
A STUDY OF LAW MENTIONED MANAGEMENT OF THE JUSTICE CRIMINAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

As in any socialized society in India, it is promoted in a criminal justice system. Financial and political conditions winners during different periods of history canvas background of India influenced its development. Appropriately, the objectives of the criminal justice and technology for its Organization have changed every now and then, and begin with one time in history, and in the other. To respond to changes in terms of leaders aware of the new policies and procedures with true law and administer justice. In the beginning of society, the unfortunate victims had it - also (as it was not a state or other authority) to push the feeling of guilt initiated by retaliation and vindictive techniques ; the usually is represented by a certain coincidence and one energy individual. In fact, even in Vedic Rig's guided time, which is an opinion, that the discipline of a Strolche was based on the very badly done individual. Little by little, singular prize offered approach to collect the revenge that the "man had not been developed and produced by in complete isolation and by its very persistence and presence, it was important to live in the meetings. Gather the agreement life necessary on the faith and the definition of rules of conduct that must be towed by their individuals. These rules describe the behavior of assembly and the ' activities, which should have been taken, if people do not do not conform to the rules. In the early days of the Indian human progress extraordinary importance that binds to the Dharma. The whole world has negotiated as indicated by the Dharma and there was no need for the ' full power of momentum compared to the law. The general public has been published for the ' failures of news of narrow- mindedness and abuse by the person. Each person of the general public conscientiously considers the privileges of their narrow persons and violations of these rights, once in a while ', or did not occur. The section of accompanying shows the presence of one company so perfect.

KEYWORDS: Law Mentioned Management, Justice Criminal System, socialized society, India, criminal justice

INTRODUCTION

In ancient India, the residents have a meaning not only in thought religious, logical and even more mysticism at the level of the political craft. Political argument has always been varied in different parts of the world. In India, when the Aryans attacked, they were made Vedas. In the Vedas, the thoughts in relation to the affairs of the government and politics of life that they are. After Veda Samthias, Sutra, Brahmins and Upnishads was created. In these sagas the systems in which it refers to the governments problems have been demonstrated. The artists of the era vedic have made the stories extraordinary as the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, the ' Epic of Budh and epic Jain. In these stories, there is a proposal in the ' political intuition in a wide scope of application. After these descriptions, the strict books and financial books are composed every time in a while'. In these books, you can find a couple of sections identified with legislative issues. at the moment no, you can make reference to Arthashastra of Kautilya, the is contemporary of Plato and Aristotle. the Arthashastra of Kautilya is one bright blessing for the thought political indienne.² After the Professor AS Aleakar, not have been many books about the problems precisely in the course of the sixth and seventh hundreds of years. as indicated by the history of India, the time of political thought is as old as 2500 years. This period begins with the production of Vedas in the century X or XI. the writing, in reference to the political Hindu has begun in 650 BC. ³ In the west of opinion leaders who advise the Indian researchers of any obligation in political argument. It is believed that the razo tioning of politics had begun to separate from Plato and Aristotle to practice. It is that, for that to be possible, the promoters Indians are d ' agreement with this idea. As in ancient India, the political theory was available and that there was one other part of the learning. Similarly, there is state supervision and it has been a system policy as well.

When in 1905 dr. Shama Shastri found Arthashastra, which was performed by Kautilya has shown that he was the political speculation in ancient India. The display of background of the history of the old argument politician is the story of characters incredible. They created the ' idea of politics, the terms of politics and ' political organizations. Kautilya has set the standards of policy and leadership.

No are two types of the abstract sources in ancient India, of which give thoughts on political topics and questions. The Vedas, the Upanishads and the philosophy of the system given the case a major political

concepts, but their main guidance is the religion of philosophy, religion and theory. In each case, the Kautilya Arthashastra and the Dharmashastra written much all the most serious and systematic with political questions and speculations of the organization. Arthashastra of Kautilya explore the questions and their answers to identify with the State and the Government of Manu, the first ruler of the accepted state control and keeps the men of impedance warfare.⁴ In ancient and medieval in India are not are only two capital preparations for legislative matters

L' Arthashastra and the Santiparva. ⁵ The Arthashastra tradition is the " India novel commitment to the political notion that the was established a dynamic way of contrast with the Indian people in the sixth century before Christ - Christ and even built in a political way of thinking, that was a rationalist in general and the usefulness of the character. Several hypothetical and chronic studies, identified with the political thought and the concept of Kautilya of " state." " Free" have been under taken by various investigators as articles and books, those which have improved the education movement. the present study in one attempt of Kautilya. Concept of state and authorities. so how does one greater understanding of the study, after the writing is already examined

