CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Balandaparha is a village situated in the extreme north-west of the Khondmals subdivision, 25.6 km. north-east of Saringia in 20° 30′ N, and 83° 53′ E. It is connected by a fair-weather road. It was an important place during the British rule. There was also a well equipped out-door dispensary. A small weekly market is held here on every Wednesday. This village as well as a few neighbouring villages are inhabited by the Sauras or Savars and other tribal people who now claim themselves to be Hindus. The Sauras, as they say, have migrated from the ex-State of Patna where there is a large settlement of their caste men with whom they have matrimonial relations. They are quite illiterate and almost as wild as the Kandhas.

BALANDA-

There is a Primary school, Inspection Bungalow and dispensary.

Population of the village in 1971 was 85 persons, all belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

BALAS-KUMPA

Balaskumpa is a village in the south-east of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in 20° 25' N. and 84° 21' E., at the confluence of two nameless hill streams which combine to form the Pila Salki river. The village contains a shrine of Bararaul (Bara Rawal), a goddess worshipped by the residents of the Khondmals subdivision. This goddess is indentified with Durga, though she is said to have a wider influence, her blessings being invoked at weddings and other ceremonial occasions, and her aid in times of sickness. The priest or Dehuri as he is called, is a man of the Sudha caste. The goddess is specially worshipped every year in the bright fortnight of Aswina (September-October) when offerings of rice, milk, sweetmeats, goats and sheep, fowls and buffaloes are made by all classes of people. The first offerings are made by the Kandha headmen, who are looked upon as the owners of the shrine. The fair held at this time attracts a large number of people from the surrounding country. Some other servitors belonging to the Sudha caste were also appointed at the shrine, viz., Bisois to cook the offerings, Naiks to watch the shrine, and Dalabeharas to summon the tribesmen. The descendants of these people were afterwards made sardars of the Bengrikia, Chhota Paju, Sangrimendi and Rasimendi muthas. With the exception of the last two muthas, Kandha sardars afterwards were appointed in place of the Sudhas. They were the real chiefs of the people, while the foreign sardars gained only a spurious position and influence by reason of their connection with the Government as interpreters.

There is a Primary school and a post office. Population of the place in 1971 was 382.

BALIGURHA

Baligurha is the subdivisional headquarters of a subdivision of the same name and is situated at a distance of 83 km. from the district headquarters. It is an important commercial place of the district from where tamarind, turmeric, mustard, niger and timber are exported to different places in large quantities. There is one carpentry unit of the Government of Orissa. The temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath is an important religious shrine of the place.

Near Baligurha is a village called Kutikia where the famous 'Baligurha mats' are prepared. The hill near the village Kanjalagu (on the road from Baligurha to Khamankhole is an attractive place and abounds in natural beauty.

At Baligurha there is one High English school for boys and one for girls, reading room, post office, public telephone call office, police station, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, Banks, and the Government offices.

Population of the place in 1971 was 4,522.

BANDHA¹ GARH

Bandhagarh is a village in the extreme south of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in 20°16' N. and 84°11' E. close to the source of the Bagh river. It contains a shrine of the goddess Bararaul. At this shrine the annual worship of the goddess takes place in the month of Jaistha (May-June) and is attended by a much larger number of people than at Balaskumpa. The deity, in the shape of a block of stone, is said to have been unearthed by a Kandha while ploughing his field. The Hadgarh Kandhas of the Ganjam district hearing of the discovery, demanded the stone by way of compensation for the deity which was formerly taken away by the local Kandhas from Mahasingi and was being worshipped at Balaskumpa. But their efforts to remove it proved futile as the more they dug the ground round it the deeper it sank. The local Kandhas, regarding this as a sign that the stone was intended for themselves, took up arms against the Hadgarh people and drove them off. A large embankment, close to the site of the village, was fortified and some of the Oriya people from the adjoining village of Kandagarh took up their residence near it for better protection of the goddess. The village has been named after this embankment, its name meaning the "embanked fort."

The Sudhas of the adjoining villages in Ganjam district are allowed to take part in the worship of the goddess. The first offering is made by Dadra Kahaura, the descendant of the Kandha who discovered the stone, and the rest of the ceremony is the same as at the Balaskumpa shrine. The man who slays the victims offered to the goddess is called Bahauk. He is Sudha by caste. A Kandha priest (Jani) holds the buffaloes tail while it is being slaughtered. A big fair is held on the occasion where a large number of Kandhas congregate. Singing and dancing among

groups of Kandha boys and girls enliven the occasion. Matchmaking and the seizure and carrying off of brides elect are also common. Love matches are not infrequent; if a pair fall in love they go away together, leaving the elders to settle the bride price and the attendant ceremonies.

Population of the place in 1971 was 784.

