

GLOSSARY

Adhibas: According to the rules of Hindu marriage adhibas is the concerned rituals which are performed before the day of marriage.

Adhikary: He is the local priest of the Rajbanshi community.

Agrodani Brahmin: According to Hindu religion the Ogodani Brahmins are categorically lower than the priests and they are primarily involved with the rituals related with death.

Ambubachi: According to Hindu mythology it is the pollution period of Goddesses related to menstrual cycle.

Asar Amathi: According to Hindu mythology it is the worship of Goddess Kamrup Kamakhya.

Baro Gopaler Ban: Caused headache with burning sensation in the body and the victim died with a few hours.

Basanti puja: According to Hindu mythology she is another form of Goddess Durga.

Bashi bia: According to the rules of Hindu marriage bashi bia is the concerned rituals which are performed after the day of marriage.

Bazri: A type of small non broken stone. It is a prime raw material for construction.

Bengali calendar: It has twelve months namely Baisakh(April), Jaistha(May), Ashar(June), Shraavan(July), Bhadra(August), Ahwin (September), Krartik(October), Aghrayan(November), Pous(December), Magh(January), Phalgun(February) ,Chaitra (March).

Bhut: It was a male spirit and came to the household through doors, windows etc. It could attack both male and female at any time of the day.

Bira: It was usually made up of straw and weighed very little. The people who were involved in the stone based work used to put it on their head. It provided them the balance to carry a stone filled basket on their head.

Biswakarma Puja: According to Hindu mythology he the God of engineering works.

Borom Ban: It generates could in the sky and the victim is died due to thunder.

Chaluni or smaller seive: It was made up of both wood and thin iron wires. It had become very much helpful to distinguish between the smaller indivisible stones from the sand. After this isolation they utilized accordingly.

Chandi: According to Hindu mythology Chandi is worshipped as the form of Goddess Durga as the source of energy. She was worshipped for the safety and security of the village and its people.

Chauni puja: Malevolent and it particularly effects the female folk. It is a female evil spirit.

Dar: It was made up of iron rods and altogether it had three rods which were encircled through a ring. *Belcha:* It was made up of iron and wood. The edge of this implement was made up with the iron and its handle was made up with the wood. It was used to uplift the broken up stones and sand in the basket and later it was loaded to the trucks for commercial transaction. Moreover, they used it to sieve the collected sand to isolate different elements.

Dharma Thakur puja: Among the Rajbanshis the Dharma Thakur was treated as the main village deity.

Durga: According to Hindu mythology Durga is the most powerful Goddess and the wife of Lord Shiva.

Dzol pora: Sanctified water as provided by the traditional healer.

Dzuguni Ban: As it was applied, a vulture appeared in the sky and it used to create harm to the womb of the reproductive mother.

Full Punjab Truck: A six wheeler truck which have the national permit of transportation provided by Government of India.

Gaheli: It was an evil wind and it could create paralysis in body or it could snatch the baby from the womb of the reproductive mother.

Ganga: It is the longest and mythologically most scared river of India.

Garam: Benevolent and protective from evil super natural agencies.

Gayen: It was the prime iron implement for stone crushing work. It was cylindrical in shape.

Ghat: River bank where the dead bodies are set on pyre.

Haat: In Indian villages a local market is organized once in a week. Here people can purchase their essential commodities at a moderate price. Even they can purchase by exchange of goods too. It is known as haat.

Hawa tepa Ban: It accumulated wind in the abdomen and the victim died.

Hectare: The hectare is a unit of area, defined as being 10,000 square meters. 1 hectare = 10 000 m²

Holi: According to Hindu mythology it is a spring religious festival of colours.

ICDS: Integrated Child Development Scheme, a special developmental programme of Government of India. It is related with the educational and social development of children particularly in the poverty stricken families.

Jamaisasthi: It is the occasion where mother in law performs certain rituals yearly for the prosperity of son in law.

Janmastami: According to Hindu mythology on this very day Lord Sri Krishna took birth.

Jhajhri: The said implement was made up of iron. It was primarily utilized to collect the stones from the tide of the river. Through its sieve like structure water and other materials got perforated and the stones could remain within the implement.

