

Hindi- Tax on Market Goers

The Hindi term for a tax levied on people going to the market is "Baajar" (बाजार).

[Source: <https://claude.ai>]

Here are some key points about "Baajar":

It was a type of tax or duty collected from merchants, traders, and common people who visited the marketplace or "baajar" for buying/selling goods.

This tax was prevalent in medieval India, collected by the ruling authorities or local chieftains who controlled the markets.

The word "Baajar" is derived from the Persian word "Bazar" which means a marketplace or commercial area.

The tax was collected either in cash or kind (a portion of traded goods) at the entrance or gates of the market.

It ensured security for trade activities within the market premises and helped maintain the infrastructure.

Some examples:

Uss samay baajar ke liye kar lagaya jaata tha. (उस समय बाजार के लिए कर लगाया जाता था।) Translation: During that time, tax was levied for going to the market.

Rajkiya khazaane mein baajar se bahut sampaday aati thi. (राजकीय खजाने में बाजार से बहुत सम्पदा आती थी।) Translation: A lot of revenue came to the royal treasury from the market tax.

Gaanv waalon ko sheher ke baajar jaane par kar dena padta tha. (गाँव वालों को शहर के बाजार जाने पर कर देना पड़ता था।) Translation: The villagers had to pay tax for going to the city market.

So in essence, "Baajar" referred to the commercial tax or duty levied by rulers on people visiting marketplaces during medieval times in India for trade and commerce activities.