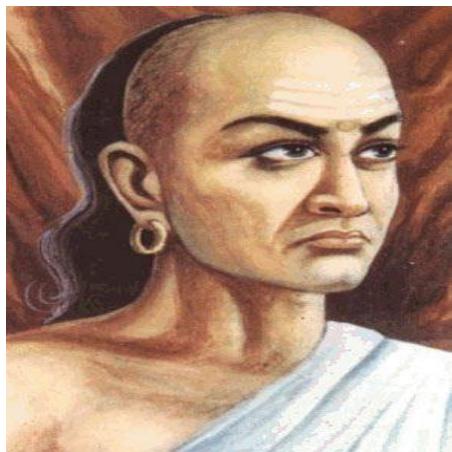


Figure 1 (Kautilya)

In the history of India, the hundreds of years that come, and those that are out, are in registered many incredible people and amazing characters, which has the form of time through its unusual actions and its size in any capacity. But one of them, Kautilya could be the " only a single character, which has been considered and recognized as one beautiful person of Indian researchers, as well as Western researchers as well. Kautilya has several characters. We we were represented as one teacher extraordinary a statesman sent, one nationalist

committed, one scientist deeper a director without a heart a strategist ACE, one severe type, one thinker perfect and one person santa authentic. that is called versatile, since it has been the norm in all the parts of the information. he was skillful in the economy, fighting, politics, the economy and in the Vedas. he lived around in the third century before Christ - Christ is that, as it can, even today their thoughts and standards show the ' importance and relevance in the' present day society. that is one chronic energy, which has made India really figure supposed.

Kautilya is the best person with intelligence and information. That is considered as the pioneer in the field of economics. His extensive knowledge and information, combined with the convenience of political finance issues, contributed to the discovery of the Moors in the kingdom. He has been a key guide and advisor to Chandragupta Maurya, the " founder of the Maurya Empire. Kautilya was chief - the designer of his ascension in command, which is, therefore, also called the maker of the King. A man brimming with vision; He has been constantly organized for the most significant terrible. He had the nerve to speak with his heart in even before the leaders. He has been living as a true existence, falling all the improvements that sympathy towards the poor people and malice to a selection, if necessary, which is a part of his great gifts of nature.

Kautilya was one professor at the " University of Takshashila, which is located close to Peshawar, in Pakistan. He was the first man to be present, the Director of the Indian Empire by the union of the various small kingdoms in the ' Indian sub " mainland. His most important works are Nitishastra, Chanakya Niti and Arthashastra. Kautilya is the most well-known expert in financial policy in India. And to irrigate the work as the main driving force behind the work of any association policy. Kautilya was a true man of state who overcame all obstacles between ' experience and vision. the major was management of fundamental importance to Kautilya.

Ancient India (up to 1000 before AD up to 1000 after JC)

This period of the history of India is another way known as the period of Hindus in because of the ubiquity and the prevalence of the law Hindu. The components of the national organization include the rule of a king, with the ' help of their leaders or partners could be followed back to the' early Vedic period. In the Rig Veda the king is called Gopan janasya or defenders of the people. This is the thought that has been accused of maintaining the

law and the lawsuit. As indicated by the Dharma Sutras and Arthashastra, it was the duty of the king to ensure the safety and well-being of their subjects.

Each state has been divided into zones and the areas in the divisions and regions. For each area, the governors were delegates. The district authorities are entrusted with the law and make the authorities functional.

How to Kautilya Arthashastra, the "organization of the city was to make available to the Nagarka. It was not only to take care of the maintenance of the law and seek, but in the era, in addition to establishing out the different structures and specific guidelines and one plant registration of the population.

Besides the city of the city and the city, there were not many cities. The truth is that the city was the basic unit of government. Each city is made up of a city of Headman and Village du Conseil or Panchayat. The place of work of the head of the city was generally inherited. In the city, he spoke with the "organization of the king. The most striking part of the" early Vedic nation were the basis of the well-known meetings, of which two should be specific, the Sabha and Samiti deserves unusual opinion. In the late Vedic period, the Samiti has gone as the mainstream - the fulfillment during the Sabha in is a small body with respect to that of the private king council.

