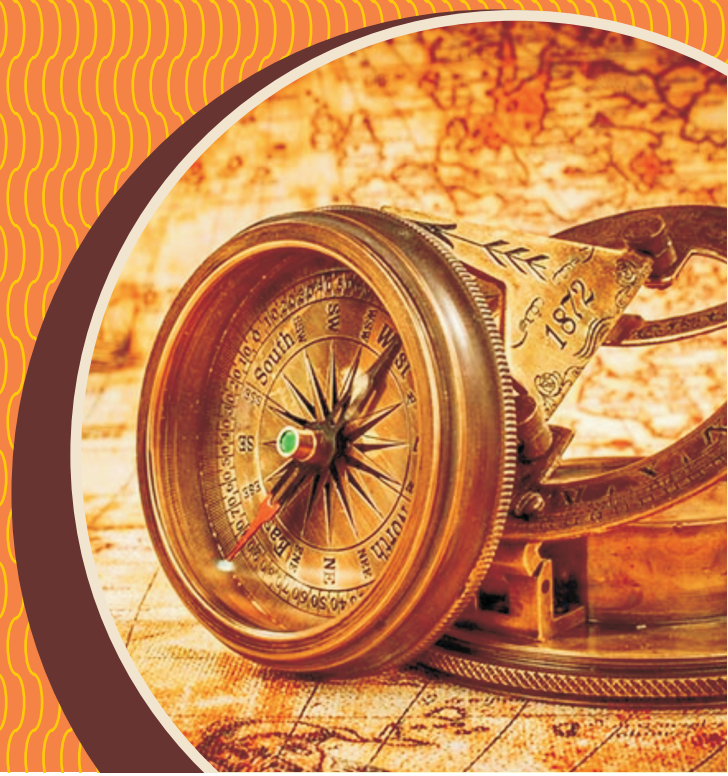


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# History

**HISTORY  
KEYWORDS**



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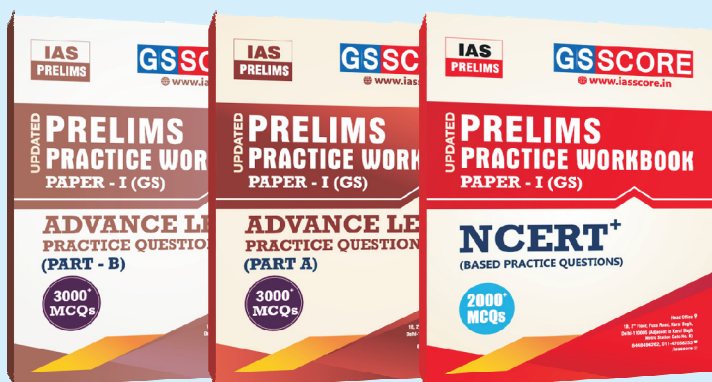
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# HISTORY

# KEY WORDS

## Ancient India

### Jainism & Buddhism

Terms	Meanings
Ajivika	A heterodox sect closer to Jainism. It prospered at the time of the Buddha
Bodhisattva	An individual who attains nirvana by working for the welfare of the world
Chaitya	A Buddhist place of worship
Dharma-Chakra-Pravartana	Turning of the wheel of the law
Hinayana	Literally Lesser vehicle, also known as Abandoned Vehicle or Defective vehicle. It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of elders.
Stupa	Domical structure containing relics of the Buddha.
Upasikas	Lay worshippers (disciples of Buddha)

Theravada	A Buddhist sect
Mahavira, Jina, Jitendriya	One who conquered his senses ( <b>Jainism</b> )
Nigrantha	Free from all bonds( <b>Jainism</b> )
Kaivalya	Highest spiritual knowledge( <b>Jainism</b> )
Digambara	A Jain sect believes that to attain Moksha, one must give up the luxury of clothes also

