



# Aitihya

December, 2024

## Editor's Note

Dear Friends

December, the last month of the calendar, is full of fun, festivals and fragrance. UNICEF Day, Human Rights Day, World Saree Day as well as Death Anniversary of Alfred Nobel are some important days observed in the month of December every year. In our country 14th December marks the National Energy Conservation Day. So December is not just a month of days or observations but also preparation to it's like the year ends on a festive note paving way to the New Year. This issue of AITIHYA may be the last one of the year 2024, but the journey of our heritage will continue years ahead through this journal. Our chapters will carry motives of INTACH like torch bearers of both tangible and intangible heritage of our state. As we step into a new year, we recognise the incredible importance of embracing our glorious heritage while envisioning new rays. We hope, all of us will be a part of ongoing legacy of our INTACH. Hope, December will be remembered as a memorable month for all us.

*With warm regards*

**Debasis Mohapatra**

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## Message of State Convenor

This is the yearend publication of our house magazine Aitihya. As we look back we find that while India has witnessed some significant events which include a massive general election involving perhaps the largest number of people in the world, the global scenario appears gloomy and depressing with two major wars wreaking havoc on the people, Hamas and Israel, Ukraine and Russia dragging almost the entire Global North which claims to be civilized and rich. This has made a mockery of our richest heritage, Humanism. As we bid good bye to 2024 and welcome 2025 let us pray Almighty that the ravages of wars come to an end, sanity prevails and we feel that all is not lost.

In the domain of heritage when I say all is not lost, because hope is eternal and this has been proved recently in confronting a formidable challenge successfully i.e., restoration of Notre dame in Paris which was destroyed by a devastating fire 5 years ago and the destruction was so extensive that cynics almost gave up hope of its restoration. But not the people of France who showed steely determination and declared; Notre dame will shine again and sing the song of glory. And we heard the prayers a few days back. When we see a similar priceless heritage on our courtyard of Odisha, Konark, our heart aches for it is lying neglected for decades with its custodians, the ASI, the Central Govt and State Govt dispensing lip service. In such a back drop should we, the INTACH members of Odisha not activate ourselves more meaningfully to justify its raison d'etre.

I welcome our members to the New year 2025, and wish them to sail through a successful year.

  
Amiya Bhusan Tripathy



## CURRENT AFFAIRS

The historic West Bengal town of Santiniketan and the sacred ensembles of the Hoysalas, a series of 12th and 13th century temples of Karnatak have been added to UNESCO's World Heritage List.



As of July 2024, a total of 1,199 World Heritage Sites (933 cultural, 227 natural and 39 mixed properties) exist across 168 countries. The countries with the most sites are

- Italy - 59
- China - 57
- Germany - 52
- France - 52
- Spain - 50
- India - 42
- Mexico - 35
- United Kingdom - 33
- Russia - 31



Currently Maharashtra has total five UNESCO World Heritage Sites, this number is highest among all states and Union Territories in India.





## Chapter Activities Report

### Endangered Art & Crafts Workshop:

Two day's workshop on Endangered Art & Crafts was organised by the Chapter on 17th & 18th August 2024 at Balasore Art & Crafts College, Balasore. Fifty-three participants from 13 schools participated in the workshop. The topic of the workshop was "Pattachitra" painting. The workshop was conducted by eminent "Pattashilpi" Ms. Aryapragyan Basabductta of Balasore Art & Crafts College supported by six MVA students of the college. The top three participants 1. Sameer Behera of Town Government High School, Miss Dishita Patra and Subhashree Subhalaxmi Barik both of DAV School, Balasore were awarded with prizes and certificates. Participation certificates were distributed to all participants at the close of the workshop by Shri Uday Ranjan Das, Chapter Convener, and Shri Nikunja Behari Das & Ms. Archana Nandi Additional Co-Conveners.

### City Round of Intach Heritage Quiz 2024:

City Round of INTACH India Heritage Quiz-2024 was conducted by the Chapter on the 25th August, 2024 at Balasore Law College, Balasore. Twenty written questions including five local based questions were given to the participants to be answered within 30 minutes. After evaluation of the written questions, six teams were invited for the oral round. The Quiz Master Mr. V.Uday Kumar conducted five rounds of questions in the oral round. The winning team was Subham Parida &



Shreyam Panda Both of Class- X from Siddhi Vinayak Public School, Balasore.

### Chapter Foundation Day Observed

Chapter Foundation Day was observed on the 5th September 2024 at Udyog Bhawan, Balasore. In a well-attended meeting presided by Shri Uday Ranjan Das, Convener, Shri Sudhakar Nayak, Additional District Magistrate was the Chief Guest. Chapter Activities report was presented by Shri Sangram Das, Co-Convener. Awards and prizes were distributed to the participants of various competitions conducted by the chapter. To eminent teachers Ms Sasmita Giri wn Government High School and Shri Sanat Kumar Nayak of Siddhi Vinayak Public School were presented with Certificates and memento as outstanding teachers contributing to the ideals of INTACH. Chapter bulletin "Parampara" was released by the Chief Guest.

