

Today, students of politics are very much concerned with the concept of state. Many are interested in the principal institutions of the state, such as the legislature, the executive and bureaucracy', and the judiciary.

Power

Power is the ability to influence people to do things they may not want to do. In every society, power is distributed unevenly among its members. In other words, Power the demonstrated capacity to compel (or influence) others to alter their-behaviour or to do what they would not do otherwise. Power is derived from different sources, such as information, wealth, force or violence, position, and organization.

Separation of powers

When the institutions of government those perform legislative, executive, and judicial functions are formally separate. The public officials who perform these functions are appointed or elected separately from each other. Their exclusive function is either to legislate, to administer, or to adjudicate (at least in principle). Thus, this system divides the state into three branches and gives each the power to fulfil different tasks. Tasks are assigned to the different branches and their institutions in such a way that each of them can check exercise of power by the others. As a result no single branch can become so powerful as to control the system completely. The separation of powers is typical of presidential forms of government.

System

A system is a collection of elements or components that are organized for a common purpose.