Belaghar is situated at a height of more than 2000 feet (609.6 metres) above the sea level in Baligurha Tahsil. It is connected by a fair weather road and is 40 km. via Matrugan to Tumudibandha which is a Community Development Block headquarters. The place is full of picturesque scenery with mountains, forests and wild animals. It is believed to be the home-land of the Kutia Kandhas who are considered to be the descendants of the primitive inhabitants of the area. Some people including anthropologists and sociologists visit the place to make a study on the Kutia Kandhas. The Usabali valley near the village Usabali is one of the rare beauty spots in this hilly area.

The village contains an Ashram school, a dispensary, Forest Range Office, police station, co-operative societies, Forest Rest Shed and Revenue Rest Shed.

Population of Belaghar in 1971 was 538.

Bisiparha, situated in 20°25'N. and 84°15'E., is a village in the Khondmals subdivision. It is 9.6 km. to the south of Phulabani town. The village stands on the west bank of the Salki river in Besringia mutha, almost in the centre of the subdivision, of which it was formerly the head-quarters. It lost its importance when the headquarters of the subdivision was shifted to Phulabani in June 1904 due to the unhealthy climate of the place. The name of the place is derived from Bisoi, the family title of one section of the Sudha caste, who were settled at the village as paiks in earlier times when the country was unsettled and the newly opened Tahsil station needed protection. These people formed the ancient militia of the Rajas of the surrounding country, and were employed here in a similar capacity when attempts were made by the Government to put a stop to the depredations of the turbulent chieftains, to suppress Meriah or human sacrifice, to rescue intended Meriah victims from the Kandhas, and generally to bring the country under a settled form of Government.

Bisiparha lies on the road leading from Phulabani to Baligurha via Phiringia. Population of the village in 1971 was 482.

Boudh is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. It is situated in 20°50′N. and 84°23′E., on the right bank of the Mahanadi. It was the headquarters of the State of Boudh before its merger with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

BELAGHRA

BISIPARHA

BOUDH

The town contains several temples of which mention may be made of the Rameswar or Ramanath temple, Chandrachuda (Siva) temple on the bank of river Mahanadi, the Jagannath and the Bhairabi temples near the palace of the ex-Ruler, and the Hanuman temple in the midst of river Mahanadi. The Hanuman temple, it is reported, was constructed by a religious mendicant about thirty years back on public donation and the affairs of the temple are now being managed by the Endowment Department. The temple being in the midst of the river commands a beautiful view, especially during rains when the Mahanadi is full with water. The most important, however, are the three Siva temples locally known as the Ramanath temple. These magnificent temples built of red sandstone and profusely carved are stated to have been constructed in mid-ninth century A. D. The temples with their rich texture and curved surfaces are strikingly noteworthy. Each of these temples stands by itself on a raised platform and each consists of a cell and an attached portico. The minute recesses and angularities produce a charming effect of light and shade and confer an appearance of greater height from the continued cluster of vertical lines than they really possess.

The palace of the ex-Ruler of Boudh is a picturesque and handsome building commanding a fine view of the Mahanadi. Just opposite to the palace there is a statue of Buddha sitting on a lotus throne in 'Bhumisparsa mudra'. This appears to be the site of an ancient Buddhist monastery the remains of which are still to be found.

Boudh is a business centre in the district and there are many wholesale traders. Handloom weaving is the main industry here. The town is well connected by all-weather road with the district headquarters via Charchhak, and with other neighbouring districts. At a distance of about 13 km from here near the village Talbahal there is a cave called 'Naikpada Cave'. The famous twin temples of Gandharadi or Hari-Hara is about 16 km from here situated in the village Jagati. (for details about the temples see Jagati).

Besides the government offices at Boudh, there are High English schools, a college, government tannery, hospital, Primary Health Centre, Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, sub-jail, Inspection Bungalow, Circuit House, police station, commercial bank, and co-operative banks. The civic affairs of the town are managed by a Notified Area Council.

Population of the town in 1971 was 8,891.

CHAKAPAD

Chakapad is a village in G. Udayagiri Tahsil of Baligurha subdivision. It is 56 km. from Phulabani, the district headquarters, and 19 km. from Tikabali, the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name. The road to Chakapad from Berhampur-Phulabani road near Tikabali is jeepable. The village is situated at an elevation of about 800 ft. (243.84 metres) from the sea-level.

Lord Birupakhya (Siva) is the presiding deity of the area and is worshipped both by the Adivasi and the non-Adivasi people. Near the temple of Birupakhya is the river Brutunga flowing down via Takara to river Mahanadi. The temple priests belong to the Mali caste whose forefathers migrated to the place from the neighbouring districts. Recently a big temple has been constructed for Lord Birupakhya with public donation. Another temple dedicated to Lord Anandeswar (Siva) near by is under construction. At a little distance is the half constructed temple of Lord Jogeswar (Siva). The place is fast growing as a pilgrim centre in this region mostly inhabited by the aboriginals. After the completion of the temples its importance is likely to grow.

