Appendix II

GLOSSARY

The glossary has been prepared of words of Indian languages used in the Thesis with the help of the following contemporary books:-


(c) The Fifth Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Affairs of the East India Company. Edited by Walter Kelly Firminger, Vol. III.

Amir: A noble man.

Amirul Umar: Noble of Nobles, Lord of Lords.

Amani: Trust, charge. Land in charge of an amin, or trustee to collect its revenues on part of the Government. In the Deccan peninsula this term is applied to a settlement under which Government receives its share of the produce of the land from each cultivator in kind, instead stipulating for a pecuniary commutation.

Amin: Trustee, commissioner. A temporary collector, or supervisor, appointed to the charge of a country on the removal of a Zamindar or for any particular purpose of local investigation or arrangement.

Amil: Agent, officer, native collector of revenues, superintendent of district or a division of a country.

Amaldar: Agent, the holder of an office. An intendent collector of revenue, of uniting civil, military and financial powers under the Mohammedan Government.

Batta: Deficiency, discount, allowance. Allowance to troops in field.
Bandobast: Trying and binding. A settlement of the amount of revenue to be paid or collected.

Begam: A lady, princess, woman of high rank.

Chaukidar: A watchman, an officer who keeps watch at a custom house, station and receives tolls and customs.

Choultry: A covered public building for the accommodation of travellers.

Darogah: A superintendent or an overseer of any department. The Darogha of police had a united local jurisdiction, subordinate to the European Magistrate of a Zillah or district and had under him an establishment of armed men.

Dawani Adalat: A court for trying revenue and other civil clauses.

Dubash: One who speaks two languages, an interpreter. In Madras a Hindu servant of a European who managed his monetary concerns, and worked also as his confidential agent in private and public transactions with other Indians.

Fasli: The harvest year, it commenced on 12th of July. There was a difference of 590 years between A.D. and Fasly year. The Fasly year 1214 corresponded to 1804 A.D.

Gangtdah: A settlement of villages.

Godown: A warehouse.

Gumashta: A commissioner, factor, agent.

Haveli: House, habitation. In Madras it implies the lands that were immediately under the management of Government, without intervention of zamindars or jagirdars, the revenue of this land was farmed out on short leases or connected by its own officers without any other agency.

Jiara: A farm of revenue of a district.

Istitmar: Continuity, perpetuity.

Jagir: An assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual.
Jama: Sum, amount, the total of a territorial assessment.

Kachehry: Court of justice, also the public office, where the rents are paid, and other business respecting the revenues transacted.

Kotwal: The chief officer of police in a large town or city and superintendent of markets.

Kurnam: A secretary, writer, clerk, accountant of a village who registers everything connected with its cultivation and produce, the shares or the rents of the ryots, with the dues or rights of the government in the soil.

Malguzari: Paying revenue, a term applied to assessed lands paying revenue to government and also rent of such lands.

Mauza: a place, a village.

Mauza-war: by villages. A village settlement, when the whole village was farmed out to one individual or the whole village community.

Milkiat-e-Istimrari: Proprietary rights in continuation.

Mirasdar: Hereditary proprietor or land holder. They were the descendants and representatives of the original village settlers. Their primitive tenure consisted in a periodical division of the available lands of the village. Until the Ryotwari system was introduced they contrived to keep their villages intact, admitting no stranger artisan. Their claim to monopoly clashed with the ryotwari system. Mirasdas impoverished themselves and hindered the improvement of their villages, in their endeavour to prevent their waste land from passing on to the hands of the strangers.

Munshi: Letter writer, secretary.

Munsif: A just and equitable man. In those days Indian justice or judge whose powers extended only to suits for personal property not exceeding fifty rupees.
Muqaddam: Head ryot or principal man of a village, who superintends the affairs of it, along with other duties, collects the rents of government within his jurisdiction.

Muta: In the Northern Sarkars, a small district or subdivision of a country consisting of a certain number of villages.

