



# Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur.

## CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION (CIT)

### COURSES 1 TO 4 (ALL BLOCKS) SESSION- 2020 TO 2021

#### DATE(S) OF SUBMISSION

Sl. No.	Course Name	Course Code	Last Date of Submission	Day As Per the Calendar
1.	NATURE AND SCOPE OF TRANSLATION	CIT-01	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Sunday
2.	FUNCTIONAL TRANSLATION	CIT-02	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Sunday
3.	TRANSLATION OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS	CIT-03	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Sunday
4.	LITERARY TRANSLATION	CIT-04	28 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Sunday

## **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 counsellors at your Study Centre. Please submit your assignment response to the Coordinator of the Study Centre. 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.
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:**

1. Each 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% 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.

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY  
CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION (CIT)  
ASSIGNMENTS**

**SESSION: 2020 – 2021**

**COURSE TITLE: NATURE AND SCOPE OF TRANSLATION**

**COURSE CODE: CIT-01**

**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) Since the dawn of civilization, we, human beings, have been using language to translate our \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- i). Thoughts and ideas
- ii). Signs and symbols
- iii). Symbols and calculations
- iv). Calculations and ideas

b). The story of translation dates back to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- i). 2<sup>nd</sup> Century BC
- ii). 4<sup>th</sup> Millennium BC
- iii). 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC
- iv). 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC

c.) Who is Roman Jakobson?

- i). A scientist
- ii). A linguist
- iii). A grammarian
- iv). A sociologist

d.) Translation is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

- i). Descriptive
- ii). Interpretative
- iii). Subjective
- iv). Objective

e.) A faithful translator should act like the author's \_\_\_\_\_.

- i). Mouthpiece
- ii). Dictator

- iii). Enemy
- iv). Friend

f.) The translator has to be an analytical person with necessary flexibility, adaptability and expertise in the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

- i). Grammar
- ii). English Language
- iii). Technology
- iv). Science

g.) Who is the writer of Gulliver's Travels?

- i). Daniel Steele
- ii). Agatha Christie
- iii). John Wycliffe
- iv). Jonathan Swift

h.) Translators are the \_\_\_\_\_ between the source language/culture and the target language/culture.

- i). Predators
- ii). Dominators
- iii). Mediators
- iv). Facilitators

i) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are few of the great masters of English Literature.

- i). Shakespeare, Homer and Dante
- ii). Einstein, Newton and Faraday
- iii). Archimedes, Euler and Gauss
- iv). Euclid, Leibniz and Lagrange

j.) Translation is a strong democratizing agent.

- i). Marginalizing
- ii). Decentralizing
- iii). Globalising
- iv). Democratizing

### 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**

**SESSION: 2020 – 2021**

**COURSE TITLE: FUNCTIONAL  
TRANSLATION**

**COURSE CODE: CIT-02**

**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). ----- is the assembly of written information into a standard order.

- i) Thesaurus
- ii) Dictionary
- iii) Collaction
- iv) Wordbook

b). ----- is a writing system whose characters represent letters.

- i) Collaction
- ii) Ideogram
- iii) Syllabary
- iv) Radical

c). The word 'Lexicon' comes from -----language.

- i) English
- ii) Latin
- iii) Greek
- iv) French

d). What is the full form of IPA.

- i) Indian Paramedical Association
- ii) International Phonetic Alphabet
- iii) Indian Police Academy
- iv) Iran Phonetic Alphabets

- e). -----are used to do hypothesis testing in a specific language territory.
- i) Pronunciation
  - ii) Phonetics
  - iii) Etymology
  - iv) Text corpus
- f). Arranging information into logical categories is called -----
- i) Pronunciation
  - ii) Collation
  - iii) Accent
  - iv) Classification
- g). A Thesaurus may list words in ----- order.
- i) Alphabetical
  - ii) Conceptual
  - iii) Vocabulary
  - iv) Logical
- h). The different ways of speaking to different people in different contexts are known as -----.
- i) Language
  - ii) Register
  - iii) Speech
  - iv) Contains
- i). Among these which is not an Epic poem
- i) Iliad
  - ii) Gitanjali
  - iii) The Odyssey
  - iv) Paradise Lost
- j). Consultative Register is known as ----- level of language.
- i) 1<sup>st</sup>
  - ii) 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - iii) 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - iv) 4<sup>th</sup>