## Vedic Period

Terms	Meaning/Function
Rajan (Gopati/Janasya or Janasyagopa)	King
Gramini	Head of the Village
Kula	The clan or extended family
Kulapa also called Dampati	Head of the family
Senani	Commander
Vrajapati	Officer in Charge of Pastoral Lands
Jivagribha and Ugra	Police Officers
Spasa	Spy
Vidhatha	An assembly meant for secular, religious and military purpose
Sabha	Assembly ( performed judicial functions)
Sabhavati	Women who attended the assembly
Samiti	Folk assembly in which people of the tribe gathered for transacting tribal business.
Madhyamasi	Mediator in Disputes
Bhagadugha	Tax Collector
Sangrahitri	Treasurer
Mahishi	Chief Queen
Suta	Charioteer
Palagala	Messenger
Akshvapa	Accountant
Kshata	Keeper of the King's household
Aranyakas	These are Vedic texts composed by hermits

Upanishads	The philosophical texts included in Vedic literature
Varna	Four-fold division of Hindu society
Brahmanas	A collection of ancient Indian texts with annotations on the hymns of the four Vedas

## Mauryan Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Sannidhata	Treasurer and keeper of the stores. He was in charge of collection of revenue from various parts of the kingdom and looked after the income and expenditure by supervising the works of the <b>akshapataladhyaksha (Accountant General)</b> .
Samhartta	To collect Revenue both in cash and kind; helped by <b>Bhagadhuk (collector of royal share)</b>
Amatya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Administrative personnel or civil servants who filled the highest administrative and judicial appointments.</li> <li>Amatyas kept in touch with all sections of the society and made a highly skilled secretariat divided into several departments.</li> </ul>
Rajuka	Ashoka appointed a class of officers known as the rajukas, who were vested with authority of not only rewarding people but also punishing them whenever necessary.
Adhyaksha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looked after various departments.</li> <li>Kautilya in the 2<sup>nd</sup> book of his Arthashastra, Adhyakshaprachara, gives an account of the working of nearly 27 adhyakshas.</li> </ul>
Akshapataladhyaksha	Accountant General who was in charge of two offices of currency and accounts.
Sitadhyaksha	Superintendent of Agriculture
Akaradhyaksha	Superintendent of Mining
Navadhyaksha	Superintendent of Ports
Panyadhyaksha	Supervisor of Commerce
Samshadhyaksha	Supervisor of Markets
Sulkadhyaksha	Collector of customs and tolls
Suradhyaksha	Superintendent of Excise who controlled the manufacture and sale of liquor
Pautavadhyaksha	Superintendent of weights and measures.
Lakshanadhyaksha	Superintendent of the mint
Lavananyadhyaksha	Salt superintendent, as the manufacture of salt was a government monopoly.

Pradesika	They were the principal police officers, whose duty was to investigate the crimes committed in the region within their jurisdiction
Gopa	Accountant to the unit of 5-10 villages which was an intermediate level of administration between district level and that of village.
Sthanika	The tax was collected by the sthanika who worked directly under the Pradesika.
Rajukas	Responsible for surveying and assessing land
Yuktas	Subordinate revenue officer
Ayukta	Title of an officer often used in the Mauryan period
Dharmasthiyas	Courts dealing with civil matters
Kantakasodhanas	Courts dealing with criminal cases
Sanghas and Srenis	Merchants and Guilds
Mantriparishad Adhyaksha	Head of Council of Ministers
Prashasti	Prison head
Senapati	Commander in Chief
Padadhyaksha	Army Chief (Infantry)
Asvadhyaksha	Commander of Cavalry
Hastyadhyaksha	Commander of Elephant Force (War Elephants)
Bhritakas	Hired troops
Atavivala	Troops supplied by forest tribes
Maula	Hereditary Troops
Guddhapurushas	The espionage department was manned by guddhapurushas (secret agents) under the control of mahamatyapasarpa, both stationary (Samsthan) and wandering (Sanchari).

## Satavahana Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Raja, Mahabhoja and Maharathi or Senapati	Three grades of feudatories
Ahara	Districts
Amatya	Ruler of each ahara
Gandhika	The traders of perfume
Uparakshita	Charged with the duty of building caves for monks

Kataka and Skandhavaras	Military camps and settlements
Gaulmika	Administrator of rural areas who was the head of a military regiment of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers.

