

of City-State were considered as citizens. The Women, Slaves, workers and outsiders of City-State had no opportunity to participate politically. During Romance as the empire was vast, all were given citizenship except Slaves and Foreigners. In the Medieval period, in England, only Landlords, Religious leaders, feudal lords, chieftains and leaders had Citizenship. Modern states are bigger in terms of Geography and population. People today are delighted to participate actively in the affairs of the government. As a result in modern time everyone is entitled to Citizenship, without any discrimination as man-woman, rich-poor, and superior-inferior.

Definitions :

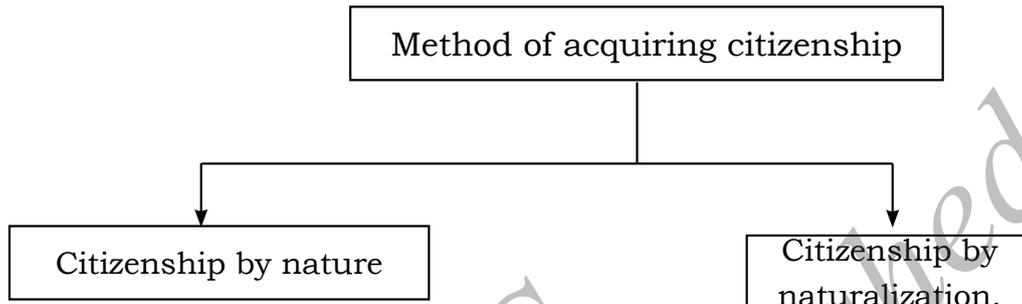
- 1. According to Aristotle :** "He who has the power to take part in the deliberative and judicial administration is said to be a Citizen of the State".
- 2. According DanialVitt :** "The permanent members of a state having legal rights and duties are the citizens".
- 3. According to Vattal :** "Citizens are the members of a Civil Society, bound to the Society by certain duties, subject to this authority and equal participators in advantages".
- 4. According to H.J. Laski :** "A citizen is the one who applies his instructed judgment to the public good".

Kinds of Citizenship :

There are two kinds of Citizenship known as Single Citizenship and Dual Citizenship.

1. Single Citizenship : If an individual has only the National Citizenship, it is called Single citizenship. In countries with single citizenship an individual cannot get the citizenship of his state or the region of his Birth. For example, Britan, India, France, Bangla, Sri-Lanka etc.

2. Dual Citizenship : If an individual has two citizenship at a time, it is called Dual Citizenship. In some States, National and Regional or another states citizenship can be had. For example, America and Switzerland.



1. by Birth

2. by Kinship

1. by Marriage:

2. by Service (Civil or Military):

3. by Purchase of Real Estate:

4. by Residence:

5. by Application

I. Citizenship by nature :

1. By Birth : According to this practice, citizenship is determined by the place of birth. The child gets the Citizenship of the State where it is born. **For example,** acquiring citizenship in India by birth.

2. By Kinship : According to this method, citizenship is determined on the basis of kinship. A child acquires the citizenship of the state where its parents have citizenship, irrespective of the place of birth. **For example,** if a child born to Indian parents in USA, it gets Indian citizenship because its parents are Indians.

II. Citizenship by naturalization :

If any person wants to have the citizenship of a state, he has to apply for it. Subsequently the State imposes certain regulations, which are different from state to state. The following are the common rules found in all states.

1. **Marriage** : if Woman marries an alien, she acquires the citizenship of the state of her husband.
2. **Service** : if an alien is appointed by the state for Public service, he is given the citizenship of that state.
3. **Purchase of property** : If a person buys property in a foreign land, he can get the citizenship according to the laws of the state. For example if a property is bought in Mexico, as per the custom Mexican citizenship is given.
4. **Application** : If a person wants to have the citizenship of another state, he can apply for it, by tendering valid reasons.
5. **Residence** : If a person resides in a state for a long time, he may get the citizenship on the condition that he should accept the basic terms and Conditions of the state

Method of losing citizenship :

As how a person acquires the citizenship of a Nation, he may also lose the citizenship for various reasons. The Methods of losing citizenship vary from State to State. The following are the commonly applied reasons.

1. **Marriage** : Women lose the citizenship of their original state, if they marry foreigners.
2. **On acquiring the citizenship of foreign state** : when a person stays in a foreign land for a long time renouncing his original state, may become the citizen of a foreign

state. Then he loses the citizen of his original state, as one can not have the citizen of two states.

- 3. Treason or Felony :** Any person, who is charged with treasonable activities, and punished by the courts will lose the citizenship of his state.
- 4. Renunciation of army :** any soldier, who renounces army when war has been declared against his Nation and causes felony, will not only be punished but also be deprived of citizenship
- 5. Acceptance of Title from a foreign State :** if an individual accepts title or honor from a foreign state without the consent his state, will lose the citizenship of his state.
- 6. Acceptance of foreign Service :** if an individual accepts a service in a foreign state, he will lose the citizenship of his state. For example, if an Indian joins the service of the American government, he will lose the citizenship of India, as he is expected to be loyal to the American government.

This is how an individual may acquire and lose the citizenship on various grounds.

Qualities of a good citizen :

To be a good or an ideal citizen, an individual must have certain good qualities. Because without good citizens there will be no good state. Without state also there will be no citizens. According to Aristotle building of an ideal state is possible only by the ideal citizens. Lord Bryce says that ideal citizens must possess intelligence, self-control and conscience. However the following are the qualities of ideal citizens.

1. He should have good health.
2. He should be well educated.

3. He must possess self-control and conscience.
4. He should actively participate in public activities.
5. Without being selfish, he shall be ready to sacrifice anything for the progress of the society.
6. He should elect the right person, who works for societal cause, without considering caste, religion, region and party.
7. In case of clash between personal interests and National interests, he must work for National interests.
8. He should have the sense that service of the society is the supreme service.
9. He should perform his duties honestly and loyally to the state.

If the people of a state possess the above stated qualities, it is certainly possible to build an ideal state. The relations between State and citizens can be compared with the relations between child and mother. State cannot be imagined without people. Every individual is an integral part of the state. Finally it can be said that a citizen without state is like a fish out of water.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. Who did employ the term State for the first time?
2. Who is the author of the work 'The Prince'?
3. Which is the root word of the state?
4. Which is the supreme power of the state?
5. What is Citizenship?

II. Answer in two or three sentences.

1. Define State.
2. Which are the elements of State?

3. What is Sovereignty?
4. What is single citizenship?
5. What is dual citizenship?
6. Who were given citizenship in the Medieval period?

III. Answer in five or six sentences.

1. Describe about the definite territory.
2. State and Government are not the same-Justify.
3. Explain the aspects of Sovereignty.
4. List out the characteristics of good citizen.
5. Explain the natural citizenship.

IV. Answer in eight or ten six sentences.

1. Describe the importance of State.
2. Discuss the methods of losing citizenship.

Suggested activities :

1. Discuss the role of citizen in the development of State.
2. What are the characteristics required to be a good Citizen according to you? Collect opinion discussing with classmates.



CHAPTER-4

LAW

Learning objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of Law.
2. To know the importance of Law.
3. To identify the classification of Law.
4. To know the importance of following Law in daily life.

- *Law is a command given by a superior to an inferior-John Austin.*

Introduction:

In political science the term Law has a special meaning of its own. It is a fundamental concept of political science. Every State has an implementing machinery called government. The government functions by executing laws. Laws are the rules and regulations of the State. The government alone enjoys power to execute these laws. Modern governments function with the help of their three organs called Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

4.1. Meaning of Law:

The term **Law** is derived from the old Teutonic root called **Lag**, which means something, **fixed** or even or **uniform**. It means keeping different aspects uniformly. Laws establish peace and order by regulating the external behavior of people. The customs, conventions, practices and traditions are the foundation of law. Laws are written, accurate, precise and universal in Character.

Definitions:

1. **According to Openham:** "Laws are the rules related to human behavior".
2. **According to Holland:** "Laws are general rules of external human action".
3. **According to T H Green:** "Law is a system of rights and obligations enforced by the State".
4. **According to Woodrow Wilson :** "Laws are the uniform rules recognized by the established thoughts and habits".

In short, laws are the principles of state, concerned with transforming the human behavior, recognized by the society.

