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LAND-SYSTEMS
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LAND-SYSTEMS
OF
BRITISH INDIA

BEING

*A MANUAL OF THE LAND-TENURES AND OF THE
SYSTEMS OF LAND-REVENUE ADMINISTRATION
PREVALENT IN THE SEVERAL PROVINCES*

BY

B. H. BADEN-POWELL, C.I.E.

F.R.S.E., M.R.A.S.

LATE OF THE BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE, AND ONE OF THE JUDGES OF THE
CHIEF COURT OF THE PANJÁB

WITH MAPS

VOL. III

BOOK IV: THE RAIYATWÁRÍ AND ALLIED SYSTEMS

Oxford

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

VOL. III

BOOK IV.-- THE RAIYATWARI AND ALLIED SYSTEMS.

Part I.--MADRAS.

I.-The Early System of L.R. Administration	1-50
II-The Modern Settlement System	51-8
III-The L.R. Officials, Their Business and Procedure	84-1
IV-The Land-Tenures.	108-1
Sect. I-History of the Madras Village	109
,, II-The Raiyatwari Tenure of the present day	128
,, III-The Zamindari and other Landlord Tenures	130
,, IV-The Tenures depending on L.R. grant	139
,, V-The Tenure of Waste Lands.	141
,, VI-Tenancies and Under-Tenancies.	14
,, VII-South Canara	143
,, VIII-Malabar	151
,, IX-The Nilgiri District	184

Part II.--BOMBAY(AND SINDH).

Chap.		Pag
I-	The Survey Settlement.	197-
II-	The Land-Tenures	248-
	Sect. I-Introductory	248
	,, II-Village Tenures	251
	,, III-Modern legal definition of the Village Landholder's right	269
	,, IV-Double Tenures	275
	,, V-'Alienated' Lands.	298
	,, VI-Rights in Trees	304
III-	The L.R. Officers, Their Business and Procedure.	307-
IV-	The Land-Tenures and S. of Sindh	321-

Part III.--PUNJAB.

I-	The Settlement	345-
II-	The Land-Tenures	357-
III-	Sect. I-Introductory	357
	,, II-Village Tenures	358
	,, III-Tenure by Office	372
	,, IV-Tenure by Grant	376
III-	The L.R. Officers, Their Business and Procedure.	383-

ERRATA

- P. 9, l. 14, for North of read North or
P. 42, l. 14, for These are the read There are also the
P. 92, note 2, for certain instructions read certain restrictions
P. 104, l. 29, for their preservation read the preservation
P. 153, l. 18, for rule ship read rulership
P. 163, l. 4, after desam *dele* the semicolon.
P. 177, l. 26, for Paṭṭamkār read Páṭṭamkār
P. 209, l. 14, for and then read then
P. 225. In the *diagram*, the class number (3) has dropped out of the upper left-hand corner of compartment 3.
P. 245. In the *table*, column 5, for portion culturable read unculturable
P. 251, note to the table, for lease for Government read lease from Government
P. 361, l. 25, for then read there
P. 372 (*heading to § 11*), for as read at
P. 402, l. 15, for the land read other lands
P. 450, l. 19, for amnesty read amending
P. 475, note 1, for Kanṣār read Kánara

BOOK IV.

THE RAIYATWÁRI AND ALLIED
SYSTEMS

(SYSTEMS DEALING, FOR REVENUE PURPOSES, WITH THE INDIVIDUAL
CULTIVATOR).



PART I. — MADRAS.

- CHAPTER I. THE EARLY SYSTEM OF REVENUE ADMINIS-
TRATION.
- „ II. THE MODERN SETTLEMENT SYSTEM.
- „ III. LAND-REVENUE OFFICIALS, THEIR BUSINESS
AND PROCEDURE.
- „ IV. THE LAND-TENURES.

*List of Abbreviations employed in referring to
certain standard works repeatedly quoted.*

Full Title.	Quoted as
1. Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency, 3 Vols., folio. (Volume I is paged separately for each Section and Division)	‘Macleane’
2. Kaye’s History of the Administration of the East India Company, 1853	‘Kaye’
3. ‘District Manual’ (of the several districts)	‘D. M.’
4. Major-General Sir T. Munro. Selections from his Minutes, with a Memoir by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, 2 Vols., 1881	‘Arbuthnot’
5. Fifth Report from the Select Committee on the affairs of the East India Company (London, 1812) Reprinted at Madras, 1883. Vol. II. The Madras Presidency	‘Fifth Report’
6. Government Order	‘G. O.’

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

NOTICE.—All Indian words (including Anglicized forms, and names of provinces, mountains, rivers and places) are to be looked for in the second, or **VERNACULAR** Index (which is a combined Glossary and Index).

Throughout both Indices, the *Provinces* to which the reference belongs are indicated by *initials*, thus :—

(Ben.) = Bengal. (Bo.) = Bombay. (M.) = Madras. (N.W.P.) = North-Western Provinces.	(Pj.) = Panjáb. (C.P.) = Central Provinces. (L.U.B.) = Lower, Upper, Burma.
--	---

To save space, P. S. is used for 'Permanent Settlement'; S. for Settlement (i. e. of Land-Revenue); L. R. for Land-Revenue; I. for India; 'Adm.' for Administration; 'Govt.' for Government (with or without the capital initial).

In referring to compound words, like Land-Revenue-Settlement, Land-Revenue-Officer, Land-tenure, &c., look under Settlement, Revenue Officer, Tenure. Only 'Land-Revenue,' and 'Land-Record,' have been used in full, to prevent the confusion that might be occasioned by there being Records and Revenue other than those connected with land.

'Absolute' occupancy-tenant (C. P.) : ii. 482, 489.

Accidents affecting soil value ; see Soil.

'Accountant' of village, &c. ; see Patwári, &c. in Vern. Index.

Act for the better govt. of I. : i. 77.

Act, 'the Regulating,' 1773 : i. 31.

„ 24 Geo. III. Cap. 25 : i. 398.

„ 37 Geo. III. Cap. 142 (to validate the Bengal Regulations) : i. 81.

„ 39 and 40 Geo. III. Cap. 79 : i. 33.

„ 3 and 4 Will. IV. Cap. 85 : i. 36, 82.

„ 5 and 6 Will. IV. Cap. 52 : i. 36.

„ 16 and 17 Vict. Cap. 15 : i. 83.

„ „ Cap. 95 : i. 37.

„ 17 and 18 Vict. Cap. 77 : i. 39 ; iii. 393.

„ 21 and 22 Vict. Cap. 106 : i. 77.

„ 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 67 (I. Councils) : i. 40.

„ 28 Vict. Cap. 17 : i. 40.

„ 33 Vict. Cap. 3 : i. 92 ; iii. 394, 468.

„ 52 and 53 Vict. Cap. 63 : i. 79.

'Acts' of I. Legislature : i. 76.

'Acts' of Parliament relating to I. : i. 78.

- ☞ Where not otherwise indicated, the Act is of the 'Indian,' or central legislature).
- Act II. of 1835 : iii. 398.
- „ VI. of 1835 : iii. 433.
- „ IX. of 1847 (Bengal Alluvial Survey) : i. 691 *note*.
- „ XI. of 1852 : iii. 302.
- „ X. of 1859 (Bengal and N.W.P. Tenant Law, old) : i. 641 ; ii. 175.
- „ „ Objections to in Bengal : i. 647.
- „ „ C. P. : ii. 482.
- „ „ Assam : iii. 416.
- „ XI. of 1859 (Sale Laws, Bengal) : i. 436, 640, 689 ; iii. 398.
- „ (M.) XXVIII. of 1860 (amended II. of 84) : iii. 55.
- „ (M.) XXVII. of 1861 (repealed) : iii. 546.
- „ (Bo.) VI. of 1862 : iii. 283.
- „ (Bo.) II. of 1863 : iii. 303.
- „ (Bo.) VII. of 1863 : id.
- „ XIX. of 1863 : ii. 292, 522, 759.
- „ (M.) II. of 1864 (amended III. of 84) : iii. 105.
- „ (M.) IV. of 1864 : iii. 89.
- „ (M.) I. of 1865 : iii. 86.
- „ XXVI. of 1866 (Oudh Sub-S.) : ii. 235.
- „ I. of 1868 (General Clauses) : i. 39 ; iii. 394.
- „ (Bo.) V. of 1868 „ iii. 343.
- „ XXV. of 1868 (rep.) : iii. 468.
- „ XXVIII. of 1868 (Pj. Tenancy, old) rep. : ii. 709.
- „ I. of 1869 (Oudh Estates) : ii. 220.
- „ (M.) III. of 1869 : iii. 107.
- „ (Ben.) VIII. of 1869 : i. 648.
- „ XXXIII. of 1871 (Pj. L. R. rep.) : ii. 544.
- „ XIX. of 1873 (N. W. P. L. R.) : ii. 29.
- „ VIII. of 1874 : iii. 394.
- „ XII. of 1874 : iii. 394, 444.
- „ (Ben.) V. of 1875 (Survey) : i. 691.
- „ II. of 1876 (Burma Land Act) : iii. 483, 487, 494, 532.
- „ (Ben.) VII. of 1876 (Registration of Estates) : i. 684.
- „ (Ben.) VIII. of 1876 (Partition) : i. 694.
- „ XVII. of 1876 (Oudh L. R.) : ii. 256.
- „ (Bo.) V. of 1879 (L. R. Code) : iii. 197, 343.
- „ (Ben.) IX. of 1879 (Ct. of Wards) : i. 695.
- „ (Bo.) I. of 1880 (Khot tenures) : iii. 297.
- „ V. of 1880 (Burma Boundaries) : iii. 514.
- „ (Ben.) VII. of 1880 (Public Demands) : i. 690.
- „ XII. of 1881 (N. W. P. Tenancy) : ii. 175.
- „ XVIII. of 1881 (C. P. L. R.) : ii. 406.
- „ „ „ amended XVI. of 1889 : id.
- „ (Bo.) XXI. of 1881 (Taluqdars relief) : iii. 286.
- „ XIII. of 1882 (N. W. P. Patwaris, rep.) : ii. 283.
- „ IX. of 1883 (C. P. Tenancy) : ii. 486.
- „ (M.) V. of 1884 : iii. 105 *note*.
- „ VIII. of 1885 (Tenancy, Bengal) : i. 649.

- Act XXII of 1886 (Oudh Rent) : ii. 246, 249.
 " XVI of 1887 (Pj. Tenancy) : ii. 712.
 " XVII of 1887 (Pj. L. R.) : ii. 732, 762.
 " (Bo.) VI. of 1888 : iii. 284.
 " IX. of 1889 : ii. 283.
 " XVI of 1889 (Amending C. P. L. R.) : ii. 406.
 " XVII of 1889 (" C. P. Ten. Act) : ii. 486 *note*.
 " XX. of 1890 ; see Slip at ii. 3.
 'Actual' rent-rates (N. W. P.) : ii. 63.
 Administration of (Ajmer) : ii. 346.
 " " (Assam) : iii. 393, 432, 451.
 " " (Andaman Islands) : iii. 546.
 " " (Berár) : iii. 382.
 " " L. R. in Bengal : i. 663.
 " " (Coorg) : iii. 468.
 " " local of Jáonsar Báwar : ii. 317.
 " " " Kumáon : ii. 314.
 " " (Sindh) : iii. 343.
 " " (U. B.) : iii. 484, 535.
 Administration, L. R., why it should be studied : i. 26.
 " " based on the 'district' : i. 324.
 " " machinery of : i. 323.
 " " state of previous to British rule : i. 282.
 " " steps towards first improvement : i. 392.
 Administration of ancient Rájás' demesne : i. 253.
 " " Mughal Empire : i. 255.
 " " Hindu Chiefs of later times : i. 260.
 " Maráthá : i. 261 ; iii. 201.
 " of Rájput States : i. 261.
 " Résumé of Native : i. 263.
 " Sikh : i. 262 ; ii. 540.
 'Aggregate to detail' method of assessment : ii. 42, 43.
 Agricultural year, the : i. 13, 14.
 " " " (Bo.) : iii. 317.
 " " " (C. P.) : ii. 524.
 " " " (L. B.) : iii. 531.
 " " " (M.) : iii. 103.
 " " " (N.W.P.) : ii. 295.
 " " " (Pj.) : ii. 744.
 See 'Faali' in Vern. Index.
 Agriculture (and Land-Records) Department : i. 349.
 See 'Land Records.'
 'Alienated' lands, use of term explained : i. 425 *note*.
 " " in (Bo.) : iii. 298-9.
 " " S. of (Bo.) : iii. 236.
 " " Tenures of (Bo.) : iii. 298.
 " villages, rights in (Berár) : iii. 354.
 'Alienation Department,' the Bombay : iii. 302.
 See also 'In'am' in Vern. Index.
 Alluvial Survey (Ben.) : i. 457.

- Alluvion; *see also* Assessment.
 Alluvion and diluvion (Bo.): iii. 314.
 " " (N. W. P.): ii. 40.
 " " (Pj.): ii. 754.
 " " (Sindh): iii. 340-1.
 'Amalgamated,' use of term in Assam: iii. 420.
 Anglicized vernacular words, remarks on: i. 20.
 Annual Record (Pj.): ii. 561.
 Annual Settlement; *see* 'Jamabandi' in Vern. Index.
 Antiquity of village-tenures: i. 108, 110, 174.
 Appeal; *see* Revenue business and procedure.
 Arbitration: ii. 34 and *note*, 367, 556.
 Arboriculture, remission of revenue to encourage (Pj.): ii. 594.
 See Groves.
 Arrears; *see* 'Collection,' 'Sale-laws.'
 Artizans; *see* Village.
 Aryan system; *see* Hindu (Vern. Index).
 Aryan tribes, immigration of the: i. 121.
 " " extent of their movements: i. 123.
 " " avoided the Panjáb plains: i. 122.
 " " united with the Dravidians: i. 123.
 " " their system said to be derived from the Dravidian: i. 119.
 " " tradition of early kingdoms in the Himalaya: ii. 693.
 Assessment (of L. R.), general principles of: i. 328.
 " remarks on the intuitive or guess-work element in: i. 338.
 " Rules to be followed in future revisions of: i. 360.
 " fluctuating: i. 372.
 " rent-rate system in general: i. 332.
 " percentage of increase on revision, remarks on: iii. 242, 3.
 " under P. S. of Bengal: i. 297, 414.
 " under Native rule, variable: i. 417.
 " in Temporary S. (Ben.): i. 464.
 " (Assam) rates of: iii. 422, 425.
 " (Ajmer) of tanks: ii. 354, 5.
 " " variable tanks: ii. 355.
 " " fluctuating: ii. 360.
 " (N. W. P.) general notice of: i. 307, 331.
 " " early methods of: ii. 25, 26 *note*.
 " " 'assets' in relation to: ii. 49.
 " " principles of: ii. 41.
 " " prevalence of money rents: ii. 42.
 " " 'circles' for: ii. 56.
 " " examples of: ii. 73.
 " " acceptance and confirmation: ii. 81.
 " " rules for: ii. 63, 66, 92.
 " " of alluvial lands: ii. 294.
 " (C. P.) general notice of: i. 313, 336.
 " " old method of: ii. 389.
 " " modern method: ii. 407, 411.
 " " examples of: ii. 433.

- Assessment (C.P.), distribution of total : ii. 437.
 " distribution of revenue total ; see Bâchh in Vern. Index.
 (Oudh) : ii. 260.
 " (Pj.) general notice : i. 310.
 " " principles and practice : ii. 568.
 " " latest rules for : ii. 575.
 " " observations on light rates of : ii. 606.
 " " 'fluctuating' : ii. 595.
 " " 'progressive' : ii. 593.
 " " examples of : ii. 587.
 " " distribution of : ii. 601.
 " alluvion and diluvion : ii. 754.
 " lapsed revenue-free lands : ii. 602, 753.
 " (Bo.) general account : i. 320.
 " " principles of : iii. 222, 229.
 " " on revision : iii. 240.
 " (Sindh) Native methods : iii. 341.
 " (M.) general account : i. 294.
 " " first ideas of : iii. 36.
 " " modern rules and practice : iii. 64, 65.
 " " on double crop and well lands : iii. 73.
 " " comparison of rates of : iii. 72.
 " (L.B.) : iii. 518.
 " (U.B.) : iii. 540-1.
 'Assets' of an estate or holding with }
 reference to assessment : } i. 303, 307.
 " " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 49, 50.
 " " " (C. P.) : 394, 430.
 Assistant ; see Collector.

B.

- BARKLEY, Mr. D. G., his account of Tenures (Pj.) : ii. 626.
 'Birthright,' idea of, in land-tenures : i. 114.
 Board of Revenue (Ben.) : i. 664.
 " " (M.) : iii. 84.
 " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 269.
 Boundary questions, distinct from land claims : ii. 556 *note*.
 " village, and field, how settled (N. W. P.) : ii. 32.
 " difficulty regarding (Oudh) : ii. 257.
 " marks (Ben.) : i. 692.
 " ascertainment of (L. B.) : iii. 514.
 " of districts, &c., not yet decided (U. B.) : iii. 535.
 " ascertainment of (Bo.) : iii. 221.
 " preservation of marks (Bo.) : iii. 314.
 " " " (C. P.) : ii. 524.
 " " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 295.
 " " " (M.) : iii. 104.
 " " " (Pj.) : ii. 759.
 BRANDIS (Sir D.), discovery of curious system of shifting cultivation with
 definite rights, among the Karens : iii. 506.

C.

- Cadastral Survey (N. W. P.) : ii. 39 and *note*.
 " " (Assam) : iii. 423.
 " " remarks on (C. P.) : ii. 414.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 555.
- Canal, forms of : i. 14.
 " lands, leasing of (Pj.) : ii. 550
 " digging in Sindh : iii. 328.
- Capitation tax (L. and U. B.) : iii. 522.
 (*See also* 'thathá meda' in Vern. Index.)
- Cash-rents ('Tenants'), origin and growth of (N. W. P.) : ii. 47.
- Caste, as affecting payment of revenue (Oudh) : ii. 261 *note*.
 " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 571.
 " in fixing rents (N. W. P.) : ii. 178, 9.
 " " " (Ben.) : i. 604, 654.
- 'Ceded-districts,' the (M.), how acquired : iii. 8.
 " " " " their condition : iii. 10, 15.
 " " " " First Settlement : iii. 39.
 " " " (N. W. P.) : i. 35, 36 ; ii. 4, 11.
- Central India, the term explained : i. 8.
- Central Provinces, the : i. 8, 11.
 " " formation of : i. 45.
 " " districts in : i. 68.
 " " account of : ii. 368.
 " " Old Settlements : ii. 368, 385.
 " " New Settlements : ii. 406.
 " " Tenures of : ii. 440.
 " " Rev. Officers, and duties : ii. 500.
 " " creation of Village proprietors : ii. 385.
- 'Certificate procedure' (Ben.) : i. 690.
- Cesses ; device under Native rule to enhance the revenue : i. 243, 283, 419.
 " illegal ; abolition of (Ben.) : i. 421.
 " *See also* 'Abwáb' in Vern. Index.
 " for local purposes as levied under British law : i. 243 *note*, 340.
 " (N. W. P.) : . 70.
 " (Oudh) : ii. 263.
 " (N. W. P and Oudh) for patwáris : ii. 284.
 " and local rates (Pj.) : ii. 604.
 " (Berár) : iii. 350.
 " (Coorg) : iii. 481.
 " (L. B.) : iii. 522.
 " (M.) : iii. 89.
 " (Bo.) : iii. 237.
- Chief Commissioner, how different from a Lieut.-Governor : i. 39.
- Chiefs' estates and principalities, effect of disruption : i. 131 ; ii. 207 ; ii. 275.
 " " (Ájmer) : ii. 336.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 397, 445.
 " " (Taluqdári) (Bo.) : iii. 275, 281.
 " " legal measures for preserving (Bo.) : iii. 284.

- 'Circles,' assessment (N. W. P.) : ii. 56.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 583.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 390, 420.
 Classification of districts and estates into } i. 359, 365, 371.
 secure and insecure : }
 " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 748.
 " of soils (M.) : iii. 59.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 222.
See also 'Soils.'
 'Clay,' meaning of term in classifying soils (M.) : iii. 59.
 CLIVE; his policy of maintaining the Native Government forms, &c. : i. 392.
 Coffee-growing, in connection with Land-tenure (Coorg) : iii. 475-7.
 Collection of Land-Revenue, general facility of : i. 327.
 " " process of; and recovery of arrears (N. W. P.) : ii. 297.
 " " (under Sub-Settlement) (Oudh) : ii. 300.
 " " (Ben.) : i. 688.
See also 'Sale laws.'
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 317.
 " " (M.) : iii. 105.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 524, 26.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 744, 751.
 " " (Ajmer) : ii. 365, 367.
 " " (Assam generally) : iii. 461.
 " " (Cachar dist. do.) : iii. 440.
 " " (Sylhet " ") : iii. 449.
 " " (Coorg) : iii. 482.
 " " (L. B.) : iii. 531, 2.
 " " (U. B.) : iii. 543.
 Collector, the (Ben.) : i. 669.
 " " " his assistants : i. 673.
 " " " office staff : i. 672.
 " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 269.
 " " (M.) : iii. 87.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 308.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 728-9.
 " " " his duties : ii. 742.
 Colonist, village founding by (M.) : iii. 111-113.
 " villages in S.E. Panjáb : ii. 616, 678, 687-9.
 Colonization; *see* 'Conquest,' 'Waste-land.'
 Commission, the Inám (M.) : iii. 80.
 Commissioner, the (Ben.) : i. 666.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 307.
 " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 269.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 500-1.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 728.
 " " (Sindh) : iii. 343.
 " " (Ajmer) : ii. 346.
 " " (Berár) : iii. 346.

- Commissioner, the (Assam) : iii. 458.
 " " (Coorg) : iii. 468.
 " " (L. and U. B.) : iii. 486, 527, 535.
 Commissioners (M.) forming a Board : iii. 86.
 Community ; meaning of the term when applied to villages : i. 113 ; ii. 626 *note*.
 Community ; see 'Joint' and 'Village.'
 Company ; see 'East I. Company.'
 Concurrent interests in land : i. 197.
 'Conditional' occupancy right (C. P.) : ii. 482.
 Confiscation of estates (Oudh) after the Mutiny, considered : ii. 198, 203.
 Conquest or colonization by tribes : i. 138.
 Consonants, vernacular, how pronounced : i. 18.
 Co-occupancy in holdings, how dealt with }
 in 'raiyatwári' provinces } (Bo.) : iii. 220.
 " " " " } (M.) : iii. 56.
 " " " " } (Berár) : iii. 352, 389.
 Co-operative colonization of land (Cachar) : iii. 434.
 " " " (S. E. Panjáb) : ii. 616, 678, 687.
 CORNWALLIS, Marquis of, outline of his plan : i. 285, 399.
 " " views about a P. S. : i. 406.
 " " views about landlords : i. 520.
 'Corrected' rental (N. W. P.) : ii. 57, 67.
 Council ; see 'Legislature,' 'Secretary of State.'
 Council of India (Sec. of State's) : i. 78.
 " of the Govr.-Genl. : i. 80, 85.
 " of the Governor of (Bo.) and (M.) : i. 31.
 Court, Revenue, not acknowledged by the name (Ben.) : i. 646, 661, 694.
 " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) (so called) : ii. 271, 303.
 " " (C. P.) (not called) : ii. 529.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 732, 763.
 Court of Directors : i. 77.
 Court of Wards (Ben.) : i. 695.
 Cultivation, forms of (Assam) : iii. 416, 17.
 " of rice (L. B.) : iii. 486 *note*.
 Cultivation, shifting or temporary ; see 'júm,' 'taungyá,' &c. (Vern. Ind.).
 Cultivation on the joint-stock principle (Berár) : iii. 371.
 Custom ; see 'Wájib-ul-l'arz' (Vern. Ind.).
 Customs, general influence of : i. 246.
 " record of in (Pj.) : ii. 566.
 " " (L. B.) : iii. 526.
- D.
- Demarcation for survey purposes (Ben.) : i. 69a.
 " for temporary S. (Ben.) : i. 455.
 " (M.) : iii. 55.
 " (L. B.) law of : iii. 514.
 " Oudh : ii. 257.
 " see 'Boundaries.'
- 'Democratic' principle of village land-holding (N. W. P.) : ii. 132.

- Department of Agric. and L. Records; *see* 'Land-Records.'
- 'Dependent' taluqdárs (Ben.) : i. 411.
- 'Deposit villages' (Oudh) : ii. 218.
- 'Deputy Collector,' the (Ben.) : i. 673.
- 'Deputy Commissioner,' the district officer is so
called in 'Non-regulation' districts } (Oudh) : ii. 269.
- " " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 728.
- " " " " " (U. and L. B.) : iii. 527.
- 'Diffused rate' system of S. (Sindh) : iii. 339.
- 'Directions for Revenue Officers,' origin of the work : ii. 28, 533.
- " " " assessment system laid down by : ii. 43.
- Director of Agric. and L. Records; *see* 'Land-Records.'
- Distrainment for rent (Ben.) : i. 633.
- " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 178, 180.
- " " abolished and replaced by special provision (C.P.) : ii. 488.
- Distribution of revenue total over village holdings (N. W. P.) : ii. 71.
- " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 601.
- See also* 'Assessment.'
- District, organization of in Hindu times : i. 254.
- " " under Mughal Empire : i. 256.
- " " the modern, and its subdivisions : i. 324, 5.
- " term used by Munro and others to mean a taluká or division of a
'Collectorate' (M.) : iii. 149.
- " " similarly in (Bo.) : iii. 231.
- " Officers, always invested with powers of a Magistrate : i. 52.
- " the (Ben.) : i. 393, 671, 2.
- " (N. W. P.) : ii. 269.
- " (M.) : iii. 86.
- " (U. B.) : iii. 535.
- See also* 'Scheduled.'
- Districts (and Divisions) in British India, list of : i. 53.
- Division; *see* 'Commissioner.'
- " the (Ben.) : i. 666.
- " (N. W. P.) : ii. 269.
- " (Pj.) : ii. 538, 728.
- " (Bo.) : iii. 307.
- " none in Madras : i. 663 *note* ; iii. 86.
- " of river-moistened lands, peculiar method of : ii. 142, 639.
- Dixon, Col., his work in Ájmer and Merwára : ii. 323 and *note*, 343, 345.
- 'Double-crop' land (M.) ; *see* 'Assessment.'
- 'Double tenure,' the (so called) : i. 198.
- " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 157.
- " " (Pj.) : ii. 697.
- " " (C. P.) : ii. 479.
- See also* under 'Tenure.'
- Dravidian races in India : i. 115.
- " " institutions of : i. 117.
- " " become hinduized : i. 118.
- " survivals of in Chutiyá Nágpur : i. 574.
- " villages, traces of, in the Dakhan : iii. 253, 4.

- Dravidian villages, traces of (in C. P.) : ii. 443.
 " " " (Berár) : iii. 361, 366.
 Duration (of S.) ; see 'Period.'

E.

- Early revenue system in (Ben.) : i. 394.
 Easements (L. B.) connected with land-tenures : iii. 497.
 E. I. Company, the : i. 30.
 " " Court of Directors of : i. 77.
 " " sovereign powers of : i. 3a note.
 " " its staff in Madras : iii. 4.
 Ejectment ; see 'Tenants.'
 Empress of India, title assumed by Her Majesty : i. 78 note.
 Enhancement ; see 'Rent,' 'Tenant.'
 " (Ben.) : i. 640, 644, 653,
 " (N. W. P.) : ii. 177.
 " (Oudh) : ii. 251.
 " (Pj.) : ii. 716, 766.
 Estates (Ben.), general conspectus of : i. 469.
 " (Ben.), management of by public officers ; wards, Government property : i. 695.
 " classes of temporarily settled : i. 444.
 " (Ben.) P. S. when sold for arrears, entitled to P. S. for purchaser : i. 437 note.
 " not so in Madras : iii. 136 note.
 " called 'taluqs,' the (Ben.) : i. 412, 524.
 " fractional shares in (Ben.) : i. 543, 545 note.
 " formed in modern times out of waste (Ben.) : i. 532.
 " in Bihár differ from those in Ben. : i. 517.
 " variety of in Chittagong : i. 491.
 " of Government (Ben.), classes of : i. 445.
 " policy as to retention of such lands : i. 449.
 " Settlement of : i. 443.
 " in Oudh ; origin of : ii. 218.
 " " peculiar division of : ii. 257.
 " landlord in Madras : iii. 138.
 See also 'Partition,' 'Revenue-free.'
 Exchange, periodical, of holdings (Chutiyá Nágpur) : i. 576.
 " " " anciently in Madras : iii. 118.
 " " " (Pj.) : i. 111 ; ii. 637.
 " " " (C. P.) : ii. 378, 471.
 Exemption ; see 'Improvements.'
 Experiments to determine produce rates (C. P.) : ii. 531.

F.

- Famine insurance (so called) : i. 243 note.
 Farming, early method of (N. W. P.) : ii. 11, 14, 113.
 See 'Revenue.'
 Farming the Revenue ; system of : i. 258.
 " " growth of the Muhammadan system of ; i. 507, 8.

- Female succession to land : i. 225.
 Feudatory States (C. P.) : ii. 445, 6.
 Field, Revenue definition of (N. W. P.) : ii. 38 *note*.
 See 'Survey number.'
 Financial Commissioner (Pj.) : ii. 727.
 " " (Burma) : iii. 527.
 'First clearing,' right in land derived from : i. 113.
 " " " under Muhammadan law : i. 229.
 " " " under Burmese law : iii. 489.
 Fluctuating ; *see* 'Assessment.'
 Fluctuating cultivation in Assam : iii. 416, 7.
 Forest, how dealt with by S. (Hazára, Pj.) : ii. 726.
 Forests in Zamindari estates (C. P.) : ii. 399.
 See 'Waste-land,' 'Zamindari.'
 " in Ajmer : ii. 333.
 Foundation of new villages (C. P.) : ii. 450.
 " " " (S. E. Pj.) : ii. 679.
 Frontier district villages (Pj.) : ii. 614, 633.
 FRYER, Dr. (1675 A.D.) quoted : iii. 206.

G.

- Geographical divisions of I. : i. 8.
 Government of I., constitution of : i. 79.
 " commencement of in Ben. : i. 393.
 " regarded as universal landlord : i. 26.
 " early authorities regarding this : i. 231.
 " growth of the claim of the ruler : i. 233.
 " the claim, how dealt with by British Govt. : i. 234.
 Governor (M. and Bo.) : i. 79.
 Governor-General : i. 79, 80.
 " " his council in 1833 : i. 83.
 " " " " at present : i. 85.
 Gradation of land interests in an estate : i. 201, 2.
 Grades of concurrent right, how they subsist : i. 197.
 GRAEME, Mr., work in Malabár : iii. 180.
 Grain division ; original form of Land-revenue : i. 242, 269.
 " " causes of change to cash : i. 279.
 " " disadvantages of : i. 278.
 " " Ajmer : ii. 344.
 " " curious account of (Pj.) : i. 271 *note*.
 " " in Sindh : iii. 341.
 Grant by the old Rájá, effect of : i. 131.
 Grazing grounds, allotment of in Burma : iii. 503.
 Grouping of villages for assessment (Bo.) : iii. 230.
 " " " " (M.) : iii. 58.
 See 'Circlea' (C.P.) : ii. 428.
 Groves, importance attached to (Oudh) : ii. 243
 " exemption from assessment (Oudh) : ii. 261.
 " sacred in Coorg : iii. 478.

H.

HARINGTON, On Zamindárs (Ben.): i. 519.

Harvests, the principal: i. 12, 13.

Headman of village: i. 21.

- " " (Ben.): i. 675, 6.
 " " (Bo.): iii. 309.
 " " (M.): iii. 88.
 " " (Berár): iii. 384.
 " " (N.W.P.): ii. 285.
 " " Revenue responsibility of (N.W.P.): ii. 287.
 " " (Oudh): ii. 287.
 " " (Ájmer): ii. 366.
 " " (C.P.): ii. 504.
 " " (original position of): ii. 453, 464.
 " " (and the chief Headman) (Pj.): ii. 74.
 " " (L. B.): iii. 528.

