

Unit-10

Translation of Non-literary Passages

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10.0 Objectives

This unit is meant for practising translation of non-literary texts. After going through the Unit the learners will be able to:

- Distinguish between literary and non-literary texts
- Know and experience the method of translating various types of non-literary texts
- Have a practice of using dictionaries, thesaurus and glossaries of administrative, scientific and technical terminology
- Get a practice of selecting most appropriate and contextual synonyms compatible to the context in hand
- Have an idea about the typical language used in various fields of non-literary texts and formats of different official dealings.

10.1 Introduction

Good knowledge of the theory of translation does not give you the expertise of translating various types of texts from one language to another. The texts above have been given to make you aware of the principles, methods and rules etc pertaining to translation of Administrative terminology.

If we go for a word to word translation we may commit blunders. Go through the sentence in the source language, understand it clearly with its context, guess the contextual technical meaning of the words used therein and then reproduce it in the target language in its normal structure of sentences. Try to find out the

laid down synonyms of the administrative terminology from the govt. approved glossaries and standard dictionaries to make your translation acceptable and intelligible. If you deviate from the commonly used terminology as per the context of the subject, people well versed in that field may find it difficult to grasp what you want to say, or may even mistake with a wrong meaning other than that what you had in your mind while presenting the translation.

It is therefore mandatory that before you proceed to translate some thing from English to Odia, remember that both these languages have different structures of the sentences in respect of the position of the subject, verb, adjective and object etcetera. This will help you in translation of texts in official language. Since you have to refer to the concerned glossaries and other standard dictionaries every now and then, these reference materials should always be with you before you proceed to translate something. It requires a lot of patience. If you make haste, you may commit several and serious mistakes. Practice will make you remember the administrative terms and expressions that you come across time and again. No need to get by heart them. A few sample texts are given below which you can try to translate at your own. Besides, a lot of such texts are available everyday in the newspapers. If you go on translating at least one text of each variety everyday, then you can become well versed not only in translation of official language, but also in the day to day official work transacted in the government offices.

10.2 Guidelines

10.2.1 What is a Non-Literary Text

By the word ‘literature’ we mean those printed, audio and digital texts that give a glimpse of human life and various other elements of nature we usually read or listen for entertainment or for the sake of knowledge. Literature always has an element of ‘conscience’ embedded in it. The description keeps on haunting our conscience every now and then throughout. The Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary defines ‘literature’ as the “writings that are valued as works of art, especially fiction, drama and poetry in contrast with technical books and news-papers”.

Though ‘literature’ also denotes texts written on any other subject as well, e.g., available literature on poultry-farming, or printed ‘sales literature’ used to advertise or promote a product etc., while defining the word tag ‘non-literary’ we should bear in mind the first meaning only. Hence all that written text which pertains to this ‘creative art’ group is deemed to be ‘literary’ texts. The texts written on other subjects like science, technology, business, computers, official dealings, legal matters and sports etcetera are thus called ‘non-literary’ texts.

10.2.2 Method of Translating Non-Literary Texts

As we know translation involves two methods, i.e., metaphrase and paraphrase. Metaphrase is the word-to-word or literal translation and paraphrase is semantic (according to the meaning and sense) translation as compatible to the context. A balanced use of both methods gives a good translation.

While translating anything a translator first of all applies his own wisdom and vocabulary in both the languages involved. S/he then refers to a standard dictionary or thesaurus and selects the most appropriate contextual synonym of the difficult words. Before trying to translate s/he first understands and assimilates into his mind what is written in the text; and then tries to reproduce it in the target language keeping in tune with its nature, structure, syntax etcetera; while trying to keep the original style of conveying the message as well. This method is good enough for ‘literary’ texts.

However, in case of non-literary translation one encounters with a lot of technical words that are specific to its meaning; and while translating the text its synonym too has to be specific to that sense in the target language. We cannot use various synonyms that are available for a technical word, rather have to use one that is legally accepted by the agencies authorised by the government.

In case of non-literary translation CAT (computer assisted translation) may be undertaken, but a meticulous comparison and editing is absolutely necessary to finalise it.

10.2.3 Principles

In case of non-literary translation, we have to be very careful about the terminology we use in the target language. Since this branch of translation involves science, technology and official language etcetera, it is

absolutely necessary that uniformity of terminology be maintained throughout the country. Government of India has therefore established a permanent 'Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology' under HRD Ministry, Department of Higher Education, that prepares and looks after the evolution of such terminology. The Commission and various State governments have published glossaries of such terminology that is a reliable and most authentic resource for the translator.

Although this has been discussed in Unit-12, it seems to be relevant to quote here certain principles laid down by the Commission in this regard before we proceed ahead:

1. 'International terms' should be adopted and transliterated in the target language.viz., (a) names of elements and compounds, units of weights, measures and physical quantities, (b) terms based on proper names, e.g., like Marxism, Braille, boycott, guillotine, ampere, Fahrenheit etc., (c) binomial nomenclature in such sciences as Botany, Zoology, Geology etc., Constants, e.g., π , g etc., (d) common words like Radio, Petrol, Radar, Electron, Proton, Neutron etc., which have gained practically world-wide usage. (e) Words from English, Portuguese, French etc., which are widely used in Indian languages should be retained, e.g., ticket, signal, person, police, bureau, restaurant, deluxe, etc. (f) Similarly numerals, symbols, signs and formulae, used in mathematics and in other sciences, e.g., sin, cos, tan, log etc. will remain as they are. The letters used in mathematical operations should be in Roman or Greek alphabets. Letters of Indian scripts may be used in geometrical figures, e.g., K, L, M, but only letters of Roman and Greek alphabets should be used in trigonometrical relations, e.g., Sin A, Cos B, etc. (g) The symbols will remain in international form written in Roman, but abbreviations may be written in Odia and standardized form, e.g., the symbol 'cm' in Odia may be ଊି.ସିଂ. only in books for children and other popular works; but in standard works of science and technology, the international symbols only, like cm., should be used.
2. Conceptual terms should generally be translated, but simplicity, precision of meaning and easy intelligibility should be borne in mind; by selecting terms common to as many of the regional languages as possible, and based on Sanskrit roots.
3. Indigenous terms which are commonly used in our languages for certain technical words, as ଚାର for telegraph/telegram, ମହାଦ୍ୱୀପ for continent, ଡାକ for post etc., should be retained.
4. Many terms like 'Parliament' (ସଂସଦ), ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମିନିଧି (ପଞ୍ଚା) etcetera have been translated into Indian languages and both English and indigenous forms are in use; so we can use any of the forms;
5. Transliteration of International terms in Odia script should aim at maximum approximation to the Standard English pronunciation with such modifications as prevalent amongst the educated circle in Odisha.
6. Hybrid forms in technical terminologies, e.g., ଗ୍ୟାରେଣ୍ଟିଡ for 'guaranteed', କୋଡକାର for 'codifier', etc., may be adopted.
7. 'Sandhi' and 'Samasa' in technical terms and Complex forms of Sandhi should be avoided.

