

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF ODISHA, KORAPUT

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC RELATIONS

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## **CUO Celebrates Janjatiya Gaurav Divas**

### **On the occasion of the Birth Anniversary of Birsa Munda**

The Central University of Odisha celebrated Janjatiya Gaurav Divas on the occasion of the birth anniversary of brave tribal freedom fighter Bhagwan Birsa Munda on 15 November 2021 at its campus, Sunabeda. Prof. Sharat Kumar Palita, Vice-Chancellor I/c.; Dr. Asit Kumar Das, Registrar; Dr. Ram Shankar, Controller of Examination, Dr. Phagunath Bhoi, Public Relations Officer; Students, faculty members and staff of the University present on the occasion and offer floral tributes to the portrait of Birsa Munda.

Prof. Palita, outlined the life and history of Bhagaban Birsa Munda and his struggle against the exploitation of British Sarkar. He said "at a young age revolutionary movements and struggles organized by the great tribal leader Bhagawan Birsa Munda were marked by his immense courage and supreme sacrifice. Tribal movements in different regions of the country against the British colonial rule got linked with the national freedom struggle and inspired Indians all over the country". He opined that we need to work for all round development of tribals of the region and that will be befitting tribute to Birsa Munda.

Prof. Das highlighted the struggle and major contribution of freedom fighter Birsa Munda. He said "Birsa Munda fought bravely against the exploitative system of the British colonial system and spearheaded movement against British oppression". He advised students to learn from the life of Birsa Munda and voice against exploitation and oppression to take the country forward.

Dr. Ram Shankar opined that Birsa Munda's life gives us the message that "don't need a big age to grow up if you have committed to do something for betterment of the society and you open your mind to take the society forward by fighting for equality and equality over all the inequalities in the society". He extended the vote of thanks. The programme was coordinated by Dr. Phagunath Bhoi, Public Relations Officer of the University.

The University planned to celebrate the day for a week up to 22 November 2021 starting from today. Essay writing activities on the glorious history of tribal people, culture and achievements will be organized during this week.

Dr. Phagunath Bhoi, Public Relations Officer

## EDITORIAL

MAYADHAR MANSINGH:  
A POET, WRITER AND  
HERO OF ROMANTICISM

DR Mayadhar Mansingh was a well-known and popular poet, writer and hero of Romanticism. He was born on 13 November 1905 in a village area in Nandol, Odisha. As a poet and writer he was associated with Oriya literature. He was a poet who loves to live and lives to love. He loves his beloved Ieman, his mother land, our glorious past. His entire life was a busy passage of war and bloodshed. He was a writer of different aspects of Odia literature. He has written a literary history of Odia literature in English language brought out by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi. His contribution to the Odia literature is great indeed. His poems are embedded in the different solutions of Romanticism, Realism, Nationalism and Gandhian Philosophy in his own style. Dr Mansingh lost his parents unfortunately in his early childhood just at

## Uma Shankar Prasad

the age of four years. He took his education by virtue of his firm determination and pursued his higher elementary as well as studies with the help of scholarships and private tuitions. His words are not only cheery towards the emotion of the context of said poetry but also committed to his own personality. His poetic craftsmanship is really praise-worthy in terms of attitude, attachment and intellectuality which evinces his originality and height in the Odia literature and his elementary contribution to the world literature as well. Mansingh's financial hardship could not defeat his strong Willpower. Mayadhar started his research work (Ph.D) in Durham University, London as a professional being and was awarded in 1939 for his notable work "Comparative study of Kalidasa and Shakespeare". Mansingh was an individual poet of the

Dharti Aba Birsa Munda- The Cloud Capped Star of Indian Freedom  
Struggle & his relevance in present development context

My friends and brethren, I may not live to see the end of British, but I urge you, not to submit and fight to earn back the rights to our jungle...." The closing lines from the Bangla Play, 'Birsu Munda Gaan' (The song of Birsa Munda) oozing out of the dying Birsa Munda, gives us an indication of the zeal and vigour India's iconic tribal freedom fighter could gather while fighting the British. Birsa's leadership in the Ulgulan, fight of the Mundas of Chota Nagpur plateau of Jharkhand in the 19th century was pivotal in the history of independence movement of India. The tribal community he represented and their issues still remain extremely relevant in Independent India. On the 75th year of Independence, it will be pertinent to spare a thought for Indian tribal community in the light of Birsa's life and action. The background to the Munda revolt against the British in the Chota Nagpur plateau may be traced to Birsa's early life where he was taken to maternal uncle's village due to

poverty. Gradually, he came in touch with Christian Missionary and converted to Christianity. He was admitted to German Mission

ever we find, is only on paper, without any meaningful implementation. And, exactly this, was at the centre of the Munda agitation.