See also 'Lambardár,' 'Pátel,' &c. in Vern. Index.

Hill States (Pj.), Revenue management of: ii. 694 and *note*.

Holdings, agricultural (M. & Bo.), size of, i. 318 *note*.

HOLT-MACKENZIE, his minute on Rev. adm.: i. 301; ii. 20.

" " opinion as to land-tenures: i. 1.

'Homestead zone' (village lands) (N.W.P.): ii. 57.

I.

Immigrations, effect of: i. 115.

See 'Aryan.'

Improvements, in relation to raising the assessment on revision, remarks

on: ii. 65 *note*, 593.

- " allowance for in assessing (Bo.): iii. 240.
 " " " " (M.): iii. 39, 73.
 " " " " (N.W.P.): ii. 65.
 " " " " (C.P.): ii. 437.
 " " " " (Pj.): ii. 693.

Improvements, right of tenants to make (C.P.): ii. 488.

" " " " (Pj.): ii. 720.

" " " " (Ben.): i. 659.

Independent; *see* Dependent.

India, early govt. under British rule: i. 246.

" 'law and constitution of': i. 31.

" meaning of the name discussed: i. 5.

" use of, as a general term, mistakes arising from: i. 7.

" successive immigrations into: i. 115.

" the (Home) Government of: i. 77.

" the (Supreme) " " : i. 79.

Indivisiibility, effects of as regards tenures: i. 131.

" of Chiefs' estates (Ájmer): ii. 338.

" " " (Oudh): ii. 213.

Inferior proprietary rights (C.P.): ii. 478.

" " " (Pj.): ii. 640, 1.

See 'Sub-proprietor.'

- 'Inerior' occupant (Bo.) : iii. 273.
 'Inner line' (Assam) : iii. 451.
 Inspection, Importance of, ii. 59, 60, 585, 736 ; iii. 96, 7, 310.
 Inspectors of Revenue (M.) : iii. 87.
 " " (L.B.) : iii. 531.
 Instalments for payment of L.-R. : i. 367.
 " " (N.W.P.) : ii. 296.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 602, 745.
 " " (C.P.) : ii. 525.
 " " (M.) : iii. 105.
 " " (Berár) : iii. 390.
 Interest on arrears of L.-R. (C.P.) : ii. 527.
 " " " (Bo.) : iii. 317.
 'Interstitial fields' (M.) : iii. 57.
 Invalid (soldiers') grants (Ben.) : i. 527.
 Irrigation : i. 14.
 " customs of : i. 14.
 " shares in (Pj.) : ii. 643.
 " 'owner's rate' (Pj.) : ii. 574, 580.
 " form of as affecting assessment (Bo.) : iii. 226.
 " " " " (Sindh) : iii. 340, 342.
 " " " " (Ájmer) : ii. 350.
 See 'Tank.'

J.

- Joint family ; archaic elements : i. 108, 225.
 " " in Burma : iii. 491.
 " liability for L.-R. (L. and U.B.) : iii. 491, 525, 542.
 " family (Coorg) : iii. 471.
 " cultivation, system of (Cachár) : iii. 435-6.
 " liability for L.-R. maintained : iii. 438.
 " " under Taluqdári S. (Oudh) : ii. 264.
 " Report, the (Bo.) : iii. 213.
 " stock cultivation (Berár) : iii. 371.
 " succession, basis of joint village tenure : i. 108, 225.
 " " in (L.B.) : iii. 491.
 " village (Landlord-village) distinguished : i. 106.
 " " " origin of : i. 130, 157.
 " " " (M.) : iii. 111, 12, 16.
 " " " (M.) districts where it is not traceable :
 iii. 115.
 " " " decay of the ; iii. 126.
 " " " doubts expressed about : iii. 123.
 " " the, unknown to MAWU : i. 128 and note.
 See 'Landlord,' 'Village,' &c.

K.

- Kingdom, ancient, and King ; see 'Rájá,' &c.

Kingdom, Ancient, effect of the dismemberment of : i. 131.
 Kolarian tribes, their institutions : i. 117.

L.

- Land-cases, special jurisdiction in (Pj.) : ii. 559.
 Land-division by strips (N.W.P.) (Pj.) : ii. 137, 650.
 " in river moistened soils (Pj.) : ii. 141, 640.
 " by ploughs and wells : i. 163 ; ii. 143, 680.
 Land held in virtue of office (watan) traced to a Dravidian source : i. 180.
 " by religious institutions (L.B.) : iii. 496.
 " regarded as hypothecated to the State for the L.-R. due on it : i. 239.
 " originally not saleable (Ájmer) : ii. 352.
 Landholder, position of in (Bo.) : i. 321.
 " " " (Berár) : iii. 368.
 " " " (M.) : iii. 128.
 'Landholder,' the (Assam) : iii. 403.
 " right (L.B.) : iii. 495, 8.
 " how obtained (L.B.) : iii. 500.
 Landlord ; Govt. as 'the universal' : i. 26.
 Landlord, prevalent idea about, in first days of British administration :
 i. 187 ; ii. 15, 16.
 Landlord in Bengal. Note on M. de Laveleye's criticism : i. 188 *note*.
 " " (the Zamindár) : i. 504.
 " " views of the chief authorities : i. 520.
 " " cause of different opinions about : i. 522.
 " " restriction on power of leasing : i. 629.
 " " estates made alienable : i. 410.
 " " joint-estates of : i. 411.
 " " 'private lands' of defined : i. 652.
 " " modern legal view of title : i. 523.
 See 'Zamindár' in Vern. Index.
 Landlord and tenant, relation of in general : i. 206.
 " " suits between (Pj.) : ii. 769.
 " " relations of in (Ben.) : i. 612.
 See 'Tenant.'
 Landlord-village claims, mode of development : i. 134.
 See 'Village' (tenures).
 Landlords, no development of great (Pj.) : ii. 617.
 Land-measures in 'bhaiáchará' villages (N.W.P.) : ii. 137.
 " " used in describing shares (N.W.P.) : ii. 127, 8.
 " " in use (Pj.) : ii. 558.
 " " " (Assam) : iii. 421.
 " " " (Bo.) : iii. 216.
 " " " (L.B.) : iii. 511.
 Land, occupation of, rules regarding (Andaman I.) : iii. 546.
 See 'Waste land.'
 Land Record and Agriculture, department of (general) : i. 352, 4.
 " " " (Ben.) : i. 469.
 " " " (Bo.) : iii. 311.
 " " " (M.) : iii. 85.

- Land Record and Agriculture, department of (N. W. P.) :** ii. 289.
 " " " (Pj.) : ii. 727.
 " " " (C. P.) : ii. 501 *note*.
 " " " (L. B.) : iii. 529.
 " " " (Assam) : iii. 464.
- Land Records ; form, contents, validity of, &c.**
 " modern system of maintenance : i. 356.
 " (Ben.) : i. 453, 467, 660, 687.
 " (Bo.) : iii. 244.
 " (M.) : iii. 76, 90.
 " (N. W. P.) : ii. 88, 90, 91.
 " (Oudh) : ii. 267.
 " (Pj.) : ii. 560, 567.
 " (C. P.) : ii. 409, 512.
 " (L. and U. B.) : iii. 522, 542.
 " (Assam) : iii. 460.
See also 'Rights, record of.'
- Land-Revenue (Ancient and Historical).**
 " originally an actual share in the grain produce : i. 120.
 " causes of change to cash payment : i. 242, 279.
 " steps in the change : i. 252.
 " illustration of process of change : iii. 291.
 " never taken by Rájá in the domains of his 'feudal' chiefs :
 " ii. 325 *note*.
 " ancient form of administration : i. 179, 253.
 " origin of : i. 241, 246.
 " the 'Rájá's sixth' : i. 249, 266.
 " Hindu authorities regarding : i. 264.
 " Muhammadan " i. 267.
 " grain-division, how effected : i. 269-74.
 " system of Mughal Empire : i. 255.
 " " Maráthá " i. 261 ; iii. 201.
 " " (later Rájput States) : i. 261.
 " " (Sikh) : i. 262 ; ii. 540.
 " " (old Burmese) : iii. 490, 510.
- Land-Revenue (Modern).**
 " connection of L.-R. adm. with other branches of public
 " adm. : i. 24.
 " Finance member's review of : i. 376.
 " as a means of raising revenue, is convenient and univer-
 " sally accepted : i. 25.
 " is it a 'tax' or a 'rent' : i. 240, 280.
 " its advantages : i. 280, 1.
 " theory of, adopted by our Govt. : i. 281.
 " first attempts at management : i. 284.
 " general view of different systems : i. 241.
 " tabular *conspectus* of systems : i. 374.
 " how dealt with in the public accounts : i. 340 *note*
 " statistics of : i. 375, 6.
 " systems, their effect on tenures : i. 97, 137.

- Land-Revenue, arranging instalments, importance of : i. 367.
 „ remission and suspension of : i. 369.
 „ farming systems in 1772 : i. 394.
 Land-Revenue in Bengal.
 „ „ history of : i. 394.
 „ „ accounts and records, origin of : i. 416.
 „ „ increase of : i. 439 *note*.
 „ „ proportion of P. S. to temporary S. : i. 442.
 „ „ recovery of by Sale laws : i. 435.
 Land-Revenue (N. W. P.), history of : ii. 72.
 See 'Assessment,' 'Farming,' 'Instalments,' 'Remission and
 Suspension,' 'Collection.'
 Land, right in, as defined by law (L. B.) : iii. 594.
 Land-systems (L.), difficulty of their study : i. 1, 2.
 Land-tax in England compared with L.-R. in I. : i. 25.
 Land-tenures ; see 'Tenures.'
 LA TOUCHE, Mr., his S. of Ajmer : ii. 353.
 „ „ remarks on the village system : ii. 352 *note*.
 Law, effect of modern on land-tenures : i. 101.
 'Law and constitution' of L., the : i. 246.
 Lease and grant, right by (L. B.) : iii. 497.
 See 'Waste-land,' 'Village-lease,' &c.
 Legislative power for I. in England : i. 78.
 „ „ (M.) and (Bo.) : i. 80, 83.
 „ Council, the : i. 85.
 Legislature, the Indian : i. 77.
 „ table showing history of : i. 88.
 „ abstract of history : i. 93.
 Legislature, the Indian, first form of : i. 80.
 „ „ second form of : i. 82.
 „ „ third form of : i. 83.
 „ „ present form of : i. 85.
 'Local administration,' meaning of : i. 39.
 'Local government,' „ i. 39.
 'Local Laws Act,' the : i. 90.
 LOGAN, Mr. W., on Malabár tenures : iii. 164, 6.

M.

- Magistrate and Collector ; see 'Collector.'
 'Manorial rights' of Zamindár landlords : i. 516.
 Maps (Revenue), difference between 'raiyatwári' and other : see iii.
 311.
 Marks ; see 'Boundary.'
 Measurement of land feared by the people (Ben.) : i. 272, 408, 9.
 Minor S. on lapse of grants, &c. (N. W. P.) : ii. 293.
 'Miscellaneous' L.-Revenue (M.) : iii. 102.
 Monsoon or rainy season, the : i. 12.
 Mortgagee (tenure of the so-called), Malabár : iii. 161, 168, 9.
 See 'Kánam' in Vern. Ind.

- Murzo (Capt., afterwards Sir T.) appointed to S. work in M. : iii. 6, 16.
 ,, his defence of the raiyatwári S. : iii. 43.
 ,, comparison of it with the Zamindári : id. 44.
 Mutation ; see 'Dákhil khárij' in Vern. Ind.
 Muhammadans, their idea of custom : i. 6.

N.

- Names, vernacular, but Anglicized by custom, retained : i. 20.
 Native rule, characteristics of : i. 248.
 'Non-regulation' province, meaning of term : i. 50.
 ,, ,, ,, the law of : i. 89.
 ,, ,, ,, rules having force of law : id.
 Northern Circars (Sirkár), grant of : i. 291 ; iii. 7.
 ,, ,, early adm. of : iii. 14.
 Northern India, meaning of term : i. 8.
 North-Western Provinces, the, territories comprised in : i. 10.
 ,, ,, ,, acquisition and formation of : i. 36, 41, 2.
 ,, ,, ,, particulars of districts in : i. 63.
 ,, ,, ,, general account of : ii. 1, 9, 11.
 ,, ,, ,, early revenue legislation in : ii. 15.
 ,, ,, ,, Settlement Commissioners for : ii. 18.
 ,, ,, ,, ill success of first measures : ii. 14.
 ,, ,, ,, rejection of proposal for P. S. : ii. 15, 19.
 ,, ,, ,, development of Reg. VII of 1822 : ii. 23.
 ,, ,, ,, basis of Settlement under that law :
 ,, ,, ,, ii. 23, 4.
 ,, ,, ,, difficulty found in working it : ii. 25.
 ,, ,, ,, improved system of 1833 : ii. 27.
 ,, ,, ,, the first regular S. : ii. 28.
 ,, ,, ,, the L.-R. Act of 1873 : ii. 29.
 ,, ,, ,, modern S. (stages of work) : ii. 31.
 ,, ,, ,, cesses levied : ii. 70.
 ,, ,, ,, tenures described : ii. 98.
 See under 'Assessment.'
- Note-books for Parganas (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 275.

O.

- Occupancy right in S. Mirzapur : ii. 307.
 Occupancy, tenant with right of ; see 'Tenant.'
 Occupant ; see 'Landholder,' 'Survey-tenure.'
 Officers, official business, &c. ; see 'Revenue-officers,' 'Revenue business and procedure.'
 Orthography of vernacular words : i. 16.
 Overlord ; see 'Taluqdári right' in Vern. Ind. See also 'Double Tenure' and 'Tenure.'
 Owner, ownership, &c. ; see 'Proprietor.'

P.

- Parliament, power of legislating for India : i. 78, 9.
 'Partial system' (of survey) Bo. : iii. 219.

- Partition of Estates (Ben.) : i. 693.**
 " " (N. W. P. and Oudh), 'perfect and imperfect' : ii. 292, 3.
 " " (Oudh), peculiarity of distribution of the lots or shares : ii. 258.
 " " (Ajmer), Chiefs' estates : ii. 337.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 759.
 " " (Pj.), 'perfect' of villages : ii. 625.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 522.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 284, 315.
 " " (Coorg), in Jammá land : iii. 471.
 " " (Cachár) : iii. 441.
Period of Settlement (N. W. P.) : ii. 82.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 577.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 438.
Permanent Settlement, discussion about a general } i. 340.
 (for all I.)
 " " the (Ben.) : i. 243, 400.
 " " " effects of : i. 438.
 " " " districts affected by : i. 441.
 " " " procedure of : i. 407.
 " " " (M.), partially carried out : iii. 16, 17.
 " " " (N. W. P.), in certain districts : ii. 5.
 " " " (Sylhet), peculiarity of the : iii. 443.
 " " " (Sylhet), various kinds of estates resulting from : iii. 445.
 " " " (Goálpára) : iii. 431.
See also 'Settlement.'
Persian wheel, the : i. 15.
Persons settled with, in cases where a selection } i. 286.
 has to be made :
 " " " " " (Ben.) : i. 410, 466.
 " " " " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 82,
 " " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 605.
PLACE, Mr. Lionel, his report on Chingleput villages : iii. 117.
Ploughs, holding by, as a measure of right : ii. 188 note.
Possession (in land cases), remarks on : ii. 33.
Precarious districts, revenue policy in : ii. 80.
See 'Fluctuating.'
Preemption, law and custom of (Pj.) : ii. 625, 6.
 " " " (Berár) : iii. 389.
 " " " (Cachár) : iii. 439.
Presidencies, the : i. 30.
'Prevailing' rent-rates (N. W. P.) : ii. 59.
Primogeniture : i. 224.
 " (Bo.) : iii. 285.
 " (Oudh) : ii. 213.
PRINGLE, Mr., his surveys (Bo.) : iii. 210.
PRINSEP, Mr., orders regarding tenants (Pj.) : ii. 705.
 " assessment of irrigation : ii. 574.
'Prism planting' (in demarcation) (Assam) : iii. 424 note.

- Produce-rents (i. e. paid in kind) (N.W.P.): ii. 69 and *note*.
 " " " (Pj.): ii. 569, 578, 584.
 " " " " (statistics): ii. 722.
 " " " (Ben. Bihár) described: i. 602.
- Pronunciation of Vernacular words: i. 16.
- Property in land as acknowledged in L.: i. 218.
 " " " nature of: i. 216.
 " " " absence of any standard like that in Roman law: i. 220.
 " " " related rather to the produce than to the soil itself: i. 221.
 " " two main ideas recognized: i. 223.
 " " Hindu authorities on: i. 227.
 " " Muhammadan " : i. 228.
 " " universal right of the State, a later claim of conquerors: i. 230.
 " " claim how dealt with by Brit. Govt.: i. 26, 234.
 " " private (South Canara): iii. 144.
 " " " (Malabár): iii. 167.
 " " in raiyatwári provinces: iii. 128, 272, 366.
- 'Proprietary right,' the term considered: i. 217.
 " title compared with that of 'Occupants-' or the 'Survey-tenure': iii. 272.
 " " in villages conferred (C.P.): ii. 385, 456-7.
- 'Proprietor,' certain classes actually so called (Assam): iii. 404.
- Proprietor of plot or holding (Pj., C.P.); see Málik maqbúza in Vern. Index.
- Protection, against freebooters (Bo.): iii. 280.
 " " " Berár: iii. 379.
 " See Ghátwál in Vern. Index.
- 'Protective lease' (Pj.): ii. 594.
 " See 'Improvements.'
- Provinces of L., how created: i. 30.
 " " list of: i. 34.
 " " unattached to Presidencies, how provided for: i. 37.
 " " list of, showing form of 'village' prevalent in each: i. 177.
- Public demand recovery (Ben.); see Certificate.
- R.
- Receipt-books of tenants (C.P.): ii. 517.
 " occupants (Berár): iii. 387.
- 'Recognized share' (Bo.): iii. 218, 316.
- Records (and Statistics) by village officers (N.W.P.): ii. 279.
 " " " (M.): iii. 91.
 " " " (Pj.): ii. 757.
 " " " (C.P.): ii. 520.
 " " " (Berár): iii. 354.
 " " " (Bo.): iii. 244, 311.
- Redistribution of holdings (Pj.): ii. 637-8, 684.
 " " (M.): iii. 118.
 " See Exchange.

- Refusal of Settlement (N.W.P.): ii. 84.
 " " (C.P.): ii. 408.
 " " (Pj.): ii. 605.
 Registered occupant; see 'Survey-tenure.'
 Registers, village (M.): iii. 90.
 Registration of Estates (Ben.): i. 433.
 " " modern (Ben.): i. 683.
 " " of changes (Ben.): i. 686.
 " " of subordinate interests and 'tenures' so called (Ben.): i. 687.
 " 'general' and 'special' (Ben.): i. 687-8.
 " of land-titles (Assam): iii. 460.
 " of declaration of title (L.B.): iii. 500.
 'Regulation' and 'Act,' difference between: i. 82.
 'Regulations,' The (old), of Bengal, Bombay and Madras: i. 81.
 " how far applicable to unattached Provinces: i. 81.
 Regulations (the old):—
 " VIII of 1793 (P.S. Law) (Ben.): i. 400.
 " XIX of 1793 } Invalid Revenue-
 " XXXVII of 1793 } free holdings (Ben.): i. 425.
 " XXV of 1802 (M.): iii. 17.
 " XXIX of 1802 (M.): iii. 89.
 " I of 1803 (M.): iii. 84.
 " XII of 1816 (M.): iii. 55 *note*.
 " II of 1819 (Ben.): i. 430.
 " XI of 1825 in force in (Pj.): ii. 754 *note*.
 " III of 1828: i. 431.
 " VII of 1822 (Ben. & N.W.P. &c.), its origin: i. 301.
 " " " its development: ii. 23.
 " IX of 1833, origin and scope of: ii. 26-7.
 Regulations (modern under 33 Vict. Cap. 3.)
 " " their origin: i. 92.
 " I of 1872 (III of 1874) (Pj.): ii. 722.
 " III of 1872 (Santal Perg. Ben.): i. 588, 591.
 " XIII of 1872 (Hazára, Pj.): ii. 722.
 " V of 1873 (Assam, 'Inner line'): iii. 452.
 " VI of 1874 (Ajmer forest): ii. 333.
 " III of 1876 (Andaman Is.): iii. 546.
 " II of 1877 (Ajmer L.-R.): ii. 333, 367.
 " II of 1880 (amended III of 1884) (Assam): iii. 452.
 " II of 1881 (amended I of 1885) (Coorg): iii. 468.
 " I of 1882 (Assam): iii. 452 *note*.
 " I of 1886 (amended II. of 1889) (Assam L.-R.): iii. 399, 402, 462, 3.
 " I of 1889 (Coorg L.-R.): iii. 482.
 " III of 1889 (U. B.): iii. 537.
 Relinquishment (Bo.): iii. 270, 313.
 " (Berár): iii. 369, 387.
 " (L.B.): iii. 499.
 " (M.): iii. 38, 9, 93, 128.

- Relinquishment (Assam) : iii. 417, 427.
- Remission of Revenue (and suspension) : i. 369.
- " " (N.W.P.) : ii. 300.
- " " (C.P.) : ii. 530.
- " " (Pj.) : ii. 746.
- " " (Coorg) : iii. 481.
- " " (L.B.) : iii. 532.
- " " (Ájmer) : ii. 363.
- Remissions 'fixed' and 'casual' (M.) : iii. 99.
- " not allowed in Zamindáris (M.) iii. 101.
- Rent, process of change from grain to cash : ii. 193.
- " (Ben.) " Rent-settlement : i. 452.
- " " " enhancement at : i. 460, 1.
- " " " duration of when settled : i. 461, 656, 657.
- " " " remarks on the policy of : i. 462.
- " " " in kind in Bihár : i. 602.
- " " " arrears, recovery : i. 658.
- " (M.) arrears, recovery : iii. 106.
- " (N.W.P.) Landlord's rents once the revenue payment made to the State : i. 622 ; ii. 48.
- " " comparison of grain and cash rents : ii. 192.
- " " adjustment of tenants' at S. : ii. 71.
- " " calculation for assessment purposes : ii. 53 seq.
- " " rent-rate report : ii. 61.
- " " rent (tenant's) remission for calamity : ii. 178, 253.
- " " rent-suits : ii. 303.
- " Act ; see Tenant (Law).
- " (C.P.) : ii. 415, 431.
- " rate report, example of : ii. 431.
- " (Pj.) methods of payment by tenants : ii. 715.
- " " not originally paid, only 'proprietary dues' : ii. 708.
- See Tenant.
- Resettlement ; see Revision.
- 'Resumption' rules of (Ben.) : i. 428.
- See 'Revenue-free.'
- Revenue-Adm. general view of : i. 241.
- " (N. W. P.) dependent on the village-system : ii. 271.
- " (Ben.) districts not subject to regular : i. 448.
- " (Pj.) under the Sikhs : ii. 540.
- " (Bo.) failure of early : iii. 207.
- Revenue assignments, lapsed, assessment of (Pj.) : ii. 602.
- Revenue-collection and arrears recovery ; see 'Collection,' 'Instalments.'
- Revenue farmers of villages (N. W. P.) : ii. 122.
- See 'Taluqdar,' 'Zamindar,' 'Khot,' &c. in Vern. Index.
- Revenue-farming, origin of under the Mughal Empire : i. 183.
- " " sketch of its growth : i. 184.
- " " the conquered Rájás made Rev. farmers : i. 185 ; ii. 205.
- " " early attempts at, in Bengal : i. 284.
- " " in Oudh, account of : ii. 209.

- Revenue-free grants and assignments of revenue.
- " " " " effects of on land-tenure : i. 98.
- Revenue-free grants and assignment of L.-R. under Mughal rule : } i. 189.
- " " " " resumed or taxed by Marátha rulers : ii. 460 ; iii. 237, 278.
- " " " " estates in Bengal : i. 527.
- " " " " resumption of invalid (Ben.) : i. 423.
- " " " " settlement of claims (M.) : iii. 81.
- " " " " " " (Bo.) : iii. 236, 298.
- " " " " called 'alienated lands' (Bo.) : iii. 299 and *note*.
- " " " " kinds of (Sindh) : iii. 332.
- " " " " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 154.
- " " " " charges imposed on (N. W. P.) : ii. 155.
- " " " " account of tenures (C. P.) : ii. 410, 476.
- " " " " " " (Pj.) : ii. 699, 753.
- " " " " " political grants, Karnál (Pj.) : ii. 685.
- " " " " (Assam) : iii. 406.
- " " " " (Berár) : iii. 376.
- Revenue Officers, general duties of : i. 326, 7.
- " " training subordinates : i. 358.
- " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 268.
- " " " subordinate : ii. 273.
- " " (Ájmer) : ii. 366.
- " " (Pj.) : ii. 727.
- " " (M.) : iii. 84.
- " " " Inspectors : iii. 87.
- " " (C. P.) : ii. 500.
- " " " Inspectors : ii. 519.
- " " (Berár) : iii. 383.
- " " (Bo.) : iii. 307.
- " " " their duties : iii. 311.
- " " (Ben.) : i. 662.
- " " " branches of duty : i. 698.
- " " " courts of : i. 646,
- " " (Assam) : iii. 458.
- " " (L. B.) : iii. 527.
- " " (U. B.) : iii. 535.
- " " (Coorg) : iii. 468.
- " " of old régime, usurpations of : i. 136.
- " " tendency to grow into landlords : i. 566.
- See* 'Collector,' 'Kánúngo,' 'Tahsildár,' &c.
- Revenue-Procedure, forms, Courts, &c.
- " " (Ben.) : i. 681.

- Revenue-Procedure (Ben.), Courts : i. 646.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 312, 319.
 " " (M.) : iii. 107.
 " " (N. W. P. and Oudh) : ii. 288.
 " " " " courts : ii. 271.
 " " " " appeal, course of : ii. 304.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 503, 529.
 " " (Pj.) : ii. 732, 762.
 " " (Assam) : iii. 463.
 " " (Coorg) : iii. 482.
 " " (L. B.) : iii. 533.
 " " (U. B.) : iii. 544.
- Revenue-rate Report (Pj.) : ii. 586.
 Revenue, sources of, under Native rule (U. B.) : iii. 536.
 Revenue suit (i. e. suit in a Rev. Court) (Pj.) ii. 763.
 " (N. W. P.) : ii. 271, 303.
See 'Court.'
- Revision or Resettlement in general : i. 355.
 Revision Settlements (M.) : iii. 53.
 " " (Bo.) re-survey : iii. 238.
 " " " how far required : iii. 239.
 " " " increase, percentage in : iii. 242.
 " " (Assam) : iii. 428.
See Settlement.
- Rice-lands (Bo.), mode of assessing : iii. 228.
 Rice not the general food of the people : i. 13, 156 *note*.
 Rights, record of (at Settlement and otherwise).
 " " (Ben. Temp. S.) : i. 467, 660.
 " " (N. W. P.) : ii. 84, 87.
 " " (Oudh) : ii. 267.
 " " (N. W. P.) legal validity of : ii. 91.
 " " (C. P.) : ii. 409.
 " " (Pj.) legal requirements : ii. 560.
 " " " documents forming : ii. 562.
 " " " legal validity of : ii. 567.
 " " " Hazára district : ii. 723.
 " " (Assam) : iii. 429.
 " " (L. B.) : iii. 522, 3.
 " " (U. B.) tentative : iii. 542.
See Land-Records.
- Rights in land, as found in the Kumáon hills : ii. 312, 3.
 " " (Bo.) : iii. 247.
 " " (L. B.) : iii. 494.
 " " (U. B.) not legally defined : iii. 542.
See 'Tenure,' 'Proprietary,' &c.
- River districts (Pj.), tenure of : ii. 657.
 Riverain lands ; *see* Division.
 ROGERS, Mr. A., on Bombay tenures : iii. 260.
 ROSE, Mr., Report on custom of Bhejbarár : ii. 143
 'Royal' lands (Malabár) : iii. 159.

- Royal lands (U. B.) : iii. 539.
 „ farms (Coorg) : iii. 476.
 „ „ remarks on : iii. 539.
 Rulership, when it gives rise to landlordship, remarks on the process of change : i. 134.
 Rules (formal) for assessment (N. W. P.) : ii. 66, 92.
 „ „ „ (Pj.) : ii. 58a.
 See Assessment.
 Rupee, fractions, used in calculating or denominating land-shares (N. W. P.) : ii. 127.

S.

- Sacred groves (Coorg) : iii. 478.
 Sale law (Ben.), first mention of : i. 397.
 „ „ the : i. 435.
 „ „ voiding incumbrances under, reason for : i. 437.
 „ „ purchaser under, entitled to P. S. : *id. note.*
 „ „ general and special registration : i. 687, 8.
 „ „ as affecting tenants and their rents : i. 639.
 „ „ procedure under : i. 689.
 „ „ (N. W. P.) old law ; effect of on village tenures : ii. 118.
 „ „ (old) (N. W. P.) ; *see* 'Special Commission.'
 „ „ (M.) for Zamindari estates, how differs from that of Bengal : iii. 136 *note.*
 Sandal-wood, right of Govt. to (Coorg) : iii. 478.
 'Scheduled districts' : i. 90.
 „ „ (N. W. P.) : ii. 8 and *note.*
Note (Jhansi Division has ceased to be *scheduled* since the vol. was in type.)
 Seasons in I. : i. 12.
 Secretary of State for I. and his Council : i. 78.
 'Secure' and 'Insecure' districts and estates : i. 371.
 „ areas (Ajmer) : ii. 358.
 „ (Pj.) : ii. 748.
 Serfdom in Oudh : ii. 247.
 Serfs ; *see* Slaves.
 'Series' (of soils) (M.) : iii. 59.
 Settlement.
 (I.) in general.
 „ Meaning of the term : i. 201, 243, 329.
 „ Akbar's ; account of : i. 275, 6.
 „ sometimes involves a Sub-S. : i. 20.
 „ P. S. in Bengal, its essential features : i. 286, 7.
 „ „ „ not Lord Cornwallis' work : i. 185.
 „ S. always made with a 'proprietor' (so called or not) : i. 287.
 „ P. S. (alone) carried out without survey : i. 289.
 „ „ expectations of disappointed : i. 290.
 „ „ in Madras, its failure : i. 292.
 „ „ proposed (and not sanctioned N. W. P.) : i. 300.
 „ „ questions of a general : i. 340.
 „ „ considerations regarding : i. 345.
 „ „ proposal finally negatived : i. 345.

- Settlement on the raiyatwari principle, how it originated :** i. 293.
- " in (M.) : i. 293, 4.
 - " Raiyatwari of Bombay : i. 146, 315, 317.
 - " " of Madras : i. 291.
 - " " systems resembling : i. 322 ; iii. 392.
 - " first ideas of, for N. W. P. : i. 298.
 - " the Temporary (or non-Permanent) : i. 302.
 - " term of duration, not fixed by law : i. 303.
 - " 'village' and 'mahal,' terms explained : i. 304.
 - " Reg. VII of 1882 and its modification : i. 305.
 - " the 'Malguzari' of C. P. : i. 311.
 - " the 'Taluqdari' of Oudh : i. 313.
 - " of the Panjab : i. 309.
 - " simplification of procedure in new Settlements (revision S.) .
i. 355.
 - " changes in the maps and records : i. 357.
 - " Reports, nature and use of : i. 2.
 - " 'Regular' and 'Summary' : i. 304.
- (II.) Settlements of provinces.
- " Early Settlements (annual) BENGAL : i. 397.
 - " Decennial, the, made P. : i. 400.
 - " History of the : i. 399.
 - " Procedure of : i. 407.
 - " P. S. of Bengal : i. 404, 5.
 - " Temporary S. (Ben.) : i. 450, 1.
 - " " " operations of : i. 455.
 - " " " with whom made : i. 466.
 - " " " proportion of assets taken by Govt. : i. 464.
 - " " " duration of : i. 467.
 - " " " Records of : i. 467.
 - " " " sanction required : i. 468.
 - " of Chittagong : i. 489.
 - " of Orissa : i. 473, 5.
 - " of resumed Rev.-free estates : i. 427.
 - " of Chutiyá Nágpur : i. 493.
 - " of the Santál parganas : i. 496.
 - " of Jalpáigúri and Darjiling : i. 498.
 - " of the NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
 - " the 'village' of (N. W. P.) general : ii. 72.
 - " S. officers, powers and functions of : ii. 32, 72, 84, 6.
 - " enquiry into rights : ii. 85, 6.
 - " 'Summary Settlements' : ii. 293.
 - " of Kumáon : ii. 309.
 - " of S. Mirzapur : ii. 306.
 - " of Jáonsar Báwar : ii. 316.
 - " of OUDH : ii. 255.
 - " " (Sub-settlement) : ii. 266.
 - " " power of S. Officers : ii. 256.
 - " of АЛЖИ : ii. 342, 5.
 - " " in 1874 : ii. 353.
 - " " in 1883-7 : ii. 356.

