GLOSSARY

**Andolan**
The term stands for ‘movement’ in Oriya vocabulary.

**Bahu**
Son’s wife. In rural areas in Balasore district, one’s wife is addressed as bahu by the parents of that person as well as by the elders.

**Baithaki**
Informal meeting of the villagers which takes place almost everyday in the evening at a particular place in the village. In this meeting the villagers, not only, sort out their personal problems, but also, discuss about village affairs.

**Baraja**
It refers to betel vine yard.

**Barajia**
It is a migrant caste group from W. Bengal. They are specialised in growing betel leaf. But at present, this refers to the one who owns betel vine yard.

**Bhai-bahu**
It is the avoidance kinship relation between elder brother and the wife of younger brother.

**Bheetamati**
Ancestral land where one is socially rooted. However, bheetamati is a much broader term which have psychological, economic, cultural and political connotations.

**Chala jati**
It refers to inter-caste relations. The caste groups among whom social interaction is permitted, they become Chala jati to one another.

**Dedhasura**
It is a local Oriya Kinship term. The elder brother of the husband is dedhasura or dedhaswasura of the wife. It is an avoidance relation in rural Balasore.

**Durga**
Goddess of Prowess.

**Gachha**
Tree.

**Ghati**
It refers to a place which is used for defence or war purposes.
**Jhali**  
It refers to round shaped brass plate which is used as religious symbol.

**Hata**  
This is the rural market which takes place on fixed day(s) in a particular village.

**Khala**  
In Balasore district, Khala refers to the clay plastered ground in front of the house. This is used for thrashing grains and for other agricultural purposes.

**Laxmi**  
Goddess of wealth.

**Ma**  
Mother

**Mahala**  
Ward, an unit of census enumeration.

**Malik**  
Master. This refers to the head of the small group of fishermen who join together to fish in the sea.

**Mati ma**  
This refers to earth as mother. This is a mystification of land because of its crucial role in rural existence.

**Mela**  
This refers to the celebration of a festival for which a large number of people congregate at a particular place. This has cultural, religious and economic significance.

**Pala**  
Cottage made of mud, bamboo and paddy straw. Here, pala refers to the cottage of the small group of fishermen which is built on the sea shore. Pala refers to the system which prevails among the fishermen at Baliapal and Bhograi. Elaboration is given in the text.

**Padyatra**  
March on foot. This is a political method of mobilisation.

**Pana**  
Betel leaf.

**Phera ghara**  
House which has a circular structure with a courtyard in the middle. The house is generally surrounded by a veranda.

**Pooja bheti**  
This refers to gift which is presented on the occasion of worship of Goddesses Durga, a famous festival in Orissa and West Bengal.
Saga: It refers to leaf vegetables which people in rural areas in Balasore district generally grow on their homestead and in ponds. This is a favourite dish of the rural people.

Sai (Sahi): This refers to a cluster of houses, which is usually named after the caste to which those households belong.

Sajana gachha: It is a tree which is very useful for the rural people of Balasore district. The leaf of the tree is a favourite vegetable of the people. The tree is a source of vegetable for the rural people round the year.

Samundhi: It is a kinship term. The fathers of bride and bridegroom are Samundhi to each other.

Sankha: Conch shell. It is an important religious symbol in the coastal areas in Orissa.

Suna ra Mati: Land of gold. It refers to the high productivity and utility of land.

Swarna prasu: It refers to the land which produces gold. This symbolises the productivity and fertility of the land.

Swasura: It is a kinship term. Father of husband is Swasura of wife and father of wife is swasura of husband.

Thali: A metal plate which is used for food.

Yatra: This refers to the celebration of a festival for which a large number of people from various villages assemble. This is, however, accompanied with dance and drama.