

# PUB 1270: Socio-Political Environment

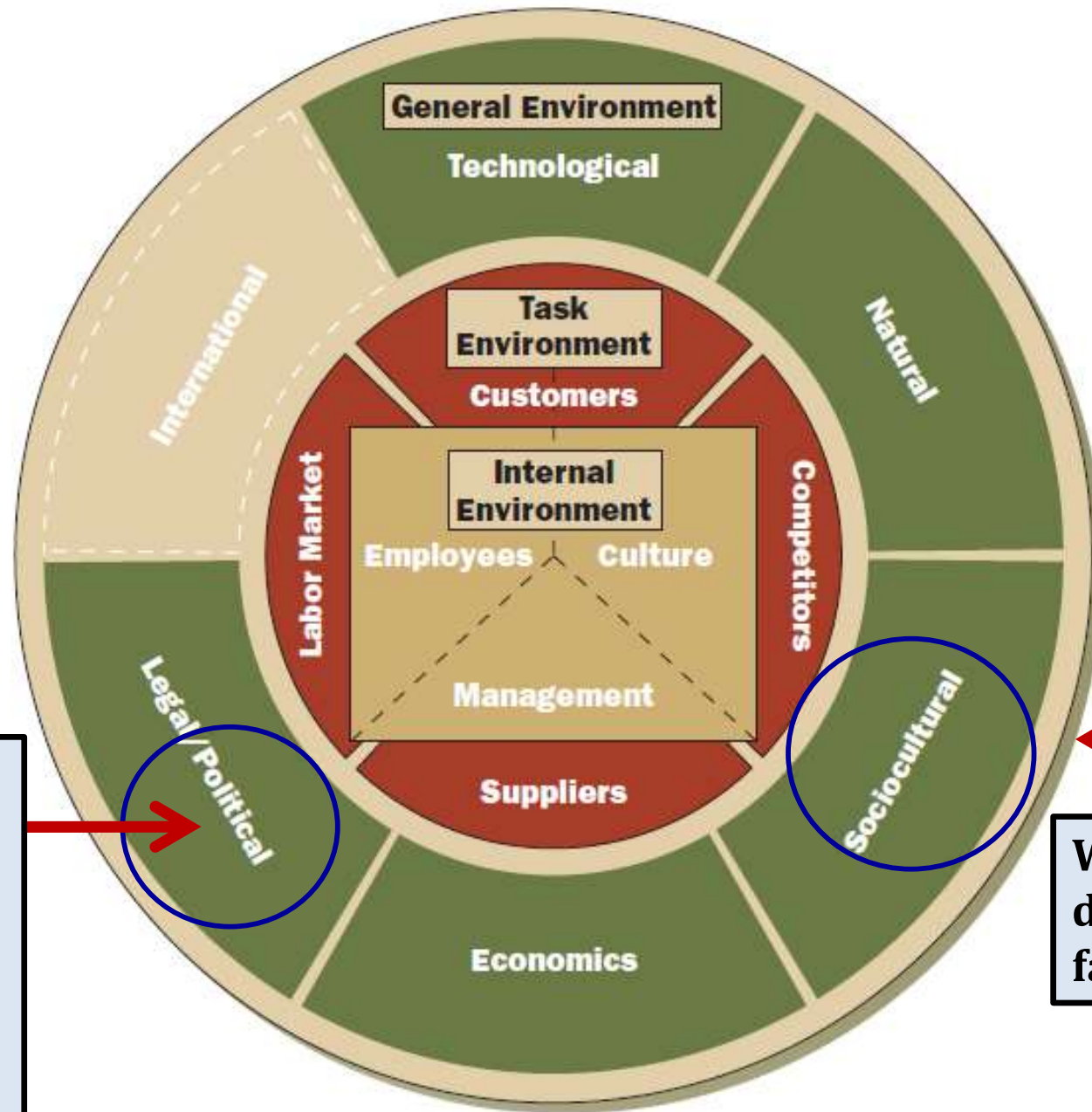
Session 07



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# Where we are now ???