### Celebration of World Heritage Week:

The chapter observed World Heritage week by conducting an Art Competition among the school students at Kalakhetra, Balasore Art & Crafts College on 24th November 2024. The topic of the competition was "Boita Bandana- a Heritage of Odisha". Thirty-six participants from eight schools of Balasore participated in the competition. Lecturers from Balasore Art & Crafts College conducted the programme in association with the members of INTACH.





# INTACH Odisha Art Conservation Centre, Bhubaneswar

## From August to November - 2024



### Establishment of interior of Exhibition Halls for Judicial Archives of High Court of Orissa, Cuttack.

#### About the Project

The High Court of Orissa undertook an ambitious project to digitize its records, both legacy and present, in the year 2011. While reorganizing record rooms of the High Court and the four District Courts named above for the purpose of digitization, certain very old records including judgments, dating back to even more than two centuries were stumbled upon. While some of such records were found to be in a fairly good condition, most of the others had been rendered extremely fragile. This necessitated urgent conservation of such records. This also provided solid material for research into the workings of the judicial system in the state in the relevant periods of time.

The High Court also took a decision in the year 2020 to come out with a publication depicting the history of judicial system of the state. The work was entrusted to some judicial officers who researched on the available historical texts, papers and other materials and prepared a draft. But the discovery of old records and judgments in the year 2021 changed the whole perspective in as much as it was

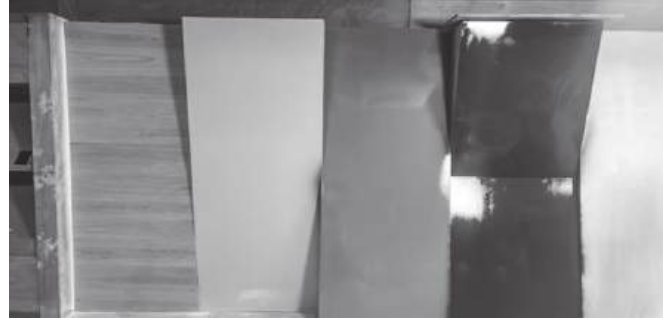
felt that the publication ought to be based upon actual research on the said materials along with other available historical texts. A decision was also taken to refurbish the Museum of Justice. Thus was born the Project for Centre for Judicial Archives, Judicial History and Museum of Justice

In this regards High Court of Orissa, Cuttack requested to INTACH Odisha for submit of the detail project report for establishment of Exhibition hall and Conservation Laboratory, Quarantine Hall. In July 2024 INTACH Odisha submitted the DPR and after approval of the DPR by High Court of Odisha an MoU was signed between Registrar(Judicial), High Court of Orissa and Director, INTACH OACC on 13th September 2024. Now the work is in under progress and excepted date of completion is 31st December 2024.

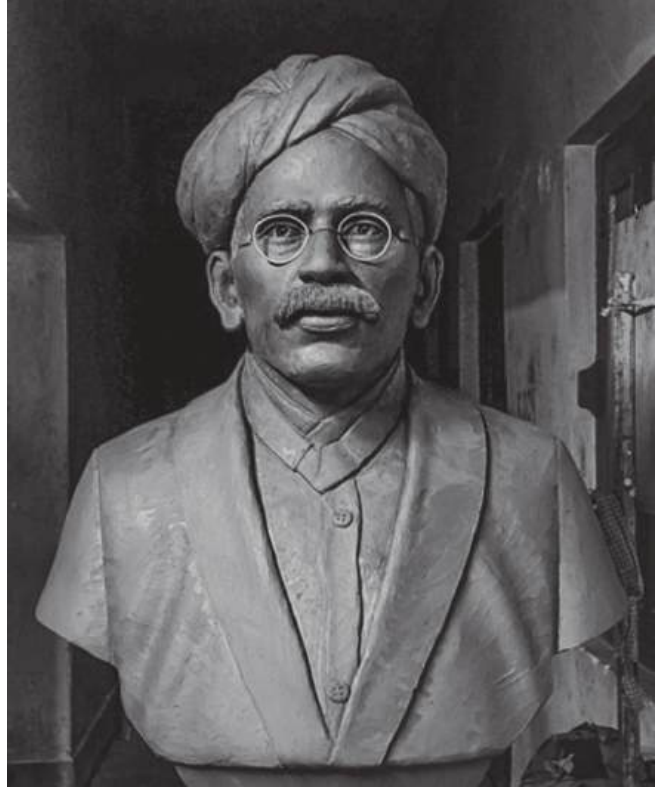
Centre is assigned with setting up of a state of the art exhibition hall displaying all the important events related to establishment of High Court of Orissa, inside the Judicial Archives Building of High Court of Orissa. In addition to this, centre is also entrusted with establishment of an Archival Quarantine Room, Fumigation section, and record conservation laboratories inside the Judicial Archives Building of High Court of Orissa.