The Arya Gurukula Ashram, Vedavyas, Sundargarh district, has founded an Ashram here known as the Banabasi Kalyan Ashram. The inmates of the Ashram are mostly the Adivasi boys who alongwith general and physical education are taught the Vedas and the scriptures.

A big fair is held here on the Sivaratri day. Many people also gather at the place on the day of the Kartika Purnima. Chakapad has a Community Development Block, but the Block headquarters is situated at a distance from the village on Tikabali-Chakapad road.

The village, being situated in the midst of thick forests, abounds in beautiful natural scenery. One peculiar phenomenon that a visitor marks here is that most of the trees near the temple site including the Sivalinga (Lord Birupakhya) itself slightly tilt southward. This might possibly be due to some earth tremor or land-slide that occurred in the past.

Population of the place in 1971 was 876.

Daringbarhi is situated at a height of about 3000 feet (914·4 metres) above the sea-level in Baligurha Tahsil. There is bus service from Daringbarhi to Berhampur in Ganjam district. The place is attractive in Summer season due to its low temperature. At a distance of about 3 km. from here the Dolary forest is situated where pineapple, coffee and silviculture programmes are being implemented by the Government of Orissa. It is also a good picnic spot.

DARING-

At a distance of about 8 km. from the village Katingia, near Daringbarhi, originates the river Rushikulya from Rushimal Group of Hills. The place is famous for Baruni Jatra.

At Daringbarhi there is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, Veterinary Dispensary, Community Development Block Office, post office, weekly market, Inspection Bungalows and a commercial bank.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,358.

GHUMUSAR Udayagiri Ghumusar-Udayagiri, commonly known as G. Udayagiri, is the head-quarters of a Tahsil of the same name and is situated at a distance of 58km. from the district headquarters. The place, situated in the mals, commands a fine scenic view of the surrounding forests. Buses ply to this place from Baligurha, Phulabani, Berhampur and Cuttack. There is a good missionary hospital called Moorshead Memorial Christian Hospital situated at a distance of about one and half kilometres from the town. It is also one of the big business centres of the district. A weekly market sits here on every Saturday. There is a post office, telephone call office, two government High English schools, one for boys and the other for girls, two other High English schools run by the Christian Missionaries, police station, Government offices, Inspection Bungalows, co-operative bank and commercial bank.

Population of the place in 1971 was 3,752.

GANINGIA AND RABINGIA

Ganingia, situated in 20° 16'N. and 84° 6'E., and Rabingia, situated in 20° 19'N. and 84° 5'E., are two old villages in the Khondmals subdivision. They are complete muthas in themselves, the resident being descended from single families, members of the same family naturally preferring to build close to the parental residence and thus ensure their safety at a time when the country was wild and unsettled. Mutha, it may be explained, is an Oriya word which means literally a fistful, and was used to designate a small territorial division. Formerly, however, muthas were distinguished by the term tribe (Kandha 'Klambu'), each family or tribe occupying a single mutha; and a man was never asked to what mutha he belonged, but to what tribe. The peculiarity of these muthas was that the hamlets were grouped together within a small area like the mahalas of North India, and were distinguished from one another by the names of the original founders or by the names of the headmen. Sometimes also they were named after a tree planted or found growing in them.

The two villages are called Ganiganda and Rabiganda by the Kandhas, while the Oriya name for Ganingia is Sundigan. Jargiparha, one of the hamlets in Rabingia, lies at a very high elevation, being perched on a small plateau by the side of the Pria Soru hill, which is 3,083 feet (939.69 metres) high, and Ganingia is also on a lofty plateau.

There is a Revenue Rest Shed at Rabingia.

GUMA

Guma is situated at a height of 2,300 feet (701.04 m.) above the sea-level in the Baligurha Tahsil. There is a place called Sarapunguda, near Guma, which the tribal poeple consider as their place of origin.

Population of the place in 1971 was 49.

JAGATI

Jagati is situated at a distance of 16 km. from Boudh. Near the village, at Gandharadi, is situated the famous twin temples of Nilamadhava and Siddheswar. These temples were constructed under the patronage of the Bhanja rulers of the Khinjali mandala. The two temples are exactly alike. A description of the twin temples has been quoted here from R. D. Banerji's 'History of Orissa'.