4.2. Importance of Law:

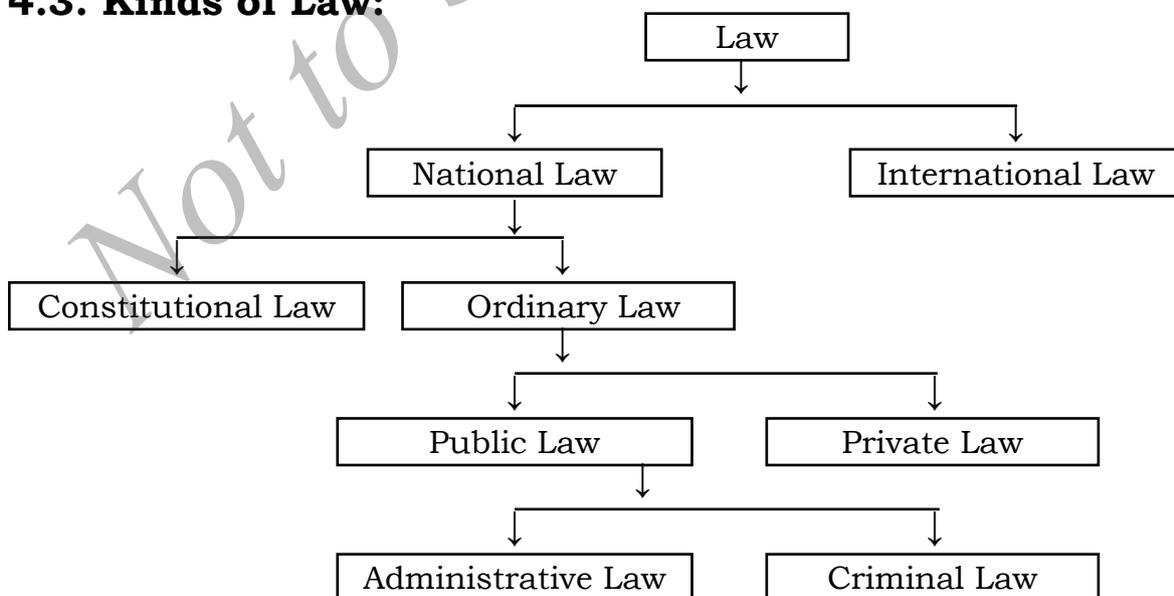
As Aristotle says man is a social animal. In the absence of rules to restrict mutual behavior, Man behaves even worse than animal. This observation highlights the greater importance of Law in the life of man. The importance of Law can be understood by the following factors.

1. **It avoids conflicts :** man is basically a quarrelsome. In the absence of laws, he engages in conflicts. Therefore, laws are required to avoid conflicts by regulating the external activities of man.
2. **It maintains the law and order in the society :** Without laws there exists no peace in the society. Peace can be established by efficient execution and performance of law. Law alone punishes those who violate peace and order. Therefore the entire population of the State expresses obedience to Law.

3. **It Stops Anti-Social activities** : Laws are very important in controlling theft, robbery, murder, dacoit and other anti-social activities.
4. **Essential to develop individual personality** : Development of individual personality is possible only when there is peace, order and interest of the society are well maintained by laws.
5. **It protects Liberty and Equality** : Laws play an important role in the protection of the freedom of both individual and the State. Laws are significant for sinking superior –inferior emotions between individuals, for reducing the gap between the rich and poor.
6. **It protects Rights and Obligations** : Laws protect the fundamental rights and the ordinary rights of the people. They also remind the duties to be performed towards the state and society.

Finally, since laws are universal in character they depend on the internal and external behavior of the state and the people.

4.3. Kinds of Law:



1. National Law:

National laws are those laws which regulate the behavior of individuals and associations within the territory of a State. Such laws are made by the legislature of the State. Since this law is backed by the sovereign power, its violation is met with punishment. It is mandatory that all shall obey the National laws. The National laws include public and private laws.

2. Constitutional Law:

Constitutional laws are those principles incorporated in the constitution of a State. It is a fundamental law of a Nation. As MacIver says that the "Constitutional law is the Supreme law of a Nation. It may be Written or Unwritten in form. It is framed by a Constituent assembly or it may be a product of historical evolution".

3. Ordinary Law:

Ordinary laws are based on the Customs, Tradition and Practices of the society. These laws are enacted by legislative bodies of the State. The courts recognize these laws. For example - Britain and India.

4. Public Law:

Public Laws specify and control the relations between State and Citizen. Such laws are basically made in the interest of the Citizens and executed in the name of the State.

5. Private Law:

Private laws are related to the relations between individuals. These laws help the citizens to lead a civilized and peaceful life in the society. Laws relating to trade, contract, property ownership etc are the private laws.

6. Administrative Law:

Administrative laws regulate relations between the government and the government employees. It is related to the civil service of the State. It deals with civil servants , their powers and functions. For example-France.

7. Criminal Law:

Criminal laws are the collection of rules relating to regulation and punishment of crimes like theft, Robbery, Murder etc. These laws are helpful to create free, fearless and peaceful atmosphere in society.

8. International Law:

International laws are the rules of regulating and directing the relations between Nations. These laws are not backed by the sovereign power of the State. But treaties between Nations, decisions of international organizations and conferences are the bases of International Law.

Law is an important notion of the supreme and unrestrained will of the State. Law is very significant in political science and different kinds of laws are found in the state. Without such laws, the state cannot be expected at all.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. Which is the root word of Law?
2. What is Law?
3. What is private Law?
4. What is Ordinary Law?
5. Which is the fundamental Law of a Nation?
6. What is Administrative Law?

II. Answer in Two or Three sentences.

1. State the two kinds of Laws.
2. What is Constitutional Law?
3. What is Criminal Law?
4. What is International Law?

III. Answer in Five or Six sentence.

1. Write two definitions of Law.
2. Write a note on the Constitutional Law.
3. State the differences between National and International Law.
4. List out the differences between Public and Private Law.

IV. Answer in Eight or Ten sentences.

1. State the importance of Law
2. Describe the classification of Law.

Suggested Activities

1. Understand the different stages of formulation of law with the help of Teachers and write an essay in the Assignment work.



CHAPTER-5

LIBERTY

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of Liberty.
2. To know the importance of Liberty.
3. To identify the kinds of Liberty.
4. To understand the necessity of Liberty in the everyday life.

*Stringed - instrument is good,
Lustre of minister is good.
Liberty is always good in the world.*

- Sarvajna Vachana

- *Man is born free and continues to be free - declaration of the French National Assembly.*

Introduction:

Fundamentally man is a freedom loving animal. Without liberty development of individual personality is not at all possible. Therefore, Liberty is the universal demand of the whole mankind. The examples of how men have collectively fought for liberty, whenever the authorities dominated them, by curbing their liberty, are written in golden letters in the pages of history.

Liberty is certainly required for the all-round development of individual personality. Without Liberty, progress is not possible. But Liberty without restrictions is harmful and leads to several evils. Therefore, unrestricted liberty is not at all possible in the civilized society. Hence socially accepted restrictions on liberty are always required. Since man is a social animal, he has to live in the company of others. Consequently he is bound to follow

some rules and restrictions. The state imposes restriction upon man's liberty through laws. Laws should always protect liberty, but they should not curtail the liberty of individual. For example, if we do not follow the safety rules such as, use of Helmet while riding two wheelers, and moving vehicles on the left side of the road, there will be threat to our life.

5.1. Meaning of Liberty:

The term **liberty** is derived from the Latin word called **Liber**, which means **free** or **absence of restrains**. It means that liberty is the freedom from all kinds of restrictions. Political scientists have offered definitions on the concept of liberty. They are,

- 1. According to Burns :** "Liberty is the freedom to grow to one's natural height in accordance with one's ability".
- 2. According to H.J. Laski :** "Liberty is the maintenance of that atmosphere, in which men have the opportunity to be their best selves".
- 3. According to G.D. H. Cole :** "Liberty is the freedom of individual to express without external hindrances to personality".

With the help of the above definitions, it can be stated that liberty means the presence of essential atmosphere, conducive for the good life of man. State creates such an environment by sanctioning rights. Therefore Liberty cannot be separated from rights. Finally, Liberty stands for enjoying one's own rights for the all-round development of his personality without violating the rights of others.