## Gupta Period

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mahabaladhikrita	Commander in Chief
Mahadandnayaka	Chief Justice
Mahapratihar	Maintenance of Royal Palaces
Mahasandhivigrahika or Sandhivigrahaka	Minister of War and Peace
Dandpashika	Head of Police department
Bhadagaradhikreta	Head of Royal Treasury
Vinaysthitisansthapaka	Head of Education Department
Sarvadhyaaksha	Inspector of all central departments
Mahashwapati	Commander of the Cavalry
Mahamahipalapati	Commander of the Elephants (Control & Executor of elephantry)
Vinayapura	One who represented guests to King's court
Yuktapurusha	Officer to keep accounts of war booty
Khadyapakika	Inspector of Royal Kitchen
Ranbhandagarika	Officer in charge of Arms and ammunitions stores
Mahanarpati	Commander of the Infantry
Samanta	A neighbouring subsidiary ruler who was a friendly tributary of the Gupta overlords
Bhukti or Desa	Provinces (Provincial Councils headed by Kumaraamatyas)
Pradesha/Adhithana/Pattana	Districts (Each province (bhukti or desa) was divided into districts)
Kutumbis and Mahattaras	Village level officers
Nagarashreshthin	Chairman of the city corporations in the towns
Sarthavaha	Represented trading communities
Prathamakulika	Represented the crafting communities (artisans)
Prathamakayastha	Represented Government official community



Pustapala	Junior (district level) record officers
Brahmadeya	The religious grants to brahmans, individually or collectively.
Devagrahara or Devadana	The grants to institutions such as temples and monasteries
Nishka, Pala	Gold coins
Rupaka, Satmana, Panna	Silver coins
Kakini, Kasharpan	Copper coins
Kshetra	Fertile land
Khil	Unfertile land
Aprabata	Forested land
Vastu	Habitable land
Kulika	Chief Architect
Kanchuki	Head of Queen's Haram

## Type of Taxes Levied under Gupta Period

Types of Taxes	Description of Taxes
Kalpita/ Upkilpta	Sales Tax and Purchase Tax
Halivakar/ Halidanda	Tax on Ploughing
Bali	An additional oppressive tax on people
Prataya	Toll Tax
Bhog	King's share of produce
Bhoga	General Tribute (the tax in kind of gifts, flowers, woods, fruits etc.)
Bhag Bhagkar	Combination of Bhog and Bhaga
Bhatta	Police Tax
Chat	Security Tax
Charasana	Grazing Tax
Hiranya	Tax on special produce taken in cash
Udakabhag	Water Tax
Uparikar	Tax collected from all subjects
Taradaya	Tax on navigation
Rajju	Tax for measurement of land

Sarvarishti	Forced Tax
Bedakbhog	Irrigation Tax
Uparnik	Tax taken from border area

## Sangam Age

Terms	Meaning/Function
Sangam	A college/assembly of literacy figures
Devalayam	Temple
Ko, Mohanam, Iraivan, Korraivan, Vandan	King
Vari	Tax
Variyar	Tax collector
Korai	Land tax
Puhar	Harbour area
Maharum	Supreme Court
Irabu	Offerings to the King
Avai	Imperial Court
Yupas	Sacrificial ports
Panchvaram	Ministerial Council
Padai	Army
Enadi	Senapati
Duttar	Messenger
Orar	Spies
Amaichar	Minister
Kalbhu	Marriage without permission of Parent and without any customary.
Karpu	Marriage with permission of parents
Pinch Tinnal	Love marriage
Kardhsiyar	The title for low caste women.
Perur	Big Village
Sirur	Small village

Murdur	Old village
Salai	Highway
Muhir	Cocktail (Wine)
Kanigaichar	Prostitutes
Aniars	Hunters
Bellalar	Agriculturist (Rich & Poor)
Pullain	Rope Makers
Malvar	Thieves

