

Late (1921) Department.

(Collected)

Archival SERIES:

G.O. No. 15-45

DATED 24-10-1921

[Despatch Abstract.]

Books and Publications.

"Philology of the Oriya language"—patronage—Government
not able to make any promise of support.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. _____

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, etc., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.

Papers of other departments.

Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (= S.O.)	Initials with date of (1) Referencer acknowledging returns of the paper concerned or (2) Despatcher to denote the return of the papers to the department concerned.

Home (S.O.) No. 5907
31.3.19



The Palace,
Parlakimedi
Tanjavur Dt.

28th March 1919.

No.

From

Sri Sri Sri

Krishnachendra Gajapaty Narayana Deo
Rajah of Parlakimedi.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department,
Fort Saint George, M A D R A S.

Sir,

I beg to seek the indulgence of His Excellency the Governor in Council in venturing to forward herewith an application, with its enclosures, from Sriman Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma Mahasayo, Senior Uriya Pundit in my College here and to state that I believe that the publication of the proposed book would prove useful to scholars of the Uriya language (please see the opinions attached to the petition) and that it therefore deserves every encouragement at the hands of the Uriya public as well as of Government.

2. The Government will, if necessary, have the book scrutinized by its educational advisers and if the Government be satisfied that the publication of the book is worthy of encouragement I would venture to request that the Government of Madras would be pleased to sanction a grant to the petitioner to be paid on his tendering a certain number of copies of the book when published and also that they would be pleased to move the Government of Bihar and Orissa to sanction an appropriate grant as they were pleased to do in the case of the petitioner's Uriya Lexicon which was published in 1916. On that occasion the Government of Bihar and Orissa sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000/- and the Government of Madras Rs. 1,000/- towards the publication

publication of the petitioner's Lexicon on condition of his presenting 200 copies of the book to the Government of Bihar and Orissa and 100 --- copies to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. A. J. A.
R A J A.

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT

HON'BLE THE LORD PENTLAND,

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,

GOVERNOR OF FORT SAINT GEORGE,

M A D R A S.

Through

The Raja of Parlakimedi.

The humble petition of Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma of Parlakimedi in the District of Ganjam most respectfully sheweth:-

Your Excellency's humble petitioner is the Senior Uriya Pundit in the Raja's College in Parlakimedi in the Estate of Parlakimedi where his family has been living for generations.

The District of Ganjam and especially Parlakimedi, though severed from Orissa, has always been a centre of -- Uriya learning and culture, which has, however, been not a little affected by the overwhelming influence of the --- Telugu language and literature threatening to destroy the identity and distinctive characteristics of the Uriya --- people in the Madras Presidency.

This fear of loss of identity led Your Excellency's humble petitioner to devote his energy and time to the development and culture of the Uriya language; and as the result of his life-long labour he has been able to

produce

5 4

produce several literary works in Uriya including a Lexicon, articles on the Philology of the language, criticisms and other such works of literary research, which have --- received the appreciation and approbation of eminent --- Uriya scholars in Orissa and Ganjam.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner is sincerely grateful for the aid he received from Your Excellency's Government and that of Bihar and Orissa towards the publication of the Utkal-Abhidan, an Uriya Lexicon which has been acknowledged in the Uriya Literary world as a work of great usefulness.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner has been --- writing several articles on the Philology of the Uriya --- language which have appeared from time to time in literary Magazines of Orissa during the course of about 12 years --- and has now completed his research and contribution on --- that subject.

The University of Madras has been pleased to include portions of these occasional Philological publications in the curriculum of the Uriya language prescribed for the B.A. Degree Examination and this is another reason why Your Excellency's humble petitioner is desirous of --- publishing his numerous contributions in one collection.

Your Excellency's humble petitioner begs to --- assure Your Excellency that the publication of this book on the Philology of the Uriya language will supply a long-felt want and will be very helpful to students of the Uriya language and literature - Vide copies of the opinions of various scholars attached to this petition.

Your humble petitioner's means are so slender that he is unable to undertake the cost of such publication. --- He will try his utmost to seek the help of the public-spirited

public-spirited and well-to-do members of the Uriya community including the Uriya Rajas and Zamindars; but it --- would be impossible for the petitioner to obtain more --- than a portion of the funds required for the publication; and he cannot carry it through, unless Your Excellency's Government and the Government of Bihar and Orissa are graciously pleased to sanction a special grant towards this publication as they were pleased to do in the case of his Lexicon published three years ago (Vide Madras Government's G.O. No. 755-Ed1: dated 9th July 1915 and the Bihar and Orissa Government's Order No. 1439-E., dated 31st July --- 1915. As in the case of the petitioner's Lexicon, the -- grant may be ordered to be paid to him on his tendering a certain number of copies to Government. The book will, it is thought, consist of about 70 forms and the petitioner expects that the whole venture would cost about Rs. 4000/-.

As Your Excellency's humble petitioner belongs to this Presidency, he has ventured to trouble Your Excellency in the first instance and begs that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to commend the petitioner's request to the Government of Bihar and Orissa also, as the book is likely to be more largely used in the Province of Orissa and has therefore got even a greater claim on the generosity of that Government. The petitioner --- herewith submits an extract of one chapter of the book for Your Excellency's reference and favour of return.

For this act of kindness Your Excellency's humble petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray and begs to remain

Your Excellency's

most obedient and

humble servant,

Parlakimedi }
25th March 1919 }

Cupinath Nair Parma

X
Dharakota Palace,

Dharakota,

Ganjam Dt:

(1)

Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma, the renowned Uriya scholar and Philologist has now completed the exhaustive volume of Uriya Philology which is the product of his 15 years constant labour. This is the most valuable work which no pen has hitherto produced. He, by dint of his unflinching --- devotion to the study of Uriya literature has rendered valuable help to Uriya literature in bringing out this work and thus has supplied a long-felt want of the students of advanced classes and of literary men. Parts of this work have already been published in almost all the Uriya journals such as "Utkal Sahitya", "Makar", and "Satyabadi". This work --- will, undoubtedly be a useful Text book for college students. It is to be regretted that this valuable work has not yet --- been published, and if our benign Government be pleased to -- undertake its publication, it will be a valuable addition to the Uriya literature.

(Sd.) Madanmohan Singh Deo.
Raja.

(2)

Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma the well-known Uriya scholar and Lexicographer has now completed his work on Uriya Philology which he seems to have begun long ago. Parts of the work have been published from time to time in the well-known journals, Utkal Sahitya, Makar and Satyabadi. They evince the patient labour and the rare merit of the Pundit in this new side of research in Uriya Literature. The only pity is that no public-spirited man has yet come forward to subsidise its publication. It is certain, however, that if this --- monumental work is published through the generosity of any gentleman or of any of our nobles or of our Government, it will be a valuable asset not only to the existing Uriya ---

Literature

Literature but also in the curriculum of studies prescribed for the University examinations. It is needless to state that --- detached portions of the work have already been prescribed for --- B.A. courses of 1918 and 1919. It is hoped that the early publication of this valuable volume will certainly remove a long-felt want.

Aska,
1st January 1919.

(Sd.) H.H. Panda,
Secretary, Uriya Samaj, Aska.

(3)

(Translation from *Uriya*)

Puri,
Dated 28-2-19.

It has always given me much satisfaction to read the -- contributions of Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi, Ganjam, on Philological subjects to the various Magazines of Orissa. It is needless to say that the Pundit has spent years of arduous labour in his investigation in this domain of knowledge. If the results of his enquiry be embodied in a book, there is no doubt --- that it would remove a long-standing want in Uriya literature. The book will not only show the origin and gradual development of Uriya language, but it will help the reader in understanding the connection among various Prakrit languages and their relation to Sanskrit. In short, Pundit Nando's work will be a treasure-house of philological truths. The book will be of immense use not only to students, but to teachers and professors devoted to the study of the Uriya language. The Madras University has done well in -- selecting portions of the Magazine publications for the B.A. class. It is hoped that the authorities in Bihar and Orissa will, in ---- course of time, include it in the curriculum of higher studies. -- The necessity and usefulness of the publication of these articles in a book form cannot be too highly emphasised. I shall be very happy to see some generous patron of learning undertake the publication of this valuable work. The country has to be thankful to Pundit Nando for what he has done to advance the cause of his ---- mother-tongue.

(Sd.) Mahamohopadhyaya
Sadasiva Misra.

(4)

(4)

I read with great interest the articles of Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi, Ganjam, on Uriya Philology as they appeared in the literary Magazines of Orissa from time to time for the last ten or twelve years. Pundit Nando is a specialist in this particular subject and his articles show the depth of his scholarship and independence of research.

