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**CONTRIBUTIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT OF LAW
SINCE MANU DHARMA PERIOD: A CRITICAL STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

This study has taken an attempt to trace out and analysis of Political science role in growth and development of law subject from the source of history of Manu Dharama in South Asian Continent. India and its South Asian Partner's history is manipulated, constructed and established by its habits, orthodox, ritual ceremonies practices and local people's smart thinking and observations in regulating then prevailed social system. Whole South Asia was dominated and influenced by the central Asian and alien rulers, who made and brought much more changes in terms of political, social, economic, cultural and agricultural thereby more and huge words, nomenclatures and habits were sprouted out and it was called as an ancient political system. Those social habits and changes did and have not come to this soil from the sky and moon but rather it emerged and rose up from the tongue of various headman, local authorities, ancient sarpanch and rulers. Collectively political system was made and strengthened by the above reasons, suggestions, ideas, customs, habits and practices of the ancient civilians. Rulers were known as the social system, which has made a political system to guard its norms, value and peace. The society was facing and likelihood to face some lethal problems from its own civilians, aliens rulers and kingdom ,to rectify and save that problems the political system was made to initiate more laws and sections to guard the entire people's freedom, liberty and social system's value .

KEYWORDS: *Political Science, Ancient History, Social System, Law Growth, Civil Setup and People's Role and Grama Sabha.*

1. BACKDROP OF THE STUDY

Still, most of the well-educated teaching communities and scholars are having irrevocable and inalienable doubts on when and how did come and rise up law and all are biased in terms of understanding factual issues and matters of origination of law from the political science subject. Tutors and professors belonging to law subject having preconceptions that law has not grown from the political science subject. If professor communities do practice this horrible understanding by understanding and having preconception that there is no relationship and touch with political science subject, students life and career would become questionable while ancient Hindu Manu Dharama, Mahabharata, Ramayana and other philosophies were contributed towards political science and justice growth. Both political system and justice system were emerged ostensibly from the parlance and conversation of the people who wanted to make an apex ruling body is known as today sovereign body for ruling them in those days with safety and security. In the ancient social environment, people roamed, found, lived and wandering within the land and territory of a particular country for livelihood, hunting and business just like today's pavement market sellers. After they settled at a place with a nomadic profession they came to know that they are not able to roam and wander over the entire South Asian's territory and other adjacent borders so, they recognized and identified that their settled and inhabited areas are their homeland and village .

From this understanding and concept, ancient people began their life in the styles of hunting the animals , cutting trees, eating and sleeping, these habits of them was continuous phenomena which was has led them to do next progressive activities in the form of inventions and discoveries based on their day by day observation and cognitive

understanding . latter on they collected fire woods, sticks and hunted animals then eaten ,it has urged and stimulated their biological stimulation and impulses to have sex with their opposite partners then they delivered children, have created and made social responsibilities of their family heads to work hard, maintain family ethics and preservation of the children's futures by executing the daily needs of their family and children's needs .

The family responsibility of every one in those days has made to form a systematic family system later it was called as a good civic system and later it was called as a good Panchayats administration system as it is seen at today context. To manage village functions, creating unity and integrity in their residing areas, some of aged and middle aged man will be appointed by the local people to look after their village's affairs of both good and bad events. Thereby they met out more problems and more positive events from those positive events and untoward problems, all types of social value ,norms ,cultural ceremonies ,orthodox ,customs and conventions were emerged out from the ancient social system's practices and procedures known as (These are the village laws recognized by the village body).later they introduced electing, election and electoral system by using pot and palm tree leaves with contestant names, after somebody has been chosen from this system will be appointed to guard and lead a village and community. (This is known as ancient electoral system) .

Like this, they introduced hierarchical electoral system throughout south Asian Asians Continent like Taluk election Panchayats Election, District Panchayats Election, municipality lection and corporation election for their administrative convenience (These are the Election Laws Introduced by the village people).After this stage, they liked to form a state with

political leader to rule their entire village on fair and ethical way,(was known as state election system),after this stage they liked to form a central government as a head of the whole country's territory with total powers, was known as a central electoral and election Law. After this stage, ruler and aged wisdom people brought much more sections, commissions, organization ,statutory commission ,corporations ,industries and enterprises (were known as public enterprises for public utility) will function with law called as a company law ,corporation law and commission law).Then numerous and number of laws were initiated with administrative structures and styles for the effective public administration even during those ancient times ,later it was shaped and expanded according to the time and generation's interests.