Settlement (CENTRAL PROVINCES.)

- " of the C. P. (1863-75) : ii. 385, 395.
 " Proposed modification of in Chándá, Nimár and Sambalpur :
 ii. 469.
 " the new Settlements, law of : ii. 406.
 " duration of : ii. 438.
 " Raiyatwári S. in : ii. 438.
 " of the (PANJÁB.)
 " old Settlements : ii. 543.
 " modern procedure of : ii. 553.
 " S. establishments : ii. 554.
 " records of : ii. 560, 567.
 " reports of : ii. 568.
 " duration of : ii. 577.
 " statistics of : ii. 607.
 " (MADRAS.)
 " remarks on the term as used in (M.) : iii. 32.
 " old village-lease system : iii. 25, 28.
 " early Settlements of : iii. 16, 34, 6.
 " defects of the : iii. 45, 48.
 " the modern system : iii. 51.
 " the establishment : iii. 53, 54 *note*.
 " the Settlement Commissioner : iii. 85.
 " duration of : iii. 75.
 " records of : iii. 76.
 " Settlement of Inám claims : iii. 78.
 " of the Wainád : iii. 181.
 " of the Nilgiris : iii. 189, 194.
 " (BOMBAY.)
 " of the Dakhan in Mughal times : iii. 204.
 " of Bombay : iii. 195.
 " " date of : iii. 201.
 " by tálukás rather than districts : iii. 237.
 " Revision S. : iii. 238.
 " Records of : iii. 244.
 " of BERÁR : iii. 347.
 " of SINDH : iii. 336.
 " " 'the Irrigational' : iii. 340.
 " systems of, allied to the regular Raiyatwári : iii. 392, 3.
 " ASSAM : iii. 416.
 " " Annual S. : iii. 419.
 " " 10 years' S. *id.*
 " of Sylhet : iii. 443, 5, 6.
 " of Cachár : iii. 434, 437.
 " of Goálpará : iii. 431.
 " of COORG : iii. 480.
 " of LOWER BURMA : iii. 512, 13.
 " of UPPER BURMA : iii. 536.
 Shared villages (Bo.) : iii. 261.
 Shares in villages (N. W. P.), principle of : ii. 131, 2.

- Shares in Chiefs' Estates (Bo.) : iii. 280.
 Also see 'Recognized Share,' 'Co-occupant,' 'Land-division.'
- Shifting cultivation : i. 115.
 See 'Taungyá,' 'Júm,' 'Kumri' in Vern. Index.
- SHORE, on Zamíndárs in Bengal : i. 507, 520.
- Slaves (M.) : iii. 121.
 ,, (Assam) : iii. 402.
 ,, (Coorg) : iii. 472.
 ,, (Malabár) : iii. 157 and note.
- Soil, classification of, for Assessment purposes.
 ,, (Bo.) : iii. 222.
 ,, (Sindh) : iii. 338, 342.
 ,, (M.) : iii. 59.
 ,, ,, table of : iii. 61.
 ,, (N. W. P.) : ii. 57.
 ,, ,, map illustrating : ii. 78.
 ,, (Pj.) : ii. 583.
 ,, (C. P.) : ii. 428.
 ,, ,, 'factors' : ii. 419.
 ,, (Assam) : iii. 416, 7.
 ,, (L. B.) : iii. 516.
- 'Southern India,' meaning of : i. 8.
- Special Commission (N.W.P.) to examine into Revenue Sales : ii. 118, 163, 166.
- Spelling of vernacular words : i. 16.
- Standard rent-rates (N. W. P.) : ii. 60.
- State, the Hindu ; rulership indivisible ;—succession : i. 131, 224.
 ,, right of the to all waste land : i. 236.
 ,, right of to land generally, examined : i. 236.
 ,, right of in the Himalayan States : i. 231 note.
 ,, lands (U. B.) : iii. 539.
 See 'Royal.'
- Sub-collectorate ; see 'Tahsil,' Vern. Ind.
- Sub-deputy Collector, the (Ben.) : i. 673.
- Sub-proprietary right : i. 205.
 ,, ,, not reckoned as such in Ben. : i. 535.
- Sub-proprietors (Oudh) : ii. 235.
 ,, ,, not liable to distraint for arrears of rent :
 ii. 267 note.
 ,, ,, (C. P.) : ii. 478.
 See 'Inferior,' 'Málik-maqbúza,' in Vern. Ind.
- Sub-settlement, the : i. 201.
 ,, ,, (N. W. P.) : ii. 157.
 ,, ,, (Oudh) : ii. 230, 236, 243.
- Sub-soil, notice taken of in classification (M.) : iii. 61.
- 'Sub-tenancy rules,' the (Berár) : iii. 355.
- Sub-tenants (Ben.) : i. 605.
 ,, (C. P.) : ii. 496.
- Succession, female, to land : i. 225.
 See 'Joint,' &c.

- Summary Settlement Act (Bo.); *see* 'Alienation.'
- Superimposition of landed interests : i. 99.
- " " " (by conquest) : ii. 641.
- Superintendent, the (L. B.) : iii. 530.
- 'Superintendent' of Settlement (Pj.) abolished : ii. 731 *note*.
- Superior and inferior proprietors in villages (Pj.) : ii. 641, 697.
- " " occupants (Bo.) : iii. 273.
- Supervisors (1769) : i. 392.
- Survey.**
- " (Ben.), P. S. made without : i. 407.
- " " modern survey : i. 456.
- " " of alluvial lands : i. 457.
- " " agency employed : i. 459.
- " " law and procedure of : i. 691.
- " (M.) : iii. 51, 52, 55.
- " " size of field or 'S-number' : iii. 56.
- " " method of sub-dividing : iii. 57.
- " (Bo.) before Brit. rule : iii. 204.
- " " the staff and its working : iii. 213.
- " terms of, defined : iii. 215, 218 *note*.
- " (N. W. P.) (the old Revenue) : ii. 38.
- " " (the Cadastral) : ii. 39.
- " the (Pj.) : ii. 555.
- " " (C. P.) : ii. 412.
- " (Ajmer) : ii. 358.
- " Assam (the Cadastral) : iii. 423.
- " (Coorg) : iii. 480.
- " (L. B.) (the modern revenue) : iii. 515.
- " " the 'supplementary' : iii. 529.
- Survey-tenure (Bo.), the, described : iii. 269.
- " " how protected : iii. 271.
- " " succession to : iii. 272.
- " " (Berár) : iii. 366, 368.
- 'Sweetlands mahál,' the : iii. 447 *note*.
- SYKES, Col., on Dakhan villages : iii. 257 *note*.
- T.
- Tank (irrigation reservoir), the : i. 15, 16.
- " in Ajmer, remarks on : ii. 348.
- " " varieties of : ii. 354.
- " in C. P. : ii. 371.
- Taxation, difference between English and Indian : i. 280 *note*.
- 'Tax-tickets' (L. B.) : iii. 531.
- Tea-cultivation (Assam) : iii. 415.
- Temporary occupation of land (L. B.) : iii. 502.
- 'Temporary' S., the : i. 302.
- See* 'Settlement.'
- Tenancy—Tenant.**
- (I) In general.
- Tenancy—Tenant, relation to landlord : i. 206.
- " " cases of *natural* tenant right : i. 207.

- Tenancy—Tenant, first legal experience with in Bengal : i. 207.
- “ “ tenants and the Sale Laws (B.) : i. 209.
- “ “ “ and the landlord’s farming (patni) arrangements : i. 210.
- “ “ attempts to classify, according to their rights : i. 211.
- “ “ the 12 years’ rule : i. 212.
- “ “ nature of legal protection afforded : i. 212.
- “ “ controversy as to right : i. 213.
- (II.) Tenant in **BENGAL.**
- (a) *In former days, and under P. S.*
- Tenant, protection at the time of the P. S. : i. 610.
- “ “ always contemplated : i. 615.
- “ supposed ‘Pergunna rate’ of rent : i. 620.
- “ rent never intended to be generally unalterable : i. 618, 626, 7.
- “ original provisions of Reg. VIII of 1793 (P. S. law) : i. 627.
- “ old ‘resident,’ protected : i. 628.
- “ eviction of, under P. S. law : i. 630.
- “ summary of position “ “ i. 631.
- “ the ‘Pattá rules’ : i. 633.
- “ legislation adverse to (1799–1812) : i. 634.
- “ early distraint law : i. 634.
- “ proposals for relief (1811) : i. 636.
- (b) *Modern legal provisions.*
- “ view of the law (1859–1885) : i. 641.
- “ Acts locally in force : i. 452, 3, 648, 9.
- “ cases in Revenue Courts : i. 646.
- “ changed to Civil Court : i. 648, 661.
- “ Enhancement (1859) : i. 644, 5.
- “ “ “ (1885) : i. 653, 4.
- “ “ “ of occupancy raiyat : i. 653.
- “ commutation of grain-rents : i. 656.
- “ distraint in 1859 : i. 646.
- “ “ “ 1885 : i. 660.
- “ classes of, 1859 : i. 641.
- “ “ “ 1885 : i. 650.
- Tenant, the 12 years’ rule in Bengal : i. 643.
- “ protection to non-occupancy raiyat : i. 658.
- “ the ‘under-raiyat’ : i. 660.
- “ improvements by tenant : i. 659.
- “ record of rights of : i. 660.
- (c) *Kinds of tenant.*
- “ local varieties of : i. 598.
- “ on alluvial lands (Noákháli) : i. 608.
- “ occupancy right not desired, Chittagong : i. 607, 8.
- “ the, in Chutiya Nágpur : i. 582.
- “ “ in Santál Pergunnahs : i. 498, 592.
- (III.) **BOMBAY.**
- Tenants, simplicity of the position : iii. 247, 273.
- “ “ in Khoti estates : iii. 288, 291.

- Tenants, under Taluqdári estate holders : iii. 283.
 „ in BERAR : iii. 370.
 „ in SINDH : iii. 327.
 (IV.) MADRAS.
 Tenants, in general : iii. 142.
 „ position of, in Zamindári estates : iii. 132, 143 *note*.
 „ „ in Kánara : iii. 151.
 „ „ in Malabár : iii. 177.
 (V.) In the N. W. PROVINCES.
 Tenants, payment of cash-rents a general feature : ii. 47.
 „ in general : ii. 167.
 „ at 'fixed rates' : ii. 169.
 „ 'exproprietary' : ii. 170.
 „ occupancy : ii. 171.
 „ controversy about tenant-right : ii. 171.
 „ the 12 years' rule : ii. 172.
 „ tenancy law : ii. 175.
 „ protection under, to all classes : ii. 178.
 „ enhancement : ii. 177.
 „ improvements by : ii. 179, 80.
 „ distraint : ii. 178.
 „ remission of rent for calamity : ii. 178.
 „ illustrations of tenant custom : ii. 181.
 „ caste as affecting rent-rates : ii. 178, 9, 181.
 „ proportion of different classes of : ii. 181-190.
 „ general remarks on : ii. 191.
 „ rents how far settled by the S. officers : ii. 71, 2, 87.
 (VI.) OUDH.
 Tenants, in general : ii. 245, 249.
 „ occupancy rights : ii. 252.
 (VII.) CENTRAL PROVINCES.
 Tenants, T-right controversy in 1868 : ii. 484.
 „ protection of : ii. 386, 7.
 „ in Chándá : ii. 473.
 „ in Nímár : ii. 475.
 „ all rents fixed at S. : ii. 410, 498, 9.
 „ 'conditional' and 'absolute' occupancy : ii. 482, 3.
 „ the modern law : ii. 486.
 „ „ „ occupancy, under : ii. 489.
 „ not extended to proprietors' sir land : ii. 491-3.
 „ 'village-service' : ii. 495.
 „ ordinary : ii. 496.
 (VIII.) PANJÁB.
 Tenants, proportion of, to cultivating owners : ii. 573.
 „ in general : ii. 703.
 „ controversy about right : ii. 705.
 „ difficulties in certain districts : ii. 710.
 „ classes of (old and new law) : ii. 712.
 „ occupancy right : *id.*
 „ succession to : ii. 719.

- Tenants, alienation by: ii. 719.
- " statistics of tenancy: ii. 721.
- " cases in Court: ii. 762.
- " suits for ejection: ii. 767, 8, 9.
- " cannot be imprisoned for arrears: ii. 770.
- " Kangra district: ii. 696.
- " Hazára district: ii. 725.
- (IX.) Tenants, AJMER: ii. 335, 340.
- (X.) Tenants, ASSAM: iii. 410, 15.
- Tenants, employed on larger holdings: iii. 406, 9, 429.
- (XI.) Tenants, BURMA.
- Tenants, employment and rent of: iii. 492.
- " rights: iii. 524.
- " on royal lands (U.B.): iii. 540.
- Tenures. (L) General and Historical.
- Tenures, general view of: i. 94.
- " common factors in production of: i. 95.
- " as affected by modern laws: i. 101.
- " " " L.-R. systems: i. 97.
- " " " grants of State: i. 98, 179.
- " " " economic conditions: i. 102.
- " " " old Hindu systems: i. 182.
- " " " Mughal conquest: i. 183.
- " " " Maráthá " i. 193.
- " " " Sikh " i. 194.
- " growth of layers of interests in land—one over the other: i. 99, 191.
- " grades of such interests: i. 198, 201.
- " " below proprietor: i. 205.
- " how concurrent interests subsist: i. 197.
- " nature of 'property in land': i. 216.
- (II.) In BENGAL.
- Tenures (of land), in general: i. 501.
- " " subinfeudation of: i. 544.
- " Registration of estates: i. 685.
- " in a special sense: i. 205, 463, 503, 533.
- " " " described: i. 650.
- " " " variety of local names for: i. 537.
- " " " difficulty of separating from Tenant-holdings: i. 536.
- " " " classification of attempted
- " " " (1) out of ancient rights: i. 538.
- " " " (2) landlords farming rents: i. 542.
- " " " (3) waste-reclamation: i. 547.
- " " " (4) rent-free rights: i. 542.
- " " " liability to sale for arrears: i. 661.
- " " " registration of: i. 687.
- " (land) of Chittagong: i. 554.
- " " Orissa: i. 561.
- " " Chutiyá Nágpur: i. 574.

- Tenures (Ch. Nágpur), Act to define : i. 581.
 " Ghatwáli, law relating to : i. 587.
 " of the Santál pergunnahs : i. 588.
 " " Ghatwáli, of the : i. 595.
- (III.) MADRAS.
 " general : iii. 108.
 " the survey or raiyatwári : iii. 128.
 " the Landlord (Zamindári, Polygar's, &c.) iii. 17, 23, 130.
 " Revenue-free (In'am) : iii. 139.
 " on Waste-land : iii. 141.
 " village, history of : iii. 109.
 " in Nilgiri district : iii. 189.
 " Kánara (South) : iii. 143.
 " Malabár :—
 " " extravagant ideas about : iii. 153.
 " " development of : iii. 171.
 " " modern form of : iii. 173.
- (IV.) BOMBAY.
 " in general : iii. 249.
 " " statistics of : iii. 251.
 " " modern 'Survey-' : iii. 269.
 " village, history of : iii. 251.
 " " Guzarát, the narwádári and bhágdári : iii. 259.
 " " in the Konkán : iii. 258.
 " double (or Taluqdári) : iii. 275.
 " " Wántá ; iii. 277.
 " " Mewási : iii. 279.
 " " Girás : iii. 280.
 " " of Rájput chiefs : iii. 281.
 " " Kasbáti ; iii. 286.
 " " Málíki : iii. 287.
 " " Khotá and Izáfat : iii. 287.
 " " of alienated lands : iii. 298.
 " " Udhadjamabandí : iii. 278.
- (V.) Tenures of SINDH : iii. 322.
 (VI.) Tenures of BERÁR : iii. 356.
 " ordinary village : iii. 358.
 " 'Watan' : iii. 372.
 " by grant : iii. 376.
- (VII.) N.-WESTERN PROVINCES.
 " general : ii. 98.
 " classification of : ii. 100.
 " village, general remarks on : ii. 105, 6, 8, 153,
 " village (zamindári) : ii. 115.
 " " (pattidári) : ii. 124.
 " " (bhaiáchára) : ii. 130.
 " " custom of bhejbarár : ii. 143.
 " Taluqdári : ii. 157.
 " Revenue-free : ii. 154.
 " illustrated by Bára pargana : ii, 163.

- Tenures, of Kumáon : ii. 310, 313.
 „ of áonsár báwar : ii. 317.
 „ of S. Mirzapur : ii. 307.
 „ Jhánsí districts : ii. 155.
- (VIII.) OUDE.
 „ in general : ii. 196.
 „ Taluqdárs : ii. 204.
 „ Sub-proprietors : ii. 235.
 „ Village ; history of : ii. 222.
- (IX.) ÁJMER.
 „ In Government (or *khálsa*) land : ii. 327.
 „ Chiefs' Estates : ii. 336.
 „ effects of the modern law : ii. 340.
- (X.) CENTRAL PROVINCES.
 „ village, the Gond : ii. 443.
 „ villages in later times : ii. 455.
 „ „ history of the Málguzá : ii. 456.
 „ „ Raiyatwári : ii. 476.
 „ the Zamíndári, ii. 445.
 „ peculiarities of, in Sambalpur : ii. 470.
 „ exchange of holdings in : ii. 378, 471.
 „ Revenue-free, Service, &c. : ii. 476.
 „ inferior proprietary : ii. 478.
 „ general account of subordinate rights : ii. 485.
- (XI.) PANJÁB.
 „ in general : ii. 609.
 „ statistics of : ii. 622.
 „ Barkley's account of : ii. 626.
 „ grouping of, for study : ii. 632.
 „ Village community, accounts of : ii. 609, 611.
 „ cases where there are no villages : ii. 616.
 „ of great landlords, why so few : ii. 617.
 „ facts elicited from statistics : ii. 622.
 „ preservation of Village : ii. 624.
 „ of N. W. Frontier : ii. 633.
 „ exchange of holdings : ii. 633.
 „ Water-customs : ii. 643.
 „ of Southern River districts : ii. 657.
 „ Central Panjáb, Jat and Gújar tribes : ii. 665.
 „ Colony villages : ii. 678, 687, 9.
 „ Ambála jagírdárs, the : ii. 683.
 „ of S. E. Panjáb : ii. 684.
 „ of Himalayan districts : ii. 692.
 „ Double tenure (Taluqdári) : ii. 697.
 „ Revenue-free : ii. 698.
- (XII.) ASSAM : iii. 399, 402.
 „ of Goálpára : ii. 432.
 „ Cachár (joint) : ii. 434.
 „ Sylhet : ii. 443.

- Tenures (XIII.) Coorg : iii. 469.
 „ the 'jamma' : iii. 470.
 „ the 'ságu' : iii. 473.
 „ báné lands : iii. 474.
 (XIV.) Tenures of BURMA : iii. 493, 539.
 (XV.) „ „ ANDAMAN ISLANDS : iii. 546.
See also 'Village,' 'Tenant,' 'Waste-land,' and (in Vern. Index), Jágir, Zamindár, Taluqdár, Raiyat, Málíkmaqúza, Nisfkhiráj (Assam), &c., &c.
- Territories, Government of, how provided for on acquisition : i. 33.
 Township, term used for 'village' : i. 97 *note*.
 „ the, in (L.B.) : iii. 527.
 Trees, rights in (Bo.) : iii. 304.
 „ „ (Berár) : iii. 351.
 Tribal history of Sindh : iii. 326.
 „ „ in the (Pj.) Frontier : ii. 633, 636.
 „ „ „ (Jat) : i. 140; ii. 611, 666, 684.
 „ „ „ (Rájput) : iii. 671, 2.
 „ immigration in India : i. 120.
 „ settlements, on conquest, &c. : i. 138.
 „ holdings without village- or smaller allotments : ii. 125, 134, 654, 668.
- Tribes, difference of constitution of; some being without Rájás : ii. 132; iii. 265 *note*.
 Tribes and clans, locations of, in (Oudh) : ii. 233.
 „ „ illustration of (N.W.P.) : ii. 135.
 Tributary 'Maháls,' the, of Orissa : i. 474.

U.

- Unit of area in Survey (Bo.) : iii. 215.
 „ „ „ (M.) : iii. 56.
 „ of dry soil used in assessing (Ájmer) : ii. 361.
 „ for soil-valuation (C.P.) : ii. 416, 18.
 User of land does not imply ownership : ii. 38 and *note*.

V

- Vernacular terms, use of, spelling and pronunciation : i. 16.
 Viceroy, use of the title : i. 77, 79 *note*.
 Village, The.

(I.) GENERAL AND HISTORICAL.

- 'Village'; the term explained : i. 21.
 „ grouping of lands a general feature : i. 96.
 „ but not universal : i. 106.
 (See also under 'Tribal.')
- „ the, Mr. Phillips (Tagore Lectures, 1875) on : i. 104-5.
 „ two types distinguished : i. 106-7.
 „ Causes of formation of groups : i. 108.
 „ main origins of : i. 109.
 „ joint-village, degree of 'jointness' considered : i. 110.
 „ idea involved in the constitution of : i. 111.

- Village, redistribution of holdings, its meaning: i. 111.
- „ 'family stage' of property: i. 112.
- „ never held in *common* by clan: i. 112 *note*.
- „ meaning of 'community': i. 113.
- „ antiquity of: i. 108, 110, 174.
- „ element really archaic in: i. 108.
- „ right in, traced to two principles: i. 113.
- „ conclusion as to oldest form of: i. 129.
- „ is one type a decayed form of the other?: i. 146.
- „ instances of decay of form: i. 147.
- „ summary regarding the types of: i. 144.
- „ importance of, as affecting the L.-R. adm.: i. 145.
- „ tabular statement of differences: i. 154.
- „ list of provinces and form prevailing in each: i. 177.
- „ features common to both types: i. 149.
- „ average size of group: i. 97 *note*.
- „ not always the L.-R. unit: i. 170.
- „ artizan and menial class in: i. 149, 50.
- „ officers of: i. 154.
- „ the headman: i. 152.
- „ officers of; their L.-R. duties: i. 558.
- (II.) VILLAGE, THE RAIYATWÁRF (OR NON-LANDLORD): i. 129.
- „ described: i. 155.
- (III.) THE JOINT (OR LANDLORD).
- „ how it arises (Revenue-farmers, grantees, scions of rulers' families): i. 130.
- „ in Guzarát (Bo.): i. 136.
- „ in Madras: i. 143.
- „ (And see heads V. & VI. *infra*).
- „ expansion of, from small centres: i. 142.
- „ tribal conquest: i. 139.
- „ creation of landlords (C. P.): i. 138.
- „ remarks on landlord class in: i. 134.
- „ constitution of landlord-: i. 157.
- „ LORD METCALFE on the: i. 171.
- „ supposed stages in the development of: i. 175.
- „ the village 'pancháyat': i. 153.
- „ the 'zamindári' village: i. 158.
- „ the pattidári: i. 159.
- „ „ method of division: i. 160.
- „ „ 'perfect' and 'imperfect' severalty: i. 165.
- „ „ co-sharers 'sir' or special holding: i. 166.
- „ „ loss of true shares: i. 164.
- „ „ bhaiáchará—not held on *ancestral* shares: i. 163.
- „ communities present state and prospects of: i. 168.
- Village officers, see 'Lambardár,' 'Pátel,' 'Patwári,' &c., in Vern. Index.
- (IV.) THE VILLAGE IN BENGAL.
- „ decay of village institutions in: i. 675.
- „ difference of Bihár: i. 517.
- „ in Orissa: i. 477.

- Village, Chittagong : i. 489, 555.
 " Santál Pergunnahs : i. 594.
 " Kolarian : i. 562.
 " Dravidian survivals : i. 576.
 (V.) VILLAGE, THE, IN MADRAS.
 " in general : iii. 109.
 " inquiry as to ancient forms : iii. 122.
 " in the Tamil country : iii. 111.
 " Vellálar colonies, Chingleput : iii. 112.
 " details about Mirásí right : iii. 116.
 " exchange of holdings : iii. 118.
 " Mirásí rights at S. : iii. 127.
 " Settlement on the village lease system : iii. 25.
 " officers of : iii. 87.
 " records of : iii. 90.
 " grouping for assessment : iii. 58.
 " not found in Kánara and Malabár : iii. 147.
 (VI.) The Village in BOMBAY, SINDH, and BERÁR.
 Village, joint or landlord, Dakhan survivals and question about : iii. 208,
 253.
 " and in Berar : iii. 357, 8.
 " joint or shared (Guzarat) : iii. 259.
 " modern condition of the : iii. 267.
 " of the Konkán : iii. 258, 288.
 " ordinary raiyatwári : iii. 269.
 " officers of the : iii. 309.
 " accounts and records (Berár) : iii. 385.
 " committees (Berár) : iii. 370.
 " only traces of (Sindh) : iii. 322, 3.
 (VII.) THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.
 " absence of any good general account of : ii. 99 *note*.
 " general features of landlord village : ii. 105.
 " old official classification of forms : ii. 103.
 " another proposed : ii. 106.
 " origin of : ii. 108.
 " some of them probably once raiyatwári : ii. 109.
 " but have become 'joint' under Brit. Rev. adm. : ii. 108.
 " reason for this being accepted : ii. 109.
 " modern origin of large number : ii. 112.
 " 'ownerless' villages : ii. 112.
 " summary of forms and origin : ii. 114.
 " growth of a landlord class in : ii. 111.
 " tribal villages : ii. 125, 134.
 " in the 'zamindári' form, 'sole' and 'joint' : ii. 115, 118.
 " Revenue-farmers in relation to : ii. 122.
 " in the 'pattidári' form : ii. 124.
 " method of sharing : ii. 126, 7.
 " rarity of regular ancestral shares : ii. 130.
 " shares, how lost : ii. 128.
 " in the 'bhaiáchará' form : ii. 131.

- Village, illustrations of the tenure : ii. 133.
- „ how changes occur : ii. 148.
- „ community, practical working of the : ii. 153.
- „ servants, landholding : ii. 121, 156.
- „ note-books : ii. 60.
- „ inspection for assessment : ii. 59.
- „ „ ‘statements’ : ii. 88.
- „ distribution of revenue burden (báchh) : ii. 150.
- „ Bhejbarár custom : ii. 143.
- „ OUDH, state of in : ii. 200.
- „ „ origin of : ii. 223.
- „ „ stages in history of : ii. 228.
- „ „ fall under power of the Taluqdár : ii. 216.
- „ „ survival of rights in : ii. 230, 35.
(See Sub-Settlement.)
- „ „ illustration of clan colonies : ii. 226, 7.
- (VIII.) THE VILLAGE IN AJMER.
- „ originally raiyatwári, and now joint : ii. 327, 333, 343, 345, 352 *note*.
- (IX.) THE VILLAGE ; CENTRAL PROVINCES.
- „ general view of : ii. 455.
- „ method of founding : ii. 450, 1.
- „ history of Málguzár and Pátel proprietors : ii. 456, 470.
- „ officers : ii. 503.
- (X.) VILLAGE COMMUNITY, THE (PANJAB).
- Village, general remarks on : ii. 609.
- „ origin of : ii. 611.
- „ how different from the N. W. P. : ii. 610.
- „ official classification of : ii. 619.
- „ instance of inconvenience of : ii. 686.
- „ preservation of the communities : ii. 624.
- „ See ‘Tenures’ (Frontier, S. E. Panjáb, Jat and Rájput, &c.).
- „ held on ‘possession as measure of right,’ large number accounted
for : ii. 623.
- „ officers : ii. 732, 3.
- „ absence of in ASSAM : iii. 419, 20 and *note*.
- „ the, in BURMA : iii. 491.
- „ absence of in COORG : iii. 468.
- Vowel sounds, in vernacular : i. 17.

W.

WACE, Col. E. G., his Hazára S. : ii. 725 *note*.

WARREN HASTINGS, his reforms : i. 396, 7.

Waste-land.

(I.) In general.

- Waste-land, right to under Aryan system as described in Manu : i. 128.
- „ under Muhammadan law : i. 229.
- „ right of the State to : i. 237.
- „ disposal of at S. : i. 237.
- „ ‘Waste-land rules’ : i. 238.

(II.) In BENGAL.

- Waste-land, the rules : i. 479.
 ,, disposal of at P. S. : i. 429.
 ,, ,, in the Sundarbans : i. 480.
 ,, ,, Jalpaigúri and Darjiling : i. 485.
 ,, ,, Chittagong : i. 488.

(III.) In MADRAS.

- Waste-land, general : iii. 141.
 ,, under 'Mirási' claims : iii. 119.
 ,, Kánara : iii. 151 *note*.
 ,, Malabár : iii. 163, 178.
 ,, Nilgiri hills : iii. 189.

(IV.) In BOMBAY AND BERAR.

- Waste-land, disposal of : iii. 314.
 ,, for village use : iii. 388.
 ,, rules for leasing : iii. 380.

(V.) In N. W. P. AND OUDH.

- Waste-land, surplus waste, the L.-R. Act, concerning : ii. 37.
 ,, granted to be part of village : ii. 35.
 ,, how dealt with in Dehra Dún : ii. 36 *note*.
 ,, ,, in Jhánsí : ii. 36.
 ,, ,, in Kumáon : ii. 310.
 ,, ,, Jáonsár Báwar : ii. 317.
 ,, ,, Oudh : ii. 259.
 ,, not originally claimed by villages : *id. note*.
 ,, in AJMER : ii. 332, 3.

(VI.) In THE PANJAB.

- Waste-land, as allotted at S. : ii. 545.
 ,, special cases of, Kangra and other districts : ii. 546, 7, and *notes*.
 ,, colonization of, when canal irrigation is provided : ii. 549.
 ,, ordinary rules for granting : ii. 549.
 ,, (CENTRAL PROVINCES), how dealt with at S. : ii. 397.
 ,, (ASSAM), rules : iii. 410.
 ,, ,, procedure under : iii. 426.
 ,, ,, Cachar : iii. 442.
 ,, (COORG) : iii. 477.
 ,, attached to rice-holdings on the West coast : iii. 475 and *note*.
 ,, (L. B.), disposal of by Government : iii. 500.
 ,, ,, rights in : iii. 493.
 ,, (U. B.) : iii. 541.

Water, charge for (Madras) : iii. 73, 102.

Weights, scale of (Upper India) : ii. 117 *note*.

,, ,, (Madras) : iii. 63 *note*.

Wells, irrigation by : i. 15.

,, exempted from assessment (M.) : iii. 40, 73.

,, rules about : iii. 74, 5.

,, treatment of on revision S. (Bo.) : iii. 241.

See 'Assessment,' 'Improvements.'

'Western Polliams,' the (M.) : iii. 19.

'Wet' land, meaning of : iii. 56 *note*.

INDEX.

587

'Wet' land, classification of (M.): iii. 62.
" " " (Bo.): iii. 222, 226.

Y.

Year, the 'Fasl': i. 13, 14.
See 'Agricultural'

Z.

Zones of land found in villages used for assessment purposes (N. W. P.):
ii. 57.

See 'Hār' in Vern. Ind.

VERNACULAR INDEX AND GLOSSARY.

—♦—

(See also note at beginning of the Eng. Index.) Dist.=District; 'Cult.'='cultivated,' or 'cultivation'; A.=Arabic; H.=Hindi; P.=Persian; S.=Sanskrit.