10.2.4 Tools and Resources

1. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଶବ୍ଦକୋଶ, Law department, Government of Odisha
2. ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷା ସହଚର, Law department, Government of Odisha
3. Glossary of Administrative Terms, (English-Hindi) Commission for Scientific & Tech.Terminology
4. ଦିକ୍ଷୁଲ ଲେଖାର ମୂଳସୂତ୍ର, ପ୍ରୋ. ନୀଳାଦ୍ରି ଭୂଷଣ ହରିଚନ୍ଦନ, ମାଲ୍ୟବନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାଶନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
5. Oxford English Odia Dictionary, by BK Tripathy & KM Patnaik, Oxford University Press.
6. CAT softwares, digital dictionaries, thesauri and apps etcetera may also be used with caution.

10.2.5 Sample Translation Paragraphs

Two sample paragraphs of mechanical engineering already translated into Odia are given below. Study and examine how the words have been translated and chosen in Odia, and the way they have been used in sentences in the target language so that the translated passage seems to have been originally written in Odia only. Follow the same method in translating the paragraphs set in the subsequent sections for your practice.

1. The principle of Manual Metal Arc Welding (MMAW) commonly called ‘Stick Electrode Welding’ is, as for all arc welding processes, based on the electric circuit. The electric arc formed between electrode and workpiece has two objectives, to melt the edges of the joint forming a melt pool on the workpiece, and to melt the tip of the coated electrode. The electrode is consumed and acts as a filler material mixing with the melted base material to fill up the joint.

Model translation in Odia:

ପ୍ରାଧାରଣତଃ ‘ଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ୱେଲ୍ଡିଂ’ ଭାବରେ ପରିଚିତ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍ଚ୍ ଡ୍ରେଲ୍ଡିଂ (ଝଲେଇ) ର ମୂଳତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଝଲେଇ ଭଳି ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ପରିପଥ ଉପରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବସିତ। ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ଓ ଝଲେଇ କରା ଯାଉଥିବା ଧାତୁ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ହେଉଥିବା ବୈଦ୍ୟୁତିକ ଆର୍ଚ୍ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଦୁଇଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସାଧିତ ହୁଏ। ଏହା ଧାତୁର ଝଲେଇ ହେଉଥିବା ଧାରକୁ ତରଳାଇ ଏକ ତରଳ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରେ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍‌ର ଅଗ୍ରଭାଗକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତରଳାଇ ଦିଏ। ଏହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍‌ଟିର କିଛି ଅଂଶ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୋଇ ପୂର୍ବ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ତରଳ ଧାତବ ଦ୍ରବ ସହିତ ମିଶି ‘ଫିଲର’ ପଦାର୍ଥ ଭାବରେ ତାହାକୁ ଯୋଡ଼ିବାରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରେ।

2. Initially manual metal arc welding was done with bare metal electrodes without any coating, a process that was first introduced in 1888 in Russia. The first coated electrode was patented by the Swedish engineer Oskar Kjellsberg in 1905, but it took some years of refining coatings and testing the reliability of welded joints before the process was accepted in the fabrication of steel constructions. In 1938, however, the world’s first wholly welded oceangoing ship was launched in Malmo, thereby introducing MMA welding as a production process for the maritime market.

Model translation in Odia:

୧୯୮୮ ମସିହାରେ ସର୍ବପ୍ରଥମେ ରଷିଆରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିବା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ ପ୍ରଥମେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରଲେପ ନଥିବା ଅନାବୃତ ଧାତବ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍ଚ୍ ଡ୍ରେଲ୍ଡିଂ କରାଯାଉଥିଲା। ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ୧୯୦୫ ମସିହାରେ ସ୍ୱିଡେନ ନିବାସୀ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିୟର ଓସ୍କାର କେଲ୍ସବର୍ଗ ନାମରେ ପେଟେଣ୍ଟ ହୋଇଥିଲା। କିନ୍ତୁ ଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ଫ୍ୟାବ୍ରିକେସନରେ ଆଦୃତ ହେବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପ୍ରଲେପର ଉନ୍ନତିକରଣ ଓ ପ୍ରଲେପିତ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରୋଡ୍ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ କରାଯାଉଥିବା ଡ୍ରେଲ୍ଡିଂ ଜ୍ୟାନ୍‌ର ବିଶ୍ୱସନୀୟତାର ପରୀକ୍ଷା ନିରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ବେଶ୍ କିଛି ବର୍ଷ ଲାଗିଗଲା। ତେବେ ୧୯୩୮ ମସିହାରେ ଡେଲ୍ଡିଂ ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭାବରେ ନିର୍ମିତ ବିଶ୍ୱର ପ୍ରଥମ ସାମୁଦ୍ରିକ ଜାହାଜ ମାଲମୋଠାରେ ଲୋକାର୍ପିତ ହେଲା; ଏବଂ ଏହିପରି ଭାବରେ ମ୍ୟାରିଟାଇମ୍ ମାର୍କେଟରେ ହସ୍ତଚାଳିତ ଧାତବ ଆର୍ଚ୍ ଡ୍ରେଲ୍ଡିଂ (ଏମ୍‌ଏମ୍‌ଏ ଡ୍ରେଲ୍ଡିଂ) ଆଦୃତ ହେଲା।

10.2.6 Self-Check Exercise-1

1. Translate into Odia:

(a) Parliament (b) Legislative Assembly (c) MLA (d) MP (e) Supreme Court (f) High Court (g) Jail (h) Train (i) Post Office (j) Emergency Ward (k) Hospital (l) marathon (m) plebiscite (n) Constitution (o) Doctor (p) Medicine (q) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (r) Magistrate.

