



# **Odisha State Open University Sambalpur**

**ଓଡ଼ିଶା ରାଜ୍ୟ ମୁକ୍ତ ବିଶ୍ୱବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
ସମ୍ବଲପୁର**

## **ASSIGNMENTS**

**Courses – 1 to 4**

**SESSION: July – December 2019**

**CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION**

**(CIT)**

Please read the instructions carefully before attempting assignment questions.

## INSTRUCTIONS

Dear Learner,

Welcome to the Certificate Programme in Translation (CIT) offered by Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur.

You are required to submit one assignment per course within the stipulated time in order to become eligible to appear in the term-end examination. The assignments will be evaluated by the counselors at your Study Centre. **Please submit your assignment response to the Coordinator of the Study Centre within the stipulated time.**

Before you attempt the assignments, please go through the course materials carefully. Please read the instructions pertaining to an assignment before you start writing your answer. Do not copy from the course material or from any other source. You are advised to read the material carefully, understand the same and write answers in your own language and style so that you can get good marks/grades.

### Purpose of Assignments:

1. Assignments are part of the continuous evaluation process in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) system. Due weightage is given to the marks/grades you obtain in the assignments. This will help you for better performance in the term-end examination. If you secure good grades/ marks in assignments, your overall performance will improve.
2. Assignments are also a part of the teaching-learning process in ODL. Your assignment, after evaluation, will be returned back to you with specific and general comments by the evaluator. This will help you to know your strength as well as your weakness. Thus, it will establish a two- way communication between the learner and evaluator.

### How to write assignments:

1. Write your name, programme code, course title, enrolment no. and study centre code in the top sheet of the assignment answer booklet. The format is given below:

**PROGRAMME TITLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ENROLMENT No.:** \_\_\_\_\_ **NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADDRESS:** \_\_\_\_\_

**COURSE CODE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **COURSE TITLE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ASSIGNMENT CODE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **STUDY CENTRE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write the answers in your handwriting. Give sufficient margin on the left side of each page so that the evaluator can give comments on each paragraph/page. Do not cross the word limit given in each question.
3. Your handwriting should be neat and readable.

## Weightage for each Assignment:

### For courses without having Practical

1. Each Theory Assignment will carry 25% weightage and term-end examination will carry 75% weightage.
2. Each assignment will be of 100 marks. But it will carry 25% weightage.
3. You have to score minimum pass mark i.e. 40% or P (Pass) Grade in 10-point scale for each assignment. In case you do not submit the assignment or get fail mark in the assignment you have to re-submit in the next year.

### For courses having Practical

1. Each Theory Assignment will carry 15% weightage and each Practical Assignment will carry 10% weightage and term-end examination will carry 75% weightage.
2. Each assignment will be of 100 marks. But it will carry 25% weightage.
3. You have to score minimum pass mark i.e. 40% in each assignment. In case you do not submit assignment or get fail marks in the assignment you have to re-submit it during the next year.

## **SUBMISSION DATES FOR ASSIGNMENTS**

Sl. No.	Course Name	Course Code	Last Date of Submission	Day As Per the Calendar
1.	Nature and Scope of Translation	CIT-01	October 20, 2019	Sunday
2.	Functional Translation	CIT-02	October 20, 2019	Sunday
3.	Translation of Official Documents	CIT-03	October 20, 2019	Sunday
4.	Literary Translation	CIT-04	October 20, 2019	Sunday

**Note :** Assignment responses for different courses have to be prepared and submitted separately. Please do not forget to attach one copy of the concerned Assignment question paper to your answer booklet just below the cover page.

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**Certificate in Translation (CIT)**  
**Assignments**  
**July 2018 – December 2018**  
**Course Title: Nature and Scope of Translation**  
**Course Code : CIT-01**

**Coverage: All Blocks**

**Full Marks -100**

*[Answer all questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate Marks]*