- Ábádí (=inhabited) (North India), used to indicate the part of the village land set apart for the residences, shops, &c.
- Ábád (P.), inhabited; of land under cultivation.
- Ghair-ábád, abandoned land.
- Ábád-kár (Pj.), the first clearer; founder, &c.
- Ábí (=watered, P.), any irrigated land.
- (Pj.) watered by channels from rivers, &c. or otherwise than by well (cháhi) or canal (nahri.)
- (Ájmer) land cultivated in the bed of a tank when the water has run off: ii. 348, 50, 56.
- Ábíána, a water-rate, charge, or cess on irrigation: ii. 597.
- Abwáb (pl. of Báb), cesses or additions to the regular L.-R. assessment (Ben.): i. 419.
- in former days: i. 243, 419.
- modern: i. 421, 605.
- Adangal (M.), a field register; see iii. 92.
- Ádhiyadár (Ádh. H. = half), (Ben.), a tenant of a tenant, paying in kind: i. 606.
- Ádhiyár, a tenant paying by Batái or division of crop (Bengal, Bihár, Assam, &c.): iii. 406.
- Ádhlápi (South Pj.), (also Khúmár), a settler who sinks a well, on certain terms of tenure: ii. 663.
- Adná-málik (P.)=inferior proprietor; (Pj.) i. 200. (Cf. 'alá-málik).
- Ághaní; see heñwat.
- Acra dist., proportion of joint-land-lord villages in: ii. 117.
- assessment of: 73.
- Ágráháram (M.), a land-grant rev.-free to Brahmans: iii. 80, 140.
- AHMADÁBÁD (Bo.), Taluqdárs of: iii. 281.
- AHOM (or Aham), the ruling race of old Assam: iii. 399.
- Ahú (Assam), rice cult. *broadcast*: iii. 417 *note*. (Cf. Rúpit).
- Aimá (Ben.), a grant rev.-free; occasionally with a reduced payment, then called aimá-mál-guzári (Midnapore): i. 530, 573.
- 'Aín (A. = essence): the 'thing itself.' The original traditional assessment in the Dakhan, on the basis of which the Marásthá made up their 'Kámil' or full assessment: i. 273.
- (C. P.): ii. 377, 8.
- Ain-ghás (or Iyenghás, M.): see iii. 186.
- ÁJMER-MERWÁRÁ, notice of: i. 67; ii. 319.
- local peculiarities of: ii. 347.
- Tenure of land (Khalsa): ii. 327.
- " ii. 336. " (Chiefs' Estates): ii. 336, 3.
- British land system, the: ii. 331.
- Villages and the Waste-lands: ii. 332, 3.
- Joint village system modified: ii. 352 *note*.
- L.-R. Officers, &c.: ii. 366.
- Ákárband (Berár), one of the Land-records: iii. 355.
- AKBAR, the Emperor, his official year: i. 13.
- his S. of L.-R.: i. 275, 6.
- 'Alá-lambardár (Pj.), chief headmen over the several headmen of village-sections: ii. 740.
- 'Alá-málik, superior owner over a village (Pj.): see i. 200; ii. 641, 655, 657.
- 'Álamgiri (= world-embracing), (P.A.), a general rainfall (Ájmer): ii. 349.

- 'ALIGARH, cases of double or overlord (taluqdārī) right in : ii. 158, 159.
- Al-tamghá, a grant under the royal 'seal' (Ben.) : i. 530.
- Ámání (=trust), management of L.-R. direct under Govt. officers as opposed to Ijára or farming; (Pj. &c.) : i. 541. (M.) : iii. 46.
- Amaram (M.) : see iii. 8r.
- AMBÁLA, jagirdárs; account of : ii. 682, 701.
,, Settlement illustrated : ii. 589.
- Ambár-khána (P.), (Sindh) : a State granary : iii. 342 note.
- 'Ámil, the 'district' (=pargana) L.-R. officer of Mughal times : i. 256.
- Amín, a revenue surveyor, land measurer, &c. : i. 256, 604.
- Amin-faujdar, a revenue assessor of a pargana under the Mughal Empire : i. 256.
- Ámisham (Malabár), a (modern) official division, forming a group of lands for L.-R. adm. purposes : iii. 179.
- 'Amlguzár = 'ámil, q.v.
- Amshom ; see Ámisham.
- ANDAMAN ISLANDS, account of : i. 49 ; iii. 545.
- Áng-bailkī (Berár) : see iii. 371.
- ÁNGUL (Ben.), a Government estate : i. 474 note, 648 note.
- Anicut (anaikāṭṭa) M., a weir for irrigation from a river, &c. : iii. 62.
- Anwánda (South Pj.) = 'not wrought for,' the landlord's extra fee when he lets land already cleared : see ii. 659, 660.
- ARAKAN (Burma), notice of : iii. 484.
- 'Arázidár (N. W. P.), a landholder regarded as proprietor of his own holding, but having no share in the general profits of the estate : ii. 14.
- Arbáb, title of a chief (Pj., N.W. Frontier) : see Khán.
- ARCOṬ (Arkkāṭu), the Nawáb of : iii. 9.
,, former existence of joint villages in : iii. 113.
- Arúdikareī (M.), used of the old mirásī village when held in severalty : iii. 118.
- Asára (M.) = ámání, q.v.
- Ashráf (A. pl. of Sharif) ; 'the gentry' (N. W. P.), landlord class as distinguished from the plough-driving tenantry : ii. 188. (See also 'Shurfá' and 'Sáhu.')
- 'Asl (A. = the root) ; (1) the original or principal thing, 'Asl jama' : the L.-R. as distinct from the extras, cesses, &c. ; (2) anything real or genuine : i. 614.
- ASSAM : i. 11, 47, 72.
described : iii. 392, 393, 397.
land-tenures : iii. 402.
Settlement of : iii. 416.
Old Bengal dists. of : iii. 430.
Hills of : iii. 451.
L.-R. officers of, &c. : iii. 458.
the 'Code' of 1837 : iii. 398.
statistics of land still held on annual lease : iii. 405 note.
'Nisfkhiráj' explained : iii. 406.
waste-land grants and rules : iii. 410.
- Át (Sambalpur, C. P.), dry or un-irrigated cultivation : ii. 379.
- Áutbandi (Sindh), an assessment roughly calculated at a rate per plough (áut) in backward parts of Nagar-Parkar dist. Cf. útbandi or ótbandi : iii. 340.
- AWADÉ, proper spelling of OUDH : q.v.
- Áwwal (= first, A.), first-class land : iii. 437.
- Ayacut (ayakāṭṭu) (M.), the area capable of irrigation from a reservoir or source : iii. 62.
- B.
- BÁBAR tribe, peculiar tenure of (P.) : ii. 654.
- Bábtī (Bo.), extra cesses = abwáb, q.v. : i. 273 ; iii. 283.
- Bábu (Ben. and generally), title of younger son of a noble house ; now (N.W.P. and Ben.) of any native gentleman ; also applied to a clerk in an office : i. 250 and note.
- Báchh, the process of distributing the revenue-demand among the co-sharers, under the joint-village system (N. W. P.) : ii. 71, 145, 150.
(Pj.) : ii. 60r.
(C. P.) : ii. 437.
- Baḍagá ('Burgher' of old Reports) : see iii. 185.

- Bádasháhi** (P. *bádasháh* = king), anything royal; a royal grant, &c. (cf. *Hukámi*): i. 425.
- Bághát** (Oudh), sub-tenure of a grove or orchard (from A. *bágh* = garden): ii. 242, 3.
- Bághayat** (Bo.), garden land; any fields (as a class) cultivated with sugar-cane, vegetables, &c., always irrigated and manured: iii. 223.
- Bághichadár** (C. P.), owner of a grove, &c., allowed to be plot- or sub-proprietor of it (cf. *Bághát* in Oudh): ii. 480.
- Bahánakt** (Bo.): see iii. 291.
- Bahi-klátá**, any shopkeeper's ledger; in revenue language (N. India) specially of the *pat-wári's* ledger, showing demands and payments of the landholder: ii. 279.
- Bai** (Tilokchandi-), a caste or clan in Rái-Bareilly, Oudh: i. 133; ii. 234.
- Bail** (M. S. Kánara), land yielding three crops: ii. 146 *note*.
- Bai'qita'át** (A. = 'purchase of portions'), a sub-tenure in Oudh: ii. 240.
- Bákhshá** (P. = gifted or excused), (Cachar), Rev.-free grants for pious uses: iii. 440.
- Báki-jái**, a revenue term in Assam: see iii. 461.
- Bakrá** (or *Bákhra*) (Pj. frontier), a share in village lands: ii. 647.
- Ba-námi** (P. *ba* = in, *nám* = the name), transactions in sale of land, &c., designed to conceal the real owner, wherein one person's name appears in deed, but secretly in trust for another. Often incorrectly written *benami*, which might be mistaken for *bé* (*without* a name), and destroying the meaning: i. 640 *note*.
- Bánd**, a strip of land watered by a canal regarded as a unit: ii. 658.
- Banda**, a hamlet, outlying parts of a village (Pj. frontier): ii. 648.
- BÁNDÁ** dist., assessment of: ii. 79.
- Bandhára** (Bo.), a dam for irrigation purposes: iii. 241.
- Bandhiyá** (H.) (C. P.), an embankment: ii. 371.
- Bandobast** (P. = agreement, arrangement), the usual term in Upper India for the L.-R. 'Settlement.' 'Bandobasti-lúq' (Ben.): see i. 541.
- Báné** (Coorg), holdings of woodland attached to rice-fields, as an appurtenance, to supply grass, wood and branches to yield ash-manure: iii. 470, 1, 4.
- Bángar** (N.W.P.), high land comparatively dry: ii. 536.
- Banjar** (Pj.), the common term for any 'waste' or uncultivated land; if old fallow it is *banjar kadím*; if recent, *banjar jadíd*.
- BÁNKÍ**, a Govt. estate in Orissa: i. 474 *note*; 648 *note*.
- BANNÚ** dist., tenures of (Pj.): ii. 652.
- Bár** (Pj.), the land of highest level (usually occupied by dry jungle and prairie, in the centre of a 'doáb' or tract between two rivers): ii. 536.
- BÁRÁ** (Pargana), curious history of (Allahábád, N.W.P.): ii. 163.
- Bára** (N.W.P.) = *gauhán*, q.v.
- Bára-balúté** (or *bulauti*?), the 'twelve' village servants and officials (Central and W. India): see i. 150; iii. 88.
- BÁRAMAHÁL** (now the Salem dist.) the 'twelve revenue-estates'; acquired by Madras; importance of: iii. 4.
- Barár** (N. W. P.), the scheme or rate-list of distribution of the L.-R. total: ii. 135.
- Barbastí** (Oudh), a small quit-rent levied on certain (otherwise free) tenures: ii. 238 *note*.
- BARÉLÍ** (N.W.P.), landlord-villages in: ii. 117.
- state of before British rule: ii. 13.
- Bargáit** (Ben. Bihár), a sub-tenant paying rent in kind: ii. 605.
- Barhá** (or *bárhá*?), the zone or belt of land furthest away from the village centre, and less accessible to manure (N.W. P.): ii. 57.
- Bári** (Assam), land on each holding, used for house-site and garden: iii. 400, 416.
- Bariké** (Coorg), grazing-ground: see iii. 471.
- Basti** (Assam) = *bári*, q.v. (generally) a temporary hut or dwelling, a small village or suburb.

- Batái, the division of the grain-produce for rent or revenue : i. 269; ii. 716.
former practice of, in Sindh : iii. 341.
tenants paying by (Berár) : iii. 371; *see* Bháoli.
- Batotádár (Jhánsi, N. W. P.), a holder of revenue-free land, being a descendant of a Thákur or local chief : *see* ii. 156.
- Batti (Coorg), a land-measure : iii. 470.
- Batwára, partition of an estate : i. 693.
- Ba'zi-zamin-daftar (P.=office for certain lands), early attempt in Bengal to regulate revenue-free holdings : i. 390.
- Beálisí (Beális = 42) : *see* Chau-rassi.
- Begayet, *see* báhayát.
- BENARES (Banáras), acquisition of : ii. 1 *note*.
P. S. of : ii. 5.
early description of village tenures in : ii. 138.
- BENGAL, territories comprised in : i. 10.
early history of Presidency : i. 389.
local govt. of, formerly included in the duty of the Gov.-Gen. : i. 37.
the P. S. : i. 243, 283, 6, 400.
the Temp. S. : i. 443.
the land-tenures : i. 501.
the L.-R. officers : i. 662.
revenue procedure : i. 681.
tenant-law and history : i. 64, 598.
- Dravidian survivals in Chutiya-Nágpur, Orissa, &c. : i. 561, 575, 594.
the 'village' of : i. 177.
- Ghátwali tenures of Ch. Nágpur, Santál perg. : *see* i. 582, 595.
large portion of waste and uncult. at time of P. S. : i. 409 *note*.
- BERÁR (Haidarábád Assigned Districts), how acquired : i. 49.
the districts in : i. 75.
the L.-R. S. : iii. 345.
the land-tenures : iii. 355.
the L.-R. officers, &c. : iii. 381.
remarks on the effect of British rule : iii. 367.
- Berí, a small share in a village estate, a sub-division of the 'thok' or 'patti' (etymology and spelling are uncertain), (N.W.P.) : i. 159; ii. 134.
- Berí (Ben.), a small embankment for drainage and irrigation purposes : i. 683 *note*.
- Beríz (P. barij = account), the recorded L.-R. assessment; total demand against a village, or a holding, after adjusting accounts (M.) : iii. 34.
'Beriz deductions' (M.) : iii. 101.
- Bet (Pj. and N. W. P.) = Khádir, low-lying land getting moisture by percolation from a river; or occasionally flooded : ii. 535.
- Bet-khetá (Ch. Nágpur), allotment of free-land for the cultivators who worked the Rájá's lot or farm : i. 578.
- Bettú (S. Kánara), land dependent on rainfall (= bārání, q.v.) : iii. 146 *note*.
- Béwar (C. P.), shifting cultivation by burning the forest and dibbling in seed with the ashes : i. 115; ii. 440.
- BHÁGALPUR, illustration of tenure of headmen of villages : i. 526.
- Bhágdári (Bhág = a share, portion), one of the names for the joint-villages surviving in Guzarát (Bo.); *see* narwadári : iii. 259.
- Bhágwatái (Bo.) = batái, q.v.
- Bhaiáchára (Bháí = brother; áchára = custom, H.) : (1) originally applied to a special form of joint-village co-sharing, in which the land was allotted by a peculiar 'customary' method, designed to secure equality; (2) subsequently extended (and in its modern official use) to mean any form of constitution other than that of the ancestral-share villages : viz. villages held on the accidents of possession; where the old share system has been forgotten; or which were really originally raiyatwári, &c. : i. 162.
of the (N. W. P.) described : ii. 131.
- first account of, in 1796 : ii. 138.
illustrations of the tenure (N.W. P.) : ii. 133.
- land-measures used in allotment : ii. 137.

- Bhaiśhárá, the -bighá described :
i. 162 (cf. tauzi-bighá and bhaiwádi-bighá).
villages in Ajmer have become :
ii. 346 and *note*.
villages not really joint have
become : ii. 110.
villages (so called) (Pj.) : ii. 622,
3, 672.
instances of the real old form
(Pj.) : ii. 673, 76, 680, 689.
- Bháoli (Bihár and elsewhere), divi-
sion of grain for rent or reve-
nue = batáí : i. 269, 602.
- Bhaiwádi-bighá = bighá of the bro-
therhood, the artificial mea-
sure in the Benares villages :
ii. 138.
- Bhartí (= full), used in S. Kánara
of estates paying a full assess-
ment : *see* iii. 150.
(Nilgiri dist., M.), a system of
cult. : *see* iii. 185.
- Bhatá-vrittí (M.), grant for sup-
port of pious Brahmans : iii. 81.
- Bhejbarár (N.W.P.) (Bundélkhand),
a method formerly in use for
adjusting the burden of the
L.-R. on a village : ii. 143.
- Bhet (or bhent), (Maráthí), a small
percentage on the L.-R. allowed
to certain officials : iii. 203.
- Bhit (Sylhet) = bastí or bári of As-
sam : iii. 448.
- Bhogdání (Assam and probably
elsewhere), land granted rev-
free under the old native go-
vernment : iii. 423 *note*.
- Bhográ (C. P. Sambalpur), the
special holding (sir of other
parts) of the headman ; also
in Chattísgharh : ii. 459.
allowance for in assessing : ii.
472.
- Bhúinhár : the original (Dravidian)
families which founded the
village and had special privi-
leged holdings and furnished
the village hereditary officers
(Ben., Chutiya Nágpur) : i.
577.
- Bhúinhári lands, privileges of : i.
581.
- Bhúm (H.=soil). One of the ten-
ures of Ajmer and Old Rájpu-
tana. Bhúmiyá, the holder
of such an estate : ii. 329, 334,
539 *note*.
in Guzárá (Bo.) : iii. 282.
- Bhúr (N.W.P.), light sandy soil :
ii. 76.
- Bhút-khetá, land allotted in the
(Dravidian) village for support
of worship, &c. : i. 577.
- Bighá, a standard area measure (of
the Mughal Empire). In up-
per India it is usually = 3025
sq. yds., in Bengal = 1600 sq.
yds. : i. 275.
(Ben.), its subdivisions : i. 459
note.
(N.W.P.), the 'Sháh Jahání' : ii.
39.
(Pj.), use of the : ii. 558.
(Assam), use of the : iii. 421.
- Bíghá-dám, a local name for the
(bhaiśhárá), form of village-
tenure in which the holding is
made up of little bits of each
kind of soil. (N.W.P.) : *see*
Bhaiśhárá.
- Bíghotí (Bo. &c.), a money-rate
assessed on land *per* bighá : iii.
264, 273.
- BÍHAR, small 'Zamíndáris' of : i.
517.
grain-paying tenants of : i. 602.
- Bihistí (*viq.* bheestie), a water-
carrier, one of the village ser-
vants : i. 151.
- BÍJANAGAR State, L.-R. in : i. 265.
- BÍJWAR dist. (N.W.P.), villages in :
ii. 116.
- Bíjwár (bíj = seed, pl.) (S. Kánara),
old L.-R. assessment based on
calculation of seed used and
its return : iii. 149.
- Bilbhart (or bhil-bhart), Sylhet :
see iii. 447.
- B'il mukta (A. = 'in the lump'),
generally for a lump payment
of rent, &c., total sum of
revenue allotted to a village,
which the cultivators dis-
tributed for payment among
themselves (M.) : iii. 47.
- BÍLÚCHÍ canals in Sindh : iii. 328.
- Birt (S. vrittí), a grant of land or
of rights and privileges, by a
Rájá, or later by the Taluqdár,
in various forms and on vari-
ous terms (Oudh) : i. 132.
different kinds of : ii. 218, 236,
239.
- Birt-Zamíndári, grant of right of
managing the land affairs of
a village (Oudh) : i. 132 ; ii.
225, 6, 239.

- Bír (Cis-Sutlej, Pj.), waste land = rakh, q.v. : ii. 701.
- Birt, as used in Himalayan States (Pj.) : ii. 696.
- Bissoya (Bisái) (Assam), title of a chief, under the Ahom rule : iii. 394.
- Biswa, (1) division of a bighá ($\frac{1}{16}$), (2) a proprietary due or 'acreage' paid by inferiors to a superior (local Pj.) : ii. 716.
- Biswadár, holder of an interest in land (N.W.P.), used to indicate the immediate holder, or *inferior* proprietor under a taluqdár or overlord : ii. 159.
- used for the *superior* right (Pj.) : ii. 683.
- Biswadári, the permanent right in land, acquired by making a well, &c. (Ajmer) : ii. 327.
- Biswánsi (N.W.P., Pj.), division of a biswa (see above), = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a biswa.
- Biswi (Oudh), one of the sub-tenures arising out of a mortgage transaction : see ii. 241.
- 'Board-sifárish' (S. Kánara) : see iii. 150.
- BOHRÁ (Bohará), a Muhammadan caste in parts of (Bo.) : holding the 'bhágdári' villages of Broach dist. : iii. 260.
- Bolédári (S.E. Pj.), village founded by an individual grantee, where the dependants and inferiors pay him 'bolá' or rent (as opposed to bháiáchará where all the body are equal) : ii. 691.
- BOMBAY, territories of, how acquired : i. 41.
- districts in : i. 61.
- account of : iii. 199.
- question as to S. of : iii. 208.
- modern Survey S. of : iii. 195, 7.
- Boundary marking : iii. 221.
- assessing : iii. 222.
- the L.-R. officers, &c. : iii. 305, 7.
- Land Tenures of : iii. 248.
- Dakhan villages and traces of a former tenure : iii. 251.
- 'shared' villages of Guzarát (narwadári and bhágdári) : i. 136 ; iii. 259.
- relics of Chiefs' estates of the old régime (so called), taluqdári : iii. 275.
- BOMBAY, comparison of L.-R. system with (M.) : iii. 197, 8.
- Borwá (or Barúa) (Assam), one of the local chiefs under Ahom rule : iii. 399.
- Bot-khat (Bo.), a record of holdings : iii. 244.
- Brahmottar (Brahma-uttara) (Ben., Assam), a rent-free and revenue-free grant for the service of religion : i. 542 ; iii. 448.
- [Cf. Debottar, Shibottar, &c.,—similar grants for special temples or deities.]
- BROACH dist. (Bharoch), Bo., joint villages of : iii. 260.
- Budhwár (Ben.), a village watchman : i. 677.
- Bujhárát (N.W.P.), annual adjustment of accounts of common expenditure incurred by headmen for service of a coparcenary village : ii. 105.
- Búli, for a division of land (a local tribal term, D. I. Khán, Pj.) : see ii. 654.
- BÚNR, name of a (military) caste (S. Kánara) : iii. 147.
- Búrki (Bo.) : see iii. 241.
- BURMA, its acquisition : i. 48.
- (Lower), particulars about the districts : i. 73 ; iii. 483.
- " civil divisions of : iii. 486.
- " L.-R. S. of : iii. 509.
- " rice cult, method of : iii. 486 note.
- " land tenures of : iii. 489 ; see also 'toungyá.'
- " L.-R. officers, &c. : iii. 527.
- (Upper), adm. and L.-R., system of, described : iii. 534.
- 'Búta shigáfi,' a common revenue term for the act of clearing or reclaiming land (*lit.* 'breaking the bushes') : i. 227.
- Búti-már, a tenant who has cleared the land (Búti=bush ; már (márná), to destroy) : ii. 656, 658, 660.

C.

CACHAR, account of : iii. 433 ; see Káchár.

- CANARA** : see *Kánara*.
- CARNATIC**, the, origin and meaning of the name : iii. 8 *note*.
districts, the (M.), acquisition of, iii. 8.
,, condition of, at annexation : iii. 11, 15.
- Cawnie** : see *Káni*.
- CAWNPORE** (*Káhanpur*), sketch of history : ii. 12.
assessment of : ii. 78.
effect of rev. sales on village tenure : ii. 118.
- Cháh** (P.), a well (Upper India), often includes the area of land which the well waters. A well is called 'kachhá' when not lined with masonry, but a mere hole in the ground near a river, with perhaps a lining of basket-work or twigs of *Tamarix* : 'pakká' when lined with brick and mortar.—*Cháhi* (*zamin*), land irrigated by a well.
- Chaháram** (= one-fourth, P.), an allowance out of the revenue to chiefs (Pj.) : ii. 642.
- Chahárami**, a person enjoying such an allowance.
- Chaháram** (*Ambála* dist., Pj.) : see ii. 683.
(*Oudh*) : see ii. 240.
- Chak** (P.), a circle or group (e.g. 'an alluvial chak') for assessment purposes : ii. 755.
a clearing tenure (Ben.) : i. 548.
a holding made up of bits of different land (locally), N.W.P. : ii. 136.
- Chákari**, a tenure in *Bándá* dist., N.W.P. : ii. 134.
- Chákarán** (Ben.), lands held free as a reward for petty services : i. 531, 542.
- Chak-bat**, form of division of an estate where the holding is compact (Pj.) : ii. 675; see 'khetbat', 'patibat' (*Oudh*).
- Chakdár**, a tenant settler (S. Pj.) : see ii. 663.
- Chakla**, a district (in *Sháh Jahán's* time), formed of a large group of *parganas* : i. 256, 417 *note*.
- Chakla**, **Chakladár** (*Oudh*) : see ii. 211.
- Chal** (*Maráthá*) (C.P.), a class of lands as valued comparatively to others for assessment purposes : ii. 376.
- Chálán**, an invoice of goods, &c. : in revenue matters, a schedule of revenue paid into an office or treasury : iii. 450.
- Chaligéni** (S. *Kánara*), a tenant-at-will, as opposed to *múlgéni*, the hereditary cult : iii. 151.
- Chamúa** (*Assam*) = *Khiráj khat-dár*, q.v.
- CHÁNDÁ** dist. (C.P.), Settlement difficulties in : ii. 469, 473.
- Chápari** (or *chápuri*) (Ben. and *Assam*), moist land liable to inundation and erosion by the river : iii. 405, 418.
- Chapparband**, a tenant whose home (*chappar* = roof of thatch) is fixed (band); a settled resident tenant : i. 599.
- Charchá** (Ben.), a tenant of a tenant : i. 549.
- Charsá**, a large leather bag to draw water from a well, lifted by a rope drawn by oxen. (*Láocharsa*) Upper India : ii. 9 and *note*.
- Chása** (*Chittagong*), a tenant under a taluq holder : i. 607.
- Chatram** (M.), a covered place where refreshments are given gratuitously : iii. 81.
- Chaubisi** (= 24) : see *Chaurassi*.
- Chaudhari** (H.), a land-officer in ancient times; sometimes having considerable influence, see i. 526 : now applied to the headman of a guild or trade, &c. In Mughal times the executive headman of a *pargana* (q.v.). Many of them (Ben.) became proprietors under the P.S., and so in *Katák* (*Orissa*) : i. 254, 7.
- Chaudhari** (Pj.), head of a 'tappa' or group of villages (*Sikh* times) : ii. 541.
(*South Nimár*, C.P.), an assistant to the village *pátel* : probably a paid appointed officer where the hereditary 'pátel' was inefficient : ii. 469.
(*Sylhet*) : iii. 443.
(*Goálpára*) : iii. 430.
- Chaudhari** headman so called in *Andaman Islands* : iii. 547.
- Chaukidár**, village watchman, guard over property (*chauki*, a post (police, &c.), *dár*, holder).
- Chaupál** (N.W.P., &c.), public place

- for meeting and business in a village; may be a roofed building or a raised masonry platform under a tree; = the pandál or the chávadi, or kovil of S. India.
- Chaurassi, a group of eighty-four villages, supposed to be a relic of a tribal grouping, or of an administrative division of the ancient kingdom; we hear also of smaller groups, beálisi (of forty-two) and chaubisi (of twenty-four): i. 179.
(N.W.P.): ii. 124-5.
Lahore dist., Pj., traces of: ii. 674.
Jihlam dist., Pj., traces of: ii. 668.
- Chauri (Berár), village place of assembly: iii. 383.
- Chauth (H. = one-fourth), share of the revenue granted to or exacted by the Maráthás before they took the whole revenue, or assumed the direct government (cf. Sirdesmukhi): i. 273; iii. 205 *note*.
- Chávadi (M.), same as Chauri: iii. 88.
- CHÉRA, ancient name of a country (M.): *see* iii. 156.
- Chhatsáñk (*vulg.* Chittack), the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a sir (seer), which is roughly 2 lbs. av.
- CHEATTISGARH ('the thirty-six forts') (C.P.), history of: ii. 377.
- Chhuthi (H.), = 'let off,' any allowance or rebate (Bihár): i. 605.
- CHIB, a clan of Rájputs (Pj.): ii. 670.
- Chichar, a class of land in AKBAR'S S.: i. 275.
- CHINGLEPUT (Chengalpat) (M.), Mr. L. PLACE, and the Mirási villages of: iii. 116.
- Chirághi, a small rev.-free grant to keep a lamp (chirágh) burning at a (Muslim) tomb or shrine (Ben. and Sylhet): iii. 448.
- CHITTAGONG (Cháttágráon).
L.-R. S. of: i. 489.
tenures of: i. 552, 54.
the 'Hill tracts': i. 489.
- Chitta-navis (or contracted, Chitnis), Maráthá 'secretary': i. 261.
- Cho (local, Pj.), a torrent bed full of sand (in the dry season) which spreads: ii. 754 and *note*.
- Cholam (M.), the 'great millet,' *Sorghum vulgare*.
- Choultry, *see* Chauri, Chávadi; of which it is a corruption: iii. 12
- Chuhrá (H.), sweeper caste; one of the village menials: i. 151.
- Chukánidár (Ben.), a kind of tenant under a 'jótár' (W. Dwárs of Jalpaigúri): i. 552, 606.
- Chukotá, incorrectly chakotá (Pj.), a lump sum of rent for a holding, as contrasted with a rent by acreage rate according to soil, &c.: ii. 716.
- Churáit (perhaps Chuhráit), a tenant-at-will (S.Pj.): ii. 639 *note*.
- Chutiyá Nágpur (Chota Nágpur), described: i. 574.
L.-R. S. of: i. 493.
Act for preservation of tenures: i. 581.
Dravidian survivals in: i. 574, 5.
- Circar = Sirkár, q.v.
- 'Cis-Sutlej' (and 'trans-Sutlej'), explained: ii. 632 *note*.
districts, the: ii. 677.
- Coora, Ch. Commissioner of, on the 'Kánam' tenures of Malabár: iii. 162.
account of: i. 48, 74; iii. 465.
- Coora, tribe, census numbers of: iii. 469.
their privileges: iii. 470.
- Cottah: *see* Kathá.
- Cowle: *see* Qaul.
- Cutcherry, a Public (District) Office properly Kachhahri, q.v.

D.

- Dabániyá (Bo.), a rev.-free tenure of lands forcibly 'annexed' by powerful revenue farmers, &c.: *see* iii. 302.
- Dabri (C.P.), land in the bed of a tank cult, when the water has run off (cf. Ábi of Ajmer): ii. 428.
- Dáda-illáhi (= divine gift) (N.W.P.), refers to a man's holding in a village, when it is not an ancestral share, but a *de facto* holding, on basis of possession as the measure of right: ii. 109.
- Daddi (local, Pj., Gandapur tribe),

- name for a share in land : ii. 654.
- Dadhá (C.P.), land on a slope : ii. 430.
- Daftar (P.), generally ; a volume : any Record-office where the 'files' are kept.
- (Afghán tribes), the tribal location or holding of land : ii. 635, 647.
- Daftari, (1) Secretary of a Rájput State ; (2) in modern use, an office-keeper who supplies pens, stationery, &c. : i. 262.
- Dághitá, one of the L. Records (Assam) : iii. 421, 23.
- Dahyá (Dhya), shifting cultivation (C.P.), = Bewar.
- Dáimi (=perpetual, A.) (Sylhet) : iii. 445.
- Dákar (North India), a clay soil.
- Dakhan, meaning of the term : i. 8. village tenures of : iii. 251.
- 'Dakhil-khárij' (P. = entering and putting out). In revenue language (Upper India chiefly) the process of recording a *transfer* of land, by inheritance, gift, sale, &c., so as to secure the title ; but (directly) to secure the liability for the L.-R. being duly put down to the right person.
- (Ben.) : i. 686.
- (N.W.P. and Oudh) : ii. 290.
- (Pj.) : 565, 757.
- (C.P.) : ii. 521.
- (M.) : iii. 103.
- Dálái (Dolloi) (Assam, &c.), a chief, (an executive headman) : iii. 453, 456.
- Dám, a small coin (Mughal Empire) said to have been counted forty to the rupee : i. 256.
- Dáman-i-Koh (P. = skirt of the hill), a tract in the Santál Pergunnahs : i. 497.
- allowances made to chiefs, &c. in : i. 589.
- Dánabandi, process of assessing revenue in *kudá* by estimating the State share without actual weighing and measuring : iii. 341.
- Dánt, a very minute land-measure (N.W.P.) : ii. 128.
- Dár (P. = holder), any name of a tenure, &c., may have this as a suffix to indicate 'holder of a ———' : thus taluq-dár ; patni-dár ; istimrár-dár ; i.e. holder of the estate called taluq ; of the farming interest called patni ; of the perpetual lease or grant, &c.
- Darbár, a court of a king or chief ; a ceremonial assembly for State purposes, justice, &c. ; 'the Court' (thus we say 'the Sikh Darbár, the Jaipur Darbár'—did this or that) ; (2) the members of a Taluqdar chief's family collectively (Bo) : iii. 253.
- Darbhángá Ráj, the management of, under the Court of Wards Ben. : i. 696.
- Dárjiling, S. of : i. 498.
- Darkhwást (P. = application, request). In (M.) for all official requests for transfer, and relinquishment, or for revenue petitions generally. Rules for disposal of such, are called the 'Darkhwást-rules,' 'Darkhwást appeals' are also spoken of—meaning an appeal from the order passed on a petition : iii. 104, 128.
- Darkhwást-málguzári (N.W.P.), the formal document tendering acceptance of the terms of S., and formerly in the (Pj.), but not now in use there : ii. 81.
- Dar-patni (dar, P. = within, in), a patni of a patni, q. v. (Ben.), see 'Subinfeudation' : i. 545.
- Daryábádi (Assam), a supplementary measurement of alluvial lands cultivable on subsidence of the floods : iii. 422.
- Daryá-burdí (P. river-borne away). Alluvion and diluvion ; operations in connection with the annual inspection, measurements, &c. of land affected by river action (N.W.P. and Pj.).
- Dasabandham (M.), grants of land free of revenue to support irrigation works : iii. 81.
- Daspatkarí (Bo.) : see iii. 291.
- Dast. In Khoti villages (Bo.) applied to the former gov. assessment—one nominally in grain, but really paid by a (curiously adjusted) cash equivalent : iii. 289.

