

- III. Enjoys legitimacy.
 - IV. Territorially bound.
 - V. Acts as an institution of dominance and control.
 - VI. Its actions may be regulated or not, depending on whether it is (un) constitutional.
- Different types of states:
- I. Minimalist state
 - II. Totalitarian state
 - III. Developmental state -> Concerned with eco dev.
 - IV. Collectivised state-> State is the only entrepreneur. Eg: communist states.
 - V. Socio-democratic state -> Concerned with redistribution.
 - VI. Patriarchal state.
- Hegel: In “Philosophy of Right” tried to idealise the concept of state. -> He says there are three movements of social existence = (A) Family – Particular altruism, (B) Civil Society – Universal egoism, (C) State – Universal altruism. ->Considered state as an ethical association.
- Marx: In a capitalist society, state is the ‘committee of the bourgeoisie’ ->To serve and protect the interest of the dominant class.
- Nick Poulantzas -> Marxist interpretation ->As state was part of the Superstructure, it will automatically serve the interests of the ruling class. -> It was not necessary for members of the ruling class to occupy elite positions.
 -> Argues that the capitalist state best serves the interests of the capitalist class only when members of this class do not participate directly in the state apparatus. -> As a result the state was relatively autonomous. -> But why?
- (1) Bourgeoisie is internally divided -> state acts on behalf of the class as a whole.
 - (2) State has to make concessions to the subject class, to diffuse protests and keep the demands within the framework of a capitalist economy.
 - (3) It is able to promote the myth that it represents the whole society.
- Weber: State is a ‘human community that successfully claims the monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a given territory’.