Note: The subsequent sections of this unit are based on different types of non-literary subjects that contain paragraphs as practice exercises for you.

10.3 Science and Technology

10.3.1 Mechanical Engineering

1. The popularity of the Manual Metal Arc Welding process is to a large degree based on its versatility in addition to its modest requirements for equipment. Even quite unsophisticated welding machines like a step-down transformer may be used as power supply, at least for the less demanding electrodes, and the only welding equipment required in addition to the power supply is a suitable electrode holder.
2. By selecting the correct electrode, most metallic material may be arc welded in any position and in any thickness down to approximately 2 mm. Different electrode holders are required depending on the type of welding work.

10.3.2 Life Sciences

3. PHOTOSYNTHESIS

Photosynthesis is the process used by plants, algae, and certain bacteria to harness energy from sunlight into chemical energy.

During Photosynthesis, light energy transfers electrons from water (H₂O) to carbon dioxide (CO₂), which produces carbohydrates. In this transfer, the CO₂ receives electrons, and the water becomes 'oxidized', or loses electrons. Ultimately, oxygen is produced along with carbohydrates. Oxygenic Photosynthesis functions as a counter-balance to respiration; it takes in the carbon dioxide produced by all breathing organisms and reintroduces oxygen into atmosphere.

In his 1998 article, 'An Introduction To Photosynthesis And Its Applications', Wim Varmaas, a professor at Arizona State University surmised, "without photosynthesis the oxygen in the atmosphere would be depleted within several thousand years."

10.3.3 Physics

4. LAWS OF MOTION

Sir Isaac Newton observed deeply how do the apples drop down the trees only to the ground and never go up. This moved his thought process so vigorously that he came to a conclusion that there is a gravitational force that pulls everything toward the centre of the Earth. His theory about gravity and motion is known as the 'Laws of Motion.'

Sir Isaac Newton's three laws of motion describe the motion of massive bodies and how they interact. These laws are as under:

The first law of motion (*The law of Inertia*): A body at rest will remain at rest, and a body in motion will remain in motion unless it is acted upon by an external force. This simply means that things cannot start, stop or change directions all by themselves. It takes some force acting on them from the outside to cause such a change. This property of massive bodies to resist changes in their state of motion is sometimes called *inertia*.

The second Law of motion: It describes about what happens to a massive body when it is acted upon by an external force. It states, "the force acting on an object is equal to the mass of that object times its acceleration."

The third law of motion: "Every action has an equal and opposite reaction." This law describes what happens to a body when it exerts a force on another body. Forces always occur in pairs, so when one body pushes against another, the second body pushes back just as hard. For example, when you push a cart, the cart pushes back against you; when you pull on a rope, the rope pulls back against you; when gravity pulls you down against the ground, the ground pushes up against your feet; and when a rocket ignites its fuel behind it, the expanding exhaust gas pushes on the rocket causing it to accelerate.

10.3.4 Health Sciences

5. Dengue Fever

Dengue fever is an infection caused by dengue viruses, of which there are four different serotypes known to infect humans. Dengue fever occurs in tropical and subtropical areas of the world, including northern Australia.

How dengue fever is spread: Dengue virus is transmitted by a bite from the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. Only the female mosquito transmits the dengue virus. This mosquito is a daytime biter, both inside and outside homes, and is most active in the hours after sunrise and before sunset. Other species of mosquito can transmit the virus.

Aedes aegypti mosquitoes breed inside and outside the home in containers holding water and rarely fly more than 200 metres from the breeding site. They do not breed in creeks, swamps, pools or other bodies of water.

Signs and symptoms : The disease has a sudden onset and symptoms may include:

- fever for 3 to 7 days

- intense headache and pain behind the eyes
- muscle and joint pain
- loss of appetite
- vomiting and diarrhoea
- skin rash
- bleeding, usually from the nose or gums.

Recovery is sometimes associated with prolonged fatigue and depression. Repeated episodes of dengue fever may result in excessive bleeding and shock but, with appropriate treatment, are rarely fatal.

A mosquito becomes infected if it bites an infected person while the fever is present (an average period of about 3 to 5 days). After biting an infected person it takes 8 to 12 days before the mosquito can infect other people. The mosquito remains infectious for life. Dengue fever is not directly spread from person-to-person.

Treatment: There is no specific antiviral treatment available. General recommendations include controlling fever and pain with paracetamol rather than aspirin (aspirin may promote bleeding), and increasing fluid intake. Aspirin should not be given to children under 12 years of age unless specifically recommended by a doctor.

Prevention:

- Exclusion from school or work is usually not necessary but the patient should not be in an environment where s/he may be bitten by mosquitoes. If this is not possible, better stay at home until fever subsides and s/he is therefore no longer infectious (usually 3 to 5 days).
- There is no vaccine to prevent human infection by this virus.
- Personal protection and the environmental management of mosquitoes are important.
- Prevent access of mosquitoes to an infected person with a fever.
- Protect yourself from mosquito bites at all times in dengue areas.