5.2. Importance of Liberty:

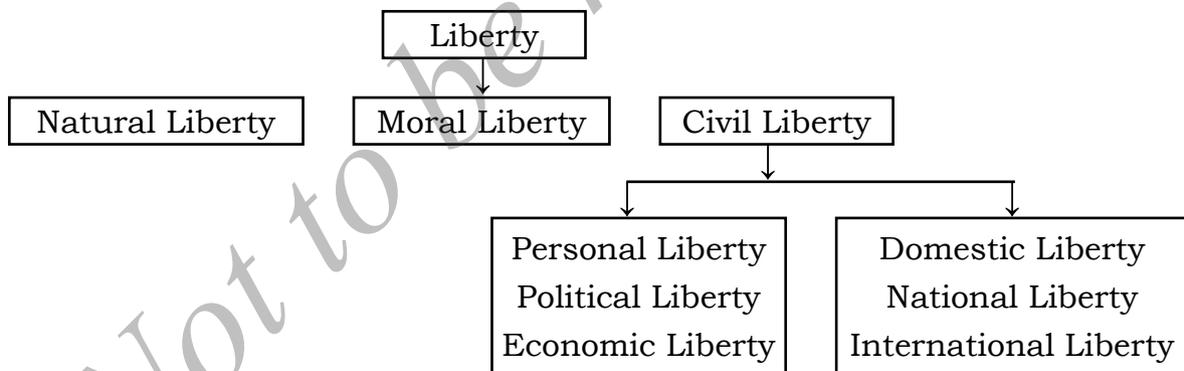
1. Liberty is entirely required for the development of individual personality. As fish requires water, Man always requires liberty.

2. Liberty is essential for an Individual to live as a good citizen of the State.
3. Liberty is also required to improve the standard of living and to fulfill the necessities of life.
4. Liberty is crucial for every individual to express his thought.
5. The political rights, which offer political liberty, enjoy special position in a democratic system. Liberty helps people to decide who should govern them.

Liberty, Equality and Justice are the pillars of democracy. The American, The French and the Russian revolutions for freedom and Indian freedom Movement portray the importance of liberty.

5.3. Kinds of Liberty :

In order to understand the true meaning and importance of liberty it is vital to know the kinds of liberty.



1. Natural Liberty:

Natural Liberty means the freedom of individual to behave as and how he desires without any restrictions. It is a freedom gifted by the nature. Just like animals men had enjoyed natural liberty before the emergence of society and state. With the establishment of society, this kind of liberty came to an end. As a social animal, while living in the state, Man cannot

enjoy this type of liberty. By imposing restrictions on the unrestrained liberty, the State prevented absolute behavior. As Rousseau says, Man is born free but everywhere he is in chain. It means that with the formation of State many restrictions have been imposed on the behavior of man.

2. Moral Liberty:

Moral Liberty means the behavior of an Individual in accordance with socially accepted values and principles. It represents the capacity of an individual to behave rightly and reasonably, to develop his personality. The behavior of man based on love, affection, adoration, sympathy, tolerance humanity and amity is the foundation of all kinds of liberty.

3. Civil Liberty:

Civil Liberty is opposed to Natural Liberty. It is a freedom which an individual enjoys after the emergence of society and state. Civil liberty is the essence of all rights carried out by the State for the benefit of its Citizens. The State protects Civil Liberty by its Laws.

Kinds of Civil Liberty:

- 1. Individual Liberty:** It is mainly related to the personal issues of individual. It is an opportunity that provides freedom for the individual to have relations for his personal Life. Personal liberty has three aspects such as, Personal Security, Freedom to Oppose, Personal Property.
- 2. Political Liberty:** Political Liberty is the Pillar of Democracy. Political liberty is given to individual based on citizenship. It provides an opportunity to individuals to actively participate in the politics and administration of the State. The power of the Citizens to participate either directly or indirectly in the state administration is called political liberty. For example, Right to vote, Right to contest in the Election, Right to Public office, Right to criticize public policies and Right to appeal to the government and other political rights provides political liberty.

- 3. Economic Liberty:** Economic Liberty gives Economic security to the life of citizen. It is the freedom of satisfying fundamental human wants. Economic Liberty is more important than political liberty. An individual can see the development of his personality only when there is economic security. Economic liberty of the people is the foundation for a stable and strong government.
- 4. Domestic Liberty:** According to Hoboughes Domestic liberty is related to provideing responsible and reputable position to the Wife and Children within the Family. It also denotes the freedom of the family members to marry according to their will, to take decisions, and the freedom of the parents to perceive the moral and intellectual growth of the family members
- 5. National Liberty:** It refers to the freedom of a Nation to carry out administration internally and to maintain good relations with other Nations externally. It reflects the political freedom and sovereign power of a Nation. The people enjoy all kinds of liberties only when there is National liberty. For example, before 15th of August 1947, India did not have National liberty.
- 6. International Liberty:** It means the liberty of a nation to have its own foreign policy and to settle differences through peace and negotiations. Its scope is very wide. It encourages the nations to sacrifice war, and follow disarmament instead of making use of armaments. Every nation in the World must enjoy its freedom without violating the freedom of other Nations. This is essential for International peace, Security, Stability and progress. In the contemporary World International organizations are struggling hard for the protection of international liberty.

Liberty which is one of the fundamental concepts of political science is complementary for the all round development of every one. By enjoying different kinds of Liberties people can lead peaceful and honorable life. The Liberty by providing equal opportunity to all leads to the progress of all.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. Which is the root word of liberty?
2. State the meaning of liberty.
3. What is Natural liberty?
4. What is Civil liberty?
5. What is National liberty?

II. Answer in two or three sentences.

1. What is personal liberty? State the three aspects of it.
2. Natural liberty cannot exist, why?
3. What is Political liberty?
4. What is moral liberty?

III. Answer in eight or ten sentences.

1. State the importance of liberty.
2. List out the kinds of liberty.

Suggested Activities

1. Discuss how the concept of liberty inspires many revolutions.
2. Discuss the merits and demerits of liberty in your personal life.



CHAPTER-6

EQUALITY

Learning Objectives:

1. To know the meaning of equality.
2. To understand the History of Equality.
3. To know the importance of Equality.
4. To identify the different kinds of Equality.

- "All men are born equally"
 - The American declaration of Independence.
- "Men are born free and continue to be free"
 - The French National Assembly declaration.

Every living being born under the nature likes to live liberally and willingly. They like to be free from all kinds of discrimination. Even a man, the supreme living being is not exception to this. All are equal in the eyes of nature. The Sun, the Moon, the Air, the Water, the Earth, the Fire and the Sky serve without bias. But the man, being a part of them, has created inequalities due to self-regard, gain and greed. Man made inequalities are more precarious than natural inequalities. Hence the basic purpose of equality is to eliminate all of them. In this background the concept of inequality is discussed here.

History of the concept of Equality :

Man made inequalities are in existence from time immemorial. The concept of equality was first officially adopted by the American declaration of Independence in 1776. This declaration

asserts **that all men are born equally**. The French revolution of 1789 emphasized the principles of liberty, equality and Fraternity. As per the French National Assembly declaration of 1789, Men are born free and continue to be free. This realised the necessity of **liberty for Equality**.

6.1. Meaning of Equality

The concept of Equality has been defined both in the negative and positive sense.

- 1. Negative meaning of Equality:** It means the abolition of all kinds of special privileges. It implies that special privileges should not be given based on Religion, Color, Gender and Status.
- 2. Positive meaning of Equality:** It means that adequate opportunities must be provided to all for the total development of the ability and aptitude. Every Individual is different in respect of opportunity, talent, merit and effort. For example, an Engineer and a construction worker cannot be given equal pay and privileges.

Definitions:

- 1. According to the Webster dictionary :** "Equality means the availability of equal opportunities to another, to enjoy liberty, law, privilege and power that are experienced by one".
- 2. According to H J Laski :** "Equality means the absence of special privileges and Providing adequate opportunities to all".
- 3. Earnest Barker :** "Equality means that whatever conditions are guaranteed to me, in the form of rights shall also be guaranteed to others and whatever rights are given to others shall also be given to me".
- 4. According to Gilchrist :** "Equality means providing the same rights to all".

Finally, it can be stated that equality stands for giving equal opportunities to every individual to develop his personality by eradicating man made inequalities.