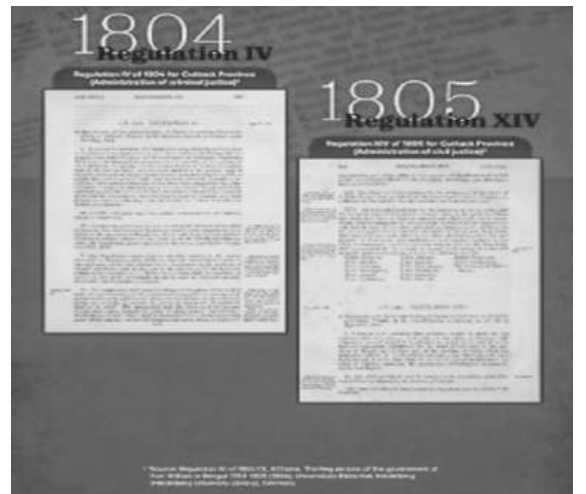
Proposed views of the Exhibition Hall of Centre for Judicial Archives, High Court of Orissa, Cuttack



Wall panelling work is under Progress at site



Bust and Mural of Art works under progress



Graphics panel designing work is under progress

## Conservation of brittle records of Record Room of Orissa High Court, Cuttack. (Phase-II)



The collection of record room of High Court of Odisha comprises of printed /typed text on machine made paper (legal and judicial records) with signatures and seal in colored ink. The records belonging to early nineteenth century till year of independence are found to be extensively deteriorated, fragile and brittle. Among the most noticeable deterioration that was recognized

during the course of examination of the records for preparation of this proposal are the following:

After successful completion of 65000 sheets of brittle records in the phase-I project from June 2022-June 2024, the second phase work has started from July 2024 with a target of 75000 sheets.



Chief Justice of Orissa High Court with other judicial officers visited the work site during conservation of records



Conservation work of rare and preindependence period judgement record under progress at Conservation Laboratory of RRDC, Cuttack set up by ICI Bhubaneswar



## Intangible Heritage of Bhadrak

On the eastern seaboard of Odisha, next to Balesore, lies the historic district of Bhadrak, named after Maa Bhadrakali, the presiding deity of the area. The region came under Afghan rule after the defeat of Gajapati Mukunda Dev, the last independent ruler of Odisha, in the Gohiratikiri battle in Dhamanagar near Bhadrak in 1568. The area was one of the five sarkars of Odisha under the revenue administration of emperor Akbar. From 1751 to 1803, it was a chakla under Maratha rule. By the time the British conquered Odisha in 1803, diverse influences - Afghan, Mughal and Maratha had come into the region. Many sites in Bhadrak testify to this vigorous fusion of culture: the historic Jagannath sarak to Puri passed through, Bhadrak: it was a vital artery and resting place for the devotee pilgrims on their way to Puri, the local Asura tank served at one time as a river port.

An overview of intangible heritage of Bhadrak is discussed here with limited number of forms

Mughal tamsa: this jatra, or opera or lokanatya, which is performed by a group of artists mostly in "Shivaratri" mela before God Sadasiba is one of the brightest picture of entertaining the village folk. Mughal tamasha is not a play of single language. It is multilingual- Parsi, Urdu, Hindi, odiya, Bengali with a special humorous style. Mostly it is a satirical play on "Mughal Administration". The Mughals continued to rule till about the first part of the 17th century. The story of Mughal tamasha goes like this during mughal rule, the kings were sending "Mirza sahib" as their representative to various parts. The story, originates from a " Mirza" who were assigned to carry out the administrative functions in this part. most of the character in this typical lokanatya are unrelated. They are mostly sebrryats, vastiwala, jhadudar, fars person arranging the bed, hukawala, pankhawala, nankshi bhandari etc. who take part In the play. One poet vanshivallav Goswami of bhadrak

composed a number of tamsha such as bhil tamasha, Radha-Krishna tamshaa and Mughal tamsha, the last of which flourished in the area and is still continuing.

Traditionally and usually, it is staged in front of lord shiv's temple. The voice of innumerable devotees sing, "Bom vola" while they pray in the temple at that time the voice from the mosque comes nearer "Allah Ho Akbar". This is the significance of mughal tamasha. The peaceful co-existence Hindu Muslim cult, the good relationship, friendship, fraternity between two communities have been very lively and brightly reflected in this play.