**Group – 'A'**

**1. Answer the following questions by choosing the right answer: [ 1×10 =10]**

- (a) Transcription means to reproduce the message:  
 (i) differently in the same language (ii) in a different language (iii) in a different script
- (b) Literary translation means translation:  
 (i) translation about literature (ii) word by word translation (iii) translation of literature  
 (iv) translation of letters
- (c) Ramayana and Mahabharata written in regional languages of India is a good example of:  
 (i) Translation (ii) Transcreation (iii) Transcription (iv) Interpretation
- (d) The Holy Bible and Quran written in various languages is an example of:  
 (i) Transcreation (ii) Literal Translation (iii) Literary Translation (iv) Interpretation
- (e) Translation of prose to poetry, verses to prose and dramatization of stories and novels is:  
 (i) Transliteration (ii) Transcription (iii) Transcreation (iv) Certified translation
- (f) Audio taping of a speech and retrieving it in printed form is an example of:  
 (i) Transliteration (ii) Transcription (iii) Transcreation (iv) Speech Translation
- (g) The person who mediates communication between speakers of two different languages is:  
 (i) a speech translator (ii) Certified Translator (iii) Interpreter (iv) Ambassador
- (h) CAT means:  
 (i) a pet animal (ii) Community Aided Translation (iii) Computer Assisted Translation  
 (iv) Collaborative Translation
- (i) Translating a text from a foreign language into a local language impart a local flavor to it to suit the needs of the local readers is called  
 (i) localization (ii) domestication (iii) adaptation (iv) transcreation
- (j) Translation of textbooks and classical works in areas like sociology, history, geography, geology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics, linguistics and political science into the Indian languages is called:  
 (i) Knowledge Translation (ii) Scientific Translation (iii) Technical Translation  
 (iv) Subject Based Translation

### **Group – 'B'**

**2. Answer any four of the following questions within 50-100 words**

**[5x4=20]**

- (a) Why do you think it essential now-a-days that a translator should have good knowledge of DTP and typing?
- (b) What is the duty of a guide or escort interpreter?
- (c) What do you know about consecutive interpretation?
- (d) Why should a legal interpreter be able to understand legal terminology correctly?
- (e) What do you mean by CAT tools?
- (f) What is whispered interpretation?

### **Group –'C'**

**3. Answer any four of the following questions within 200 words**

**[10x4=40]**

- a) How do you perform conference interpretation?
- b) What is the similarity between a translator and an interpreter? How do they differ?
- c) Enumerate the various types of interpretation.
- d) What are the personal attributes that a health or medical interpreter should imbibe?
- e) What do you know about text-corpus?

### **Group- 'D'**

**4. Answer any two of the following questions in about 500 words.**

**[2x15=30]**

- (a) What are the principles of translating non-literary texts?
- (b) Describe the salient features of a dictionary.
- (c) What do you mean by 'registers' in linguistics? Clarify the concept with examples of various types of registers.

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**Certificate in Translation (CIT)**  
**Assignments**

**July 2018 – December 2018**

**Course Title: Functional Translation**

**Course Code : CIT-02**

**Coverage: All Blocks**

**Full Marks -100**

*[Answer all questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate Marks]*

**Group – 'A'**

**1. Answer the following questions by choosing the right answer: [ 1×10 =10]**

- (a) Diacritics is a system of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (i) Literary criticism (ii) critical analysis (iii) two critics  
 (iv) accent and cedilla marks in roman alphabets to denote different pronunciation
- (b) A dictionary lists words  
 (i) Alphabetically (ii) logically (iii) conceptually (iv) None of these
- (c) A lexeme is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a word in any language.  
 (i) Root (ii) stem (iii) extension (iv) derivative
- (d) In English we follow the \_\_\_\_\_ pattern of writing sentences.  
 (i) SVO (ii) SOV (iii) VOS (iv) VSO
- (e) In Odia and most of the other Indian languages, we use the \_\_\_ pattern.  
 (i) SVO (ii) VSO (iii) SOV (iv) VOS
- (f) Suffix corresponds to \_\_\_\_\_ in Odia.  
 (i) ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ (ii) ଉପସର୍ଗ (iii) ସନ୍ଧି (iv) ପ୍ରତିଶ୍ରାବନ
- (g) Etymology corresponds to:  
 (i) Sequence of a word in the sentence (ii) Evolution of a word (iii) Etiquettes of a speaker  
 (iv) Essential meaning of a word
- (h) A thesaurus lists words  
 (i) alphabetically (ii) conceptually (iii) Both (iv) None of these
- (i) A Thesaurus contains \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (i) Definition of words (ii) synonyms (iii) antonyms (iv) both synonyms and antonyms
- (j) Intimate register belongs to the  
 (i) Formal group (ii) semi-formal group (iii) Informal group (iv) Parallel group

## Group – 'B'

**2. Answer any four of the following questions within 50-100 words** [5x4=20]

- a) What do you mean by collation?
- b) What is Diglosia?
- c) What is semasiology ? What are its synonyms in English and Odia?
- d) Write a few words about 'elder-speak'.
- e) What do you know about the meaning of Honorifics.
- f) What do you mean by 'text corpus'?

