GLOSSARY:

Ansar: The term was originally used to describe the followers of the Prophet Mohammed in Medina, who supported and helped him when he migrated to them from Mecca fleeing the ill treatment of his people. In the Sudan it is used to describe the supporters of the Mahdi (Mohammed Ahmed), and the followers of the Mahdist Islamic Revolution till now.

Awqaf: Allotments whose revenue is dedicated to serve religious purposes in Islam (Singular Waqf).

Baidyas: Hindu upper caste; traditionally composed of physicians.

Brahmins: Hindu highest caste; mainly composed of Hindu priests, theologians and clergymen.

Da'awa: Arabic term for Islamic preaching and work for the spread of the Islamic faith and tradition.

Dammurr: Purely Sudanese tough cotton fabric used locally.

Eid ul Adlta: The Muslims' Corban Bairam in which a sheep, goat or cow is supposed to be slaughtered as a symbol of sacrifice. It usually starts on the tenth of the last Muslim Higra month (Zu Al Hajj a).

Gurdwara: the Sikh temple; it is regarded as the centre of worship and religious practices.

Haj: the Muslims' holy pilgrimage to the holy lands in Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia. It is in the last Muslim Higra month (Zu al Hajja).

Indianization: The nationalization of all jobs, posts and positions that were occupied by the British during their Colonial occupation of India.

Inter alia: the smaller in number of two aggregates that together constitute a whole.

Jajmani: The part of the (British) pyramidal system of Land Tenure that was particularly running internally within the village itself. It has almost been the only part that persisted from the old pre-Colonial system.

Jihad: Muslims holy war usually against non-Muslims who are considered as non-believers.

Kafir: Muslims description of the non-believers and the unfaithful.

Kayasthas: Hindu upper caste; composed of writers.

Kujur: a clan of hill community priest, usually found in Western and Southern Sudan. He is believed to have supernatural powers of healing, neutralising evil and bringing fortune. He usually administers the society's rituals.

Mahdi: Literally meaning the 'Rightly Guided', but it is generally used to describe an Islamic religious belief about an awaited Imam, who will come and rescue the World from its ailments. In the Sudan, the term is used to describe the leader of the Mahdist Revolution, namely Mohammed Ahmed ibn Abdillah who
declared himself to be the awaited Imam.

**Mahants:**
the Sikh priest usually found inside a Gurdwara.

**Raiyatwari:**
The British system of settlement-revenue-collection, and was mainly applied in South India.

**Reith:**
The king of the Shilluk Tribe of Southern Sudan.

**Satti:**
The Hindu belief in burning the Hindu widow with the corpse of her husband.

**Sharia':**
Islamic system of jurisdiction, laws and all life matters.

**Sharia' Law:**
Muslim jurisprudence including the Muslims' Personal Law and Penal Code.

**Sudanization:**
The pre-independence process of nationalization of all the jobs and posts that were occupied by the British during their Colonial occupation of the Sudan.

**Sunnat:**
The Muslims Teachings and guidance based on Prophet Mohammed's indoctrination.

**Tableegh Group:**
The religious Group founded on the teachings of Sheikh Taj el Din Al Bihari and its headquarters are based on Nizamuddin area in India.

**Tariqhas:**
Muslim Sufi sects who constitute several factions, usually following a certain religious leader and is based on mystical brotherhood.

**Ulama:**
Muslim clerks, scholars and theologians.

**Zamindars:**
An intermediary revenue-collector during the British Rule in India. He used to be a tax-farmer and not a landlord, except on land in his own occupancy that he let to tenants.