2. ANCIENT KINGDOM, POLITICAL SYSTEM AND LAW

India was ruled and administered by not a single kingdom, rather more and numerous because it has had huge resources with fertile land. All rulers made certain or specific political identity with an unforgettable monuments , architectures ,infrastructures and code of conducts .The rulers made all these identities according to their religion's philosophies and ideologies ,which was practiced and followed even today by all people and all religions. Ancient Kingdom Both Hindu and Islamic have made a significant and millstone remarkable achievements in the south Asian continents, their achievements and administrations could be traced at numerous fields such as science, politics, religion stories and methodology, cultural values, norms, medicines regarding to herbal and ayurvedic ,military ,rulers and agricultural. In these fields as a ruler they made more progress and changes with several laws imitation in the above fields

for the benefits and development of common people's good life. Since inception of the Vedic period 1500BCE to 600BCE,political science scope and thought had sprouted and grown more among the wisdom philosophers and saint who were giving advices to the rulers ,they wanted a good civic system so they dedicated pensive though at inventions and generations of new and unique ideas and philosophies in the fields of social, ethical, educational, military, agricultural, administrative ,governance, astrological, observatory, teleological and geography and climate.

From these fields, necessary and needful laws were implemented and executed for making a systematic and structured social, economical and political system along with suitable laws. To guard and secure above mentioned field's professions and progress so many laws were brought out and portrayed at ancient scripts, palmleaves, sculpture, literature and coins. Changes, modifications ,corrections and progress had taken place from ancient periods to now owing to the people's thinking ,perceptions ,ideas, expectations ,curiosity and eagerness. These ideas of the people were welcomed and accepted by then prevailed saints, leaders and philosophers for their social, political and economic progress. Political system also was made by the ancient society people's needs and interest to conduct and manage their village and societal system in a standard patterns, it was helpful and useful to its residents for doing their professions happily without any obstacles. People in course of times and history liked a good life with food, shelter and occupations despite they were at nomadic life. Their basic interest to see a good life with food ,shelter and job were understood by them and created a common ruling system just like guild and league consisting elderly people who made more norms, values and regulations towards social progress(all these laws were

understood as the ancient laws). Political system came to be known during the ancient and Vedic period due to its elderly people's assembly and presence called as a Sabha, Sangam and guild, they were sole and super power holder, power exerciser and law makers towards punishing, progressing and purchasing for the social developments.

They made integrity, unity, success, tax, income and social architecture, none of social, commercial, economical, village law and other laws would have been born without role of the those elderly saint and foreteller's knowledge, visualization, imagination, thinking and presence (It was called as the body of ruling Administrators). There are huge and bulk stories as the sources of evolution and growth of today's laws of several sectors but without role and dedications of our ancient social history nothing law could have been born out because it was influenced and impinged by the those time lived natural philosophers, saints and foretellers, whose wisdom, valor, brave, acumen and predictions of society and polity have produced number of policies and social values that is known as political and social laws in today context. Indian history has been witnessed by its practices of old cultural practices, follow-up of its orthodox, continuation of inventions, serious needs of the society and urgency of human being's survival needs and demand therefore, today's all laws and policies are being interconnected and interrelated with those ancient society made laws and practices.

The major source of then and today's laws were derived and emerged from domain of the ancient people's day today needs based thinking, imaginations, visualization, habits, utterance, parlances and cultural practices and economic activities. From which all modern writers and rulers have made several modern laws according to

today society's needs. While there were more wiser, foretellers, fortune tellers and predictors as the elderly body and people of the ancient society's several inventions, discoveries and necessities, much more inventions and discoveries were made from then existed biodiversities and environmental system.

At the same time those elderly people were called by the village people and communities as the matured and perfect rulers of their village and communities integrity. Initially those elders and senior people in ancient days were known as the ruling body of their hamlet and village, their words were followed by their village people to do further actions and they were given more respects and treated very fairly viewing that they are the most essential pillars of the village and community administration, was known as the birth of the political body in ancient days.

