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### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adi Dravida</td>
<td>The term used by some to refer the untouchable castes viz. Parayans and Pallans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adimai Sasanam</td>
<td>Bonded Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Agriculture includes a) horticulture b) the raising of crops, grass or garden produce c) the use by an manure crops d) dairy farming e) poultry farming f) livestock breeding g) growing of trees and ‘agricultural’ shall be constructed accordingly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-varam</td>
<td>(man-varam) system of land tenure under which the tenant provides only labour and the land owner provides all other inputs: the labourers’s share of the produce varies from 1/4 to 1/7 of the total yield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana</td>
<td>1/6 th part of a rupee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andai</td>
<td>Landlord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayacut</td>
<td>The land irrigable by an irrigation work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhoodan</td>
<td>(land donation) name of Movement organized by acharya vinobbhave, aimed at persuading land owners to donate excess or unused land to the landless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binami</td>
<td>Illegal transactions relating to the ownership or tenure of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brahmadeyam</td>
<td>Rent- free land given to the Brahmins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>The setting of upper limits to the size of units of land ownership and the redistribution of the excess to those with small holdings or none at all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitable endowments</td>
<td>Means all property given or endowed for the benefit of, or used as of right by, the Hindu or the Jain of object of utility to the said community or section, such as rest houses, choultries, parasalas, schools and colleges, houses for feeding the poor and institutions for the advancement of education, medical relief and public health or other object of a like nature, and includes the institution concerned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatram</td>
<td>Choultry or charitable building for feeding, housing or supplying drinking water to travelers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheri</td>
<td>Segregated portion of a village inhabited by low class people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholam</td>
<td>Food grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumbu</td>
<td>Small Millet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devadanam</td>
<td>Rent free land given to the temples.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti</td>
<td>A garment for lower part of the body consisting of long piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry Land</td>
<td>Tilled dry land and irrigated by wells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleemosynary Tenure</td>
<td>This term is used by Nilakanta Sastry in his book The Colas, which means the holding of lands by the tenants belonging to the charitable institutions like Temples, Mutts and Trusts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasli</td>
<td>A term denoting the official revenue year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan</td>
<td>‘Child of God’, Mahatma Gandhi’s name for the untouchable castes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harijan Welfare Scheme</td>
<td>Means any scheme for provision of house sites for harijans for constructing, extending or improving any dwelling house for harijans or for providing any burial or burning grounds for harijans or for providing any pathway leading to such dwelling house, burial or burning grounds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hereditary trustees

Trustee of a religious institution, the succession to whose office devolves by hereditary right or is regulated by usage or is specifically provided for by the founder, so long as such scheme of succession is in force.

Inam or Manyam

The word Manyam is vernacular for Inam. The word Inam literally means a gift, the term Inam is an Arabic word. The word Inam or Manyam denotes land held either at low assessment or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the state or the community as in the case of village servants. Wilson's Glossary gives the meaning of the term thus In India, and especially in the south and among the Marathas. The Inam or Manyam was especially applied to the grants of land held rent Free and in hereditary and perpetual occupations. The term Inam came to be generally applied to all Government grants to denote grant in perpetuity not resumable. ‘The origin of the Inam tenure can be traced to the grants made by the Hindu rulers for the support of the temples and charitable institutions for the maintenance of holy and learned men and as rewards for public service etc., This practice was followed by the Muhammadan rulers and by the British administrators until about a century ago. (From the statement of objects and reasons to Bill 1934). The Inam may be classified (i) Public or private (ii) Individual or collective (iii) Religious or secular (iv) for past services or continuing services, according to their nature object and aim.