## Group – 'C'

**3. Answer any two of the following questions within 200 words** [10x2=20]

- a) Give a brief account of child-speak with suitable examples.
- b) Define Dialect. Differentiate a Language and a Dialect.
- c) What is Code- switching? Explain the types of Code-switching with examples.

## Group- 'D'

**4. Translate the following (Sentences/ Phrases/ Idioms) into Odia:** [2x5=10]

- a) The thief jumped out of the running train and eloped with the brief case.
- b) A bolt from the blue
- c) Too many a cook spoil the broth
- d) Last week an weak old man came to my shop for a wick.
- e) Raghav is not in good terms with Sita as her terms were not acceptable to him.

**5. Translate the following into Odia:** [10x4=40]

- (a) **Online Dictionaries and Offline Dictionary Software:** The digital online dictionaries are now-a-days very popular as these are easily available on the net for free and incorporated inside the mobile itself and can be referred to within a click's time. The selected dictionary software is downloaded from net and installed in the pc or the mobile. On opening the selected dictionary software, we see the search engine open with a round lens mark in it. On touching the space, the key board opens with an option for selecting the source language of the word we want to find in it. While typing a word, many related words with the initial spelling tags appear on the screen. If we find the intended word in this list, we can select it before we complete typing of the whole word. Immediately various meanings (Synonyms) of the word in the target language appear with a menu bar atop with options to find further information like definition or similar words etcetera and + signs on the right of the meaning words. We can get sentence structures of the concerned words by clicking on + sign and definition etcetera by clicking the relevant options on the menu-bar. (201 words)

(b) Dictionaries and thesauruses provide writing assistance for writers of all levels of experience and ability. These are the tools that help you to do your very best writing. A dictionary can help you determine the precise denotations of words, while a thesaurus, used responsibly, can help you to capture subtle differences in the connotations of words. While considering the ways and means how to make use of a dictionary easily in less time and effectively we have to take into account the various forms of the dictionaries available in our times. Technology is changing the face of dictionaries and thesauri. Dictionaries and thesauruses are available in both print and online media. Just twenty or thirty years ago, a good graduation gift for a college-bound student was a hard-cover dictionary. Today very few college students even own one because online dictionaries are readily available for free. By using an online dictionary, you can look up a word in the time it takes to type it, as opposed to taking the time to flip pages and scan through a page of words in a print dictionary. Therefore, the convenience of modern technology dictates that online dictionaries and thesauruses are the preferred choice of most students these days. (205 words)

(c) The Oxford English-Odia Dictionary gives the meaning of this word as ‘the form or type of language (colloquial, literary etc.,) used for particular purposes. ‘Register’ often refers to the degree of formality of language, but in a more general sense it means the language used by a group of people who share similar work or interests, such as doctors, lawyers, technicians, bureaucrats, labourers or say prostitutes and savage people etcetera. While speaking to small babies or pets, we deliberately mispronounce the words differently using a typical accent; while dealing with somebody whom we dislike we use satirical words and the old and respected in a highly formal way. A register thus is not confined to a particular single word or phrase; it may extend to a full or broken sentence. However, it is always associated with a strong feeling towards the listener to whom we speak. Register not only concerns verbal speech but also engulfs the entire literary world as well.

Thus we can define the word ‘register’ as: *‘Register’ is the form of language, using specific types of words, phrases or sentences, used in a particular situation by or for various types of people on a specific type of subject and occasion.* (203 words)

(d) Ramesh: Sir, Sarita has thrashed away a lot of leaves from the tree that is growing up in front of their house.

Teacher: What does he say Sarita? Is it so? Did you thrash away leaves from a tree?

Sarita: No Sir, he is a liar.

Ramesh: She is lying Sir, I saw her doing so. They are my neighbours. If someone beats us, we get a lot of pain. Plants too have lives; no Sir?

Teacher: Yes. You should not do such things Sarita. If you someone thrashing a tree or breaking its branches, you should prevent him doing so.

