Glossary

- Aadolla Sanghalu: Women’s sangams
- Ambali: Porridge made with finger millet flour, mixed with sugar, milk, and water or yoghurt.
- Amma: Mother. The term is also used in some South India languages like Telugu, Kannada, and Tamil to address any women with respect.
- Anganwadis: Early child care centres
- Arogya Karyakartha: Health worker
- Arogyam: Health/Well-Being
- Balanandanamu: For our children’s delight
- Balwadis: Early Child Care Centres
- Bhoomi: Earth, Land
- Bhootalli Mata: Mother Earth
- Bicchapolla: Mendicant
- Chaduvu: Studies/Education
- Chekumuki: Wood Pecker
- Chiluka: Parrot
- Chinna Kulam: Lower Caste.
- Coolie: A term used, often in states of South India such as Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, to refer to manual labour.
- Erokka Punami: A Hindu festival where farmers worship their bullock.
- Gaidolla: Slave labourer
- Gattilu: Germination of seeds or young sprouting seeds.
- Goonda: a vernacular term for henchmen, goon, or thug.
- Gubbadi: Village medicinal common
- Jatra: Caravan or procession.
- Jowar or jonna: is a millet plant with the name Sorghum in English.
- Katha: Story (singular)
- Karyakartha: activist or advocate
- Kichadi: A dish made with a mix of rice and lentils.
- Kodallu: Daughter-in-law (singular)
- Koddalla: of the daughters-in-law
• Kokila: Cuckoo
• Kolattam: A dance native to states in South India, including Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu. This is usually done moving in a circle that changes patterns periodically. Dancers hold colourful wooden sticks in their hands and tap the sticks of the dancers next to them, following the rhythm of the music.
• Korra: Telugu term for Foxtail millet
• Krishi Vigyan Kendra: These words translate to ‘Farmer’s Science Centre’, and are part of a programme introduced by the India government. See Chapter 3 for more details.
• Lathis: wooden sticks usually used to refer to a police baton.
• Mana Bhasha: Our Language
• Mana Oori Pantalu: The crops of our villages
• Mana Ruchulu: Our cuisine/ Our Tastes
• Mandals: These are administrative blocks within the various states of India. They usually consist of a number of villages and towns. These numbers may vary across regions.
• Maro Prapancham: Another world
• Mee Letters: Your letters (or letters from you).
• Neem: A common name for the tree Azadirachta indica
• Oori Varthalu: Local News
• Paata: Song
• Paatalu: Songs (Plural)
• Pachasaale: Translates as ‘The Green School’ and is a school run by DDS. See Chapter 3 for more details.
• Palapitta: Blue Bird
• Panduga: Festival
• Pantala/Pantalu: Crops (plural)
• Pariyavaranam: The Environment
• Patel: Village chief or headman.
• Patha Pantala Panduga: A festival of old crops
• Patha: Old or traditional
• Pavuram: Pigeon
• Pedda Kulam: Upper Caste
- Peerla Panduga: A Telangana term used to describe the Islamic festival of Muharam.
- Pichuka: Sparrow
- Ragi: Telugu term for Finger Millet
- Raj Pramukh: main administrator or governors.
- Razakars: A set of organised militia under the Nizam of Hyderabad.
- Rotis: A type of flat bread usually made with millet or whole wheat flour.
- Saama: Telugu term for Little Millet
- Sajja: Telugu term for Pearl Millet
- Sankranti: A Hindu festival that celebrates the harvest of winter crops.
- Sarpanch: Head of a village Panchayat
- Sasi: seedling
- Savidi Katta: Village Gathering
- Thali: Plate. It is also used as a short hand to refer to the meals served on such a plate.
- Vidya Karyakarths: Educational activists
- Voche Varam Prasaralu: Programmes or presentations for the coming week
- Yarralla Muchatlu: Light hearted talk or gossip between co-sisters
- Yemmeh: A Telugu language phrase, translating to ‘Eh you there’. It is used in either a casual or disrespectful tone.
- Zamindar: Landlords