6.2. Importance of Equality:

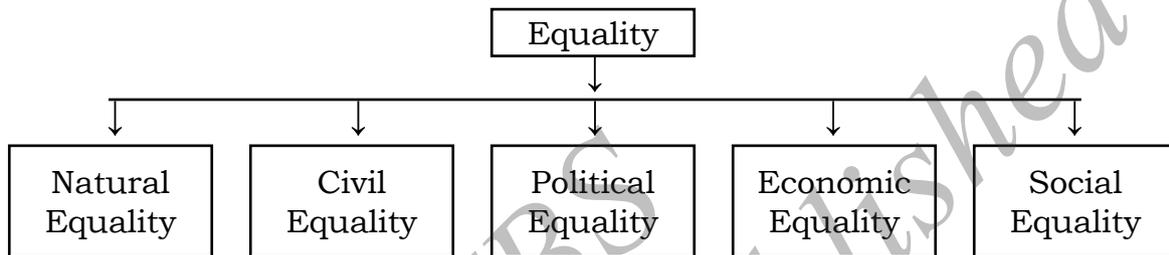
Like liberty, equality is also a universal principle. It has been changing from time to time. The concept of equality in political science is not the gift of nature, instead it is related to the removal of man-made inequalities in the social, Economic, Political and Religious areas. The importance of equality can be understood by the following factors.

- 1. Liberty and Equality are the strong bedrocks to realize** the fundamental goals of democracy. Without equality the Life of man becomes intolerable.
- 2. Equality plays a crucial role in the life of man.** The principle of equality helps to remove slavery, exploitation and oppression. The political revolutions which took place in France, Russia, India etc. have been the struggle for equality.
- 3. Equality is complementary to Liberty.** only when there is equality, it is possible to live generously without discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, race and gender. Therefore Pollard and Taney say that genuine liberty exists only when there is equality.
- 4. Equality is essential for the development of individual personality.** It provides an opportunity to everyone to have the required Rights and privileges for the development of personality.
- 5. It is essential for political equality.** Political Equality has provided real meaning to democracy. It is possible to establish an egalitarian society by ending authoritarian rule.

6. Equality helps to obtain social justice. Justice cannot be imagined without equality, because Equality is the mother of social justice.

Equality is the guiding light for the all-round advancement of the society. Therefore, Dr. B.R. Ambedker has attached first preference to right to equality among fundamental rights.

6.3 Kinds of Equality:



1. Natural Equality:

All are equal in the eyes of nature and all are equal by birth also. The nature does not make any discrimination among men. All equally enjoy the gift of nature. In fact, there is no equality by birth in some areas. Individuals differ in their want, ability, Wisdom, Magnitude, Character, and Makeup. They cannot be removed by any one. This equality reveals the removal of man-made artificial inequalities with the help of laws made by the state.

2. Civil Equality:

Civil Equality upholds that all should have accessibility to equal opportunities irrespective of their status, gender, language, region and religion etc. Accordingly every citizen enjoys equal rights and freedoms. Consequently everyone has right to life, right to freedom of speech and expression, right to freedom of Religion. In a democratic setup civil laws are commonly applied on all. Civil equality gets more eminence When every individual gets legal aid and justice effortlessly, economically without delay.

3. Political Equality:

Political equality is concerned with guaranteeing equal opportunities to all on matters of State and Administration. This is the basis of democracy. It ensures equal opportunities to all to actively participate in the activities of the state. For example, right to vote, right to contest in the election, right to occupy public office, rights to criticize government are given equally without any prejudice.

4. Economic Equality:

Economic equality upholds the principle of working according to capacity and receiving according to necessity. Without economic equality, political and civil equality becomes meaningless. Unless economic equality is provided, the basic purpose of equality cannot be attained. For the existence of political equality, economic equality is absolutely required. It is very important as it is the essence distributive justice. According to H.J. Laski, "without economic equality political equality becomes a myth. In absence of economic equality, political power becomes a puppet in the hands of economic power". If the people are economically sound, they can enjoy the different kinds of rights given by the constitution. If the government fails to make plans and programs to remove economic inequalities, exploitation of the poor by the rich continues. Economic equality always maintains the equal employment opportunities and self sufficient life. It tries to remove economic inequalities of the citizen. In this context H. J. Laski has "rightly observed that I have no right to eat cakes, if my neighbor is compelled to go without bread".

5. Social Equality:

Social equality signifies that equal treatment and equal respect should be extended to every citizen without discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, gender, and status. The practice of caste system, racial discrimination, untouchability has been perilous to social equality.

The concept of equality aims at building those conditions, under which all get equal opportunities without able, disable and other forms of discrimination. It is extremely valuable notion. It develops the sense of living together by vanishing all kinds of prejudice. Equality is helpful to the precious ideas of liberty and fraternity. It is an inspiration to the unbiased presence, growth and management of all existing orders from person to the Planet. Equality is the real essence of humanity.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. What is equality?
2. What is civil equality?
3. State the meaning of Social equality.

II. Multiple choice questions.

1. Positive equality means -----
 - a. an opportunity for all to have basic necessity in the society.
 - b. All are having plenty of opportunities.
 - c. Equality backed by law.
 - d. Equality given by the nature.
2. Equality before law is -----
 - a. Political equality
 - b. Social equality
 - c. Civil equality
 - d. Economic equality.

3. Social Equality means-----
 - a. All should work according to their status
 - b. Not attempting to modify the existing social order
 - c. Not to discriminate based on caste, Religion, Gender a Status
 - d. Making special efforts for the progress of weaker sections.

4. The caste system of India is against to which of the following equality -----
 - a. Political Equality
 - b. Religious equality
 - c. Economic equality
 - d. Social equality.

III. Answer in Four or Five sentences

1. Name the kinds of Equality.
2. Explain Natural equality
3. State the importance of Economic Equality.

IV. Answer eight or ten sentences.

1. Comment on the importance of Equality.
2. Liberty without Equality is a Myth - justify.

Suggested Activities

1. There must be equal opportunities rather than sympathy for Specially Challenged. Discuss about it.
2. Write an Essay on the need of equality for Women in India.



CHAPTER-7

JUSTICE

Learning Objectives :

1. To know the meaning of justice.
2. To understand the definitions of justice.
3. To honor the importance of justice.
4. To recognize the kinds of justice.

- "Justice is the bond that unifies the society".

- Sabine

Introduction

If the life of all living beings is to move on the right course, there has to be a regulative device. Because, even if we feel that all are equal by birth, still inequalities exist everywhere. A class based society comprising Superior and Inferior, Rich and Poor, Ruler and the Ruled is in front of us. In the midst of the group that grabs all the opportunities, there seems to be a group deprived of opportunities. Justice is the cherished value that synchronizes and synthesizes this anarchic system. It aims at safeguarding the interest of every one. By controlling the activities of the individuals through laws, it has the responsibility of maintaining law and order. It appears as a ray of hope for the people living in the gloom and fills courage in them by helping to build their life.

7.1 Meaning and Definitions :

Like Liberty and Equality Justice is also a very important concept of Political Science. The term Justice is derived from Latin word called **Jes** which means joining, Fitting or Synthesizing.

Justice is the process of **synthesizing** the basic principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. A healthy society is formed when all the three principles are combined together.

1. **According to Cicero** : "Justice is providing equal opportunities to all".
2. **According Thomas Aquinas** : "Justice is the fixed and perpetual will to give everyone his own rights".
3. **According to Karl Marx** : "Justice is the basic principle of organizing classless and Stateless society".
4. **According Earnest Barker** : "Justice is reconciling and synthesizing of political values".

An examination of the above definition states that, the concept of Justice has been subject to change from person to person, Place to place and from time to time. It means the concept of justice is characterized by perpetual change. In short, Justice is a vibrant objective, which universally organizes the society on legal and moral ways.