## Medieval History

### Chola Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Vellala	Agriculturists
Udankuttam	Higher officers
Jivitas	Land
Upper Perundanam and Lower Sirudanam	The officers, who tended to form a separate class in the society, were organized in two ranks.
Variyam	Committee
Alunganattar	Executive Committee
Salabhoga	Tenures meant for educational purpose
Manigramam	Great Nagaram
Nanadesis	Merchant guild having wide network
Valanjayar	Merchant guild
Anjuvanam	Foreign merchant organization
Taniyur	A very large village, administrated as a Single unit
Mandalam	Province
Valandu	District
Nadu/Kurram/Kottam	Group of villages
Tankurrans	Autonomous administration for town and townships

Puravubaritinaikalam	Department of land revenue
Nattam	The residential part of the village
Kummanachcheri	Artisans' quarters
Paracheri	The outcastes hamlet
Sudugadu	The burning ground
Kaikkolar	Royal troops receiving regular pay from the treasury (comprised infantry, cavalry, elephant corps and navy.)
Nattuppada	The militia men employed only for local defence
Velaikkarars	The most dependable troops in the royal service ready to defend the king and his cause with their lives.
Kadagams	Cantonments
Ur	General assembly of the village
Shashak Gana or Ganam	The members of the executive committee of Ur
Mahasabha	Gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas.
Variyar	Reporters appointed by the sabha

## Vijaynagar Empire

Terms	Meaning/Function
Mandalams or rajyas	Provinces
Nadus	Districts
Sthalas	Sub-districts
Gramas	Villages
Gauda	Village headman
Viprulu	Brahmins followed the traditional profession of teachers and priests.
Rajulu or rachavaru	Generally associated with the ruling dynasty, assisting them in matters of state and warfare. The rulers as well as generals were actually Sudras, but called rachavaru on account of their position.
Matikaratalu or Vaishyas	Merchants who carried on trade and commerce.
Nalavajativaru or Sudras	Mainly agriculturists, but some of them carried on several other professions.
Naik	Governor who administered each Province.

Mahanayakacharya	An officer and the contact point between the villages and the Central administration.
Sist	Land tax
Varahas	Gold coins issued by Vijyanagara rulers, of 56 grains, issued in their half and quarter denominations

## Delhi Sultanate

Officer: Central Level	Duty Performed
Wazir	Chief Minister; in charge of Revenue & Finances.
Ariz-i-Mumalik	Head of Military Department
Qazi	Legal Officer; dispensing Sharia law
Wakil-i-dar	Controller of Royal household
Barid-i-Mumalik	Head of state news agency
Amir-i-majlis	Officer in charge of Royal feasts & festivals
Majlis-i-am	Council of friends and officers consulted on important affairs of the state
Dahir-i-mumalik	Head of Royal correspondence
Sadr-us-sudur	Dealt with religious matters and endowments
Sadr-i-jahan	Officers in charge of religious matters and endowments
Amir-i-dad	Public Prosecutor
Naibwazir	Deputy Minister
Mushrif-i-mumalik	Accountant General
Amir-i-hazib	Officer in charge of the Royal court
Qazi-i-mumalik	Chief Justice
Qazi-ul-kazat	Head of Chief Judicial Department
Amir-i-Akhur	Officer commanding Royal Horses
Shahna-i-pil	Superintendent of Royal Elephants
Amir-i-bahr	Officer in charge of police & transport naval port
Officials: Provincial	Function
Amir	Governor
Mukti/ Wali	Responsible for law & order and collection of taxes in their iqtas
Nazir/ Wakuf	Officials responsible for collecting revenue in the provinces



