

## **Growth of Political System in Indian History**

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**Abstract:** *Indian political system is completely difference from the other countries. Now India is the biggest democratic country in the world. The ancient Indian system was a structure of great philosophical and political sanctity. According to the Vedas and Upanishads, common people and kings should perform their respective duties as a value-based rule. The state and state officials of that time had a sense of duty for duty's sake. Believing the king to be God, he also believed that his subjects' welfare was greater than his own. In the system of state administration, justice and religion had a sacred place and the path of religion was the ultimate. Even though the king was considered a divinity, all non-religious people acted as equals without harming religion. Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita sanctified the Indian political system by upholding the Dharmamarga (the Way of piety) Rajyanga. Shukra conveys the king's creativity and kingship in his ethics and seeks to administer punishment through the right path in judicial review. Kamandaka Niti consists of twenty Sargas, each saga deals with the exercise of strong penal policy with reference to the complete information of state administration. Similarly, Puranas and Dharmasutras also say that the politics of holiness should be conducted through religion.*

**Key Words:** *-Welfare, Ramayana, Mahabharta, Rajyanga, Shukra, Sarga, Kamandaka, Puranas, Darmashatra.Veda, Upanishad, Gandhi, British,*

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### **I. Introduction:**

The ancient system of government followed the path of religion, which was formed on moral foundations. Punishment was the main weapon of Rajyanga during the pre-and post- Vedic period and this punishment was followed through Dharmamarga. In the Saptanga doctrine of Manu and Kautilya, the rod was in the hands of the king and kingship was supreme. The king had the right to punish and judge independently. Foreign trade and business were subject to political, economic and social regulation in the state. The Maurya and Gupta empires, beginning around 700 BC, followed the royal system of antiquity. This is after the rise of new votes. Empires were formed with an emphasis on the separation of powers and a strong central government. The center of the king's court was called Rajdhani (Capital city). Here the chief officers of the government departments, the chief officers of the army and the chief officers, the chief ministers discussed together and thereby formulated and implemented the code of conduct of the state and built a strong state system in a united India. Thus, the religion, culture, and justice policies of ancient India were important to the state system of political sanctity.

**Political System of Early Vedic Period:** - The period before the creation of Vedas is known as Pre- Vedic period. The kingdom of this period was nomadic and had no definite boundaries, but had a tribal system. Each tribe had its own king. Families were the primary units of the state and were called clans or clans. Villages arose out of many such groups of families and these villages were the primary units of administration.

A person called 'Garmin' was the head of these villages. He fought many battles for the development of villages and represented the village in councils and committees. A confederation of many villages was called Vis or Vish. Its head is 'Vispati'. He was also a military leader. He used to help the villagers in administration. He used to help the villagers to find solutions to difficult problems with his advice. Many such came into existence as vast kingdoms called Jana or Janapada. Gopa was its head, and sometimes Rajan was used. He was the owner of the state and the responsibility of everything was on his shoulders. This society is tribal

**Origin of Kingship:** According to a story of the Aitareya Brahmana, the origin of kingship is traced back to a very ancient time when there were fierce battles between the Devas and the Asuras, each time the Asuras were victorious and the Devas were defeated. When the deities met to discuss the cause, they found they lacked the leadership of a leader or a king and chose a king or a leader so that the victory in battle would go to the deities. Thus arose the concept of kingship in ancient times. The monarchical system of government existed during the Rigva period. Although the monarchy was hereditary, sometimes the king was elected.

**State and King:** In the beginning, the man was an organized person, without the concept of rights, leadership, justice and social life, and as a result of this, there was a lot of group conflict and there were many people who were dissatisfied. In this background, some gave all their rights and powers to one person for the well-being of

their social life and through him created a legal code of covenant and marked their borders and boundaries. Thus the state was formed including the concept of state. All the power of the state was supreme and the person who possessed it was the king. His authority was unquestionable authority and he was the lord of the subjects.

### **Assemblies of the Early Vedic Period**

During the Rigva period, the two most popular assemblies, the Sabha and the Samiti were in force. These assemblies are comparable to the current legislature. These meetings not only helped ease the king's workload but also acted as a guide. work

#### **Sabha**

During the Rigva period, the council of ministers and the rich people of the state, including the king and general of the state, were called to participate. The meeting of such people's representatives was called the Sabha, in which the heads of the state, common people, thinkers, and intellectuals participated. So it was called the meeting of elders. Then discuss the serious problems of the state by calling a meeting of the Sabha.