What is ahead ???...

- The State
- The Government
- Democracy
- Decentralization
- Constitution

What we have discussed so far...



## *Session 08*

# *The State*



# Learning Outcomes



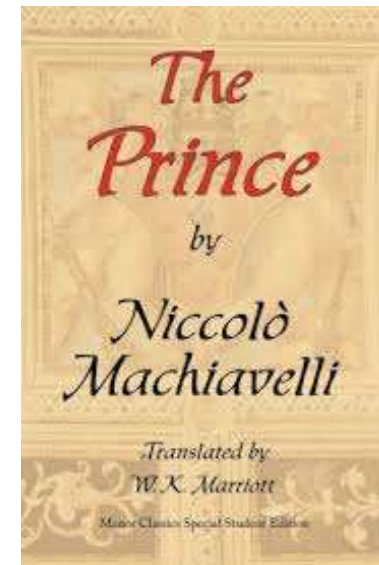
- Define the concept of State
- Identify the elements of the State



# Meaning of the State

- Main concern of the Political Science is the State.
- The word “*State*” has been incorrectly used as synonym for nation, country, society, Government and the Government owned organizations.
- Niccolo Machiavelli (1513) first employed the word State (*Stato*) in the literature of Political Science.

**Niccolo Machiavelli (1469-1527)**  
Italian philosopher , known as the  
“Father of Modern Political  
Philosophy and Science”





# Meaning of the State

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The State is a *natural*, a *necessary*, and a *universal institution*.

- It is natural, because it is rooted in the reality of human nature.
- It is necessary, because man needs the State to satisfy his diverse needs and to be what he desires to be.
- It is a universal institution, because it has existed whenever and wherever man has lived in an organized society.

*(Kapur, 1950)*



# Definitions of the State



**Aristotle (384–322 BC )**

Greek philosopher , known as the  
**“Father of Political Science”**

A union of families and villages having for its end a perfect and self-sufficing life by which we mean a **happy and honorable life.**

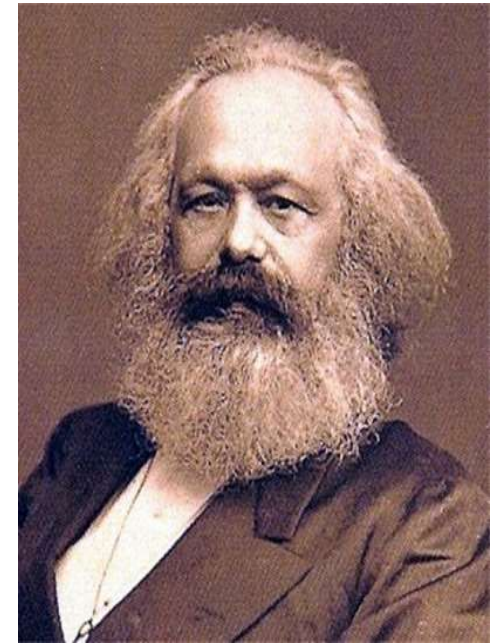
*(Aristotle, 350 BC)*



# Definitions of the State cont'd

**Karl Marx (1818 -1883)**

German philosopher , well-  
accredited for the Marxism



The State emerged as a result of the division of society in to  
antagonistic classes for the purpose of suppressing the  
exploited majority in the interest of the exploiting minority.

*(Karl Marx, 1843)*





# Definitions of the State cont'd

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It is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent or nearly so, of external control and processing an organized Government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience.

*(J.W. Garner, 1952)*



# Elements of the State

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**Population**

**Government**

**Territory**

**Sovereignty**



# Elements of the State cont'd

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## Population

- The State is a human institution.
- Population is necessary for the existence of the State.  
But a single family does not make a State.
- However, no limit can be placed on the number of people constituting the State.
- Increase or decrease in population makes no difference in Statehood.