"The twin temples at Gandharadi in the Baudh State have been recently described¹, and are exactly similar to the Parasuramesvara in plan and elevation. They are two temples, built on one platform, which are exactly similar to each other. The one on the left hand is dedicated to Siva named Siddhesvara and its sikhara is surmounted by a Sivalinga. The second is dedicated to Vishnu, named Nilamadhava, and its sikhara is surmounted by a wheel of blue chlorite. The principle of constuction of the Jagamohanas at Gandharadi is slightly different from that of the Parasuramesvara. Their roofs are built on the cantilever principle and originally it appears to have been supported on twelve large round pillars arranged as a hollow square. Thus each side had four pillars of which the central ones flanked an opening. Originally these two jagamohanas appear to have been open on all sides; but later on the lintels on all sides appear to have given way and then it became necessary to fill in the gaps between pillars with the exception of the four openings with ashlar masonry. At the same time the side openings were filled up with a jali or lattice of blue chlorite towards the bottom and a frieze of four miniature temple sikharas over it. This arrangement is not followed in later temples where the ingress of light into jagamohana is through four or five stone pillars in the opening used as window-bars.

The style of ornamentation in the jagamohanas of the Gandharadi temples is altogether different from that of the Parasuramesvara. Even stylized chaitya-windows are rarely to be seen at Gandharadi except at the bases of the pilasters of the vimana. The ornamentation on these two jagamohanas is very simple and much less overcrowded than that of the Muktesvara'.

"The ornamentation of the *vimanas* and the *jagamohanas* of the Gandharadi temples consists entirely of pilasters shaped as miniature temples and we miss the larger chaitya-windows of the Parasuramesvara. This total absence of a post-Gupta decorative *motif* certainly indicates a later date. The majority of writers on Indian architecture are inclined to place the Parasuramesvara in the middle of the 8th century A. D. In that case the twin temples at Gandharadi should be dated close to that century, approximately fifty years later than

^{1.} Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. XV.

the Parasuramesvara. The importance of the Gandharadi temples lies in the fact that they provide a link and that a very important one, in the chain of the evolution of the mediaeval Orissan temple type. Up to this time there were no connections between the Parasuramesvara and the Lingaraja groups from the point of view of decorative motifs. Now we know that the Parasuramesvara, the Gandharadi temples and the vimana of the Muktesvara represent one particular stage, probably the earlier, in the evolution of the Orissan temple type".

The Gandharadi temple is also locally known as 'Chari Sambhu Mandira' (the temple of four Sambhus or Siva Lingas). In the Siva temple Siddheswar is the presiding deity. In the Jagamohan, to the left of the door leading to the sanctum is the Siva Linga called Jogeswar and to the right of the door is the *Linga* called Kapileswar. At a little distance from Siddheswar stands the temple of Paschima Somanath (Siva), the door of the temple opening to the west.

Some images of considerable antiquity are found worshipped in shrines near by. Notable among them are the images of Ganesh in the temple of Paschima Somanath and a beautiful image of eight-armed Durga worshipped under a banyan tree, the latter image being badly eroded due to the vagaries of weather. These images probably once adorned the Siddheswar temple. Portions of beautifully carved door steps in black chlorite and other decorative motifs have been recently unearthed in the vicinity of the temple. A 5 feet (1.52 metres) high Hanuman image of good workmanship is being worshipped near the village Jagati and a beautifully carved Nabagraha slab is lying in the cornfield. The area around the village Jagati needs thorough archaeological survey.

Population of the place in 1971 was 898.

KHAJURI-

Khajuriparha is a village in the south-east of the Khondmals subdivision, situated in 20° 26'N. and 84° 27'E., at an elevation of about 600 feet (182.88 metres). The village is situated in a beautiful open valley, which contains a number of prosperous villages. It is named after the date-palm trees which were found in great profusion in and around it. Vegetables of all kinds grow here in abundance. It is one of the chief centres of trade in the subdivision. A large weekly market is held here on every Sunday. Cattle and hides are also sold to a fairly large extent. Formerly, the village was one of the chief visiting stations of the Meriah agents, as it lies on the direct route to Bhanjanagar, which used to be their headquarters. The place lies on the direct bus route from Phulabani to Bhubaneshwar. The village contains a big rice mill, a police station, dispensary, Primary Health Centre, Community Development Block, Inspection Bungalow, commercial bank, post office and one High English school.

Population of the village in 1971 was 1,458.

Kumbharkhol is a village in the Khondmals subdivision, situated 27.2 kilometres north-west of Bisiparha in 20° 32′N, and 84° 4′E. It is on the main road from Berhampur in Ganjam district to Sonepur in Balangir district and thence to Sambalpur. The road is an old military one, on which troops used to pass between the Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces. The village contains a shrine to the hill-god on the top of the Penjei ghati consisting of numerous conical-shaped upright slabs of stone. The Kandhas of the surrounding villages highly revere the deity and make annual offerings in his honour.