So, laws were evolved while political system was evolving routinely and priority, laws are the just like nervous of the body and political system is like consisting whole organism under its body power. Without political system no law would have been evolved and emerged out, political body is an upper body which determines decisively to do everything with its own protection, is known as law, is nothing else it has collection of sections which is used at diversified sectors. To determine, view, observe, finalize and initiate about some matter and issue, a recognized and authorized body and system was needed in ancient days that system is a political system has taken more actions over the people's misbehavior and rectified those problems with its law. Gradually their good actions, bad actions or good deed or bad deed have forced the mind of that village political body to think about what they have to do for rectifying people's misdemeanor is a birth place of several laws. Most of laws were born out from the tongue and oral

commands of the ancient elderly political body towards reforming, rectifying, changing, controlling and codifying people's bad actions; thereby society was seen calm and serene during those ancient periods since elderly people were taken fair actions.

Both political system and law are the two sides of two coins no one could be aloof from each other, always will be found together for their actions and work. In this aspect, political system alone separates the law from its body for the social comity. Both polity and laws are the interconnected body which cannot be separated from each other because of the natural creation and system for the social peaceful administration. Finally, as long as the political system is alive the nature of the law will be alive; once political system is died the nature of the law will also die. Political systemic just like a river and ocean both ocean and river are creating and generating lot of fishes, sea weeds, marine sources and river sources like that political system has been generating lot of sections, laws and code of conducts for its peacefully administration and all those ocean and river sources are known as laws according to this article titles. Law is known and came across as the incessant part of the political system and instantly born child of the political system, two things are likelihood to be permanently for the social good causes and small differences of these two things are political science is superior ruling body under which laws travels and goes as a protective body of the entire social business and activities.

3. SOURCES OF INDIA'S LAWS

- As we studied and known the matters and sources of the India's civil society's history in master of law, political science and XII standard ,purely law has come out

from the below following aspects and sources:

- The curiosity of the ancient resident's needs meeting
- The needs ,demands, urgency and urging forces of the human beings in all course of time irrespective of Vedic and modern periods
- Mistakes of the Human beings in the residing areas have given mind work to the elderly leaders for evolving laws
- Ancient laws are emerged from the moral stories and parable stories of the ancient elderly people
- By Village committee and council laws are born
- Ritual ceremonies are led to evolve ancient laws
- Group habits towards a common work has led to born law
- The great family system has contributed to evolve law
- The customs, conventions, orthodox and occupations of different groups and communities are led to emerge out law
- Owing to birth and death, new law has born
- Influence of various kingdoms in Indian soil has led to emerge various political and administrative laws
- The Various land reforms, reforms in social, political and economical has led to take place ancient laws and modern laws

- After entry of the British ruler, India's social, economical and political powers and freedom were controlled thereby new social, political and economical philosophies have born from the various thinking of the various patriotic leaders.
- Later, all those powers and rights of India was controlled by the British people have been released gradually as the freedom and liberty of India's autonomy.

All India's vital, pivotal political, social and economical values, norms, orthodox, customs, practices and stabilities were evolved gradually according to space and time of the requirements, in which people's needs, desire and requirements were played too much significant role towards evolving and shaping the nature of birth of social structure (All these phenomena is known as the sources of law). All above quoted fundamental sources of the emerging and evolving sources of the social system was highly influenced and determined by the political system which was made by the elderly wisdom and thoughtful people who are known as the sole leaders of the ancient people's safety, security and integrity. Based on the thinking, contemplations and meditations of the political community's initiations, polices, orders, norms and principles, several laws were born in several fields (which is known as the upper law making body of the society).

In ancient social system, the words such as headmen, village council, village sabha and community council were basic body of the law making and law initiating towards strengthening, cementing and securing the ancient social structures. Those bodies were taken important decisions, ideas and policies for the integrity, progress and functioning of the social system, from which all different systems were emerged

out and progressed for the benefits of this environment and people.

At the beginning of the society or social system, society was as a society on a single image, latter it was classified and divided according those people's biased thinking into four categories such as Elite, Middle Elite, Lower Community and Untouchables, still this unethical and discriminated caste classification system has been disturbing an entire society's integrity and harmony without an end. In all course and periods of time of various kingdom and rulers, the political system emerged as a determining and decision-making body in entire countries which has been changing, initiating, enacting and making new laws according to the needs of the society. In emergency of law readers may understand on dual angle one is positive laws and negative laws were born based on the consequences of people's good deeds and bad deeds. The fairness and unfairness of law's nature were detrained decisively by the concerned Hindu and Islamic Rulers in the Indian History.

