HANDICRAFT UNDER RDC, CD, CUTTACK

The jurisdiction under Revenue Divisional Commission, Central Division, Cuttack are Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri. Various type of handicraft are available under this division which helps to improve economy of Odisha. Handicraft is about processing materials by hand with hand tools. The results can be helpful things or decorative things. The materials utilized in the product are natural, industrially processed or maybe recycled. The models of the product are ancient, revised traditional or fashionable. These handicrafts are popular in all over India as well as the World. Handicrafts also express the rich heritage of art & culture of Odisha.

BALASORE

Stone Carving is one of the major handicrafts of Odisha. The craft finds its genesis in ancient temples, palaces, forts, monuments etc. Both hard and soft stones are used for carving. Hard stones like black granite, sand stone, red stone, weather resistant and used for temples, monuments and other exterior works. Soft stones like Kendumundi, green stone are used for carving interior decorative works. Concentration area under Balasore district are:

A. Kesharipur, Mahumuhan, Singakhunta, Mangalpur, Manitri, Radhaballavpur, Uttareswar(Soro)
B. Iswarpur, Baulagadia, Shyamsundarpur, Baunsabania Kandagoradi(Oupada)
C. Nilgiri Dandaharipur, Patharapentha, Badagan (Bahanaga)
**Terracotta** is a term usually used for defining sculptures which are made in earthenware, and also those forms created for various utilitarian purposes like vessels, flower pots, bricks, and surface embellishments in buildings. **Terracotta** in Italian language means "baked earth".

Concentration area under Balasore district are:

A. Puruna Balasore, Kasipada (Balasore Sadar)

B. Pithahata, KC Pur, Siadimal (Nilgiri)

C. Chintamanipur, Kandagoradi (**Oupada**)  
   Durgadevi, Gududa (**Remuna**)  

**Jute craft** is most popular in this region and is derived from the fiber of a reed like plant. The warm humid climate with plenty of rainfall is best suited for this plant. The plant grows to a height of 3-4 meters and takes up to six months to mature. Jute is the second most popular natural plant fiber and is available in abundance.

The fiber is knit into threads. Sometimes the threads are weaved to make rags and cloths. The cleaned fiber, the threads and the rags all are used to make beautiful craft products like the bags, rags, carpets, hangings, footwear, coasters, jewelry, show pieces, etc. Some very fine quality jute is also used to make furnishing material and dresses. Concentration area under Balasore district are:

A. Kasipada, Bahabalpur (**Balasore Sadar**)  

B. Panpana (**Bahanaga**)  

C. Sargarh, Udambar (**Remuna**)  
   Mathani, Sankhudi (**Basta**)
**Sabai grass** is an indigenous craft of Orissa practiced by the tribal communities in these areas, mainly because of the abundance of raw material. Baliapal is situated at a distance of 40kms from Balasore, where RAHAA is situated producing Sabai Grass Craft Products. Concentration area under Balasore district are:

A. Pakamudi, Narayanpur (*Baliapal*)
B. Paschimbard (*Jaleswar*)

**Brass & Bell metal** is dominantly used for making cooking ware, which is now supplemented with some decorative items. Orissa is the preserve of the ‘Kansari’ community, experts at this particular craft. The metal is so called because the sound that it generates on hitting is similar to the sound of a bell. This also explains why this metal is used to make ‘ghantas’ or bells for temples. These medicinal properties are derived from copper and zinc which are dominantly present in the bell-metal alloy. It is believed that regular use of these vessels can have long term effects towards preventing and relieving several ailments like, gastric, diabetics, allergies etc.