Population of the village in 1971 was 74.

Phiringia is a village in the Khondmals Tahsil, situated at a distance of 30 km. from the district headquarters. It is an important commercial place of the district where agricultural and forest products are collected and despatched by road to different places of the State. There is a weekly market which sits on every Tuesday.

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, post office, police station, veterinary dispensary, Community Development Block Office, Inspection Bungalow and a temple dedicated to Lord Jagannath. The car festival of Lord Jagannath and Dussara are the two important festivals of the locality. The deity Pitabali is also highly revered by the local people.

Population of the village in 1971 was 707.

Phulabani, situated in 20° 29'N. and 84° 16'E., at an elevation of about 1,600 feet (487.68 metres) above the sea-level, was formerly the headquarters of the Khondmals subdivision of the erstwhile Angul district. At present it is the headquarters of the Boudh-Khondmals district as well as the subdivisional headquarters of the Khondmals subdivision. It is on the east bank of the river Pila Salki, which winds round its western and northern sides. On two sides it is enclosed by hills, between which there are narrow outlets to the country beyond, but to the southeast and north-west the country is more open. The Kandha name for Phulabani is Damsingh, the name of an adjoining mutha, in which it was formerly included.

The climate of Phulabani is dry. In the cold weather an unpleasant mist, blown in by westerly breezes from the river, spreads over the town at night and hangs over it till late hours in the morning.

KUMBHAR*

PHIRINGIA

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PHULABANI

There are a few temples at the place of which mention may be made of those dedicated to Jagannath, Siva and goddess Narayani. The temple of Narayani, situated on the bank of Pila Salki river, commands a good natural view. The famous 'Thakurani Jatra' is held here in the month of May-June in every alternate year. Apart from the district offices, there is a Government college, commercial banks, telephone exchange, churches, mosques and an agricultural farm close to the town. A weekly market sits here every Wednesday. The civic affairs of the town are managed by the Notified Area Council, Phulabani.

The place is reached on road from Berhampur, its railhead, to which it is connected with regular bus services. There are also bus services from here to all the subdivisional headquarters as well as to Cuttack and other important places outside the district.

At a distance of about 16 km. from Phulabani there is a beautiful waterfall at Putudi in the river Bada Salki.

Population of the place in 1971 was 10,511.

Puruna: Katak Purunakatak, situated at a distance of 30 km. from Boudh on Boudh-Daspalla road, is a trading centre of some importance. Goddess Bhairabi is the presiding deity of the place. Previously the deity was being worshipped in a thatched hut, but recently a local businessman has constructed a temple. Durga Puja festival is observed here for 16 days. Just opposite to the Bhairabi temple is the newly constructed temple of Maheswar Mahadev. A large number of people from the locality congregate here during the Sivaratri festival. The Sevayats manage the affairs of both the temples and enjoy lands for their services.

Population of the place in 1971 was 990.

RAIKIA

Raikia is the headquarters of a Community Development Block of the same name and is situated at a distance of 80 km. from the district headquarters. Buses ply regularly to this place from Baligurha, Berhampur and Phulabani. It is an important market centre of the district so far commercial crops like turmeric, ginger, niger, mustard and tamarind are concerned. It is an important centre for exporting hill-brooms to different places in the State as well as outside the State. A big weekly market sits here on every Monday.

Besides a few Government offices, there is a High English school, a Kanyashram, Revenue Rest Shed, police station, post office, Primary Health Centre, veterinary dispensary, United Commercial Bank and office of the Regional Marketing Co-operative Society.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,497.

Tikabali is an important trading place of the district and is situa- TIKABALI ted at a distance of 37 km. from Phulabani, the district headquarters. It lies on the main road from Bhanjanagar to Phulabani. A big weekly market is held here on every Friday where forest and agriculture products are sold in large quantities. Wholesale as well as retail traders from neighbouring districts visit this place on every market-day. There is a Regulated market also. The Tikabali Agency Marketing Co-operative Society is a big marketing society in the State. A big market is held here on the full-moon day in the month of Magha (January- February) where thousands of Adivasi people assemble in their colourful dresses to witness the festival.

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, veterinary dispensary, Inspection Bungalow, oil mill, Community Development Block, police out-post, commercial bank and post office.

Population of the place in 1971 was 2,031.

Diacritical Notations

$$\mathbf{z} = \mathbf{th}$$

$$\mathbf{g} = \mathbf{dh}$$

q=Ş

GLOSSARY

Alpanā (Jhōṭi or chitā)-ଆକନା.. Paintings or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions.

Amin-ซากิค ... A subordinate surveyor.

Anābādi-ଅନାବାଦି .. Lands both fit or unfit for cultivation.

