soviet Union were described as republic and two of them Ukrainian SSR and Byelorussians SSR had their own seats at the United Nation. The constitution of the Soviet Union described Soviet Union as a ‘Unitary Federal and multi-National State’. However during communist’s regime it was a totalitarian state where party and party leaders exercised centralized from of authority over the autonomous soviet secularist republics.
Following these concepts of the development of state, in the 20th century the concept of totalitarian dictatorship in the states like Germany, Japan, Italy and Soviet Union were seen. During this period political ideology and leadership undermined the concept of state ideology and leaders’ suggested the legal order as well as the rights and dignity of the individual. The concept of liberty equality was undermined. Individual lost its socio-psychological balance. The basic heads of human being like food, shelter, clothing and education were not fulfilled. However gradually the democratic force in the true seems because powerful. And at the wake of 21st century the concept of democratic state become powerful. In this democratic concept of state, importance was given the role of state in the developmental process. In this sphere Edigheji highlighted three brand categories of definition emphasizing following features.

(i) “Where the ideological disposition of the political elites is emphasized, in that the political elite possesses primary over the ideology of development………..”(9)
(ii) Where the constitutional and organizational structure are emphasized, e.g., “embedded autonomy” as it has been shown in the works of Peter Evans:
(iii) Political instruction that can sustain processes of public deliberation and that enable the broad citizenry to determine and influence the developmental agenda (10).

This trend of developmental made is followed by were a less, all democratic countries of the world. This kind of democracy has a few more dimensions also. Those are ……
(a) Trans National Democracy.
(b) Transitional Democracy.

TRANS NATIONAL DEMOCRACY
In the present trend of globalization cross boarder communities and Transnational constitution are increasing. It also affects the social and economic rights of human beings. Therefore the demand for transnational democracy or global democracy is increasing the would has changed into a global hub therefore, migration of individuals and communities from one state to another is a manual process. Therefore it entails the implementation of full scale would government as establishment of loose federation of nation states. Many entails do not accept the concept of Tran’s national democracy on the Global democracy, as it undermines the importance of state. However transnational democracy replaces all smaller forms of association. Transnational democracy was loose federation of nation states at
regional and international levels as strengthening of international constitution by framing global people’s assembly. All includes the regional instructions like European Union. A mere moderate contemporary approach emphasizes adding to current international constitutions like new forms of global citizenship representation. & for this purpose, strategy like people’s assembly at UN can be taken. But it is hard to see how this one body could work to deal with the myriad of new issues that confront a more globalized world. Where the powerful states still playing the dominant role.

TRANSITIONAL DEMOCRACY
In transitional democracy especially these countries include which has struggled let and emerged from the conflict. Transitional bodies provide support to these democratic nations to rebuild public confidence and to restore peace and the world the phase of transitional democracy is working. Various agreements were signed on transitional justice mechanism, supporting the establishment of both seeking process, judicial accountability mechanisms, reparation programs and exchanging institutional reforms. In this sphere, the example of Arab region can be taken. In Arab popular uprising were led by youth, women and men from all social strata demanding space for civil engagement in decision making.

The call for a transformation change is a popular cry for choice, participation and respect for people’s legitimate quest for democratic space. These events have increased the importance of democratic institution where participation non discrimination and accountability plays vital role. In this sphere, most recently, in March 2012, human rights council adopted a resolution titled; ‘Human Rights, Democracy and Rule of Law’ which reaffirmed that democracy development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedom were interdependent and actually reinforcing. In the democratic Republic of Congo, main challenges to democracy and rule were related to certain basic human problems People holding up their registration cards during a referendum in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo following questions were referred:

(i) The question of poverty?
(ii) The threat to human security
(iii) The infringement of individual rights and impediment to the employment of fundamental freedom.
(iv) Erosion of the rule of low in contexts such as counter terrorism.
(v) Illegal occupation involving the use of force.
The escalation of armed conflict.
Usual access to justice by advanced group.
Impunity.

Therefore, the countries where we find transitional democracy there also state has to entangle itself with development activities.

In the last part of the paper evolution of state from city state to present transitional democracy was done and in this part importance would be given on the fact how state compensates development process and in which areas it is able to fulfill its goals. In the concept of city state importance was given on “Good Life” and concept of ‘citizenship’ was highlighted. However, at the same time the concept of slavery was also prevalent race, therefore, the concept of ‘Slavery’ and ‘limited meaning of citizenship’ limits the role of state as a welfare institution securing human dignity. During the phase of absolute monarchy the state as an institution was powerful before in individual and in constitutional monarchy, though constitution an effect was made to safeguard individual dignity and honors, through in the centuries like England the constitution was unwritten. Gradually Locke liberally related legislate role of state and states activities were related to the provide security to the ‘life, liberty and security to the state’. J.S. Mill in this liberal made related the rule of state in maintaining low and order and individual’s individuality was strengthened as the state had no right to interfere in the literal or personal sphere on an individual. Gradually the world faced totalitarian phase, where it had limited development role and in the democratic trend of 21st century the state is understood from the point of view of development and transitional democracy and Tran’s national democracy are good example of it. Therefore democratic states could be treated development state.

A development state owns certain qualities like capacity to fulfill its promises in terms of economic and social goals. It can be people though utilizing state capacity. In the indirect process of development it include mobilizing other necessaries and rewarding these work towards the development goals as formulated though legitimate political processes and institution. Development process means that state should high light on five aspects like

(a) Economic growth
(b) State boundary
(c) Rule of law
(d) Democracy
(e) Social mobilization.
Development made demand social mobilization demands for participation, role of state in providing public goods, infrastructure, transport, food, electricity, modern communications, technology etc. on the part of the state. There should be sound growth rate the state. There should be good governance and this governance should be for development. The state should aimed at restricting society so that socio-psychological balance of the state could be achieved. For state and its developmental process ‘individual’ is the focal point for which both state and development has its weaning. In the words of Dudley Seers, development aims at eradication of poverty, creation of employment opportunities, and elimination of inequality and creation of justice. It aims at adjustment between positive (functional) and negative (dysfunctional) elements within the society and the individual. Individual is the main theme of development in a state, and in the transnational and transitional democracies, this global individual should get dignity, security and all amenities of life. Then only the concept of development attains its real meaning. The citizen who are part of the state and the global citizen who migrate from one nation to other state must get equal facilities. One’s socio-psychological balance would never be affected in any circumstance.

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