**BHADRAK**

1. **Terracotta cluster of Trishalya:** About 100 artisans are engaged in making traditional as well as value added products of Terracotta. This cluster has been developed by providing Master Crafts Man Training (MCM), Design Development
Programme (DDP). They have also been provided marketing platform inside as well as outside the state by Handicrafts Department. (Photo attached)

2. **Wood carving craft of Raipur and Bamkura**: About 50 artisans are engaged in making wood carving items of different value added products. They have been provided with Craft Village Training and subsequently they have formed one Handicraft society. Artisans have also been assisted through SUY (Shilpi Unnati Yojana). (Photo attached)

3. **Paddy Craft at Bideipur**: About 100 artisans are engaged in making statues, idols out of paddy. They have been provided different training programme of handicrafts items and marketing assistance inside the state and outside. (Photo attached)

4. **Jute Craft and Applique at Todanga**: About 50 artisans are engaged in making jute products like bags, purse, file covers & appliqué items. They have been provided marketing assistance to exhibit their products inside & outside state. (Photo attached)

5. **Wood carving craft at Kantigadia**: About 50 families are engaged for traditional as well as well as value added products. They have been provided with MCM training. Regular marketing support is being provided by DIC, Bhadrak. (Photo attached)
CUTTACK

A G L I M P S E O F T H E A R T & C R A F T S O F C U T T A C K

Cuttack, the silver city of Odisha has been the home of an umpteen number of exquisite art and craft forms. The traditional artisans are doyens in their field and ORMAS has been garnering their skill by providing them marketing support.

Handloom:

“Handloom in Odisha has carved out a niche for itself with Mania bandha fostering its unique skill by producing nuanced varieties of intricately handwoven traditional motifs and designs. Apart from the soft texture and elegant color combinations, the product has the mesmerizing ability enabling you to deck yourself for every occasion. The Pallus with elaborate designs of flowers and royal court scenes not only is a lucrative point for foreign customers but also has generated a surplus demand for itself in international markets of Germany, Italy and London.”
Dhokra Craft

“Intricately crafted creative and astute foundry work that produces beautiful artifacts of utility is popularly known as “The Lost & Found” craft. The Dhokra craftsmen were earlier a nomadic tribe, but the promotional and marketing support from ORMAS has changed their lifestyle. The product is basically an alloy of brass, nickel and zinc and the product range includes house decor items. Their antique quality gives a natural essence.”

Pattatchitra

“A magic from the brushes of the skilled rural painters of Odisha. The traditional cloth-based scroll painting based on the mythological narratives and folk culture is apprenticed generation after generation for over 1000 years by a sketch book handed over by the ancestors of each family to their heirs.”
Agarbatti

Agarbatti making has emerged as one of the pioneering and successful activity of ORMAS. ORMAS, Cuttack had taken the novice step of collaborating the potential Agarbatti clusters of Banki & Jagannathpur with EXIM Bank in the year 2008 as an endeavor towards providing sustainable livelihood to the poor and the vulnerable. Later in 2009 ITC came forward to liaison with the clusters for the production of handmade agarbatti. At present 5 Agarbatti cluster are working in Cuttack district in Banki & Nishchintakoili block.
**Kantha Stitching**

“Made by an age-old community at Kesharpur, Cuttack, it has not only revamped the traditional taste of the urban costumers but has also created a surplus demand for itself. A wonder product made by randomly stitching one piece of cloth on another to create exquisite motifs of animals, birds, flowers and other themes from everyday life creating a wavy rumpled and used effect is what gives this craft its product value.”

**SILVER FILIGREE**

“This intricately tainted design of Cuttack which has rendered Cuttack the name of Silver City owes its uniqueness to the age-old family hierarchy that has been passed on from generations. Silver filigree group at Bidyadhapur Cuttack has a complete buffet of finely designed designs of silver metal wherein the product portfolio ranges from beautiful anklets, bangles, vermilion boxes, rings, ear rings and many more.”
JAGATSINGHPUR

Kaincha (Golden Grass) handicrafts are woven by the women artisans of “Janani” a federation with 350 artisans from 9 villages in Balikuda Block of Jagatsinghpur districts, Orissa, India.