Sometime laws were made by them in favor of their kingdom, community's progress and unpunished and protect their liked people and taken some portion of laws towards subjugating the rest of lower community to make them to do menial and auxiliary works every day. Everybody know and everyone knows that all are possessing humane and human being qualities without bias and shortage but some people and leaders from Hindu communities were seriously classified the society into four up and down structures in which poor people were kept at bottom of the society with ever working nature with ever problem.

The people who divided society has been living at the sweat and hard work of poor people and marginalized community because they are the lazy and cheating

communities will not able to work as the poor people work. Still in 21st century this system has been persisting despite technological and educational advancement were in the society. Every positive goal, wisdom and thinking of the rulers will generate and create good laws that will reflect in a society and especially equalizing the imbalanced society but unfortunately in India's history and polity most of rulers are found with initiations of unsuitable laws against poor people's interest and welfare therefore, its democratic nature not yet seen properly as per its democratic nature. The nature of law will replicate and project the ruler's intentions and desire according that there will be implications and success in all the sectors so, law is referred the vision of the rulers whose ultimate goal, ambitions and needs will be reflected based on that, a country could be understood by all either bad or good. Purely the system, structure and climate of this society were given by the almighty whose ideas and interest are protected by the rulers by initiating the good laws. This study has been portrayed very clearly about the history, stories and ways of birth and evolution of laws from the beginning stage of the India society, now it will show to the readers and scholars' knowledge that laws were emerged and made by the administers and rulers of the British Government with the influences of the India's patriotic leaders .

4.EAST INDIA COMPANY ACT

1. Hindu Personal Law, 1772
2. Regulating Act of 1773
3. Pitt's India Act of 1784
4. Charter Act of 1793
5. Charter Act of 1813
6. Charter Act of 1833
7. Charter Act of 1853
8. Bengal Regulation Act, 1818
9. Bengal Sati Regulation Act, 1829

10. Thuggee and Dacoit Suppressions Acts, 1836
11. Indian Slavery Act, 1843
12. Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850
13. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act, 1856
14. Government of India Act, 1858
15. Societies Registration Act, 1860
16. Indian Penal Code, 1860
17. Frontiers Crime Regulation Act, 1860
18. Female Infanticide Prevention Act, 1870
19. Criminal Tribes Act, 1871
20. Christian Personal Law, 1872
21. Indian Contract Act, 1872
22. East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act, 1873
23. Dramatic Performances Act, 1876
24. Murderous Outrage Regulation, 1877
25. Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878
26. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
27. Transfer of Property Act, 1882
28. Ilbert Bill, 1883
29. Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
30. Age of Consent Act, 1891
31. Indian Councils Act, 1892
32. Punjab Land Alienation Act, 1900
33. Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904
34. Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907
35. Indian Councils Act, 1909 / Morley-Minto Reforms
36. Indian Press Act, 1910
37. Government of India Act, 1912
38. Ingress into India ordinance, 1914
39. Government of India Act, 1915
40. Defence of India Act, 1915
41. Rowlatt Act, 1919
42. Government of India Act, 1919

43. Official Secrets Act, 1923
44. Bengal Criminal Law Amendment, 1924
45. Indian Forest Act, 1927
46. Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928
47. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
48. Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930
49. Jain Law, 1930
50. Indian Partnership Act, 1932
51. Government of India Act, 1935.
52. The Foreigners Act 1946
53. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
54. Sindh Land Alienation Bill, 1947
55. Indian Independence Act, 1947

All these laws were enacted by the rulers ,Viceroys and Governor general of India and British for regulating the society ,to make changes in the society and punishing the people ,without political system none and no law would have been born across the global soil and administration so, law refers and indicates the nature and system of the ruler and government ,they decide everything about good and bad of the society by being responsible to the god for the progress of the society ,is guarded and protected by the laws of the state. System is nothing else except making the society systematically by following state's order and law thereby by sufficient progress will be beginning. Towards making ,creating and sustaining an effective system, will be guaranteed and ensured by the state's initiating laws which makes obey and bend all to its commands ,all commands and laws are made by the great monster of a state ,is nothing else it is a god made and given legal and powerful property and entity which has plenty of powers and treasuries to be shared by the people through electing a proper good government .

5. CONCLUSION

State is like a mother and father whose dignity, rights, role, goals and responsibilities are being protected by its son and daughter. Likewise law has been on the image and figure of the son and the daughter of the state to protect their parent's liabilities but the daughter and the son may violate their parent's liabilities where as law cannot violate and transgress state's liabilities because, law executes the state's command and dictations so, always state is considered as a superior authority.

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