Āshram school-ভাগ্রন বিক্যান্নর ... A type of secondary school meant for tribal areas.

Āṭa land-খাল .. Highlying land.

Āyūrveda-ଆୟୁର୍ବେଦ .. Hindu science of medicine.

Bāhāl land-จเยเฉ ... A lowlying land.

Bāhāūk Jāgir-নাতুন লালান ... Jāgir meant for persons who used to sacrifice goats, etc., before the goddess of the palace.

Bandha- কম ... An embanked water reservoir.

Bernā land-ବେର୍ନା ... Land occurring towards bottom of a depression.

Beṭhī-জেত .. Labour which is not paid for.

Bhāg chāṣi -ଘଗଚାଷୀ .. A share-cropper.

Bhāng-অল ... Leaves of the intoxicating Indian hashis (Cannabis indica).

Bheṭi-ରେଟ ... Presents given to a king or landlord or a deity.

Bhōgrā Land-ଭୋଗର। .. The land cultivated by a landlord or the Gountia himself.

Bhoodān-ভূকান .. Literally means a land gift; it refers to the Bhoodan movement started by late Acharya Binova Bhave for collection of land for the landless.

An indigenous smoke; tobacco rolled Bidi-ବିଡି in Kendu leaf. Title of the collector of revenue Bisōi-ଚିଶୋଇ of a Bis or Pargañā in olden days. .. Land given free of rent to a Brahmin. Brahmottar-ବ୍ଲୋଭର The checking of the entries made Būjhārat-ବୁଝାରଡ by the Amins by superior officers during settlement operations. .. Service land held on quit rent. Chākrān Land Chāndanādār (Chāndīnādār)-... Holders of Chandana (homestead lands of shopkeepers, artisans and ଘନ୍ଦନାଦାର those of the labouring classes who having no arable land in the village, pay rent for homestead lands only) tenure. Chajirā-ลูดูลูเ A raised mound or structure near the house in which the Tūlasi plant (holy basil) is worshipped. Chowkidar-ରୌଳିବାର .. A watchman, village police. Cowry-କର୍ଚ୍ଚ A sea-shell formerly used as medium of exchange. Dasaharā-ଦ୍ୟହରା A Hindu festival observed on the 10th day of the waxing moon in the month of Aswina (September-October). Dāskāthiā-ଦାସକାଠିଆ A party of two men who dramatise and sing epic or Poūrānik songs or

episodes with the accompaniment of two wooden sticks (Kāṭhī) as the

only musical instrument.

GLOSSARY 387 Debottar land-จาจาด .. Land given free of rent for the worship of a deity. Desāri-อิสเลิ A tribal priest. Dewān-จาย เล The chief executive officer next to the ruler in an ex-feudatory State. Dharmasālā-ฟด์สเดเ A rest house for pilgrims. Dongar-ଡୋଙ୍ଗର The high lands lying on the hill tops or on the slopes of the hills. Durbār-ออจเล A royal court. Government of an ex-Ruling Chief. Ekādashi-งคเอสา The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight. Firkā-ซิต์เ A unit of land revenue administration. Gādi-ଗାଡି Throne. Gamchha-ตเกลเ A towel-like piece of cloth used for bathing etc. Ganjā-ଗଞ୍ଜେଇ intoxicating An Indian hemp (Cannabis sativa). Gauni-ตาลา A local grain measure of varying size. Ghāta-aig Ferry. . . Gothi-ଗୋଡି Bonded labour. Lineage. Gountia-ଗୋରିଆ

Gōtra-ଗୋଚ

The revenue collector of a village; the village headman.

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Grāmadān-ตุเศจเค

Gift of a village, refers to Gramadan Movement started by Late Binova Bhave, the Sarvodaya leader.

Grāma Panchāyat-ฐเศตฃเฉอ

An elected body of local self-government at village level.

Village Police. Grāma Rakshi-ตเศลสา Unrefined sugar, molasses. Gūr-ଗୃଡ Teacher, preceptor. Guru-ଗ୍ର A labourer engaged for ploughing. Halia-ହଳିଆ A sort of intoxicating drink made Hāndiā-ছাৰ্ভী আ by fermenting boiled rice; rice bear. Holder of rent-free land or village. โกลิmdar-ଇନାମଦାର The vestibule of a temple, porch. Jagamōhana-କଗମୋହନ Jāgir-ଢାଗୀର Land or village given on service tenure. Jāgirdār-ଜାଗୀରଦାର A holder of service tenure. Jamã-ଜମା Gross receipt, annual rent or revenue. Tribal priest. Jāni-ଜାନି A village functionary in Jhankar-สเตล western Orissa belonging to the non-Aryan caste who assisted the watchman and acted as the priest of the village deity. Now he performs the latter function only. Jhūtāpān-ଝ୍ଟାପାନ Spittle. Kabūlivat-କବଲିୟତ A counter lease or agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord. Kankar-କଙ୍କର Concrete.

