GLOSSARY OF LOCAL TERMS

1. **Bain or Poren**: It means the act of weaving.

2. **Charkha**: It is an instrument of labour through which threads are rolled in bobbin and in pirm.

3. **Dadan**: It is a type of contract through which a master-weaver binds a weaver (dadan-taker) by supplying the yarn. The binding is that the dadan-taker would supply all the finished produce produced by the dadni yarn to the master-weaver.

4. **Dhuti**: It is a cloth for gents. The colour of dhuti is white with a thin deep colour at the border.

5. **Gamcha**: It is a piece of cloth made out of coarse yarn. Gamcha is used to suck the wettish body of one after bathing or washing the hands and mouth.

6. **Hat**: It is a place where buyers and sellers meet at a particular time of the week for the purchase and sale of commodities. Hat generally takes place once or twice a week.

7. **Jamdani Saree**: Saree is a type of garment used by the Indian women. Jamdani is a type of saree in which designs (buti design) are weaved by hand only—a special weaving texture. The origin of the weaving texture of this saree was in Dhaka district (now at Bangladesh).

8. **Kucha**: It is a construction made by clay, hay, bamboos, etc.

9. **Karkhana**: It is an establishment or factory where workers are employed on wage-basis. Karkhanadar is the owner of karkhana.

10. **Lungi**: It is a wearable cloth for gents. A man feels comfort wearing the cloth in tropical climate.

11. **Matha Saree**: It is a type of ordinary saree in which design is not usually weaved.

12. **Mahajan**: Mahajan is one who binds a small weaver with a contract or obligation to sell his product to the mahajan by supplying input (yarn). Often a mahajan does not supply the input but enters into a forward contract to buy the product (often at a reduced rate). A mahajan may also be a person who finances the working capital at an usurious rate of interest. When the system of production or marketing is dominated by the mahajans, it is known as mahajani system.
13. **Mora**: It is an unit of measurement usually used in the locality. 40 *Mora* = One Bundle.

14. **Pucca**: It is a construction made by bricks, stonechips, iron-rod, sand and cement.

15. **Par**: The border area i.e., the extreme end of a cloth is known as *par*. The compactness of weaving in *par* is more compared to the other area of the cloth.

16. **Rukka**: It is a local instrument used for credit transaction. It can be discounted with the local moneylender. The rate of interest for discounting is very high compared to the market rate. The *Rukka* is more or less akin to Bill of Exchange usually seen in the formal business world.

17. **Santipuri Saree**: This type of *saree* involves a special type of design.

18. **Shana, Bā**: Reed is locally known as *Shana*. Heald is locally known as *Bā*. *Shana* and *Bā* is also meant for the act of denting and drafting.

19. **Tangail Saree**: It is a special type of *saree* which contains designs at the border of two sides. The design is now weaved by the Jacquard machine. The weaving texture of the *saree* was originated in Tangail district (now at Bangladesh).

20. **Tana or Feti**: *Tana* means to warp. A *tana* is prepared with the operation of rolling the threads in bobbins, the bobbins are then fitted to drum. The threads of the bobbins are rolled in the beam by rolling the drum. In this way a *tana* is prepared. While the name *tana* is popular in Nabadwip region, *feti* is popular in Santipur region.

21. **Tana Ana**: It means to bring the tana. Under *Tana Ana System*, a weaver brings the tana from *mahajan* and performs the job of weaving and, gets wages from the *mahajan*.

22. **Than**: It is an unit of measurement. One *than* equals to four pieces.