Abadi - Carries the general sense of populated and cultivated country, population and cultivation necessarily going together. Used to describe a condition, it is best rendered as "prosperity": when applied to a process, it denotes "development". The modern sense, "the village site", does not occur in the literature. The related word, abadani denotes "development".

Agaul - A variety of sugarcane.

Alsi - Linseed.

Altamgha - Grant - under - seal : a special tenure introduced by Jahangir.

Alu - Potato

Ami - In 13th - 15th centuries an executive official in general. From Akbar's time onward, has also the specialised meaning of collector of Reserved revenue, as a variant of the official designation 'amalguzar' : In this sense, synonymous with Krori. In 18 century used also to denote a Governor, i.e. an officer in charge of the general administration.

Amin - An official deputed for special local work : Partition amin is the official who carries out a partition : Kurk amin the official who sells distrained crops. Vide (W.H. Moreland, The Revenue Administration of the United Provinces, 1911). Also an official designation. Under Sher Shah, probably one of the two Chiefs in a pargana (but see under Amir). Under Akbar, an official on the staff of a Viceroy, whose precise duties are not explained. In 17th century, a revenue - assessor under the provincial Diwan. May also apparently be used in a wider sense to denote an officer's "deputy" or "assistant".

* The Glossary given is as worked out by Moreland in his works, The Agriculture of the United Provinces, The Revenue Administration of the United Provinces, and The Agrarian System of Moslem India.
Amin-ul-Mulk - The designation of Fathulla Shirazi, when appointed by Akbar to control Todar Mal: may be rendered "Imperial Commissioner". The designation does not recur.

Amir - In 13th - 14th centuries, a rank of nobility, inferior to Khan and superior to Malik. In 15th century also a provincial Governor. In Bayley's version of the T. Shershahi (Elliot, IV), used for a Pargana official, but all the MSS. Moreland saw had Amin, and he took this to be the correct reading.

Ar - The sugarcane borer.

Arund - The castor plant.

Arhar - A very common pulse (Cajanus indicus).

Ata - Flour.

Babul - A common tree (Acacia Arabica).

Baga - A grove.

Bahadura - A caterpillar.

Bahikhata - Ledger. The account of grain rent kept by the Patwari.

Baisurai - A weed (Pluchea Lanceolata).

Bajra - One of the tall millets (Pennisetum typho ideum).

Balahar - A Hindi word denoting a village menial.

Balpanchit - Injury to cultivation by flood or deposit of sand. A term used in the Ballia district where tenants have a right to reduction of rent on this ground.

Ban - One of the names of cotton.

Bandhuja - Field - embankments.

Banjara - Itinerant grain merchant: Synonym, Karavani.

Banjar - Culturable land which has not been cultivated.

Bara - The highly manured land close to a village site.

Barl - One of the names of cotton.

Barre - Safflower (Carthamus tinctorious).

Batai - Division of produce in order to pay rent in kind.

Bejhar - A mixture of barley and pulses.

Ber - A fruit tree (Aegle marmelos).
Bhabar - A tract of country close to the Himalayas.
Bhadoi - Early rice.
Bhaiyachara - A form of proprietary tenure.
Bhang - The hemp plant (Cannabis Sativa). Also the drug made from its leaves.
Bhur - Sand
Bhusa - Straw trodden into small pieces, used as cattle-fodder.
Bigah - The ordinary unit of area; its size varied within very wide limits, both by place and by period.
Biswa - One-twentieth of a bigah.
Biswansi - One-twentieth of a biswa.
Bila Lagan - Land held by a cultivator on which the rent payable has not been settled.
Bila Tasfiya Lagan- Payable has not been settled.
Chakla - In 17th century area of Reserved Land placed incharge of an officer denoted Chakladar. In 18th century administrative area in Bengal.
Chakurana - Land held by a cultivator on which the rent payable has not been settled.
Chana - Gram.
Charkhi - A pulley: a form of water-lift. Also a cotton gin.
Chaudhri - The headman of a pargana.
Chauth - The claim normally one-fourth of the revenue, made by the Marathas on country which they overran but did not administer.
Chawal - Husked rice. In some places applied to the growing crop.
Chehna - One of the small millets.
Chheda - A caterpillar.
Chittak - A weight; one-sixteenth of a ser, or about two ounces.
Crore - Ten millions (used or rupees).
Daftar - A record, Daftar Khana record office.
Dahi - Curds.
Dakhil Kharij - Proceeding for the alteration of the Khewat.
Dam - Under Akbar, a copper coin, worth about 1/40 rupee, but varying in exchange with the silver price of copper. In 17th-18th centuries a nominal unit (40 to the rupee) in which the valuation was recorded, and in terms of which salaries were fixed, and Assignments made.
Dastak - A writ of demand, reminding a landholder that revenue is due from him.

