GLOSSARY OF COMMON WORDS

1. Arhat, Arhatia — An arhat is a business establishment of a trader, purchases and/or who purchases produce from the sellers and sales produce to other traders on behalf of sellers. He charges commission for it. The owner of a arhat is called arhatia.

2. Baisakh — It is the name of the first month of the Bengali year.

3. Beaparies/Farias — They are itinerant or petty traders with small capital either of their own or borrowed from their relatives or friends and purchase produces from the growers/farmers moving from door to door of the houses in the village level. After collecting produce, they again sale to the big traders in the assembling market.

4. Chattak — It is a unit of weighment and is equivalent to 58.32gms.

5. Dalal, Dalali — A broker is called dalal. He works on behalf of sellers and traders and charges some fee both from them. The charges he takes is called dalali.

6. Garsaat — Ungrading. When jute is sold without any grading is called 'garsaat jute' and the rate on which jute is sold is called 'garsaat rate'.

7. Gur — Jaggery; made from sugarcane; more correctly pronounced as gur. It is brown in colour and sweet in taste.

8. Hat — A market in the rural area which meets once or twice in a week. Besides the sale of agricultural and forest products and of urban consumer goods, the hats are a socio-cultural event in the rural areas also. These are also called periodic markets.
9. Jubo complex -- An organisation of youths is called Jubo complex.

10. Kathi/kura -- It is a small pot made of cane or of bamboo. Kathi is used as a unit of weighment of produces like paddy, rice, pulses, wheat, etc. in some village level markets of Bangladesh.

11. Kendu -- More correctly, leaves from kendu tree (the botanical name for kendu is Diospyros menalexylon). The kendu trees are found along with Sal (Shorea Robusta). Kendu leaves used as cigarettes.

12. Khabol -- Palm of hands put together. In the village level markets of Bangladesh, the sweepers collect one or more 'Khabol' of produce from the sellers as their sweeping charge.

13. Khash -- 'Khash' means a land belongs to no man. It is owned by the government and considered as the government's property.

14. Mandi -- An unregulated market in urban area of Bihar and some other parts of India which meets every day of the week; it primarily deals in vegetables, fruits and foodgrains; it is, thus, common to have in a town, a subji mandi (vegetable market), sitafal mandi (market for custard apple) and a grain ganj (an area for foodgrains marketing) in addition to having an area for the hat.

15. Moorri -- Puffed rice; correctly puffed rice dressed with edible oil, spices, and lime juice.

16. Maund -- It is an unit of weighment used for weighing produces everywhere in Bangladesh. It is equivalent to 37.3242kgs.

17. Potty -- 'Potty' means a particular area for each kind of agricultural produce and goods in the market-yard, viz. vegetable potty, fish potty, rice potty, cloth potty, etc.
18. Pourashava -- It is a Bengali term of the word 'Municipality'.

19. Seer -- It is an unit of weight used for weighing produces everywhere in Bangladesh. It is equivalent to 0.93310kgs.

20. Taka -- Unit and name of Bangladesh currency.

21. Indian -- Taka 2 (two)/equivalent to/Re.1 (one) (approx.)

22. Union Parishad -- Local political administrative organisation in Bangladesh. Its Chairman and members are elected by the people.

23. Upazilla -- 'Upazilla' means sub-districts. The government of Bangladesh in 1983 has upgraded all Thanas (Police Station)/Taluk into Upazilla.

24. Zamindar -- A zamindar is a landlord, who under the pre-independence administrative system had the right to impose and collect revenue on the use of natural resources by the residents of his territory. This was a more common form of zamindari in the Princely States of India. The Zamindar used to play, and in many ways continues to play, a vital role in the socio-economic and political administrative life of his territory.