The 'beginning of one system standard of organization of the law of the State could be followed up at ages pre Maurya. The Maurya period of time (. C 326-185. BC BC) fills a gap between the two incredible ages of the organization of the criminal justice in ancient India, in particular, which, as mentioned in the Dharma-sutras from a point of view and the of Manu - the code in the "other side. the two of the references in the Megas indicates that the penalties for offenses existing in Chandragupta time inhaled the" soul of the correct law for the previous period. From the Edict IV of the pillar of Ashoka, which is that long after his death in Buddhism, has worked for the pain capital for misconduct, smoothing just its rigor in the granting of the conviction of a break of three days before 'execution. The system of justice of the age, the time of the framework seems to have been the trial of the 'Maurya. The former division of the 'Right Executive in the cities and the countryside will take place under the reign of Ashoka. The two of the references to the records of the Maurya point for the continuation of the State Police of the previous period. The prison of the organization of the first occasion seems to have been decisions.

A) Dharma concept (law)

The Hindu legal system was introduced in the dharma that he proposed in the Vedas, Puranas Smriti and several tokens at a distance in the ' object. Dharma, for example, the law contains the printing or earth blue breaking the strategy for everything for the development of the person, and various segments of the ' société.20 I accompany the choir shows the' importance of the dharma (law) :

The individuals who destroy the Dharma were sacrificed. Dharma assures the people who insure it. In this way, it is Dharma, it should not be destroyed.21

The law was seen as one powerful tool important for the " assurance of the individual privileges and freedom. For each point of privilege or the freedom of one person who has been injured in one different L ' interested person could look for the security of the law with the ' help of the king of a way revolutionary of opponents may be. L' intensity of the king put out the law or move the offender is seen as the force (approve) behind the law, which could force verifiable sense of duty of the law.

B) Dharma sources

The Veda was the first Manantial of Dharma in reality one bit '. The Dharma Sutra Smriti and Purana were the other important sources. In this sense, the Mimamsa (use of translation) and the Nibandhas (analysis and condensation) will also be the sources of the law of advantage. At any time there were conflicts between Nbetween See Smriti and Purana, which was expressed in the Vedas had to be taken as a power.

The Spring of the Vedas has been accepted to be divine. The Vedas are the number four to know. The Rig Veda, the Yajur Veda, the Sam Veda and the " Atharva Veda. According to Wilkins, Parm that the Vedas, the Rig-Veda is the most experienced, after all together they were the Yajurveda, at this point the Sama Veda and, finally, the Vedas. Max Müller is the time plausible of mantras or segments of Ps of the Veda, from 1200 until 800 av. DC and the Brahmins of 800 bis 600 v. AD and the rest of 600 to 200 BC AD each one of the Veda contains from two first parts: one Samhita, or selection of mantra or psalms and one Brahmin contains the status and demarcation official. is added to each Brahmin one Upanishad that contains secrets or offerings enchanted.

Kautilya Arthashastra was seen as one important and legitimate Manantial of law in the course of the old India of the Maurya - time - frame of. Kautilya, otherwise called Vishnugupta or Chankya, was one minister of Chandragupta Maurya (c. 322-298 a. C.). He has been one Nitty Gritty representation of the legal system. As

indicated by Kautilya, a fundamental requirement of the government to respond to the request. It is characterized worldwide to integrate both the support of social, demand, while the demand in the way of prevention and defense of a criminal act. Kautilya has cited the law of methodology; The law of evidence in common, just as the business - criminals ; System for the control of criminals ; and the quantum and technique of disciplines for different types of crime. Prisons, the castles and the pit - where the prisoners are also the subjects of the Arhashastra. Kautilya has implicitly approved the rules for the judges and for the king. In any case, it was a part of the regimes in the Arhashashra identification with disciplines has also been seen as interjections.

C) Kings and courts

Organization of justice as to the Smriti, was one of the most important capabilities of the king. The Smriti focused on, which to the same element of the creation of authority was taken into account and has in fact the status for the implementation of the dharma (law) labor service for the " use of the force of the king, and also the refusal people for the repudiation of the Dharma and to give assurance and assistance to the people who have been exposed to damage. the Smriti incredibly stressed that it is the duty of the king to ensure the people for half one proper and impartial organization of justice, and that to him - also could bring harmony and success of the king him - self and for the people a. The king's court was the court to provide the most remarkable, all as a court only in the case of a fundamental importance to the state. In the court royal, the king was invited by the Chief of Justice and several judges, ministers and elders, and delegates to the network exchange. In addition to the court royal was the court of justice principal, which consists of one first body of judges to help. In cities and areas the cuts were led by the officials of the State, under the " authority of the king, in order to regulate the courts. Ashoka has Mahamatras of the ' obligation to monitor the regulatory framework of the city from way of visits periodically.