Intermediaries

Holders of proprietary interests that existed between the occupiers of land and the state. They were known as Zamindars, Jagirdars, Talukdars, Malguzars, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jagirdar</td>
<td>tax collectors on behalf of state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalam</td>
<td>Measure equaling 12 marakkal or half a bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalavadi</td>
<td>Sweeping from the thrashing floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kallanai</td>
<td>The Grand Anicut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnams</td>
<td>Village Accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khariff</td>
<td>Rainy Season Crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kizhavenmani</td>
<td>A name of village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Komanam</td>
<td>Loins cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudivaram</td>
<td>Tenant’s share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kudiyiruppu</td>
<td>The site of any dwelling house or hut occupied either as tenant or as licencee by an agriculturist or agricultural labour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuruvai</td>
<td>Seasonable paddy crop usually harvested in October – November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuthagai</td>
<td>Lease of immovable property is a transfer of right to enjoy such property for a certain time expressed or implied or in perpetuity, in consideration of a premium or of rent which may consist of money, a share of crops or any other thing of value to be rendered periodically, or on specified occasions, to the lesser by lessee. A lease may thus be in perpetuity for life, for terms of years or from year to year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuthakaikkarar</td>
<td>Tenant paying a fixed rent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Includes building and benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landlords</td>
<td>Owners of land which is leased out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lathi</td>
<td>Stick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mah: One third of an acre
Manavari: Land of which the cultivator depends solely upon rain, not is irrigated artificially: dry cultivation.
Manyam: Land granted to enjoyed process arising out of it
Melvaram: The king’s share
Mirasdar: Historically determines an inhabitant of a village who has preferred right to waste land in it. Now generally use denote any landholder in ryotwari villages.
Mirasi: Mirasi tenure is the division of the village into equal shares each made up so as to yield an equal amount produce and each including a proportionate share of all the benefits of common property land tenures. The division is supposed to have been made at the original settlement of the village, the number of shares apparently corresponding to the number settlers that occupied or of the labourer which each settler brought with him. Mirasidars were peasant proprietors and on the establishments of a Tamil village, all the lands therein belonged to them as a collective body who had equal rights as between themselves but formed an exclusive body as regards others. This was originally known as Kaniatchi in Tamil, Swastium in Sanskrit, and Mirasi after the Monhamedan conquest. At present in common usage the term indicates ownership of land by a person living on the income from
Mirasi Tenure: The communal nature of land control by a group of mirasdars.
Mutt: Means a Hindu Religious Institution with properties attached there to and presided over by a person, the succession to who
office devolves in accordance with the direction of the institution or is regulated by usage. Tamil Nadu HR & CE Act XXII of 1959, 1971

| Owner | Includes any person, who is receiving or is entitled to receive the rent of any land or building, whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or an agent, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver or guardian or who would so receive the rent or to be entitled to receive the rent, if the land or building were let to a tenant. |
| Ownership | The relationship between people in the appropriation of means of production and the material goods created with their help. |
| Padiyal, Palarus, Pannaiyal | Attached Labour, Permanent Labour |
| Pannai | A field in the low land, or land made cultivable through slaves. |
| Pannaiyal | Serf – A permanent labour force bound hand and foot either to the land or the landlord through extra – economic ties. |
| Paraiyar | The lowest harijan caste of agricultural workers, scavengers and village drummers. |
| Patta | Registered holder of land, when a ryot is first put into possession of land, he is furnished with a document called the patta which is liable to revision at each annual settlement, called Jamabandi. The patta is only a mere bill issued to the ryot so that all concerned may know the amount of assessment payable and the installments by which it is to be paid. It does not purport to be in the nature of a grant or conveyance. A registered pattadar as far as he is concerned could alienate, sublet, mortgage, sell, give, bequeath or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of his holding. This is under ryotwari tenure. |
Estate i.e. where the zamindari tenure is in existence, a ryot with permanent right of occupying and a ryot of old vast holdings under a land holder otherwise than under lease in writing are entitled to demand patta under that Estates Land Act.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poonthzhakudi</td>
<td>A name of village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poradi</td>
<td>Beating straw the second threshing of paddy with bullocks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porakudi</td>
<td>Outsiders, meaning tenants from other villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poramboke</td>
<td>Land at the disposal of the government set apart for any government or other public purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porambokku</td>
<td>The unused Government Land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabi</td>
<td>Winter Season Crop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raiyot</td>
<td>A tenant in erstwhile zamindari areas and an occupied of land in the old Madras and Bombay presidencies paying land revenue directly to government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>An income received regularly on capital, land or other property, not connected with entrepreneurial activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryotwari</td>
<td>Ryotwari settlement means the division of all arable land, whether cultivated or not into Fields and the fixing of occupant pays the revenue so assessed on the area he actually occupies. This area may be constantans or may vary from year to year with the relinquishment of old fields and the taking up of new ones. The occupant deals directly with the Government and is responsible only for his own holding. He is given a document called a Patta, which sets for the extent and assessment of each survey field or portion of a field or portion of field in his occupation. This Patta is liable to revision every year to bring up-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to-date. The occupant thus enjoys all the advantages of proprietorship, subject only to the payment of the revenue due on the lands held during the year. The ryotwari lands are also known as the taraf lands, the Arayan sircar, Koru or Government lands.