### Jhulan Jatra

Jhulan jatra is another festival of autumn season when Lord Krishna and Radha swing in bimens or palinquins. This breaks the monotonous atmosphere and brings a sudden change. It makes the villages of Bhadrak and the towns enjoy along with celestial deities when the swinging functions takes place with much pomp and ceremony in the temples and surrounded the Nadia (jhulan) Kirtan of the singers doubles the whole atmosphere with sweet fragrances of flower and red coloured powder and Chandan.

### Laudi Khela

It is an important festival of the milkman during "Dolajatra" others enjoy the Dolajatra in different temples bringing Lord Sri Krishna and Shree Radha in a meeting place which is called a " melana". Dola through an all-India festival , Bhadrak does not lag behind. But the " laudi khela" (Laudies are made of small bamboo sticks) is most popular and unique in Bhadrak districts. The "ogals" (question - answer) of the milkmen with water-jars on shoulders crowd the village sheets and play laudis to the enjoyment of the rural folk of both old and young alike. This reminds us of the





grazing fields of Brindaban danda of lord Sri Krishna with his cowherd boys of the ancient age. On the occasion of dola jatra" puppet dance is also performed .Puppet dance is also another enjoyable item of folk art. The master of puppet dance who make the puppet dance in a string depicting small one act plays behind the white screens revolving different Krishna Lila.

### **Raja Doli Festival**

Raj festival is one of the important festival in bhadrak district. Raja Doli gita is usually sung by the teen aged girls during an agricultural festival of mid -june known as Raj festival on the swings hung to the branches who enjoy the three day long rest with the notion that the cultivable land is menstruated and so she i.e "Dharitri Mata" should not be ploughed there by yielding rest to the bullocks who have strived hard with cultivators in order to feed the rest people of the society. People generally believe that the fertility of land is hereby is not at stake with the kind of periodic rest to the man folk and domestic cattle.

After this, intensive seed sowing begins when the farmers and animals remain awfully busy at the beginning of khariff season. The fun, merry making amusement derived from playing cards, palli (gambling), chess and other indoor games after taking varieties of cakes and chewing betel make the young folk feeling themselves enjoyment of different kinds. The young men also play kabadi (ha-du-da) in village.

Similarly kumar purnima (which comes five day after dusshera) is another heart breaking festival of the maids (unmarried girl) who fast throughout the day envisaging beautiful young bride grooms and worship moon god earnestly at the evening on the full moon day .At night after breaking fast the girls also enjoy to their hearts content by playing different kinds of indoors games. The whole village becomes a celestial haven for its inhabitants.

In the month of April or chaitra before and after the full moon day which is called chaitra purnima

"ghoda nach" or horse dance takes place in villages of bhadrak. This dance is very enjoyable when the dancers heading the artificial horse heads wrapping themselves with coloured clothes dance to the tunes of mahuries and beguls along with songs of a woman after being dressed dressed in clothes and putting on ornaments befitting the dancing nupurs. This dance is very popular among keutas ( fishermen).

### **Muslim festival**

Since Bhadrak is cosmopolitan in outlook through ages, the festival of muslims like muharum when the procession of Tazias, decorated gorgeously come out of mosques to assemble in a maidan after long journey, the visitors enjoy the manifestation to their utmost satisfaction. on idul-fitar, prophets' birthday (shobe barat), id zuha, ramjan etc. the mass prayer held in different fields of mosque, both the Hindus and Muslims wish each other for prosperous and bright future. They embraces each other symbolizing good wishes and brotherhood. The kawalis of the Persian and urdu singers (urs) give live performances before large gathering of dhamnagar on occasion of the death ceremony of prophet. Habibur Raheman also attracts lakhs of religious Muslims of north India which is a special features of the culture of Bhadrak.

To sum up, these heritages of Bhadrak in addition to the dilapidated temples and other built heritage of Bhadrak tell us of our long intangible brotherhood till 21st century. The various folk festivals (mentioned and not mentioned) need to be surveyed afresh and documented scientifically so that many new vista of our cultural heritage could be preserved and marketed for developments of tourism. It would be our most varied resources available at our command if properly tapped would definitely go along way to reach our destination. But it should be showcased properly with capable professional which will facilitate immensely for appropriate preservation documentation and revitalization.



## Cuttack Chapter

Er Gopal Krishna Behera, Convenor Cuttack Chapter convened a meeting held on 7.2.24 at the Board Room of Cuttack club, Cuttack

The Convenor welcomed all the members along with two newly appointed Co-convenors Sri Deepak Nayak and Sri Dipak Samantrai in place of Sri Tushar Kanta Ghosh and Sri Prasant Kumar Rout. The convenor invited proposals to enliven the Chapter and to make it an effective wing in the State. Government of Odisha, Higher Education Department has been pleased to declare the preservation of buildings of various colleges and universities established before the independence of India for Heritage purposes. The Buildings identified in Cuttack district are Ravenshaw University, Shailabala Women's college, Stewart Science (Degree) College, Christ (Degree) College and Radhanath Institute of Advanced study in Education. These buildings have been identified for preservation as heritage sites with the funds allotted ie Rs 2crores for the university and Rs 1 crore for each Colleges. Action has already been taken by Intach Cuttack chapter for discussion with the agencies for the works to be executed and accordingly give a request letter for preparation of DPR and submission thereof for further action.

