Adhi: a form of tenancy where the tenant has to pay half the total production of the major crop to the owner of the land as land rent.

Ahu: a variety of short-maturing rice, suitable for dry farming.

Apaikan Chamua: privileged peasants who were exempted from the periodic compulsory Ahom militia service.

Asamiya: the people whose mother language is Asamiya (Assamese) inclusive of those who have adopted Asamiya as mother language.

Assemese: those who have their domicile in Assam.

Bakijai: a statement prepared by the revenue collector showing arrears of land revenue of a ryot.

Bandha: the person who mortgagage himself to offer physical labour to the mortgagee.

Bandhaki: a system of mortgaging land.

Bandi and Beti: male and female domestic servant respectively.

Bao: lowland winter rice standing in the field for about ten months from the time of its broadcast in the months of February and March.

Bari: land suitable for homestead site, so classified for revenue purpose.

Bigha: a land measurement unit equivalent to one-third of an acre.

Bohiragota: an outsider.

Bund: embankment.

Chamua Paik: a Paik who was allowed to contribute periodically a share of his specialized product in lieu of his compulsory service to the state militia.
Choudhury: a revenue officer in charge of a Paraganah.

Ga-mati: land allotted to a Paik by the Ahom state.

Got: a squad of three or four Paiks.

Khel: a unit or division of the people according to one's profession during the Ahom rule.

La-khiraj: revenue-free land.

Landlord: here it denotes an economic category, not the judicial one. Any proprietor of a substantial area of land who appropriates surplus without participating in labour can be conceived as a landlord.

Likchau: a labourer granted to an officer as remuneration.

Mahajan: a merchant.

Maund: a measure of weight equivalent to a little more than 82.1 lbs.

Mauza: an areal unit of a group of villages, for purpose of land revenue collection.

Mauzadar: a revenue collector, on a commission basis, in charge of a mauza.

Mirasdar: a person owning a superior tenure of land in Cachar.

Moamaria: a religious sect of the Vaishnava faith in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Na-Asamiya: neo-Asamiya. Those who have given-up their original mother tongue and adopted Asamiya (Assamese) language as their mother tongue.

Nisf-khiraj: land on which only half the existing rent is applied by the government.

Paraganah: a traditional grouping of villages for revenue purposes, in those parts of Assam, which were once under Mughal rule.

Patgiri: revenue officer of lower rank.
Paik: an adult male who was not a slave and had to render his compulsory service to the Ahom state for a fixed period annually.

Pura: a unit of 4 bighas of land in total.

Rupit mati: transplanted rice land.

Ryot: tenant.

Sali: a long-maturing variety of rice requiring transplantation.

Satra: a Vaishnava monastery, typical of the Brahmaputra Valley.

Seer: one-fortieth of a mound.

Theka or chukani: a form of tenancy where the tenant has to pay a fixed amount of production of the major crop to the owner as land rent.