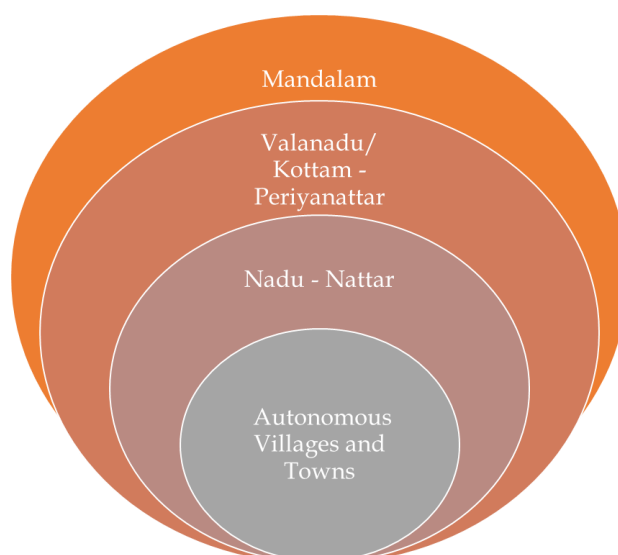


Important Terms - PYQ

Term	Meaning
Kulyavapa and Dronavapa	Different terms used for land measurement during 300-600 CE: • Angula: The smallest measure (probably $\frac{3}{4}$ inch) • Hasta: standardized distance between the tip of the elbow and middle finger • Adhavapa: $3/8-1/2$ acre • Dronavapa: $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 acre • Kulyavapa: 12-16 acres. (areas required to sow Adhava, Drona, Kulya pf grain respectively)
Vishti	Forced Labour
Sutas and Magadhas	The "chroniclers" of the Magadha empire, the people who memorized and transmitted dynastic histories, descendants of Vedic priestly families.
Amil	In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
Siddhas (Sittars)	• The term siddha literally means one who has attained perfection as distinct from a bhakta who is attempting to perceive god. • The term Siddhas also denotes early wandering adepts who wielded significant influence over ancient Tamil teachings and philosophy. • Nearly all Siddhas espoused the concept of the unity of all creation, advocating monotheism while promoting a philosophy centered on love, service, and condemnation of idolatry.
Eripatti	Eripatti was a special category of land known in South India. This land was donated by individuals, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank. It was also called as Erichcheruvu.
Ghatikas	Colleges generally attached to the temples
Taniyur	A large village under Chola administrative division. Many of the agricultural villages were clubbed together with a taniyur.
Araghatta	Waterwheel used in the irrigation of land
Banjaras	Nomadic Traders in Medieval India
Hundi	The Hundis was a letter of credit
Fanam	The fanam was a small gold coin, weighed as little as 0.3 grams and had a diameter of less than a Centimetre, used in south India between the 9th and 19 th centuries.
Kulah-Daran	The sayyids put on a pointed cap (kulah) and they were known as 'Kulah Daran' during Delhi sultanate.

Bodhisattvas	• Bodhisattva in Buddhism is one who seeks awakening or enlightenment. • This concept is central to Mahayana sect of Buddhism. In Mahayana Buddhism, bodhisattva refers to a human being committed to the attainment of enlightenment for the sake of others. • A Bodhisattva may delay achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.
Parivrajaka	Renunciant and Wanderer
Shramana	Ascetics of Buddhism, Jainism and various 'heterodox' sects
Upasaka	Lay follower of Buddhism
Paramitas	Perfections whose attainment led to the Bodhisattva path
Godhuma, Vrihi and Yava	Wheat, Rice and Barley respectively in Vedic Period
Samahartri	Chief Collector of Revenue in the Mauryan administration, responsible for overseeing revenue collection and managing finances
Dauvarika	Officer in charge of the palace gates, responsible for controlling access to the royal palace, in the Mauryan administration.
Samnidhatri	The Treasurer in the Mauryan administration, responsible for managing the state treasury and overseeing financial transactions.
Akshapatala	The Records-cum-Audit Officer, was responsible for maintaining records and auditing accounts within the administration.
Anta-mahamatta	In-charge of frontier areas, ensuring control over newly annexed or distant territories.
Ithijhakha-mahamatta	Women's welfare
Dhamma-mahamatta	Spread of Dhamma, Ashoka's policy of Dhamma (moral law) and were tasked with promoting non-violence, compassion, and religious tolerance.
Nagalaviyohalaka-mahamatta	Associated with city administration, including city governance, maintenance, and public works.
Raiyat/Asami/Muzarian: (Indo-Persian sources of the Mughal period)	• Raiyat: This term was frequently used to refer to peasants or cultivators. It broadly encompassed the agricultural populace engaged in farming activities. • Asami: This term was also employed to denote peasants or tenants. It referred to individuals who worked on agricultural lands, often under certain contractual or tenancy agreements.