It was unanimously agreed for listing and numbering of Heritage Eateries which are Fifty years old and more of millennium Cuttack city.

### Aloodum Dahibara Divasa

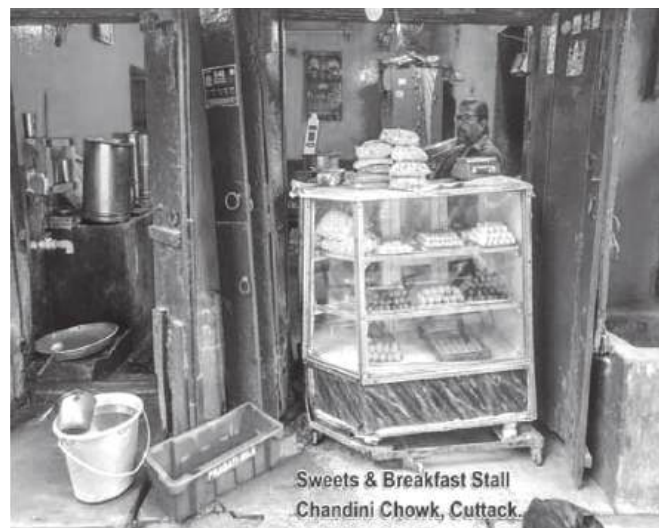
Aloodum Dahibara Divasa was celebrated near killa Fort of Cuttack. Every city worth its name has a signature dish associated with it specially in our country and Cuttack is no exception. It has a mouth watering delicacy Aloodum Dahibara tagged to its name, is a famous street food. In 2017 and 2020 Dahibara Aloodum received first prize at the street Food Fairs at New Delhi. Since 2019, 1<sup>st</sup> March is being observed as Dahibara Aloodum Divasa throughout the state and elsewhere. INTACH Cuttack Chapter which takes care of the Intangible

Heritage as per the mandate celebrated the Day for public awareness by felicitating some sellers of the Millanum city and honoured them for providing this Tasty and Healthy food throughout the year. Convenor Er Gopal Krishna Behera, Co-Convenor Dr Dipak Samantrai, including members Sm Kabita Pattnaik, Sri Hitesh Seth, Sm Indira Nayak, Sm Dipa Samantrai and Sri Suman Swain and others joined the celebration.



### Listing of Heritage Eateries

Cuttack is a Millenium City. It is continuum in many respects. A pertinent example is it's culinary traditions. This is a city of foodies. The variety of food items available here is simply mind boggling and so are the Eateries serving these spread across the length and breadth of the city.





INTACH, Cuttack Chapter has embarked upon a unique project the Listing of Heritage Eateries of Cuttack City, Some Eateries have been here for generations together, 50 years in the business is the minimum requirement for a setup to qualify for inclusion in the listing. The quality of the food being served, sanitation and hygiene are the other criteria, This project is going to collect and collate detailed information regarding Eateries.

The Listing is being done by a young Member of the Chapter, Sri Suman Prakash Swain. A three Member Committee with Dr K.B Jena, Sri Deepak Nayak and Ms Ritu Patnaik as members. After the listing is over, a select few of the Eateries are going to be awarded "Heritage Plaque by INTACH which will add value to the Establishments. Sri G,K Behera, the Chapter Convenor is confident that listing is going to be an important documentation of the Intangible Heritage of the thousand year old city of Cuttack.

## Mayurbhanj Chapter

### 1. Plantation and Environment Awareness Programme

During Plantation Week INTACH, Mayurbhanj Chapter organized a massive plantation programme in the presises of Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya, Ranibhol. In the beginning under the chairmanship of Principal Sj B. B. Mandal an environment awareness meeting was organized among the students.

Maj (Dr) R. N. Parida, convenor expressed his concern over climate change and dire consequence on mankind and impressed upon the students for their active participation to address the problem through plantation .

An audio-visual presentation on disastrous consequences of climate change was presented by Co convener Dr Tarun Kumar Ojha. A Quiz programme was conducted on the same theme was conducted by Kaibalya Prasad Mohapatra, Pradeep Kumar Pani and Bhikari Charan Basa, Co convenor with the help of OAV teachers Renuka Singh and H. N. Das. Prizes to the

winners in quiz was given by the Principal and Raseswar Sahu.