- Dastak, a writ; a notice of demand to pay L.-R. which has fallen due (Northern India, &c.).
- Dastak (Assam): iii. 441.
- Dastūr (P. = custom), a group of districts or division of territory in Mughal times, intermediate between the 'Sirkār' and the 'pargana': i. 256.
- Daswant (Oudh): see ii. 240.
- Dátulī, a minute fraction in land division (N.W.P.): see ii. 128.
- Debottar (Ben., Assam, &c.), rent or rev.-free grant to support a temple of Devi or Siva: i. 542. (Sylhet): iii. 448.
- DECCAN, the: see Dakhan (Dakshina).
- DEHRÁ-DŪN the case of waste lands in: ii. 36 and note.
- Dekhá-bhalī (H. = seeing welfare), mode of periodical estimate of general value for fixing rents (N.W.P., Lalitpur): ii. 190.
- DELHI TERRITORY, the, note about the law of, &c.: i. 43 note; ii. 685.
- DERAJÁT, the. Plural term to indicate the two districts, Dera Ismail Khán and Dera Gházi Khán. These names mean 'the camp or resting-place of (the adventurers) Ismail Khán and Gházi Khán' (Pj.). fluctuating assessments in: ii. 596. tenures of: ii. 652.
- Deş (H.), a 'district' under the old Hindu (Aryan) organization: see iii. 202.
- Deş-ádhikári, the old term for a headman in an ancient district; the officer who kept the public accounts in a 'náid' (Malabár): iii. 178.
- Desái = desmukh, q. v.
- Deşam (Malabár): see iii. 178.
- Deşaváli (id.), the head of a deşam: id.
- Deş-lekhak = Deş-pándyá, q. v.
- Deş-mánjhi (Ben. Santál Perg.), in old days, a district chief (over the 'pramánik'), who again was over the headmen of several villages: i. 594.
- Deş-mukh, chief of a deş in the Hindu kingdom: i. 179; iii. 202. growth of power of (Bo.): iii. 203 note. in Borár: see iii. 375.
- Deş-pándyá (or -pándé), (Bo.), the *accountant* of a deş, in the Hindu State, became the Qánúngo of the Mughal Empire. The desmukh and the des-pándyá were to the deş or pargana what the headman and patwári (lekhak) were to the village: i. 179, 257; iii. 202.
- Devarakádu (Coorg), a sacred grove: see iii. 478.
- Devástán (or Dewástán), land granted for support of a temple (Bo.).
- Dhadá-vántap (Bo.): see iii. 294.
- Dhar, dhardári; feud, faction, party-spirit, especially in the Northern villages (Pj.): ii. 625.
- Dhár, the entire cultivation as reckoned up for the division of grain (Pj. D. I. Khán): ii. 650.
- Dhár, dhára (C.P. and Bo.), the distribution of the assessment; schedule of rates to be paid by each landholder: ii. 376.
- Dhárá (Bo.), the custom or standard rates of division of crop or of the revenue payment: iii. 283, 289.
- Dhár-báchh (see báchh), expresses the case where tenants, and proprietary co-sharers, all pay alike in sharing the burden of the L.-R.; payment by an all-round rate on land (N.W.P.).
- Dhárekár (Bo., Konkán), now a privileged tenant under a Khot proprietor; one who pays no rent beyond the dhára or established rate of L.-R. payment: see iii. 289.
- 'Quasi-dhárekár,' term invented and used in the Khot Act, 1880, for another kind of privileged tenant of a lower grade than the dhárekár, i.e. dhárekárs who had, in process of time, lost something of their privileges.
- Dharma-dev, Dharm-mál, grants to institutions or for pious (dharma) purposes (rent or revenue-free).
- Dharwái (N.W.P., Pj., Sindh), the village weighman; a person of (formerly) considerable im-

- portance when revenue and rent were taken in kind. Now he assists at ordinary grain-sales, and especially where tenant-rent is paid in kind as in Pj. : iii. 341.
- Dhenkli, dhenkuli, a lever arrangement by which an earthen vessel, or a leather bag, is lowered into a well and raised again, for irrigation (N.W.P.) : ii. 9; (C.P.) : ii. 371, 2.
- Dhenkudi (Bo.), the same : i. 15.
- Dher, *see* Mhár.
- Dheri = thok (Pj.), a small subdivision in a coparcenary village : ii. 676.
- Dhobi, a washerman, one of the village servants : i. 151.
- DHOLKÁ (táluká in Bo.), assessment of : i. 273.
- Dhúli-battá, a cess on rice-lands (Coorg) : *see* iii. 481.
- Digwár (Ben.) : *see* i. 584.
- Dih (P. = village), a village, both the land and the houses, but oftener of the latter, as in the terms ábádi-dih, the village site; gorhá-dih, the waste-land around a village where the cattle stand, &c. : i. 21.
- Dih (Oudh), one of the sub-tenures : *see* ii. 240.
- Dihdári (or didári), (Oudh), a sub-tenure : *see* ii. 238.
- Dihdár (= village holder), (Sindh), the headman : iii. 321.
- Dih-kharch, or Ráj-kharch (Bo.), an impost or cess to meet (real or supposed) 'expenses' of the village, the kingdom, &c. : iii. 327.
- Dimat (Berár), said to be, or to have been, used to signify a major division of family land; the share of a major branch : iii. 364.
- Dittam (M.), a preliminary forecast or estimate of the year's cultivation, now disused : iii. 48.
- Diwán, a minister of state (in general), an honorary title; civil officer of a district under the later Muhammadan admin. (Ben.) (1765).
- Diwáni (Ben. &c.), the civil administration, office of Diwán, as opposed to the Nizámat or Faujdári, the military and criminal adm. : i. 391 *note*.
- Diyára (or Deára), (Ben.), the alluvial survey : i. 466, 691.
- Doáb (P. = 'two,'—'waters'), tract between two rivers (Pj.) : ii. 534.
- Doáb, the, a part of the N.W. Provinces : i. 9; ii. 10.
- Do-chand (P. = twice), 'dochanda rule' (C.P.), the rule of allotting to a village (at first S.) an area of waste usually equal to twice the area cultivated : ii. 401 *note*.
- Dográ, service-tenures in Orissa : i. 570.
- Doon (dún), an old land-measure in L. Burma : iii. 510.
- Dorsá (C.P.), name of a kind of soil : ii. 428.
- Doruvu (M.), a kind of well : iii. 74.
- Dúam or do-yam (P.) = second; second-class land, &c. : iii. 437.
- Dúbash (prop. dobháshí), an interpreter (M.) : iii. 13 and *note*.
- Dúmálá, dúmálá-gaum, a Bombay term often applied to any in'ám or rev.-free village. *Properly*, it only means land held free for life, or for a term; dú=two mál=property, i.e. both the grantee and the State are interested; or may be from dumbálá = tail, and (*fig.*) reversionary, referring to the land ultimately reverting to payment of State dues.
- Dúmat (N.W.P.), a loam-soil, about equal parts clay and sand : ii. 76.
- Dupatkari, didhpatkari, &c. : *see* iii. 291.
- Dwáras (or Dúárs), (Dwára=gate, or pass into hills beyond), the Eastern and Western : i. 485, 499, 552; iii. 431.

E.

- Ekabhogam, village in the hands of a single landlord (M.) : iii. 118 *note*.
- Ek-jái = 'one place' (N.W.P.), a (disused) method of recovering arrears of L.-R. : ii. 144 *note*.

Ellu (Malabár), sesamum cult. : iii. 152.

Erkádú : see iii. 187.

Etmámdar (from Ihtimámdar), a kind of lease-holder in Chittagong : i. 557.

F.

Faqír (A.), a beggar, a religious mendicant.

Fard-navis (*lit.* = writer of lists or schedules), a financial secretary in the Maráthá State : i. 261.

Farfarmás or farfarmánish, one of the extra cesses levied in Maráthá times, being contributions in kind, hides, charcoal, rope, *ghoe*, &c., or converted into a cash-payment (Bo.).

Faringatí, a class of cult. lands in Assam : see iii. 417.

Faşl (A.), harvest ; faşl-jyásti, faşl-kamí (M.), addition or reduction in the revenue on account of double crops, or the loss of one : iii. 99.

Faşlí, of or belonging to a harvest ; the Muhammadan official era : i. 13, 14.

Fatihpur dist. (N.W.P.), assessment of : ii. 77.

proportion of joint-landlord or zamindári villages in : ii. 117.

G.

Gabhar (C.P.), level land : ii. 430.

Gaddí (H.), a cushion ; the State cushion or throne spoken of as representing the kingdom or principality ; as when an heir succeeds to 'the Gaddí' : i. 224.

Gaddí (Pj. Hills), a shepherd tribe : ii. 695.

Gámetí (Bo.), one of the designations of the petty chiefs of former days : iii. 282.

Gandá, a fraction of a rupee (in reckoning divisions of land), (N.W.P.) : ii. 128.

(Ben.), a small land-measure, being $\frac{1}{10}$ of a kathá, which is $\frac{1}{10}$ of a bighá : i. 459 *note*.

Gangurá (Ben.), a larger embank-

ment for drainage, &c. : i. 683 *note*.

Gánthí, one of the 'tenures' of (Ben.) : see i. 547.

Gáñw, or Gáoñ (H.), a village = mauza (P.) : i. 21.

Gáoñ-thán (Bo. &c.), the village site or place for houses = ábádi : iii. 246, 350.

Gáoñtiyá (Sambalpur and C.P.), the village headman : ii. 470.

Garhí (= a small fort), the Pátel's residence, or the centre of the village (Berár, &c.) : iii. 361.

Garhtiyá, Garhotiyá, fort-holder, name given to certain chiefs in Chhattisgarh (C.P.) : ii. 446.

GARHWAL (British), see Kumáon.

GARO Hills, the : iii. 454.

Gathá (C.P.), an embankment for irrigation purposes : ii. 371.

Gat-kul (Bo.), = 'abandoned or lost,' and kula, 'family' ; one of the terms indicating the existence, formerly, of a landlord class in Dakhan villages : iii. 257.

Gauhán, one of the 'zones' of cultivation, that nearest the homestead = bára (N.W.P.) : ii. 57, *note*.

Gaum (Bo.), = gáñw, a village : i. 21.

Gaurásá (C.P.), land receiving manure and refuse of the village : ii. 428.

GAYÁ, dist. (Ben.), grain-rents in : i. 602.

Gayál (Bo., Konkán), see iii. 290 : see also 'gatkul.'

Gáyári (H.), lands which lapsed to the Rájá by escheat on failure of heirs (Bait-ul-mál of the Maráthá States) : i. 239.

Gaz, a yard : the 'illahi gaz,' i. e. the divine, or standard yard, was the unit of measure in the Mughal Empire S. : i. 257.

Gehúnhári (C.P.), from gehún (H.), wheat, land that is adapted to grow wheat : ii. 429.

Ghair (A.), except, not : a negative prefix, used in various ways, e. g. :—

Ghair-maurúsí, 'not hereditary' ; the ordinary, or tenant-at-will (Upper India) : ii. 704.

Ghair-mumkin (not possible), waste or other land wholly or permanently unculturable.

- Ghair-ábád**, not cultivated, or inhabited.
- GHAKKAR** tribe, the (Pj.): ii. 639, 650.
- Gharkhed** (Bo.), the personal or private holding of a chief or landlord, cf. 'sir': iii. 283.
- Ghasáwat**: describes a custom in Cachar, under the system of joint-cultivation, whereby on a member defaulting in his L.-R. payments, another paid and took over his holding: iii. 439.
- Ghát**, a hill range; a mountain pass; a ravine or passage leading into the country above or beyond: i. 9.
- GHÁTS**, the (Eastern and Western): i. 8, 9.
(M.): iii. 20 *note*.
- Ghátwáli**, a grant to a ghátwáli, a chief or other person who applied the L.-R. to support a force for protecting the passes and preventing raids from hill-tribes on to the plains: i. 532.
- Tenures in (Ben.)**: i. 583, 595.
(Jágirs) (Berár): iii. 379.
- Gholar**, name of a clay soil (local, Pj.).
- Ghorabandí**, a tenure (Ben.): i. 541.
- Ghumáo** (Pj.), (from Ghumána = to turn the plough), a land measure of varying size: originally connected with the allotment of land by ploughs, and measuring by the length of furrow made before turning: ii. 558.
- Giránia** (Bo.), land taken on mortgage by a surety for L.-Revenue, to cover defaults, and allowed to be held rev.-free by the State (cf. *vechánia* and *dabánia*): iii. 302.
- Girás** (= mouthful), originally applied to the provision in land or money made for the younger sons of noble houses, now a political allowance in cash paid to certain families (Bo.): iii. 280.
- Girásiyá**, properly a chief holding such a provision for life: applied generally in later times to land held by chiefs (Ahmadabad and Kairá, Bo.), as opposed to **Khalsá**, that held by the chief ruler. Then applied to indicate that certain chiefs out of possession, were paid a kind of black-mail to preserve the neighbouring lands from their depredations. Now applied to designate descendants of certain chiefs who receive a cash (political) allowance in Bombay: iii. 281.
- GOALPÁRA** (Assam), account of the dist.: iii. 430.
- Goámatti** (Assam), said to mean 'body-land,' an allotment (formerly) to each cultivator or 'paik' (q. v.) consisting of a house site and garden (*bári*), and a piece of 'rúpit' or rice-land: iii. 400.
- GORÁVARI**, dist., changes affecting (M.): ii. 7 *note*.
- Goind**, = *gauhán*, q. v.
- GOND**, ancient kingdoms, relics of (C.P.): ii. 370, 441, 5.
village institutions: ii. 443.
see 'Dravidian' in English Index.
- GONDA** district (Oudh): *see* ii. 208.
- GORÁHA-BISEN**, a clan in Oudh: notice of the growth of their estate: ii. 227.
- Goráit** (Ben. and Bihár), a village watchman: i. 594, 602 *note*.
- GORAKHPUR** dist., assessment of: ii. 73 *note*.
- Gorkhá** (Goorkha), government in Kumáon (N. W. P. Hills), rights under: ii. 311.
- Got**, a clan, a subdivision of a 'qaum' or tribe: ii. 671.
- Goung** (gaung) (Burma) = head; a headman of a police 'circuit': iii. 528.
- Grám-ádhikár**, old name for (Hindu) village headman: i. 253.
- Gráma-lekhak**, do. for the village writer, and accountant = *patwári*, q. v.
- Grámam**, a village, generally; on the W. Coast, used for family settlements of *Brahmans*: i. 21; iii. 157.
- Grassia**; *see* *Girásiyá*.
- Gújar** (or *Gujar*), name of a great (and often pastoral) tribe in the (Pj.), and elsewhere: i. 141; ii. 671; iii. 261.

- Gumáshta, a broker, agent, factor ; a Zamindár's agent (Ben.): i. 604.
- Gumáshta-pándyá (Berár), stipendiary village accountant where there is no hereditary (watan-dár) officer; cf. 'taláti': iii. 384.
- Günth (Kumáon Hills, N. W. P.), free land for support of a temple: ii. 314.
- Guzára (local, Hazára, Pj.), an allotment or possession of waste for grazing and wood-cutting necessary for subsistence (guzárna = to pass life, P.): ii. 695 *note*.
- GUZARÁT (or Gujjarát), a former province in the northern part of Bo.
- joint villages (narwá and bhágdári) found in; described: iii. 259.
- tenures of, origin suggested: iii. 261.
- Chiefships, relics of ancient: iii. 275.
- Guzáshta (P. = passed away), a peculiar tenure in part of Bihár: i. 539.
- H.
- Hád (A.), a boundary: had-shikani = (complaint of aggression or 'breaking bounds'). In the Deráját (Pj.), used to mean the confines or territories of a tribe or tribal section = 'iláqa': ii. 653.
- Haftam (P. = seventh) (Ben.), popular name for Reg. VII of 1799, one of the early (obnoxious) tenant Regulations: i. 634.
- Haidárábád Assigned Dists.; see Berár.
- Hajjám (A.) = Náí, q.v.
- Hakábo (Sindh) (haq = right and áb = water), a certain rate levied to cover cost of canal-clearing, instead of the old forced-labour: iii. 334.
- Hakimáli: a grant for support of younger sons, or of the relations of the Rájá, or a lord (Ch. Nágpur, Ben.); i. 580.
- Hal (Assam, Cachar), a land measure = 4.82 acres: iii. 437.
- Hál-ábádi (= now, i. e. recently cultiv.), of new land, as opposed to that under the old P. S. (Sylhet): iii. 444, 5.
- HALERÍ Rájás, the (Coorg): iii. 467.
- Hál-hásila (Ben.), a tenant holding when the rent is according to the crop obtained (hásil) at each harvest (hál, now, for the time being): i. 60.
- Háli (Pj.), from hal = plough; a ploughman: ii. 703.
- Háliá (Bo.): see iii. 301.
- Halsára (Ajmer), a customary mode of 'dry' cultivation: see ii. 351.
- Háor (Sylhet), a depression in the soil, liable to remain flooded: iii. 448.
- Haq-mihat (Jhánsi, N.W.P.), the headman's *ex-officio* holding of land: cf. 'watan': ii. 121.
- Haq-shufa (A.) the right of preemption: ii. 626.
- Haq-thakurán: see batotadár.
- Haq-zamindári: the overlord's or 'superior proprietor's' dues from the inferior (Sindh and S.Pj.): iii. 322, 342 *note*.
- Hár (N.W.P.), the zones or belts of land, at different distances from the village centre, recognized as differing in character and value (N. W. P.); see gauhán, mánjhá, &c., used as the basis of soil rent-rate assessment: ii. 57.
- HARDOF (Oudh), Landlord settlements in: ii. 233.
- Háriá: the 'victim's' field (Bo.): see iii. 301.
- Hast-o-búd (P. = is and was) (Ben.), a rent roll in former days: original the roll showing revenue payable by each raiyat (which payments became the 'rents' of the Zamindárs): i. 616.
- Határi (huttári, (Coorg): see iii. 481.
- Háthi, (1) an elephant; (2) a carpenter (= mistri, or locally, satar), one of the village staff: i. 271.
- Háth-rakhái, putting a village 'under the hand,' i. e. the protection of a powerful neighbouring landlord (Pj.): ii. 662, 664.
- found in parts of (Bo.): iii. 280.

- Háth-rakhái, (compare 'the deposit village' in Oudh): ii. 219.
- Haveli or haweli, a palace, mansion; 'haveli-lands' (M. &c.), crown lands, those reserved for the supply of the privy purse: iii. 7, 17, 137, and cf. p. 539.
- Hawála, a tenure (Ben.) connected with waste-reclamation; has sub-tenures, 'nim-hawála,' 'ausat-nim-hawála,' &c.: i. 548, 50.
- Hazára dist. (Pj.), special S. and tenant-law of: ii. 722.
- tenures of: ii. 649.
- Hazrat-dargáh (Ben.), a rent-free grant for up-keep of the shrine (dargáh) of some saint (hazrat): i. 542.
- Hoñwat, one of the local harvests (ripe in December), Oudh: ii. 197.
- HIMALAYAN States, and Brit. dist.: ii. 602.
- HINDÚSTÁN defined: i. 9.
- Hindu social and religious influence: i. 6.
- 'Hindu system,' the ancient: i. 125.
- organization described: i. 250.
- Hissa-chuk (Sialkot, Pj.), a kind of tenant: ii. 674.
- Hiṭṭalu-manédalu (Coorg), a plot of land for house, yard, garden, &c.; the homestead; cf. bári or basti in Assam: iii. 472.
- Hobali (hobli), a grouping of family holdings for L.-R. purposes, invented by the Mysore sultans where there are no 'vilages': iii. 34.
- Hubúb (pl. A. ḥab), cesses, extra charges; term used in Bihár (occasionally in Pj.): i. 605.
- Hukámi, grants (Rev.-free) made by the 'hukám' (pl. of hákim) or State officers, as opposed to those formally made by Royal order. The Regulations of 1793 called such grants 'Bádsháhi' (Royal) and 'non-bádsháhi' respectively: i. 425.
- Huzúri, of or belonging to the Huzúr (lit. the 'presence'), the chief seat or head-quarters of authority; estates that paid Rev. direct to the State treasury, not subordinate to a Zamindár (Ben.): i. 525.
- 'Huzúr Dep.-Collector,' the (Sindh): iii. 345 note.
- I.
- Ihtimám (A.), a 'charge,' the sphere of the Zamindár's duty (Ben.): i. 258.
- Ijára (A.), used of any farming lease, farm of rents (Ben.). the system of collecting L.-R. through Taluqdárs as opposed to the 'ámáni' khás, or direct system (Oudh): ii. 206, 211 note.
- certain long leases (Berár): iii. 380.
- Ijrán (Kumáon, N. W. P.), local term for casual (not permanent) cult.: ii. 309.
- 'Ilám (A. = proclamation), lands not included in the P. S. (Sylhet): iii. 444, 446.
- 'Iláqa, a tribal settlement, area allotted to a section of a tribe under a chief: ii. 636.
- generally for a 'district,' part of a pargana, &c.
- Illáhi, see Gaz.
- In'ám (Inám, Enam, &c.), (A. = favour or reward), a holding free of L.-R., often including the right in the land also.
- tenures (M.): iii. 81, 140.
- 'enfranchisement' of (M.): iii. 82.
- Commission, the (M.): iii. 81.
- (Bo.) see 'Alienated': iii. 300.
- (C.P.): ii. 478.
- In'ámdár (Pj.): ii. 741.
- INDAPUR (Poona dist., Bo.), Revision-S. of: iii. 212.
- Inglis (= 'English'), certain grants to invalidated soldiers (Ben.): i. 597.
- Isáfát; see Izáfát.
- Istimrári, a 'permanent' estate (not liable to be recalled) applied to certain 'tenures' in Bengal, and to certain land-grants to chiefs in Ajmer, S.-E. Panjáb, &c.
- estates in Ajmer: ii. 336, 7.
- " of Karnál (Pj.): ii. 685.
- cf. 'Muqarrari.'
- Itifák (M.), applied to a certain kind of well: iii. 74.
- Iyen: see 'Ain.

Ízád (A. = increase), lands held in excess : iii. 447.
 Izáfát (Bo.), a tenure in the Konkán : iii. 295.

J.

Jadíd (A.), new, applied to new or casual *tenants*; also to recent *cult.*
 Jágir (P. from *jái* = place, *gir* = holder), an assignment of the L.-R. of a territory to a chief or noble, to support troops, police, &c., for specific service; to maintain the state and dignity of the grantee; or sometimes to encourage the colonization and population of a jungle tract. The grant may or may not include a right in the soil; originally for life, but often became permanent and hereditary : i. 189.
 system of, under the Mughal Empire : i. 257.
 Jágir, the (Jaghire of old Reports) (M.) : iii. 6.
 state of in 1780 : iii. 12.
 Jágir (Ben.), general Muhammadan system of : i. 529.
 (N.W.P.) : ii. 155.
 (Ajmer) : ii. 327, 8.
 under the Sikhs (Pj.) : i. 194, 5.
 modern (Pj.) : ii. 699.
 (Pj.), in Ambála : ii. 682.
 (C.P.), estates called : ii. 445.
 (Berár), " iii. 376.
 " subordinate rights in : iii. 377.
 (Sindh), estates : iii. 332.
 (See also *Mu'áfi.*)
 Jágliá (Bo. and Berár), a village watchman : iii. 308, 350, 386.
 JAINITYA Hills, the : iii. 456.
 'Pergunnas,' the : iii. 447.
 JALPAIGÚRI, S. of : i. 499.
 Jalsázan, a kind of tenant-holding in Ch. Nágpur : i. 579.
 Jangalbúri (Ben.), reclamation tenures : i. 547.
 Jama' (A. = total sum); the total sum of L.-R. exclusive of any cesses or rates, as levied from the estate, mahál, or individual holding according to the S. system in force : i. 23, 268.
 Jama'bandí, a rent-roll; a roll showing both revenue and rent-dues in a village; (mean-

ing varies according to the system.) In Bo. and M., &c., applied to the annual account made out for each 'occupant' of his actual holding and payment due for the year : i. 24.
 Jama'bandí, changes in the use of the term : ii. 563 *note*.
 (M.), process of annual S. : iii. 95.
 (B.) " " iii. 312.
 (Berár) " " iii. 385.
 Jama'bandí (Record of S.), (N.W.P.) : ii. 89.
 " (C.P.) : ii. 515.
 " (Pj.) : ii. 563.
 " (Assam) : iii. 422.
 Jamma (Coorg), a privileged tenure : iii. 470.
 land, why inalienable : iii. 472.
 Jamí (Santál Perg., Ben.), a dialectic form of Zamin, applied only to levelled or prepared rice-land : i. 595.
 Janmam (Jemnum of the *Fifth Report*, &c.), the right or tenure of the Janmí landlord (v. s.) : iii. 155.
 Janmí (Malabár), a landlord : see iii. 153, 155.
 origin of the title : iii. 162, 172.
 'Janmí paimáish,' the : see iii. 179.
 Jáó, a small fraction used in describing land-shares (N.W.P.) : ii. 127.
 JAONSAR BAWAR (N.W.P. Hills) : ii. 316.
 Jarib (P.), a reed-javelin; a land-measure in Pesháwar : ii. 647.
 Jat (Ját in N.W.P. and even in S.E. part of the Pj.; in the latter province the word usually has the short *a*) : i. 140.
 remarks on the tribe (Pj.) : ii. 613, 666, 7, 688.
 communities in (N.W.P.) illustrated : ii. 135.
 Jaziya (A.), (or *jiziyat*) a poll-tax under Muslim Law : i. 267.
 Jemnum, corruptly (in *Fifth Report*, &c.), for *janmam*, q. v.
 JESSORE (Jasúr), curious tenure of the 'nawára' estate : i. 525 *note*.
 Jeth (H.), the eldest; head or elder of the tenant body (Jeth-raiyat), (Ben.) : i. 604.
 Jethánsi, custom of larger share to

the elder brother in some tribes : i. 224. (Cf. iii. 285.)
Jéwan-birt (Oudh), grant for maintenance of a younger son, relative, &c., now a sub-prop. tenure under Taluqdár : ii. 238 *note*, 240.
Jhalár (Pj. and Sindh), a small Persian wheel apparatus erected on low level canal cuts, creeks, &c., to raise the water : i. 15 ; ii. 597.
JHANG (dist. Pj.), tenures of : ii. 663.
JHANSÍ dist. (N.W.P.), villages in : ii. 120, 121.
 traces of older village resembling the (Dravidian) Central Provinces form : *id.*
 waste lands in, how settled : ii. 36.
Jhewar (Pj.) = *bihisti* : q.v.
Jhil (Pj.), a swamp, shallow lagoon : ii. 600.
Jhok (Pj. Montgomery dist.), a camel-camp : ii. 665.
Jholí (= a lapful), a certain grain contribution or due, paid to a landlord (S. Pj.) (cf. 'Lápo') : ii. 658.
Jhúra-band (S. Pj.), a kind of tenant : ii. 658.
Jhúri (Pj. South), a fee paid to overlord families by the inferiors : *see* ii. 655.
Jiban (Ben.), a kind of tenant-holding in Ch. Nágpur : i. 578.
Jins (P.) = 'kind,' i.e. grain; applied to grain-payments; *jinswár* (*naqsha*), a table of crops sown and reaped : ii. 281.
Jiráyat (Jerayet) (Bo.), corrupt for (A.) *zir'at*, applied to *un-irrigated* cult. land : iii. 222.
Jirgá (Pj. frontier), a tribal council : ii. 637, 646.
Jođi lands (Coorg) : iii. 472, *see* *Judi*.
Jot (Ben.), (1) a 'tenure' often of considerable size : i. 547 ; (2) the landholding of Jalpaigúri : i. 522 ; (3) holding of a tenant (not a 'tenure'), Bengal and Bihár : i. 600.
Jotdár (holder of a jot) (Ben., Noakháli) : i. 609.
JOY NARAYAN GHOSAL, his forged claim : i. 558.
Juđi or **Jođi** (Bo.), a quit rent (= *Salámí*), imposed by the

Maráthás on many former rev.-free holdings, watan lands, &c. : iii. 299 *note*.
Júm (Ben. Assam), shifting cult. in the hill forests by burning vegetation and dibbling in seed with the ashes : i. 115.
 (= *Taungyá* (Burma), *Kumrí* (S. India), *Bewar* or *Dahyá* (C.P.), &c.
Júnádár (H. *júná* = old) (Nimár, C.P.), an old, hereditary cult. : ii. 383, 469.

K.