10.4 Philosophy & Sociology

10.4.1 Philosophical thoughts

1. Swami Vivekananda on Indian Culture

Gitanajlee Bora, Research Scholar, Department of Philosophy, Gopinath Bordoloi Nagar, Gauhati University, Guwahati, Assam 781014

Swami Vivekananda (1863- 1902) laid stress on physical development as a prerequisite for spiritual development, which in turn leads to the development of the culture of the country. Swami Vivekananda dedicated his whole life to the great upward swing of humanity. He was indeed a social reformer. In his dynamism of thought human excellence should assert his birth right to be a man. The central theme of his inspiring speeches for the whole world was man— his growth, development and the fulfillment. He found that in spite of India's rich heritage and strong cultured history, various problems like poverty, weakness and social evils existed in our country. For the past 1000 years various foreign invasions took place. So the Indians were exposed to cultures that were totally alien to them. Several attempts were made by the Indian rulers to give the Indians an administration, which was in consonance with the cultural heritage of the country. Later, religions became an important part in the culture and places of worship became community centers. The innovations in religious thinking brought two popular beliefs in India, namely Buddhism by the Buddha and Jainism by the Saint Mahavir. Then there was a socio-religious shift or orientation in the Indian culture. Swami Vivekananda has pointed out that every civilization or culture has a particular life-centre, a dominant characteristic or trend. According to him the life-centre of Indian culture is spirituality. By spirituality is meant a way of life oriented to the ultimate purpose or goal of life which is the realization of the Supreme Spirit or God. Swami Vivekananda once spoke of himself as a

“condensed India.” His life and teachings are of inestimable value to the West for an understanding of the mind of Asia. In this paper it is an attempt to draw out Swami Vivekananda’s thoughts and discussion on Indian Culture and its contribution to world.

10.4.2 Communal Harmony & Patriotism

2. In this town, tazias pay homage to Krishna

Amarjeet Singh, TNN | Oct 13, 2016, 10:39AM IST

BHOPAL: It lasts only a few seconds but in the fabric of secularism, this pause is a milestone. In Bhandar town of Madhya Pradesh, it's customary for tazia processions on Muharram to pay homage at a temple of Lord Krishna before moving on. What's more, this Chaturbhuj Krishna temple was built by a Muslim family .

Ever since the temple came up, over 200 years ago, tazias pause here to give `salami' to Chaturbhuj Maharaj (Lord Krishna). They did so on Wednesday, too. And, when Krishna's savari sets out, it's imperative for at least one member of this family to lend his shoulder.

"This has been going on for years. Some 40 such tazias were built in the town this time and all the tazias first pay `salami' here and then move ahead," said Abdul Jabbar, president of the local tazia committee, who also took out a procession.

Ramesh Panda, who is a third-generation priest at the temple, said, "This temple was constructed by Hazari, a local Muslim. We are told that he saw a dream where Lord Chaturbhuj said he is in a nearby pond. Hazari rushed to the pond and was amazed to find an idol of Krishna. It weighed four tonnes but he somehow brought the idol to his house. After a few months, the Lord again appeared in his dreams and told him that he should not keep him at his home. Hazari immediately began building this temple."

"Not only do tazias first pay homage at the temple, whenever the savari of Lord Krishna is taken out, at least one member of the Hazari family must be there to lend his shoulders. Otherwise, it is not possible to take out the procession," Panda said.

3. Patriotic touch to Muharram TNN | Updated: Oct 14, 2016, 10:14 IST

BIHARSHARIF: Setting a new trend, people associated with Akhara committees in Bihar Sharif gave a patriotic touch to Muharram by not only flaunting tricolour alongside the religious flags, tazia and "naubatkhana" (a mini light house on wheels), but also chanting "Hindustan zindabad" slogans during the tazia processions on Thursday.

"In a place which witnessed violent clashes during religious festivals in the past, an initiative like this would go a long way in inspiring youth across communities to avoid negativity and use religious functions to promote patriotic fervour," said Aftab Hasan Shams, a social activist and poet.

Durga puja committees too played patriotic songs alongside the religious ones at puja pandals and during immersion processions on Wednesday. Durga Das, a resident of Jeengnagar locality in Bihar Sharif said this time the festival was celebrated with true fervour after so many years.

Laxmi Prasad Gupta, a teacher, was all praise for district administration for peaceful Muharram and Dussehra in the town. "Nalanda DM Tyagrajan SM and SP Kumar Ashish constantly interacted with the residents," he said.

The DM and SP have also thanked the residents of Nalanda for peaceful conclusion of Dussehra and Muharram.

10.4.3 Sociology

4. **Matriarchy** is a social system in which females hold primary power, predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege and control of property at the specific exclusion of men, at

least to a large degree.



According to the *Oxford English Dictionary (OED)*, matriarchy is a "form of social organization in which the mother or oldest female is the head of the family, and descent and relationship are reckoned through the female line; government or rule by a woman or women." A popular definition, according to James Peoples and Garrick Bailey, is "female dominance". In general anthropology, according to William A. Haviland, matriarchy is "rule by women." However it does not include a society that occasionally is led by a female for non-matriarchal reasons or an occupation in which females generally predominate without reference to matriarchy, such as prostitution or women's auxiliaries of organizations run by men.

The word matriarchy, for a society politically led by females, especially mothers, who also control property, is often interpreted to mean the general opposite of patriarchy, but it is not an opposite (linguistically, it is not a parallel term). According to Peoples and Bailey, the view of anthropologist Peggy Reeves Sanday is that matriarchies are not a mirror form of patriarchies but rather that a matriarchy "emphasizes maternal meanings where 'maternal symbols are linked to social practices influencing the lives of both sexes and where women play a central role in these practices'". Journalist Margot Adler wrote, "literally, ... '*matriarchy*' means government by mothers, or more broadly, government and power in the hands of women."