The event was coordinated by INTACH members, Soumyakar Mohapatra, Sailendra Nath Jyotishi, Jayanta Dwari, Snehalata Basa, Jatindra Nath Basa, Narasingha Barik, Gopal Behera, Premalata Basa, Basanta Patra, Rajalaxmi Tripathy, Jayalaxmi Basa, Jyotirmayee Basa, Saroj Kumar Mishra and Binapani Panda.

### 2. World Tourism Day 2024

Mayurbhanj Chapter conducted Heritage Awareness Programme and visit to a monastery and Airbase of World War-II on World Tourism Day,

The Chapter organized a meeting among school children at Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya, Morada in Mayurbhanj district located 30km away from district headquarters Baripada. Sangram Keshari Patra, the principal of the school presided over the meeting where Maj (Dr) Rabindra Nath Parida, Convenor of INTACH gave a talk on the objectives of INTACH and the need of celebrating World Heritage Day. Senior member Raseswar Sahu addressed the students on the conservation of local heritage sites.

A virtual tour among all the World Heritage Sites was conducted by Co convenor Dr Tarun Kumar Ojha with the help of smart board explaining the cultural, natural and mixed heritage sites of India before the students of senior classes in the auditorium.

This session was followed by a Quiz on local heritage sites by Sj Kaibalya Prasad Mohapatra, Co convenor Bhikari Charan Basa and Ms Rajalaxmi Tripathy.

The students who gave correct answer were awarded prizes on the spot. This programme was assisted by Pradeep Kumar Pani, Sailendra Nath Jyotishi, Ms Binapani Panda, Dr Snehalata Basa, Basanta Kumar Patra, Saroj Kumar Mishra, Soumyakar Mohapatra, Dillip Kumar Das and other members.



All the members then visited an ancient temple and a monastery established during Bhakti Movement by Sri Chaitanya.

In the afternoon the INTACH team visited the Amarda Air strip at Rashgovindpur, the biggest air base of British during World War-II. Odisha Government is now planning to renovate this heritage airstrip and convert this to an airport.

### 3. Intach National Heritage Quiz-2024, Final Round

INTACH Mayurbhanj Chapter, Bripada organized National Heritage Quiz-2024 under the auspices of HECS, INTACH, New Delhi on September, 10 2024 at Maharani Prem Kumari Govt. Girls High School, Baripada.

This written Round of QUIZ-2024 was attended by 114 students from ten schools such as St. Mery Convent School, OAV, Ranibhol, Vidya vihar High School, K V, Laxmiposi, St.Xaviers High School, Maharishi Public School, M P K High School, SSD Girls High School and MPK Govt. Girls' High School.

Top four teams were from OVA, Ranibhol, St.Xaviers High School, M K C High School and MPK Girls School. They were invited for Oral (Audio visual) Round.

The Audio visual Round of INTACH Heritage Quiz-2023 was organized at MPK Govt. Girls' High School on September, 10 .2024 Sunday. In this Audio-visual Round Convenor Maj.(Dr) R. N. Parida gave an idea about the INTACH and the activities undertaken for the promotion of our rich heritage in the welcome address to the participants.

Quiz Master Dr. Tarun Kumar Ojha conducted the Quiz with the help of projector in PP mode assisted by Co convenor Sri Bhikri Charan Basa as scorer. In this final oral round Miss Bhagyashree Das and Dibyanshu Chouhan of Odisha Adarsha Vidyalay, Ranibhol secured the first position and selected for State level competition.

All the participant were given prizes and certificates provided by INTACH, New Delhi on the spot. S.J Tapas Kumar Nayak, Head Master of M P K Girls High School gave his address as the guest to the participants. Both the Written and Oral Round Quiz were organized successfully by the members of INTACH, Mayurbhanj Chapter.

### 4. Intach Heritage Week-2024

The World Heritage Week 2024 was celebrated at Krushna Chandra Memorial Govt High School, Balidiha located at a distance of 20 km from district headquarters. An awareness meeting was organized in the conference hall under the chairmanship of Mr. Nalin Ranjan Choudhury, principal of MCM High School. Maj (Dr) R N Parida highlighted the importance of rich heritage of Mayurbhanj district and the glory of Similipal Biosphere. He also emphasised on the time demanding need of protection and preservation of our heritage.

An audio visual presentation of World heritage sites of India was made with explanation of each sites by Dr Tarun Kumar Ojha before the students to acquaint them about such heritage sites and feel proud of glorious heritage.

INTACH member Narasingha Barik recited a self composed poem to inspire the students for heritage protection. In the same meeting an active member Rajalaxmi Tripathy presented books written by her titled "Asa Bala Manisha Heba". The theme of this book is character building and meaningful citizenship.