Kábar, a blackish clay soil (Bundelkhand, N.W.P.).
Kábulait (Maráthi form of *qabúliyat*) (Bo. and Berár), an 'acceptance' form or transfer of land : iii. 386, 8.
КАЧАР (Cachar) (dist. Assam), account of, iii. 433.
 joint system of cult. : iii. 438.
 hills of North : iii. 436.
Káchári tribe, custom of (Assam) : iii. 417.
Kachchi, moist soil close to the river edge and liable to erosion (Pj.) : ii. 535.
Kachhá (H.), raw or unripe; applied to local weights as differing from the standard or 'pakká' weights : ii. 117 *note*; applied also to buildings, wells, &c. which are 'pakká' if made of burnt bricks, 'Kachhá' if made of mud-bricks, or without masonry; a 'Kachhá road' is a country cart-road without metal.
Kachhar, moist riverain soil, unstable and liable to erosion (N.W.P.) : ii. 78.
Kadam, a pace; the common lineal unit in land-measuring (Pj.) : ii. 551 *note*, 558.
Káhan (Sylhet), an old land-measure : iii. 448.
Kail (M.), experimental reapings to test the rate of produce on different soils : iii. 65.
Kaing (L.B.), miscellaneous cult. on laterite and other soils on a higher level than the rice-plains : iii. 509, 531.
KAIRÁ (Kherá) dist. Bo., joint

- (narwádári) villages of: iii. 260.
- Kaisar-i-Hind (Kaisar, A.P. = Cæsar), the vernacular equivalent of the title 'Empress of India': i. 78 *note*.
- Kál (H.), famine; failure of rain: ii. 349.
- Kalang (Deraját, Pj.), the Sikh L.-R. payment: ii. 644.
- Kamál (A. = perfect), also Kámil. The full (Maráthá) assessment of land, consisting of the older rate ('ain and tankhwá) increased up to a higher standard: i. 273; iii. 205.
- Kamavís-dár (also Kamáis or Kamís-dár), a district officer of the Maráthás appointed to watch the desmukh or Zamindár: i. 261; iii. 203.
- Kambu (Cumboo) (M.), a millet (*Pennisetum spicatum*).
- Kámdurá (Midnapore, Ben.), a clearing tenure: i. 572.
- Kamiána (Pj.), dues and allowances in cash or kind to the village menials (Kamiñ).
- Kamiñ (Pj.), village menial, farm labourer, &c., derived from the Panjábí form (Kam) of the Persian 'Kám,' labour; one who labours: i. 154; ii. 564.
- Kan = Kankút: q.v.
- Kaná, a land measure, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a 'ghumáo' (Pj.): ii. 559.
- Kánam, the (so-called) mortgage tenure of Malabár: iii. 164, 5. varieties of: iii. 169, 471 *note*.
- KÁNARA (North), tenures of: iii. 259.
- (South), account of: iii. 143.
- KÁNGRA dist. (Pj.), special treatment of waste land at the S. of the dist.: ii. 546 *note*.
- Kanhar, 'black cotton soil' (C.P.): ii. 428.
- Káni (cawnie) (S. India), a land measure of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres, but varies locally: iii. 188.
- Káni-átchí (M.), or Kániádsí, the Tamil term for 'Mirásí' or hereditary (proprietary) right in village-lands, &c.: iii. 116.
- Kankút, the process of *estimating* by eye, the outturn of fields, while the crop is standing, and so fixing the State (or the landlord's) share, without actual measurement or weighing (Pj., &c.): i. 270; ii. 716.
- Kankút, in Ajmer: *see* ii. 344.
- Kandi (Pesháwar, Pj. frontier), an allotment of land in the tribal scheme of division: ii. 637, 647.
- Kaniyá (or Kanniya), the appraiser, officer or person who performs the operation called Kan, or Kankút (*vid. supra*).
- Kánungo (properly Qánun-go, but always officially written with 'K'), from (A.) qánún the rule or 'canon'; go (P.), one who tells or states. An important functionary in the Mughal rev. system, no doubt the déspándyá of the earlier Hindú system: i. 257.
- abolition of office (Ben.): i. 678.
- the (N.W.P. and Oudh) (now called 'Revenue Inspectors' in several provinces): ii. 273. (C.P.): ii. 518. (Pj.): ii. 737. (Assam) introduction of: iii. 460.
- See* also 'Revenue Inspector.'
- Kapás-mahál (Ben.), the 'estate' or 'head of account' (in old times) of revenue paid in cotton: i. 489 *note*.
- Karár-dár (Berár), a contract tenant (Karár = agreement): iii. 372.
- Kárdár (Pj.), the local governor or head of a district under the Sikhs: ii. 541, 678.
- Kárdár (under the Amirs of Sindh): iii. 324 *note*.
- Kareiyidú (M.), one of the ancient methods of holding in the 'landlord villages' under which there was a periodical exchange of holdings: iii. 118.
- Káruk (P. = doer of work or business), an agent, manager, &c. An assistant to the Mámlatdar or officer of a taluká (Bo.): i. 325; iii. 308.
- KARNÁL dist. (Pj.), the grantees in: ii. 685.
- Karnam (M. and West India), a village accountant and registrar = patwári (North India) or Kulkarní (South India): iii. 89.

- KARNÚL** dist. (M.), state of at acquisition : iii. 11.
- Kaṣṛī** (under the Mughal Empire), an officer who collected a 'crore' (ten millions) of dáms of revenue (see 'dám' and 'Ámil') : i. 256.
- Karshá** (S. Krishán), a tenant (Ben.) : i. 600.
- Karu**=Kadam (Pj.) : q.v.
- Kasba**, a small town ; a village large enough to be a market place ; a suburb ; a hamlet (locally) : iii. 364, &c.
- Kasbáti**, a tenure now proprietary (Bo.) : iii. 286.
- Kásht-ḥasb-maqdūr** (P.A. = cult. according to ability) (N.W.P., Pj.), a term used to describe a principle of village land holding, when each co-sharer took as his lot as much 'as he could manage' : ii. 109.
- Kasúr** (A. pl. of Kasr, a fraction) (Pj.), certain small dues ; Kasúr sil-cháh, &c.
- Kasúr-khor**, the person entitled to such : see ii. 663.
- Katbáral** (Sambalpur, C.P.) = Chal : q.v.
- Kathá** or **Kathá** (Ben.) (the 'Cottah' of Reports), a land-measure $\frac{1}{8}$ of a bighá. (Assam), $\frac{1}{8}$ of a bighá : iii. 421.
- Kathádár** (Ben.), a chainman, one who holds the measuring-rod in surveying : i. 604.
- Katkina** (Ben.), a sub-lease ; farm of a farm : i. 546.
- Katrá** (Oudh), a 'street' or hamlet, i.e. a line of houses for families and their dependants : ii. 241 (cf. vol. iii. 148).
- Katti** (Catty) (Kánara M.), a certain weight : iii. 149.
- Kattubádī** (M.), a kind of service (police) grant of land under the 'Polygars' : iii. 82.
- Kaurī** (cowrie), a small fraction of a rupee in land-division ; also for the shells used as small coin : iii. 128.
- (Ben.), a small land-measure = 1 sq. yd.
- Khád** (Hazára dist. Pj.), term for the right in land acquired by 'prescription' : ii. 649.
- Kháikár** (local ; Kumáon Hills, N.W.P.), a cultivator, one who wields the hoe (Khái) : ii. 313.
- Khairát** (A. = alms), M. and Ben., grants to support pious (Muhamm.) poor : iii. 81.
- Khájan** : a tidal swamp for reclamation (Bo.) : iii. 298.
- Khákiána** (N.W.P.) allowance by tenant to landlord to compensate for dust (Khák) in the grain : ii. 192.
- Khál**, a water channel.
- Khálsa** (A.) or **Khálisha**, a term applied to distinguish the 'Royal demesne' from that held by barons and chiefs (in Hindu and Rájput States) ; the Sikh power (in abstract) (Pj.). In the Mughal Empire, the territory paying L.-R. to the Imperial treasury, as distinct from that held in 'jágir' : i. 250 ; ii. 454.
- The term sometimes used 'as = **Khás** and **Khám**, q.v. for land held or managed by Govt. officers.
- land in Ajmer : ii. 327, 331.
- term as used in Berár : iii. 350.
- Khám** (P. = raw) : land in rev. language is said to be so held when, for any reason, the proprietor is not managing, but the land is sequestered or managed by a Rev. officer : ii. 345.
- Khámár** (Ben.), unoccupied land brought under cult. by the Zamindár and therefore his own : i. 515 note.
- Khám-tahsil** (N.W.P.), land said to be under—when sequestered, for default, refusal of S. &c.
- Khán** (Pj. frontier), a chief of a clan or section of a tribe : ii. 633.
- Khána-kháli** (N.W.P.) = (house empty), ownerless villages at first S. : ii. 100 note.
- Khandáit** (Ben. Orissa), title of a chief : i. 563.
- Khandriká** (M.) : iii. 125 note.
- Kharidadári** (Ben. Orissa), 'purchased' villages : i. 569.
- Khárif**, the autumn harvest : see i. 13.
- Khárija** (= outside), estates in Ben. separated at P.S. for Zamindáris : i. 525.
- Kharsandi** (*lit.* toe ; part of a hoof) :

- a fraction of a 'leg' of a 'bullock' of land (Pj. frontier) : ii. 639, 658.
- Khás** (P. A. = special), in rev. language refers to lands retained in the hands of Govt. (e.g. in Ben.), lands auctioned for arrears and not bid for: 'Khás estates' (Khás-mahál) are those held in this way. Sometimes used = **Khám**, q.v.; occasionally **Khás-mahál** meant 'Crown-lands,' those devoted to the private profit of the ruler: i. 449, 695.
- Khás**, estates in Sylhet: iii. 449.
- Khásf** (or **Khásiya**) **HILLS**: iii. 455.
- Khasra** (Upper India and occasionally in Bengal, &c.). The field-register and index to the field-map of the L.-R. Survey (N.W.P.): ii. 38, 39.
- (Pj.): ii. 565.
- Khat**, a plot of land or group of lands (local; Kumáon hills, N.W.P.): ii. 317.
- Khat** (Assam), an estate, group of lands: iii. 402.
- Khátá**, the ultimate or individual (family) holding in a co-sharing village.
- Khátádár** (or **Khátédár**), holder of a lot: i. e. to distinguish a holder of a share in the whole estate, as such, from anyone not a co-sharer—who might be a 'tenant' or a málikmaqbuza, or an 'arázídár, or a plot or sub-proprietor and not a khátádár (Upper India): i. 160.
- Khátédár**, used also in Bo. and Berár of the 'registered occupant': iii. 351, 4, 369.
- Khazána** (the Treasury), **Khazánchi**, native Treasurer.
- Khel** (Pj. frontier), a village; i. e. the small tribal group located in one place: ii. 647.
- Khel** (**Khel?**) **Berár**; formerly used for a division of family land-estate = **patti**: iii. 364.
- Khel**, a grouping of the **Rájá's** subjects in Assam: see iii. 400, 419, 420 *note*, 436.
- in **Káchár**, joint-ownership: iii. 435, 6.
- Kherá** (N.W.P. and Oudh), the parent village, original centre of first location of a clan or family: ii. 125, 135.
- Khet-bat** (division field by field) (Oudh), describes the division where each family share is made up not of one compact lot, but of bits scattered about over the whole area, often through several villages: ii. 258, 675.
- Khewat** (N.W.P.), one of the S. Records, a list of co-sharers and proprietors in the village with their interests and share of rev. payable: ii. 88.
- Khichádi**, a 'mixed' village under the **Khot** landlord (**Konkán**, **Bo.**); i. e. part of the tenants are old hereditary (**dhárekár**, q.v.) and part not: iii. 289.
- Khíráj** (A.), the Land-Revenue: the term survives chiefly in the form **lá-khíráj** = Revenue-free: i. 267.
- Khíráj-Khatdár** (Assam), holder of a larger estate or holding, who pays his revenue direct and not through a 'mauzadár': iii. 405.
- Khírán**, the harvest out-turn (Pj.): ii. 659.
- Khíyár**, a local land-measure (**Cachár**): iii. 430.
- (Sylhet, &c.): iii. 448 *note*.
- Khor-kár** = a kind of tenant in Ch. Nágpur. **Khor** (H.) is the stump: hence a tenant who reclaims the land and digs out the stumps: i. 579.
- Khor-o-posh** (P. = food and clothing) (Ben.), a grant for the support of minor members of a Chief's or **Rájá's** family: i. 580.
- Khot** (Bombay, Konkán), originally a revenue-farmer; whether as a former landowner or local land officer with an ancient hereditary title, or otherwise; now proprietor: iii. 287, 8.
- discussion about the rights of: iii. 294, 6.
- nature of the rights preserved in subordination to the: iii. 288.
- features of the estate of: iii. 293.
- forest-rights recognized: iii. 298.

- Khotgi**, the 'Khotship,' ensemble of the estate, privileges, &c., of a Khot.
- Khoti**, the tenure of a Khot.
- Khot-khāgi**, the private or family holding of the Khot (cf. Gharkhed, Sir, &c.).
- Khū-ābādi** (N. W. P.), a kind of tenure : see ii. 143.
- Khud-kāsht** (**Khud** P. = self, own, **Kāsht** = cult.) (1) (Ben.), a resident hereditary tenant under a Zamindār: one of the (presumably) original village 'holders of their own land,' who, but for the growth of the landlord's power, would have been 'proprietor' in some sense; (2) (N. W. P. Pj., &c.), land cultivated by a proprietor (for himself) in a co-sharing village estate, and for which he pays rent to the whole body; in that case **khud-kāsht** is not the same as 'sir,' q.v., (1) : i. 599, (2) : ii. 51.
- tenants (Ben.) protection of by law : i. 628.
- Khū** or **Khū** (H.), a well = **cháh**, q. v., much used in the Pj. : i. 15.
- Khulá-vesh** (Pj. frontier), method of allotting land by counting each individual 'mouth' or 'head' in each family : ii. 648.
- Khúnt**, a lot; division of the Dravidian village in Ch. Nāggur : i. 576.
- Khúntá**, **Khúntáiti** (N. W. P., Benares), a share in the ancestral holding : a shared village (H. equivalent of **pattidári**) : ii. 127.
- Khúnt-káti**, the first clearer of such a lot, *id.*
- Khushbāsh** (P. a dweller at ease, or at pleasure), a voluntary settler; one who dwells in a place at the invitation of the older settlers, or who dwells at ease, being a tenant on more or less favourable terms : i. 555; iii. 363.
- Khúrdá** estate, the (Ben. Orissa) : i. 475 *note*, 477.
- Kiránt**, a minute fraction of a rupee used in describing land-shares (N. W. P.) : ii. 127.
- Kist**, see **Qist**. (instalment of L.-R.).
- KISTNA** dist. (M.) : iii. 7 *note*.
- KOPAGA**, the Coorg caste, former ruling race in Coorg : iii. 467.
- KOPAGU**, the proper form from which 'Coorg' is anglicized; see Coorg.
- KOHAT** dist. (Pj.), frontier tenures of : ii. 647.
- KOL**, a (Kolarian) tribe : i. 115, 117, 575.
- Kol-karshádár** (Bákirganj, Ben.), a tenant under a 'tenure' holder : i. 606.
- Kombú** (Coorg and W. coast), the district or area anciently under a 'Náyaka' or chief : iii. 467.
- KONKAN**, the (Bo.) villages of : iii. 258, 288.
- Khots of : iii. 287.
- Koorfa**; see **Kúrphá**.
- Kothu-kádu**; see iii. 187.
- Kovil** (M.) = Chauri, **chávađi**, q.v.
- Kub**, **Kuhábádi**, commonly for **Khú**, or **Khúh** (H.), q.v.
- Kulargi** (Bo. **Konkán**), describes a village under a khot entirely held by dhárekár tenants at fixed rents : iii. 289.
- Kulba** (Cachar) = **hal**, q.v.
- Kúlikánam** (Malabár); see iii. 170.
- Kulkarni** (Bo. &c.), village accountant and registrar, if hereditary and holding a 'watan' (cf. **taláti**) : iii. 309.
- in Berár : iii. 384.
- Kulruzuwát** (Bo.); see iii. 311.
- '**Kulwár**:' to settle a village 'kulwár,' or according to (**wár**) the holding of each and every individual (**kul**), was **MUNBO**'s term for the 'raiayatwári' S. : iii. 41.
- KUMÁON** (N. W. P. Hills), account of : iii. 308.
- Kumhár**, a potter, one of the village staff : i. 151.
- Kumri** (or **Kumeri**) (South India Coorg, &c.), local term for, shifting cultivation in Hill forest = **júm**, &c. : i. 115; iii. 476.
- Kúnbhává** (M.), Maráthi term for the hereditary right in land (Tanjore) : ii. 116.
- KUNBI** (Coonbee, Combie, &c. of old writers), a caste of cultivators in Bombay, Berár and Central India : the same as **Kurmi** in N. W. P. and Oudh : iii. 260.
- in Berár : iii. 366, 368.

- Kunda** (S. India), the rolling grassy downs on the Nilgiri plateau: iii. 185.
- Kundi** (or *Kandi*?) (Sindh): iii. 342 *note*.
- Kuñwar**; a prince. **Kuñwar-kár**, a grant for the prince's maintenance (Ch. Nágpur): i. 580.
- Kuñwar-mutká** (= the prince's pot), a certain grain-payment or cess: i. 271.
- Kúran** (Bo.), a jungle tract reserved for supply of fuel, often covered with bábul (*Acacia arabica*): iii. 246.
- Kurwabári** (Santál Perg., Ben.), local name for 'júm,' q. v.: i. 589.
- Kúrhá** (Ben.), a tenant of a tenant = a 'shikmi or sub-tenant': i. 605.
- Kurra** (Ájmer), a scarcity of rain: ii. 349.
- Kuṭṭam**, the council of Chiefs of a Nád in old days: iii. 157, 160.
- KURUBRÁ** (island), Govt. estate in Chittagong dist.: i. 559.
- Kwin** (or *Queng*) (L. B.), a group of independent landholdings, isolated by natural (or other) boundaries, so as to form a convenient unit for land-management (includes any separate estate, e.g. an old land-grant, a State-forest, &c.): iii. 491, 511, 515.
- Kyedángyi** (L. B.), official headman of a village: iii. 528.
- L.**
- Lágán**, a yearly fee, a cash-rent (Pj.): ii. 716.
- Lagwán**, a rent-roll, a list of revenue payments (in Maráthá times), for each cultivator,—to make up the village total.
- Lakband** (= loins girt), a fighting tenant, to preserve frontier lands against an enemy (Házára, Pj.): ii. 642.
- Lákh** (lac or lakh), one hundred thousand; one hundred lákhs make a karor, i.e. ten million.
- Lakhá-battá** (C.P.), custom of periodical exchange of holdings: ii. 378, 471, 478.
- Lákhiráj** (A. Lá = not, *khíráj* = L.-R.), of revenue-free land.
- Lákhiráj**, resumption of invalid claims to; (Ben.): i. 423.
- grants (in Assam): iii. 406 (*see* 'Revenue-free,' Mu'áfi, Jágir, &c.).
- Lambardár**, the (modern) headman of a village (N. W. P., Oudh, Pj., C.P.), or of a patti or section of a village: i. 153.
- origin of the name: ii. 23 and *note*.
- the, and his revenue responsibility (N.W.P.): ii. 285.
- „ (Oudh): ii. 287.
- „ (Pj.): ii. 740.
- „ (C.P.): ii. 505.
- „ (Nágá hills, Assam): iii. 453.
- Láná** (Pj. Hill States): i. 232 *note*.
- Lánádári** (Bijnor, N.W.P.), villages in which *de facto* possession is the measure of right: ii. 107 and *note*.
- Landá**, name of the character used by village shopkeepers in their books: ii. 612 *note*.
- Lang-batái**: *see* i. 275.
- Láni**: *see* iii. 203.
- Lápo** (Sindh), a due or cess in grain paid to the Zamindár chief: iii. 327.
- Larí** (or *lári*?) (S.E. Pj.), a subdivision of a 'patti' in a village: ii. 679.
- Láthmár**, a tenant who makes an embankment for a certain kind of cult, one who beats down (*már*), the clay with a club (*láth*), (Pj. South.): ii. 658.
- Lesá** (or *lessá*), Assam, a small land-measure: iii. 421 *note*.
- Lichh** (S.Pj. and Sindh), the landlord's share of the grain: ii. 658, 9.
- Likhi**, a line, a strip; applied to certain landholdings (Pj. frontier): ii. 639, 650.
- Lohár** (lohá = iron), a blacksmith, one of the village staff: i. 151.
- Lópala-bhávalu** (M.), a kind of well: iii. 74.
- M.**
- Madad-ma'ásh** (Ben.), (A. = aid to livelihood), a revenue-free grant: i. 531; iii. 448.
- MADRAS**, acquisition of and its consequences as regards the L.-R. system: i. 291.

- MADRAS**; districts in : i. 57.
 geographical and linguistic divisions of : iii. 9.
 general history of L.-R. adm. : iii. 3.
 the modern L.-R. and S. system : iii. 51.
 land-tenures : iii. 108.
 Revenue officers and their business and procedure : iii. 84.
 weights and measures used in : iii. 63 and notes.
- Mágané (Kánara)**, an administrative subdivision of a district ; a group of landholdings (cf. Ámisham) : iii. 147.
- Mahál**, an estate, a group of lands having some tenure or other connection, regarded as a unit for L.-R. purposes : i. 170. (N.W.P., Pj., &c.), under the village or mahál system of L.-R.S. : ii. 30.
 (Bo.), a division of a *táluká* ; the modern equivalent of the 'tarf' or 'petá' : iii. 308.
 (Cachár), use of the term in : iii. 434, 438.
- Mahálkarí (Bo.)**, L.-R. officer in charge of a mahál, subordinate to the *mámlatdár* of the *táluká* : iii. 308.
- Mahalwár** (as opposed to 'raiyatwár,' 'mauzawár'), proceeding by maháls or estates, not by individual holdings : ii. 30.
- Mahar or Mhar (Bo.)**, a village watchman and messenger : iii. 309.
- Mahárájá** (= great *Rájá*), a complimentary title of the larger ruling chiefs, but may indicate the sovereign over a tribal or other confederacy of *Rájás* or chiefs.
- Mahitá (Berár)**, Revenue contract formerly held by a *desmukh* : iii. 375.
- MAHRATTA** ; see **MARÁTHÁ**.
- Mahsúl (A.)**, a toll or tax ; locally (S.Pj.), of the Govt. L.-R. : ii. 659. (Sindh), the L.-R.—'Mahsúli' was used of land that was allowed to pay in cash instead of in kind : iii. 329.
- Mahto (Ch. Nágpur)**, the official or king's headman and accountant under the Dravidian village system : i. 119, 578.
- Mahtoái**, the official landholding of the mahto (cf. *Mihta* of Bundelkhand).
- Mairá (Northern India)**, a loam soil.
- MAISÚR**, see **MYSORE** (the Anglicized form).
- Majál (S. Kánara)**, land bearing two crops (irrigated) : iii. 146 note.
- Majhas (or majh-has)**, a certain lot or area in the Dravidian village, the produce of which went to the chief (*Mánjhi*) and later, to the ruler (Ben. Ch. Nágpur) : i. 119, 577.
- Majmún (Bo.)**, the common or undivided land in a 'shared' village : iii. 267.
- Májra (S.E. Pj.)**, an outlying hamlet, dependency, or offshoot of an original village location : ii. 684.
- Maktá** : see **Mukta** ; iii. 292, 3 note.
- Mál (A.)**, (1) property in general ; (2) the full L.-R., i.e. revenue not including the *siwái* (Ben.), q.v. : i. 223, 268, 420.
- MALABÁR**, account of : iii. 151.
 supposed exceptional state of landed rights in : i. 95 ; iii. 144.
 Dravidian origin of institutions in : iii. 157.
 the *Náyar* caste of : i. 135, 6 ; iii. 157.
 tenures compared with Coorg : iii. 469.
 Mr. LOGAN'S view of the tenures : iii. 164.
 development of the tenures : iii. 171.
 modern form of : iii. 172, 3.
 mortgage or 'Kánam' tenures of : iii. 161, 7.
 L.-R. history of : iii. 159, 178.
 tenants and their protection : iii. 177.
- Málguzár (P. = payer of the mál or revenue)**,
 origin of the title (C.P.) : ii. 461.
 original position of : ii. 456, 8.
 in the Hushangábád dist. : ii. 373.
- Málguzári Settlement**, the (C.P.) : i. 245 ; iii. 387.
- MÁLÁHS**, the (M.) : iii. 137.
- Malik (Pj. frontier)**, title of the village head or chief : ii. 647.

- Málik (A.)**, an 'owner' in general.
MALIK 'AMBAR, his L.-R.S: iii. 205.
 recognition of landlord right in villages by: iii. 359.
- Málikána (Ben. N.W.P.)**, an allowance to an ex-proprietor, who is kept out of his estate (refusal of S., &c.), or who has lost it all but this vestige (Bihár): i. 516.
 (N.W.P.), an allowance to an excluded owner if he refuses the S.: ii. 84.
 (Pj.) means a rent or fee paid in cash by a tenant to the málik or proprietor—usually calculated at so many *anas* per *rupee* of Govt. L.-R.: ii. 550 *note*, 717 *note*.
 (Sindh), the chief's or over-lord's rent or fee for land-occupation: iii. 327.
- Málikí (Bo.)**, a tenure: iii. 287.
- Málik-maqbúza (or M.-qabza)**, proprietor of plot, or holding in his possession; used of a person having full right in his own holding, but who has lost (or never had) any share in the profits of the entire village or estate.
 (in Pj.): i. 641, 651, 671, 6.
 (in C.P.): ii. 387, 388.
 (in Nímár, C.P.): 475, 479-81.
- Mámlatdár (Bo.)**, the native L.-R. officer in charge of a *táluká* or division of a district: iii. 308.
- Ma'múl (Bo.)**, the Govt. L.-R. assessment, the 'custom' due to the State: iii. 297.
- Man ('maund')**, a measure of weight of 40 seers (sir) or 80lbs. av.: i. 242.
- Mán**, an official holding of land (Santál Perg.) = 'watan' of Central India; **Mánjhi-mán**, the holding of the headman: i. 595.
- Mandal (Ben.)**, the common name for a village headman: i. 676.
 (Assam), an assistant to the *mauzadar*: see iii. 420.
- Mániyam (M.)**, revenue-free grants (*gráma-mániyam*, &c.): iii. 82, 120.
- Mánjhá (N.W.P.)**, the belt or zone of cult. in a village forming the 'middle' between the homestead zone (*gauhán*, &c.) and the outermost or 'bárhá': ii. 57.
 (Pj.), high land approaching towards the 'bárhá' q.v.: ii. 536.
- Mánjhi (Ben.)**, a chief of a group of villages or tribal section under the Kolarian form: i. 497.
 headman of a Santál village: i. 593.
- Mánki**, a chief of a tribal union or *parhá* (Kolarian): i. 117, 576.
 (Another form of *mánjhi*; cf. *majhas*, which is the *mánjhi-has* or chief's allotment).
- Mán-pán (Bo. Berár)**, the dignities, precedence, &c., of the hereditary officers; one of the elements in the 'watan,' q.v.: i. 180, 1; iii. 373.
- MANU** (Institutes of, or *Mánava-dharma-sástra*), ideas of land-holding: i. 126, 227.
 village 'community' (joint village), unknown to: i. 128 *note*.
 (Dhammáthát) of Burma: iii. 490.
- MÁPPILLÁ (Moplah, vulg.)**, a tribe of Arabian settlers on the West Coast, who adopted local usages and in Malabár became 'Kánam' land-holders: iii. 170 and *note*.
- MARÁTHÁ (Mahratta, Marhattá)**, name of a tribe or group of tribes in W. India, inhabitants of Maháráshtra: see iii. 252 *note*.
 early and late tribes of: iii. 200, 253.
 gradual advance of, in securing the L.-R. of the country: iii. 205.
 (Bo.), sketch of State system: iii. 201-6.
 (C.P.), policy in L.-R. adm.: ii. 460.
- Marla (or Mañdla)**, (Pj.), the twentieth part of a *kanál*: ii. 559.
- Marotí = Marwat.**
- Marwat (m.-birt)**, Oudh, a land grant given as compensation for bloodshed: ii. 241.
- Mátabar (A. mu'tabir)**, a headman in Chittagong: i. 676.
- Matási (C.P.)**, name of a soil; a

- yellowish or pinkish earth in which rice is grown : ii. 429.
- Máthaut (H.) = Abwáb, q.v. (Ben.)
- Matiyár (N.W.P.), a clayey soil : ii. 76.
- Maud (weight) : *see* Man.
- Maurúsi (derivative A. wirsa, wáris, &c.) = hereditary; the usual term for a tenant with right of occupancy (in Upper I.) : ii. 704.
- hári (Sindh), a special class of tenant in the Upper districts : iii. 328.
- Mauza (P. A.), the usual revenue term for the 'village' : i. 21.
- Mauza (Assam), special meaning of : iii. 419, 20.
- Mauzadár (Assam), a Revenue-agent having charge of a group of villages, bound to collect the revenue and responsible for it : iii. 419, 459.
- Mauzawár, used of a survey or other proceeding taking the area of the 'mauza' as the local unit, as opposed to mahálwár or raiyatwár : ii. 40, 345.
- Mazdúr, a labourer; mazdúri, labour.
- khor (Deraját, Pj.), a kind of tenant or contractor to find labour : ii. 655.
- Mazkúrat, items ('specified') of necessary expenses in the Zamindári accounts and allowed to the Zamindár : i. 432 *note*, 514.
- Mazkúri (Ben.), of a 'dependent' or subordinate interest (talúq, q.v.), under a Zamindár : i. 525.
- Mazúmdár (corruption of A. maj-mua'dár), a Revenue-accountant under the 'Ámil under the Maráthá rule; a Registrar of Revenue records in the State Office; and auditor of the Revenue accounts and transactions : i. 261 (C.P.) *see* ii. 467.
- The same word (written 'Mozum-dár') has become a title of certain families in Bengal, their ancestors having held the office in Mughal times.
- Médipálu (M.) : *see* iii. 125 *note*.
- Mehwási : *see* Mewási.
- Melkánam (Malabár) : *see* iii. 169.
- Meñd, an earthen ridge round a field to retain water : ii. 38 *note*.
- Menõñ (Malabár), the accountant (or 'patwári') of the Ámisham or Amshom : iii. 179.
- Méra, merái (M.), fees and shares in grain, &c., allotted for remuneration of the village artisans, &c. : iii. 89.
- MERWÁRÁ, account of : ii. 322.
- L.-R. management of : ii. 343.
- Metkári (Berár), a grant of land similar to ghatwáli, q.v. : iii. 380.
- Mevási (Bo.), various meanings assigned to : iii. 279 *note*.
- the tenure so called : iii. 279.
- Mihtá or Mihté, the village head-man in the Jhánsi villages : ii. 120.
- Milán (= comparison), Milán-khas-ra, a field-list comparing the present state with that of the last year, &c. : ii. 280.
- Milk (A. = property), (cf. suyúrg-hal) applied to revenue-free grants under the Mughal Empire, which were made in perpetuity and included the land, so that the grantee was freehold owner : i. 531.
- in the N.W.P. : ii. 155.
- Milkiyat, the usual term for property in land; ownership : i. 220, 3.
- Mirásdár or Mirásidár is the 'holder' of such rights.
- Mirási (Ben.), added to the designation of any tenure, implies that it is permanent and hereditary : i. 541.
- meaning of in (M.) : iii. 115, 6.
- general remarks on : i. 124; iii. 205 *note*.
- villages, right to the waste adjacent : iii. 119.
- modern provision for vestiges of the right : iii. 127.
- tenure (Bo. Dakhan), survival of, &c. : iii. 257.
- tenure (Cachár, Assam) : *see* iii. 434.
- Mirdahá, formerly (Bo.) a land-measurer : iii. 204.
- MIRZAPUR, South, account of : ii. 306.
- Misl, (r) a 'case,' file of papers re-

- lating to a law-suit or official proceeding; (2) a company or group of Sikh confederate clans: ii. 682 *note*.
- Mochi, a cobbler, shoemaker, &c.; one of the village staff: i. 151.
- Modan (Malabár), hill-rice, grown on the uplands: iii. 152.
- Mogul; *see* Mughal.
- Mokásá (A. mukhása), the portion of the L.-R. under the Maráthás, devoted to some special purpose or person; Mokásadár, a grantee of the whole or a part of the local revenue on specified terms: ii. 477; iii. 81, 205.
- МОГОНУР dist. (Mungér), curious tenure in: i. 526.
- Monigár (mániyakáran) (M.), a village headman (holding the free-grant of land (gráma-máníyam) for his services): iii. 88.
- МОПЛАH; *see* Máppillá.
- Morá (C.P.), (formerly) a division of village land subject to the same assessment-rate: ii. 378.
- Morí (S. E. Panjáb), the stake driven in at the foundation of a new village: ii. 679.
- Motá-bhág (Bo.), the major or primary division of a 'shared' village (cf. petábhág): ii. 263.
- Motásthal (Bo.), land watered from a well (water raised in a bucket, motá): iii. 223.
- Mu'áfi (A. = pardoned, excused), Rev.-free holdings; properly speaking where the land belongs to the grantee and he is 'excused' the State dues; a distinction not observed in North I.; any Rev.-free grant may be called mu'áfi, especially if it is small. No condition of military service was attached (N.W.P.): ii. 155.
- lands (C.P.): ii. 478.
- " (Pj.): ii. 699, 701.
- " " assessment of on lapse of the grant: ii. 603.
- Múa-jorá (= the 'dead yoke'), a fee or share allowed to the improver of land, on the fiction that his yoke of cattle are dead, because the work that entitled him to share was done in the past (S.Pj.): ii. 653.
- Mu'amla (A.), the L.-R. regarded as a sum of money to be paid. (Cf. jama', which refers to the L.-R. as assessed, or as a sum declared.) This use of the term is said to be incorrect, but it is universal in Northern India: i. 269.
- Muchalka, a 'recognizance'; bond for responsibility formerly executed by Zamíndárs: i. 511.
- Mucta: *see* b'il mukta.
- Mufassal (*vulg.* mofussil), the plain or open country as distinguished from the capital or Presidency headquarters: i. 201.
- Mufassal Settlement, formerly used for a sub-Settlement, q.v.: ii. 23.
- MUGHAL (Mogul) Empire, effect on land-tenures: ii. 183.
- L.-R. adm. of: i. 255.
- Mughal-bandí, the level and cultivated part of Orissa, from which the M. Empire derived its revenue: i. 474.
- Muharrir (A.), an office clerk or writer.
- Muhtarfa (A.), a house-tax, or kind of ground-rent, levied by the landlord, or a landlord-community, on the non-agricultural residents in the village or estate: i. 516.
- (in Coorg): iii. 481.
- Mukádam (C.P.), the Hindi form of Muqaddam (q.v.).
- Mukhása: *see* Mokása.
- Mukhtiyárkár (Sindh), an officer of a táluká answering to the mámlatdár of Bo. (ordinarily mukhtár or mukhtiyár means any agent or attorney): iii. 343.
- Muksh-bhágdár, the chief or elder sharer in a 'shared' village (Bo.): iii. 267.
- Mukta (C.P.), a tenure: *see* ii. 477.
- Múláwargdár (Kánara), an ancestral estate (warg) holder: iii. 147.
- Múlgéní (Kánara), a hereditary tenant: iii. 151.
- Mulkgiri (= country-seizing), process of (Maráthá) L.-R. collecting at the point of the sword: iii. 280.

