

Correlation Between the President of India and the king of Vedic Era

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ABSTRACT:

" Administration is a process that has been going on since Vedic period to maintain law and order control the state. The head of the state is 'In charge' of the administration. This chief officer works to maintain law and order in the state as well as for the welfare of the people. This is a tradition that has been going on since Vedic period, and we can say that Rajan or King has played an important role in this tradition and at present the president reflects the king because there seems to be correlation between the administrative work of the President and King. In this paper study has done to know about the role of the president who correlated the king of the Vedic period.

Key words

Reflection, Reliable, Executable interpretable

OBJECTIVES

To identify the position of the President of India and the king of Vedic period

To analysis the removal process of the President of India and the king of Vedic period

To study about the process of election of the President of India and the king of the Vedic period

To focuses on Functions and Powers of the President of India and the king of Vedic period

INTRODUCTION

"The period of Indus valley civilization in the Indian History is called Vedic period." The Vedic administration process is studied into 2 period – Early and later Vedic period which compare to present administration system where the main role of the President and king of Vedic period. The Vedic literature mentioned about the smooth functioning of early Vedic period began since 1500-2000 BCE which is situated in region of 'Saptasindhu' Later Vedic period discovered many internal parts of India since 1000-600 BCE which administration process was monarchical system based on hereditary manner. In the Vedic period the Aryan people lived in small villages Their political and social system were based on 'Clan' or 'Kula' system later these systems developed into kingdom. The head of the 'Kula' was described 'Gramani' or political units called 'Visyas' which admined by 'Visyapati' and few 'Visyas' formed 'Jana' which was ruled by the 'Rajan or King'.

The constitution of India implemented on 26th January 1950. The administration system of India is governed by the rules of the constitution. India adopted parliamentary form of the government which is formed by President Lok

Sabha and Rajyasabha. Indian government affairs exercises by the name of the president. The president is the first citizen of India. He is the head of the country. In other words, we can say that the president is 'The King of India'.

POSITIONS

At present the president of India the constitutional head of the country. After being sworn in as the 'President'. He becomes the 'Central Executive' along with the Vice President of India, Attorney general and Prime Minister of India. He is a 'Supreme Commander' of India. He is nominal head of the government of India.

Early Vedic period was formed the unit of tribal. The political and social structure is based on the 'Clan' or Kula' system. Janas and territories under the unit of tribes which was known as. There was a special ceremony celebrated for the post of the king, and they named the king 'Vajpeya' and 'Rajsuya'.

In Later Vedic period king's position was high and his dominant power increased. The position of the king is based on hereditary. He was absolute ruler of the State. Territories were captured over by 'Ashvamedha'. sacrificed. and started collecting taxes. The king applied 'Empire' post. He was chief justice of his kingdom who called himself 'Mahadhiraj' or 'Samrat'.

ELECTION PROCESS

The president of India is indirectly elected by an electoral college comprising both houses of the parliament of India and legislative assemblies who are elected directly.

According to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, "In Indian constitution the president occupies the English Constitution. He represents the Nation. But does not rule Nation."

During the Early Vedic period the king was appointed by the villagers among themselves, which was called 'Gopjanasya', who was courageous, wisdom and ability to rule. Later, Gramani was the head of the village. He had authority of land who was known as 'Vrujapati'.

In Later Vedic period the monarchy system was started, which was generally hereditary, but people chose the king from among the members of the royal family. Later, the king exercised 'immense' authority and occupied the important position.

REMOVING PROCESS /TERMS

The president of India can be removed from his post by the impeachment process or provisions. The term of office of the president is 5 years. He can remain in office till a new candidate is appointed. He may be re-elected several times by the electoral college. There is no limit to their reelection.

In Early Vedic period the King's innocence was examined by the Sabha and Samiti, and they had power to remove from his post. The king could remove it from his office if he was inefficient or cruel. The members of the Sabha and Samiti, like Purohit and Senani who checked the power, quality of the king and other heads of the village acted to remove the king from his post.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The major power of the president of India is to protect the constitution of India. In early Vedic period the major duty of the king was to protect the tribes and their cattle. During Later Vedic period the main function of the king was to safeguard his state and his subject. All power of the state came into the king's hands.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The President of India enjoys legislative powers. He plays vital role in the law-making process. The law-making process cannot be proceeded without name or signature of the president. He has power to dissolve the Lok-Sabha. He has power to summon both the houses of the parliament for the joint session. In case there is conflict between passing any bill. All the works of the govt of India is done by the name of the President. In early Vedic period there was not any 'Bureaucratic' system or not any level of the post. All seniors worked together. Their group was known as Sabha and Samiti. In this group the seniors handled the critical situation and took decisions to solve the problems. They were known as Vidhata. All problems were solved in Sabha and Samiti.