Kaincha weaving is a traditional craft practiced exclusively by women with the skills passed on from one generation to the next. Kaincha, a wild grass, grows abundantly in and around rice-fields and is collected after the first monsoon showers. The grass is dried, and then split into thin slivers. The split fibres are then woven into Kaincha handicrafts. Sometimes artisans dye Kaincha in bright colours.

When you purchase one of these beautiful, hand woven, eco-friendly articles you contribute to preserving an age old craft while empowering the rural woman socially and economically. All profits from the sale of Kaincha articles go directly to the women artisans of “Janani”.

Textile Handloom:-

A weavers’ craft village - Bayana Gram - was inaugurated at Jaipur under Raghunathpur block of Jagatsinghpur district on Thursday. The crafts village will not just showcase the handloom heritage of the district but also be a one-stop shop for all handloom products.
Handlooms of Orissa are mainly available in cotton and silk though the colors, patterns and methods of weaving differ for the two textured materials. The cotton fabrics with heavy drapes are woven of fine cotton threads tightly held together. The fabric is flannel like to touch for its soft wooly weaving, unlike the luster of precious stones and metals of the silk fabrics. Orissa’s cotton handlooms and textiles come in earthy patterns of the famous Ikat style of weaving. The Ikat handloom and textiles origin can be traced back to Orissa’s rich maritime past when seafaring traders ventured forth on journeys to the islands of Indonesia primarily Bali.

While the Daccai Jamdani is strictly a party affair, the other Jamdani are much sought after by fashion-conscious working women for their elegance. These are mostly Jamdani motifs on Tangail fabric and are generally known by the confusing nomenclature of Tangail Jamdani. Although beige background is the most popular, these are available in a riot of colors, at affordable prices.

**JAJPUR**

During pre-independence period, many cottage industries like spinning wheel centre, leather processing, bee-keeping etc spread through the ‘SEBA GHARA’ founded by Gopabandhu Chaudhury and Rama Devi. The indigenous thread of Ramachandrapur spinning wheel centre was used in various Khadi & Rural development institutes of Odisha. The hand-spin clothes produced in Bari, Baliapal, Dharpur, Aurangabad, Kimbhiriapal, Bainsiria, Malda, Gobindabati villages gained popularity all over the district. Khadi clothes, scarf’s, shirting pieces etc being woven at Ramachandrapur met the needs of the locality and were sent to several places of Odisha .Through this centre, thread, spinning and Khadi weaving centers were foundering.

Rampa, Atira, Kaipara, Haldibasant, Gammu, Krushnanagar, Raipur, Bhanra, Areikana, Dharpur villages. Weavers of Chhatisdebil produced lungi, scarf etc and sold them at Biraja hat and at various places of Jajpur. The Weaver association of Chhatisdebil is playing an active role in hand-spun-cloth-production till today. Weaver association were founded in
Markandapur, Jajpur, Sudhabobinda, Badsuar, Sanasuar, Kapasi, Kapila villages of Jajpur block and the process of cloth production continued. Jahna weavers co-operative society Ltd was founded in Jahna panchayat in 1973. About 400 weavers from different villages have been enrolled as member of this society. Weavers of Gopalpur in Dharmasala Police station weave Pata, Matha, tusser thread Dhotis, sarees, Chadar, scarf, suit pieces and tusser wall clothes exportable to foreign countries. From here, tusser-made clothes are exported abroad via Bhagalpur of Bihar, Champa of Madhya Pradesh and Kolkata of west Bengal. After 1964, Government made plans to provide encouragement to weavers through cooperative societies, but even after five decade, the plans have not made spectacular achievement.

During Pre-independence era, the gold-silver-filigree works Bari, Thakurpatana, Baliapal, Arual, Mahammadpur, Chandanpur, Haripur, Gahalpal villages gained popularity not only in Odisha, but also in the neighboring state of West Bengal. Stone-sculptors of Ratnagiri, Aliabad & adjacent villages used to make this flowers, several scenes of Kurukhetra battle, images of Rajas, Maharajas & Greatman, Ashok chakra in black granite, partially red and marble stones. At present these sculptors of Panchu pandav, Balichandrapur, Bandareswar areas beside chandikhole-paradeep express highway are engaged in making such lots of rare images. About 100 Maharana families of Shukhuapara village in Barchana- Block Bikramtiran-panchayat have been making various stone images for the last 200 years.