Philological research is recent attempt in the field of vernacular literature in India. So it has not yet been able to --- secure a large circle of admirers and readers, but for the ~~right~~ right understanding of a language and for its scientific study --- Philology is essential. The importance of vernaculars in the --- system of Indian education in our schools and colleges is daily -- being recognised with increasing emphasis both by Government and by the thoughtful educated public. I know an attempt is being made to institute a chair for the post-graduate studies in vernacular in the Calcutta University and it is confidently hoped that ere long other Universities will extend their efforts in this direction. I am told, the Madras University attaches not a little importance to the study of vernaculars. It need hardly be said that a language in order to be worthy of recognition by a University should possess its philology, history of its literature and other standard works of originality and research. I can unhesitatingly say that Pundit Gopinath Nando's efforts have removed a -- long-standing want in Uriya literature and have contributed immensely towards its elevation and advancement. The Madras University has to be congratulated upon their selection of portions of Pundit G.N. Sarma's Philology for B.A. students. When the book will be published I believe, the claim of the Uriya for the recognition of post-graduate studies will be considerably advanced. The life-long labour of a Uriya Pundit of the Uriya district of the Ganjam in the Madras Presidency deserves special encouragement at the --- hands of Madras Government where the Uriyas have reasons to claim for larger share of attention and patronage from the Government -- for the protection and furtherance of their interest as a distinct community.

Pundit Gopinath Nando's philology in research would do

credit to any worker of ability in that field.

I sincerely trust the Government will encourage his work by undertaking its publication.

(Sd.) Gopabandhu Das,
Satyabadi,
the-1st March 1919. Member, Legislative Council,
Bihar and Orissa.
A. Fellow of the Patna University.

(5)

Pundit Gopinath Nand of Parlakimedi is well-known throughout Orissa and other Uriya-speaking areas as a great scholar and original researcher in the domain of Uriya Literature and philology. It is a pity that philology, though so essential and useful for the advancement of a language is still to seek favour at the hands of readers in general. It is no wonder therefore if the Pundit's philological researches in Uriya literature have not yet been favourably received by Uriya readers, in spite of the fact that they are entirely unique and interesting. But it was a sufficient recognition of the merits and labours of the Pundit that the Government contributed so generously towards the publication of his rare work on Uriya lexicon. The Pundit is a Sanskrit scholar and is greatly interested in the study of the evolution of the various Prakrit languages out of their original stock. He is thus able to bear all his rare attainments to bear upon his researches in Uriya philology, of which, to his great credit, may it be said, he is the father. Provincial vernaculars have of late been taken into University curriculums and the Pundit must be congratulated that even the fragmentary publications of his philological researches in various Uriya Magazines have been recommended for study by the Madras University. In such circumstances I would earnestly wish that to their many favours for their Uriya literature the Government of Madras may kindly undertake the publication of the rare and genuine researches of the Pundit.

(Sd.) Krupasindhu Misra, M.A.

Head Master, Satyabadi High School
and Member, Bihar and Orissa
Research society.

~~Non Colararia Misra, M.A., B.T.~~

(6)

Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi is a scholar of rare merit. He has been devoting himself wholeheartedly to the study of Uriya Grammar which he is himself framing and shaping out of a chaos of linguistic materials scattered over a pretty long period of more than five hundred years. His comparative study of it based on research almost independently made in Pali and Prakrit deserves much credit. The production will be a unique volume not found in elderly sister languages of the Sanskrit stock and will far enrich the Uriya language. The fragmentary character of the laborious ^{work} impressed me very much sometime ago. In the meantime the Pundit has put forth his indefatigable energies to collate and systematise his work so as to make it fit and ready for publication. Sometime ago the Governments of Madras and Bihar and Orissa contributed money for the publication of his Uriya Dictionary. That book has been found very useful and removed a bad want. This work is considered to be more valuable than the Dictionary and will further its object with which the latter was produced. It is hoped that the contribution for its publication will be available from the Government.

(Sd.) Godavaris Misra, M.A., B.T.

(7)

I have gone through such parts of Satyabadi, Utkal Sahitya and Makara as contained some publications of Pundit Nando's Uriya philology. They are an agreeable surprise. Their sterling merit deserves the highest praise and can bestow and command our unstinted approval. They are felt needs of an Uriya philology and our Pundit Nando has the ability and industry fully to supply these needs. His compilation will certainly be a first rate text book for students in their collegiate career. The attempt is simply unique and the Pundit's book will be an invaluable contribution

contribution to the science of Uriya language. He amply deserves encouragement from the learned literary public in Orissa. Orissa can now rightly claim a history of Uriya literature from the ----- masterly pen of our Pundit Nando.

The 23rd Feb: 19. |
Aska. |

(Sd.) P. Verma.
Head Master, High School,
Aska.

(8)

I have gone through some of the articles on Uriya philology written by Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma and published in the Uriya journals "Utkal Sahitya" and "Makar". They evince his patient and deep comparative study of three languages, Sanskrit, Prakrit and Uriya. This work of research will supply a great want in Uriya Literature and will be of great help in making an advanced study of the languages to students who appear for the B.A., M.A., and Oriental examinations. Portions of it have already been prescribed for the B.A. degree examination. It is highly desirable that the articles should be published logically arranged in a -- book form.

(Sd.) Sivaram Ratho,
Head Master,
Government Secondary Training
School, Berhampur.

(9)

Pundit Sri Gopinath Nando Sarma of Parlakimedi has, by the publication of his Uriya Lexicon "Sabda Tatwa Bodha Abhidhan" done great service in distinguishing corrupt and impure forms of the languages and idiom which have made their appearance as a consequence of the desuetude of the language in several parts of ---- Orissa. He has now conceived the idea of bringing out a volume on Uriya philology which he alone with his undoubted abilities can undertake and remove a long-felt want of the Uriya scholars taking up advanced studies of that language. He is now known as the Lexicographer of Orissa and has by his numerous contributions to the Uriya periodicals on the subject already established his ----- reputation

reputation as a profound Philologist. He has yet to complete his "Kriyaprakaranam" in the present volume and the promise of his labours in this direction will, I hope find a richer fulfilment in future in another work on the History of Uriya Literature. I have nothing but high admiration for his ---- indigenous culture of Uriya, his selfless devotion to the -- cause of Uriya Literature and his assiduity in bringing such voluminous works. Let him not mind his distractions, but ply on and only hope for a day when he will be held in ---- veneration by all Orissa as one of those few great men who saved the Uriya language from mutilation and the whole of --- Uriya Literature from languishing.

(Sd.) Sriman Chakrapani Pradhan,
B.A., I.T.,
23-2-19.
Sub-Assistant Inspector of
Schools,
Aska Range, Ganjam.

(10)

Satyabadi School,
2-3-19.

Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi is well-known to the Orissa public as well as the Government who have shown some recognition of his worth, ability and public appreciation in the donation they have of late given to help the Pundit in the publication of his rare work "Uriya Lexicography". As a scholar of Uriya language and literature he is yet unsurpassed and his various works specially those on Philology would show how his research is both searching and progressive. It may be that Uriyas have not yet got many among them to --- properly estimate the worth of the Pundit and the value of his researches for there have not been many among our educated men who have got a taste for a scientific study of our language, but the writings of the Pundit for all that invariably elicit a general admiration. With the advancement of time our provincial vernaculars are receiving more and more attention and sooner or later the Pundit Nando and his ----- research works on Grammar and Philology will be needed by the

L. V. Sarna

ଏ ସ୍ଥିତିରେ ବୃକ୍ଷର ସହିତ ଏକାକୀ କରି ଗୁମୁସ୍ତ, ଗାଧି କାନ୍ଦି
 ଗାୟ ମାନ୍ୟତା ଦେବାକୁ ଶ୍ରୀକାନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ର ମନ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ମନମୁହାଁ
 ତରୁ ବୁଝି ଶୁଣିବେ । ମହିମା ନାଥ । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ ଦେଖି କହିବାକୁ ମନ ପଡ଼ିଲା ।

ପ୍ରକୃତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱମୟ ସୁପରିକାର ସୁଗମାବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ
 ଏକାକୀ କରନ୍ତି । ଏଥିରେ କାରଣ ଆଉ କିଛି ନୁହେଁ; ତେଣୁ ତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ
 ପାଠର ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ । ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ମାତ୍ର ଶୁଦ୍ଧି ନା ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ । ଆଉ
 ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ସୁପରିକାର ସୁଗମାବସ୍ଥାରେ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ
 ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ
 ଓ ବିଧିରେ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ମତେ କରନ୍ତି । ଏଥିରେ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱତତ୍ତ୍ୱ
 ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ଅନୁସ୍ଥାପିତ କାହିଁ କରନ୍ତି । —

ପ୍ରଥମା ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଯଦି ଓ ପ୍ରାଣବନ୍ଧନ ମାତ୍ର ଲାଗୁଥିବୁ ତୁମ୍ଭର କିଛି ମାତ୍ର
ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କାରଣ ଶୁଦ୍ଧି ମାତ୍ର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା

«ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ସିଦ୍ଧି କାନ୍ଦିନୀମାତ । ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଗ୍ରହମାନାମ୍
ଉଚ୍ଚ ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତଃ — ଉଚ୍ଚ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରମାସମ୍ । »