Sahib-i-diwan	Maintained accounts of the provinces and sent them to central administration
Shiqdar	Officer in charge of land measuring a shiq
<b>Central Department</b>	<b>Function</b>
Diwan-i-Risalat	Department of Appeals
Diwan-i-Arz	Department of Military
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves
Diwan-i-Qaza-i-Mamalik	Department of Justice
Diwan-i-Ishtiaq	Department of Pensions
Diwan-i-Mustakhray	Department of Arrears
Diwan-i-Khairat	Department of Charity
Diwan-i-Kohi	Department of Agriculture
Diwan-i-Insha	Department of Correspondence
Diwan-i-Wazriyat	Department of Finance
<b>State Functionaries</b>	
Amil	Revenue officer
Chihalgani	A select body of Turkish nobility originally slaves of Iltumish which came into existence during the period of Iltumish to be destroyed by Balban later
Iqtadar	Governor, a person in whose charge an Iqta has been placed.
Khwaja	Keeping accounts and sending information to sultan, the office was created by Balban
Kotwal	Head of city administration.
Muftis	Expounder of law
Muhatasib	An officer appointed to maintain law and order in a municipality
Muqti/Wali	Provincial governor/ holder of Iqta
<b>Terms associated with economy</b>	
Fawazil	Excess amount of surplus of revenue appropriated from Iqta after detracting salary (of the Iqta holder) and meeting expenditure of troops. This amount was to be deposited with the state exchequer. However this trend ceased to exist from the time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq.
Ushr	A land tax, charged on the land held by a Muslim and wanted by natural means. These lands were known as Ushri.
Khams	Booty captured in war.

Zakat	A religious tax, paid by Muslims as a charity for the welfare of their co-religionists.
Jizya	A tax levied on non-Muslims in their capacity as protected subjected.
Ghari	House tax
Charaj	Cattle tax levied on grazing.
Kharaj	Land revenue, realized form non-Muslims, such lands were known as Kharaji. Also known as Kharaj-I-Jiziya or mal.
Masahat	Measurement of land
Biswa	A common measure of area in northern India, equivalent to 1/20 of a bigha.
Khalisha	The area whose revenue was reserved for the Sultan's treasury. It was not given in Iqtas..
Sondhar	Loan given to the Peasants.

## Mughals

Central Officers	Functions
Wazir	Head of Revenue Department
Diwan	Responsible for all income and expenditure; control over Khalisa & Jagir
Mir Bakshi	Headed Military Department, nobility, information and intelligence agencies
Mir Saman	In charge of Imperial Households (Karkhanas)
Diwan-i-Bayutat	Maintained Roads, Government buildings
Mir Manshi	Royal Correspondence
Sadr-us-Sadr	In charge of charitable & religious endowments
Qazi-ul-Quzat	Head of Judicial Department
Muhtasib	Censor of Public Morals
Mushrif-i-Mumalik	Accountant General
Mustauf-i-Mumalik	Auditor General
Daroga-i-dak-Chauki	Officer in Charge of Imperial Post
Mir-i-arz	Officer in Charge of Petition
Waqia Navis	News Reporters
<b>Officer: Provincial Level</b>	<b>Functions</b>

Sipahsalar	The Head Executive
Diwan	In charge of Revenue Department
Bakshi	In charge of Military Department
Sadr	In charge of Judicial Department
<b>Officer: District (Sarkar) level</b>	<b>Functions</b>
Fauzdar	Administrative Head
Amal/Amalguzar	Revenue Collection
Kotwal	Maintenance of Law & Order
<b>Officer: Pargana</b>	<b>Functions</b>
Shiqdar	Administrative Head
Amin, Qanungo	Revenue Officials
<b>Officer: Village</b>	<b>Functions</b>
Muqaddam	Headman
Patwari	Accountant
<b>Important Departments</b>	<b>Functions</b>
Diwan-i-Wazarat	Department of Revenue & Finances
Diwan-i-Arz	Military Department
Diwan-i-Rasalatmuhtasib	Foreign Affairs Department
Diwan-i-insha	Custodian of Govt. Papers
Diwan-i-quza	Justice Department
Diwan-i-Barid	Intelligence Department
Diwan-i-Saman	Department in charge of royal household