Quiz was organized on this occasion by our INTACH team Kaibalya Prasad Mohapatra, Pradeep Kumar Pani, Bhikari Charan Basa, Soumyakar Mohapatra, Jatindra Nath Basa.

On the spot prizes and books on heritage were given away to the winners.

## Activity Photographs, INTACH, Mayurbhanj Chapter, Odisha



Banamohatsav and Awareness Programme at Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya, Ranibhol, Mayurbhanj



Awarding winners in Debate Competition on Global Warming and the role of students



National Heritage Quiz Written Round



National Heritage Quiz ( Audio-visual round ) at MPK Govt Girls High School, Baripada)



INTACH Members with finalists of Heritage Quiz



World Tourism Day Celebrated with the students of OAV, Moroda, Mayurbhanj



Members of INTACH, Mayurbhanj visiting an ancient monastery at Moroda.



World Heritage Week 2024, Celebrated with students of K C M Govt High School, Balidiha, Mayurbhanj



## Linguistic Analysis of Some Major Tribal Languages of Odisha

Odisha is a landscape of tribal language and culture, which attracts scholars from all over the world. There are sixty two tribal communities found in this geographical area. Such communities have their own language and culture. Especially linguistically each speech community can be identified on the basis of language, though most of them having language in its spoken form. The beauty lying in languages of these groups are very interesting both for Anthropologists as well as Linguists for their respective field of research. Tribes residing in Odisha like Bhumija, Juanga, Kolha, Koya, Lodha, Munda, Paraja, Saura, Santal etc are considered as major tribal groups among sixty two groups. The similarities, differences in lexical items and syntactic elements are noticeable.

**Bhumija :** Etymologically this name says bhumiru jata which means born from the land or soil. This group claim as the first one in this geographical area. In Odisha the places like Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Balasore and Sundargarh districts are their home towns. In Mayurbhanj itself their number is more than two lakhs. The speech community can be further divided into four parts like Chamudia Bhumija, Haladi Pokharia Bhumija, Teli Bhumija and Desi Bhumija etc. If we analyse their language we may notice that they mostly prefer vowel in the initial position for various words for example Aain means mun in Odia which is me or I in English. Similarly Aam means tume or you/ aba means baba or bapa in Odia and father in English, aah sar means dhanuteera or bow and arrow, engasima means maaikukuda or hen etc. Many words also having similarity in comparison to Odia language like daali means dali in Odia, dol means dhola in Odia, sendha is sandha in Odia, gina is both gina and tatia in Odia.

**Koya :** This tribal speech community is a major group of Malkanagiri district. History says their

ancestors are Koi tribal group of Chhattisgarh. Interestingly this Koya group are different from Koyas of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, they are known as Koyaraju and Madia respectively. Koyas called themselves as Koetur, which means Human being. Koyas are of four types like Gatter, Metatar, Gamminar and Badabhum. Such groups in together again sub divided into five sections, like Madakami, Madhi, Padiaami, Kawasi, Sodhi. The language of Koya is called as Koyamata, is a member of Dravidian Language family. They don't have their own script, so in Hindi belt they use Devanagari, and in South belt particularly in Andhra Pradesh they use Telugu script. In Odisha they use Odia script it seems. Till date they do believe that they are the oldest tribal group of Odisha.

**Koya** vocabulary is almost completely different from Odia. Some examples are- Garra is a Koya word which means millet, is called Mandia in Odia. Similarly metta means mountain is pahada in Odia, lan means home is ghara in Odia, wil means bow is dhanu in Odia, phungar means flower is phula in Odia, gapinbum means garden is bagicha in Odia, bukka means chick is gala in Odia, keu means ear is kana in Odia sande means lips is otha in Odia etc.

**Juanga :** The word Juanga means Son of Human being. In past they use to call them son of saint. In Odisha we see such tribal group in places like Keonjhar, Pallahada, Dhenkanal. They are divided into two groups as per their residence like Pahadia Juanga or Hill Juanga and Samatala Juanga or Plain Juanga. They do have their own vocabulary, though they don't have their script. Some words can be shown here with Odia equivalents like karang means fish is machha in Odia, kudu means millet is mandia in Odia, gadra means sheep is mendha in Odia, emar means eyes is akhi in Odia, barala means custard apple is ata or badhiala in