### 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 Diglossia?
- 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  
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ASSIGNMENTS**

**SESSION: 2020 – 2021**

**COURSE TITLE: TRANSLATION OF  
OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS**

**COURSE CODE: CIT-03**

**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.) Lack of communication will paralyse the entire system of \_\_\_\_\_.
- i.) Administration
  - ii.) Governance
  - iii.) Planning
  - iv.) Media
- b.) The common man has to seek the help of \_\_\_\_\_ for every bit of his official work and spend money for it because s/he does not know English.
- i) government
  - ii) advocate
  - iii) teachers
  - iv) English-educated people
- c.) Official documents created in English should be made available in the local language so that the very \_\_\_\_\_ of administration is not hindered.
- i.) function
  - ii.) work
  - iii.) purpose
  - iv.) Procedure
- d.) Government of India has enacted that \_\_\_\_\_ will be the official language of the central government offices.
- i) Hindi
  - ii) Odia
  - iii) English
  - iv) English and Hindi

- e.) On submission to any office, extrajudicial documents become \_\_\_\_\_.
- i.) documents
  - ii.) official documents
  - iii.) judicial documents
  - iv.) Orders
- f.) We have around 62 tribal communities in Odisha that speak about 40 languages out of which \_\_\_\_\_ have been attested as languages.
- i.) 22
  - ii.) 30
  - iii.) 05
  - iv.) 10
- g.) A word that has one meaning in a given context may have \_\_\_\_\_ and significance in another context or even in the same context in another language.
- i) double meanings
  - ii) importance
  - iii) no meaning
  - iv) another meaning
- h.) Breaking a table or figure into parts in a report \_\_\_\_\_ good communication of the objective of the report.
- i) enhances
  - ii) hinders
  - iii) inhibits
  - iv) develops
- i) For effective implementation of the Official Language, the country is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ regions.
- i) 3
  - ii) 5
  - iii) 4
  - iv) 2
- j.) Language Policy of Government of India has made it \_\_\_\_\_ for all the official documents to be written in local languages.
- i.) necessary
  - ii.) essential
  - iii.) mandatory
  - iv.) important

## **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 Strategy2, 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.

**ODISHA STATE OPEN UNIVERSITY**  
**CERTIFICATE IN TRANSLATION (CIT)**  
**ASSIGNMENTS**  
**SESSION: 2020 – 2021**  
**COURSE TITLE: LITERARY TRANSLATION**  
**COURSE CODE: CIT-04**

**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.) Translation helps in bringing the entire world and their culture together. Is this statement:  
i.) true  
ii.) false  
iii.) not relatable  
iv.) none of the above
- b.) *Alchemist* has been translated into approximately how many languages?  
i) nine  
ii) sixty  
iii) thousand  
iv) eighty
- c.) Rabindra Nath Tagore got the Nobel Prize for \_\_\_\_\_.  
i) *Chokher Bali*  
ii) *Gitanjali*  
iii) *My Experiments with Truth*  
iv) *Les Miserables*
- d.) \_\_\_\_\_ has been an effective force for the unification of world cultures.  
i) books  
ii) literature  
iii) translation  
iv) freedom struggle
- e.) Translation gives global \_\_\_\_\_ to a text.  
a. identity  
b. outlook  
c. phenomenon  
d. none of the above
- f.) The process of translation was on even when there were no \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. printing press



- b. Xerox machine
  - c. Fax
  - d. Computers
- g.) Tagore got recognition for his work Gitanjali, which was originally written in \_\_\_\_\_.
- i.) Odia
  - ii.) Bengali
  - iii.) Telugu
  - iv.) Hindi
- h.) By the term 'literature' we mean, \_\_\_\_\_ texts.
- i) printed
  - ii) audio
  - iii) digital
  - iv) all the above
- i.) Translation of literary texts of one language into another is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) technical translation
  - ii) digital translation
  - iii) literary translation
  - iv) none of the above
- j.) Every act of translation involves the expression of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) sense
  - ii) words
  - iii) ideas
  - iv) syntax

### **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 the translator of a literary text is 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 foreignization?
- 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 someday Odisha might even turn out to be the store house of khadi in India. (222 words)