Dastur - Has various general senses, "custom", "permission", "a Minister". Under Akbar and after, a schedule of assessment - rates stated in money; an abbreviation of dastur-ul amal.

Deh - A village in the Indian sense, which is nearly that of "civil parish", that is a small area recognised as an administrative unit, not necessarily inhabited: synonyme Mauza, Qariyat.

Uhak - A fuel tree (Butea frondosa).

Dhan - Rice.

Dhankar - Heavy clay.

Dhara - A Marathi word, applied in 18th century to Murshid Quli's schedule of assessment - rates.

Dharma - The Hindu Sacred Law prescribing the duties of all classes, including Kings and not liable, in theory, to alteration.

Dhenki - A lever used for raising water from wells.

Dhola - The sugarcane borer.

Dhur - One-twentieth of a biswa - biswansi.

Dimak - White ants.

Diwan, Diwani - In 13th-14th centuries, Diwan meant a Ministry, In 16th century (1) the Revenue Minister, (2) a noble man's steward. In 17th century (1) a high official in the Revenue Ministry, (2) the Provincial Revenue Officer. Diwani in 16th century, meant the Revenue Ministry; in 17th century and later, the revenue and financial administration as a whole; in 19th century the Civil courts.

Doab - (Pu-ab) - A region lying between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna.

Doras - Loam.

Dudia - White wheat.

Dumat - Loam.

Farman - A formal order issued by Emperor or King.

Fatwa - An opinion given by a jurist on a question of Islamic Law.

Faujdar - In 14th century a military Officer, corresponding roughly to General of Division, as being directly under the General in Chief Command. In 16th - 18th centuries., an officer in charge of the general
administration of a portion of a province: ordinarily he was not concerned with the revenue administration, but in 18th century an officer was occasionally *Diwan* as well as *Faujdar*. *Faujdar*: the post, or the charge of a *Faujdar*: from 17th century, also the general, as distinct from the revenue, administration; and hence, in later times, criminal, as distinct, from civil, jurisdiction.

*Fawazil* - in 13th - 14th centuries, the surplus revenue which a provincial governor had to remit to the Treasury after dafraying sanctioned expenditure.

*Gajar* - Carrots.

*Gandhi* - The rice - sapper.

*Ganjir* - A tract of country in Sitpur.

*Ganna* - A type of sugarcane.

*Gauhan* - The highly manured land near a village site.

*Gehun* - Wheat.

*Ghara* - An earthen jar.

*Ghi* - Clarified butter.

*Ghirai* - The sugarcane borer.

*Ghun* - Weevil.

*Girwi* - Rust (a disease of wheat and other plants).

*Goind* - See Gauhan

*Gram* - Anglicised from Portuguese *grão*: a pulse (*Cicer arietinum*).

*Gujai* - Wheat Barley grown mixed.

*Gumashta* - An assistant or subordinate. In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, applied to subordinates employed by the collector in Reserced land.

*Gunjayish* - "Capacity", "room". The technical sense is obscure: discussed in Ch. V, Sec. 2 of *The Agrarian system of Moslem India*.

*Gur* - A form of raw sugar.