Even the adivasis and scheduled caste people of the village are engaged in stone-image making activities. State Handicraft awardees Ranjan Maharana belongs to this village. Central govt awardees Maheswar Ojha and Satyananda Maharana conferred with squad of Honour in New Delhi have indeed brought glory to Jajpur district.

Brass-metal workers of Kundapatana, Narasinghpur villages and kaincha workers of Kamagad are widely acclaimed all over the state. Paramananda Sahu of Patapur Badabarisahi village of Dharmasala is famous in the state for clay image making craft. His son Durgacharan Sahu has countrywide name and fame Images of
Gopabandhu Das, Harekrushna Mahatab, Biju Pattanaayak built by him have been installed in several places of Odisha.

Baban Charan Sahu of Khanditara village in Dharmasala has kept alive the great Indian culture heritage through his clay image making craft. He got inspiration from korei-Barda village craftsman Bhakta Charan Pattanayak, underwent training Kolkata Kumatoli and founded Nandankanam Kala Bhavan. He displayed Banki Rani Suka Dei, Khurda paika war, cosmic leelas of Lord Jagannath, Jalianawalabagh massacre, Raja Harishchandra, Dusmant-Shakuntala, Yasoda’s curd-churning, Sita’s eternal sleep underground Thread-Spinning at Gandhi’s Sabrmati ashram, Chatrapati Shivaji’s life story, along with many mythological, historical, current events in the form of clay-images and was applauded and awarded by dignitaries like Sharada Mukharjee, Narasimha Rao, Sunil Shastri, K. Basant Naidu, Ranganath Mishra, Gyani Jail singh, Mohanlal Sukhadia.

KENDRAPARA
GOLDEN GRASS

A grass that shines like Gold is called as Golden grass. This natural grass usually grown in water logging & swampy areas of Jajang, Kapaleswar, Baro, Samalpur, Poipata, Tarando, Trilochanpur, & Koro, Shyamasundarpur, Gopa, Anlabank, Pallasingha & Maradpur villages in Kendrapara Block, Chhata, Balabhadrapur, Laxminarayanpur Villages in Derabish Block, Tulasipur, Bhiranga, Palashapur, Chhagharia & Angulai villages in Marshaghai Block, Balavadrapur, Oupada, Osamara & Damarpur villages in Pattamundai Block & Badihi, SireinPur, Patalipank, Subala villages of Mahakalapara Block areas. It is used to make different utility and decorative products which are excellent looking & light weight. Locally it is known as “Kaincha”. Various colours can also be used to make the products more attractive. The craft has huge potential for providing self-employment particularly for women artisans. There are 468 families engaged in this craft at present.
**POTTERY AND TERACOTTA**

In Kendrapara District, it is a traditional occupation of a specific sub caste “Kumbhar” and inherited within this particular sub caste. Keeping in view of the potential of craft and looking their skill and interest, the District Industries Centre, Kendrapara developed clusters to provide sustained livelihood to women artisans in these areas.

**BAMBOO PRODUCTS**

The traditional cane and bamboo artisans are widespread in the district. The weaker sections of the society usually take up this craft for their livelihood. The artisans of Tikhiri, Jadupur, Bijaynagar, Badihi, Sikhar, Mangalpur, Belarnuagan, Pareswarpur&Nantar villages of Mahakalpara Block, Kalabuda, Berhampur, Tikanpur, Pakhada& Sana Adhanga villages of Garadpur Block, Gannmarsaghai, Darabachha, Pentha, Tulasipur, Jamapada, Goudagan&Silipur villages of Marsaghai Block, Nagada, Bhitaragada, Keradagada, Bandhapada, Rajagada, Paripangara&Madhayapada villages of Rajnagar Block, Baktarpur&Damarpur villages of Pattamundai Block, Adhanga, Harianka, Balisahi&Danpur villages of Derabish Block areas produce bamboo products.
APPLIQUE & EMBROIDERY