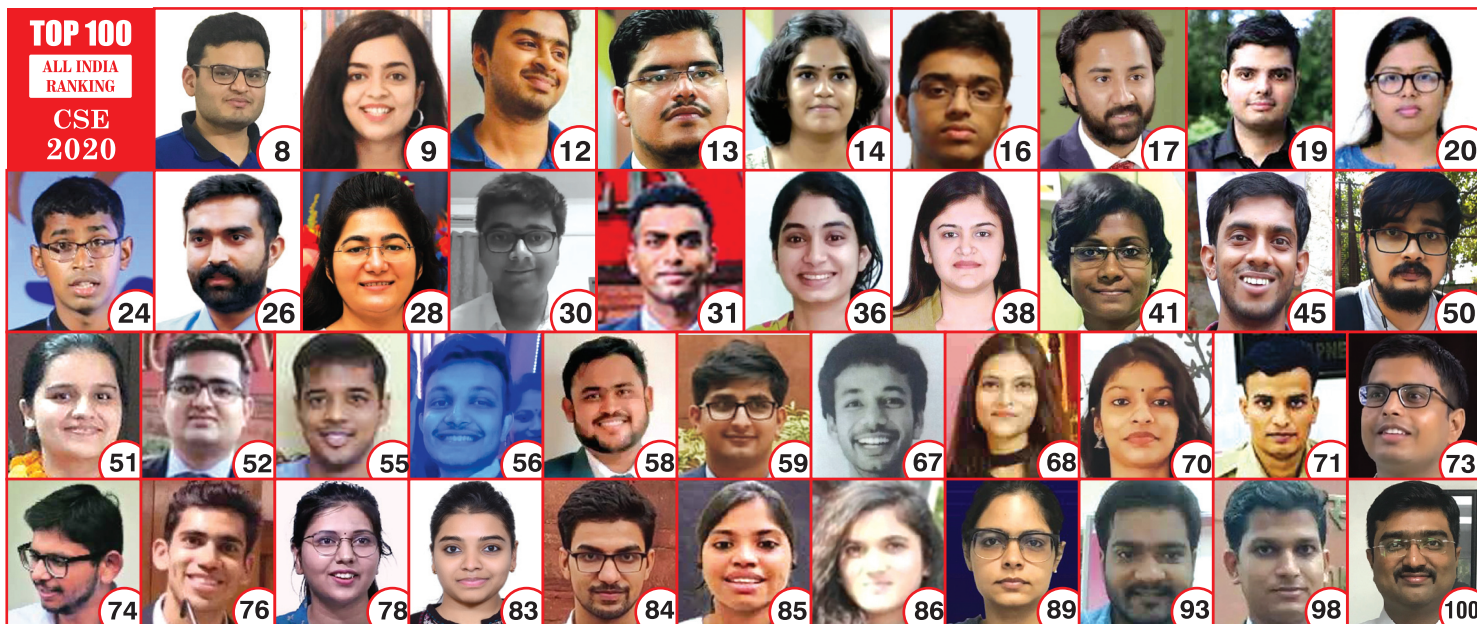
## Marathas

Shivaji's Administration	Functions
AshtPradhari	Council of Ministers
Mamlatdar or Viceroy	Head of Provinces
Deshpande or Patel	Chief of Village
Sar-i- 'Karkun' or the 'Prantpati'	Head of the Province
Chauth	The tax levied by Shivaji on those regions which were alien to his kingdom. It was one fourth of the tax that was given by the people to the Deccan or the Mughal kingdoms.

Sardeshmukhi	Sardeshmukhi means claim to one-tenth of standard land revenue imposed on entire population of the villages or town as a mark of their recognition of Maratha king as their Sardeshmukh (Chief Headman).
Peshwa	Prime Minister
Sar-i-nabat	Army Affairs
Nayyadhish	Judiciary
Amatya or Mazumdar	Finance Minister
Waqia-Navis	Home Minister
Samant or Dabir	Dealing with the outsiders
Sachiv	The Official Correspondence
PanditRao	The official religious officer
HazarMajils	Highest Court or Court of the King
Bargis	Category of Horsemen which were paid from the State Exchange
Silhadars	They were casual soldiers
Karkhani	Commissary
Chitnis	Correspondence Clerk.
Fadnis	Deputy Auditor
Mazumdar	Auditor
Jamdar	Treasurer
Potnis	Cash Keeper
Daftardar	Chief Officer of Records Department

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