GLOSSARY

1. Adult: A person who has completed 15 years of age.

2. Absolute poverty: Whose income or consumption expenditure is so meagre that he lives below the minimum subsistence level. Because of his absolute poverty condition, he is not able to maintain his health and efficiency and in fact he may be starving.

3. Below poverty level: Population living under sub-human condition. (Poverty line is defined in terms of calorific intake norms only).

4. Biological difference: Often used to justify discriminatory beliefs about women and men's relative intelligence, emotional behaviour, or suitability to certain jobs.

5. Directory establishment: A directory establishment is an establishment, which has employed six or more workers household and hired workers taken together.

6. Enterprise: An undertaking engaged in the production and/or distribution of some goods and or services meant mainly for the purpose of sale, whether fully or partly is termed as an enterprise.
   a) An enterprise may be owned and operated by a single household or by several households jointly on a particular basis or by an institutional body.
   b) The activities of an enterprise may be carried out by household members and/or by hiring outside labourer on a fairly regular basis.

7. Establishment: An enterprise, which is employing at least one hired worker or a fairly regular basis is termed establishment.
8. Economic activity: Is any activity that results in production of goods and services that add value to national product. Such activities include production of all goods and services for market i.e. production for pay or profit and the production of primary commodities for own consumption and own account production of fixed assets, among the non-market activities.

9. Economically active: According to the international standard the term comprises of persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for production of goods and services as defined in the United Nations system of national accounts and balances during a specified time reference period.

10. Empowerment: Empowerment can be considered a change in the context of a woman or man's life that enables her/him increased capacity to lead a fulfilling human life, characterized by external qualities, such as health, mobility, education and awareness status in the family, participation in decision making and level of material security, as well as internal qualities such as self-awareness and self-confidence.

11. Educated: A person who has acquired intellectual and moral instruction, training through schooling up to certain standard. An educated person has a better vision of life than a more literate one.

12. Feminism: Feminism is an awareness of women's oppression and exploitation in society, at work and within the family, and conscious action by women and men to change this situation.

13. Gender: It means the socially constructed differences between women and men, girls and boys in a given society.

14. Gender relations: The social relationships and power distribution between the sexes in both the private (personal) and public spheres.
15. Gender neutral: Policies affecting men and women equally are in fact
gender behind.

16. Household: A group of persons normally living together and taking food
from a common kitchen constitutes a household. The word "normally"
means that temporary visitors are excluded but temporary stay-aways are
included.

17. Informal sector workers: Are generally characterized by low ways and
long hours of work for low returns.

18. Loan: Any borrowing in cash but subsequently repaid or contracted to
be repaid or contracted to be repaid in cash or kind is considered as loan.

19. Literate: A person who can read and write with understanding in any
language is considered as literate, and a person who can write is taken to
be as illiterate.

20. Labour force: Labour force is defined as the total persons working (or
employed) and seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

21. Non-directory establishment: An establishment employing less than six
workers (household and hired workers taken together) is termed non-
directory establishment. If such an establishment is engaged in manufacturing
and/or repairing activities, it is termed non-directory manufacturing
establishment (NDME).

22. Own account enterprise: An enterprise, which is run without any hired worker
employed on a fairly regular basis is termed as an own account enterprise.
If such an enterprise is engaged in manufacturing and/or repairing
activities, it is termed an own account manufacturing enterprise (OAME).

23. Poverty line: Refers to the cut-off level of annual income of the
households.
24. Poor: The households having annual income lower than the cut-off level of income are said to be poor.

25. Poverty: The new concept encompasses not only low income and consumption but also low achievement in education, health, nutrition and other areas of human development. The expanded form of definition also includes powerlessness and voicelessness and vulnerability and fear.

26. Relative poverty: Merely indicates the large inequalities of income. The people with lower incomes are relatively poor compared with those with higher incomes even though they may be living above the minimum level of subsistence.

27. Patriarchy: The term is used to refer to male domination, to the power relationships by which men dominate women and especially to the system through which women are kept subordinate.

28. Relatives and friends: If a loan was received from one the relatives or friends free of interest it was considered as a loan taken from "relatives and friends". If the loan carried an interest, it was considered as taken from an "agriculturist money lender", "trader" etc., depending upon the type of business carried out by the relative or the friend.

29. Self-employed: Persons engaged in the farm or non-farm enterprises of their households are called self-employed workers.

30. Sex: It represents biological differences between females and males.

31. Trader: A trader here is defined as a person whose principal occupation was trading.

32. Workers: All persons household and non-household, paid or unpaid, those who are directly or indirectly associated with or incidental to manufacturing and/or repairing activities of an enterprise are workers. Part-
time workers are also taken as workers of the enterprise so long as they are engaged on a fairly regular basis.

33. Women issues: Commonly used to refer to events, policies, and practices perceived as primarily if not exclusively having an effect on the lives of women and girls.

34. Work force: Persons engaged in any gainful activity are considered workers (or employed). They are the persons assigned any one or more of the nine categories under the first broad activity category i.e. working or employed.