

Analysis of Development in the Societies

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ABSTRACT

Development in any society is marked by the innovation in technique and technology for production processes which is only possible by the liberal and absolutely free thoughts. Any society can only develop if there is economic surplus and participation of people. There must be an urge for justice, liberty, equality, fraternity, human rights and the basic requirements necessary for just and humane society. Change is gradual, until it is not meant by a revolution was rightly said by Karl Marx. Our present day society too, is a product of struggle of several centuries. This struggle was for settlement against the people and the nature. Gradually, people realized that struggle with nature is not going to yield something good but, only the destruction. So, we harmonized with the nature. But, struggle among ourselves is still continuing and will be continued till the end of civilization as this is the human nature to attain power and exercise the control, rather dominate over the masses in anyway. In context of the society, no society was egalitarian and it will always be an utopia to envisage of perfect society without any discrimination, treating everyone equal and having control over the mode of production as in the communist society. Now, the most important thing regarding the assurance of equality and peace in any society can be done by ensuring transparency, accountability of authorities, measures of having checks and balances and a proper balance between four pillars of modern day democracy that is legislature, executive, judiciary and the media.

Key Words : Society, State, Authority, Production, Development

INTRODUCTION

Emergence of state and authority:

State emerged gradually with need of the society and the sufficiency of people for survival. Major role in the emergence of any society is played by the economy of that society. In the early period, that is, before the advent of civilizations, there was no organized society. This was due to the fact that economy was subsistence economy and the people were just surviving by catering the necessary objectivities to fulfill the basic requirement of their bodies. There was no technology and the human beings were also not of advanced stage that is, their mind and body were not developed enough to think critically which resulted in lack of innovation¹. From this combination of objective and subjective assets the state became a constant presence in the history of civilization. Only in the modern era, according to Oppenheimer, did it face an invigorated civil society, which undertook to

1. Oppenheimer, F. (2018). *STATE: Its history and development viewed sociologically*. S.I.: ROUTLEDGE.

change irreversibly the political order. This lack of innovation led to under production, rather, no production and thus no development to provide any reason for emergence of state. Gradually, man started to feel the biological needs necessary for survival, apart from food, he also realized the need of habitation to protect himself from heat and cold.² Definitions of state have varied widely. The one adopted here makes no claim to being exclusive, it is merely the most convenient for our purpose. The state, then, is an abstract entity which can be neither seen, nor heard, nor touched. This entity is not identical with either the rulers or the ruled, neither President Clinton nor citizen Smith, nor even an assembly of all the citizens acting in common can claim that they are the state. On the other hand, it includes them both and claims to stand over them both. It was also important because there were many wild animals like today but there was no demarcation in between the wild region and the place of habitation for common people. So, early men started to live in caves and in mountains.³ The state responded to a variety of threats to public order and social cohesion by expanding its repressive capacities and intensifying surveillance and control. But increased popular participation in politics provided the major internal challenge for most of the states. They protected themselves from wild animals by weapons of stone of different sizes and shape. Some of them were sharpened to make them effective for defense. These weapons came to be known as megaliths and later in the Neolithic age as neoliths. In the Neolithic period, weapons were also made up of iron. Eventually, people came to get aware of the horticulture and then agriculture techniques like sowing, irrigation, ploughing and harvesting.⁴ A composite definition of state would include three elements. First, a state is a set of institutions, the most important of which is the means of violence and coercion. Second, these institutions are at the centre of a geographically bounded territory, usually referred to as a society. Thirdly, state monopolises rule making within its territory. Although, there was not sufficient technology to produce surplus but, the fertile soil near the river (alluvial soil in Indus Valley Civilization and soil near the settlement of Mesopotamian civilization) supported the surplus yield.⁵ The state interventionism in the market is necessary. The state can achieve its goal by manipulating the financial structure but once it does so it has to socialize the risk, either through inflationary refinancing of the non performing loans to bail the firms out or through expansion of the state equity share of the banks so as to write off the bad loans. The former is indirect taxation on the population, the latter is direct. With surplus yield and the invention of wheel, trade got the facilitation and this also led to the rise of public distribution system in ancient era. With the advent of transportation people got the grains at right time, even at the far distant places. Export and import came into action and the process of trade started. Trade generated money which led to the rise of luxury and lavish lifestyle.⁶ No one shall be allowed to exploit or abuse religion or religious feelings, or things held sacred by religion, in whatever manner, for the