	• Muzarian: This term was used to describe peasants or tenant farmers. It specifically referred to those engaged in cultivating the land, often under tenancy arrangements.
Manigramam and Nanadesi	• Manigramam and Nanadesi were powerful trade guilds in early medieval India (c. 6th–13th century CE). • Anju-vanamattar, or Nanadesi typically refers to a medieval merchant guild, consisting of non-Indian traders (comprising West Asians, including Jews, Christians and Muslims), primarily active in south India. • Manigramattar: They were traders in the hinterland and settled in interior towns like Kodumbalur, Uraiyur, Kovilpatti, Piranmalai and others.
Dastak	Refers to a trade permit or pass that exempted certain traders from paying customs duties.
Dadani	• Dadan – Advance • Dadani - merchants who procured goods by paying advances to primary producers
Nagaramkani	• Nagaram refers to a merchant town or commercial settlement in South India. • Nagaramkani means land owned by the nagaram (trade guilds or merchant associations). • (b) (c) –
Nattar	• Nattar were a group of local chieftains or assembly heads in South India at the Nadu level. • They governed local administration and disputes in rural areas.
Yupa	Yupa refers to a sacrificial pillar/post used in Vedic rituals for tying sacrificial animals during yajnas.
Viragal	Viragal (Hero Stone)/ Nadukal is a memorial stone erected in honour of warriors who died in battle.



Term	Meaning
Gahapati	A Pali term for wealthy landowners in North India, particularly in the Buddhist and Mauryan period.
Adimaish/ Kadaisiyars	Adimaish were servants or Landless laborers
Uzhavars	Uzhavars were ordinary ploughmen or cultivators who worked on the land but did not own large estates.
Vellalars	• Big Landlords (South India). • The Chola kings gave some rich landowners titles like muvendarvelan (a velan or peasant serving three kings), araiyar (chief), etc. as markers of respect, and entrusted them with important offices of the state at the centre.
Balutedars	• The Balutedars were village servants and artisans in the traditional village economy of Maharashtra and the Deccan region during the medieval period. • They provided essential services to the rural economy, such as blacksmiths, carpenters, weavers, barbers, potters, and priests in return they used to get a share in agricultural produce called Baluta. • They were not employed by individual peasant families, but rather served the entire village community in return for a share of agricultural produce (baluta). • Moreover, among Balutedars, Watandar Balutedars enjoyed the permanent right to work, and their nature of service was hereditarily fixed. However, Upari Balutedars were those who were temporarily employed.

Brahmadeya/Chaturvediman-galam/ Agraharas	"Agrahara" refers to a land grant, typically a village or land, given to Brahmins (priestly class) for their sustenance and to support religious and intellectual pursuits, often tax-free and hereditary.
Krori	- Krori refers to a revenue officer who was responsible for the collection of land revenue and taxation during the Mughal period and the early colonial period. - The word Krori is derived from "Kror", which means a crore (10 million), indicating that a Krori was entrusted with collecting revenue from a territory valued at one crore rupees (or equivalent value).
Jins-i-kamil	In the context of Mughal India, "Jins-i-kamil" would have been a crop that was grown primarily for trade and economic purposes.
Khud-kashta	Resident cultivators who cultivated their own land, Hereditary rights over land.
Pahi-kashta	Non-resident cultivators working under Contract.
Patimokkha	- Patimokkha is a set of monastic rules in Buddhism, specifically within the Theravada tradition, that govern the conduct of monks and nuns. - It consists of 227 rules for monks and 311 for nuns, and these rules are recited during the Uposatha ceremony, which occurs on full moon and new moon days. - The Patimokkha is part of the Vinaya Pitaka, one of the three main sections of the Pali Canon, and it plays a crucial role in maintaining discipline and harmony within the monastic community.

Other Important Terms –

Term	Meaning
Aranyakas	Literally 'forest Books'; Part of the Vedic Literature
Arhat	A person who has attained enlightenment
Ayyavole	A powerful merchant guild of early medieval South India
Barid	An intelligence officer appointed by the state to collect information
Deshpande	Revenue collector
Desmukh	Revenue officer
Dikus	Outsiders
Gumashta	An Agent or Representative
Khalisa	Land Revenue Directly for Imperial Treasury
Khuts	Village landlords

Khums	Tax on Plunder
Muqaddams	Village Headmen
Jama	Estimated land revenue income
Jotedar(s)	Intermediary tenure holders
Madad-I-Massh	Tax Free Grants of Land
Malfuzat	Saying Of Sufi Saint
Mirasidar	Land Rights (Mirasi) in South India
Menhir	A type of megalithic burial, marked by a single, large, standing stone
Qanungos	Responsible for keeping records of land, revenue, and local customs.
Setthi	Pali (Sanskrit sreshthin); a high-level businessman associated with trade and money-lending
Vellanvagai	Non-Brahmadeya villages of early medieval South India; same as ur
Sandhi-vigrahika	A minister of war and peace (Gupta Administration)
Sarthavaha/Setthis	The leader of the merchant caravans (Gupta Period) Masattuvana (in South)
Prathama-kulika	The chief craftsman (Gupta Period)
Maha - danda- nayaka	Chief Judicial Officer (Gupta Period)
Pativedaka	Reporter (Mauryan Period)
Vetti	Forced Labour (Imperial Cholas)
Kadamai	Land Revenue in South India
Devadana, Tirunamattukkani	Land gifted to temples (Imperial Cholas)
Pallichchhandam	land donated to Jaina institutions (Imperial Cholas)
Pulaiyas/Panars	Outcaste
Kharaj	Land Tax in Medieval Times
Shroff	Money Changers/Bankers
Milkiyat Land	Personal Land of Zamindars
Waqf	Grants To Muslim Religious Establishments
Watandar	Desais And Deskmukh
Wilayat	Spiritual territory of a sufi

Yavana	Greeks, foreigners from the West
Zabt	Revenue Based on Land Measurement
Zawabit	Non-Shariat State Laws
Zimmis	Protected non-Muslims
Kornish and Chahar Taslim	Modes of Salutation in Medieval India