7.2 Importance of Justice :

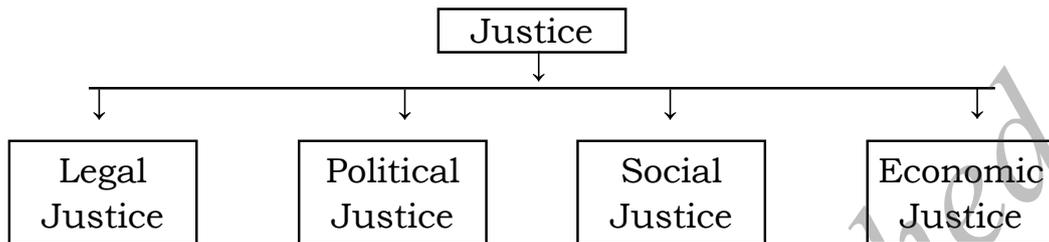
Justice is a philosophical tool essential for the organization, survival and development of a Healthy society. The importance of justice can be understood by the following factors.

1. Justice develops the temperament of regularly respecting laws of the state among the people.
2. Justice provides values and principles to the laws.
3. It brings synchronization among liberty, equality and fraternity.
4. Justice plays an important role in social, political, Economic and educational development of women and the weaker sections.
5. It is essential for judicious distribution of opportunities and resources of the State.

6. It gives importance and recognition to the dignity and respect of every Individual.

7.3 Kinds of Justice :

Justice has been classified as follows on the basis of its nature.



1. **Legal Justice** : Legal justice has been originally propounded by John Austin, Bentham and A V Dicey. It means the process of conducting administration in accordance with the existing laws. It safeguards the liberty of people by regulating the misuse of powers. In the absence of legal justice, government of the state may act dictatorially. All are equal before law. Violation of law is always met with punishment. Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Cicero and Austin advocated legal justice and highlighted the need of justice for the formation of healthy society.
2. **Social Justice** : It is concerned with abolishing exploitation and inequalities in the society. It aims at the removal of discrimination and the welfare of everyone. Social justice means not making any discrimination on the basis of caste, color, gender and status. Its main purpose is to provide equal opportunities to all for the development of personality. Social justice is established only when exploitation, poverty, slavery, illiteracy etc. are removed from the society. The attempts of state for the progress of economically, socially, educationally backward classes and women are complementary to social justice. For

example, in order to realize social justice, the constitution of India has made provisions for free education, Hostel facilities, scholarship, reservation in employment etc. for educationally, socially and economically backward classes, scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and women.

- 3. Political Justice :** It is concerned with providing equal opportunities to all to participate in the affairs of the state, irrespective of caste, religion, color, gender and status. Right to vote, Right to contest in the election, right to criticize the government and other Political rights are commonly given to all citizens.

The essential factors required for the implementation of political justice are,

1. Formation of Government by universal Adult Franchise.
2. Provision for creating a constitutional governments.
3. Strengthening democratic institutions.
4. Respecting public opinion.

- 4. Economic Justice :** It is related to provide economic rights to all without discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, color, gender and status. Economic justice is the basis for social and political justice. The basic objective of economic justice is to improve the economic conditions of the economically backward classes, depressed classes, and weaker sections. Laski say's that until everyone finds a roof, one cannot have an abode with twenty rooms. The economic resources of nation should not be concentrated only in few hands for the implementation of economic justice. It should be equitably distributed.

In modern times, economic justice means to have the necessities of life like food, cloth, shelter, health and education. If this is to be realized, it is indispensable to drastically control poverty, unemployment, economic exploitation, corruption etc. In short, liberty and equality cannot exist without justice. Liberty always requires sound laws. Justice is a powerful tool of bringing about synthesis among different values. The fundamental objective of justice is to look at man, the rational being, very respectfully and bring him with others under the principle of equality. Justice prevails only when the facilities of liberty are equally given to all, when discrimination and exploitations of all kinds are better controlled and the rights and interests of minority are well safeguarded.

EXERCISES

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. Which is the root word of Justice?
2. What is Justice?
3. What is Social Justice?
4. What is Legal Justice?
5. What is Economic Justice?

II. Answer in two or three sentences.

1. What are the kinds of justice?
2. Name the persons fought for social justice.
3. What is political justice?
4. State two definitions of justice.
5. State the important political rights.

III. Answer in four or five sentences.

1. Write the need of Economic Justice.
2. State the importance of Social Justice.
3. State the essential factors of implementing political justice.

IV. Answer in eight or ten sentences.

1. Describe the importance of justice.
2. Describe the kinds of justice.

V. Suggested Activities :

Visit your Local court along with Teachers, observe the functions of the court.

CHAPTER-8

RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Learning objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of Rights and Duties.
2. To know the nature of Rights.
3. To identify the Rights and Duties.
4. To understand the importance of Rights and Duties.

- "Rights are the claims of Individuals recognized by the society and enforced by the State".

- Bosanquet

Introduction :

Rights are very much essential for a man to lead a decent life in the state. Rights are the crucial factors for the all round development of individual personality. As the breath of individual, rights promote harmony between individual liberty and social regulation. A state which does not guarantee rights is an inhuman and anarchic state. Therefore, state provides several rights to people to participate directly or indirectly in the administrative affairs. As a result it is possible to build a healthy and happy society. Therefore, **H.J. Laski** say's that "rights are the social conditions essential for the all round development of man".

8.1 Meaning of Rights :

The term **Right** is derived from a Latin word called **Rectus**. It means **movement in a straight line**. Rights are the integral part of a civil society. Rights can be defined as follows.

8.2 Definitions of Rights :

- 1. According to Robertson :** "Rights are the conditions supportive to the all round development of man and responsive to his claims".
- 2. According to Beni Prasad :** "Rights are the social conditions which are favorable for the development of personality".
- 3. According to T.H. Green :** "Right is a power claimed and recognized as contributory to common good".
- 4. According to H.J. Laski :** "Rights are those conditions of social life. Without which no man can seek to be himself at his best".

8.3 Nature of Rights :

Rights have a unique nature of their own. Their nature can be understood by the following features.

1. Rights are natural.
2. Rights are recognized by the society.
3. Rights are supreme.
4. Rights are dynamic.
5. Rights are Universal.
6. Rights and Duties are complementary to each other.
7. Many Rights have legal sanction.

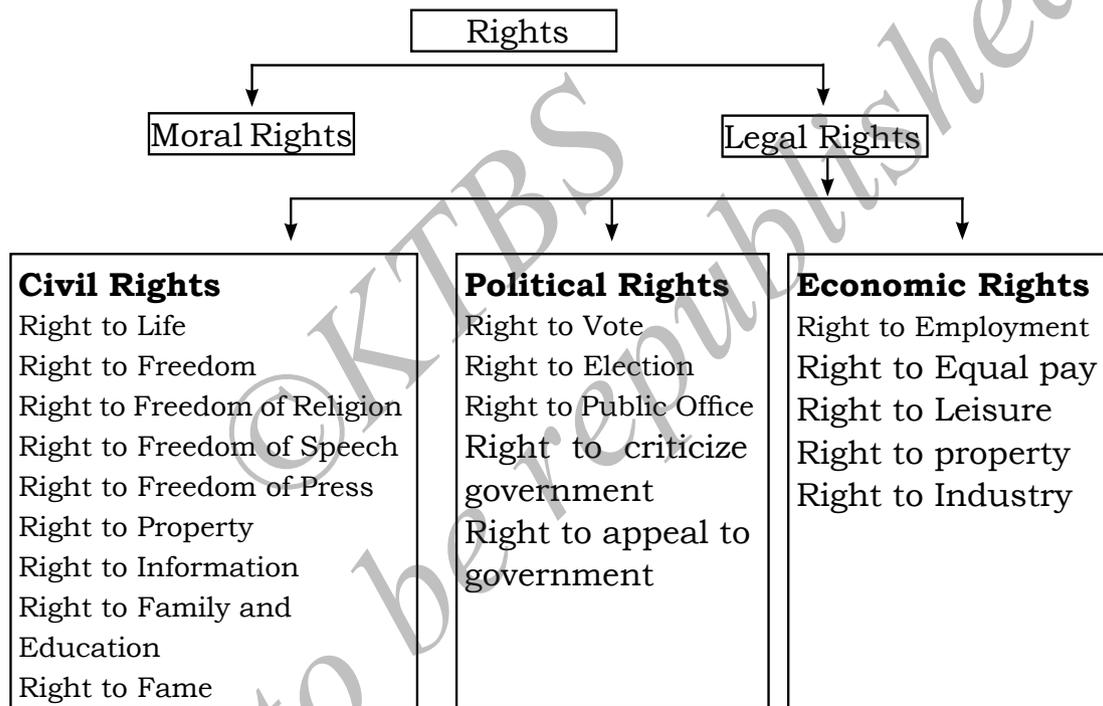
8.4 Importance of Rights :

Rights are very much important in the modern world. Being aware of rights, People made several revolts for rights. Even today, the people are struggling hard for their legal rights in different parts of the world. The importance of rights is as follows.

