### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Asiatic Society</strong></td>
<td>The society was founded by Sir William Jones on 15 January 1784 in Calcutta. It is a literary society that houses a rich library and a museum that preserves many old but precious documents with the sole aim of promoting academic research and critical analysis.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bangala Gadget</strong></td>
<td>This is first newspaper, known as Hickey’s Bengal Gazette published in Calcutta in 1780.</td>
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<td><strong>Bangiya Sahitya Parishad</strong></td>
<td>Bangiya Sahitya Parishad is a literary body located in West Bengal, India. It was set up far back in 1893. Its chief objective is to advocate the promotion of Bengali Literature.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bhagavadgīta</strong></td>
<td>It consists of a 700-verse Hindu scripture composed in Sanskrit that is an integral part of the Hindu epic Mahābhārata.</td>
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<td><strong>Bhagavata Purana</strong></td>
<td>The Bhāgavata Purāṇa is one of the eighteen classical texts of Hinduism. Written in Sanskrit and available in almost all regional Indian languages, it propagates Bhakti (devotion) to Supreme God Vishnu under the garb of Lord Krishna.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bhubanapradipa</strong></td>
<td>These are palm leaf manuscripts depicting styles of temple architecture in Sanskrit. In the Bhubanapradipa we find description of temples, altars, and similar buildings. There is no reference to secular structures. Hence the word Bhubanapradipa may be taken to mean the lamp which illuminates the characteristics of the temple of the Gods.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bibidartha Sangria</strong></td>
<td>It is a journal published by Rajendralal Mitra.</td>
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<td><strong>Brahmo Samaj</strong></td>
<td>Bramho Shômaj is the societal element of Brahmaism, a monotheistic reformist and renaissance movement of Hindu religion. The Brahmo Samaj which was launched on August 20, 1828, was based on Rammohan Roy’s concept of universal worship.</td>
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Chaitra

It is a month of the Hindu calendar. It usually starts in mid-March.

Chandogya Upanishad

It is a Sanskrit text composed in the earlier part of 1st millennium BC. It is one of the oldest Upanishads known in ancient India, that spoke about the structure, rhythm, language and intonation of the verses.

Gajan

Gajan is a festival celebrated mostly by the Hindus in the state of West Bengal in India. It is associated with such deities as Shiva, Neel and Dharmathakur. While Shiva is worshipped by the high castes, Dharmathakur, remain the deity of the lower castes.

Giti-ora

It is a kind of youth dormitory for the tribal men who reside there together before marriage.

Holi

A festival celebrated in different parts of India in the month of February or March. It is usually taken as a spring festival associated with a celebration of colours.

Indology

Indology is the academic study of the history, tradition, cultures, languages, and literature of the Indian subcontinent.

Juang

Juang are a tribal group of people of the Munda ethnic group found mainly in the Gonsaika hill range of Keonjhar district of Odisha, India.

Khadi

Khadi or Khaddar is a term for handspun and hand-woven cloth from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan primarily made out of cotton.

Kol

The Kol tribals are found mostly in Uttar Pradesh. They are found mainly in the districts of Mirzapur, Varanasi, Banda and Allahabad.