ଶିଳ୍ପୀ ଓ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ପ୍ରଭାସ୍ତୁ ଶୁଣି ଗଭୀର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ଶକ୍ତିର
 ଲୁହ ଚାହିଁ ସମୟରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ସ୍ମୃତିରେ ଆଦର୍ଶୀୟ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତାଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ
 ଅନୁଭବର ପ୍ରଭାବ ରହିଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆର ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଶକ୍ତିର
 ସୁରକ୍ଷାପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରାବଳୀରେ ସୁସ୍ଥପ୍ରଭାବ ଲୁହ ସ୍ମୃତି । ମାତ୍ର
 ଗଭୀର ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଆଶା ସ୍ୱାଧୀନ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା ।

ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଗାଳ୍ପିକାଦି ଗାୟକର
 ଶାଳି ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ତତକାଳୀନ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିବିଧ ଗାୟକ ଆଦିଙ୍କର
 ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗ୍ରହଣ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ । ଯଥା । ସୁଧାମା (ସେନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାଳୟ)
 ଗୁପ୍ତବଳ ॥ ସୁଧାମା ୪ ଚଉପାଞ୍ଚ, ଚଉପାଞ୍ଚ, ପଞ୍ଚମୀ, ଶତମୀ ଓ ସୁଧାମା ।

ଦିପବର୍ଷ ୧୩୫୨ ସନ୍ତି ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଶ୍ରୀରାଧାନାଥ
ମାଧବୀ ଏହି ଦିନ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ମାଧବୀ ଏକାକୀ ହେବାକୁ ସମର୍ଥ
ରେ ପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗରେ ମାଧବୀ କହି ଅଛନ୍ତି, “ମାଧବୀ ଏକାକୀ
ହେଉଥିବା ଦିନକୁ ମାଧବୀ” ଯାହା ମାଧବୀ କହିଛନ୍ତି ।

ପାଳା ଗୁଳା ସଂସ୍କୃତର ଅବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ଓ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଶିଖର ଦିନ
ପ୍ରକାଶ । ଅବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଏଥିରେ ସଂସ୍କୃତର ସ୍ୱାଭାବିକ
ଅପ୍ରକାଶ ଅଛି । ତେଣୁ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ପାଳାଦି ନିରାକାର (ପା-
ଳାରେ ଚିତ୍ତଗୋଚର ନୁହେଁ) - କାଳୀ, କାଳୀ, କାଳୀ, କାଳୀ, କାଳୀ, କାଳୀ
ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାରର ସଂସ୍କୃତର ନିରାକାର ଅଟେ ।

ବିନାୟକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାବତୀ ସାମନ୍ତବତୀ

16

ପରିଚାଳନା (ବିନାୟକ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରାବତୀ) ଏହିକ୍ଷଣିକାବଳୀ ନିମ୍ନ । ତତ୍ପରେ
 ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଓ ସଂସ୍କୃତମତର ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥର ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ଥ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଦାକ୍ଷୀ । ପୁରୀ
 ଆରମ୍ଭମାନ ଧର୍ମ ସଂସ୍କାର, ବିଷୟମାନ ଦାକ୍ଷୀ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥର ବିଷୟମାନ
 ଓ ଉତ୍କଳ ଲିପିରୁ । ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ପୂର୍ବ ୭୦୦ ବର୍ଷପରେ ୭୦୦ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ-
 ଦ୍ଵିପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣର ଗଣତ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଘଟିଲାଣି । ତେ
 ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ଲିପିରୁ । ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଓ ଦାକ୍ଷୀ ପ୍ରଚାର ଆଦି
 ମାତ୍ର । ତତ୍ପରେ ଏହିକ୍ଷଣିକାବଳୀ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେଉଛି ଲିପିରୁ ।
 ବିଶାଳ ମତର ଲିପିରୁ । ସଂସ୍କୃତର ପର ଦାକ୍ଷୀର ଚିତ୍ରଣ ବିଷୟ ଓ
 ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଲିପିରୁ ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଲାଆ

(ତତ୍ପରେ ବିଷୟରୁ = ତତ୍ପରେ ବିଷୟରୁ । ସି. ଗା. ଆ. ଗା. ।
 ଶା. ଦି. ସ. ଗ. ପ୍ରା. ଦି. ସ. ଗ. ସି. ଗା. ଉପଗମା ।
 ଆ. ଗା. ଉପଗମା । ଶା. ଦି. ଉପଗମା । ସ. ଗ. ଉପଗମା ।
 ଲାଆଦି ॥ କି

ଉପଗମାଦି ବିଷୟରୁ । ମାତ୍ର ପ୍ରଥମରୁ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଲିପି
 ଚିତ୍ରଣ ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ।

ଏଥିରେ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣର ବିଷୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ
 ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପରୁ ଆଗମ୍ୟରୁ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ମି. ସଂସ୍କୃତର ସମାପ୍ତି ।
 ଲାଆ

ଆମ୍ଭ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ । ତତ୍ପରେ ଆଗମ୍ୟରୁ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ
 ଆଗମ୍ୟରୁ ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ — ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପରୁ, ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣର ଉପଗମା ।
 ଉପଗମାଦି ମାତ୍ର, ପ୍ରଥମରୁ, ଧର୍ମ ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ।

ମାତ୍ର ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣର ଉପଗମାଦି ଧର୍ମ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ ।
 ଉପଗମାଦି ଲିପିରୁ — ମାତ୍ର ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ।

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣର ପ୍ରାକୃତର ଚିତ୍ରଣ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ ।

I ଉପଗମାଦି ବିଷୟରୁ ଲିପିରୁ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ ଧର୍ମ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ
 ଲାଆ, ଧର୍ମ ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ।
 କି ସ୍ଵଳ୍ପ ପ୍ରାକୃତର ଧର୍ମ ଓ ବିଷୟରୁ ।

କ୍ରୀ ପୁରୀର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗାଆଁରେ ଏହିପରି ଏକ କଳିଙ୍ଗ ବିଭାଜନ ଅଛି । ବିଭାଜନ = ବିଭାଜନ
ବିଭାଜନ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି ବିଭାଜନ ଦେଇ ଆସନ୍ତି ।

୧୫ ୧୬
ପ୍ରଥମା ଦୃଶ୍ୟର "ଡ଼ା" ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର (ପ୍ରାକୃତର ଦୃଶ୍ୟର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର-
ଶବ୍ଦାଦ୍ୟୁପସାରି) ନବରତ୍ନ, ପୁରୁଷ, ସୁରୁଷ, ଉପସାରି ଦୃଶ୍ୟ
କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ପରି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ "ପୁରୁ" ଓ "ବେଶ" ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତର ସ୍ୱରୂପ
ହୋଇଥିଲା ।

ମାନ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ-ସୂଚିର ମାତ୍ରାସ୍ୱରର ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ମାତ୍ରାସ୍ୱର ଉପସାରି ଦୃଶ୍ୟ
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ । ମାନ ପ୍ରଥମ ଅପରାଜିତ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଅପରାଜିତ ବୋଧ ହୁଏ ।

ମାନାର୍ଥର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ବୋଧ
ହୁଏ । ପ୍ରଥମା ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ମାନାର୍ଥର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର କ୍ରମାନ୍ୱୟ ଥିଲା ।
ପରେ ମୁଖସ୍ୱରର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର
ମାନ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ ଅଟେ । ମାନାର୍ଥର
ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ମାନ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ
ହୋଇ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର । ଯଥା - ପାନ = ପାନ । ଶୁଦ୍ଧ = ଶୁଦ୍ଧ (ସ୍ୱର)
ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭୁକ୍ତ = ଆନ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ।

ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର (ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର) ମାନାର୍ଥର-
ପାନାର୍ଥର ପ୍ରାକୃତ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ସ୍ୱରର ସ୍ୱର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର
ସ୍ୱର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର । ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା

ଦଶହସ ଶ୍ରୀ ଅପୁଷ୍ପ ମାନ ।

କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ମାନାର୍ଥର (କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର) ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ମାନ

କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର - କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର । ଅପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ।

୧୫୦୦ ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର ଅପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ମାନାର୍ଥର
ଅପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ପ୍ରାକୃତ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ମାନାର୍ଥର । ମାନାର୍ଥର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର
ପାନାର୍ଥର ।

ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ପାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର ପ୍ରଥମା ଦୃଶ୍ୟର (ଆପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର) ଆନ
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର (ଆପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର) ମାନାର୍ଥର ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର
କିମ୍ବା । ଆନ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା ।

୨୦୦୦ ମାନାର୍ଥର ପାନାର୍ଥର । ପ୍ରାକୃତ କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ମାନାର୍ଥର ଆପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର

ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ମାନାର୍ଥର - ପ୍ରାକୃତ, ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ।

ଉପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର
ଅପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର ।

(ପ୍ରାକୃତ ପ୍ରାକୃତ ପ୍ରଥମା ଦୃଶ୍ୟର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ମାନାର୍ଥର ଆପସାରିତାସ୍ୱର)

୧୫୦୦ ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ରତର ମାନାର୍ଥର ମାନାର୍ଥର ପ୍ରାକୃତ

କେଶବି ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ଅସ୍ତ୍ରଶାସ୍ତ୍ର ନିର୍ମାଣ ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖି ଯାଏ ।
ନିର୍ମାଣରୁ ଚଳୁଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନୁସାରେ ଚଳାଏ । ଯଦି ପୂର୍ବ ଚଳିଛି ତ
ଆଉ ତେଣୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ପ୍ରକାଶପତ୍ର ସିଦ୍ଧି ହେବାରୁ । ଏହିପରି
ଆଉ କେତେକ ତଥ୍ୟମାନ ନିମ୍ନ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ଅନୁସାରେ ।

ସଂସ୍କୃତ 'କି' ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ, କେତେକ । କି = କେତେକ । ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲିଙ୍ଗ-
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ 'କି' 'କି' ଓ 'କି' ର ଅର୍ଥ ସାଧାରଣତଃ କର୍ମ-କାରକ ।
କିଛି ଶବ୍ଦ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବାସ୍ତବିକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଉଦାହରଣ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ।
କିଛି ଚଳାଏ । କର୍ମ-କାରକ ଅର୍ଥରେ କିପରି ବିବରଣୀ ଦିଆଯାଏ
ପାରିବ ? ଏହା ସର୍ବଥା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଉକ୍ତ କିଛି ଶବ୍ଦର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଲିଙ୍ଗ
ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ଆଉ କେତେକ ଅର୍ଥ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶାଶ୍ବତ ହେବ;
କେତେକ ଅନୁସାରେ କିଛି କି ଅନୁସାରେ ଯଦି ଧ୍ୟାନ, ଏହା
କିଛି ହେଉ ନାହିଁ ।

ପରଂ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନୁସାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ
ମାତ୍ରରେ ଆନୁମାନିକ କିଛି ଅନୁସାରେ 'କି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ଚଳୁଥିବା
(ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟ) ଚଳୁ ଥିବା ଅନୁସାରେ ।

କିଛି ଶବ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ (କିଛି ଶବ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ) ମଧ୍ୟରେ
ଅନୁସାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ (କିଛି ଶବ୍ଦ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ) ପ୍ରକାଶ
କିଛି କିଛି ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ଅର୍ଥ ମଧ୍ୟ ।
ଆଉ ଏହି ଅର୍ଥରେ ସାଧାରଣ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ
କିଛି ଅନୁସାରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି; ଏହା କିଛି ଶ୍ରୀ । ମାତ୍ର କେତେକ
ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ ପ୍ରକାଶ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
କିଛି ଆଉ କେତେକ ତଥ୍ୟ ଆନୁମାନିକ ପ୍ରକାଶରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ
ଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଏହି ଅନୁସାରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ଅର୍ଥ
ଆଉ ଅନୁସାରେ ।

ଚଳାଉ ଅନୁସାରେ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନୁସାରେ
ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ ଅନୁସାରେ 'କି' ଏବଂ
'କି' ର ଉକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦର ଅର୍ଥ ଅନୁସାରେ 'କି' ଏବଂ
ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନୁସାରେ 'କି' ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ
ଏହି ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରୀୟ ଶ୍ରୀ ସାହିତ୍ୟରେ ଅନୁସାରେ ଅନୁସାରେ ।

ଶ୍ରୀ ଏହି 'କି' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟୟର କିଆ ଗତ ଚଳୁଥିବା ।

ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ଚଳିତ ଚଳନ୍ତି କ୍ରମେ । ପ୍ରାୟତଃ
ମୁକ୍ତି ଚଳେ ଓ ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ଗୋପନୀ 'ହୁ' ର ପ୍ରକ୍ତି, ଚଳନ୍ତି ପରି
ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ଚଳାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରକ୍ତି ଗୋପନୀ ।

ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଆଗରୁ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ଏକାକୀରେ 'ହୁ' ପ୍ରାୟତଃ
ଗୋପନୀ ହୁଏ । ପ୍ରାୟତଃ - ଗୋପନୀ

P ଦିନେ ଦିନେ ଚଳେ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଆଗରୁ ଚାରି ଦିନ =

S ଦିନେ ଦିନେ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଆଗରୁ = ଆଗରୁ । ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ - ଆଗରୁ, ଆଗରୁ, ଚଳାନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଗାଠକ: ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଏହି ଉପାୟ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ 'ହୁ',
ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଆଗରୁ ଚଳନ୍ତି । ଆଗରୁ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି
ମରତ ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଚଳନ୍ତି ପ୍ରାୟତଃ - ଗୋପନୀ

ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ମୁକ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି । ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି
ଚଳନ୍ତି । - ମାଗନ୍ତି, ମାଗନ୍ତି, ଚଳନ୍ତି, ଚଳନ୍ତି ।
ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଏ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି 'ହୁ' ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଚଳନ୍ତି
ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି । ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଏହି 'ହୁ' ଚଳନ୍ତି
ଆଗରୁ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ 'ହୁ' ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି । ଏ ସ୍ଥଳରେ
ଏହି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ମାଗନ୍ତି = ମାଗନ୍ତି । ଚଳନ୍ତି = ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଦିନୀକ୍ଷଣୀ ଏକାକୀରେ 'ହୁ' ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି
ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଚଳନ୍ତି 'ହୁ' ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି
ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି । ପ୍ରାୟତଃ - ଗୋପନୀ

P ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି =

S ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।
ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି

ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି = ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ଗାଠକ ଚଳନ୍ତି, ଏହି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଆଗରୁ ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ଚଳନ୍ତି ।

ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁଖରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ କଲେ ଉପାଦେୟ ପଦ୍ୟ 'ଢ' ବା 'ହ' 'ହ' ଚଳେ ଅଛି ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ 'ହ' ସ୍ଵରରେ 'କ' ଉପାଦେୟ ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା -

ଏହିଭାବେ = ଏହିଭାବେ । ଶବ୍ଦ = ଧର୍ମ = ଧର୍ମ = ଧର୍ମ । ଧର୍ମ ।

ଏହିପ୍ରକାରରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ କଲେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦେଖିବୁ ପରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ 'ହ' ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ 'ହ' ହୁଏ ।

'କ' ଓ 'ହ' ର ବିକଳ ଅଟେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ କଲେ ସ୍ଵରରେ ଦେଖିବୁ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ହୁଏ ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା

କାଳ ମଣ୍ଡିତ ହେଉଅଛି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ =

କାଳ ମଣ୍ଡିତ ହେଉଅଛି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ । ଧର୍ମ - ଧର୍ମ -

ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଏହିପ୍ରକାର ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଦେଖିବୁ

ଏହି 'କ' ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଅଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ

'କ' ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ 'ହ' ଧର୍ମ (ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଧର୍ମ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ)

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା

କାଳ ମଣ୍ଡିତ ହେଉଅଛି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ =

ଧର୍ମ - ଧର୍ମ - ଧର୍ମ - ଧର୍ମ -

(କାଳ ମଣ୍ଡିତ ହେଉଅଛି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ । ଧର୍ମ = ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ = ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ । ଧର୍ମ = ଧର୍ମ । - ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ)

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ! ଧର୍ମ ଏହିପ୍ରକାର ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ 'କ' ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଯଥା

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଏହି ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ ଧର୍ମ

ଏକ ନିମ୍ନରେ ଦୁଇ ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରକାର ଦିନକୁ ଦିନ, ଦିନକୁ ଦିନକୁ
ଦିନ ଦିନକୁ ଦିନକୁ ଦିନକୁ ଏହିପରି ଶୁଦ୍ଧି ହେଉଛି । ଏବଂ
ସ୍ତ୍ରୀରେ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଦୁଇଆଡ଼ 'କୁ' ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର 'ଉ'
ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷର ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରକାର । ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଦୁଇଆଡ଼ର
'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରକାର ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ମଧ୍ୟା

ଦିନ ଦିନ ଦିନ ଦିନ ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର
ମତର ମତର ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ଶୁଦ୍ଧି-ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ

କୃତି - ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର

ଦିନ ଦିନ = ଦିନକୁ ଦିନକୁ (କାଳୀପୁରୀର ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର)
ଚକ୍ରର, ଏହିପରି ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଦୁଇଆଡ଼ 'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ
ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର 'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର କାଳୀପୁରୀ ଚକ୍ରର
ଦିନ ଦିନର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର 'କୁ' ଓ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର
କାଳୀ ଆଉ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର କାଳୀ ଆଉ ଚକ୍ରର କାଳୀ
ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଖି ପାରନ୍ତି ।