Kanyāshram-କନ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମ

.. A type of girls' school meant for tribal areas.

Kavirāj-କବିରାଜ

.. A physician practising the Hindu system of medicine, an Ayurvedic practitioner.

GLOSSARY

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Khadi-ଖଦୀ	• •	Cloth woven of hand-spun yarn.
Khālṡā-ଖାଲସା	ā	Land or village directly administered by the ruler.
Khamār-ଖମାର	• •	Grain store; the personal lands of the ruler and the members of his family held free of rent and cesses.
Khānāpūri-ตาลายูลิ	• •	Literally means filling in columns, the stage of preparation of preliminary record-of-rights in settlement operations.
Khanḍi-สอ		A standard measure for paddy.
Kharif-ଶରିଫ		A crop season (Summer-Autumn).
Khāṡmāhāl-ଖାସମାହାଲ	• .	Government estate.
Khōrākpōṣāk-ଖୋରାକପୋଷାକ		Maintenance grant.
Kistiwār-କିଛି ଓ୍ୱାର	• •,	The first stage of preparation of record-of-rights in settlement operations.
Kūmbhār-କୃୟାର		A potter.
Kūmbhār-କୃୟାର Mahājan-ମହାକନ	• •	A potter.A money-lender.
		-
Mahājan-ମହାଜନ		A money-lender.
Mahājan-ମହାକନ Māhāl-ମାହାଲ		A money-lender. An estate. Literally a writing place, a Muslim
Mahājan-ମହାକନ Māhāl-ମାହାଲ Maktab-ମକ୍ତବ୍		A money-lender. An estate. Literally a writing place, a Muslim school.
Mahājan-ମହାକନ Māhāl-ମାହାଲ Maktab-ମକ୍ତବ୍ Māl land-ମାଳ		A money-lender. An estate. Literally a writing place, a Muslim school. Upland.
Mahājan-ମହାଳନ Māhāl-ମାହାଲ Maktab-ମକ୍ତବ୍ Māl land-ମାଳ Māli-ମାଳୀ		A money-lender. An estate. Literally a writing place, a Muslim school. Upland. Gardener. In the literary sense the 'hill country' but in the common usage it is

Māuf i-คเชิ	• •	Land bought for a consideration from an ex-ruler or ex-zamindar free of assessment.
Meriāh-ମେରିଆ	• •	A person meant for sacrifice by the Kandhas of old.
Mūliā-ମୁଲିଆ		Day-labourer.
Mūṭhā-คูoเ	ø ,•	A group of villages.
Nazarāṅā-ନଜରାଣ		A tribute used to be paid to the ruler.
Nazarkūt-ନଜରକୃତ		Land survey by eye estimation.
Nij-jōte-ନିକଯୋଚ୍	٠.	The private land of the proprietors or properietory tenure holder.
Nūākhāi (Nūākhiā or Nabānna)-ନୂଆଖିଆ		The ceremony of eating new rice of the year.
Padikā-ପଦିକା	• •	A pole of fixed length for land measurement.
Pãhi-ପାହି	• •	Raiyats whose rent were not fixed for the term of settlement, non-resident raiyats as distinguished from Thāni or resident raiyats.
Pāik-ପାଇକ		The landed militia of Orissa.
Pāik jāgir-ପାଇକ କାଗାର		Land given to the Paiks free of rent for rendering military service.
Pān-ପାନ		Betel leaf chewed with betel-nut etc.
Parambok land		Communal land.
Pārchā-ตเจ๋เ	• •	Slip of paper given to a raiyat showing the particulars of holding during survey in settlement operations.
Pargaṇā-ପରଗଣା		An obsolescent term denoting an area or tract of land constituting a revenue unit.

GLOSSARY

391 .. A village school. Pāthasālā-ପାଠଶାଳା A lease given to a raiyat showing his Pattā-ପଟ୍ଟା lands and his rents and the period for which it was fixed Quit revenue. Peshkus-ପେସ୍କସ୍ Paying oblation to ancestors. Pinda-ପିଣ୍ଡ Rabi-ରବି A crop season (Autumn-Spring). Raiyat (Royat)-ลออ A tenant. A money-lender. śāhūkār-ସାହ୍ନାର A tree, the juice of which is used as salapa-ସଳପ liquor by tribals. sanand-ସନନ୍ଦ Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a king or government. A contract, and is used for rent in sanjā-ସଂଜା kind fixed at a certain quantity which is payable whatever out-turn may be. .. A rest house. saraighar-ସ୍ପଇପ୍ର village headman appointed for sarbarākār-ସରବରାକାର collecting land revenue for a village or group of villages in a Government estate. In many cases the sarbarākārs had become proprietary tenure holders. Elected President of a village Panchayat. sarpanch-ขลอฮ

tribal areas.