Sarita: Sorry Sir. I will not do so in future.

Teacher: That is like a nice girl. Leaves cook food for the tree just as your mother does for you. It also gives us oxygen to breathe.

Ramesh: We should plant new trees instead, no Sir?

Teacher: Yes, we should. We will plant a lot of saplings the ensuing World Environment Day.

Sarita: But Sir, we can plant tree any day; no Sir?

Teacher: Why not? Say thanks to Ramesh. Don't quarrel with him because he made a complaint about you. It's for your good. (196 words)

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**Certificate in Translation (CIT)**  
**Assignments**

July 2018 – December 2018

Course Title: Translation of Official Documents

Course Code : CIT-03

Coverage: All Blocks

Full Marks -100

*[Answer all questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate Marks]*

**GROUP A**

**1. Choose the correct answer**

**1x 10= 10**

- (a) What do you mean by CAT?  
 (i) Computer Assisted Translation (ii) Community Assisted Translation  
 (iii) Course Associated Translation (iv) Computer Associated Translation
- (b) In IMRAD formula, M stands for \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (i) Methodology (ii) Method (iii) Manual (iv) Machine-operated
- (c) What does MT stand for?  
 (i) Machinery Translation (ii) Machine-operated Translation  
 (iii) Machine Translation (iv) Machine-assisted Translation
- (d) MT is an area of applied research under \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (i) National Language Programs (ii) Natural Language Programing  
 (iii) Natural Language Process (iv) National Language Processes
- (e) MaTra is a \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (i) Form of CAT (ii) Type of MT (iii) Web Forum  
 (iv) Human-Assisted Translation project
- (f) Anusaraka is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
 (i) MT project (ii) CAT software (iii) Both (iv) None of these
- (g) Which project is based on TAG?  
 (j) Anglabharat (ii) Anusaraka (iii) Anuvadak (iv) Mantra

- (h) In which project Odia language is included?  
(i) TDIL (ii) TAG (iii) both (iv) none of these
- (i) Word-to-word translation is also called \_\_\_\_\_?  
(i) Literary translation (ii) Literal Translation (iii) Paraphrase  
(iv) Anaphrase
- (j) Completeness and accuracy of the translated text have to be authenticated by the appropriate authority if the translator is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(i) Freelance (ii) consultant (iii) uncertified translator  
(iv) certified translator

### **GROUP B**

#### **2. Answer any four**

**5 x 4= 20**

- (a) Define official document.
- (b) What is the difference between full text translation and extract translation?
- (c) Define report.
- (d) Enumerate the four different functions of a report.
- (e) What is a travel report? Lay down its components.
- (f) Define Administrative Terminology.

### **GROUP-C**

#### **3. Answer any two within 200 words**

**10 x 2=20**

- (a) What are the various types of Official Documents?
- (b) Explain the need for standardization of Administrative Terminology in Odia.
- (c) Discuss the Machine Translation scenario in India.
- (d) Comment on the importance of reports. What is the significance of translation of reports?
- (e) Briefly discuss the nature and methods of translation of reports.

## **GROUP-D**

### **4. Translate the following phrases into Odia:**

**2 x 10= 20**

- (a) Verbal Orders
- (b) PUC for kind perusal
- (c) Submitted for orders
- (d) Observations of FD
- (e) The Officer has not exerted fully
- (f) Issue and put up
- (g) I am desired to inform that
- (h) Government have observed with displeasure
- (i) Office memorandum and endorsement
- (j) Sanction of leave travel concession

### **5. Translate the following into Odia**

**15 x 1= 15**

#### **Pranab Mukherjee at RSS event**

#### **Intolerance will lead to dilution of our national identity, says ex-president**

**The Indian Express - Thursday, June 7, 2018**

Pranab Mukherjee says the country must move from violence and conflict to peace and happiness. There's a shloka in Parliament from Kautilya which says in the happiness of people lies the happiness of the king.

The concept of modern India was articulated from various Indian leaders and was not bound by race or religion. Each conqueror and foreign element has been absorbed in India's cultural milieu. The emergence of Indian state can be traced back to the sixth century BC. For 600 years, there was Muslim rule in India, which was taken over by the East India Company. After the First War Of Independence, India was transferred to the estate of the Queen. However, one thing needs to be kept in mind, even after so many rulers, the 5000-year-old continuity of the civilisation remained.