## -Dr. Sourav Gupta

School which he left prematurely. In his willingness to participate in the freedom struggle, Birsa and his family severed their association with the German Mission. Notable here is the prevalence of similar trends in the tribal society even today - poverty and religious conversions in tribal belts. While the Government of India after the independence undertook several measures for tribal upliftment, it has not been really able to formulate a tribal development policy which has the idea of forest rights central to it. The rights of the forests lie with the forest dwellers, the tribal, is an idea which has not explicitly found its guaranteed position neither in the constitution and legislation nor in the policy framework of our country. What

Birsa asserted and risked his young life to fight the British because the rights of his own people to the jungle was at stake. The forests have become sources of timber and many other products which businessmen want to mint money from. Earlier it was British, now it's the timber merchants, nothing much has changed.

Migration is another issue, which peeves the tribal way of life in India. Birsa migrated for poverty from Chalkad to Ayubhatu. Even now, in the tribal stretches of Bastar in Chattisgarh, Koraput in Odisha and Sunki in Andhra Pradesh, tribal are forced to migrate as portrayed poignantly in Gopinath Mohanty's writings. Both the land and forest rights and migration is-

issues are intrinsically linked to poverty eradication and development, which requires more sensitive and grounded approach. And there are cues to be taken from Birsa and the Munda agitation.

The government policies with regards to development in India have been top down and not participatory in nature. For long, we have not considered the tribal worthy of participating in their own development. This is exactly what the Mundas demanded while agitating under Birsa. The 'Dharti Aba', as he was fondly called, was not in favour of limiting the tribal in the boundaries of a certain religion or culture. Rather, he preached and worked hard to revive the original, indigenous culture. The miracle healing and magical omnipresence which later became a part of his mythical persona, actually had the cultural revival to roots at its centre. The millions of year's old tribal cultural sphere with its indigenous idioms, occupation, myths, legends, folklores, medicines, agri-

cultural techniques have really not been explored to the fullest and gradually is getting eclipsed under the sun of modern development and globalization. Much like Birsa, the "cloud capped star", one whom the British could sense but struggled to capture and the one who is obviously forgotten by the new generation. It is high time that India use its rich tribal human resource to build the nation and foster the patriotic spirit witnessed in Birsa's Ulgulan.

More than naming airports in his name or placing his statues, it is imperative today to study Birsa's philosophy, his dreams for the community and incorporate it in a newly revamped and grounded development policy for the tribal. It is highly expected that India, in its Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav and under the dynamic leadership of the Prime Minister will pay a befitting tribute to 'Dharti Aba' Birsa Munda, earnestly watching the rise of duopoly in the sector it is supposed to regulate. The anarchy is not surprising, for regulation in general is bad.



ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ୪  
୧୫ ନଭେମ୍ବର ୨୦୨୧, ସୋମବାର

## ଅସୁତ ବଚନ

ନିଜର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ତା ବିଷୟରେ ଭାବନା କରିବା  
ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ତାର ପ୍ରତିଷେଧକ ନୁହେଁ। ଶକ୍ତିର ଭାବନା କରିବା  
ହେଉଛି ତାର ପ୍ରତିଷେଧକ । ନିଜ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶକ୍ତି ସର୍ବଦା  
ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହୋଇ ରହିଛି ବୋଲି ମାନବକୁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦିଅ ।