*Guar* - One of the pulses (*Cymposis psoralioides*).

*Hakim* - Not a precise designation, but used to donate any executive officer, whether Viceroy of a province in Governor of smaller area.

*Haqq* - In addition to the general senses - right, justice, truth, etc. denoted in 13-14 centuries., the perquisites allowed to Chiefs, usually in the form of land free from assessment. *Haqq-i-Shirb*, a term of Islamic law, denoting the right accruing to person who provided water
Hasi - Sometimes used as synonym for Mahsul denoting either Produce or Demand, according to the context. From 16th century usually means Income, as contrasted with Valuation.

Havali - Environs; but in 13th-14th centuries Havali-i-Delhi denoted a definite administrative area west of the Jumna.

Hindu - Usually carries the ordinary sense, but in Barni (14th century) restricted to the Hindu rural aristocracy, or classes superior to ordinary peasants.

Hindustan - In 13th-14th centuries the country lying East or South of the centre of Muslim power in 14C. century, usually the country beyond the Ganges; from 16 century, India North of the Narbada.

Ijara - In 16-18 centuries a Farm of revenue. The Farmer is usually Ijaradar; also Mustaji.

Ikh - Sugarcane.

Inam - A reward. Applied especially to gifts made by the King, whether in the form of a sum of money, or stipend paid in cash, or a grant of revenue. In 17th century commonly a grant of revenue made to a high officer as supplement to his assignment.

Iqta - An Assignment of revenue; synonyms, Jagir, Tuyul. In 13th-14th centuries also a Province.

Iqtadar - Holder of an assignment. (Not used in the sense of Governor of a Province, who has designated Muqtil).

Jagir - A grant of land to an officer of the State. An assignment of revenue. Synonyms. Iqta, Tuyul.

Jai - Oats.

Jalkar - Rights of fishing.

Jama - (In Arabic, Jam, in Urdu, usually Jama). Aggregate. (1) In accounts, the credit-side (2) In revenue, either Demand or, Valuation, according to the context.

Jamabandi - The Patwari's record of village accounts.

Jamun - A fruit tree (Eugenia jamabolana).

Jarha - Transplanted rice.

Jarib - A land measure; also, measuring instrument. In 16th century used to denote assessment by Measurement, as synonym or Paimash.
Jhabar- Heavy Clay.
Jhau- A river side shrub (Taramix gallica).
Jhil- A depression filled with water.
Jinspher- Cash rents collected for particular crops on land that is ordinarily grain rented.
Jiziya- The personal tax imposed by Islamic law on non-Muslim subjects.
Jowar- A millet (Andropogon sorghum).
Kabar- One of the Bundelkhand soil.
Kachchha- Literally 'raw'. It's technical meaning in revenue administration: A collector of revenue or rent, a money due on any account is appointed Kachchha if he has certain definite sums to collect and account for and is renumerated for his work by the person who appoints him.
Kachhar- Low land along a river.
Kachina- Market garden crops.
Kakan- One of the small millets (Setaria italica).
Kankar- Lumps of limestone found in the soil.
Kanungo- Officials in charge of patwaris.
Kankut- Determination of rent by estimation of the produce of land.
Kans- A weed common in Bundelkhand.
Kapas- Cotton.
Karavaniyan- Used by Barni to denote the itinerant grain-merchants, usually called Banjaras.
Karinda- A landholder’s agent.
Karkun- Literally, agent or deputy. From 16th century usually means a clerk, writer. The same meaning is appropriate in some 13th-14th centuries passages, but they are too few to show with certainty whether the word had become specialised by that period.
Khader- Low land along a river.
Kharbuza- Melons.
Khalisa- Land Reserved for the State, as opposed to land Assigned or Granted to individuals.
Kharaj- The tribute imposed by Islamic Law on non-Muslims permitted to remain in occupation of conquered land: in India, revenue - Demand. Kharaji denotes country liable to Kharaj, as distinguished from country
paying tithe (Ushr.).
Kharif- The rains season, and the crops grown in it.
Kattah (Cottah) - One-twentieth of a Biswa = Biswansi.
Kham- See Kachcha.
Kham Tehsil - Annulment of the settlement with a landholder.
Khasra - The patwari's field work.
Khatauni- The patwari's record of landholder's rights.
Khidmati- A present given by an inferior to a superior.
Khudkasht- Land cultivated by the landholder.
Khurpi- A hoe.
Khut- Used only by Barni, to denote Chiefs.
Khwaja- Usually a honorific title. In 13th century designation of an officer on the staff of a province, whose functions are not clearly indicated.
Kiari- Compartments of a field made for irrigation.
Kikar- See Babul.
Kil- A system of raising water from wells.
Kist- An installment of revenue or rent.
Kodon- One of the small millets (Paspalum serobiculatum).
Kroh- A measure of distance, about one and half miles.
Kror- Ten millions (100 lakhs).
Krori- In 16th century the popular designation of the collector of Reserved revenue, known officially as Amalguzar. In 17th century used officially in this sense and also to denote the collector employed by an Assignee.
Kuari- Early rice.
Kusum- See Barre.
Kutki- One of the small millets (Panicum psilapodium).
Lagar- A system of raising water from wells.
Lahi - Some varieties of rape or mustard.
Lakh- One hundred thousand.
Lallia- Red Wheat.
Lambardar- The representative of the land-holders of a mahal.
Lawahi - A fungus disease of sugarcane.
Lubia - One of the autumn pulses (Vigna Catjang).
Mahal- A unit of revenue assessment. Under Akbar, a revenue subdivision, corresponding usually, but not invariably, with pargana; and occasionally applied also to a head of miscellaneous revenue. The modern form, Mahal, does not appear before 18th century.