ମାତ୍ର ଦିନ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ଚକ୍ରର ମଧ୍ୟା

ମଧ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରକାର । ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର

କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ = କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ - ଏହିପରି ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର 'କୁ'
ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର କାଳୀ ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ

ଚକ୍ରର ମଧ୍ୟା ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର

ଏହି ଆଉ କି ଚକ୍ରର କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ । ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର

ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ଆଉ ଆଉ ଏହିପରି ଏହି ଆଉ ଏହି
ଆଉ ଏହି ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ଚକ୍ରର । ଏହିପରି ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ଏହିପରି
ଚକ୍ରର 'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ମଧ୍ୟ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ

ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀର ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ମଧ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଆଉ ଆଉ ଆଉ
ଦୁଇଆଡ଼ର 'ଉ' ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର । କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ
ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ପ୍ରକୃତ ପ୍ରକୃତ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର ଆଉ ଚକ୍ରର ଚକ୍ରର

ମଧ୍ୟା

ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ଆଉ ଆଉ କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀର କିମ୍ବଦନ୍ତୀ

କୃତି - ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀର ମଧ୍ୟା

ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ = ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଃ । (ତୋଷଣାଦିପଦ୍ୟରେ ଏକପ୍ରକାରସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାନ)

ପାଠକ, କର୍ତ୍ତାମାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଃ, ନିବାସୀମାନ, ପ୍ରାୟତଃ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା
ତୋ 'ଉ' ପ୍ରକାର ସେହିଠିକେକେ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ 'କୁ' ପ୍ରକାରରେ
ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଅଛି ବୋଲି ଆମର ବିଶ୍ଵାସ ନହୋଇପାରେ । ଓଁ

(୨) କ୍ଷଣଶୁଦ୍ଧି ଶବ୍ଦରୁ ପର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ 'କୁ' ପ୍ରକାରର 'ଉ' ଧ୍ଵନିର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକମ
'ଉ' ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ 'କୁ' ପ୍ରକାରର ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଓଡ଼ିଆ
ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କର 'ଉ' ଉ' ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ ଅନେକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ଦେଖାଯାଏ ।

ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଃ = ଗିତା । ବାହୁ(ଃ) = ବାହୁ । ପୁଅ = ପୁତ୍ର । ମନୁଷ୍ୟ =
ମଣିଷ । ଭଜାୟ । ଅନ୍ତରା -

ଯାହାକି ଯାହା ଉଠି ନାହାନ୍ତି ଅଗାଧା
ଶୁଣୁ ଥାଏ ସମ ମଣିଷ ଚଣିଷକୁ । କୃଷ୍ଣସିଂହଭୂଷଣ ।

ଏହାଙ୍କର ଅନ୍ତରା ପଦ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା 'କୁ' ସ୍ଵରରେ 'କୁ'
ହୋଇଅଛି ।

(୩) ବିକଶ୍ଵମାନ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରମାନ୍ତର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଚଳଚଳ ପ୍ରାଣୀର କହି-
ତାର ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ଓ ତୃତୀୟ ଏକସଂଖ୍ୟରେ 'କ' ଓ 'କୁ' ପ୍ରକାର
ଦେଖାଯାଏ ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ -

ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟା

ଏକକୋଟିଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରହରରେ ତଥାପି ।
କୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଗାୟା ନହେଲେ ତୋମନ-ଚଣିଣୀ

ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପ୍ରକାର ଶିଶିଲୀ ତନୁ ପୁର ।
ଲମ୍ବକର ବଚନ ଶିଶିଲୀ ଶିଶିପୁର ।

କାହାକୁ ବି ଭରଣ ନହେବ ନାହିଁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ।

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ସ୍ଵରରେ ଚଳେ ସେ ମାତ୍ରପ୍ରାଣୀ । ଭଜାୟ ।
ତୃତୀୟା

ଏହାଙ୍କର ପଦ୍ୟରେ ଅଳ୍ପ କିଛି ନାହିଁ । ଏହାଙ୍କର କବି ସିଦ୍ଧିପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ।
ପ୍ରକୃତର ତୃତୀୟ ଶବ୍ଦମାନଙ୍କର ଧ୍ଵନି ଧ୍ଵନି ମଧ୍ୟ ନାହିଁ ।

ଶିଶି - ବିକଶ୍ଵମାନ ଶ୍ରମାନ୍ତର ।

ଓଁ 'କୁ' ପ୍ରକାର ସ୍ଵରରେ ଲାଭା, କୁଳାଦି ସେହିପ୍ରକାର ମଧ୍ୟ ଏହାଙ୍କର
ହେଉଛି କିନ୍ତୁ ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ ।

୧୫ ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କଥା କହୁ ନାହିଁ । ତାହାର ଅନୁକୂଳ, ତାହା ସହଜ ହେଉଛି
 ମନେ ଆସୁଥିବା କିଛି ଆଉ କିଛି ମଧ୍ୟ 'କ୍ଷୁ' ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଆସୁଥିବା ଶକ୍ତିର
 ସ୍ଥଳ ସ୍ଥଳ 'କ୍ଷୁ' ଆକାର ପାହୁଣ କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । ପରଂତୁ ଅତନୁ ସ୍ଥ-
 କରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବାସରେ ଶକ୍ତିର ମନେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ଆର୍-
 ଗୋପନ 'କ୍ଷୁ' କିମ୍ବା ତଦ୍‌ପ୍ରଭୃତି 'କ୍ଷୁ' ର ଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨
 କିଲୋଗ୍ରାମ୍ ସ୍ଥଳ 'କ୍ଷୁ' ଶକ୍ତିର ଗୋଟିଏ ଆକାର 'ଆକାର' ସ୍ଥଳର ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣ
 ତହିଁରୁ 'କ୍ଷୁ' ରହି 'କ୍ଷୁ' ଏହି ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସ୍ଥଳ ଆହୁଣ କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । (କ୍ଷୁ
 ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣରେ କିଛି ସ୍ଥଳ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦) ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଶକ୍ତିର ମନେ
 ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥଳରେ (କ୍ଷୁର ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ) କ୍ଷୁର ମନେ
 'କ୍ଷୁ' ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ । ମଥା-

ଅନୁପ୍ରାଣ ସ୍ଥଳ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦
 ଆକାର ।

୧୬ ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କଥା କହୁ ନାହିଁ । 'କ୍ଷୁ' (କ୍ଷୁ + କ୍ଷୁ) ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ବିଭିନ୍ନ କିମ୍ବା ତନୁ-
 ଶକ୍ତିର 'କ୍ଷୁ' ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ । ପରଂତୁ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ସ୍ଥଳର ମନେ ।

(୪) କିଛି ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ, ଆକାର ସ୍ଥଳ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ।

୦.୧, ୦.୧ = ୦.୧

ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ = ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ।

ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ = ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ।

ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ରକ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥଳ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ '୦' ଆକାରରେ । କ୍ଷୁର ୦.୧
 ଡିଗ୍ରୀରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଡିଗ୍ରୀ । ୦.୧ରୁ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ '୦' ଏହି
 ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ । ୦.୧ = ୦.୧ ।

୦.୧ — ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍
 ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଆକାରରେ '୦' ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏହି ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍
 ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ୦.୧ରୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ '୦'
 କ୍ଷୁ (ଆକାରରେ) ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ଡିଗ୍ରୀରେ '୦' ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ
 '୦' ଗୋଟିଏ (ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍) ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ । ସମସ୍ତ
 ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍, ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍, ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ କିମ୍ବା ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ
 କ୍ଷୁ, ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ
 ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ (ଆକାରରେ) ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ।

ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ଆକାରରେ ବିଦ୍ୟୁତ୍ ।
 ତଥ୍ୟରେ ୦.୧ ଓ ୦.୧ ପ୍ରାୟ ୧୨୦୦ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ।

ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଅବତାର ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଚିତ୍ରାବତାର ନିବନ୍ଧର ଆଶୁ ମାତ୍ର ପ୍ରକାଶନ
(କ୍ଷ) ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଚିତ୍ରାବତାର ଚଳାପ ଚଳାପ ଅଛି ।

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଗାଥା -

“ କାବ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣମାଳା ମାମୁ ଚାନ୍ଦିନୀ ଯେଉଁ ଶିଳାରେ ଗା
କରିଛି । କୃତ - ଚିତ୍ରାବତାର ॥ ଛିଂ ॥

କୃତାନ୍ତା ବହୁବଚନରେ କ୍ଷୁ, କ୍ଷି, ମାତ୍ର, ମାତ୍ର, ମାତ୍ର, ମାତ୍ର, ମାତ୍ର, ମାତ୍ର
ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଚଳାପ ଅଛି ।

(୧) ‘କ୍ଷ’ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର ‘କ୍ଷ’ ପ୍ରାକୃତ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ
ବିଦ୍ୟମାନ ଅଛି ।