- MULTÁN** dist. (S. Pj.), tenures of : ii. 660.
 fluctuating assessments in : ii. 598.
- Munáfa'** (Pj.), 'profit,' i.e. a money-rent to the landlord : ii. 716.
- Mundá**, the title of the headman in the (Ben.) Kolarian villages : i. 117.
- Mundkatí** (Ájmer), land-grant as compensation for bloodshed (cf. 'Marwat' and 'Háriá') : ii. 329.
- Mundi-már** (mund, a stump of a tree), same as **búti-már**, q.v.
- Mund-kári** (Berár), old resident tenants (*lit.* those who cleared the stumps) : iii. 363.
- Munsarim** (P.A.), an assistant in survey or S. work, &c. (Berár), a Revenue Inspector or **Kánúngo** : iii. 384.
- Munshí** (P.), a vernacular office clerk ; a title given to teachers, officials, &c.
- Muntakhib** (A.), an abstract, one of the documents in the older S. Records (N.W.P. system), being a list of names, with the 'numbers' of the fields held by each.
- Muqaddam** (A.=forward) ; (1) the headman of a village, especially when not regarded as proprietor, or when in old days, the ruler, or a chief regarded himself as the only proprietor ; (2) C.P. an executive headman (as **lambardár** implies the revenue-paying headman).
- Muqaddam**, use of the term (N.W.P.) : ii. 161 *note*. (C.P.) : ii. 505.
- Muqaddami-tenure** : (N.W.P.) : ii. 181.
- Muqarrarí** (A.=fixed) (Ben. &c.), applied to *rent*, at fixed rates, but also to a tenure at such rates : i. 540.
 (Cf. **Istimrári** : a tenure might be both **istimrári** and **muqarrarí**, fixed, i.e. as regards the permanent *tenure* and the invariable *rent*).
- MURÁDÁBÁD** dist. (N.W.P.), number of joint-landlord villages in : ii. 119.
 assessment of : ii. 75.
- Murei** (M.), custom of giving labour in rotation : see iii. 121.
- Mushahara** (A.), (Ben.), a percentage on the L.-R. collections allowed to Zamindárs (formerly) : i. 432 *note*. (Bo.) : allowance to certain Khots : iii. 293.
- Mushakhshí** (A.) (Ben.), a lump-rent : i. 538 *note*.
- Mushakhshidár** (N.W.P. Azimgarh) : ii. 161.
 (Deraját, Pj.), a contractor for the village revenue : ii. 656 *note*.
- Músladhár** (Ájmer), heavy rain (=coming down like a club or pestle, **múslá**) : ii. 349.
- Mustájir** (A.), a farmer of rents (Ben. locally **Mustágar**), any farmer of revenue, especially of an ownerless village (N.W.P.) : ii. 112.
- Mutthá** (Mootah, and locally 'Mit-tah'), artificial estates or parcels put up for sale during the attempt to make a Zamindári S. (M.) ; applied also to a subdivision of a Zamindári estate : iii. 17, 137.
 a sept or section of a tribe localized (in Orissa) : i. 562.
- Mutthádár** (Bo.), holder of the 'seal,' a headman of a section in a 'shared village' : iii. 267.
- MUTTRA** (Mathurá) dist. (N.W.P.) : assessment of : ii. 75.
- Myò-òk** (L.B.), an officer having charge of a 'township' (**myo**) composed of several 'circles,' and forming a subdivision of a 'district' : iii. 527.
 (U.B.) : iii. 536.
- MYSORE** (Maisúr) wars, acquisition of territory from : iii. 7.
 L.-R. system of the State : iii. 10, 11, 150, 160.

N.

- Nád** (**Nádu**), an (ancient) local union of villages or family settlements in S. India (cf. **Parhá**) : i. 117 ; iii. 148, 157, 467.
- NADAYAR** (S. Kánara), a military caste : iii. 147.
- Nádi** (Ájmer) = **Nári**, q.v.
- Nadí**, common term for any river

- above the size of a small stream.
- Naglá (N.W.P.) (locally), equivalent to patti, q.v.
- Nágpur (C.P.), under the Maráthás : ii. 375.
- Nahri (A. Nahr = canal), canal-irrigated land in general.
- Nái, a village barber, surgeon, &c. : i. 151.
- Naidu (M.), a village headman : iii. 88.
- Náik : see Náyak.
- Nair : see Náyar.
- Nájái, practice of levying rent of absconding tenants on those that remained (Ben.) : i. 421 *note*, 629.
- Nakra (Maráthá), land entirely free of revenue, not even paying salámi, judi, or udhadjama : iii. 301.
- Nal, a hollow reed, a measuring-rod (N.W.P.).
- Nála, a ravine, a mountain or other stream : a division of land among certain tribes (D. I. Khán. Pj.) : ii. 654.
- Na-mukammal (P.A. = imperfect), applied to joint-villages only partly divided into severalties : i. 165.
- Nandavanam (M.), flower gardens for temple-service (Rev.-free) : iii. 81.
- Nánkár (P. making bread or subsistence), a money allowance (or free land), to support the (Ben.) Zamindár or (Oudh) Taluqdár. (Ben.), the Zamindár's : i. 515, 531. (Oudh), allowed to village managers : ii. 226, 238. — patwárigari (Sylhet) : iii. 446.
- Nápinká (Berár), withered or spoiled crop : iii. 391.
- Naqsha (P.), any map or plan ; a picture.
- Narí (Ámer), a small embankment to retain irrigation water : ii. 341, 349.
- Narwá (or narvá), in Guzarát, the mode of distributing equably the total L.-R. assessment of a village among the co-sharers : ii. 260. (Narwadári), villages : iii. 259.
- compared to the bhaiáchára of N.W.P. : iii. 265.
- form of, explained : *id.*
- Narwá-dhár (Lalitpur dist. N.W. P.), an allotment or rating of rent with reference to the general (comparative) value of the several holdings : ii. 190.
- Nátankár, headman of a 'Nád' or a village group (M.) : iii. 88.
- Nau-ábád (= new or recent cult.). taluqs of Chittagong : i. 490, 557.
- Nawáb, properly the deputy or local governor of a great province (as Oudh, Haidarábád, Bengal), under the Mughal Empire, now an honorary title.
- Nawára, peculiar estate in Jessore (Ben.) : i. 525 *note*.
- Náyak (or Náik), a title given to certain Maráthá chiefs and land-officers : i. 179 ; ii. 282, 3. (S. Kánara) : iii. 145. (Coorg) : iii. 466.
- NÁYAR, the military and once ruling caste in Malabár : iii. 147, 153, 156 *note*, 154, 157, 161.
- Náyar, tenure of minor caste men (Kánakkárá), discussed : iii. 161, 2.
- Nazar, nazarána ; a fee, offering, tribute, a fine on transfer of land : and (C.P.) the sum paid down to secure a grant of the revenue-lease of a village.
- Názim, a Muhammadan officer, having charge of a 'chakla' or large district. A district officer ; properly, the magistrate or criminal officer (of the Nizámat), as opposed to the Diwán who had the (diwání or) civil and revenue admin. : in Oudh, used for a district officer (in general) under native rule.
- Názir (modern), the district 'sheriff' : i. 673.
- Nazúl (A.), property escheated or lapsed to the State : commonly applied to any land or house property belonging to Govt. either as an escheat or as

- having belonged to a former Govt. : i. 239.
- Negí (C.P. Sambalpur), the deputy of a *gaóntiya*; strangely enough the same term is applied to the headman of a village (or rather local group of lands) in Lahúl in the Pj. Himalaya : ii. 516.
- Nek-mard (P. = good or respectable man) (Sindh.), of the village headman : iii. 321.
- NICOBAR Islands, The : iii. 545, 8.
- Nij-jot (H. = own cultivation; see Khámár (Ben.) : i. 515.
- NILGIRI (Nilgiri = blue mountains) (M.).
L.-R.S. of : iii. 184.
Rights of settlers and planters : iii. 189.
Todá claims in : iii. 187.
- NIMÁR dist. (C.P.) history of : ii. 380.
S. difficulties in : ii. 474, 5.
- Nirkh, P. price current, table of standard prices, &c. n.-bandi (Ben.), a schedule of authorised rent rates of raiyats : i. 624, 628 *note* : ii. 344.
- Nisf-khírāj (= half-revenue), a modern invented term in Assam for certain holdings allowed a reduced revenue rate : iii. 406.
tenant-difficulties connected with : iii. 409.
- Niwar (Sambalpur, C.P.), = bewar, or dahyá, q.v.
- Noábád; see Nau-ábád.
- NOÁKHÁLÍ (dist. Bo.), alluvial tenancies in : i. 608.
- O.
- Ooloogo; see Ulúngu.
- Ootacamund; see Nilgiri.
- Opra, or upráhu, a tenant (Siálkot, Pj.) : ii. 674.
- ORISSA, described : i. 561.
Tribes found in : *id.*
Rájput rule in : i. 564.
Curious grants under : i. 565.
Effect of Mughal conquest : *id.*
Gradual changes in the chiefships : i. 579.
Revenue history of : i. 473.
absence of 'Zamindárs' : i. 569.
Rev.-free holdings in : *id.*
Temp. S. of : i. 473.
The 'Tributary Maháls' : i. 475.
- The Khúrdá, Govt. estate : i. 475
note, 477.
- Otbandi, &c.; see Út.
- Otti (Malabár), a kind of 'mortgage' : iii. 169.
- ODDH, how annexed : i. 42.
districts of : i. 66.
general description of : ii. 196.
general remarks on : ii. 198.
the tenures of : ii. 196.
villages and growth of landlord families in : ii. 224, 225.
L.-R.S. of : i. 313; ii. 255, 265.
Assessment, principles of : ii. 260.
Cesses : ii. 263.
Sub-Settlements : ii. 266.
- P.
- Pachotra, an allowance of five per cent. on the L.-R., the remuneration of the 'lambardár' in North Indian S. : ii. 740.
- Pagí (or paggi) (Sindh) a tracker, who discovers lost and stolen cattle = Khoji (Pj.) : iii. 323
note.
- Pagoda (M.), a coin now disused = $3\frac{1}{2}$ rupees : iii. 17 *note*.
- Pahani-sud (Berár), one of the L. Records : iii. 355.
- Pahári-paháriya (Pahár, H. = hill), a hill tribe generally : in the Santál Perg., a race occupying the Dáman-i-koh : i. 497.
- Pahí, a non-resident tenant, or rather one who has come to the place from somewhere else : ii. 181.
- Pahi-kásht (Ben.), an ordinary, or contract tenant : i. 599.
- Páibáki (in the Mughal L.-R. system) : see i. 529 *note*.
- Páik (Assam), a cultivator, a peasant regarded as the individual member of the group called 'Khel' : iii. 400, 416
note.
- Páikán (Ben.), land held as rem. for service in police or militia : i. 583.
- Páikári (poycarry, &c.), M. a tenant at will : iii. 117.
- Páimáli (M.) = pánbudít, q.v.
- Paisári (Coorg), general grazing ground : iii. 477.
- Pajra (C.P.), land moistened by percolation : ii. 428.

- Pakká** (ripe, perfect), of standard weights as opposed to the local 'Kachchá' or rough weights: also of masonry finished with mortar, wells lined with masonry, &c.
- Pakká**, village said to be held (Oudh) = pukhtadári, q.v.
- Pálapmat**, a tenure in Berár: see iii. 352, 380.
- Pálaiyakkárar** (Tamil), form of Pálegára: q.v.
- Pálaiyam** (M.), the 'polliam' or estate of a poligar: q.v.
- Pálegára** (Canarese), Pálegádu (Telugu), a chief; a revenue-agent, &c.: see poligar: i. 291.
- Pám** (Assam), a kind of temporary cult.: see iii. 418.
- Paná** (S.E.Pj.), a 'lot'; co-sharer's portion in a village: ii. 684.
- Panayam** (Malabár), an ordinary mortgage: iii. 170.
- Pánbudít**, 'destroyed by flood'; one of the remissions regularly allowed in (M.): iii. 99.
- Panchakí** (Ben.), a tenure paying a limited rent (perhaps connected with the 'fifth,' = panchak): i. 573.
- A quit rent paid on ghátwáli lands: i. 586.
- (See also 'upanchaki').
- Pancháyat** (council of 'five'), Council of Elders, heads of families, formerly the managing body in every 'landlord' (joint) village: now applied to any body of arbitrators: i. 153.
- decline of in villages (Pj.): ii. 626.
- Pánch-do**, a rent of 'two-fifths' of the produce: a common standard: i. 266; cf. ii. 345.
- Pándyá**, the old (Hindu) designation of the officer now called patwári, karnam, &c.: i. 253.
- Panjáb** (Punjab, Punjaub) (P. panj = five, áb = waters or rivers). the Province and its acquisition: i. 9, 10, 42-3.
- districts in: i. 70; ii. 538.
- general description of: ii. 532.
- its river system explained: ii. 535.
- tribes of the: i. 141; ii. 611.
- Mr. BARKLEY'S account of tenures in: ii. 626.
- General account of the tenures of the: ii. 609.
- Joint villages (Frontier): ii. 614, 633.
- „ (Central Pj.): ii. 665.
- „ (S.E. Pj.): ii. 615, 687.
- Tenures of Southern dist.: ii. 657.
- „ Hills: ii. 692.
- Cases where villages are not found: ii. 616, 660, 4, 692.
- Grades of proprietors in villages: ii. 641, 651, 653.
- The Settlement system: i. 309; ii. 532.
- Settlements under the Residency and later: ii. 539, 543.
- S. procedure and Records: ii. 553.
- Waste lands at S. and modern colonization: ii. 545.
- Assessment principles: ii. 568.
- Fluctuating assessments: ii. 595.
- Statistics of cult.: by landlords and tenants respectively: ii. 573.
- Panjam** (= 'fifth') (Ben.), popular name for the (obnoxious) tenant Reg. V of 1812: i. 637.
- Panniya** (Coorg), 'Royal farm' land allotted to the king (worked by slaves): iii. 476.
- (Cf. 'Haveli,' 'Ta'yúli,' 'State-lands' (Burma), 'Majhas').
- Pánseri** (Oudh), a local grain-measure: ii. 248.
- Parakudí** (M.), as opposed to Úlkudi, a non-hereditary, casual tenant = páikári.
- Pareiyar** (M.), a 'pariah,' slave or outcaste: iii. 121.
- Pargana** (*vulg.* pergunnah), an adm. division of territory under Mughal Empire, and thenceforward, being a subdivision of a district, and containing a varying number of villages: i. 179 and *passim*.
- has usually (in North India) given way (for adm. purposes), to the modern Tahsil subdivision: i. 256.
- rates (Ben.): i. 620.
- note-books (N.W.P., Oudh): ii. 275:
- Parganáit** (Ben. Santál Perg.), chief officer over a pargana: i. 594.
- Parhá**, a local group or 'union' of

- tribal holdings (Kolarian and Dravidian), still known in Ch. Nágpur : i. 117 ; iii. 467.
(Cf. Nád.)
- Parit (Berár, &c.), land lying uncultivated : iii. 386.
- Parjot (Ben.), a house-tax paid to the landlord by non-agriculturists = muhtarfa : i. 516.
- Partál (H.), test, check of survey work, &c.
- Parwá, one of the Bundelkhand soils (yellowish loam).
- Parwána (P.), any official order in writing, a warrant or license : i. 512.
- Pasáitá, of certain lands in villages held wholly or partly rev.-free (Bo.) : see iii. 302.
- Pasangkaré (M.), term used in the old joint village for the tenure undivided : iii. 118.
- Pátásthál (Bo.), land irrigated by a small channel (pát), from a tank, &c. : iii. 223.
- Pátel (or Pátíl : *vulg.* potail).
The headman of the (raiyatwári) village in Central, Western and part of Southern India : i. 152 ; ii. 346.
- Antiquity of (S. pataliká) : iii. 465 *note*.
- (Bo.) duties and position of : iii. 309.
- title given to each co-sharer in a 'shared' village : iii. 267.
(Berár) : iii. 384.
(C.P.), history of, &c. : ii. 464.
- Pátidár (Bo.) = pattidár, q.v.
- Patná, a tenure (by purchase), Orissa : i. 569.
- Patni (or Pattaní), a permanent farm of the management and rent-collection of a part of a Zamindári : i. 543.
- Pattá, a sheet or leaf ; a written lease or document given to tenants, or other landholders showing terms of payment, area held, period of lease, &c. : i. 632.
- early rules about (Ben.) : *id.*
- Pattamkár (Malabár), a tenant, person holding a páttam or lease : iii. 177.
- Patti (M.), cesses levied by Maráthis, both on villages and for district and general purposes (largely for private official extortion in addition to the L.-R. The chief were the sádir wárid, q.v., and dih- or Ráj-kharch ; cf. abwáb : ii. 381.
- Patti (N.W.P., Oudh, Pj. &c.) ; becomes Páti in Bo.), a share according to the place in the ancestral 'tree' and the law or custom of inheritance — in joint estates, landlord villages, &c.
- Patti-bat (cf. Khet-bat), the result of family estate partition, where the lots were compact, and not of separate fields scattered throughout the estate : i. 170 ; ii. 30, 135, 256, 258.
- Pattidári (N.W.P. Pj. &c.), a form of joint or landlord village in which the land is divided out on shares purely ancestral, or that were once such ; here there is a several enjoyment, but the community is not dissolved. 'Imperfect pattidári' is where part of the land, i. e. that held by tenants and that used in common, is left undivided : i. 159 ; ii. 124.
- Pattidári village, the ; may be the result of an allotment *ab initio* or of later partition (N.W.P.) : ii. 125.
- in the (Pj.) : ii. 620, 651, 673, 4.
- Pattidár ; term applied to a sharer in the (cash) jágir (so-called) of Ambála where there is no landholding : ii. 683.
- Pattukat raiyat (M.) : see iii. 114.
- Patwári, the, village officer who surveys, keeps the accounts, and records, &c. ; called also 'Karnam' in S. India, 'Kulkarni' and 'taláti' in Central and Western India.
(Ben.) : i. 678, 9.
(N.W.P.) : ii. 278.
(N.W.P., Kumáon) : ii. 315.
(Oudh) : ii. 281.
(C.P.) : ii. 506.
(Pj.) : ii. 733.
(or Kulkarni), Berár : iii. 385.
- Pátwi (Ájmer), the heir to the Chief's title and estates : ii. 338.
- Pauth (N.W.P.), peculiar mode of holding river-moistened land : ii. 142.

- Pautiyá-bahí (Berár), occupants' receipt-book : iii. 387.
- Peddá-kápu (M.), one of the various titles for a village headman : iii. 88.
- Pegv (L.B.), account of : iii. 485.
- Péré-patrak (Berár), a return of crops : iii. 386.
- Perumál (Malabár and Cochin) title of the Ruler : *see* iii. 159.
Cessation of the rule and its consequences : iii. 160.
- Peru-vartam (Malabár), a kind of mortgage : iii. 176 *note*.
- Peshkash (P.), a fixed tribute or offering : the L.-R. payed by the P.S. Zamindárs of M. is so called : iii. 79.
- Petá-bhág (Bo., cf. motá-bhág), the minor subdivisions of a 'shared' village : iii. 263.
- Phalávni (Bo.), a list of co-sharers and their liabilities in a 'shared' village : iii. 263.
- Phánt (N.W.P., Jhánsi), a list of shares : ii. 120 *note*.
- Pheñ, a minute fraction of a bighá, in land-share reckoning (N.W.P.) : ii. 128.
- Phesal-patrak (Berár), one of the Land Records : iii. 355.
- Phiráwati = one of the soil classes in Akbar's S. = land that required to lie fallow in rotation : i. 275.
- Phoḍ-patrak (Berár), one of the Land Records : iii. 355.
- Phukán (Assam), a title of one of the chiefs under the Ahom rulers : iii. 399.
- Piruttar (and Pirpál) (Ben.), a rent-free grant for support of a Pir or (Muhammadan) Saint : i. 542.
- Poá (Sylhet), a land-measure : iii. 448 *note*.
- Poligar or Polygar (palegárá) (M.), account of : iii. 15, 18, 21, 133.
- Polliams, the Southern and Western (M.) : iii. 19.
- Potdár or Potádár, a weigher and assayer of coins : formerly an official of importance when coinage was so various : iii. 450.
- Pot-kharáb (Bo.), portion of a 'number' left unassessed, as uncult. : having a tomb, &c. on it : iii. 239.
- Pot-láonidár (Berár), a yearly tenant : iii. 372.
- Pot-navis, the Maráthá Treasury Officer : i. 261.
- Pot-number (Bo.), a small holding, included in a 'number' as too small to be independently demarcated : iii. 218.
- Pradhán (Ben.), title of headman in certain villages : i. 589, 676.
(N.W.P., Kumaon) : ii. 312.
- Prajá (Ben.), any tenant : i. 600.
- Pramánik (Ben., Santál Perg.), chief of a chakla or circle of villages : i. 594.
- Pránt, a small district subdivision, or group of villages (Hindu system) : iii. 202.
- Pukhtadári (Oudh), a L.-R. term implying that a permanent lease or grant of the management of the entire village has been enjoyed under the Taluqdár : ii. 231, 236.
- Pulaj or Pulej, one of the classes of land in Akbar's S. : i. 275 and *note*.
- Pulanvat (Bo. coast), sand-dunes for reclamation : iii. 298.
- Púl-bandí (Ben.), the duty of repairing and maintaining embankments against floods, &c. : i. 682.
- Punam (Malabár), jungle-rice grown in Kumri clearings : iii. 152.
- Punjab, Punjaub ; *see* Panjáb.
- Punyá (Ben.), ceremonial assemblage in each year to determine the revenue dues (in old times) : i. 393, 677.
- Punzô (Burma), the tangled jungle that marks the site of an abandoned 'taungyá' clearing, q.v. : i. 117 *note*.
- Púra (Assam), a land-measure = 4 Bengal bighás (of 1600 sq. yds.) : iii. 400, 421 *note*.
- Purambok (M.), uncult. land in a village, reserved for certain purposes (and also in Berár) : iii. 76 *note*, 350.
- Púri, a 'lot' of land (Sambalpur, C.P.) : ii. 471.
- Purwá-basná (Oudh), sub-tenure on grant to found a hamlet : ii. 240.

Q.

- Qabúliyat (A.), (1) document signed by Zam. and Taluqdár 'agreeing' to certain terms for payment on their estates; (2) commonly; a counterpart to a lease, agreeing to terms, rent, &c. (often corrupted to kábú-láit in W. India): i. 511.
- Qabzadári (Qabza, A.=possession), a local term (parts of N.W.P.) for villages (officially called bháiáchará), when possession is the only measure of right: *il. 107 note.*
- Qadim (A.), old; Qadímí, old tenants, &c.: i. 642.
- Qáimí (A.=fixed, irremovable), of tenures: i. 538 *note.*
- Qaul (Cowle), an agreement (for favourable terms); Qaul-náma, a proclamation or published offer of terms (M.): iii. 34, 38.
- Qaum (A.), common term for a tribe or caste: ii. 671.
- Qíla'dár (=holder of a fort), chiefs so called in Orissa: i. 564.
- Qísmat (A.), (1) official vern. term for a 'Division' under a Commissioner; (2) a fraction, portion, an outlying part of an estate: *see i. 546 note.*
- Qist (Pl. aqsát), commonly written 'kist,' the instalments fixed for convenience in paying land-revenue (*see* 'Instalments'): i. 689; ii. 296.
- Qist-bandí, a list prescribing the dates of: ii. 297.
- Qita'bat (A. qita', a bit, a portion) = khetbat, q. v.
- Quasi-Dhárekár: *see* Dhárekár.
- Queng (Burma): *see* Kwin.

R.

- Ráb (Bo.), the practice of burning weeds and branches on the rice-fields, to furnish manure or rather to promote fertility in the soil by the firing; it resembles the old French 'savage': iii. 305.
- Ráb lands: *iii. 475 note.*
- Rabí' (A.), the spring-harvest, ripening at the beginning of the hot season: i. 13.
- Rági (M.), a coarse millet (*Eleusine coracana*).

- Ráhat-wantá: *see* iii. 278.
- Ráij (Assam), a group of 'khels' or joint locations of cultivators: iii. 436.
- Ráij-mukhtár, the agent or general representative at head-quarters of such a group: *id.*
- Raiyat (or exactly, ra'iyat, A.) = protected; (1) a tenant under a landlord; (2) also a 'landholder,' or 'occupant' not under any landlord or middleman; (3) used generally, as a term = 'your humble servant,' or for the 'subjects' of the Ruler, or cultivators as a class: i. 22, &c.
- (Ben.), use of the term: i. 598.
- classes of, under the tenant-law: i. 650.
- (M.), tenure of: *iii. 128 note.*
- (Bo.), called the 'occupant': *iii. 269.*
- (Berár), " " : *iii. 366, 368.*
- Raiyatwári (=according to individual holdings), the system of S. and of L.-R. adm. generally, in which there is no middleman or landlord over the individual raiyats, who are severally (and not jointly) liable for the L.-R. assessment on the holding. We speak of a R.-Settlement, a R.-village, a R.-tract or country: i. 245.
- Raiyatwári system, prevalence of, apparent to the eye, owing to form of boundary marks: *iii. 216 note.*
- adopted in (M.): *iii. 31, 32.*
- first ideas of (M.): *iii. 34.*
- modern form of (M.): *iii. 51.*
- the (Bo.): i. 315; *iii. 210.*
- the (Berár): *iii. 348.*
- systems analogous to: *see* *iii. 392.*
- (*See* 'Assam,' 'Coorg,' 'Burma.')
- tracts (Ben.): i. 444 *note.*
- villages and local S. in (C.P.): *ii. 438, 9, 474, 6.*
- tenure (M.) described: *iii. 128.*
- " (Bo.): *iii. 269.*
- " (Berár): *iii. 368.*
- (*See* 'Landholder,' 'Occupant.')
- Ráj, a kingdom; in the abstract for the 'rule' or 'form of gov.'
- Rájá, the king or ruling chief; usually in old days the head of the leading clan, who had a

- sort of 'feudal' superiority over the other chiefs or 'barons' (Thákur, Ráo, &c.). The feminine form is Rání=Queen consort, &c.
- Rájá, the old Hindú; his State rights: i. 251.
becomes a contractor for the L.-R. under the Mughal Empire: i. 258.
and a Taluqdár in Oudh: ii. 206, 8.
- Ráj-bahá, a main distributory for a canal: ii. 551.
- Ráj-has (Ch. Nággpur), land that pays the king's share; i.e. not exempt as was the priests' land, the bhúinhárá land, &c.: i. 577.
- Rájput States, the grain-revenue in, described: i. 270.
protection treaty of 1818: ii. 321.
of the Pj. Himalaya, origin of existing: ii. 693.
- Rájput tribes and clans, in Guzarát (Bo.): iii. 265.
in the (Pj.): ii. 613, 5, 665, 672, 6, 681, 4, 692. n
(See 'Aryan.')
- Rájputána, one district become British: ii. 319.
- Rakh (Pj.), a tract of uncult. land bearing grass or fuel-jungle; reserved or Gov. waste not allotted to villages at S.: ii. 546.
- Rakhauna (Oudh), a grazing allotment regarded as a kind of tenure: ii. 242.
- Rahná (S.Pj.), a camel-camp: ii. 665.
- Ramná (Berár, &c.), a park (hunting-ground in Maráthá times), land set aside for growing grass: iii. 388.
- Ráná, one of the titles for a 'feudal' chief.
- Rání, a queen, wife of a Rájá, q.v. Ranvatiá (Bo.): see iii. 301.
- Ráo, one of the titles for a 'feudal' chief.
- Ráoti, a wheel over a well to raise a bucket.
- Rasadí, progressive (N.W.P., Pj.), used to describe assessments that gradually rise to the full figure: ii. 82, 592.
- RATNÁGIRÍ dist. (Bo.): see Khot.
- Rauslí (Northern I.), a light loam-soil.
- Ráwá, a minute fraction in land-sharing: ii. 127.
- RÁWALPINDI dist. (Pj.), tenures of: ii. 650.
- Razínáma, (1) any writing agreeing to terms, a compromise; (2) in Raiyatwári Provinces the written application resigning a holding either absolutely or on transfer: iii. 271.
- Reddí (M.), one of the titles for a village headman: iii. 88.
- Reh (land), (South Pj.), flooded land not embanked; (Oudh) land impregnated with saline matter, which effloresces on the surface; in the Pj. called 'kalr,' 'kalri.'
- Rekh, a land-measure in the Ch. Nággpur ghatwáli-lands: i. 585.
- Rekhá (Kánara), a standard assessment: see iii. 149.
- Rel (Ajmer), a small valley in the soil of which wells can be sunk: ii. 350, 9.
- Reh (N.W.P.), a small subdivision of the bighá for land-share reckoning: ii. 128.
- Rerá (Pj.), one of the village staff; the maker of grass ropes for the well-gear: i. 151.
- Rihkám (Deraját, Pj.), grain produce after deducting the 'mah-súl' or State-share: ii. 659.
- Rohí (Northern I.), a clay soil.
- ROHILÁ (or Rohelá, N.W.P.), a tribe which conquered and ruled Rohilkhand: ii. 9 note.
- Roznámcha, a diary, officially kept by village patwáris in N.W.P., Pj., C.P., &c.: ii. 279.
- Rúbakár, any recorded (vernacular) proceeding, paper of instructions, or orders. In S. Records r-ákhír is the 'final' proceeding, summing up the general facts of the S. operations: ii. 90.
- Rúnd (Jhání, N.W.P.), an allotment of grazing-ground: ii. 189.
- Rupee (Rúpaiya or Rúpiya), the standard silver coin superseding the 'sicca rupee': i. 440 note.
- Rúpit (Assam), ordinary rice-land (transplanted rice only), one

of the classes of soil recognized for S. purposes : iii. 416.
Ryot : *see* Raiyat.

S.