# Elements of the State cont'd

## Population

A good citizen makes a good State and a bad citizen makes a bad State.

*(Aristotle, 350 BC)*

- Population must be sufficient to maintain a State organization and it should not be more than what the territorial resources of the State are capable of supporting.





# Elements of the State cont'd

## Population

### *Total Population in Millions (2022)*

India .....	1,417.1
China .....	1,411.7
Sri Lanka .....	21.8
Singapore .....	5.6
Iceland .....	0.38





# Elements of the State cont'd

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## Territory

The State has its personal basis in the people, so it has its material basis in the land. The people do not become a State until they have acquired territory.

*(Bluntschli, 1875)*



# Elements of the State cont'd

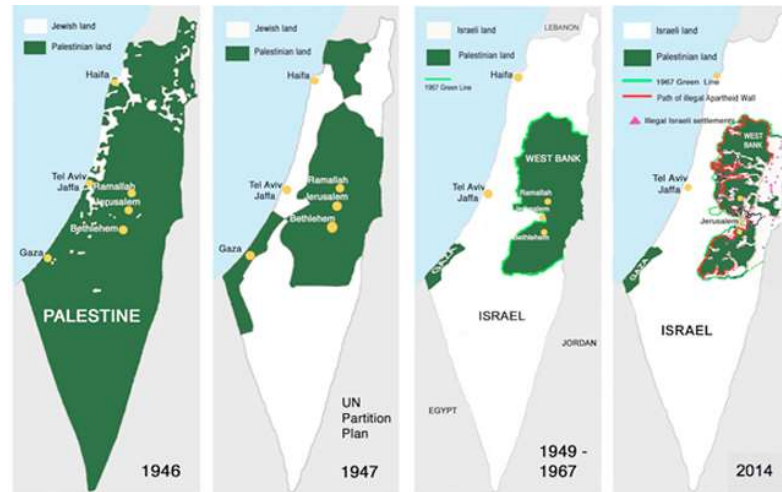


## Territory

Covers the surface of the land within well-defined boundaries, the sub soil, lakes, rivers and also air space above the land and territorial sea.