Barbara Love and Elizabeth Shanklin wrote, "by matriarchy, we mean a non-alienated society: a society in which women, those who produce the next generation, define motherhood, determine the conditions of motherhood, and determine the environment in which the next generation is reared." According to Cynthia Eller, 'matriarchy' can be thought of ... as a shorthand description for any society in which women's power is equal or superior to men's and in which the culture centers around values and life events described as 'feminine'. "Eller wrote that the idea of matriarchy mainly rests on two pillars, romanticism and modern social criticism. The notion of matriarchy was meant to describe something like a utopia placed in the past in order to legitimate contemporary social criticism. According to Barbara Epstein, "matriarchy ... means a social system organized around matrilineal and goddess worship in which women have positions of power." According to Margot Adler, in the Marxist tradition, it usually refers to a pre-class society "where women and men share equally in production and power." She opines that



Margot Adler

the word 'matriarchy', despite its literal meaning, include any concept of power, and they suggest that centuries of oppression have made it impossible for women to conceive of themselves with such power.

[By Zoharby - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5335960>/ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matriarchy>/ Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike]

10.5 Politics

POLITICS: INTERNATIONAL NEWS

1. Baloch Separatists Upbeat After Modi's I-Day Salvo

Chidanand.Rajghatta @timesgroup.com

Washington, Aug.30, 2016: In June, a small group of Baloch separatist demonstrators stood in front of the white house as PM Narendra Modi made the short journey from Blair house to 1600, Pennsylvania to meet US president Barak Obama. 'PM Modi: Baluchistan loves you and needs you,' read one of the placards held by a protester: 'help us achieve our freedom from the terror-sponsor state of Pakistan' and 'Pakistan army is the world's top ISIS,' read other posters.

As it turned out, they got the cold shoulder. Baluchistan was not on Modi's rader during the visit, whose outcomes didn't touch on the developments in the restive province, although it has gained increasing attention in US, including congressional notice and censure. With Delhi now turning the spotlight on the

province, ostensibly as pay back to Pakistani meddling in Kashmir, propaganda and perception battle has truly been joined in Washington.

Already a flurry of statements has cascaded from Baloch separatists welcoming Modi's statement and seeking greater attention from the global community. Terming Modi's salvo as a "positive development", Khalil Baloch, chairperson of the Baloch nation, urged the international community to "follow suit and help put an end to Pakistan's 68-year occupation of Baluchistan", maintaining that the Baloch have existed as an ethnic group for thousand of years and as a nation-state for centuries and it is through the revival of the Baloch state that regional peace can be ensured.

"An independent Baluchistan will help curtail the rogue Pakistani state's transnational terrorism. The Pakistani state as part of its counter-insurgency policy is developing and strengthening religiously driven terrorist groups like the Taliban, Daesh, Lashkar-e-Khurasan, Le-T and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi, Baloch said.

The Baloch cause already has attracted some congressional support, notably from California law makers. Dana Rohrabacher who has even convened a hearing on the subject and introduced a resolution calling for the right to self determination for the province.

While Pakistan's PM's adviser on foreign affairs Sartaj Aziz seized on Modi's reference its contention that India has been fermenting terrorism there, Islamabad's effort to make the case of Indian involvement has failed to make any headway both in the US and at the UN.

Not just the Baloch, Pakistan is finding that Mohajirs, Muslim refugees from India are also stirring up Washington with their protests against Islamabad.

10.6 Legal Matters

The courts provide the greatest field of jobs for the translators. Let's translate the following legal provisions related to the official language in our country, so that we get the practice of legal-matter translation and knowledge of these provisions as well that every translator ought to know.

Legal status of Odia as the official language of the State of Odisha and provisions therein:

1. The Orissa Official Language Act, 1954 was enacted by the Orissa State Legislative Assembly for the adoption of Odia as the language to be used for all or any of the Official purposes of the State of Odisha.
2. Orissa Act No.18 of 1963 provides that English may continue to be used, in addition to Oriya in the State Legislature.
3. Act No. 12 of 1985 provides that although Odia shall be used as the language for official purposes the Odia numbers shall not be used and the international form of Indian numerals shall be used.
4. The Odisha Government decided that everything will be done in Odia language from April 1984 in all Heads of Departments and their subordinate offices.
5. By means of a notification of the General Administration dated 29 March, 1985 work started to be done in Odia in the State Secretariat from April 1985.
6. However, Office of the Registrar, Odisha High Court, Offices of the Justices and their sub-ordinate offices have been kept out of the provisions of this notification. Besides, it does not affect the use of English in the following activities as well:
 - (a) Correspondence with Government of India and other States;
 - (b) Work procedures of any court or Tribunal;
 - (c) Judicial and Quasi-Judicial work procedures and all matters related to or arising out of it;
 - (d) All works related to technical subjects;
 - (e) Accounting and all related matters;
 - (f) Correspondence with all non-governmental persons, firms, companies and offices those who send their letters in English;
 - (g) Traffic Symbols;

- (h) All other matters that need English to be used as per law.
7. Government of Odisha approved the 'The Odisha Official Language Rule 2016' on 12th August 2016. After gazette notification, the Odisha Official Language Act 1954 formally came into force on Tuesday, the 16th August 2016. Accordingly, Odia has to be used for all gazette notifications, bills, amendments, acts, ordinances, orders, rules and regulations issued by the State Government.

10.7 Official Procedures

1. INTER-OFFICE NOTE:

This is to bring to the notice of all concerned that while tenders are floated, the Bill of quantities should be got checked up by the Chief Executive Officer so that defects/ omissions/errors in specifications and the items of works, are timely obviated. If this rule is not adhered to carefully, it may invite complications at the stage of checking up the tender schedules and processing the tenders. In case any such defects/errors in the issue of tender schedules are noticed in future, it will go to the personal account and responsibility of the officer responsible for such negligence. Strict compliance is expected in respect of all concerned in this regard. While ensuring this the tender notices should be so floated that there should be sufficient time left so as to check up the tender schedules in the office of the CEO. Issuance of corrigendum due to shortage of time for approval of the tender schedules should be avoided.