In later Vedic period 'Vidhata' concept disappeared. The King assisted 'Gramani' There were many officers assisted by the King for administrative process in kingdom. He appointed Purohit, Senani and other Administrator who helped to control the state. The Rajpurohit worked to advise and perform ritual cultural activities in the Kingdom. But Purohit and Senani's positions were high in the kingdom.

EXECUTIVE POWERS

The president of India is a head of the executive of the Union Government. Therefore, all executive officers are in hands of the president he may use this power directly or through subordinates' authorities. All the work of the Govt of India is done in the name of the president. He has Power to appoint the government of the state. The judges of supreme court and high court, Auditor general, Election commissioner, Finance Commission Officer, Council administrators of Union territory, National Commission Officers and the Prime minister of India. He has power to inquire about the affairs of the prime minister and cabinet of the country.

In early Vedic period, Rajan assisted or selected Purohit, Senapati and Gramani who were head of the village. The king kept an eye on his officers and kept spies to keep watch the activities of the officers.

In later Vedic period the king selected Gramani, Bhagdhak who collected the taxes. He appointed charioteer who helped the king to tour the whole kingdom in his chariot. He appointed Senani who was head of the army Purohit also appointed by the king. The purohit activated all the cultural activities of the kingdom. Purohit and Senani's position were high the king exercised his power by advising of the purohit and Senani.

JUDICIAL POWERS

President of India appoints the judges of the supreme court and high court by recommendation of the prime minister and cabinet the president has judiciary power he grants pardon reprieves or remissions of punishment to any person who convicted under the act.

In early Vedic period the senior people of the village came together and handled the critical situation and tried to solve the problems by taking decisions. They were known as 'Vidhata,'

In later Vedic period judiciary power was based on rules and conduct. The crimes were divided into two parts that are civil and criminal. The king was the judge. He had power to make final decision by advising him about the exports. The king had power to punish the wicked and who oppose the laws and Dharma.

MILITARY POWERS

The President of India is described as supreme commander of Indian army force the president appoints the chief of naval staff Air force and army chief. President can take action to declare the war or peace by advice of the parliament all process of military powers is taken by the name of the President of India.

The king appoints Senani who was the head of the army, and he appoints Sangrahit who was head of treasury no such discipline forces the king declared the war by advising the "Senani" who was the supreme commander of the armed force. The chief armed officer was the second highest officer in the armed force. He was appointed by the king absence of the king. The Senani had power to take decisions about the war.

FINANCIAL POWERS

The money bill can be pass introduce by the approval of the president the president has power to appoint finance commissioner every five years. The annual financial statement is set by the president before both houses of the parliament.

In early Vedic period there was no any regular revenue system. This period was cattle rearing and the economic system of the tribe depended on it. The tribal group clan or community never extort tax regularly. It was maintained by the will of the people gifts were given to their leaders as per their wishes & the king of these tribes used to distribute wealth among the subjects.

In Later period the king was called Baliharita. Voluntary gifts became necessary and taxation system was started regularly. The king appointed ministers to collect the taxes who are called Samgrithitri'.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Foreign policy of the country comprises of the principles, objectives and interests of the country while interacting and dealing with other countries. Foreign affairs of the country are directed to ensure its sovereignty and security contributes to the development of the country.

President appoints 'Ambassador' of the other countries to make agreements with various countries and implements this agreement which help to develop our country.

From the point of view of tread, the king of Vedic period used to maintain friendly relations with neighboring and other villages or to expand the kingdom. The king of Vedic period used to wage war with neighboring and other villages or with enmity with kingdoms.

EMERGENCY POWERS

It creates any crises or any critical condition in the whole country or any one part of the country. At such times the president has the Power to declare National emergency in the country or the state for the security of the country.

In Vedic period in case of any natural calamities or warlike situation created in the village, the king would warn the people by beating 'Davandi' or passed the message for the protection & security of the state by declaring an emergency in the village.

METHODOLOGY

The study of research paper has been written by using secondary data which consist of reference books, textbooks, articles and websites.

FINDING AND RESULTS

The role of the Vedic king is an effective mode which created an impact on present administration where the president activated in constitutional aspect.

Vedic administration is reliable and executable, interpretable, understandable and result driven and had much riding on it.

In the Vedic period, the king was a reliable and ideal idol for the people, the effect of which is that the constitutional head of our country, the 'President' is nominally functioning, which means he has an important place in the political arena of the country and appears to be an ideal idol for the people.

CONCLUSION

The all above points accordingly indicates that the position of President of India and the king of Vedic period is very important and their role is to ensure the political unity of the nation. It is essential to maintain constitutional power.

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