Krishna

Krishna is a Hindu deity, worshipped across many traditions of Hinduism in a variety of different ways. Krishna is recognized as the complete and eighth avatar of the God Vishnu, considered the creator of the earth. Krishna is considered the coquettish of all lords of Hindu mythology.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kundat Bhadrakali</strong></th>
<th>It is a festival celebrated among the Coorg community of South India.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Labanas</strong></td>
<td>This constitutes a social and ethnic group in India. They are a landholding community whose members were traditionally transporters, carriers and loaders who are now mostly agriculturists.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mahabharata</strong></td>
<td>The Mahabharata is an epic narrative in Sanskrit about the ancient India.</td>
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<td><strong>Mahadev</strong></td>
<td>Mahadev or Shiva means &quot;The Auspicious One&quot;. He is one of the three major deities of Hinduism. According to Hindu mythology, Shiva is in the form of Vishnu and Brahma yet one with them.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mogalbandi and Gadjat</strong></td>
<td>There were 26 princely states where Oriya language with regional dialects was spoken. These princely states were not under direct British administration unlike Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Khurdha, Ganjam, Sambalpur and Koraput. The regions under direct British domination were then called Mogalbandi or British Orissa and the localities under kings and princes were called Gadjats or Princely States.</td>
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<td><strong>Mundas</strong></td>
<td>Mundas are an ethnic group of the Chota Nagpur Plateau region. They speak the Mundari language, which is affiliated to the Munda subgroup of the Austroasiatic languages. They are mostly found in Jharkhand as well as the adjoining areas of Assam, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Bihar and also in some areas of Bangladesh.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Narasinghadev dynasty of the Ganga</strong></td>
<td>The Eastern Ganga dynasty was a Hindu power on the Indian Subcontinent. The dynasty reigned from Kalinga and their rule consisted of the whole of the modern-day Indian state of Odisha as well as parts of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh from the 11th century to the early 15th century. The dynasty was founded by King Anantavarman Chodaganga. He is credited for having built the famous Jagannath Temple of Puri in Odisha. King Anantavarman Chodagangadeva was...</td>
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succeeded by a long line of illustrious rulers such as Narasimha Deva I (1238–1264).

**Namashudras**

It is an Indian community largely left out from the four-fold varna framework. They originally hail from certain regions of Bengal, India.

**Narasingha**

*Narasingha* is an incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu and one of Hinduism's most popular deities, as reflected in early epics, iconography, temple architecture and festival worship for ages.

**Nuliyas**

A community of fishermen found in the coastal bank of Bengal.

**Oraon**

They are tribal aborigines inhabiting various states across central and eastern India, Bangladesh and Bhutan.

**Pauri Bhuinya**

These tribes are known by different names like Bhuiya, Bhuinhar, Bhuinya, Bhuiyali, Bhumia, Bhungiyas and Bhuyan Oriya. They are mostly found in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

**Phalgun**

The last full moon day of the lunar month Phalguna (Phalguna Purnima), which usually overlaps with the later part of February or March.

**Ratha Yatra**

It also known as the car festival or the chariot festival, it involves an annual procession of the idols after being worshipped. It is famous in the Orissa state of West Bengal in India.

**Rekha temple.**

Rekha in Oriya means a straight line. It is a tall building with a shape of sugar loa. It covers and shields the sanctum sanctorum (Garbhagriha). Example of such a temple is the Jagannath temple of Puri.

**Samachar Chandrika**

Bhabani Charan Bandopadhyay’s name was associated with the publication of this Bengali newspaper which started circulation from 1822. The newspaper got an edge for the satirical approach lended by Bandyopadhyay.
Samachar Darpan  It was a Bengali weekly newspaper published by the Baptist Missionary Society on behalf of the Baptist Mission Press at Serampore. It started its journey from the first half of the 19th century.

Sambad Kaumudi  It was a Bengali weekly newspaper which was published from Kolkata in the first half of the 19th century by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

Savaravasya of Jamini’s  

purva Mimamsa  It is one of the last systems of the Hindu philosophy which emphasised the inevitability of Vedic rites and rituals within the Hindu fold.

Shabar  The Shabar, also known as the Saora are one of the scheduled tribes in India who live mainly in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

Shanti Parva  The Shanti Parva is the twelfth of all the eighteen books of the Indian Epic Mahabharata.

Silpasastra  It is an ancient term for numerous Hindu texts that describe arts, crafts, and their design rules, principles and standards. In the context of temple design, Shilpa Shastras were manuals for sculpture and Hindu iconography, listing among other things, the proportions of a sculptured figure, composition, height, propositions, meaning, as well as rules of architecture.

Slokas  These are usually intonations or verses in admiration of Hindu Gods and Goddesses.

Swaraj  Swaraj refers generally to self-governance or "self-rule", and was applied synonymously with "home-rule" by Maharishi Dayanand Saraswati and subsequently by Mahatma Gandhi. The word generally usually refers to Gandhi’s concept for Indian independence from foreign rule.

Tharus  They are an ethnic group indigenous to the Terai, inhabiting the southern foothills of the Himalayas in Nepal and India.

Yojana Commission  Yojana Āyog or Commission was an institution in the Government of India, which executed India’s Five-Year Plans.