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2. Creveld, M. V. (2009). *The rise and decline of the state*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 3. Horne, J. (2002). *State, society and mobilization in Europe during the first world war*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 4. Redclift, M. (2006). *Sustainability. critical concepts in the social sciences: Sustainability indicators*. London: Routledge.
 5. Woo-Cumings, M. (1999). *The developmental state*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
 6. Appleby, R. S., & Marty, M. E. (n.d.). *Fundamentalisms and the state: Remaking polities, economies, and militance*. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.

purpose of personal or political influence, or for even partially basing the fundamental, social, economic, political and legal order of the state on religious tenets. This meant that state was supreme and it acted and is acting as the link of control in the society regarding all the sensitive and insensitive aspects of religion economy society. With the rise in economic status of few people in the society, a difference had been created in that era which led to the feeling of dissatisfaction among haves and have not. So, people having the resources felt fear from those who were deprived in the society as deprived people in the society tried to capture the resources and properties of influential rich people by unethical means.⁷ The state must subject itself to multiple forms of self restraint. Modern democratic constitutionalism requires elected political leaders, the state and even the sovereign citizenry to agree to a complex series of self binding mechanisms. This insecurity led to the rise of state and the need of an authority to administer the phenomenon on going in the contemporary society. Basically, there are six theories which are mainly regarded behind the emergence of concept of state and the authority:

Divine origin theory:

This theory states that the King or the supreme ruler, under whom, all the business and activities of the state was carried out was having a divine origination. This meant that, king was a person who came in the time of crisis to protect the people and mankind. This was also proposed in BHAGWAT GEETA. Mythological character, Bheeshma Pitamah, also maintained that the person who guides the society in the time of crisis, is equipped with all the qualities to protect the society and is different from common man.

Matriarchal theory:

This theory states that, society is guided by the female members of the society. All the major decisions and administrative procedures are governed by the female in the state.

Patriarchal theory:

This theory states that, society is guided by the male members of the society. All the major decisions and administrative procedures are governed by the male in the state.

Organic theory:

This theory compared the state with the organ of the body. This theory can also be related with the Saptang theory of the Kautilya, which compared components of state like head with the king, brain with army, thighs with janpad, eyes with amatya, mouth with the kosh or treasury, forearms with the fort and ears with the friends.

Force theory:

This theory states that, origin of the state and the authority can be concluded due to the continuous effort to conquer regions through violent methods. With the quest of rule and supremacy, people involved in battles and war, which resulted in the advent of concept of state. It is a defined region in which an authority rules over the population existing in that region by set of rules and regulations.

7. Schedler, A (Andreas); Diamond, L J (Larry Jay); Plattner, M F (Marc F), & Andreas Schedler, Larry Diamond and Marc F Plattner. (1999). *The self-restraining state: Power and accountability in new democracies*. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.

Social contract theory:

This theory states that, all the people of society, when got the feeling of insecurity then they thought of getting into a contract with an able person who is capable of ruling the state successfully and could protect the people of the society. In turn, he will be paid in cash or the kind and his position will also be a subject to removal and reappointment.

Methods of production:

Domestic mode of production:

In this system of production, means of production was being owned and operated by the same set of people as the society was not in the advanced stage due to lack of innovation in the technology. People in this system of production, produced the products for self consumption. Due to the lack of technology, items were not having good quality and the items produced, were of prime importance and not of luxury.

Putting out system:

In this system of production, means of production was being owned by the capitalist class and the order for production was given by them to labourers. Raw material was provided by them to workers and the choice of material and design was also stated by them. This mode of production was of the advance stage and contributed in development of the people, business, trade and society.

Guilds:

In this system of production, specialization and concentration over few goods was there. These goods were of prime importance of trade and were in demand during that period.

Mode of production :

Subsistence mode of production characterizes the earliest mode of production when people produced to fulfill the basis requirements for their survival and innovation was not the point of focus.

Primitive mode of production is somewhat synonymous to subsistence mode of production in which production technique is not too developed and characterizes the earliest mode of production.

Feudal mode of production is controlled by the central authority at the central level and by the feudal lords at the local level. In this collection of revenue was done by feudal lords or vassals and it was given to the central authority after appropriating their cost of labour and input. Work on the field was done by labourers and they were paid either in cash or in kind. Land was called fief and the worker was called serf. Therefore, this system is also characterized by the terms fiefdom and serfdom. This mode of production was centered around three entities those were ruler, feudal lord and the peasant but it declined because of sub-infeudation and regulated corruption.