Mahsul- May mean, according to the context, either produce or Demand; and, in 16 century documents, also the average produce calculated for assessment purposes.

Mahun- An aphis that attacks mustard.

Makai, Makka- Maize.

Makra, Mandwa- A small millet (Elusine coracana).

Mai- General sense, property of possessions. In agrarian matters usually means Demand, but sometimes has the wider sense of revenue administration. In the Army, denoted booty taken in war.

Malik- In 13th-14th centuries a rank of nobility, inferior to Amir. Later, an honorific title used more vaguely.

Malik- Carried the general idea of sovereignty or dominion. In Islamic law, applied to an occupant of land, and used in one of Aurangzeb's Farmans to denote a peasant.

Malikana- Payments to persons whose claims to a share of the income of a mahal has been recognised but who have not been admitted to the settlement for it. Malikana, in the British period, denotes an allowance made to a landholder, or claimant, excluded from possession.

Manjhar- The intermediate zone of land in a village.

Mar- One of the Bundelkhand soils.

Masahat- Measurement, Survey. In 14th century denoted the process of assessment by Measurement, which in later times was called Jarib, or Paimash.

Mash- One of the autumn pulses (Phaseolus radiatus).

Masha- An Indian weight, equal to 15 grains.

Masur- One of the cold weather pulses (Ervum lens).

Matahatdar- Under-proprietors in Oudh.

Matiyar- Clay.

Mattar- Peas.

Maund- Anglicised from Mann, a unit of weight containing 40 ser. The size of the unit varied with both time and locality.
Mauza - In 13th century used generally in a wide sense as a place or locality; later, denotes a village (in the Indian sense); Synonym of Deh.

Milk- A Grant for subsistence, resumable at pleasure.

Miyana- Middling, moderate, avoiding extremes.

Mohwa- A large fruit tree (Bassia latifolia).

Mota- A bed of stiff soil forming the foundation of a well.

Moth- One of the autumn pulses (Phaseolus Aconitifolius).

Moti- 'Thick' used in Bundelkhand to distinguish the better rakar soil from the worse.

Muafi- Land given free of rent, or revenue.

Muhasaba- Audit of an official's accounts.