Indian nationalism emanated from universalism. Any attempt at defining our nationhood in terms of dogma and identities or religion, region, hatred, and intolerance will only lead to dilution of our identity. India derives strength from tolerance. We accept and respect our pluralism and celebrate our diversity. Our national identity has emerged after a long

drawn process of confluence and assimilation, the multiple cultures and faiths make us special and tolerant," the former president says.

Mukherjee speaks about ancient institutions of India that attracted students from outside as well. He also touches upon about various international travellers who came to India in ancient times and how they defined the nation. (267 words)

**6. Translate the following texts into odia : 15x1=15**

**DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
Annual Report and Accounts 2015–16 (Excerpts only)**

**DFID's purpose, performance and activities in 2015–16**

DFID leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (the Global Goals), and tackle global challenges in line with the first ever government-wide UKAid Strategy<sup>2</sup>, published in November 2015.

Ending extreme poverty means tackling the great global challenges – from the root causes of mass migration and disease, to insecurity, conflict and global climate change. These issues hit the poor hardest and directly undermine Britain's national interest. The government has made clear its commitment to meet its promises to the world's poor and put international development at the heart of national security and foreign policy, using the UK's international influence to help make the world a safer place for all its people. The government is committed to the Global Goal of achieving zero extreme poverty by 2030.

DFID works with other UK government departments, bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society and business to help countries lift themselves out of extreme poverty and end the need for aid, by building peaceful and stable societies, creating jobs, fighting corruption, unlocking the potential of girls and women, tackling climate change and helping to save lives when humanitarian emergencies occur. This report provides an overview of DFID's work. Other Official Development Assistance (ODA) spending departments and funds will set out details in their own annual report and accounts as appropriate.

**How we deliver**

DFID supports countries to achieve a timely self-financed and secure exit from poverty, working in a wide range of sectors consistent with our strategic objectives and the UK Aid Strategy. DFID's SDP includes a mix of input and output measures we use to track progress, reflecting the fact that programme-spend often contributes to more than one strategic priority and that the strategic objectives themselves are mutually supportive and cross-cutting. For example, improving health outcomes means more people can contribute to economic growth through productive jobs. (336 words)

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**Certificate in Translation (CIT)**  
**Assignments**

**July 2018 – December 2018**

**Course Title: Literary Translation**

**Course Code : CIT-04**

**Coverage: All Blocks**

**Full Marks -100**

[Answer all questions as directed. Figures on the right hand margin indicate Marks]

**Group – 'A'**

**1. Answer the following questions by choosing the right answer: [ 1×10 =10]**

- i) Ravindranath Tagore got world recognition as a great poet through the translation of \_\_\_\_\_, originally written in Bengali.  
 A. Godan    B. Anand Math    C. Gitanjali    D. Tapaswini
- ii) Translation of \_\_\_\_\_ of one language into another is known as literary translation.  
 A. Literary texts    B. Songs    C. Science fiction    D. Autobiography
- iii) The method of translation in which the sense is carried forward to the target language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Rephrase    B. Paraphrase    C. Summary    D. Restate
- iv) It is necessary that we use both the methods of \_\_\_\_\_ and paraphrase in literary translation as and when necessary.  
 A. Metaphrase    B. Metathesis    C. Metaphor    D. simile
- v) Availability of the internet services in English has added to the relevance and popularity of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. literary translation    B. Technical skills    C. Communication    D. Gadgets
- vi) Translation of masterpieces from various languages has opened new windows for the \_\_\_\_\_ of world cultures.  
 A. Unification    B. Division    C. fusion    D. distribution
- vii) \_\_\_\_\_ makes the translated text more appropriate, easy to perceive, acceptable and useful.  
 A. Standardization    B. consistency    C. Uniformity    D. Equality to quarrel, fight, or argue loudly
- viii) What is the meaning of : *be at hammer and tongs*  
 A. Fight    B. work hard    C. talk loudly    D. construct

ix) I can't *put up* with him; he's always complaining.

(State the meaning of the highlighted phrase)

A. Bear      B. accept      C. Communicate      D. fight

x) Translation of non-literary and technical texts involves \_\_\_\_\_ terms.