D) Justice in the villages.

The criminal justice system of ancient India was ruled out in the place that all persons with residence was easy and useful for 1 ' access to one right of discussion. In the culture Vedic, the city Samitis and Sabhas were two tools important in the Community of India. The village council, like the current panchayat, consists of a first body of at least five people to deliver justice to residents.

L' Organization of justice was to one large measure created by these town meetings or other well known or common body. The city chief had the power to request fines for criminals. There was one little " communal councils, including one judge Advisory Group, appointed by the single vote. The board of the news has achieved the routine business and the basic criminal. Other criminal cases were brought under the careful eyes of burning of the court or the courts in the cities and local central command led by administrative officials of the actual power of control courts.

E) old police

L' main activity of the state police could be followed until the moment before the Maurya. His full progress is in Kautilya's Arthashastra engraving. It made reference to what the police in the course of ancient India is divided into two wings on its accuracy, the ordinary police and the secret police. The normal typeface, consisting of three levels of government: the Pradesta (rustic) or the Nagaraka (city) at the top, the land and urban Sthanikas in the center and the provinces and urban Gopas at the base. During the period of his representation of the the Pradesta obligations Kautilya tells how one audit is required, if it should occur one case of sudden death. These include one after the " death of the evaluation of the body just as complete the policy review. In the ' work of Kautilya, the police secret is isolated in two classifications BE Specifically, the traveling and the retention. The Manu Smriti has approved the guidelines for the king, acknowledging the crimes with the ' help of combatants and spies. the opinion of Katyayana Smriti to witnesses and official search. this provides an organization like this day the policy was during this time to help The king in the organization of justice.

F) Crimes and investigations

The violation of the criminal laws are considered as one crime against the state. Any requirement partial to secure and prevent the " author of the crime. It 's been given, that the king should have to go all by itself, with or with no complaint from one private collection of criminal offenses.

The information or the protest against the crime presented by each individual can be made of each resident, and not really for the " person injured or the members of his family. The person who offered the accepted the commission of crimes, and has responded to the king, is known as stobhaka, ieinformant. He has been qualified for compensation from the king to have before all the information.

A person who has been delegated by the king to the order recognized of crimes has been called Suchaka, for example, the review of the direction. The ' only requirement of the king in the matter of control of misconduct, the' detection of injuries and pushes the guilty party was interested in the Manu Smriti, which includes the accompanying rules for the king;

(I) the people who have crimes or who have the intention of crimes today are found typically in obtaining all the houses, pensions, massage parlors, houses of Paris and, therefore, have a result.

(II) The king must send - combatants and spies to observe, they put in and the demand for the services of criminals and solitary components; Y

(III) It is to delegate the review criminal, 1 ' had a bit of time before connecting with this risky components and of them the guilty parties should be recognized and discouraged.

G) Punishment

The Dandanites, for example, the discipline approach is one of the complexes that has remained on issues in ancient India, since he has been personally involved in the organization of the state highway. Manu has stressed the " importance and usefulness of discipline to say: ' Discipline is only managed everything made creatures, which protects them and that seems out of them, while they are. Naps ' According to Manu, Yajñavalkya and Brihaspati not there were four types or strategies for the discipline during the " ancient India, to be specific, blame, accusation well and physically punishment.60 physical disciplines, including capital punishment, to remove the" appendix in which the crime was presented to the mark on the head one mark showing the ' action presented to shave the head of the guilt of the party and props them in open channels. the nature and the nature of the subjects were ruthless, unkind and rude.

Kautilya September on the granting of discipline should be administered by one thought of the " intention and the nature of the offense, the time and location, quality, age, cause of learning and the money of the relevant circumstances of the the offender and the reality regardless of whether the crime has changed. one more person more than four - score years ago, a child under the age of sixteen, ladies and people who know the pain should be given a large part of the discipline, one young as five showed no crime and was not to support any. discipline

in particular case, the court has made possible the compensation of the reality of the evil party, despite the discipline given to the criminals.