2. LEAVE RULES:

Special Casual leave for participation by Government officials in sport events and tournaments of National or International importance

In view of the important part played by sports in the national life of the country and in order to enable the Government servants who have acquired proficiency in sports so as to be invited to participate in events of national/international importance may not be placed at a disadvantage by such participation, the Government of India have decided to grant special casual leave for a period not exceeding 30 days in any one calendar year. The period of absence in excess of 30 days should be treated as ordinary casual leave or regular leave of the kind due/ admissible under the relevant rules applicable to such officials.

Special Casual leave may be combined with ordinary casual leave or with regular leave as the Government official may desire, but combination of both casual leave and regular leave with Special casual leave is not allowed at one time.

3. NOTIFICATION

In accordance with the regulation 4 of Paradip Port area Management and Safety Regulations 1976, the Chairman, Paradip Port Trust has been pleased to order that no employee/ businessman and outsider should play of mike, loudspeaker and other speech equipments at any place within a radius of 400 metres from the outside compound area of the premises and place area and installations mentioned under Sub-Regulation (2) of Regulations 3 without the written permission from the Chief Security Officer.

Chairman further adds that the residential colonies at 'V' point, Madhuban and Sector-21 shall be the areas where mike and loudspeaker is prohibited to be played and is punishable under the Regulations.

Violation of these provisions and breach thereby is punishable with a fine extending up to Rs. 200/- and where the breach is continuing one, a further fine which may extend to Rs. 50/- for every day after the first on which such breach continues.

Chairman has further ordered that the Commandant CISF will exercise the powers of Chief Security Officer under this Regulation who will be competent to issue written permission under the Regulation and shall punish the breach.

10.8 BANKING & COMMERCE :

1. Loan Facilities for Short Term Agricultural Operations

(a) Kisan Credit Card Scheme

Crop loans are generally disbursed by the banks through the mode of Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The Kisan Credit Card Scheme is in operation throughout the country and is implemented by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and RRBs. All farmers including small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessees and tenant farmers are eligible for issuance of KCC. KCC holders are also covered under Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) against accidental death/permanent disability.

Bank assesses farmer's eligibility on the basis of land available for cultivation and the scale of finance fixed by the District Level Technical Committee in that district and the credit history of the farmer. The scope of the KCC has recently been broad-based to include term credit and consumption needs. Government has advised the banks to convert Kisan Credit Card **into a Smart Card cum Debit Card**.

(a) Rate of interest and collateral requirement on crop loans

In terms of Govt. of India instructions for 2013-14, all the crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh are being disbursed at the interest rate of 7% p.a. Govt. of India also provides interest subvention of 3% p.a. to prompt repaying farmers, thus making available the crop loans to them at 4% p.a. To bring more and more farmers within the institutional credit fold, Government has extended this scheme to crop loans borrowed by farmers from Private Sector scheduled commercial banks in respect of loans given within the service area of the branch concerned.

Crop loans beyond Rs. 3 Lakh are being disbursed by the banks at the rate of interest as per RBI and other conditions as approved by their Board of Directors. In terms of RBI instructions, no separate security is required for crop loans up to Rs. 1 Lakh. Beyond Rs. 1 lakh the security is decided by the individual bank in terms of RBI guidelines.

(b) Rate of interest for post harvest storage loan

At present concessional crop loan @7% with interest rate subvention is available to farmers as pre-harvest loan. However, in case of post-harvest loan against the negotiable warehouse receipts, the farmers are granted loan at commercial rates. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehousing against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention is available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six month post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses.

2. Sensex At 16-Month High

gains 109 pts; Nifty50 tops 8,800; Apollo Tyre, Welspun rally 5% each
By Swati Verma, THE ECONOMIC TIMES | 2 Sep, 2016, 16:02 hrs IST

NEW DELHI: After slipping into the negative territory on Thursday, the domestic stock market made a strong comeback on Friday, with the benchmark indices hitting fresh 52-week highs in less than a week.

The market rose mainly on account of impressive gains made by auto and pharma stocks. However, some cautiousness was visible ahead of the US jobs data.

The 30-share sensitive index (Sensex) of the Bombay Stock Exchange opened at 28,498 against the previous close of 28,423. The headline index of BSE hit an intraday high of 28,581 and a low of 28,427, before settling at 28,532.11, up 108.63 points. On similar lines, the broader Nifty50 of the National Stock Exchange (NSE) gained 35 points to close at 8,809.65.

Top five gainers of the BSE included JK Tyre & Industries (up 8.83 per cent), HCC (8.55 per cent), PVR (7.55 per cent), Ceat (6.81 per cent) and Shipping Corporation of India (6.60 per cent) whereas Cholamandalam Investment and Finance (down 6.04 per cent), EID-Parry (India) (4.76 per cent), Kaveri Seed (4.40 per cent), RattanIndia Power Limited (3.40%) and Jindal Steel & Power (3.26 per cent) emerged as the top losers.

In the broader market, S&P BSE 500 gained 0.39 per cent to close at 11,851 with JK Tyre (up 8.83 per cent) being the top performer and Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company (down 6.04 per cent) being the top loser.

In the sectoral landscape, auto stocks made splendid gains pushing S&P BSE Auto index 1.01 per cent higher to 22,309, led by gains in shares of MRF (4.06 per cent), Amara Raja Batteries (2.86 per cent) and Maruti (up 1.98 per cent).

The S&P BSE Telecom index rose 1.48 per cent to close at 1,173.73, led by gains in the prices of Aksh Optifibre (up 5.97 per cent), Bharti Airtel (2.66 per cent) and ITI (1.89%).

Among specific stocks, shares of TVS Motor Company, India's third largest two-wheeler manufacturer, surged as much as 1.62 per cent in morning trade on Friday after it posted 20.5 per cent sales growth for August, with total sales increasing to 274,303 units from 227,653 units recorded in the same month of last year.