| **Salabhogam** | : Resulting from charitable gifts governed by the special term laid down in a separate document. |
| **Samba** | : Single paddy crop usually harvested in February |
| **Sangam** | : Union, Association |
| **Scheduled Castes** | : Means the castes, races or tribes or parts of, or groups within, castes, races or tribes specified in the constitution (Scheduled Castes) order, 1950, made by the President under article 341 of the constitution as amended by the scheduled castes. |
| **Share cropping** | : A form of rent (lease for temporary use) of land, under which the landlord is paid a rent in the form of a specific share of the harvest (a half, a third, a tenth, etc) |
| **Surplus Land** | : Means the land held by a person in excess of ceiling area and declared to be surplus land under section 12,13,14 |
| **Talukdar** | : An administrative unit consisting of several villages. |
| **Tenancy** | : A mode of holding land which actually belongs to another or upon which any other person may have prior claim. |
| **Tenant** | : Any person who has paid or has agreed to pay rent or other consideration for his being allowed by another to enjoy the land of the latter under a tenancy agreement, express of implied and includes 1) any such person of continues in possession of the land after determination of the tenancy agreement 2. The heirs, assignees, legal |
representatives of such person or persons, deriving rights through such person 3. A cultivating tenant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenure</td>
<td>The act of holding and occupying land or the right of using land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thaladi</td>
<td>Seasonal paddy crop usually harvested in March – April.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thunduvaram</td>
<td>Cultivator’s share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ul Kuthakai</td>
<td>‘Inside tenure’ fixed rent tenure usually held by a non-cultivator of the samba caste as the owner, who pays a relatively low rent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulkudis</td>
<td>Native Cultivating tenants of the village.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varam</td>
<td>Land held under lease on some crop sharing basis. This is a mode of leasing agricultural land. Under this system the tenant has to pay specified proportion of the produce to land holder. Conditions of varam vary from place to place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet Land</td>
<td>Well tilled wet land, irrigated by rivers and tanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zamindars</td>
<td>The word means ‘Land Holder’. In the literature on Indian land reform the term connotes the holder of an intermedian to interest in land with the obligation to pay land revenue to the government.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zillah</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MEASURES IN THANJAVUR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Equivalent in Madras Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 marakkal</td>
<td>1.5 kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 marakkal</td>
<td>1 Kalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Kalam</td>
<td>1 Pocket of Paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 kgs</td>
<td>1 bag of paddy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 kgs</td>
<td>1 Quintal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 kgs</td>
<td>1 tonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 quintals</td>
<td>1 tonne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 kuzhi</td>
<td>12 (\times) 12 = 144 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cent</td>
<td>3 kuzhies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 kuzhies</td>
<td>1 Mah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Mah</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{2}) Veli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Mah</td>
<td>1 Veli (6.62 acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300 kuzhi</td>
<td>1 Acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Cent</td>
<td>1 Acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Sq. m.</td>
<td>1 are(a) = 0.0247 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 hectares</td>
<td>1 Square kilo metre = 0.386 sq. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 hectare</td>
<td>2.471 acres (10,000 sq.m)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One Madras measure equals 1.22 kilograms or 2.7 pounds.
A marakkal was equivalent to two madras measures or 6.4 pounds.