କ୍ଷ, ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର ଚଳାପରେ ଗାଥା ‘ଆଳ’
ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଅକ୍ଷରଗତରେ ଚଳାପ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର
ବହୁବଚନରେ ଆଗମରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ
ଅକ୍ଷରଗତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ
ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ

ପ୍ରମାଣ - ଗାଥା

“ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ମୁଁ ଚଳାପରେ ଆଳ - ଚଳାପରେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ମୁଁ ଚଳାପରେ
(କ୍ଷ) ଆଳ ଚଳାପରେ [ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଓ ଅମ୍ଭେ ବହୁବଚନରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ଅକ୍ଷରଗତରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଆଳ ଚଳାପରେ]

(କ୍ଷ) (ବାମ୍ଭେ ଚଳାପରେ - ଚଳାପରେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ମୁଁ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ଆଳ ଚଳାପରେ) (ତୁମ୍ଭେ ଓ ଅମ୍ଭେ ବହୁବଚନରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ‘ଚଳାପ’ ର ବିକଳରେ
ଆଳ ଚଳାପରେ)

କ୍ଷ - କାବ୍ୟରେ ବିକଳରେ । ମାତ୍ରରେ । ଚଳାପରେ ।
ପ୍ରାକୃତ ଓ ଚଳାପରେ । କ୍ଷ ।

‘ଆଳ’ - ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ଆଳରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଆଳରେ ଆଳରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ବା ମାତ୍ରରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ
ଅଛି । ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଆଳରେ ଦିଶାନ୍ତରାଧିକାର ଚଳାପରେ
ଅକ୍ଷରଗତରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ

କ୍ଷ - ପ୍ରାକୃତରେ ଚଳାପରେ ମାତ୍ର ଚଳାପରେ ଚଳାପରେ ।

‘ଆଲ’ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ପ୍ରଥମ ଦର୍ଶନ ସର୍ଗର (ମହାରା) ସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ
 ଗୁଣ ‘ଆଲ’ ପରେ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟୀକୃତ ଗାଥା ‘ଆଲ’ର ଚଳାପ ସ୍ଥାପନା ପାଇଁ
 ଙ୍କୁ, ଗୁଣର ଦୃଶ୍ୟରୁ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନରୁ ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନତା ମାନଙ୍କର ଆଗମ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ
 ଲାଭ ହେଉଛି ।

(ଏହି ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ଚଳନ୍ତର ବିଶ୍ୱର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ୱରୂପର)

ପ୍ରାକୃତିକର ବିଶ୍ୱ ସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଚିନ୍ତାପଥ ଓଡ଼ିଆରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅବନ-
 ଶିଳ୍ପକର ଉପାୟ । ଲଥା -

ଚକ୍ରଟିର = ଚକ୍ରରୁ । ପ୍ରସ = ପ୍ରସ୍ତ । ଙ୍ଗ = ଙ୍ଗମ । ଗୁଣ = ଗୁଣର
 ଅପ୍ରାପ୍ତ = ଅପ୍ରାପ୍ତ । ଉପାୟ ।

ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଓଡ଼ିଆର ଏହି ‘ଙ୍ଗ’ର ‘କୁ’ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ମିଳିତ ଚକ୍ରର
 ଓ ପ୍ରାକୃତିକ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ‘ର’ ଚକ୍ରର ସ୍ୱରୂପର ଗୁଣ ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ
 ଏହି ଚକ୍ର ‘ଙ୍ଗ’ ଅନ୍ତରର ‘କୁ’ ଚଳାପର ଉପାୟର ଗୁଣ
 ସ୍ଥାପନା ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ । ଙ୍ଗ ‘ଙ୍ଗ’ ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ଗୁଣ ଚକ୍ରର ଦୃଶ୍ୟ-
 ରୁ ଗୁଣ ଆଗମ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଚକ୍ରର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ମାନର ସ୍ୱରୂପର
 ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତରର ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତ ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ
 ଅନ୍ତରର ଗୁଣର ଦୃଶ୍ୟର ‘ଙ୍ଗ’ (ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ)
 ଏପରି ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ ।

ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ମାନଙ୍କର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ସମାନ୍ତର
 ଦୃଶ୍ୟ (ଙ୍ଗ ର ମିଳିତ ଗୁଣର) ଗୁଣର ଚଳାପର ଅବନ-
 ଶିଳ୍ପକର ଉପାୟ । ଲଥା -

ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ = ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ = ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନ (ବିଚ୍ଛିନ୍ନତା)
 ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ = ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (?) ଆଗୁଣ । ଉପାୟ ।

ଦୃଶ୍ୟ } ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ, ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ = ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ + ଗୁଣ = ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ ।
 ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ } ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ = ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ ।

ଗୁଣ - ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ, ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ = ଚକ୍ରର ଗୁଣ (ର) ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ
 (ଆଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ) ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ, ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ
 ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ ।

ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗାନ୍ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଏହି ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣର ଗୁଣ

॥ ବିଦ୍ୟାବନୀର ଅର୍ଥ ବିଦ୍ୟା ପ୍ରସାଦ ॥

Laborage of the publication
"The Philology of the Thiya language".

88

[C No 6903]

#31/
Home (80th) Sep

Endl No. 6903-1
7.4.19

Referred to the A.P.D.

for remarks.

RR
3.4.19

RR
4.4.19

RR
3.4.19

RR
5/4/19

20

20e to P.D.

(Endl with ch in original)
to be returned with reply

Reminder after one month.

RR
10/4/19

A

REMINDER.

To

The Director of
Public Instruction

The undersigned ~~has the honour to invite~~
is directed to invite
~~invites~~

attention to the communication noted in the
margin and to
request that
this reminder may be returned at once with
information as to—

- (1) the stage at which the matter now is,
- (2) the date by which a reply may be expected
- (3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

2 It is requested that the reply to this
reminder may be sent not later than

Office Home Secty.

Station Cota Camund

Dated 16-5-19

Signature.

Designation.

To

The Secretary to Govt.,

Home (Education) Deptt.,

Cota Camund..

SUBJECT.

Patronage to the publication

"The philology of the
Oriya Language"

REPLY.



R.C.No.3386/19 dated 22nd May 1919.

The letter from the Rajah of
Parlakimedi has been referred to the
Inspector of Schools, I Circle for
remarks and for furnishing me with a
translation of the Oriya Manuscripts
received therewith. The Inspector is
being reminded on the subject.

Ag. Director of Public Instruc-
tion.

Home

17. 07. 22.

(Edm)

Lodged.

3 The D.P.S. may
again be reminded
on 7. 19

23.5.19

24/5/19



Home Department.
Education Branch.

REMINDER.

REPLY.

To

The Director of
Public Instruction

To

The Secretary to Government,
Home (Education) Department

The undersigned ^{has the honour to invite}
^{is directed to invite}

attention to the communication noted in the

margin and to
request that

this reminder may be returned at once with
information as to—

- (1) the stage at which the matter now is, &
- (2) the date by which a reply may be expected and
- (3) the circumstances which have caused the delay.

2 It is requested that the reply to this
reminder may be sent not later than—

Ramanyaham 8/7/19

Office Home Sect. Signature,
Station Cobasam Registration
Dated 3.7.19 Designation.

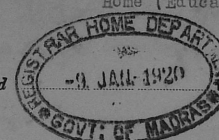
SUBJECT.

Patronage of the
Publication "Philology"
of the Tamil Language

Home
(Eds)
Lodged.
3 D.P.9: will agree her own
on 15.8.19
15/7/19

Home (Education) DEPARTMENT.

Received



Registered

10.1.1920

Subject.

Submitting remarks regarding Patronage to the Publication of
"The Philology of the Oriya language".

ENCLOSURES.

No.

Spare copies

Re No. 3386/09

Station Madras, Dated the 8th January 1920

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. R. Littlehailes, M.A.

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,

Home (Education)

Department.

Sir,

In resubmitting herewith the enclosures received

along with endorsement No. 690 B-1 dated 7th April 1919,

I have the honour to state that I consider that it might be suggested to the Rajah of Parlakimidi that the financing of the publication of this book would be a most suitable way in which he might show his interest in Vernacular, particularly Oriya, education. If the Rajah is not prepared to finance the publication, then Government might make a grant of Rs 500 on receipt of 50 copies of the publication

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. Narasimharayan

for Director of Public Instruction.

Books & publications -
grant - publication -
Philology of Oriya language -
refused.

C Nos. $\frac{69013}{19}$ & $\frac{5713}{20}$

21
21.1.20.
21
21

Letter. 5713-1/20. 1.20
To the Rajah of Barakur

Sir,

In reply to your letter
of the 28th March 1919 regarding
patronage to the publica-
tion of "The Philology of the Oriya
language". I am directed
state that the Govt as
unable to sanction any
grant ^{towards the cost of} ~~for that publication~~
Govt will consider the
advisability of purchase
^{of the books} copies for the use of Govt
institutions at a reason-
able price if a published
copy is forwarded for
inspection.