India medieval (AD 1206 -1757)

On the way to the end of the eleventh century, it began the fall of the Directive Hindu. The head of the Hindus include having been attacked and crushed by the intruders away from the race in Turkey. Consistently, the ancient Hindu kingdoms began to collapse towards the ground. The various Hindu - States, which are to mature now and another time it was always in number, extension, and in their relationship with one another, that the time at the moment he found one sense of satisfaction. The incessant dynastic wars and revolutions will make no progress in the political foundations. No republics were formed, there is no free cities were established.⁸⁵ A plane of the incredible division probably was made between the Battling States, which are faster than their political solidarity against the common enemy. The real mistake in the organization India is on the impact of the extraordinary families feudal, whose strength and desire with one risk perpetual for the safety of the plant in the government.

The Hindu kingdoms have also lived the general classification of divisions.

The various strikes by Mahmoud of Ghazni, in the course of AD 1000 to 1026 have found that India was impotent and extraordinarily rich. After the penetration progressive of Ghazni, Mohammad Ghori attacked India, defeated Prithvi Raj, a king of Rajput, in the year 1192 and it involved Delhi. After the success of various parts of India, Ghori is coming back in Jorasan to leave the ' Indian fight in the hands of his slaves Qutb-ud-din Aibak. After the passage of Ghori in 1206 Qutab-ud-flutter Aibak joint for the servo - line and it is in the Muslim primary king to rule over Delhi.⁸⁹ For next the Khiljis (AD 1290-1320); the Tughluqs (1320-1414 after JC); the Syeds (141 450 AD); The Lodhis (AD 1451-1526) achieved India as a sultan of the Delhi Sultanate.

Babur crushed Ibrahim Lodhi in the famous first battle of Panipat in AD 1526 and built in the, Mughal court. The Mogul - Emperor passed the ' India successfully up to AD. AD 1707 with the " exception of the period AD 1540 to 1555, when the Suri line set up by Sher Shah Suri was in force.

INSTITUTION OF ATTORNEYS

Prosecutors were pronounced by virtue of the constant look of the courts of competent authorized specialists. They were known under the names of vakils. The reputation of legitimate flourished during the ' Muslim era. The lawyers have had a remarkable job in the ' organization of justice. Two codes of Indian Muslims, in some Fiqh-e-Firoz Shahi and Fatwa-e-Alamgiri, clearly express the obligations of a vacuum. Ibn Battuta, the was one judge during the reign of Mohammad Tughluq made reference to about vakils in his book. Some of the time that has been designated to help the poor prosecutor to provide a free legal for advice. A Vakil has had a privilege of mass in the courtyard. E ' was normal, that the Vakil hopes to keep in high requirement of legitimate learning and behavior.

India Modern (AD 1757 -1947)

In the 31 of December of 1600 Queen Elizabeth I of England authorized a letter to the company Indies Oriental in London for the exchange of and from the ' Indies East, in the nations and parts of Asia and Africa, for a period of fifteen years old the provisions of the Charter of 1600 were only what refers to the change and were not intended fo r the supply of land in India. The directors of the energy is given to the Company to, that the " authorizes you to monitor your own business and keep a discipline among its workers. At the same as to authorize the company to put pressure on their workers for crimes more serious in travel long, the company revised the first commission Real in 1601. With that in mind, the company was approved to go continually to its benefits in kind and some forces additional were data to keep the law militare.¹³¹

In the result of the transaction in Surat in 1612 the company moved to the Mogul - Emperor Jahangir of Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador of England King James I, and govern in what regards the revision of one royal order called Farman in 1618 of Farman presented buried, including the rights of the company established in one production plant in Surat; to live as indicated by their religion and the right to any impedance; a Resolve the debate as between English and has the question that under ' English and nearby people settle in the area specialists. In the framework of the Charter of the King of England bed with the Farman of the Mogul - Kaiser, the legitimate state of Surat factory was like for the following:

(Iv) We have no normal legal system, which I could ask of all the towns in Surat.

(V) the justice civil was for the closeness of the law of the house of Hindus and Muslims.

(Vi) criminals, the law adhered to was the Islamic criminal code.

(Vii) The assets in English are administered by the law English.

