

UNIT 11 – UPSC -Officers during the Vedic Period- Easy to Learn Compilation

During early Vedic period (BC 1500-BC 1000), Aryans were organised into tribes rather than kingdoms. The chief of a tribe was called a rajan. The autonomy of the rajan was restricted by the tribal councils called sabha and samiti. The two bodies were, in part, responsible for the governance of the tribe. The rajan could not accede to the throne without their approval.

Officers During the Vedic Period

In the later Vedic period, the tribes had consolidated into small kingdoms, which had a capital and a rudimentary administrative system.



| Name | Function |
|------------|-----------------------------------|
| Vrajapati | Officer-in-charge of pasture land |
| Purohita | Priest of highest order |
| Jivagribha | Police official |

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|--------------|------------------------------|
| Senani | Supreme commander-in-chief |
| Gramani | Head of the village |
| Kulapati | Head of the family |
| Spasas | Spies & Messengers |
| Bhagadugha | Revenue collector |
| Madhyamasi | Mediator for dispute solving |
| Palagala | Messenger |
| Sanghrahriti | Treasurer |
| Suta | Charioteer |
| Kshatri | Chamberlain |
| Sthapati | Chief Judge |
| Mahishi | Chief Queen |
| Govikartana | Keeper of forests & games |
| Akshavapa | Accountant |
| Takshan | Carpenter |