Muhasil- Etymologically, a Collector. In 14th Century an official with unspecified functions, appointed by the King in the territory of a Chief. 

Muhasilana, in 16th Century denoted fess paid in connection with revenue - collection.

Mukaddam, Muqaddam- A representative of the cultivators of a village. In 13th-14th Centuries sometimes a leading or prominent man; sometimes, specifically a village headman. From 16th Century the latter use predominates.

Muli- Radishes.

Mundia- Beardles wheat.

Mung- One of he autumn pulses (Phaseolus mungo).

Mungphala, Mungphali- Ground nuts.

Muqasama- In Islamic Law, assessment on production, as opposed to occupation (which latter is Muwazzaf-vide Wazifa).

Muqti- In 13th-14th centuries a provincial Governor; obsolete by 16th Century.

Muqti'-i- This word has been found only in one passage (Ain-i-296) and its meaning is uncertain; it may point to either Farming or Assignment.

Mushahada- Discussed in Appendix C. of The Agrarian System of Moslem India, where Moreland has interpreted the word as sharing - by estimation, the Hindi Kankut Does not occur after 14th Century.

Musalaba- The early use is to denote the process of demanding, or recovery; from 17th Century it may mean the amount of the revenue -
Demand.

Mutasarrif- Minor officials; Moreland was doubtful whether it denoted some particular official, or a class of officials.

Naib- Deputy. In 13th-14th Centuries denotes an officer sent to a province to perform the duties of the Governor, when the Governor held also a Court appointment, or was employed on other duty.

Narma- A variety of cotton.

Nasaoq- The general sense is "order" or "administration". Under Akbar, applied to a particular form of revenue-administration, which Moreland identified with the Group-assessment, though it may cover also Farming.

Nijjot- Khudkasht.

Nil- Indigo.

Nila Thota- Copper sulphate.

Nim- A tree (Melia azadirachta).

Nona Mitti- Earth containing saltpetre.

Paimash- Measurement. In 16th Century denoted the process of assessment, by Measurement, as a synonym for jarib.

Pakka- A collector of revenue, or rent, or money due to any account, is appointed Pakka if he undertakes to pay a fixed sum and his renumeration depends on what he can collect in addition.

Paleo- Watering land to prepare seed-bed.

Palo- The outlying zone of land in a village.

Pan- The betel plant (Piper betle).

Pargana- The Indian name for an aggregate of villages. Came into official Muslim use in 14th Century partially superseding Qasba.

Parjot- Ground rent paid by persons other than cultivators living in a village.

Parwa- One of the Bundelkhand soils.

Parti- Fallow land: Parti Jadid is land which has been fallow for not more than three years: after three years it is Parti Kadim.

Patah, Patela- A beam of wood used as a cold-crusher or roller.

Patha- A tract of Bundelkhand.

Patri- 'Thin', used in Bundelkhand to distinguish the worst rakar soil from the better.

Patsan- Roselle hemp (Hibiscus cannabinus).
Patta- Lease. The document given to a revenue payer, indicating the sum which he had to pay.
Patti- A division of a Mahal; Pattidari is a landholder having part of a mahal. Pattidar is the form of tenure in which several landholders have separate possession in a mahal.
Patwari- The village accountant, a Hindi term adopted from the outset in Muslim administration.
Paunda- Thick sugarcane, grown usually for fruit.
Phangi- The cane-hopper.
Phaora- A spade.
Pial- Rice straw.
Pissi- Soft Wheat (Bundelkhand).
Posta- Poppy.
Pukhta- See Pakka. Pukhtadar is a sub settlement holder in Oudh.
Qabuliyat- Written undertaking given for the payment for revenue; the counterpart of a patta.
Qanunqo- The parqana accountant and registrar. The position certainly existed in the Hindu period but Hindi designation appears nowhere in the chronicles. The word Qanun in 13th-14th Centuries had not acquired the modern sense of "Law", but denoted "custom" or "practice"; and Qanungo must be interpreted, not as "expounder of law" but as "interpreter of custom", i.e. it denotes the men to whom Muslim administrators looked for information regarding the customs of their Hindu subjects.
Qariyat- A village, synonym of Deh.
Qasba- The current meaning "town" has not been found in the chronicles. The earliest writers used Qasba to denote a parqana; form Afif onwards, Pargana was adopted as a Persian word, but qasba survived as an occasional synonym.
Qazi- An official in the Islamic system, with duties mainly judicial, but also executive. There is no precise English equivalent, but in the Mughal period the Qazi might be described as the judicial assistant of the Governor.
Qismat-i-Ghalla- Division of grain. In 16th Century, a name for assessment by Sharing.
Rabi- In India, the winter; the crops grown in winter and harvested in
Rai, Raja, Rana, Rao- Hindi terms denoting a King or Chief, whether independent or paying tribute or revenue to the Muslim King.