Sadiál : *see* i. 585.
Sádir-wárid (sadelwárid, saudir-warrid), (Bo.), a cess formerly charged by Pátels on the village cultivators (and by Pargana officers, &c.), nominally to entertain guests (sádir = going, wárid = arriving, A.); really for their own benefit, or to increase the assessment.
SÁGAR - NARBADA (Saugor-Nerbudda) territory, history of the : ii. 372.
Ságu (Coorg), the ordinary (unprivileged) tenure of land (cf. jammá) : iii. 473.
Sáhu (Pj., Rawalpindi), 'the gentry' as opposed to the 'Jat' and Zamindár, or cultivating classes (cf. 'ashráf' and 'shurfá') : ii. 635.
Sailábá, flooded soil, or soil moistened by river percolation : ii. 535.
Sáir, profits of an estate, other than the rental, or the cultivation of land, including tolls, &c., levied by the landlord : i. 420 ; ii. 105.
Salámí (salám = salutation) (Ben.), a fee, earnest money, or present in advance, on grant of a 'tenure,' farm, &c. : i. 543 *note*.
(Bo.), a quit-rent, levied by the Maráthás on land formerly free ; Salámiyá, land paying such a rate as opposed to 'nakra' quite free, and 'talpad' or fully assessed land : iii. 301.
SAMBALPUR (C.P.), history of : ii. 379.
village ownership in : ii. 470.
Samudayam (M.), joint in tenure.
Sanad, a title-deed, a patent of appointment to a grant, title, dignity, or office.
Sanad-i-milkiyat-i-istimrár (= title-deed of perpetual ownership), the Zamindárs title-deed (M.) : iii. 132.
Sanjá = united or joint (Bo.), applied to indicate the ordinary

raiya-wári villages in which there is no co-sharing body : iii. 269.
Sankalp (Oudh), a gift of rent-free land to Brahmans, &c., constituting one of the sub-tenures : ii. 239.
SANTÁL Pergunnas, the, removed from the Reg. : i. 495.
S. of : i. 498, 591.
tenures of : i. 588.
immigration of tribes : i. 580, 590.
Sapurdá : *see* Sipurd-dár.
Sarákati (A. sharákát = partnership) (Bo.), certain villages in which the state shares the L-R. with other parties : iii. 287 *note*.
Sarajám (Bo.), an assignment of revenue (Maráthá) to meet expenses of troops, police, &c. : iii. 205 *note*.
Sarbará-kár, a guardian, manager ; in Orissa a village-managing head : i. 478.
Sardár : *see* Sirdár.
Sarishtadár, an office-superintendent who 'holds the files' of cases pending.
Sarsái (or Sarsahi) (Pj.), the area unit or square 'kadam,' q.v. : ii. 558.
Sáwak (or Sáuník) (Oudh), a serf : *see* ii. 247.
Sáyer, the Bengáli form of sáir, q.v.
Sayyids of the Barhá (N.W.P.), history of : ii. 161.
Sazáwal (P.), a government manager, receiver of rents : iii. 430.
Sazáwalkár (Sindh), the paragana officer (of the Amírs) over the 'kárdárs' of 'tappas' : iii. 341.
Ser-maní (= one seer in the maund), an over-lord fee (Gúrdáspur, Pj.), cf. haq-Zamindári : ii. 675.
SÉRÁJAHÁNPUR dist. (N.W.P.), landlord villages in : ii. 117.
assessment of : ii. 76.
Shajra, the detailed (large scale) field-map of each village in the Northern I. Settlements : ii. 38.
(Pj.), how prepared : ii. 565.
Shajra-nash, a genealogical tree, one of the S. records in a joint village (Pj.) : ii. 564.

- Shámil (A. = added to; together with), increments on the old or standard assessment (shist) (South India) : iii. 150.
- Shámilát-dih (N.W.P., Pj.), common land of the village; used (chiefly) of the open space around the village site, and the waste area included in the estate at S., but applied to any land held in common by the village body : ii. 546, &c.
- Shánabhogam (Kánara), accountant of a group of lands (= karnam of other parts) : iii. 149.
- Shara'-naqdi, applied to rents charged at a cash (naqdi) rate (shara') as opposed to the lump-rent (chukota, lágán) (Pj.) : ii. 716.
- Shávi = withered; remission for dried up crops (M.) : iii. 99.
- Shet (Western I.) or Set, Maráthi form of Khet (H.), a field (in compound forms : Shet-sára = L.-R., Shet-kari = a field labourer, Shet-sanadi, one who has a grant of a field as a reward for military service).
- Shetwár-patrak (Bo.) = Khasra of Northern I. : iii. 245.
- Shibottar (Ben.), a rent-free grant for the worship of Sivá : i. 542.
- Shikmi (P. shikm = the belly), one within another, e.g. a tenant of a tenant, a sub-partner : i. 538.
- tenant (Gáyá, Ben.) : i. 606.
- Shilotri, plots reclaimed from the sea (Konkán) : iii. 295.
- Shist (or Sistu), derived from Sishta = remainder; an original assessment in money (in lieu of grain) by early Muslim and later (Mysore) rulers in S. India : iii. 150.
- (Coorg), assessment under native rule still maintained : iii. 480.
- Shrotriyam (Śrotriyam (M.)), a rev.-free grant to Brahmans who read the Vedas (Śrúti) : iii. 80, 140.
- Shurfá (A. pl. of sharif = noble), high caste tenantry or petty landlords of superior caste (as opposed to 'ra'iyán,' common tenants) (Bihár) : i. 604.
- Sihári (C.P.), local term for the 'kharif' harvest ripening in autumn : ii. 514.
- Sikh (siksha = disciple), a people formed of various tribes (Jat and others) by adoption of the creed of the Gúrús : i. 194.
- rulers, L.-R. system of : ii. 540.
- „ differences of tenure ignored by the : ii. 671.
- Sikka (P. = stamp or die), a kind of rupee ('sicca rupee') formerly in use : i. 440 *note*.
- Sikka-navis (Maráthá), the officer who kept the Prince's Seal : i. 261.
- Sikra (Sambalpur, C.P.), upland on which pulse is grown : ii. 471.
- SILHAT (from Srihatta) : see Sylhet.
- SINDEH, adm. divisions of : iii. 325.
- tribal history of : iii. 325.
- Tenures and Rev.-system : iii. 320.
- L.R.S. : iii. 336.
- Sipurd-dár (locally, Sapurdár), a village headman in South Mirzapur (N.W.P.) : ii. 307.
- Sir (seer), a common standard of weight = 2 lbs. av.; divided into 16 chhatáñk or 80 tóla.
- Sir, the personal, family, or private holding of a co-sharer, a proprietor, or landlord, as distinguished from those parts of the estate held by the old resident cultivating class whose right was often antecedent to that of the landlord's : see i. 166; ii. 51.
- Sír (N.W.P.), privileges of : i. 307.
- valuation for assessment of : ii. 52.
- (C.P.) : „ „ „ ii. 490.
- (Oudh), a sub-proprietary right under the Taluqdár : ii. 238.
- Sirdár, a chief, a leader; title of honour : i. 584.
- Sirdešmukh, Sirdešpándyá, occasionally found as the head of a considerable tract and over the desmukh, &c. (in old Hindu times) : see i. 180; iii. 203.
- Sirdešmukhi, overlord's right; a tribute claimed by the Maráthás, as the first step, when they conquered, or brought under their influence, any territory, before they took the 'chauth' or full fourth of the revenue : ii. 381; iii. 205 *note*.

- Sirjamín (Bo., and Maráthá countries), a share in the land-estate of a chief, set apart for the widows, &c. : iii. 278.
- Sirkarda (P.), a village manager; to receive the revenue-share and distribute it among the co-sharers in the Jágir (Cis-Sutlej, Pj.) : i. 195.
- Sirkár, (1) the Government; sirkári, that which is public or Crown property, &c.; (2) a district consisting of many parganas, part of a Súba under the Mughal Empire : i. 256. (B.), iii. 6.
- SIRONCHÁ (C.P.) : ii. 384.
- Sirópá = jhúri : q. v.
- Sirthán (local, Kumáon, N.W.P.), an agricultural labourer: ii. 314.
- Siwái (P. = besides), extra cesses added to the L.-R. as a rough mode of revising the assessment. The total payment was made up of the 'mál,' q.v., and the 'siwái.'
- Siyalú (sí = cold), in Mewár (Rájputana) the autumn harvest (cf. síhári) : i. 270 note.
- Siyána (= the wise man), head of a group of villages (local, Kumáon, N.W.P.) : ii. 312.
- Sthal (Bo.), a share = patti, q. v. : ii. 257.
- Súba, a large province under the Mughal Empire (e.g. Bengal, Oudh, &c.) : i. 255.
- Súbadár, ruler of a province; also a military title of rank.
- Súbedár (Coorg) : iii. 468.
- 'Sub-lambardar' (C.P.) : ii. 504.
- 'Sub-taluqdár' (Ájmer) : ii. 339 note.
- Sultán, a kind of well (M.) : iii. 74.
- Sum = 'hoof,' used in land division in certain places (Pj.) : ii. 639, 658.
- Sutí, privileged tenant-holding under the Khot (Bo.) : iii. 258.
- Suyúrghal (A.), a revenue term of the Mughal Empire, referring to the class of (life) grants where the revenue was assigned, not the land (cf. 'Milk') : i. 531.
- Swámi-bhogam (= owner's share) (M.), = málikána : q. v.
- Swástiyam (M.), term for ownership right among Brahmans : iii. 116.
- Swatantram (M.), = méré : q. v.
- Sylhet, account of : iii. 443.

T.

- Tába'dár (= one owning obedience, P.A.), the rank and file in the grades of ghátwál service (Ben.) : i. 585. (Pj.) : i. 195; ii. 649.
- Tahsil, a local revenue-subdivision of districts in some provinces (Modern) : i. 325. the, in (Ben.) : i. 680. (N.W.P. and Oudh) : ii. 270. (Pj.) : ii. 730. (C.P.) : ii. 501. (M.), the 'tahsildár' in charge of a 'táluká' : iii. 87. (Assam) : iii. 459. (Káchár) : iii. 440. (Sylhet) : iii. 449.
- Táhuddári (C.P.) (A. 'ahd' = covenant), a lease-tenure on favourable terms for reclamation of waste : ii. 449.
- Tak (Sindh), a strip of land for digging a canal : iii. 328.
- Takhsis (Ben.), a tenure, with condition that the area held and rent paid shall be made 'precise' at some future time : i. 541.
- Takoli (C.P.), a local term for the fixed tribute or L.-R. paid by holders of Zamindári estates : ii. 450 note.
- Takyá (Pj.), a masonry platform, &c., meeting place of a village : i. 151.
- Tal (perhaps thal?) (Deraját, Pj.), a land-share : ii. 654.
- Táláb (or táláo), a lake, or embanked reservoir for irrigation (Ájmer); generally, for a 'tank' or pond (see 'Tank' in this index) : ii. 348.
- Tálábí (Ájmer), land watered by a 'tank' : ii. 356.
- Talátí (Bo.), a stipendiary village accountant where there is no 'watan' (cf. kulkarní) : iii. 309.
- Taliári (M.), = totí, q. v.
- Taluk and Táluká (Hindí and Maráthi), form of taluqa (ta'al-

- luqa), now applied to the subdivision of a district (the old 'pargana' of Muhammadan times) used in W. and S. India as the tahsil is in Upper India: i. 325; iii. 308.
- Taluká (or Taluk), division of Collectorates (Bo.): iii. 206.
- " (Berár): iii. 383.
- " (M.): iii. 87.
- Taluq (Ben.), a landholding or 'tenure,' which is subordinate to a landlord or superior.
- separation of into dependant and independant (the latter became landlord estates): i. 412, 524.
- applied to groups of cult., Chittagong: i. 492, 555.
- Taluqa, applied in old days to signify the area under a local chief; sometimes the same as 'pargana' (cf. 'iláqa).
- I. (Bengal).
- Taluqdár (Ben.), general meaning of: i. 506.
- illustration of: i. 526.
- (Jessore dist.): i. 549.
- II. (N.W.P. and Oudh).
- Taluqdár (holder of a ta'alluq or dependency), in Oudh chiefly, but known elsewhere. A manager of land, and contractor for the revenue, resembling the Bengal Zamindár; in Oudh legally recognized as landlord; in N.W.P., generally not, but certain rights have been recognized: i. 88.
- 'Taluqdári S.,' the Oudh Settlement: ii. 255.
- " Tenure, (1) that of the Oudh Taluqdár. (2) in Northern India generally, is the 'double tenure,' where there is a 'superior' landlord, with limited overlord rights, while the village landholders are preserved in their practical position as proprietors: i. 198. (3) the tenure of certain chiefs in Ájmer and in Bombay.
- tenure (N.W.P.) described: ii. 157.
- principles on which claims to, were recognized: ii. 158.
- illustrations of the growth of the right: ii. 162.
- tenure, the (Oudh): i. 314; ii. 206.
- attempts to abolish the system: ii. 211.
- Taluqdári tenure, the: iii. 275, 281, 3.
- present condition of: iii. 285.
- Taluqdárs (Oudh), general remarks on: ii. 200, 4.
- the old Hindu Rájás become; ii. 208.
- their curious forts: ii. 223 *note*.
- their emoluments and general position: ii. 214, 244.
- III. (Ájmer).
- chiefs called (holding istimrári estates): ii. 336.
- IV. (Pj.)
- under the Sikhs: ii. 540.
- the tenure (so called) at the present day: ii. 697.
- V. (C.P.)
- estates so called: ii. 445.
- VI. (Bombay).
- Tanáb (A. = a measuring chain), used in old Mughal S. surveys: i. 275.
- Tangar (C.P.), land lying so as to receive no drainage water: ii. 430.
- TANJORE (Tanjávr) (M.): iii. 8, 11.
- landlord villages in: iii. 118.
- Tank, or tánk, a silver coin containing four máshás of silver (Maráthá).
- Tank, an irrigation reservoir, a lake, a dammed up ravine, or other suitable place for collecting the water off the high lands; said not to be the English word, but the Maráthí and Guzaráti (támk, táken). A smaller reservoir, usually lined with masonry, and sometimes underground, is tánkhi (Guzarát).
- Tánká (or tánkí), a quit-rent levied on certain formerly rev.-free holdings: i. 569.
- Tankhá, the Maráthá fixed assessment in money (as opposed to any former revenue assessment varying with the year's crop) = 'ain: ii. 326.
- (C.P.): ii. 381.
- (Bo., Dakhan): iii. 205.
- Tankhwá (P.), salary, wages; a note or order of appointment to a jágir: i. 529 *note*.

- Tappa** (H.), a small group of villages recognized for adm. purposes : i. 179.
 illustration of the term: ii. 685, 9.
- Tappa**, *see* **Thappa**, **Thappadár**.
- Taqávi** (takavi, tucavee, &c.) (A.), an advance or loan made to agriculturists to make improvements, buy seed, cattle, &c., now regulated by law (Act XII of 1884, XIX of 1883) : i. 698.
- Tár** (Chhattisgarh, C.P.), an irrigation channel : ii. 372.
- Tara** (M.), street or hamlet, a Náyar's location : *see* iii. 148, 157.
- Tarái**, moist land in general : especially applied to the strip of malarious jungle-country along the foot of the Himaláya.
- TARÁI** dist., the (N.W.P.), described : ii. 315.
- Taram**, a scale of assessment rates under the (M.) system : i. 296 ; iii. 67.
- Taravád** (Malabár), the family group or 'house-communion' managed by elders (Káranavan) : iii. 157.
- Tarf** (or Taraf) (A.), a 'side' or party ; a major division in some joint-villages : i. 159.
 (Ben., Chittagong), a group of lands, the holders of which are under a leader or headman (tarfdár) : i. 489, 555.
 (Bo.), a small section of a taluká called also *petá* : iii. 308.
 (S. Kánara), = *mágané*, q. v.
- Tarradud** (P.), improvement ; **Taraddudkár** (locally), a tenant privileged as having made — : ii. 664.
- Tashkhis** (Ben.), a tenure on a rent fixed beforehand : i. 561.
 (Pj., &c.), a contract for a fixed sum of L.-R. representing an average value of the grain share, as estimated : i. 272.
- Taufir** (A. = excess) (Ben.), lands acquired by encroachment, or in excess of the proper estate : i. 439 *note*.
- Taujih** (A. = explaining or adjusting) (Ben.), 'the T.-department' keeps the accounts of L.-R. due and in process of collection. T.-navis, a revenue clerk : i. 672, 688, 9.
- Taungyá** : *see* **Toungyá**.
- Tauzi-bighá** (N.W.P., local), one of the artificial lots in bhaiáchára villages : ii. 139.
- Ta'yúil** (said to be Turkish), used in Delhi for certain villages, the rents of which went to the Emperor's privy purse : i. 43 *note* ; ii. 686.
- TENASSERIM**, described : iii. 485, 6.
- Thák**, a permanent boundary mark.
Thákbast, the operation (1st S., N.W.P., &c.) of laying down the boundaries of villages, maháls, or estates : ii. 34.
- Thákur**, a baron or subordinate chief under a Rájá.
- Thákurdás** (Bo., said to mean 'lordling'), title of certain petty chiefships : iii. 282.
- Thal**, a sandy desert (Pj.).
 (Sindh), low land between sandhills where a little moisture collects : iii. 340.
- Thalwái** or **thalkari** (Bo.), a (former) local term for the co-sharer in villages (mirásidár of old Reports) : iii. 257.
- Tháná**, a police office, a division of a district or a tahsil under the police adm.
- THÁNÁ** dist. (Bo.), Khots of: iii. 294.
- Thánádár**, = Deputy Inspector of Police.
- Thánádári** lands (Ben.), formerly allowed rev.-free to Zamíndárs to maintain police : i. 429.
- Tháni** (i.e. *stháni*), a settled cultivator, old resident tenant (Ben.) : i. 599.
 (Orissa) : i. 571.
- Thánsá** or **tanká** (Jhánsi), a lump-rent on an entire holding : ii. 129.
- Thappa** (commonly *tappa*), a seal, a stamp.
- Thappadár** (Sindh), a State officer in a village who supervised the State grain-revenue payments and put his 'seal' on the grain bags : iii. 323.
 (Sindh), modern official of this designation : iii. 343.
- Tharáo** (probably *thahráo*, from (H.) *tháhráná*, to fix), an assessment introduced into Kánara (M.) in 1819 : iii. 150.

- Tharāv-band (Bo.): see iii. 313.
- Thhát (local, Kumáon), the right in land; Thhátwán, a proprietor: ii. 313.
- Thathámedá (U.B.), the 'tithe' or capitation tax: iii. 538.
- Theká or Thiká, a contract or farm: i. 546.
- Thekadár, a Revenue lessee (Sam-balpur, C.P., and elsewhere): ii. 379.
- Thok, subdivision of a patti; again divided into 'beri.' Sometimes the Thok is the major division, above, not below, the patti (N.W.P.): i. 159; ii. 147, 8.
- Thòk (C.P.), poor land rated (Maráthá times) at a fixed low or nominal value: ii. 376.
- Thok-dár, head of a group of lands = siyána, q.v.
- Thúgyi (or thoogyee) (Burma), an officer having charge of a revenue 'circle': iii. 527.
his duties and survey-work: iii. 529, 30.
in (U.B.): iii. 536.
- Thúlá (or thúlá), a subdivision of land, a minor share in a joint-village: i. 159.
- Tikará (or tikará?) (C.P.), a high-lying light soil of uneven surface producing millets only: ii. 429.
- TILOK CHAND (Rájá), account of his location and foundation of villages: i. 133; ii. 234.
- Tip (Pj.), = Kankút, q. v.: i. 271 note.
- Tirij or Terij (A.), an abstract, a list of owners and details of their estate (Ben.): i. 467.
- Tirkál (Ajmer), a 'triple' or total famine, i.e. of grass, grain, and water: ii. 349.
- Tirni (Pj.), a toll or rate charged per head, on an enumeration of cattle, on paying which, villages can send their cattle to graze in the jungles and waste throughout the tahsil or other defined locality, as the case may be: ii. 546.
- Tirwá (M.), rate of assessment; tirwá-kámí, reduction of assessment.
- Tiyar (Malabár = Islander), an immigrant caste from the south (traditionally from Ceylon), who introduced the cocoa-nut palm: iii. 157.
- Tobra (thobrá), nose-bag, grain-bag, a fee in grain paid to the overlord in certain places (the idea being that it is grain for the lord's horse), (S. Pj. and Sindh): ii. 658; iii. 327.
- Todá, a tribe on the Nílgiiri plateau: iii. 185 note.
supposed territorial rights of: *id.* 187.
- Todá-girás, the customary payment to secure lands against the incursions of freebooters (dispossessed chiefs and ruined families of Girásiyas) who harassed the country; now become a political allowance paid to some families as by prescriptive right: also called 'wol' (Bo.): iii. 281.
- Tolá, a weight, of which about 2½ go to the oz. avd.: each rupee weighs one *tolá*.
- Toñd, a minute fraction in land-sharing: ii. 127.
- TONDEI-MANDALAM, a tract in North M., anciently so called: the site of a great colonizing expedition: iii. 113.
- Topá (Pj.), a local grain-measure; fraction of a 'bhari.'
- Totakál (M.), garden-land: applied to fields, whose original character, soil, &c., have been changed by long cultivation and care: iii. 59 note.
- Toti (M.), the village watchman, messenger, &c.: iii. 110.
- Toung-yá (Burma) (toung or taung = hill, yá = garden), temporary, shifting cultivation on hill-slopes, by burning the forest and dibbling in seed with the ashes just before the rains (= jüm, kumri, bewar, &c., of India): iii. 503.
details of: iii. 504.
how assessed: iii. 509.
no right acquired by the practice: iii. 503.
permanent system of in Karen hills: described by Sir D. BRANDIS: iii. 506.
- Tuccavee, see Taqávi.
- Tukum (C.P.), a tenure: see ii. 478.

TULUVÁ, the country anciently so called : iii. 146, 156.
Tumándár (Pj. frontier), a tribal chief : ii. 633.
Túmár (Ben.), in the phrase 'así túmár jama' = the original or unaltered revenue rate according to the last regular or formal assessment : i. 277.

U.

Ubári, a tenure at a quit-rent (C.P.) : ii. 477.
 (Jhānsi, N.W.P.) : ii. 155.
Udhar- or **Udhad-jama** (Maráthi), a lump assessment, levied on old revenue-free estates rather than resume the grant altogether : iii. 278.
Ugária-wántá : see iii. 278.
Ulkúdi (M.), a resident hereditary tenant of the 'landlord' (mirásí) villages : iii. 117.
Úlúngú (M. Oolooqoo), a peculiar method of revenue-payment formerly in use, described : iii. 47.
Umbalí (Coorg), lightly assessed land held for services (by village officers, &c.) : iii. 474.
Únálu (ún = heat), local term (Rájputána) for rabi', or spring harvest : i. 276 note.
Úndarutí (Malabár), a kind of mortgage : iii. 176 note.
Unhári (C.P.), local term for the rabi', or spring harvest : ii. 514.
Upanchakí (Ben.), a tenure in the Rangpur dist. : i. 540.
Uprí or **Uparí** (Bo.), a term for a class of landholders, surviving from the times when a landlord class held the villages : indicating a landholder as inferior to the mirásídár : iii. 256.
Urú (Kánara), a hamlet or group of family holdings : iii. 148.
Urudvé (Coorg), village forest-land.
Útbandí (or **Otbandí**), a kind of tenancy (Ben.) : i. 601.
Uthit-patít, a tenancy (Pabna, Ben.) : i. 602.
Útkár (or **Otkár**) (Ch. Nágpur), a kind of tenant : i. 578, 601.

V.

Vaidá, **vaidapattá** (Kánara), land allowed a lower assessment at first, but 'promising' (wayada, A.), to improve, and then pay the full rate : iii. 150.
Vántá (Bo.) : see **Wántá**.
Vára (Coorg), letting land on an agreement to share produce : iii. 472.
Varagú (M.), a millet ; *Panicum miliaceum*.
Váram, (M.), also **Wáram**, a share in the crops : the grain produce considered as the subject of division between the State, the cultivators, &c. ; often in compound words as mel-váram, kudí-váram, &c. : iii. 36, 119.
Varhí, a 'turn' at irrigating land from a well (Pj.) : i. 15.
 locally also used for a land-share (Pj.) : ii. 669.
Vechániá (Bo.), land in a village sold (cf. girániá) to cover a balance, due to a person who had stood security (manautídár) to the (Maráthá) district officer : this land became wholly or partly revenue-free : iii. 302.
VELLÁLAR caste in the Tamil country (M.), colonization by : iii. 112.
 „ in Malabár : see iii. 156, 165, 171.
Vesh, see **Wesh**.
VIJAYANAGAR dynasty in Kánara : iii. 148, 9.
Visá-badí, or **Visá-padí**, a system by which the villagers undertook to work the land, and pay the revenue in certain shares (North-West M.) : ii. 46, 125.
Visí (Kumáon, N.W.P.), a local land-measure = 4,800 sq. yds. : ii. 310.

W.

Wadero (Sindh), a headman of a village : iii. 321.
WAINÁD, the S. of : iii. 181.
Wájib-ul-'arz (A. = necessary to be represented), a statement of village customs, rules of management, &c., prepared at S. (N.W.P.) : ii. 89.
 (Pj.) : ii. 566.
 (C.P.) : ii. 448, 482.

Walandwár (Berár), term for a non-resident tenant (cf. Upri) : iii. 363.

Wand (Pj. frontier), the process of tribal allotment of holdings : ii. 636.

Wántá (Bo.), (= divided) a tenure, being the vestige of a former chiefship : see iii. 277.

Warg, Wargdár, the landholding and owner of such a holding (Kánara) : iii. 147.
(and in Coorg) : iii. 468, 471.

Wáris (A. = heir), the owner of land (Pj. Hazára dist.) : ii. 649.

Wárisi (A. = inheritance, wirsa), the right in land of the superior castes (Kángra dist., Pj.) : ii. 693.
(cf. Mirás).

'Warkas' (Bo.), a 'warkas number' is a bit of jungle-land, destined to supply grass, branches, &c., to burn on rice-fields (cf. Ráb) : iii. 305.

Wásal-báki (Maráthi form of same), (Berár), one of the Land Records : see iii. 355.

'Wásil-báqi,' one of the Revenue accounts, showing payments of L.-R. and balances due : ii. 279.

Waṭan (A. = home, native), name given under the Muhammadan kingdoms to the land-holdings (and privileges collectively) of hereditary Pargana and village officers in W., Cent., and South India, allowed them rev.-free : i. 180; ii. 467; iii. 254 note.

attachment of families to : ii. 468 note; iii. 374 note.

this form of remuneration known to Manu : see i. 254.

village grants of this kind (M.) : iii. 82.

'Service Inám' (Bo.) : iii. 300, 309, 10.

tenure of (ex-officio), Berár : iii. 372, 5.
in (C.P.), Nimár dist. : ii. 467.

Watandár, of any hereditary office, or even menial place in a village, to which a 'watan' is attached.

Watandár-kul : see iii. 290.

Wazifa, in Muhammadan law, the *khiráj* or tax in kind converted into a money payment; gener-

ally, any stipend, or allowance : i. 268.

Wesh (Pj. frontier), the periodical exchange of allotments : usually between families, but anciently between 'villages' and even larger groups : ii. 637, 647, 8.

in Hazára dist. : ii. 723.

Wirásat (A. = inheritance), term for landed right; in use (Pj. frontier) : ii. 634.

Wol (Bo.), = todá girás : q. v.

Wón dist., the (Berár), superstitions affecting land : ii. 387 note.

Y.

Yá (Burma) : see toung-yá.

Yajmán (Coorg), the managing elder of the family group : iii. 471. ✓

Yá-baing (Burma), the native term for 'Deputy Commissioner' or District Officer (meant originally a 'Resident' at a Court, an ambassador).

Ywá-lú-gyi (Burma), the headman of a local group, social headman, cf. Kyédángyi : iii. 528.

Z.

Zabti (A. *ṛabṭ* = sequestered, set aside), applied to crops of a certain kind which were always paid for in cash, because division of produce was difficult : applied also to the rates charged : i. 273, 4; ii. 716 note.

Zail-dár, a local official (Pj.) : ii. 741.

Zamindár (P. *zamín*, land; *dár*, holder of). (Zamindári is the adjective form of the same; thus Zamindári-village, Z.-estate, Z.-Settlement, Z.-fees or dues.)

(a) In general any holder of land; cultivators of their own fields, as a class, especially in North India, where cultivating-proprietors are common. In the Panjáb, beyond the river Chináb, used of any Muhammadan cult., while 'Jat' is used for a Hindu cult.

- b) In Ben. (and parts of M.) the great land-agent, whose gradual growth in power and connection with the land, was held to necessitate his recognition as 'landlord' under the P.S. In this sense, the word is written with a capital Z; and so whenever any considerable overlord title or estate is implied.
- c) In N.W.P., Pj., applied to villages, implying that there is a landlord class claiming the whole area, cult. and waste, and all managing rights and profits, either jointly, or wholly or partly in severally, the shares being allotted in several distinct forms or on different principles, which give rise to classes or kinds of the 'landlord' or 'joint-village.'
- (d) In parts of the Pj. and Sindh applied to certain families, descendants of tribal chiefs, &c., who still retain to a greater or less extent, a certain over-lordship in lands and villages, entitling them to take certain fees or rents.
- (e) In parts of the N.W.P. and in Oudh generally, applied (in the adjective form zamindári) to the right of managing a village under the ruler, and later under the Taluqdár (e.g. birt-zamindári, = grant of the management, and collections, of a village or tract).
- (f) In Maráthá, and especially in Rájput States, Z. was the title of a pargana officer who collected the revenues from the páteis of villages, under the supervision of a kamisdár (Maráthá). The old Hindu desmukh was in later times so called. (Rájput.)
- (g) In the C. P. applied (formerly) to the assignee of a large tract of waste land, who was to promote cult. and arrange the L.-R.; (now) to holders of estates, which are surviving Gond chiefships.

References:—

- I. In general: i. 7.
Origin of Z. as Hindú Rájás, &c.: i. 187, 252.
- II. BENGAL
- (i) From a L.-R. Sett. point of view.
The Zamindári S. also called the P.S.: i. 400.
Attempts to get rid of Z. and their failure: i. 394, 402.
Selection of persons recognized as Z.: i. 410.
Resumé of position under P.S.: i. 431.
General break-up and sale of estates: i. 440.
Low rate of assessment (now): i. 439 note.
- (ii) From a Land-Tenure point of view.
Study of the history and growth of Z.: i. 504.
Use of the term in Akbar's time: i. 505.
Hereditary succession to the 'estate': i. 510.
Forms connected with the appointment: i. 511.
Power of alienation conceded: i. 513.
Emoluments of the Z.: i. 514.
Private lands of Z.: i. 515.
HARINGTON'S definition of Z.: i. 519.
Lord CORNWALLIS on Z.: i. 520.
Court of Directors on Z.: i. 521.
Differences of opinion about, cause of: i. 522.
Modern legal view of title: i. 523.
- III. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
- Village or Mahál Settlement called 'zamindári' because the joint-body of village co-sharing proprietors is recognized as 'landlord': i. 158; ii. 101.
zamindári khális, where only one person owns the whole village: i. 158; ii. 115.
z. mushtarka, where this one is replaced by a body of descendants still joint: *id.*
(Other forms of landlord or joint-village, see 'pattidári,' 'bhaiáchará'; see also under 'Village.')
- Term used (as in Oudh) for

- managing right ((e) *supra*) :
ii. 181.
- IV. OUDH.
'zamindári,' special meaning
of: i. 132; ii. 222, 241.
- V. PANJÁB.
Applied to Muhammadan cult.
generally: ii. 635.
Great Z. estates not developed :
ii. 617.
zamindári villages, where there
is one, or a joint body (un-
divided): ii. 622.
Applied to overlords (South
P.): ii. 653, 656, 657,
661.
- VI. CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Old Gond chiefs called: i.
118.
S. of estates as regards waste-
land: ii. 399.
The estate described: ii. 445.
former use of the term: ii.
445 *note*, 446, 51.
- VII. CENTRAL INDIA.
Zamindár in Maráthá and Ráj-
put States: i. 261; iii. 203,
375.
- VIII. SINDH.
Term applied to chiefs (and
their descendants) who ac-
quired overlordship: iii. 322,
325, 7, 9.
Z. claims at S.: iii. 330.
Estates of Bilúchi canal dig-
gers: iii. 328.
- IX. MADRAS.
Attempt to introduce a P.S.
with Z.; its failure: iii. 10,
17, 18, 22.
Z. estates, varieties of: iii. 130,
1, 2.
number and *locale* of: iii.
23, 4, 139.
- Zar-i-peshgi (P.=money in ad-
vance) (Ben.), a rent-collecting
lease granted to repay a debt,
or against a cash advance: i.
546.
- Zilla' (A. vulg. Zillah), a now
obsolete term for a Collectorate
or 'District': i. 261 and *note*.
special use of term (Sylhet): iii.
449.
- Zimma-mirás (Ben.), a 'tenure':
i. 541.*