STATE OF LAW

While the Muslim rule in India, the ' Islamic Criminal Code had deposed the' Hindu law as the law of the State. It has been applied and adjusted outside the fixed plates to the ruling Muslims. Hindu law is that, as you can take to establish outside the city panchayat, but that can not be confirmed in the courts held even by the state. The so ubiquitous Muslim criminal law and the judicial system have been allowed to go from the " English for the Muslims, as well as for the non - Muslims as the general the right side of, in each case, in Mumbai on the ground that at the time of its acquisition by the British from the Portuguese, who was not in Islamic criminal law. Illbert shows the conditions that have made the ' use of the' Islamic Penal unavoidable and the impulses that have made the difference in the worth of absolute necessity in which words accompany :

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAW CRIMINAL OF HASTINGS WARREN

Warren Hastings,

Governor of Bengal in 1772 and governor general from 1774 bis 1785 could observe the distortions and inequities in the " current system of criminal law and the materials of the criminal justice. He, however, could not dare to eliminate the Muslims criminal justice of the system and treated to step one down on the ground, so and embraced the devices to experience with the triple approach to the safeguarding of the heritage in - beyond this number could consider possible renewal, where unavoidable and improvements, if at all. I know that so that it may, the efforts of her could contact only the edge of the question.

C) IMPROVEMENTS OF Cornwallis (1786-1793 AD)

Before tolerated the arrangement as a general regulatory Cornwallis together in the direction of the worst two conditions, that the overall regulator is that it has the ability to replace the session and the place of work of the comptroller general and the teacher will be connected by one individual.

The terms set somewhere in the vicinity of Cornwallis were recognized and along these lines, the representative generally have in the force main from the British - India under the " authority of the Board of Control and the

Court of Administration The Governor General and the Council, currently transformed into Governor General in the Council and the post- trial in India was autonomous in 1947i.

• REFORMS BETWEEN 1793 AND 1828

Sir John Shore (AD 1793-1798) could not be great - what the extent to which the Justice criminals were concerned. 150 Mr. Wellesely (AD 1798-1805) should put the expression a bit 'of changes important to improve the organization of justice. As well as to the speed at the disposal of the ' outstanding legal work in the collectors Zillas, and urban areas, head indigenous members of the Commission, otherwise known as Sadar Ameens, who were delegates. In each zone, an employee of the Government of the Company has been delegated as a judge and judges, and more dependent on the government as a collecteur¹⁵¹.

Master Hastings (AD 1813-1823) was made, many improvements in the work of criminal courts. The judges will see only supply energy to allude to the officials of the Justice indigenous and Sadar Ameens the case of offenses trivial to preliminary; the position of the judge and the joint judge has been extended; Efforts were also already made to manage the useless transition for the " organization of justice, and to eliminate the debt of overtime work. Rule Hastings tried to reconsider the power of the police to the administration of criminals and the maintenance of the law and demand in the country.

CONCLUSION

The importance of the condition proposed by Kautilya is no different from the sharp edge of the importance of the condition. Kautilya see it there in the ' Dandaniti (Science of the government) that the course of the advancement of the ball depends. It has the intention of under the maintenance receipt of the only source of improvement that and distribute it among the subjects of the benefits of the improvements.

Arthashastra of Kautilya addresses the problem of obtaining and maintenance of the country. Then the sastra is formed as a manual to obtain and control the earth and the other world. Kautilya is the main systematic and adapted effort to build a kind of Welcome Artha or wealth and field thinking.

The condition is characterized fail prior to the Arthashastra of Kautilya as composed of seven components. Kautilya admitted that the state is a way of life and not an irrelevant mechanical body. Kautilya says that the ' expression leads one side effect of the' instinctive human and their needs, and that was so normal and useful.

Kautilya uses the word "Rajya" to the like of, Spellman compliance with the ' English word ' state ', to the same as their ancestors, Kautilya who also has faith in the natural course for the state, then it has also given Saptanga hypothesis seven members of the State.

First, the Lord or swami is the head of the State. The sovereign was the " image of the state. The rule that we have to be presented with several characteristics similar to high progeny amicableness, which come to a knowledge of both the respectable family, honest, without defects in their guarantees, the recognition of a large gathering of priests, without fear, he left, and governed. the rule was the main problem in the regulation of the system.

Amatya is the second component of the state. Amatya for the most part refers to the Council of Ministers. In 1' Arthashastra, the amatyas create a framework of management of the ordinary from any senior position. L ' meeting of the parish is in one large measure likely to make the' approach of the " administration. Janpad structuring of the third component of the state. Janapada marked in 1' Arthashastra suggests the time of one territory and population. Because, without either the population or the area, one state can not exist. the people who must integrate men with great character and dedication, common sense, smart experts and workers.

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