A type of primary school meant for

Labourer who owns homestead only.

A temple servitor or trustee.

ร่evāshram-เฮอเฮศ

sevāyat-ସେବାୟତ

รับkhbāsi-यูตอเขา

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s unia-ସ୍ତିଆ	The 11th day of the bright fortnight in the month of Bhādrab (August-September), Oriya New Year's day.
Taccāvi-ଚକାଭି	A loan given as a relief measure for carrying on agricultural operations.
Tahśil-ଡହସିଲ	A unit of land revenue administration.
Ţākōli-ଟାକୋଲି	A tribute.
Tālūk-ଡାଲୁଜ	An Arabic word that may be translated as sphere of influence. The portion of a Pargañā under the immediate charge of a Chaūdhūri (the head of the Pargañā).
Tāmbi-อเฉิ	A wooden or metal measure for grains and liquids.
Ţānki-ଟଙ୍କି	Holdings liable to assessment of rent progressively from generation to generation or at new settlement.
Tār i-ଚାଡ଼ି	A country wine, fermented juice of the palm tree.
Thāni-ଆลา	A raiyat cultivating land in a village of which he is a permanent resident.
Tุ้นรุรุar-ଟସର	. A kind of silk obtained from a species of silkworm.
Vihār-ବିହାର	A Buddhist monastery.
Vimān-ବିମାନ	The towered sanctuary in which the image of the deity is enshrined.
Vrata-ବ୍ରତ	A religious observance; the carrying out of a religious vow or fast.

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Buddha in Bhumisparsa Mudra, Boudh

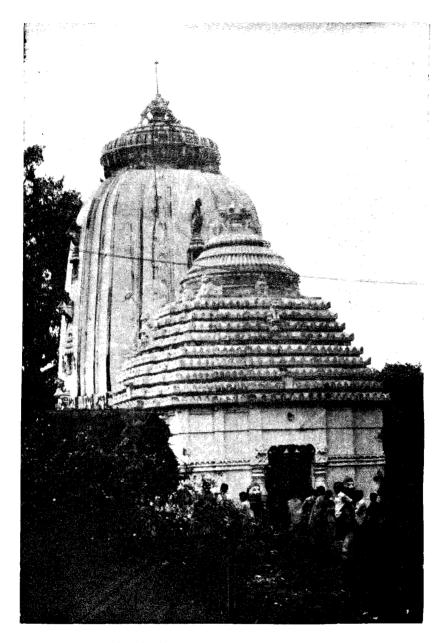
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Rameswar temple, Boudh

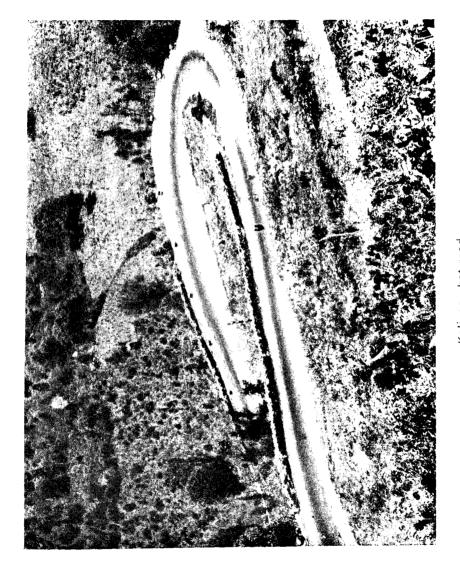
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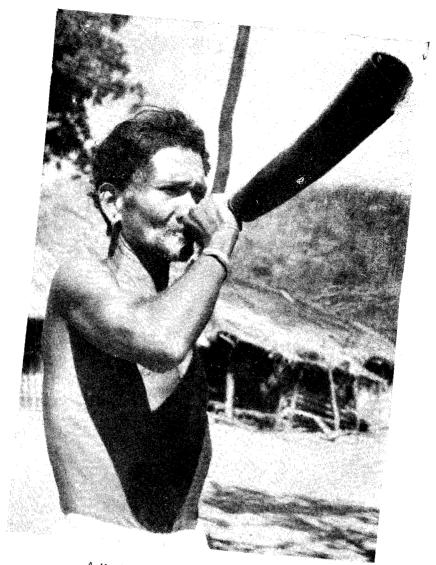
The twin temples at Gandharadi



Lord Birupakhya temple, Chakapad

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A Kutia Kandha blowing trumpet

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A Kandha couple

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Three generation of Kandhas—a pictorial view

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