A. Standard      B. denotative      C. lexical      D. ordinary

### Group – 'B'

**2. Answer any four of the following questions within 50-100 words [5x4=20]**

- a) What do you mean by ILA ? What is its objective ?
- b) What is the utility of translating master pieces of various languages into other ones?
- c) Why is the translator of a literary text called the co-creator of the target language text ?
- d) While translating a masterpiece, you have come across a couple of culturally-rooted and untranslatable words. How will you handle the situation ?
- e) What do you mean by domestication and foreignisation ?
- f) Why do you think that audience and purpose of a literary translation are inter-related ?

### Group –'C'

**3. Answer any two of the following questions within 200 words [10x2=20]**

- (a) Why is it difficult to translate idioms into various other languages ?
- (b) Differentiate between Literal use, Ambiguous use and Figurative (metaphorical) use of idioms with a suitable example.
- (c) Literary translation is a strong medium of cultural exchange between communities. Justify.
- (d) What do you know about the nature of literary translation?

### Group- 'D'

**4. Translate the following idioms and phrases into Odia: [1x10=10]**

- (a) Too many a cook spoil the broth
- (b) Be at hammer and tongs
- (c) Stick one's chin out
- (d) Wash one's hands of it
- (e) Come down with
- (f) Give up the ghost
- (g) Spill the beans
- (h) Put up with

- (i) Put on
- (j) Put out
- (k) Look after
- (l) Bring up

**5. Translate any 10 of the following into Odia:**

**[10x4=40]**

**(a) Endless Time [Rabindranath Tagore]**

Time is endless in thy hands, my lord.  
There is none to count thy minutes.  
Days and nights pass and ages  
To bloom and fade like flowers.  
Thou knowest how to wait.  
Thy centuries follow each other  
Perfecting a small wild flower.  
We have no time to lose,  
And having no time we must scramble for a chance.  
We are too poor to be late.  
And thus it is that time goes by  
While I give it to every querulous man who claims it,  
And thine altar is empty of all offerings to the last.  
At the end of the day I hasten in fear lest thy gate be shut;  
But I find that yet there is time.

**(b) Where the mind is without fear [Rabindranath Tagore]**

Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high  
Where knowledge is free  
Where the world has not been broken up into fragments  
By narrow domestic walls  
Where words come out from the depth of truth  
Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection  
Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way  
Into the dreary desert sand of dead habit  
Where the mind is led forward by thee  
Into ever-widening thought and action  
Into that heaven of freedom,  
My Father, let my country awake.

- (c) Gandhi always thought about eradicating poverty from Odisha. He had visited an orphanage run by Sri Sakhichand, who was the Police Superintendent of Puri. The inmates were the children of the people who had died in the famines.

Gandhi found the children were looking quite healthy in the orphanage. They seemed to be quite happy and contented too. Some were engaged in spinning. Some others were engaged in making mats. They were also quite fit because they were constantly engaged in some activity.

Observing this, Gandhi said, ‘We have a great deal to learn from these children. Work is essential to keep the body and mind healthy. Work is the source of cheerfulness. When someone is engaged in some work, he looks fresh. Human beings perhaps look tired and sickly when they are either idle or overworked.

He had come to the conclusion that work was the prime necessity for the people of Odisha. He was confident that spinning alone could provide work to millions of unemployed people. And who was going to purchase so many mats? Apart from food, clothes were the only thing which would have customers at all times. So, spinning had to be the chief source of livelihood for the poor people in Odisha as also the rest of the country. People would get employment in this way and their primary needs could also be fulfilled. (230 words)

- (d) Gandhi knew that Odisha was poor because of its people and their unwillingness to work. He had once observed, “Odias are miserable because they do not want to do any work. They would be happy to be shot at and die. But they won’t go outside for any kind of hard work. This unwillingness to work is even worse than drinking country liquor. Some work might be extracted from the drunkards. But the hungry man who does not work is even worse than an animal. It is a big problem to get these people engaged in some work and pull them into the mainstream of life. I cannot find any other way apart from spinning work to get over the impasse.

On seeing the delegates from Odisha in the Belgaum conference in 1924, Gandhi had observed, “I am of the firm opinion that swarajya in Odisha means providing a square meal to the poor. The easiest way for that is through spinning and promoting the khadi culture. Many labourers of Odisha are working in other states. They can stay home and engage themselves in spinning work. Their problems would be solved that way. Large quantities of khadi cloth can be made in Odisha in this manner and some day Odisha might even turn out to be the storehouse of khadi in India. (222 words)