Rakar- One of the Bundelkhand soils.

Ramdana- A food plant (Anaranthus candatus).

Raqami- A description applied to Akbar's first valuation. Its precise significance is obscure.

Ratau- Rust on wheat (See Girvi).

Ray- In 16th Century denotes a schedule of crop-rates prepared for assessment purposes, and showing the Demand in terms of produce : oppose to Dastur, a schedule of cash assessment rates. The word has survived locally in Benaras in the sense of "rent-rate".

Reh- Efflorescence of soda salts on the soil.

Rendi- The castor plant (See Arend).

Ryot- (Anglicised form of Raiyat). A herd, the peasantry as a body. The use to denote and individual peasant has not been found in the chronicles; the use to denote a particular form of tenure (ryotwari) belongs wholly to the British period.

Sadr- In the Mughal period, the designation of a high officer whose duties included the supervision of Grants.

Salami- A present offered to an official on approaching him.

Samjhauta- Settlement of accounts among the pattidars of a mahal.

San, Sanai- False hemp (Crotolaria Juncea).

Sarkar- In the chronicles usually means a treasury, whether belonging to the King or to a noble. Under Sher Shah, denoted an administrative district i.e. an aggregate of parganas : Under Akbar, a revenue-district. The modern meaning "Government" does not appear clearly in the chronicles.

Sarson- Rape of mustard.

Sawan- A small millet (usually panicum frumentaccum but also applied tp panicum miliaceum).

Sazawal- A rent-collector.

Sehwan- A disease of wheat.