1. Rights are complementary for the existence of individuals. They are just like breath, which give them life. Rights are the real powers of individuals.
2. Rights are cooperative to the development of individual personality. They play a very significant role in the all round development of the personality of every individuals. They provide a plenty of opportunities to make him a perfect individual by creating equal and liberal conditions. If an individual rightly uses this opportunity, he can certainly develop his personality.
3. Rights help to build an informed society. Many informed citizens contribute to community building activities by widening their personality with the help of different kinds of rights. By the writings and speeches, they express their ideas and principles and try to eradicate the flaws and lacunas of the society. They contribute to enhance social awareness against superstitions, blind beliefs and other evil practices. Formation of an informed society can be visualized by such rights.
4. Rights are helpful to the development of state. State originated from the cradle of society. It continues to exist by and for the sake of the rights of people. Development of state is possible only with the development of people. Therefore, state as an instrument of safeguarding the rights and liberties of the people, maintains its constant development.
5. Rights are essential for formation of good government. Political rights given to the citizens make them politically educated. This develops political consciousness, which ultimately strengthens state administration.

6. Rights are the symbol of a nation's image and prestige. They are the parameters for deciding the dignity status of a state. The state, which bestows rights to its people is usually held high by the global community. A state which denies rights to its people will be subjected to international condemnation.

8.5 Kinds of Rights :



1. Moral Rights : Moral rights are those rights which are backed by the moral principles and values of the society. They depend on conscience and confidence of the individual and the society. These rights are not backed by laws. If these rights are violated, no punishment is given. social practices, conventions, values, principles, and public opinion are the bases of these rights. For example, respecting seniors, blessings of parents, assisting distressed etc. are moral rights.

2. Legal Rights : Legal rights are the rights recognized by the laws of the states. Violation of these rights is met with legal punishment. If these rights are taken away, one can move the courts. For example, dowry harassment, Child labor, child marriage etc.

Legal rights are broadly divided into three categories. They are,

1. Civil Rights
2. Political Rights
3. Economic Rights

1. Civil Rights : Civil rights are very important rights, which are essential for leading a peaceful, calm and civilized life in the society .

2. Political Rights : Political rights are the opportunities which enable the citizens to participate either directly or indirectly in the affairs of the state. Right to Vote, Right to Appeal, Right to employment, Right to review public policies are political rights.

3. Economic Rights : Economic rights are the opportunities to improve the standard of living, to have fundamental economic necessities and to get rid of hunger, poverty, unemployment and other problems. For example, Right to employment, Right to equal pay, Right to property, Right to rest and leisure, Right to Industry.

In short, Rights are the opportunities which assist the all round development of individuals. They are the measuring rod of deciding the quality of civilization and culture. Therefore a state, which guarantees and protects rights, maintains its importance as a welfare state.

8.6 Duties :

8.6 Rights and Duties :

Are the two faces of the same coin. It is essential that every individual has to render several duties towards the state, as he enjoys the rights given by the state. Therefore, it is necessary that all should have knowledge of duties. **John F Kennedy**, say's that what "I have given to the nation is rather important than what the nation has given to me". Therefore, it must be the goal of our life to render service to the state sincerely.

Meaning of Duties :

The term **Duty** is derived from a Latin word called **Debire**. It means to follow. In the past the employees of the government, soldiers, and the staff of the church used to follows certain obligations. Gradually they became duties for the citizens also.

Since we are living in the society, normally some basic questions come up in our mind. Our surrounding, environment, atmosphere, state and society are supporting our life. But what we are giving to them in return. If we think so, performing some duties becomes vital. Thus the responsibilities, an individual has to perform being loyal to his family, society and state are duties. The services rendered with mutual cooperation and impartiality are the duties.

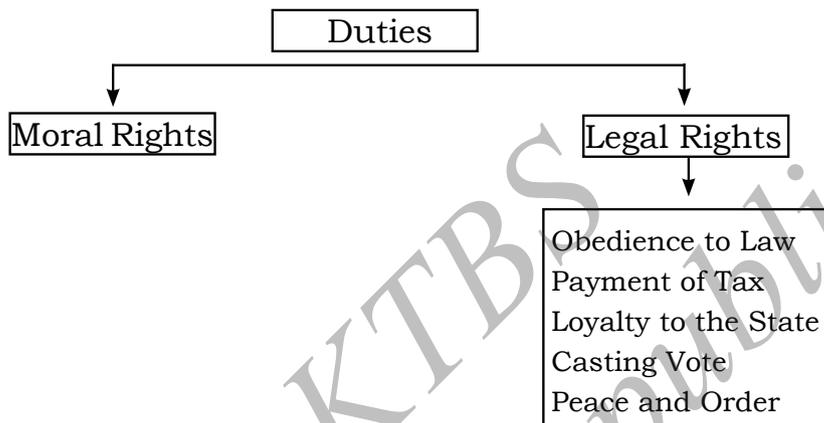
Importance of Duties :

The sum of all social principles and obligations to be followed by every citizen as an integral part of the state and society is duty. They contribute to make good citizens. The duty conscious people will help to prevent evils of society than the right conscious people. The harmony between rights and duties will lead to harmony in the interest of the people of the society. In short, the performance of moral and legal duties makes the people ideal

and helps to establish helpful state and society. All these factors highlight the importance of duties.

Kinds of Duties :

Duties are not uniform in nature therefore they have been classified based on the nature. They are



1. Moral Duties : Moral duties are those duties which are performed voluntarily for the good of all without any legal binding. Moral duties are widespread and omnipresent. For example, respecting seniors, seeking blessings from parents, assisting distressed, helping the weak, poor and the patients etc are moral duties.

2. Legal Duties : Legal Duties are the duties are recognized and backed by the laws of the state. Every individual has to perform and respect legal duties. Those who violate these duties are met with legal punishment. Legal duties are as follows

1. Loyalty to the State : Service of the state is the service of the god. Therefore, it is the duty of every individual that he must be loyal to the state. Loyalty to the state means protection of the unity and integrity of the nation and maintenance of the dignity and esteem of the state . It is the duty of every citizen to be committed during emergencies and be prepared to sacrifice his life for the protection of nation and its honor.

2. Obedience to Law : It is the supreme duty of every individual that he has to respect and follow the laws. because laws are for common good of the people and the society. Everyone must obey law in the best interest of the society, otherwise unrest and anarchy will follow. Therefore everyone has to obey laws. if this is not done it hampers the progress of the society.

3. Payment of Taxes : States requires a huge amount of resources from different sources for security, development and administration. In order to consolidate resources, state depends on the taxes paid by the people. Therefore, payment of taxes for the government in time is the paramount duty of the every citizen.

4. Assisting the Government to maintain law and Order : It is the duty of every citizen that he should extend whole hearted support and assistance to the state during emergency and when ever law and order is threatened. By informing about the anti social elements to the concened the people should contribute to maintain the law and order. They should help the nation during crises like war, natural calamities etc.

So the people of a state perform several moral and legal duties. The status, progress, character, and respect of a state are known by how every citizen follows the laws of the state.

8.7. Relations between Rights and Duties :

The relations between rights and duties can be compared with the relations between human body and soul. Professor. Laski, has described the relations between rights and duties as follows.

1. Right of a person is the duty of another person. If an individual has a right, corresponding to the right, the other person will have a duty.
2. The duty of an individual is the right of another individual, If a person is to enjoy the rights he must follow the duties also.

3. If the state recognizes the right of all individuals, the same right becomes the duty of that individual. For example, casting vote is not only a right but also a duty.
4. As the state protects us it is our duty to protect the state also.

Finally, rights and duties cannot be separated. When a person, enjoying rights, forgets his duties, the rights lose their importance. Rights and Duties by harmonizing personal liberty with the authority of the state, bring about the all round development of all. The duty bound informed citizens can contribute to the building of a strong Nation and mankind.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. Which is the root word of Right?
2. What is moral right?
3. What kind of Right is right to life?
4. What is duty?
5. What is moral duty?