10.9 News Items

1. Weather news:

Met Forecasts Heavy Rainfall for Two Days TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bhubaneswar: The Met office on Tuesday predicted heavy rain in most parts of the state in the next 48 hours. It also forecast high tide on the Bay of Bengal and cautioned fishermen not to venture into the sea on Wednesday.

“A Low-pressure area has been formed over the northwest Bay of Bengal and will trigger heavy to very heavy rain in north and south Odisha on Wednesday. The System will further intensify into a depression.” said director of IMD, Bhubaneswar, Sarat Chandra Sahu.

He said districts like Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Jajpur, Bhadrak and Ganjam, Gajapati and Deogarh will have more rain. Catchments of the Baitarani, Subarnarekha and Budhabalanga rivers will receive heavy rainfall in the next two days, Sahu added.

2. Good news:

Balangir Youth Makes Generators from Scrap Riyan.Ramanath@timesgroup.com

Bhubaneswar: Innovative minds think out of box and make utility products from trash. A 27-year-old from Patnagarh in Balangir district has done one such thing by breaking new ground in making generators.

Amit Rana has been making generator sets by assembling scraps of motor vehicles. This idea dawned on him in his welding workshop he opened recently to start his own business. Amit used to observe the functioning of high-end zero-noise generators that were installed at big offices and business establishments.

Since he did a course on electrical trade from an industrial training institute, he made an attempt to manufacture low-cost generators by collecting spare parts from tractors and other vehicles. He made several experiments and came out with a final product after a year of research and trials in his workshop.

“I used to wonder why the generators having 20kw capacity cost Rs. 5lakh. I knew that the mechanism is same and just because of brand name the generator’s cost was high. I started purchasing scraps from Sambalpur and started integrating them,” said Amit.

He has already made five generators and sold four of them at a cost of Rs.1.50 lakh each. “I spent Rs.1.30 lakh. It involved the cost of new dynamo and electrical fittings, bore remaking, painting and scraps and design. I am getting very good feedback from the users,” he said.

Sunil Meher, Amit’s co-worker, said the product can be a hit with small business establishments and factories that require 24-hour power.

3. TELECOM :

Price War: Idea, Vodafone And Bharti Airtel To Slash Tariffs To Compete With Reliance Jio
By Anandita Singh Mankotia & Kalyan Parbat, ET Bureau | 2 Sep, 2016, 10:53 hrs IST

NEW DELHI: The spectre of price war is back in the telecom space, with industry insiders and analysts predicting Bharti Airtel, Vodafone and Idea Cellular to slash their rates to respond to the enticing tariffs that Reliance Jio Infocomm is offering.

Industry executives that ET spoke to mostly expect the Mukesh Ambani-controlled company to disrupt the market with cheap prices and its pan-India network. They see this compelling the incumbents to announce tariff cuts over the next few weeks to ring-fence customers in a market that is highly price-sensitive.

"It's back to the tariff game now," said an executive at a top operator, speaking on the condition of anonymity. He expects the response to depend on the kind of uptake Jio will have in terms of gaining subscribers. Ambani has set a target of signing up 100 million subscribers in the shortest possible time.

Rajan Mathews, director general of GSM industry body Cellular Operators Association of India, said the incumbents could match Jio's launch offerings. "The battle lines have now been clearly drawn. You have Jio with Reliance Communications, Aircel and MTS on one side and Bharti, Vodafone and Idea Cellular on the other," he said.

Some incumbents have, in fact, announced cuts in data prices ahead of Jio launch. The intensifying competition is good news for consumers, but not for an industry that is sitting on about Rs 35,000 crore of debt. With fresh airwave auctions coming up, that burden is likely to pile up further. A margin-denting price war at this time will hamper the recovery the industry has been witnessing, a worry that analysts have been talking about ever since RIL announced its plan to enter the telecom space with Jio.

Some others said the long term impact would depend on Jio's ability to sustain low tariffs and service quality.

4. GAMES & SPORTS

(a) CHESS: Viswanathan Anand Regains India No. 1 Ranking after Brief Slip

Viswanathan Anand fell behind Pentala Harikrishna in ELO rating after his fourth round loss at the Candidates Chess. The five-time world champion is back as India No. 1 after his draw in the fifth round.

Press Trust of India, Updated: March 17, 2016 10:33 IST

Moscow: Viswanathan Anand played out an easy draw with white against Hikaru Nakamura of United States in the fifth round of the Candidates Chess tournament here. The draw ensured Anand regain his No. 1 rank among Indians after a brief slip saw him lose his top place to Pentala Harikrishna. The five-time world champion's ELO rating is 2762, while Harikrishna's is 2758.

In the fourth round, Anand had lost to Sergey Karjakin of Russia and his ELO rating fell to 2763, compared to Harikrishna's 2763.3. This was the first time in close to three decades that Anand had lost his No. 1 ranking. Viswanathan Anand is currently at 2.5 points in Candidates Chess, a tournament which will decide world champion Magnus Carlsen's next challenger.

There are nine rounds still remaining in the 420000 Euros prize money marathon that will decide the next challenger for world champion Magnus Carlsen.

(a) Olympics-1

Sindhu lends a silver lining to India's Olympic campaign

Updated: August 20, 2016 16:31 IST | Kamesh Srinivasan

After taking the first game off World No. 1 Marin, she fails to make further inroads. P.V. Sindhu's bold shot at the Olympic gold was competently handled by two-time World Champion Carolina Marin, as the Spaniard prevailed 19-21, 21-12, 21-15 at the Riocentro Pavilion on Friday. The 21-year-old Sindhu joined shooters Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Vijay Kumar and wrestler Sushil Kumar to win the Olympic silver for India. Even though she tried hard and was intense throughout, Sindhu was unable to match Carolina who played a solid game and was quite fluent with her strokes, especially at the net. She made a reflex shot to get out of trouble and clinch the game on the first set point. It was too much of a dream to win five points on the trot, from such a position, against such a champion. It did not last long.

