This glossary is designed to cover most of the major concepts and local words' used in this work.

**KERB LAND**: 24 kathas of land. Here in the district of Cachar, 1 bigha land = 20 kathas and 1 Hectare = 7.5 bigha.

**AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES**: Services offered to farmers, usually by the government, in the form of transmitting information, new ideas, methods, and advice about, for instance, the use of fertilizers, control of pests and weeds, appropriate machinery, soil conservation methods, and simple accounting, in a bid to stimulate high farm yields.

**AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**: The portion of the economy comprising agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing.

**AUS RICE**: Derived from the Bengali word 'Ashu' means *early*. Aus rice is a group of periodically fixed maturing rice varieties that are photo period insensitive. This rice is usually direct seeded in March-April with pre-monsoon showers and harvested in July-August, middle of the monsoon season.

**BORO-RICE**: Winter season rice transplanted in December-January and harvested in April-May. Boro is photoperiod insensitive and grown under irrigated conditions.

**CETERIS PARIBUS**: A Latin expression widely used in economics, meaning "all else being equal," that is, all other variables are held constant.

**COMMAND AREA**: Area in the vicinity of a water source that gets the benefits of irrigation from the source. The water source could be a tank, well, pond or a reservoir.

**CROP PLANNING**: The selection of a particular variety of crop based on the following conditions: Climate, Soil type, Minimum support price, Marketing facilities, Local requirements.

**CROP YIELD**: A measure of the productivity of a particular crop, typically measured in tonnes per hectare.
Cropping Intensity: It is the ratio between total cropped area and actual net cultivated area expressed in percentage.

Cropping Pattern: Yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of crops and fallow on a given area.

Extension Agricultural: Agricultural extension is a service which assists farmers through educational procedures related to improving farming methods and techniques, increasing production efficiency and improving their general standard of life.

Horticulture: An alternate land-use measure wherein trees/plants that yield fruits, vegetables or flowers are cultivated. This is an ideal method of stabilising the income of resource poor marginal farmers.

Incremental Capital-Output Ratio: The amount of capital needed to raise output by one unit.

Linkage: Connections between firms based on sales. A backward linkage is one in which a firm buys a good from another firm to use as an input; a forward linkage is one in which a firm sells to another firm. Such linkages are especially significant for industrialization strategy when one or more of the sectors involved have increasing returns to scale that a larger market takes advantage of.

Main Workers: Persons engaged in economic activity for 183 days or more in the reference year.

Marginal Workers: Persons engaged in economic activity for less than 183 days in the reference year.

Mixed Farming: The first step in the transition from subsistence to specialized farming. This evolutionary stage is characterized by the production of both staple crops and cash crops and, in addition, simple animal husbandry.

Multiple Cropping: Growing two or more crops in the same field in a same year, at the same time or one after the other, or a combination of both.

pH: It is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of soil. It is expressed in terms of a pH scale from 0-14. A pH of 7 indicates neutrality, higher
values indicate alkalinity, and lower values acidity.

**RAINFED FARMING**: Growing of field crops in areas where crop growth is dependant entirely on the rains is called rainfed farming.

**SUBSISTENCE FARMING**: Farming in which crop production, stock rearing and other activities are conducted mainly for personal consumption, characterized by low productivity, risk and uncertainty.

**TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE**: Farming system, which are based on indigenous knowledge and practices, and having evolved over many generations.

**WHERE TO MEET PROBLEM**: This happens when farmers in a region do not know what to specialize in. There may be several good products from which to choose, but the critical problem is for all the farmers to choose one, so that middle-men may profitably bring the village's produce to market.

**LOCAL TERMINOLOGY:**

**DHANUA TAKA**: Advance credit given by small traders to farmers before harvesting.

**KABULIWALA**: Originally they belonged to Kabul. They are registered money-lenders operating in the district for many years.

**MARUP**: In Manipuri language this word connotes 'friendship'. The savings and credit organisation in the villages is based on this theme.

**NAURA**: A traditional system for irrigating small plots of land.

**PIKAS**: System of leasing land annually.

**TOUZI BAHIR LAND**: Means the land which is outside the patta land.

**UGAR**: Storehouse for paddy made of bamboo and mud.

**URI/URA**: A small basket (contains 1 kg. to 2 kg. paddy generally) made of bamboo.