### କରୋନା ପାଇଁ ବଢ଼ିଚା...

ସାରା ବିଶ୍ୱରେ କରୋନା ମହାମାରୀ ଜନଜୀବନକୁ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କରିଦେଇଛି ।  
ଦୂର ଦୂରାନ୍ତରେ ଅତିକ୍ରମ ହେବା ପରେ ଏବେ କରୋନା ବିରୋଧରେ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ  
ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ଏପରିକି ଆଧୁନିକ ଓ ବିକଶିତ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରଗୁଡ଼ିକରେ କୋଭିଡ଼୍ ସଂକ୍ରମଣ  
କମ୍ପୁ ଚାଲିଛି ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ବିଭାଗ ବିହୀନ ଦେଶଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ମିଳୁନାହିଁ । ଆମ  
ଦେଶରେ ପୁରାମାତ୍ରାରେ ଏହା କାନ୍ଦୁ ଦେଖାଯାଇ ପାରିବନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରତିଷେଧକ  
ବିଦ୍ୟାର ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ପାଇଁ ହେଉଥିବା ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗ ଅଭିଯାନ ଦେଶବାସୀଙ୍କ ମନରେ  
ଆଶ୍ୱସି ଆଣିପାରିଛି । ଜନସଂଖ୍ୟାର ଶହେ ହେକ୍ଟର ସଫଳ ବିଭାଜନ ଏବଂ  
ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସୋପାନକୁ ଉଦ୍ଦୀନ କରିଦେବା ପରେ ଭାରତ ସର୍ବଦା ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିଛି  
ବିଶ୍ୱରେ ଏହା ପ୍ରଥମ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର, ଯିଏକି ସତର ଶକ୍ତି ଖବାର ବିଭାଜନ ଅଭିଯାନରେ  
ଶୀର୍ଷରେ ପହଞ୍ଚି ପାରିଛି । ସଂସ୍କୃତ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ତ ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ନୁହେଁ, ସେହି ମୂଲ୍ୟ  
ସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ପାରିଛି । ଭାରତବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଳି ଦୋଳି ଅଭିଯାନ ଦେଖାଇ  
ନିରାଶର ଭାବେ ଦେଖାଇ ଦେଇଛି ଦେଖାଇଛି କି କି ଅଭିଯାନ



ଡକ୍ଟର ରୁଦ୍ରାଣୀ ମହାନ୍ତି

ମାଟି ମାଆର ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଇଁ  
ଦେଶପ୍ରେମୀ ବିଦା ବିଦା କାହାଣୀ  
ଶାବନର ଅମାତ୍ୟଙ୍କ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର,  
ଶୋଷଣ ଓ ଆଚରଣ ବିରୋଧରେ  
ପ୍ରତିବାଦର ଏକ ଦୃଢ଼ ଅଭିଯୁକ୍ତି  
ରଥା ଚିତ୍ରଣ କାହାଣୀ ଉଦ୍ଧାର  
ଅଭିଯୁକ୍ତି । ୧୮୭୫ ମସିହା  
ନଭେମ୍ବର ମାସ ପରେ ତାରିଖରେ  
ଦର୍ଶନର ଉତ୍ତମ ଲାଭ, ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ର  
ବିକାଶ ଥିବା ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ରତାକୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଦ୍ଧି  
କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରାମାଣ୍ୟ ଏବଂ ମୁଖ୍ୟ  
ପରିବାରେ ସେ କରୁଥିବା  
କରିଥିଲେ । ବାଲ୍ୟକାଳ ମଧୁର  
କି ବାଲ୍ୟକାଳରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା  
କି ତାଙ୍କ ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ପିତାଙ୍କ ଉପା  
କରି ସେଠାରେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
ପରିଚାଳନା ତାରିଖରେ ଥିବା  
କରିବା ନାମ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର  
କରିବା ମିଶ୍ର ଶୁଭରେ ନାମ  
କରିବାପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶନକରିଲେ । ଏହି  
ମିଶ୍ର ଶୁଭରେ ଗୋରା ପ୍ରଧାନ  
ଶିକ୍ଷକ ଆଦ୍ୟୋଗ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ପ୍ରମାଣ  
ବାଦକ ବିଦା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ

## 'ଧୂଳିଆବା'ର 'ଉଲ୍ଟାଲାନ'

ପ୍ରଚ୍ଚିତ ପିଣ୍ଡାକାର ପଥ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରି  
ଦେଖାଯାଇ । ଅଧ୍ୟୟନ ଆଗ୍ରହ  
ପାଇଁ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ସମାପନପରେ  
ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର, ଶୋଷଣ, ପୋଷଣ  
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଶେଷ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲା ।  
ଦେଶପ୍ରେମରେ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ହୋଇ  
ସଂଗ୍ରାମରେ ପାଦ ଅପିଥିଲେ ସେ ।  
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ଶାବନ ବିଭାଗରେ ବିଦା  
ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ମୁଖ୍ୟ କାରଣ  
ଆଧାରରେ ଛାତ୍ରାଧିକାର ନିୟମ  
ଆବିଷ୍କାରରେ ପେପରପୋଷ୍ଟର  
ଆବିଷ୍କାର ହୋଇ କଳିଗୁଡ଼ିକ  
ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କରିବାକୁ  
ଅଭିଯାନରେ ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ଉଦ୍ଧାର  
କରିବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁକୂଳ ପ୍ରମାଣ ପଦ୍ୟ ।  
ଦେଖି ଆବିଷ୍କାର କରି ଅଧୁରଣ  
ବିଭାଗରେ ଶୋଷଣ ବିଦେଶୀ  
ସାହେବ, କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ  
କରିବାପାଇଁ ଶୋଷଣକୁ ପ୍ରତିରୋଧ  
କରିବା ସହିତ ଆବିଷ୍କାରକୁ  
ଦେଖି ଶାବନ, ଅନିଚିତ ଭାବରେ  
ଆବିଷ୍କାର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିକୋଣରେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର  
ଆବାର କରିବା, ଧର୍ମାନ୍ତର ପାଇଁ  
ବ୍ୟୟ କରିବା, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସମାଜରେ  
ପ୍ରଚ୍ଚିତ ପାଦପରିଚାଳନା,  
ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିନା

ଦର୍ଶନ ପଦ୍ୟ ଦେଖି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ବିଦା  
ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଆବିଷ୍କାର ଉଦ୍ଧାରକୁ ଏବଂ  
କରି ଭାବେ ଓ ନିଷ୍ଠା ସହ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
କରିଥିଲେ ।  
କାହାଣୀରେ ଶାବନକୁ ଦେଖି  
ମାତୃକାର ମୁଖି ପାଇଁ ତାଙ୍କର ଆହ୍ୱାନ  
ହୋଇ 'ଆହୁଁ ରାଜା ଉଦ୍ଧାର କାନ,  
ନିଜାକାନା ଭାବ ଉଦ୍ଧାର କାନ' ଅର୍ଥାତ୍  
ପଦ୍ୟ ଦେଖି ଏବଂ ଆମ ସାମାଜ୍ୟ  
ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହେଉ ।' ବିଦାରେ ଏହି  
ପୃଷ୍ଠା ଆହୁଁ ଓ ନେତୃତ୍ୱରେ ଅଭିଯାନ  
ଆବିଷ୍କାର କାହାଣୀରେ ସମାଜରେ  
ବିଭାଗରେ ଅଭିଯାନ କୋର୍ସ୍  
ନିର୍ବାହନରେ ବିଦାଙ୍କୁ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ  
କରୁ ଶୁଭିରେ ରହି ତାଙ୍କୁ ବିଭାଗ  
କରିଥିଲେ । ୧୮୯୮ ମସିହାରେ  
ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ବିଦିନୀକାଳରେ ସହ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ  
ବିଦା ଓ ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀମାନଙ୍କର ସଂସର୍ଗରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ପରାଜିତ ହେବାପରେ  
ବିଦାଙ୍କୁ ଦମନ କରିବା ପାଇଁ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ପାଠକର ଦେଖି  
ଦେଖାଇ ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲେ ଓ  
ଆବିଷ୍କାରରେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ଆହୁଁ  
ବ୍ୟୟ କରିବା, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସମାଜରେ  
ପ୍ରଚ୍ଚିତ ପାଦପରିଚାଳନା,  
ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିନା

ଉଦ୍ଧାରକରେ, ମାତୃ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ରାଜ ଓ ମାତୃ ମାତୃ  
ମାତୃରେ ଦର୍ଶନକୁ ଅଧି ଭାବରେ  
ବିଦାଙ୍କ ପିତାଙ୍କ କାହାଣୀରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ହୋଇଥିଲେ । ୧୯୦୦  
ମସିହା ମାଟି ଶା ତାରିଖରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ବିଦା  
ବିଭାଗ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରଥମ ରାଜ ଓ  
ପଦ୍ୟ ହୋଇଥିଲେ କେତେକ କାହାଣୀ  
କାହାଣୀ ଅଭିଯାନ କରିଥିଲେ ।  
କାହାଣୀରେ ବିଦା, ପାଦରେ ଦେଖି ଓ  
ପିତାଙ୍କୁ ଶାବନ ନାମ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ  
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧୯୦୦ ମସିହା ଉଦ୍ଧାର ମାତୃ  
୯ ତାରିଖରେ ଏହି ଆବିଷ୍କାର  
ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ସଂଗ୍ରାମ କାହାଣୀରେ  
ପଦ୍ୟାଧାରରେ ଶୁଭିକର ମୁଖ  
କାହାଣୀରେ କାହାଣୀରେ ସଂସର୍ଗ  
କରି ଶେଷରେ ମାତୃ ୨୫ ବର୍ଷ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ପ୍ରାଣକର୍ମ ଦେଖି ସହା  
ହୋଇଥିଲେ ।  
ମାତୃ ସଂଗ୍ରାମ ବିଦା ମୁଖ୍ୟ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ଭାରତ ସ୍ୱାଧୀନତା ପାଇଁ  
ସଂଗ୍ରାମ କରିଥିବା ପ୍ରଥମ ଆବିଷ୍କାର  
ସହା । ସେ ବନ୍ଦ ଓ ବଢ଼ିଶା  
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଥିବା ଛାତ୍ରାଧିକାର କରି  
ଏବଂ ଛାତ୍ର ଅଭିଯାନ ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ  
ହୁଲେ ହେଁ ତାହାର ପ୍ରଭାବ

ପଦକର୍ତ୍ତା ସମାଜରେ ପରିଦୃଶ୍ୟ  
ହୋଇଥିଲା । ତାଙ୍କ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ୟ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ସମାଜରେ ଦୃଶ୍ୟ ୧୯୦୮  
ମସିହାରେ ଛାତ୍ରାଧିକାର ଦେଖାଯାଇ  
ଆଦ୍ୟ (Tenancy Act)  
ପ୍ରଚ୍ଚିତ ହୋଇ ଆବିଷ୍କାରରେ  
ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପୋଡ଼ି ପ୍ରାଣ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଦେଖି  
କାହାଣୀରେ କାହାଣୀ କରି ଅଧୁରଣ  
ପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ଆଦ୍ୟ ସୁଖ  
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ।  
ଆବିଷ୍କାର ସମାଜକୁ ଅଭିଷ୍ଟା  
ଦୃଶ୍ୟ, ପ୍ରକୃତ ପ୍ରାଣ ବନ୍ଦ ତଥ୍ୟ  
ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣରେ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କାହାଣୀ କରି  
ବିଦା ମୁଖ୍ୟ 'ଧୂଳିଆବା' ବ  
'ପ୍ରକୃତ ପିତା' ଭାବେ ପରିଚିତ  
ହୁଲେ । ସୁଦୃଶ୍ୟ କାହାଣୀରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ଅଭିନ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ବିଭାଗରେ କାହାଣୀରେ  
ଅଧୁରଣ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରଣ ଓ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ  
ସହ କାହାଣୀରେ ସଂଗ୍ରାମୀ ଧର୍ମାଧିକାର  
ବିଦା ମୁଖ୍ୟ 'ଜନଜୀବନ ଶକ୍ତିର  
ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପାଦ ଅଭିଯାନରେ ତାଙ୍କ  
ଉଦ୍ଧାରକୁ (ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ) ବାହାରେ  
ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ।  
▼ ସହାଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରାଣକର୍ମ  
ପ୍ରାଣକର୍ମରେ ଶୁଭିକର ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ  
କାହାଣୀରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସରେ  
ଶୁଭିକା, କାହାଣୀରେ  
ମାତୃ ୧୫୩୩୮୮୧୨୧୫