Sindhu had done well to go one step forward, after former World No.1 Saina Nehwal had won the bronze medal in the last Olympics in London in 2012. Carolina was a class act as she won the second game, to be on par. The stylish left-hander came up with two gems, two cross court drops from the two corners of the court, one after the other, that saw Sindhu rooted to the ground.

Interestingly, like Rajyavardhan Rathore and Vijay Kumar, the shooters, Sindhu also won the Olympic silver medal on maiden appearance. When all the attention was on Saina Nehwal the star in Indian badminton, Sindhu stayed in the shadow before serving the bolt from the blue. She played fantastic, much above her stature as a top-10 player for the precious Olympic medal, beating some of the best along the way.

The Badminton Association of India announced Rs.50 lakh for Sindhu and Rs. 10 lakh for her coach Gopi Chand. It is time to enjoy the fruits of labour, before Sindhu gears up for bigger achievements with all the education she has acquired from the Games. Simone Biles takes fourth Rio gold on floor with GB's Amy Tinkler third.

(b) Olympics-2

Japan Exults as Kohei Uchimura, Gymnast Called 'the King,' Expands His Empire

BY JONATHAN SOBLE

AUGUST 11, 2016, TOKYO — By the time most Japanese were sipping their morning coffee on Thursday, the gymnast known as “the king” already had another crown.

On Wednesday night in Rio de Janeiro, Kohei Uchimura, 27, won the men's all-around gymnastics title for the second straight Olympic Games, the first time anyone has accomplished that feat since 1972.

Japanese newspapers printed special editions, and television news programs replayed highlights nonstop. Mr. Uchimura has lifted Japanese men's gymnastics to a level of glory not experienced in generations. Described as “magic,” “perfect” and “a machine,” he has not lost an individual competition since taking silver at the Beijing Games eight years ago.

And with the next Summer Olympics scheduled to take place in Tokyo in 2020, the pressure on him to keep going will be huge. “I'm exhausted,” he said after his latest victory, “I put everything out there, until there was nothing left,” he added. “More than happiness, I'd say I feel contentment.”

Two gold medals won the day before by Japanese athletes in judo— a sport in which the Japanese team had been disappointing during these Games — drew extensive attention, too. Like gymnastics, judo is beloved in Japan, albeit in the sort of way that brings its stars wide popular attention only every four years.

In interviews before the Games, Mr. Uchimura said he wanted to exorcise the “demons” of past Olympics. Though he won individual gold in London in 2012, the Japanese team finished second to China, the dominant power in men's gymnastics in recent years and a regional rival of Japan.

In Rio, it initially looked as if the demons might get the better of him. He fell off the horizontal bar in the qualifying round, and the Japanese team started behind China, the United States and Russia. But in the end, Mr. Uchimura led Japan to a team gold, a prelude to his individual victory.

The All India Tennis Association (AITA) has retained the Indian team for the Davis Cup World Group play-off tie to be played against Spain at the R.K. Khanna Stadium here from September 16 to 18.

Saketh Myneni and Ramkumar Ramanathan will play the singles. The Olympic pair of Leander Paes and Rohan Bopanna will shoulder the responsibility of the doubles rubber. Anand Amritraj and Zeeshan Ali will continue to be the captain and coach respectively.

10.10 Summing Up

You did some practice in translating non-literary translation from English to Odia; but this is not enough. You should do some translation every day from every walk of human life to be well versed and overcome the fear psychoses attached to it. Keep in mind the principles governing non-literary translation given in

Section 8.2 and Unit-12 of your course. Make full use of your resources and work with confidence; and you will come out successful every time.

10.11 Model Answers to the Self-Check Exercises-1

1. (a) Parliament: ସମ୍ମତ, ପାଲିଆମେଣ୍ଟ (b) Legislative Assembly: ବିଧାନସଭା (c) MLA: ବିଧାୟକ (d) MP: ସମ୍ମତ (e) Supreme Court: ସର୍ବୋଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ, ସୁପ୍ରିମ କୋର୍ଟ (f) High Court: ଉଚ୍ଚ ନ୍ୟାୟାଳୟ, ହାଇକୋର୍ଟ (g) Jail: ଜେଲ, ବନ୍ଦାଗାଳୀ (h) Train: ଟ୍ରେନ୍, ରେଳଗାଡ଼ି, ରେଳ (i) Post Office: ଡାକଘର, ପୋଷ୍ଟ ଅଫିସ୍ (j) Emergency Ward: ଏମର୍ଜେନ୍ସି ଡ୍ଵାର୍ଟ, ଜରୁରୀକାଳୀନ/ ଆପାତକାଳୀନ ଡ୍ଵାର୍ଟ (k) Hospital: ହସ୍ପିଟାଲ, ଡାକ୍ତରଖାନା (l) marathon: ମାରାଥନ, ଗଣଦୌଡ଼ (m) plebiscite: ଗଣଭୋଟ, ପ୍ଲେବିସାଇଟ (n) Constitution: ସମ୍ବିଧାନ (o) Doctor: ଡାକ୍ତର, ଚିକିତ୍ସକ (p) Medicine: ଔଷଧ (q) Ministry of Foreign Affairs: ବିଦେଶ ମନ୍ତ୍ରାଳୟ (r) Magistrate: ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ୍ ।

10.12 Some Glossaries/ Dictionaries/ Thesauri for reference

1. ପ୍ରଶାସନ ଶବ୍ଦକୋଷ, Law department, Government of Odisha
 2. ସରକାରୀ ଭାଷା ସହଚର, Law department, Government of Odisha
 3. Glossary of Administrative Terms, (English-Hindi) Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology
 4. ଡିକ୍ସନାରୀ ଲେଖାର ମୂଳସୂତ୍ର, ପ୍ରୋ. ନୀଳାଦ୍ରି ଭୂଷଣ ହରିଚନ୍ଦନ, ମାଲ୍ୟବନ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାଶନ, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର
 5. Oxford English Odia Dictionary, by BK Tripathy & KM Patnaik, Oxford University Press.
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