

## GLOSSARY

- Kamavisdar: ‘The head revenue officer of a district, entrusted also with the police’.<sup>1</sup>
- Karkun: ‘A clerk, a writer, a registrar; used also generally among the Marathas for an agent or manager in financial and revenue collections; an inferior revenue officer in charge of a taraf or division under the Mamlatdar or district collector’.<sup>2</sup>
- Kharif: ‘“Autumn”; and in India the crop, or harvest of the crop, which is sown at the beginning of the rainy season ... and gathered in after it, including rice, the tall millets, maize, cotton, rape, sesamum, &c’.<sup>3</sup>
- Kulkarni: ‘Village accountant’.<sup>4</sup>
- Mamlatdar: The title of a native chief civil officer in Bombay in charge of a Taluk’.<sup>5</sup>
- Maujewar: ‘A system of settlement fixed village-wise’.<sup>6</sup>
- Mirasdar: ‘Cultivator with hereditary rights to the land’.<sup>7</sup>
- Patel: The hereditary headman of a village, having control of village affairs and forming the medium of communication with officers of government.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *A Glossary of Vernacular Judicial and Revenue Terms, and other useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the Government of British India*, Compiled in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1874, p. 50.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, p. 51.

<sup>3</sup> Yule, Henry, and A. C. Burnell, (eds.), *Hobson-Jobson: A Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian words and phrases, and of kindred terms, etymological, historical, geographical and discursive*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, first published 1886, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. published 1903, p. 482.

<sup>4</sup> Neil Charlesworth, *Peasants and Imperial Rule : agriculture and agrarian society in the Bombay Presidency, 1850-1935*, Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985, p. 301

<sup>5</sup> Ivor Lewis, *Sahibs, Nabobs and Boxwallahs*, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1991, p. 160.

<sup>6</sup> S. Varma, *Mountstuart Elphinstone in Maharashtra, 1801-1827, A Study of the Territories Conquered from the Peshwas*, Calcutta and New Delhi: K. P. Bagchi, 1981, p. 142.

<sup>7</sup> Charlesworth, p. 301.

- Rabi: “‘The Spring’”. In India applied to the crops, or harvest of the crops, which are sown after the rains and reaped in the following spring or early summer. Such crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, tobacco, onions, carrots and turnips, &c’.<sup>9</sup>
- Ryot: ‘A tenant of the soil, an individual occupying land as a farmer or cultivator’.<sup>10</sup>
- Ryotwari: ‘Direct settlement of land tenure between Government and the Ryot without the intervention of a Zemindar or landlord’.<sup>11</sup>
- Takavi: An agricultural loan offered by the state to a cultivator.
- Taluka: ‘A hereditary estate belonging to an Indian proprietor; a subdivision of a Zillah or district, comprising a number of villages, place for revenue purposes under a Collector’.<sup>12</sup>
- Upari: ‘Newcomer with no proprietary claim to the soil’.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Lewis, p. 187.

<sup>9</sup> Yule et al., p. 772.

<sup>10</sup> Lewis, p. 204

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 204.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid, p. 231.

<sup>13</sup> Charlesworth, p. 302.