Ser- A unit of weight, about two pounds, one fortieth of a maund, and, like the maund, varying with time and with locality.
Shahna- A watcher put over crops distrained on for rent or revenue.
Shakkarqand- Sweet potatoes (Ipomaa batatas).
Shamilat- Property common to two or more Pattis of a mahal.
Siaha- The patwari's cash-account of a mahal.
Shiqq- Division. Apparently at first a military term; an extraordinary force (lashkar) was divided into main groups (fauj) and these again into smaller groups (shiqq). In 14th Century an administrative area, either a province, or a division of province. In 15th century, a province, or a division of a province. Not used in later times in this sense.
Shiqqdar- At first, a military rank (vide Shiqq); later a revenue subordinate. Under Sher Shah, one of the officers on the staff of pargana, also a revenue-collector employed by an Assignee. The term survived into 18th Century to denote a subordinate, revenue-official, usually an Assignee servant.
Shisham- A timber tree (Dalbergia Sissoo).
Siaha- The patwari's cash-accountant of a mahal.
Sir- Land cultivated by the landholder as his home farm. Or land held by a landholder with special privileges, see section XVIII, The Revenue Administration of the United Provinces.
Sit- An iron rod used for finding Kankar.
Siwai- Miscellaneous income of a mahal.
Suba- In the Mughal period, a province of the Empire.
Surthi- Tobacco prepared for chewing.
Suyurghal- In the Mughal period, allowances granted by the Emperor, whether paid in cash, or by Grants or land.
Tafrig- The distribution of the Demand, determined by Group-Assessment, over the individuals composing the group.
Tahsildar- The officer who collects revenue.
Takavi- State loans for agricultural purposes.
Talukdar- In Oudh a landholder with special privileges. In Agra usually a superior proprietor but sometimes an inferior proprietor.
Talug- Dependency. Came into use at end of 17th Century to denote the possession of land, whatever the title. Has been specialised in the British period to denote particular titles, which differ in different provinces. Taluqdar denotes the holder of a Taluq.
Tambaku- Tobacco.
Tanka- The chief monetary unit, 13th-16th Centuries.
Taraf- A division of a mahal.
Tarai- A tract of land below the Himalayas: also applied to the low land along rivers.
Tarbuz- Water-melon.
Tarmin Jamabandi- Precedings for correcting the record of cultivators' rights.
Tari- Low land along the Bundelkhand rivers.
Teli- An oil presser.
Theka- Lease of the right to collect rent.
Thekadar- A lesee of landholder's rights.
Thok- A division of a mahal, usually containing two or more pattis.
Til- An oil-seed (Sesamum indicum).
Tuyul- An Assignment of revenue, synonymous with Jagir, Iqta.
Ukh- Sugarcane.
Uparhar- High ground as opposed to Kachhar or tarai.
Urd- An autumn pulse (See mash).
Usar- Barren land. Usually clay too stiff to be cultivated and containing soda.
Ushr- The tithe levied under Islamic Law. Ushri denotes country liable to the tithe, as opposed to Kharaji.
Vakil- In 13th-14th Centuries the Vakil-i-dar was apparently the highest ceremonial officer at the Delhi Court. In the Mughal period, the Vakil was Prime Minister and superior to the Vazir; but the post was not always filled, and, when it was vacant, the Vazir was practically Prime Minister.
Vazir- In 13th-14th Centuries, the Prime Minister, who in practice held charge of revenue and financial administration. In the Mughal period, when there was a Vakil, the Vazir was Revenue and Finance Minister and was sometimes described as Diwan; when there was no Vakil, the Vazir was in charge of general, as well as revenue, administration.
Wafa- Lit. "faith", "reliance", was used in 14th-15th centuries in the technical sense of the yield of crops.
Wajibularz- The record of village - customs prepared at the earlier
settlements.
Wali- usually a provincial Governor, sometimes the ruler of a foreign country.
Wazifa- In Islamic Law, denotes a periodical payment for the occupation of land, and the derived word Muwazzaf denotes assessment on occupation, or what Moreland called contract-holding. In the chronicles, Wazifa usually means a charitable or compassionate allowance granted by the King, and paid in cash, as distinguished from a grant of land or revenue (milk, or Madad-i-Mash); occasionally it is applied to a Grant of revenue.
Wilayat- Commonly in 13th-14th Centuries a province under a Wali; but may mean also, (i) the Kingdom, (ii) a tract or region, (iii) a foreign country, (iv) the home-country of a foreigner. The meaning "province" had practically disappeared in the Mughal period.
Wiran- Deserted. Applied to a village which had been abandoned and was uncultivated.
Zabt- In Akbar's time, the system of assessment by Measurement as then practised. The adjective Zabti used to denote an area where the system was in force. In later times Zabti denoted a revenue-rate, or rent-rate, levied on the area sown, and varying with the crop.
Zamindar- lit. "Landholder". The word does not necessarily imply any particular claim or title, and in 18th Century was used in Bengal to denote any sort of holder. In the literature of North India, from 14th Century onwards, it meant what Moreland called a Chief, that is, a Landholder with title or claim antecedent to Muslim rule, commonly a Raja, Rao, or some other Hindu King, or ex-King, who had become tributary to the Muslim State. It is occasionally applied also to rulers who had not become tributary.
Zamindari- The form of tenure in which a mahal is held either by an individual Zamindari (Wahid) or by a group who manage it as an undivided unit (Zamindari bil-i-jmal).
Zer-ab- Land covered by water.