II. Fill in the blanks :

1. Rights are mainly divided into _____ kinds.
2. Right to employment is an example of _____ Right.
3. Payment of tax is _____ duty.
4. Right to Family is _____ kind of right.
5. Right to contest in the Election is _____ right.

III. Answer in two or three sentences

1. State the origin of the term Duty.
2. What is legal right? Give example.
3. Name any two legal duties.
4. What is Moral Duty? Give an example.
5. State the two duties that you follow in School.

IV. Answer in four or five sentences.

1. Describe the nature of Right.
2. State the importance of duties.
3. What is Political Rights? Give example.

V. Answer in eight or ten sentences.

1. Briefly explain the importance of rights.
2. Rights and Duties are the two faces of the same coin—justify.
3. Briefly explain the legal duties

Suggested Activities :

1. List out the fundamental rights and duties enumerated in the constitution of India.
2. Rights and Duties are the two faces of the same coin – write an essay about the Statement



CHAPTER-9

CONSTITUTION

Learning Objectives :

1. To understand the meaning and definitions of Constitution.
2. To know the importance of Constitution.
3. To know the classification of Constitution.
4. To recognize the differences between written and unwritten Constitution.

- *"Constitution is a collection of laws and customs under which the life of the state goes on".*

- Lord Bryce

Introduction :

Constitution is the strong foundation for the laws of a state. According to **Jellenick**, "a state without a constitution is not at all a state but a regime of anarchy". If the purpose of the state is to be accomplished properly, a Constitution is certainly indispensable. Constitutions were practiced even in the ancient Greek city- states. But the word constitution has been used by Henry II in the 16th century. Later on in 1789 the USA officially adopted a written constitution.

9.1 Meaning of constitution :

The meaning of the term constitution is very fascinating. The English word **constitution** has come from the Latin word called **Constitute**. Constitute means to form, to **establish** or to **compose**. In English the term physic is also used identically with Constitution. **Physic** means the **structure**

of human body. Therefore, the Constitution, being the collection of laws is like a body having different parts of the state.

9.2 Definitions :

- 1. According to Aristotle :** "Constitution is the fundamental law of arranging powers of the state specially the supreme power".
- 2. According to Herman Finer :** "Constitution is the autobiography of fundamental Political institutions and power relationship".
- 3. According to John Lock :** "Constitution is related to the organization of the government".
- 4. According to Gettell :** "Constitution is the fundamental principles of determining the organization of government".
- 5. According to K.C. Wheare :** "Constitution is a collection of legal rules which governs the government of the country".

9.3 Importance of Constitution :

Constitution has eternal and everlasting importance. It is just like a compass which directs the administration of a state. Many countries of the world have their own constitution. Constitution is a feature of political modernization and has the following importance:

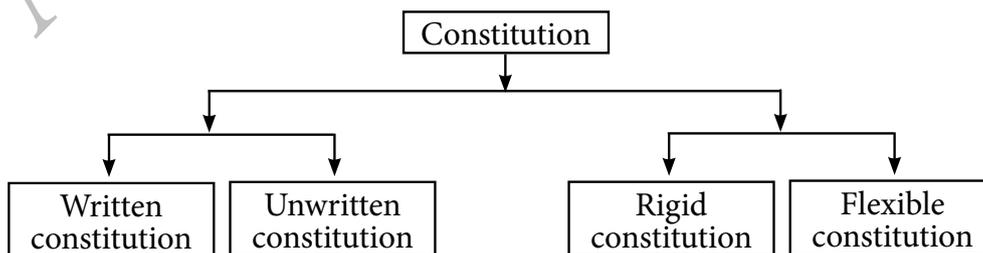
- 1.** Constitution is the fundamental law of a Nation : Without constitution the existence of other laws is impossible. The different organs of the government carry out their powers and functions under the guidance of constitution.
- 2.** Constitution is essential : To observe that the government operates in accordance with law and to prevent the despotic attitude of the ruling class.

3. Constitution not only provides fundamental rights : to the people but also protects them. Accordingly the Constitution prevents the violation of fundamental rights either by the state or the government or any individual. It also contains a list of fundamental duties. Performance of fundamental duties promotes National integration, patriotism, loyalty to the Nation, belief in work and scientific temperament.
4. Constitution maintains stability and security of the Nation : Since Constitution establishes a legal government, it provides a solid foundation for building strong and stable Nation.
5. Constitution determines the organization, powers : functions and scope of the different organs of the government such as legislature, executive and judiciary.
6. By controlling the external activities of the people : the constitution motivates the people to behave legally.
7. Constitution also helps the establishment of world peace: by upholding the democratic values such as liberty, equality and fraternity.

In short, Constitution is the only vigor to prevent anarchy and to promote world peace and security along with achieving all-round advancement of the people in the states of the contemporary world.

9.4 Classification of Constitution :

Constitutions are classified based on the nature as follows. They are,



1. **Written constitution** : Written constitution is in the form of writing. It is prudently prepared by a Constituent Assembly. Many parts of this constitution are in the form of writing. Today many countries have adopted written constitution. A written constitution is considered as the fundamental law of nation. For example, the Constitutions of India and USA.
2. **Unwritten constitution** : It is a Constitution which is not in the form of writing. Under this constitution the organization of government, method of administration, rights and duties, obligations are decided by customs, conventions and practices. The constitution of England is the best example of an unwritten constitution. Though it is an unwritten constitution some written documents can also be seen in England. The Magnacarta of 1215 is in the form of writing. Therefore the constitution of England is called the '**child of accidents**'.
3. **Rigid constitution** : The constitution which is amended by a special procedure or by a difficult process is a rigid constitution. There is a huge difference between constitutional law and ordinary law under this system. A rigid constitution is made by a constituent assembly or constitutional convention. America, Russia and Switzerland constitutions are the examples of rigid constitutions. These constitutions have been described as tough constitutions because they cannot be amended easily.
4. **Flexible constitutions** : The constitution which can be amended very easily is a flexible constitution. Under this system there will be no difference between constitutional law and ordinary law. Both the laws are made by the legislature by following a common law- making procedure. The British Constitution is an example of flexible Constitution.

In short, it can be stated that with the emergence of Nation-state, the Constitution became vital as fundamental law. The progress of state and individual, liberty and equality, rights and duties are secured and sheltered by the constitution.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence :

1. Which is the root word of the term constitution?
2. What is constitution?
3. Give a definition of constitution.
4. What is written constitution?
5. What is unwritten constitution?

II Answer in two or three sentences :

1. State the two definitions of political thinkers on constitution.
2. State the features of written constitution.
3. Write the differences between rigid and flexible constitution.
4. State the differences between written and unwritten constitution.

III Answer in 4-5 sentences :

1. Describe the importance of constitution.
2. Write about the classification of constitution.

Suggested Activities :

1. Formulate principles for following discipline, by appointing different committees in your school.



CHAPTER-10

CIVIL SERVICE

Learning objectives :

1. To understand the meaning of civil service.
2. To know the features of civil service.
3. To honor the importance of civil service.
4. To know the meaning and significance of recruitment.

"Administration is the Science of modern civilization".

- Charles A Beard

Introduction :

We have already understood that political science is a science of studying state and government. But the science of studying governmental administration is public administration. It is a branch of political science. Political science which studies the state and government cannot ignore the study and significance of organization and administration of the state. The state is managed by the three organs of the government called legislature, executive and judiciary. The second organ called the executive has two faces. One is called the political executive and the other one is called permanent executives. In fact, the permanent executive is an important branch of executive. It is concerned with administration and assisting the non-permanent political executive. It has grown as a special organ of serving citizens, distinctively from the military

service, which provides external security to the Nation. Civil service is a body of professionals, permanent, paid and skilled. It is considered as fourth organ of the government. Therefore, it is one of the important concepts of political science.

10.1. Meaning and Definitions :

Civil Service is concerned with civil administration. Many definitions have been given by thinkers on civil service. They are,

- 1. According to E.N. Garden :** "Civil Service is the professional body of neutral experts in administration dedicated to serve the Nation irrespective of their own gain, without bias and reference to class interests".
- 2. According to R J Gettell :** "Civil service is the collection of officials serving in different departments".
- 3. According to F A Ogg :** "Civil service is a great body of men and women, which translates law into action from one end of the nation to the other end".
- 4. According to S R Maheshwari :** "Civil service is the body of all public officials, participating directly or indirectly in the process of implementing public policies and programmes".