RS Sharma said that in the beginning and heyday of the Vedic period, women were allowed in the Sabha, the house of elders. Vedic congregations are understood to have given special priority to collective agreement and religious justice over kingship and kingship. The membership of the priestly royals continued as their generations progressed, giving special preference to priests, merchants, and landowners. Purohita Shahi played an important role in attracting the special attention of the congregation.

#### **Samithi**

The Samiti was a representative assembly of the common people and the system functioned like a legislative assembly of the people and all the members. In this, the king was the chairman and participated as a member of the tribe. The king could not be absent from this meeting for any reason. Dr. KP Jayaswal called it 'People's National Assembly'. It would have been a powerful and important powerful meeting. There is a system where the decisions taken in this reach the common people and all the people of the tribe are working hard for the upholding of Satya Dharma, which increases the administrative transparency. When a serious problem arose in the state, a meeting was called under the chairmanship of the chairman and the people of the community were gathered and their opinion was collected and then a consensus opinion was reached.

### **During the British Rule**

The struggle against the British Empire under the leadership of Gandhiji is no exaggeration of the fascinating and attention-grabbing ideas of the world. Because Gandhi's stances and decisions were very interesting. Many events of the freedom movement are suitable and fascinating subjects for research. This chapter discusses the encounter between the British state and Gandhiji. The British entered India and changed the course of history here. English traders were eager to establish trade links with eastern countries. Chartered by Queen Elizabeth. AD He established the East India Company on 31 December 1600. Then it was called "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies". Sir Thomas Rowe was appointed as the British Ambassador at Jahangir's court. He obtained Jahangir's license to trade in various territories belonging to the Mughals and acquired certain rights for the company, establishing trading posts at Ahmedabad, Proch and Agra, Surat, Qasim Bazar, Calcutta and Dhaka. AD in 1661, the marriage of Princess Catherine of Portugal to Charles II of England took place. Then the Portuguese took the island of Mumbai to England Gave as part. The king handed it over to the East India Company. Mumbai gradually became the most important city on the west coast and the center of British activities on the west coast.

Earlier Mumbai was a small fishing village. But by this time Governor Gerald Angir had developed under good rule which became a boon for the progress of the company. With a church, a hospital and a court, Mumbai outshone Surat on the west coast in all respects and hence became the center of British activity. In the beginning, Aurangzeb hated the British and had a tendency to push them out, but as time went by, he made a peace treaty with them and allowed them to settle in Calcutta, which became the Presidency. The Mughal emperor Farukshiyar was suffering from a serious illness. This disease was cured in 1717 by William Hamilton, a physician to the East India Company. Satisfied with this, the Mughal Emperor waived the annual tax of three thousand rupees which he had been receiving from the company till now. So the British could conduct business in Bengal without any hindrance or tax. Thus, the British settled in India and started buying their own business.

Initially his noble policy was peaceful trade. But he took advantage of the deteriorating political situation here and wanted to establish political sovereignty. As the Mughal empire in the north was on the decline, the Marathas in the south sought ascendancy and became the unique enemies of the Mughals. In addition to the conflict between the two, the local small states hated each other and led to disunity. Dressed in Gujarati attire, delivered speeches in Gujarati language. Became close to the limelight. Went to Santiniketan and met Rabindranath. On the advice of Gokhale, he established the Satyagraha Ashram on the banks of the Sabarmati in

Ahmedabad. Spirit of selfless service, brotherhood, celibacy and prayer The ethos of Sabarmati Ashram, brotherhood, celibacy and prayer were the ethos of Sabarmati Ashram. Later it became the center of exchange of like-minded ideas and national organization.

## **II. Conclusion:**

Mahatma Gandhi supported the British when India indirectly participated in the First World War. The British thought they were fighting the Great War in defense of democratic ideals. After the war, the British were delusional that they would give freedom to Indians. Thus the Indians called for cooperation with the British in all ways. Called himself a "recruited army officer" of the British government. Gandhiji in AD. Between 1917 and 1918 he participated in three important struggles and began his era of political struggle in India. Those three struggles were Bihar's Champaranya Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Satyagraha and Beda Satyagraha.

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