# Territory among the states

# The peace arch symbolizes cross borders between Canada & America



# Territorial Conflicts between Israel and Palestine



# Territorial borders between Netherland and Belgium

# Territorial borders between India and Pakistan

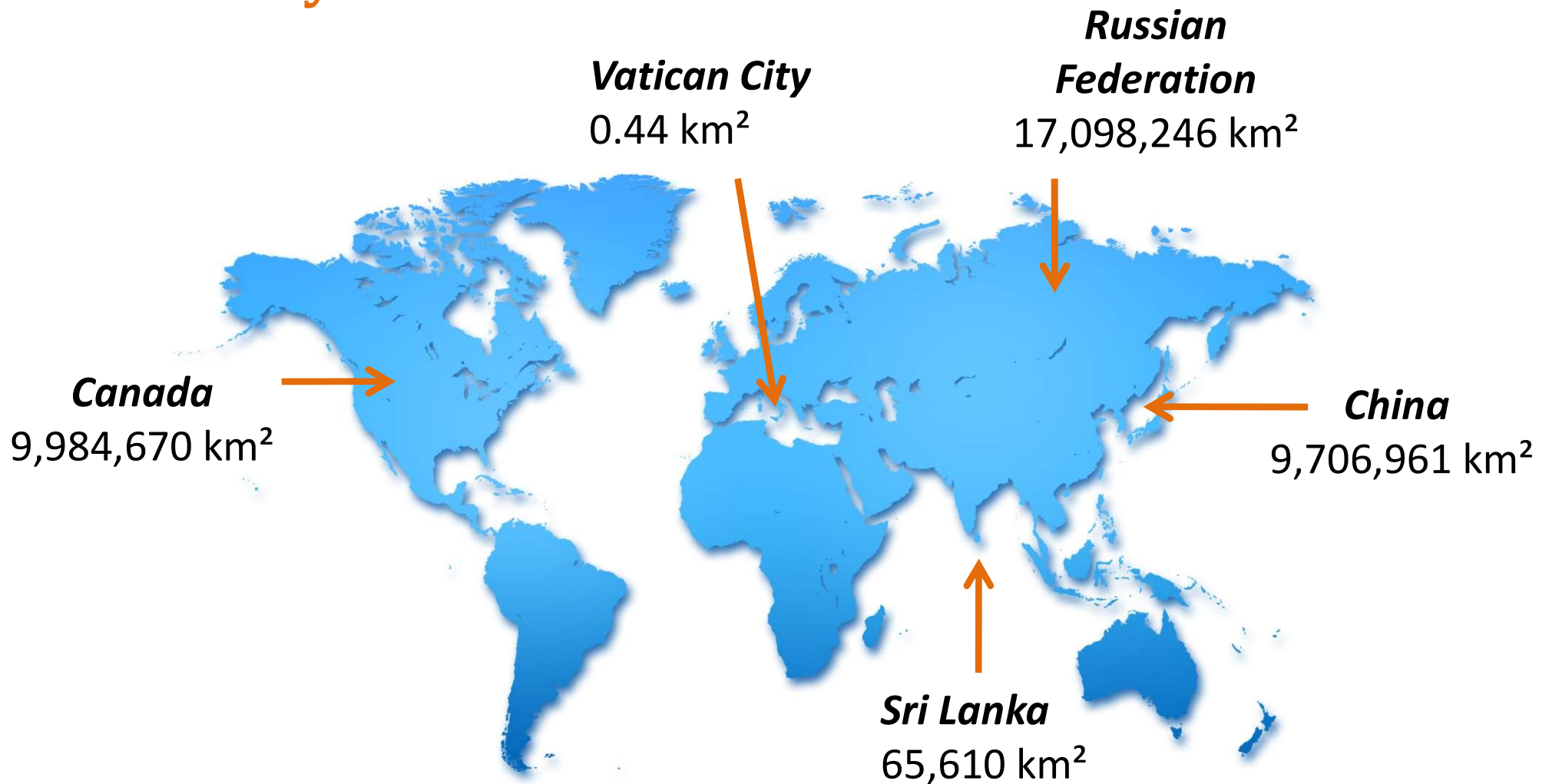






# Elements of the State *cont'd*

## Territory





# Elements of the State cont'd

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## Government

- It is the **active element** of the State.
- It facilitate people to spend a happy and honorable life
- It is the medium through which common policies are determined, common affairs are regulated and common interests are promoted.
- Without a Government, functions of the society will be in chaos.



# Elements of the State cont'd

## Branches of Government

### Legislature

(Formulation of Law)



### Executive

(Execution of Law)



### Judiciary

(Interpretation of Law)





# Elements of the State cont'd

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## Sovereignty

- It is the supreme power of the State, which differentiates the State from all other social organizations.
- It includes supremacy in internal matters and independence of external control.





# Elements of the State cont'd

## Sovereignty

- Two aspects of Sovereignty

01.

- Internal Sovereignty

02.

- External Sovereignty



# Elements of the State cont'd

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## Internal Sovereignty

- The State's monopoly of authority *inside its boundaries*.
- The State is supreme in all internal matters. This authority cannot be shared.
- The supreme power that State enjoys over and above all the citizens and civil organizations of the State is known as "Internal Sovereignty".
- The State holds the authority to punish individuals/ organizations if they do not obey the rules and regulations.



# Elements of the State cont'd

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## External Sovereignty

If the State is free from undue influences and interventions from other State/s, it is called external sovereignty.

Some incidents where external sovereignty was violated/challenged;

- Ceylon was not externally free during the time of colonial rule.
- Russian military invasion in Ukraine
- Hong Kong is not a sovereign state and functioning as a Special Administrative Region (SAR) under China.