GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ADIVASI : pseudo kinship relationship of the residents of any one village.
AMLAH : court official.
ANNA : one seventh of a rupee.
ARKATTI : an agent working in tea plantation areas for employing tribal labourers on commission.
ASPA : a type of movable property
ATO SAGAI : pseudo kinship relationship of the residents of any one village.

BARAJI, BARAJIU : a sect of Kherwar
BAHA : a flower, the female sex organ.
BAISI : association of the Santhals
BANIA : a trader, a shopkeeper.
BARA BAU : traditional measure of weight used by the merchants.
BARI : a type of land considered to have low fertility.
BASKE : name of the Santhals’ sept
BAZAR : a market.
BEDEA, BESRA : names of the Santhals’ sept.
BAHOLI : a form of servitude used by mahajans to alienate the tribals of their land.
BIGHA : a unit of land measurement, one-third of an acre.
BITLHAHA : ex-communication of a man from Santhal society for breaches of norms.
BONGA : god, a spirit, a deity.

CHANDI BONGA : female goddess/spirit.
CHORE : name of the Santhal’s sept.
CHANDO : Santhal god/sun god.
CHOTA BAU : traditional measure of weight used by merchants.
CHUAR : a barbarian, uncivilised, a low caste Hindu.
CHUAR REBELLION : a tribal rebellion in South-Western Bengal, 1799-1801.
CHAUKIDAR : an agent of the government who looked after the revenue matters and general law and order situation of the village.
DACOIT : a gang of robbers.
DAMIN-I-KOH : (persian, damin/skirt +koh/ mountain or hill) skirt of the Rajmahal hills; an area consisting of 1,336 square miles demarcated by John Petty Ward in 1832 and then settled with the Santhals - now part of the Santhal Pargana.
DANGAL : a barren land meant for pasture.
DAROGA : a police officer (inspector).
DIKKU, DIKU : (Santhali, Dik/trouble makers) outsider, non-Santhal, non-tribal.
EROK : annual festival associated with agriculture.
GHAT CHAUKIDARI: a service tenure existing in Jamtara subdivisions before the Permanent Settlement.
GHAJ JAWAI : a son-in-law who lives with his wife's household.
GHATWALI TENURE: it was a tenure granted to Ghatwals in the form of jagir i.e., in alienable right for the protection of ghat or passes through the hills. It covered entire Deoghar sub-division and also covered Jamtara and Dumka. The holders of such tenures were called Ghatwals.
GERAO : an act of holding a person by sitting around him in order to force the acceptance of the demands of the surroundings.
GODET, GORAIT : a village official who acted as the orderly of the chief, called the villagers for a meeting; the village elder who is official news-bearer.
GOTRA : exogamous clan unit.
HANDI : rice beer, the indigenously prepared intoxicating drink prepared by distilling fermented rice.
HANSDAK : name of the Santhals' sept.
HARIAR : annual festival of Santhal.
HAAT : a weekly village market, a fair.
HOR : a man, a human being, a Santhal.
HOR HOPON : a son of a man, a Santhal.
HUL : rebellion, Insurrection; in particular refers to the Santhal hul i.e., Santhal Insurrection of 1855 led by Sidhu and Kanhu.
HUL JHARKHAND : a militant tribal political party of Santhal Pargana region.
JAAN GURU : traditional priest of the Santhals.
JAGIR : a service tenure.
holder of tenure.
patron-client relationship.
settled cultivator.
wearing sacred thread.
annual festival of Santhal.
a bridegroom, a husband.
(sanskrit, Jhar/jungle, khand/place) tribal adivasi lands, name of a proposed tribal state.
first single largest political party of a tribe founded after independence.
shifting cultivation.
the assistant village headman in charge of the moral conduct of the village.
medium landholder.
tribal area of south Bihar occupied by Paharia.
a type of servitude.
it is 1/20th of a bigha.
the autumnal harvest, winter crop.
estate managed directly by the government without middleman i.e., zamindar.
politico-religious reform movement among the Santhals.
a sect or a division designated by varying totemistic affiliation; lineage or sub-clan.
the tenure of the original settlers.
holder of the khuntkatti.
name of the Santhals' sept.
a form of servitude in which the actual cultivator was obliged to return two-thirds of the produce to the landowner.
a type of pulse seed of low nutrition value.
moneylender, a village capitalist, a usurer.
Mal Paharias are the earliest inhabitants of the district, it is one of the branch of Paharias, other two being Sauria Paharia and Kumarbhog Paharia.
village headman.
term of address or reference to headman.
Santhal land tenure held on behalf of the tribal community by the Manjhi.
names of the Santhals' sept.
a place close to the border of Bengal where the dam is located.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>MATAAL</td>
<td>a drunkard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAUND</td>
<td>unit of weight, thirty seven and half kilos.</td>
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<td>MAUZA</td>
<td>a village and the whole area of land belonging to it.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MULRAIYATI TENURE</td>
<td>a kind of tenure found to be existing in Deoghar sub division - the claimant was recognised as the descendant of the original founder of the village.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MUNDA</td>
<td>a predominant tribal group of Chotanagpur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORAON</td>
<td>one of the major tribal group of Chotanagpur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PALHAITI</td>
<td>a form of servitude in which for a small patch of land a Santhal is obliged to work for his master.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARGNAIT</td>
<td>chief of a pargana.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAhARIAS</td>
<td>the Paharias are the earliest inhabitants of the district.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PARIS</td>
<td>a Santhal clan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAUNRIA</td>
<td>name of the Santhals' sept.</td>
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<td>PERMANENT SETTLEMENT</td>
<td>a long term agreement (in Bengal) between the British government and the Zamindars in determination of the amount and the method of the payment of land revenue.</td>
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<td>PRADHAN</td>
<td>village headman.</td>
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<td>RYOT</td>
<td>a cultivator.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RYOTWARI TENURE</td>
<td>the system of land revenue in which the government settlement is made directly with the and without the intervention of a Zamindar.</td>
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<td>SABAI</td>
<td>a type of grass.</td>
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<td>SADAN</td>
<td>non-tribal speaking tribal language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SADANI</td>
<td>language of the Sadans (non-tribals).</td>
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<td>SAHEB</td>
<td>European.</td>
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<td>SAL</td>
<td>a tree, leaves of which are used for preparing plates.</td>
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<td>SAMRA</td>
<td>a sect of Santhal.</td>
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<td>SAPHAR HOR</td>
<td>clean men, a politico-religious sect which although influenced by Hinduism seeks the re attainment of Santhal greatness and integrity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAPAI</td>
<td>a sect of a Santhal.</td>
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<td>SARDAR</td>
<td>a government official having the powers of an officer in charge of a police station.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SARDARI CIRCLE: an administrative unit consisting of a group of villages for the jurisdiction of each sardar.
SAUNTAR, SAUGTAR: corrupt names of Santhals.
SAURIA PAHARIA: a division of Paharia.
SIM: annual festival of Santhal.
SING BONGA: supreme god.
SOHARE: harvest festival of Santhal, the chief festival as observed after the rice harvest.
SOREN: name of the Santhals’ sept.

TALUQ: a subdivision.
TALUQDAR: head of a Taluq.
THAKUR: god.
THICADAR: a contractor.
TUDU: name of a Santhal’s sept.

ULGULAN: Munda rebellion of 1895-1901.

ZAMINDAR: (persian, zamin/land + dar/holder) a landholder under the Mughals, a revenue collector; with permanent settlement, they were recognised as estate owners by the British so long as they paid the government revenue.

ZAMINDARI: estate of the Zamindar.