Jhuri: The said implement was made up of bamboo split. It was mainly utilized to bore the collected stones and sand from the tide to the river bed.

Kali: Kali is another image of Goddess Durga and the wife of Lord Shiva.

KB Box: It was made up of wood. It was square in shape and had four strong handles with two in the front and the other two in the back. It was mainly used to measure the amount of broken up stone on the basis of which the payment was given by the Sardars to the labourers. Further, it was also utilized to load the broken up stones directly to the trucks.

Kirtan: During religious occasions it is the musical forms of mythological songs where a large section of community participated.

Kodal: The major component element of the said implement was iron and wood. With it they used to dig up the soil to collect the stones and boulders from the river bed.

Laxmi: According to Hindu mythology Laxmi is the Goddess of wealth and wife of Lord Narayan.

Loknath: According to Hindu mythology he was a saint.

Lord Sri. Krishna: According to Hindu mythology he is the God who protects the Earth from evils forces.

Manasa: According to Hindu mythology Manasa is the Goddess of snakes.

Masan: Benevolent and supreme God.

Masna Ban: It generates ulcer to the whole body of the victim.

Meheri buri Ban: It created madness to the victim.

Modon Kam: Benevolent and performed in the community level.

Mogor: It was an extremely dangerous male spirit. It attacked to any male or female in the night.

Naba Brindaban: According to Hindu mythology it is the worship of Lord Krishna and Devi Radha.

Nabanna: It is a Bengali harvest celebration, celebrated with food, music and dance on the cultivation of new crops.

Narayan: According to Hindu mythology Narayan is the prime God. He protects the entire universe from the evil effect of the demons and other destructive forces.

Ojha: In the villages of India ojha is the traditional magico-religious healer. The villagers were depended on him for the ailment of different diseases. He used local medicinal plant resources for the same. He even could redress the venomous effects of the poisonous snakes.

Patta: The documents necessary for the ownership of a residential land is called as patta. It is a title deed.

Pettani: If an unmarried woman died she became a Poiri, while if a pregnant woman died she became Pettani. They generally used to attack the children.

Phota: In the villages of Bengal women wore a piece of cloth, which covers their body from chest upto knee.

Poiri: An evil spirit which causes complications during pregnancy.

Pous sankranti: According to Hindu mythology it marks the transition of Sun into Capricorn sun shine on its celestial path. Traditionally it has been one of many harvest days in India.

Puja: The method of religious worship according to Hindu ritual is known as Puja.

Rakhi: According to Hindu mythology it is the sacred tie of brotherhood.

Sabol: It was a long, rigid and cylindrical iron implement. It was used to dig up the river basement or the river bed to collect boulders and stones.

Saiva: According to Hindu mythology the Saivas' are the worshipper of lord Shiva.

Sankranti Charak puja: According to Hindu mythology it is a folk festival of West Bengal and Bangladesh to worship lord Shiva

Shakta: According to Hindu mythology the Saktas' are the worshipper of mother Goddess.

Shaktiman: A four wheeler truck which have the state permit of transportation provided by the state Government or at the district level.

Shitala: According to Hindu mythology she is treated as pox Goddess.

Shiva: He is the most powerful God according to Hindu mythology, who is also known as the destructor.

Shivmandir: A location adjacent to the studied area at a distance of around 1 km named after the temple of Lord Shiva.

Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad: It is the administrative body at the Subdivisional level of Siliguri. It was formed in 1986-87 period after the formation of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council.

Sishu Siksha Kendra: A mission of the Government of India, related to the education of children in rural areas.

Sraddha: According to Hindu rituals after the purification, it is the religious performance with a prayer for the peace of soul to the deceased body.

Surdeo: An evil spirit according to the belief of local people.

Tantrik: According to Hindu mythology the Tantriks are the worshipper of supernatural powers.

Teesta Buri puja: According to Hindu mythology it is the worship of rivers.

Tel pora: Application of sanctified oil provided by the traditional healer.

Tepa Ban: It swells up the abdomen and excretions were seized, which caused death ultimately.

Tulsi mancha: It is the sacred place for the Rajbanshi families within their household territory. Here they kept the throne of their household deity.

Vaishnav: According to Hindu mythology the Vaisnavs' are the worshipper of Lord Sri Krishna.
