



# International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

*(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)*



**Impact Factor: 8.206**

**Volume 9, Issue 4, April 2026**



## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

# Parliament of India Is a Reflection of the Sabha and Samiti of Vedic Administration

Vijaya Ashok Merwade, Dr. Nazia Husain

Research Scholar, Department of History, Shri JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

Research Guide, Department of History, Shri JJT University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India

**ABSTRACT:** Administration is the complex of the government programs which are undertaken in the interest of different factors. It is the important process for controlling the State. It administers the process of the parliament. The parliamentary system has been started since the ancient period which shows the ideal of the country. Parliament plays a vital role which is a combination of the President, Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha which are reflected by the King, Sabha and Samiti in ancient times. The parliament handles the activities of the government. It is an instrument which executes the laws, policies and schemes for the state.

**KEYWORDS:** Complex, Controlbased, Reflected, Activated

### Objectives

1. To study the status of parliament which shows similarities of the ancient Sabha and Samiti.
2. To identify the election process of members of the parliament which identifies the selection of the members of the ancient Sabha and Samiti.
3. Focusing on the functions of Parliament modeled on ancient Sabha and Samiti and proceedings.

## I. INTRODUCTION

“The period of Indus valley civilization in Indian History is called Vedic period.”

The Vedic administration process is studied into 2 periods – Early Vedic period and later Vedic period which have similarity between present parliamentary system where the simile 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 situated in region of ‘Saptasindhu’

Later Vedic period discovered many internal parts of India from 1000-600 BCE. The administration process was a monarchical system based on hereditary manners.

In the early Vedic period Vidhata, was an important assembly which was formed by the people of the tribes.

The place of Vidhata functionized by other two main assemblies i.e Sabha and Samiti.

These two assemblies were described as 'Twins of Prajapati'.

The constitution of India was implemented on 26th January 1950. The administration system of India is governed by the rules of the constitution. India adopted the parliamentary form of the government which is formed by the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Indian government affairs exercises by the function of the parliament. The president, Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha are known as 'Equatorial Triangle' which handle the function of the parliament like the king, Sabha and Samiti worked together for controlling the state.

### Status

At present the president of India is 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. whereas the king was supreme ruler in Vedic administration. He ruled with consent and approval of the Sabha and Samiti.

In the early Vedic period Vidhata was a smaller part of Samiti. The place of Vidhata was functionalized by the Sabha and Samiti.

Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha are important assemblies of the Indian parliament.

Lok Sabha is the house of the representatives. It is lower house of the legislature whereas Samiti was a popular assembly in Vedic period.



## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

Samiti was also an important organ of the administration in Vedic period. It was also described as the Sovereign body of Vedic administration. It was a more comprehensive conference. It was a general assembly where all common people could attend freely.

Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the parliament which represents the constituents of the state. It is the permanent house of the parliament whereas Sabha was an important and effective assembly in the Rigvedic Period. There were selected people attending this assembly. It consisted of a council of elders. Sabha was as important as Samiti in Vedic period. It was called as 'Sister of Samiti' It was famous for 'National Jurisdiction'.

### Members

The members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of the country. In other words the Lok Sabha elections are conducted through directly by adult voting. The elections are held every five years. Sometimes early elections are also held.

In Vedic period common people, rich patrons and Brahmanas were members of the Samiti who could attend the meeting.

Members of the Rajyasabha are indirectly elected by constituent States and Union territories. It is a permanent house. The assembly consisted of the entire community of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, wealthy patrons, and priests. Apart from this, women also actively participated in the meeting.

### Head

At present the speaker is head of the Lok Sabha. The Post of Speaker is chosen to oversee the proceedings of Lok Sabha. The first session of the Lok Sabha the members of Lok Sabha elect the speaker and deputy speaker from among themselves. The both are remaining in the office for duration of house in general. However his post may become vacant due to premature reasons.

He presides over the sitting of the house and also maintains peace and order in the house. Besides this he has power to decide whether a Bill is a finance bill or not. Also he has power for casting vote in the house during decision making process.

In Vedic period the king was head of the state who was centred on both assemblies.