Mutadar: Holder of a Muta.

Nizamat Adalat: The Court of Criminal justice.

Nunjah: Wetland, fit for the cultivation of rice.

Pagoda: Gold and silver coin current in South India.

Peon: A servant employed in revenue, police and judicial duties.

Peshkash: A present particularly to government, in consideration of an appointment, tribute, formerly paid by poligars.

Polligar: Head of a village district, Military Chieftain in the peninsula, similar to Hill Zamindars in Northern Sarkars.

Patel: Headman of a village, who collects the rent from other ryots, and has the general superintendence of its concerns.

Pattah: A lease granted to the cultivators on the part of the Government, written on paper.

Patwari: Village accountant, same as Kumum.

Panchayat: Assembly of five. An assembly or jury of five persons to whom a cause is referred for investigation and decision.

Pollum: A town. In the Deccan peninsula it meant a district held by a polligar.

Punjab: Land unfit for the cultivation of rice.

Oanungo or Kanungo: An officer of the Government whose duty was to keep register of all circumstances relating to the land revenue and, when called upon to declare the customs of each district, the nature of the tenures etc.
Qazi or Kazi: A Muhammedan judge or justice, who occasionally officiates also as a public notary in attesting deeds by affixing his seal thereto.

Qaziul Quzats Judges of judges or Chief Justice.

Qaul: Word, saying; promise; An agreement or lease of land to a zamindar or large farmer.

Qist: Stated payment, instalment of rent.

Qulwar: General. The term is applied to a settlement of the land revenues, when the rent of the each individual ryot is fixed and collected by the officer of the Government.

Ryot: Peasant, subject, tenant of house, or lands.

Ryotwar: A ryotwar settlement in revenue is made by Government immediately with ryots individually, under which the government receives its dues in the form of money rent fixed on the land itself in cultivation for its share of produce, varying as the produce may vary in each year.

Sahukar: A merchant or banker, a money-lender.

Sanad: A proper support. A patent, charter, or written authority for holding either land or office.

Sarishtedar: Keeper of the records, or one who keeps records of accounts or particular transactions. The recorder in a Court of Justice under the Company's servant. A revenue accountant of a district, who checks the account of regular village cumum or accountant.

Sarkar: Head of Affairs. A grand division of a province.

Tahsil: Acquisition, attainment, collection of the public revenues.

Tahsildar: In-charge of the revenue collection. An Indian collector of a district acting under a European or a Zamindar.

Talliar: A guard or watchman. A village police officer in peninsula, who gives information of crimes and offences, escorts and protects persons travelling to neighbouring villages.
Talluqa: The being dependent, a dependency. A district the revenues of which are under the management of a Talluqdar.

Talluqdar: The holder of a Talluqa. Talluqdar are petty zamindars, some of whom pay their rent, or account for collections they make from peasants through a superior zamindar and others to the government.

Taqawi: Assisting tenants with an advance of money for cultivation, when necessary means are wanting.

Thana: A station, a military post or station. A petty police jurisdiction, subordinate to that of a Daroga.

Thanadar: Incharge of a Thana.

Totie: A village police officer whose duties are confined more immediately to the village, and who also guards the crops and assists in measuring them.

Vakil: Indian law pleader under the judicial system of the Company.

Warrum: Share of the produce or rate, by which the division of it is made between the cultivator and the Government.

Zamindar: Landholder, land-keeper. An officer who under the Mohammedan government, was charged with superintendence of the lands of a district, financially considered, the protection of the cultivators, and realization of the Government's share of its produce either in money or in kind, out of which he was allowed a commission, amounting to about ten per cent, and occasionally a special grant of the government's share of the produce of the land of a certain number of villages for his subsistence. The appointment was usually renewed and became hereditary.

Zamindari: The office or jurisdiction of a Zamindar.

Zillah: Side, part, district, division. A local division of a country, having reference to personal jurisdiction.