10.2 features of Civil Service :

Civil Service, which is at the centre of both Political science and Public administration, has distinct features of its own. These features assist in understanding internal dynamics, scope and importance of Civil Service.

1. **Professional** : Civil Service is the professional class of officials who are trained, skilled, permanent and paid. Being active in Civil Service, they run administration regularly.
2. **Hierarchy** : Civil Servants are classified into different groups and organized hierarchically. Like military service, Civil Service follows Hierarchy. The higher officers issue orders. The subordinate officials have to accept and execute the orders.
3. **Political neutrality** : Civil service must be away from active politics. They are the servants of the state; they should serve the party which comes the power. They should not work in favor of a party or a class.
4. **Anonymity** : If the administration of a state is good and efficient, the credit goes to ministers. But if the administration is bad and fails to work, the discredit also goes to the ministers. Civil service must always work behind the curtain and in favor of the political executive.
5. **Impartiality** : The civil servants must serve impartially. Without functioning in favor of an individual or a class, the civil servants must work within the legal framework.
6. **Service Attitude** : Civil service is concerned with the service of the community without any prejudice. It always aims at the welfare of people.
7. **Public Accountability** : Civil servants are accountable to the representatives elected by the people.

8. Permanent Appointment : Civil service is a permanent body of till officials, from the day of appointment to retirement. The ministers, who constitute political executive, come to power periodically, but civil servants will be in service till their retirement.

Differences between permanent and Non-permanent executive

Permanent executive	Non-Permanent executive
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It includes all the employees of the Government. 2. It helps in the formulation and execution of policies. 3. Civil servants are selected by the requirement authorities based on their qualifications. 4. Civil servants have enormous administrative experience. 5. Civil servants are accountable to the departments in which they work. 6. Civil servants enjoy powers from the day of recruitment to till the retirement. Therefore they are called the Permanent executive. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It includes only the ministers. 2. Ministers are the heads of different departments. 3. Ministers are elected by the people through periodical election. 4. Though it is a non-permanent executive, it has a minimum amount of Legislative and administrative experience. 5. Ministers are responsible to the Legislature. 6. Ministers will be in power only when their party government exists. Therefore the political executive consisting of ministers is called a Non-permanent executive.

10.3. Importance of Civil Service :

Civil service has greater impact on the life of everyone from womb to the tomb. The success or failure, survival or end of the culture and civilization of humankind depends on civil service. The importance of civil service, which is unique in nature, can be understood in the following way.

1. **Foundation of State administration :** The civil service is concerned with management of the complex, functions and activities of the state. It advises and assists ministers, who constitute the political executive. Therefore, civil service is considered as the foundation of state administration.
2. **Leader of development and administration :** The development and administration of a state largely depends on civil service. As supportive to this Ramsey Mure has precisely stated that if parliament is the puppet of ministers, Ministers are the puppets in the hands of civil servants.
3. **Delegated Legislation :** The parliament makes laws very briefly. But the details of such laws are made by the executive. Therefore the power of filling the details of laws is given to the executive.
4. **Implementation of Public policies and laws :**
It is very much essential to implement the laws, policies and programs which represent the will of the state.
5. **Useful for the Welfare of State :** Modern states are welfare states in nature. They have the supreme will of formulating and executing the policies, plans and programmes. Welfare of the people is the welfare of the state. In order to realize the dream of welfare state the civil service works hard throughout the day.

6. Maintenance of Law and Order : By maintaining law and order the civil service lays a concrete foundation for the development of nation.

In this context Herman Finer has rightly stated that, If legislature, Cabinet and the President rule the state, actual administration is managed by the civil service. This highlights the importance of civil service. The past history, the present and the future of a state fundamentally depends on civil service. Therefore Herman Finer says that civil service is the sovereign factor in the administration. It is an integral part of growth and development of the society.

10.4 Recruitment :

Recruitment is the first step of civil service. Recruitment is the appointment of right candidate to the right post. Sound recruitment system is the foundation for healthy civil service and personnel structure.

Meaning and definitions :

Recruitment is the process of filling up the vacant positions in civil service.

- 1. According to L D White :** Recruitment is the method of attracting the suitable candidates for competitive examination.
- 2. According to J D Kingsley :** Recruitment is the process by which suitable candidates are induced to compete for appointment to the public service.
- 3. According to Waldo :** Recruitment is the process of attracting the suitable candidates to compete for public service.

Recruitment includes all the activities from giving notification of posts, attracting the best candidates and recruiting the suitable.

10.5 Importance :

Recruitment is essential for efficient, worth and timely public service. The effectiveness of administrative machinery depends on the efficiency of civil service. The efficacy of civil service depends on recruitment system. Therefore O G Stahl says that recruitment is the corner stone of the whole public personnel structure. If the recruitment system is sound and systematic, it is feasible to have competent civil servants and successful administrative system. Since the present public service is becoming increasingly technical and due to the fast development of democratic ideas and institution, the recruitment is gaining greater importance. The unscientific and faulty recruitment system leads to weaken the administrative system by allowing the incompetents to get into public service. Therefore only when the recruitment system is sound and scientific, efficient personnel can be recruited and administration can be run successfully.

10.6. Types of Recruitments :

1. Direct Recruitment or External Recruitment: It is a method of selecting candidates for public service from the open market through the competitive examinations.

Merits :

1. It provides equal opportunities to everyone who have specific qualification to join public service.

2. Since it provides wider field for selection, the best and most suitable candidates can be chosen for public service.
3. It brings youngsters into the public service. As a result it avoids sluggishness in administration and promotes creativity, new ideas and outlook.
4. It is possible to select technically qualified persons for technical and professional service.

Demerits :

1. Since it brings inexperienced to the service, a lot of expenditure is incurred to train them.
2. It kills the spirit and enthusiasm of the persons already in service.
3. Since it brings youngsters to the higher positions, it develops animosity among the seniors.
4. It is not always right to say that persons receiving more marks in the examination are competent.

Indirect or Internal Recruitment (promotion) :

Internal recruitment means the selection and appointment of qualified and suitable candidates to fill up the vacant positions from among the persons who are already in service. It is also called promotion.

Merits :

1. Since experienced persons are selected they work efficiently without training.
2. The promoted employees will have high morale.
3. Since promotions are given, It avoids brain drain towards the private sector.

Demerits :

1. Since the area of selection is very narrow competent persons may not be available for selection.
2. It develops apathy and sluggishness in administration.
3. It is against the principle of equality, as it does not provide opportunity to all.

The scientific and timely utilization of the true human resources and other resources of the state depends on the development and management of human resource. The changes made in the field of modern science, technology and public policies, contributed to make the physically, mentally and visually challenged also competent as human resource. Despite their physical challenges the hidden talent and community friendly competence of the differently abled is being recognized increasingly. Like the abled, the differently abled also are occupying higher positions through competitive examination and becoming role model to others. Thus, to realize the dream of the happy life of every one including the differently abled, to build a strong Nation and to provide security to all and to see the development and peaceful co-existence, a capable civil service is absolutely required. A sound recruitment system is the gateway of golden opportunities for having proficient civil servants for public service.

EXERCISE

I. Answer in one sentence.

1. What is civil service?
2. Which is the fourth organ of the government?
3. What is public responsibility?
4. What is recruitment?
5. State the meaning of promotion.
6. State the two faces of the executive.
7. State the meaning of competitive examination.

II. Answer in two or three sentences.

1. State the definition of civil service.
2. What is the reason for calling civil service as permanent executive?
3. What is political executive?
4. Write the meaning of Hierarchy.
5. What is permanent recruitment?

III. Answer in five or six sentences.

1. Write about the meaning and definition of recruitment.
2. Write on the merits of direct recruitment.
3. State the demerits of promotion or internal recruitment.
4. State the importance of political neutrality.
5. Why is civil service called as the managerial organ of the government?
6. State the differences between permanent and Non-permanent executive.

IV. Answer in eight or ten sentences.

1. Describe the features of civil service.
2. State the importance of civil service.
3. Write about the importance of recruitment.

Suggested activities :

1. List out state services, central services and the all India services
2. Discuss with your teachers about recruitment process.
3. Write an essay on the competitive examination by collecting information.

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