The head of the Samiti was called 'Pati'.

He had the right to hold meetings and to present views in important decision-making processes under the chairmanship of the king.

At present Vice president is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajyasabha. He is elected by the elected members of the both houses i.e Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha.

He presides over the sitting of the house and also maintains peace and order in the house. He has power to control the functioning of the Rajyasabha. He also has the right to introduce a bill and can ask questions about the bill. He moves resolutions, appoints members to various committees. He has the right to cast a decisive vote during the decision-making process.

In Rigvedic period the term Sabha conducted in the hall. There were selected members who were described as 'Sabheya or Sabhasd or Sabhasina. The head of the Sabha was known as 'Sabhapati' and woman head was called 'Sabhavati'. The keeper of the head was called 'Sabhpal'.

### Functions

At present the major power of the president of India is to protect the constitution of India.

In the early Vedic period the major duty of the king was to protect the tribes and their cattle. During the 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 and he was in charge of the state.

At present Lok Sabha has the power to make laws, controls the executive, amends the constitution, approve ordinances, vote in elections for the office of president and vice president, have the power to remove officials from office, discuss budgets and other matters.

The main function of the Samiti was to elect and re-elected the king in Vedic period. Samiti was important attentive structure of the assembly. It exercised considerable power to control over the military and executive affairs of the state. Also It was powerful organ of the Vedic administration which acted as the Checker ' or' Supervisor' of the king. The Samiti used to hold regular session. It was larger group of the people where the common people could discuss openly on political, or general issues. It also inquired about non-political status.



## International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

At present the Rajyasabha has power to elect the President and Vice President and also remove them from their post by impeachment process like a Loksabha. It has power to amend the constitution, it has right to take decisions in the context of emergency, it also participates in law making process.

In Vedic period the main function of the Sabha was to conduct the meeting for discussing the political issues and try to solve it. The limited members discussed the issues of the administration. It took some important social divisions in the community welfare and also participated in judicial function. Sabha was like a court where the king was judge who gave judgement by advising the experts who were members of the Sabha.

### II. METHODOLOGY

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

### III. FINDING AND RESULTS

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

Sabha and Samiti of the Vedic period are reliable and enforceable, interpretable, understandable and show results, and their influence appears to be felt in the present Parliament.

The present Parliament is the house that establishes constitutional unity in the political arena which reflects the Vedic period

### IV. CONCLUSION

The above points accordingly indicate that the status of Parliament of India and the assemblies of Vedic period is very important and its functions to ensure the political unity of the nation. It is essential to maintain constitutional power.

### REFERENCES

1. Devesh Kapur and Pratap Bhanu (2006) The Indian parliament as an institution of Accountability
2. B.L. Shankaand Valerian Rodriguez (2011) The Indian parliament: A democracy at work
3. Anant kumar, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Vijay Goyal (2018), Manual of Parliamentary
4. procedure in the government of India: Ministry of Parliamentary affairs.
5. Ashok Khichar (2018) Both Sabha and Samiti were related to the big Vedic period.
6. Ipsit Pratap Singh (2018) Vedic system of management: Perfect Alliance of life style and administration
7. Milind Thakar (2018) The Indian parliament: How party polarization, the rise of the media and single party dominance led to decline of Loksabha.
8. Phadnis, A. Gupta (2019) The politics of farm loan waivers A comparative study
9. Mohanlal Chadhar (2019) Political Institutions of Vedic Age: Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata
10. V V R Avinash Kumar (R. Scholar) (2019) Public administration in Vedas
11. ISSN No -2454- 9150
12. Gilles Verniers and Christophe Jaffrelot (2020), The reconfiguration of India's political elite: profiling the 17th Lok Sabha
13. Enrico D Ambroglo (2020) India's Parliament and other Political Institutions.
14. Durgesh Zha (2022) Rigvedic Tribal Assembly, Sabha, Samiti, Vidhata important points A working of parliament and Need for reforms.



INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD  
SERIAL  
NUMBER  
INDIA



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | [ijmrset@gmail.com](mailto:ijmrset@gmail.com) |

[www.ijmrset.com](http://www.ijmrset.com)