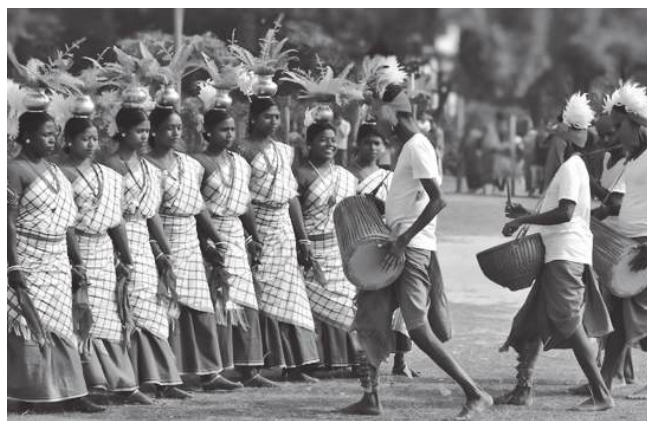
Odia, sumusing means tree is gachha in Odia, rasing means flower is phula in Odia, chal means skin is chamada in Odia, kanan means son is pua in Odia, kanchalan means daughter is jhia in Odia, kakak means bow is dhanu in Odia etc. still some words are similar to Odia like muan means face is muhan in Odia, ada means bone is hada in Odia, akash means sky is akash in Odia, they use with halant but in Odia without halant.

**Gadba :** This tribal group mostly seen in undivided Koraput district. The meaning of Gadaba is together related. They can be divided into four groups like bada gadaba, parenga, olar and sana gadaba. It is believed that they came from Godavari belt. Language of this speech community is Gatub, they too use Olary but both such languages don't have scripts of their own. In comparison to Odia, such tribal group is having their own vocabulary in many contexts like ning means me or myself is mun in Odia, nam maeans you is tu in Odia, buk means chest is chhati in Odia, mi means nose is naka in Odia susung means leg is goda in Odia, neri means body is sarira or deha in Odia, samel means millet is mandia in Odia, liang means land is jami in Odia, sulup means tree is gachha in Odia, samar means Monday is somber in Odia, time means new is nua in Odia nana means hot is garama in Odia, kutai means rat is musha in Odia, pidiki means bird is chadhei or pakhi in Odia, asuk means knife is chhuri in Odia, kati means wall is kantha in Odia etc.

**Kandha :** This tribal group is considered as highest in number among sixty two tribal groups of Odisha. They reside mostly in undivided Koraput, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Bolangir districts of Odisha. They use two types of languages both are in spoken form and members of Dravidian language family. The Kondhs of Koraput, Kalahandi and Balangir use Kuvi, where as in Kandhamal they use Kuwi language respectively. Kandhas are of several types like, Desia Kandha, Kutia Kandha, Dangaria Kandha, Sitha Kandha,

Nanguli Kandha, Jhamia Kandha, Jhadia Kandha, Malua Kandha, Pengu Kandha etc. If we analyse some words from both Kuvi and Kuwi languages of this tribal group we can notice they though they have a lot of differences from Odia language, still both these languages have some similarities too. For examples piju means rain is barsha in Odia, nedang means land is jami in Odia, tanda means lips is otha in Odia, suda means mouth is pati in Odia, kudinga means paddy is dhana in Odia. Such examples are from Kuvi. Some similarities too can be seen from this language group like dali means pulse is dali in Odia, jaraka means window is jharaka in Odia, danga means boat is danga in Odia etc. In Kuwi too both similarities and differences can be seen. For example kawa means crow is kau in Odia, kema means pardon is khyama in Odia, parua means dove is para in Odia, kuti means crane is бага in Odia, ichi means small is sana in Odia, pande means foot wear is chapel in Odia, jutu means bread is ruti in Odia, uli means onion is piaja in Odia, kara means summer is khara in Odia etc. Odisha is a big geographical landscape of sixty two tribal groups. Each group has its own characteristics especially in the form of the language of their own. So we may say more research work to be encouraged especially on linguistic analysis of such tribal speech communities.

**Debasis Mohapatra**





## Major Heritage sites of India added to the UNESCO list in recent years

State	Name of the heritage site	Year
Assam	Moidam - Burial System of Ahom Dynasty	2024
West Bengal	Shantiniketan	2023
Karnataka	Sacred Sites of the Hoysala Empire	2023
Telangana	Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple	2021
Gujarat	Dholavira: A Harappan City	2021

### Moidam - Burial place of Ahom dynasty, Assam



'Moidaams' located in Assam was included in the World Heritage List in 2024, becoming the 43rd heritage site of India. This site is a testimony to the unique burial system of the Tai-Ahom dynasty.

### Dholavira: A Harappan City



Dholavira, located in Gujarat, is one of the most important archaeological sites of the Indus Valley Civilization. This ancient city provides important information about the urban planning, water management system and social structure of the Harappan Civilization.

### Sacred Sites of the Hoysala Empire, Karnataka



The sacred temples of the Hoysala Empire located in Karnataka present a unique example of the temple building style of the 12th and 13th centuries. The architecture and art of these temples reflect the height of craftsmanship of that era.

### Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana



The 13th century Kakatiya Rudreshwara Temple is a wonderful example of the richness and craftsmanship of Kakatiya architecture. The temple's 'floating bricks' and exquisite carvings are its features, reflecting the advanced technology and artistry of the Kakatiya empire.

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