Asiatic mode of production is marked by the techniques before the modern era. It characterized the production process of ancient era that is the age of civilizations like Indus Valley Civilization and Mesopotamian Civilization.

In slave mode of production, there was not any regulated labour law and slavery was at its peak. The process was profit oriented and not concerned about the human rights.

Industrial mode of production, technology and innovation marked the production process to an advanced stage. This led to more profit and thus more lavish lifestyle.

Capitalist mode of production, means of production is owned by few elites and process is

solely relied upon profit. In this mode competition is cut throat. There can be monopoly of any single entity in this mode of production.

Socialist mode of production, means of production is owned by state and concerned about welfare of people. This mode is not profit oriented and competition is not cut throat. There is no monopoly in the market in this regime.

Communist mode of production was given by Karl Marx. It was the advanced stage of socialist mode of production.

Modern mode of production:

In modern mode of production, it is profit oriented and is only concerned about the welfare of few capitalist classes. It is less concerned about the consumer but the administration and law puts some constraints over this mode of production. Almost, all the economies of modern era are marked by mixed economy and this mode of production is active in those economies. Renaissance was marked as the milestone in the process of change in the functioning of society and the state. It was influenced by paintings, writings and liberal thought process. Reformation was the period in which thoughts moulded the rules and regulations of the administration. It was the age of sprouting of liberal humanist philosophies and the 18th century is known as the century of philosophy. This period saw the emergence of ideas like liberty, equality, fraternity, new age of governance and separation of religion and orthodoxy from the politics and administration. It advocated protestant reformation which saw the functioning of Church getting separated from the working of state administration.⁸ All the states were categorized in two form: either they were being ruled or they ruled any nation. The sense of being supreme or being dominated by someone was always adherent in the process of making of any nation. Scientific Revolution was the age of development of mathematics, astrology and science which was marked by the Copernican revolution. This revolution led to the removal of shackles like orthodoxy and superstition from the path of growth and development. Everything was based on reasoning and not over mere belief of religion and the Pope. Age of Enlightenment is the advanced stage of scientific revolution and people started thinking critically and avoided emotions and sentiments in the decision making processes. Revivalist movements in India were also inspired by the European liberal thoughts and advocated the eradication of child marriage, Sati Pratha and untouchability from the society.

Industrial Revolution played a crucial role in transforming the scenario of state and the authority. As it is evident from today's culture that capitalism and governance go hand in hand. Both, capitalism and governance are interdependent on each other. First Industrial Revolution was marked by the invention of steam as the source of power which led to the push of mechanical production processes⁹. The present international system, composed for the most part of sovereign, territorial states, is often viewed as the inevitable outcome of historical development. Hemdrik Spruyt argues that there was nothing inevitable about the rise of the state system. This led to the enhancement in productive activities and in turn trade, commerce, communication, transportation, administration and thus lifestyle of the society. Second Industrial Revolution was marked by the use of electricity which boosted the process of assembly line production. This technique of production was smarter

8. Salmon, T., & Moll, H. (1755). *Modern history, or, The present state of all nations: Describing their respective situations, persons, habits* ..Dublin: Printed for William Williamson.

9. Spruyt, H. (1996). *The sovereign State and its competitors: An analysis of systems change*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

than its predecessor technique. Third Industrial Revolution was marked by the use of information and communication technology. This boosted the service sector or the tertiary sector.¹⁰ Involvement of state in labour laws and trade unions is debatable. It should always maintain a balance between both the situations. This increased the service centre culture and promoted neo-feudalism and neo-colonialism. Information and technology played a great part in boosting the process of globalization and brain drain. Fourth Industrial Revolution is considered as the age of machine learning, deep learning and the artificial intelligence. This revolution is based on information and machine learning. So, the Industrial Revolutions have also played very crucial role in shaping the society and the state.

State is something which was always in existence with the inception of the mankind but it was only recognized with enhanced consciousness and greater responsibility with accountability.

10. Tomlins, C. L. (1982). *The state and the unions: Federal labor relations policy and the organized labor movement in America, 1935-55*. Ann Arbor, MI: University Microfilms International.