<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amaranayakas</td>
<td>Military commanders who were given some territories to govern by the Vijayanagara rulers. They were empowered to collect taxes from the peasants in their areas.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brahmadeya</td>
<td>Land grants to Brahmanas were called Brahmadeya</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bullas</td>
<td>Measurement of Land (180 bullas or 1156 acres).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calingula</td>
<td>Regulators primarily constructed for distributing the water.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chuckrum</td>
<td>The earliest and the smallest silver coin that was in circulation in Travancore, now substituted by copper coins of the same denomination.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Choultry</td>
<td>Rest house for wayfarers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutcherry</td>
<td>Government Revenue Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cusec</td>
<td>A volumetric unit for measuring the flow of liquids, equal to one cubic foot per second</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cawnie</td>
<td>It is an obsolete unit of land area used in Chennai (formerly Madras) in India. It was approximately equal to 1.322 acres. In SI units that is 5349 square meters. After metrification in the mid-20th century, the unit became obsolete.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corumboo</td>
<td>It is used to turn the whole of the water into the channel.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fasli</td>
<td>The harvest year. The Tamil year of fasli 1257-58 corresponds with 1848 (=1258+590).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fasli jasti</td>
<td>Extra crop, Second crop grown where one crop is usually grown.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fanam</td>
<td>A coin of various values ranging between 1 ¼ annas and 3 1/3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jama bandi</td>
<td>The annual settlement made with Government tenants.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamalai</td>
<td>Water Lift worked by pair of bullocks.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalam</td>
<td>6,8,12 marakals.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>kudimaramathu</strong></td>
<td>Since the local bodies did not have qualified engineers and the duties of the ayacutdars were not clearly mentioned, the system of the farmers themselves taking up maintenance work known as kudimaramathu.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Kurukkam</strong></td>
<td>Measure of Punjey land.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inam</strong></td>
<td>Land granted free and revenue to persons holding particular offices or performing services.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inamdar</strong></td>
<td>Holder of an inam.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Marakal</strong></td>
<td>A measure of capacity = 8 or 4 padis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maurikar and Peshanam</strong></td>
<td>These two were kinds of first wet crops-cultivated in early period at Thiruchirappalli, Most of which were reaped before January.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melnadai-nir</strong></td>
<td>Waste or excess water.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mirasidar</strong></td>
<td>If Mirasidar is the sole tenant of all the lands of the village he is then known as egabhogam Mirasidar, who was required to donate a certain amount of money known as <em>mirei</em> to the village administration.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Nullah</strong></td>
<td>An arm of the sea, stream, or watercourse, a steep narrow valley. The nullah is characteristic of mountainous or hilly country where there is little rainfall. During occasional heavy rains torrents rush down the nullahs and quickly disappear.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pagoda</strong></td>
<td>A Star pagoda = 3 ½ Rupees.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Panas</strong></td>
<td>It’s a money value. Kautilya mentioned his book that any person stealing the Kings commodity, up to ten panas as fine for punishment.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Patta</strong></td>
<td>The title deed of ryotwari land issue to the peasant by the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palayakarar</strong></td>
<td>Palayam was a group of villages which was under administrative control of Palayakarar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Olungu settlement</strong></td>
<td>The productive value of the ‘wet’ lands in each</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
village was elaborately recalculated and a money assessment was thereby fixed on each village, which was to vary with considerable variation in the price of grain this was called the Olungu settlement.

**Sheristadar**: "Record keeper" The chief officer in Indian court entrusted with the tasking of receiving and checking court pleas. The word has been derived from the Persian word sarishta-dār.

**Shortrium village**: An estate which was later taken over under the provisions of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotiwari) Act.

**Siliga**: Cubical inches (40 bullas = 1siliga).

**Sluice**: It is a water channel controlled at its head by a gate (madhagu).

**Taccavi**: Advance of money to tenants for cultivation when necessary means are wanting.

**Taliari**: Village official who works with the VAO to administer village affairs.

**Thaladivalan**: It was another crop cultivated in March-April, but reaped only in the ensuing Fasli year (middle of April)

**Toti**: A person engaged in the demolition work or repair of buildings.

**Yettam or Picottah**: Water lift on bucket tied with bamboo and a man who walks along it and takes water.
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