I have etc

Yd
17.1.20

NK
19/1/20

20/1/20

Copy to the D.P.O.

To

The Secretary to the Government

Finance Department

Port.St.George, Madras

See no
Law (Con) up.

See *5.2.21* *6.2.21* (Through T.G.Rutherford Esquire.I.C.S. Collector of Ganjam)

CRB
6.2.21
Sir,

p35 ante

With reference to ~~your~~ *govt* order No 5778-1 dated 21st Jan 1920, *3003 B*

In no
7.2.778
7.X.21

Fort.St.George-Home Educational Department, I request you to be good enough to place my humble prayer before the Government for reconsideration, in view of the following circumstances.

2 My attempts to secure monetary contributions regarding the publication of my treatise on the philology of the Oriya language have met with partial success. I may be permitted to add, that I have got a promise of some contribution from His Highness the Maharajah of Mayurbhang(Vide enclosure I). To meet with the remaining cost of the publication, I am approaching the University ^{ies} of Madras, Calcutta and Patna and also the Government of Bihar & Orissa requesting them to assist me with some contribution so as to enable me to meet the cost of the publication which amounts to Rs 4000/-.

p32
infra
3 This publication will supply a long felt want on the University classes (Copies of opinions of various scholars of Orissa are enclosed). A portion of it was twice prescribed for the B.A. Examination of the Madras University, the whole of it has been recently prescribed for the M.A. degree Examination of the Calcutta University.

4 Further I may be permitted to submit that I intend to commence the printing of book in December next so that it may be had for use in colleges during the next year.

5 Therefore I beg to approach you now with a request that you may be pleased to place my case before the Government and obtain the sanction for at least half the amount, if not the whole

...which aid from the Government, it would not be possible
for the treatise to see the light of the day and thus my life
long labours would have been in vain.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Gopinath Pandit

Senior Oriya Pandit

Rajah's college, Parlakimedi.

Regis 8945-134-21.

Forwarded

I would suggest a contribution of Rs 500-1000

Chakrapani }

3.10.21 }

To Rutherford

C. M. M.

24 286/
Enclosure No 1.

Copy of the order received from His Highness the Maharaj of
Mayurbhanj.

D.B.No.37.

I am afraid I cannot bear the whole expenses but will
do a quarter of it if others can subscribe the rest.

(Sd) P.Ch.Deo

17-6-

(True copy)

G. Pandit

Senior Oriya Pandit

Rajah's college, Parlakimedi

Copies of Opinions about Oriya Philology.

Dharakote Palace,
Dharakote,
Ganjam District.
24 th. Feb. 19.

PURI,
Dated 28-2-19

(Translation from Oriya)

Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma, the renowned Uriya scholar and Philologist has now completed the exhaustive volume of Uriya Philology which is the product of his 15 years constant labour. This is the most valuable work which no pen has hitherto produced. He, by dint of his unflinching devotion to the study of Uriya literature has rendered valuable help to Uriya literature in bringing out this work and thus has supplied a long-felt want of the students of advanced classes and of literary men. Parts of this work have already been published in almost all the Uriya journals such as "Utkal Sahitya", "Makar", and "Satyabadi". This work will, undoubtedly be a useful Text book for college students. It is to be regretted that this valuable work has not yet been published, and if our benign Government be pleased to undertake its publication, it will be a valuable addition to the Uriya literature.

(Sd.) Madanmohan Singh Deo.
RAJA.

Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma the well-known Uriya scholar and Lexicographer has now completed his work on Uriya Philology which he seems to have begun long ago. Parts of the work have been published from time to time in the well-known journals, Utkal Sahitya, Makar and Satyabadi. They evince the patient labour and the rare merit of the Pundit in this new side of research in Uriya Literature. The only pity is that no public-spirited man has yet come forward to subsidise its publication. It is certain, however, that if this monumental work is published through the generosity of any gentleman or of any of our nobles or of our Government, it will be a valuable asset not only to the existing Uriya Literature but also in the curriculum of studies prescribed for the University examinations. It is needless to state that detached portions of the work have already been prescribed for B. A. courses of 1918 and 1919. It is hoped that the early publication of this valuable volume will certainly remove a long-felt want.

Aska, } (Sd.) H. H. Panda,
1st January 1919. } Secretary, Uriya Samaj, Aska.

It has always given me much satisfaction to read the contributions of Pundit Sriman Gopinath Nando Mahasaya of Parlakimedi, Ganjam, on Philological subjects to the various Magazines of Orissa. It is needless to say that the Pundit has spent years of arduous labour in his investigation in this domain of knowledge. If the results of his enquiry be embodied in a Book, there is no doubt that it would remove a long-standing want in Uriya literature. The book will not only show the origin and gradual development of Uriya language, but it will help the reader in understanding the connection among various Prakrit languages and their relation to Sanscrit. In short, Pundit Nando's work will be a treasure-house of philological truths. The book will be of immense use not only to students, but to teachers and professors devoted to the study of the Uriya language. The Madras University has done well in selecting portions of the Magazine publications for the B. A. class. It is hoped that the authorities in Bihar and Orissa will, in course of time, include it in the curriculum of higher studies. The necessity and usefulness of the publication of these articles in a book form cannot be too highly emphasised. I shall be very happy to see some generous patron of learning undertake the publication of this valuable work. The country has to be thankful to Pundit Nando for what he has done to advance the cause of his mother tongue.

(Sd.) Mahamohopadhyaya
Sadasiva Misra.

I read with great interest the articles of Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi, Ganjam, on Uriya Philology as they appeared in the literary Magazines of Orissa from time to time for the last ten or twelve years. Pundit Nando is a specialist in this particular subject and his articles show the depth of his scholarship and independence of research.

Philological research is recent attempt in the field of vernacular literature in India. So it has not yet been able to secure a large circle of admirers and readers but for the right understanding of a language and for its scientific study Philology is essential. The importance of vernaculars in the system of Indian education in our schools and colleges is daily being recognised with increasing emphasis both by Government and by the thoughtful educated public. I know an attempt is being

made to institute a chair for the post-graduate studies in vernacular in the Calcutta University and it is confidently hoped that ere long other Universities will extend their efforts in this direction. I am told, the Madras University attaches not a little importance to the study of vernaculars. It need hardly be said that a language in order to be worthy of recognition by a University should possess its philology, history of its literature and other standard works of originality and research. I can unhesitatingly say that Pundit Gopinath Nando's efforts have removed a long-standing want in Uriya literature and have contributed immensely towards its elevation and advancement. The Madras University has to be congratulated upon their selection of portions of Pundit G. N. Sarma's Philology for B. A. students. When the book will be published I believe, the claim of the Uriya for the recognition of post-graduate studies will be considerably advanced. The life-long labour of a Uriya Pundit of the Uriya district of the Ganjam in the Madras Presidency deserves special encouragement at the hands of Madras Government where the Uriyas have reasons to claim for larger share of attention and patronage from the Government for the protection and furtherance of their interest as a distinct community.

Pundit Gopinath Nando's philology in research would do credit to any worker of ability in that field.

I sincerely trust the Government will encourage his work by undertaking its publication.

Satyabadi, } (Sd.) Gopabandhu Das
the 1st March 1919 } Member, Legislative Council,
Bihar and Orissa,
a Fellow of the Patna University.

Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi is well-known throughout Orissa and other Uriya-speaking areas as a great scholar and original researcher in the domain of Uriya Literature and philology. It is a pity that philology, through so essential and useful for the advancement of a language is still to seek favour at the hands of readers in general. It is no wonder therefore if the Pundit's philological researches in Uriya literature have not yet been favourably received by Uriya readers, in spite of the fact that they are entirely unique and interesting. But it was a sufficient recognition of the merits and labours of the Pundit that the Government contributed so generously towards the publication of his rare work on Uriya lexicon. The

Pundit is a Sanskrit scholar and is greatly interested in the study of the evolution of the various Prakrit languages out of their original stock. He is thus able to bear all his rare attainments to bear upon his researches in Uriya philology, of which, to his great credit, may it be said, he is the father. Provincial vernaculars have of late been taken into University curriculums and the Pundit must be congratulated that even the fragmentary publications of his philological researches in various Uriya Magazines have been recommended for study by the Madras University. In such circumstances I would earnestly wish that to their many favours for their Uriya literature the Government of Madras may kindly undertake the publication of the rare and genuine researches of the Pundit.

(Sd.) Krupasindhu Misra, M. A.
Head Master, Satyabadi High School
and Member, Bihar and Orissa
Research Society.

Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi is a scholar of rare merit. He has been devoting himself wholeheartedly to the study of Uriya Grammar which he is himself framing and shaping out of a chaos of linguistic materials scattered over a pretty long period of more than five hundred years. His comparative study of it based on research almost independently made in Pali and Prakrit deserves much credit. The production will be a unique volume not found in elderly sister languages of the Sanskrit stock and will far enrich the Uriya language. The fragmentary character of the labourious work impressed me very much sometime ago. In the meantime the Pundit has put forth his indefatigable energies to collate and systematise his work so as to make it fit and ready for publication. Sometime ago the Governments of Madras and Bihar and Orissa contributed money for the publication of his Uriya Dictionary. That book has been found very useful and removed a bad want. This work is considered to be more valuable than the Dictionary and will further its object with which the latter was produced. It is hoped that the contribution for its publication will be available from the Government.

(Sd.) Godavaris Misra,
M. A. L. T.

I have gone through such parts of Satyabadi Utkal Sahitya and Mukara as contained some publications of Pundit Nando's Uriya philology. They are an agreeable surprise. Their sterling merits

deserve the highest praise one can bestow and command our unstinted approval. There are felt needs of an Uriya philology and our Pundit Nando has the ability and industry fully to supply these needs. His compilation will certainly be a first rate text book for students in their collegiate career. The attempt is simply unique and the Pundit's book will be an invaluable contribution to the science of Uriya language. He amply deserves encouragement from the learned literary public in Orissa. Orissa can now rightly claim a history of Uriya literature from the masterly pen of our Pundit Nando.

The 23rd Feb. 1919. } (Sd.) P. Varma,
Aska. } Head Master, High School,
Aska.

I have gone through some of the articles on Uriya philology written by Pundit Gopinath Nando Sarma and published in the Uriya journals "Utkal Sahitya" and "Mukara". They evince his patient and deep comparative study of three languages—Sanskrit, Prakrit and Uriya. This work of research will supply a great want in Uriya Literature and will be of great help in making an advanced study of languages to students who appear for the B. A., M. A., and Oriental examinations. Portions of it have already been prescribed for the B. A. degree examination. It is highly desirable that the articles should be published logically arranged in a book form.

(Sd.) Sivaram Ratho,
Head Master,
Government Secondary Training
School, Berhampore.
27—2—19 (Now Asst. Inspector of Schools)

Pundit Sri Gopinath Nando Sarma of Parlakimedi has, by the publication of his Uriya Lexicon "Sabda Tatwa Bodha Abhidhan" done great service in distinguishing corrupt and impure forms of the languages and idiom which have made their appearance as a consequence of the desuetude of the language in several parts of Orissa. He has now conceived the idea of bringing out a volume on Uriya philology which he alone with his undoubted abilities can undertake and remove a long-felt want of the Uriya scholars taking up advanced studies of that language. He is now known as the Lexicographer of Orissa and has by his numerous contributions to the Uriya periodicals on the subject already established his reputation as a profound Philologist. He has yet to complete his "Kriyaparakram" in the present volume and the promise of

his labours in this direction will, I hope find a richer fulfilment in future in another work on the History of Uriya Literature. I have nothing but high admiration for his indigenous culture of Uriya, his selfless devotion to the cause of the Uriya Literature and his assiduity in bringing such voluminous works. Let him not mind his distractions, but ply on and only hope for a day when he will be held in veneration by all Orissa as one of those few great men who saved the Uriya language from mutilation and the whole of Uriya Literature from languishing.

(Sd.) Sriman Chakrapani Pradhan, B. A. L. T.,
23—2—19
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Aska Range, Ganjam.

Satyabadi School,
2...3—19.

Pundit Gopinath Nando of Parlakimedi is well-known to the Orissa public as well as the Government who have shown some recognition of his worth, ability and public appreciation in the donation they have of late given to help the Pundit in the publication of his rare work "Uriya Lexicography". As a scholar of Uriya language and literature he is yet unsurpassed and his various works specially those on Philology would show how his research is both searching and progressive. It may be that Uriyas have not yet got many among them to properly estimate the worth of the Pundit and the value of his researches for there have not been many among our educated men who have got a taste for a scientific study of our language, but the writings of the Pundit for all that invariably elicit a general admiration. With the advancement of time our provincial Vernaculars are receiving more and more attention and sooner or latter the Pundit Nando and his research works on Grammar and Philology will be needed by the public and will have to be collected into volumes from their fragmentary publications in various magazines of Orissa. It is now high time therefore that all those Magazines publications should appear in form of a book for the use of every class of the public and this also is calculated to be an incentive to the Pundit to continue his unique labours in the field of literature especially to begin his promised work on the History of Uriya Literature.

(Sd.) Nilakantha Das,
Formerly Head Master, Satyabadi School

Pundit Gopinath Nando of the Rajah's College, Parlakimedi, has often discussed with me his notes on Uriya philology. Having had some acquaintance with Uriya and Sanskrit and Prakrit I could appreciate his linguistic work. Though he has not learnt much of English and has not studied books on Comparative Philology, he could readily understand and illustrate the principles when they were explained to him. Unlike the orthodox pundits, who are, as a rule, too conservative to work on new lines, Pundit Gopinath is open to conviction and is willing to abandon old methods when they fail. His linguistic studies as valuable as his literary studies. The results of his philological investigation which have been published from time to time

in the Uriya journals deserve to be collected and republished in a separate volume. The University and Government of Madras will, it is hoped, patronise the Pundit and encourage the scientific study of the Uriya language.

(Sd.) G. V. Ramamurti (Rao Sahib)
Retired Lecturer, Rajah's College,
Parlakimedi.

A member of the Board of Studies, (Telugu)

NOTES.

C No 6903 From the Rajah of Parlakimedi of 28-3-19
C No 57B. From the D.P.I., C No 3386 of 8-1-20
Subject - Patronage to the publication -
"The Philology of the Orija Language"

For orders whether a letter may go to
the Rajah of Parlakimedi in accordance
with the suggestion of the D.P.I. It seems
~~to be~~ rather ^{advisable} ~~advisable~~ to suggest to the Raja
to finance the publication & thus show his
interest in vernacular education. The

Let
15-7-20

question of Govt patronage may
therefore be considered. Before
arriving at a decision in the matter
the Govt of Bihar and Orissa may
as on the previous occasion, be
addressed semi-officially and
asked whether they would ex-
tend their patronage to the publi-
cation

MS
16/12/20

The subject of the publication is
philology and appears to be
mainly a reprint of articles
already published in periodicals
say that the Govt. cannot

p 2-3 of notes to
from 755-56
9-7-15
(14)

p 4 CF

Praxis Papers

To 769 Ed 19-8-1913 CF

1186. No Ed 21-10-14.

5-7-15 CF

Consideration any grant for the
 purchase, but will consider
 the advisability of purchasing
 copies for the use of for
 ushkhins, if a ^{all ready made} printed copy
 is submitted for ushkhins

17/1/20

A draft letter is subd for appl.

17/1/20

NK
19/1/20

5.

20/1/20

p35 CF

Issued as letter 57/10-1/21-10-20

pp36 & 37 CF

C No. 3003 A. From the Coll. of Ganjam

N. D. is 5445. - 134-21-10, 3-10-21.

us. (Mr. Ramachandrase Rao)

p1 ante 1/20
above

Please see Secretary's remarks
 above. In view of the petitioner's request

pp36 & 37 CF

in para 5 of his letter, it is for ^(Consideration) ~~for~~

whether ^(any) grant ^(will) be sanctioned, or
 the petition may be told that the Govt.

Letter No 570-1/21-1-21
CF

are unable to reconsider the order already
 passed. The Coll. of Ganjam recommends

Int on p37 CF

a contribution of Rs 500-1000. It may be
 noted that the D.O. I already
 recommended a grant of Rs 500
 on receipt of 50 copies of the petition

p. 134 C.F.

It is doubtful whether in the present state of the finances the Govt will be prepared to make any grant towards the publication.

18/10

For orders.
A 16.10.21
14.10.21
13

Govt cannot make any promise of support now.
An Oriya publication of the kind is referred to as it is receive the patronage of such wealthy Rajas & feudatories of Ganjam & Orissa -
When the people do not care for the publication, I see no reason why Govt should support.
19/10/21

A draft order is subd
A 21.10.21
20.10.21

READ AGAIN G.O. No. , dated 192
" " " " " " 192

READ ALSO:-
G. No. 3003B From the Gopinatha Nanda Sarma, No. , dated 3-10-1921
Endt of the Collr of Ganjam N. Dis 8945 & 3-10-21
" " " " " " 192
" " " " " " 192

ORDER.

No. 1545, dated 24-10-1921.

This

The petitioner is informed that the Govt are unable at present to make any promise of support towards the publication of the Philology of the Oriya language.

A 21.10.21
20.10.21

To Gopinatha Nanda Sarma
thru the Collr of Ganjam

When given for copying _____
 When copied _____ } 192 .
 When examined _____
 When signed _____

READ AGAIN G.O. No. _____ DATED _____
 192 .

OVERSEAS No.

ENCLOSURES TO G. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT A A A A A A A

LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DETAIL.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DISPATCH
 IN ORIGINAL.

N.B.—

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 Q = Copy heading only.