The art of decoration of fabric or other material with threads, wires or leather using a needle may be defined as embroidery. With the advent of sophisticated machines, embroidery is possible by machines also, especially for repetitive volume work. But, it is the hand embroidery that continues to fascinate mankind for thousands of years. In Kendrapara District the artisans of Tribal Communities of Kharinashi, Baranamber, Hariabanka, Boulakani, Baghuamedi, Goudabadpur villages of Mahkalpara Block areas produce appliqué & embroidery products. These artisans were not getting sufficient wage employment during non-harvesting periods i.e. from middle of January to July. The female members of these families are being engaged in manufacturing of appliqué & embroidery types of handicraft products during these period.
WOOD CARVING

The artisans working in this craft live in Ramnagar, ostar, &Dhaniapada villages in Mahakalapara Block, Golarahat, Mulnapatna, Bishoka, Dumukahat villages in Derabish Block, Kuhudi, Karilopatana, Raghunathapur villages in Marshaghai Block.

COIR INDUSTRY:

The fibrous husk surrounding the seed of coconut husk, is used commercially for manufacture of a range of products with important end uses. The coir industry is a labour intensive industry. About half a million people are employed in this industry in India and 80% of workers engaged in spinning of coir yarn are women. The coir artisans live in Patalipanka, Tankibelari, Nantar, Arunnagar, Boulakani, Petchhela, Ramnagar&Koratapangan villages in Mahakalpara Block, Bangari, Talakusuma&Nadiabarei villages in Garadpur Block, Pimpudi, Rajkanika&Akulipada villages in Rajkanika Block, Sasan, Balabhadrapur, Nimpur&Damarpur villages in Pattamundai Blocks of Kendrapara District.

PATTACHITRA

Pattachitra is a traditional painting of Odisha, India. These paintings are based on Hindu mythology and specially inspired by Jagannath and Vaishnava sect. All colours used in the Paintings are natural and paintings are made fully old traditional way by Chitrakaras that is Oriya Painter. Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha. The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra, meaning picture. Pattachitra is thus a painting done on canvas, and is manifested by rich colourful application, creative motifs, and designs, and portrayal of simple themes, mostly mythological in depiction. The traditions of
pattachitra paintings are more than thousand years old. The artisans working in this craft live in Orishabindha village in Marsaghai Block, Naganpur village in Garadpur Block, Haladia & Tikhiri villages in Mahakalapara Block.

**KHORDHA**

The **Handicraft** belongs to Dhalapathara Village of Bolagarh, **Khurda district**. Swed in hand made spinning machine by using Natural colour in thread. Parada Art has registered under geographically identification (GI) by the government of India. Sewing saree, gamuchha is a traditional profession of every house hold of Dhalapathar village. All members in family get involved in this work. Pictures are drawn on a screen according to a graph the fabrics were coloured using natural colours from bark of mango, jamun etc. for long lasting of colours. The standardize length of a screen is apex 6’x4’ sometimes it takes more than a month to make one screen.
Wood Handicraft are made of natural products, colors, and therefore are very good to decorate at homes or offices. A **handicraft**, sometimes more precisely expressed as **artisinal handicraft** or **handmade**, is any of a wide variety of types of work where useful and decorative objects are made completely by hand or by using only simple tools. It is a traditional main sector of craft, and applies to a wide range of creative and design activities that are related to making things with one's hands and skill, including work with textiles, moldable and rigid materials, paper, plant fibers, etc. Usually the term is applied to traditional techniques of creating items (whether for personal use or as products) that are both practical and aesthetic. Handicraft industries are those that produces things with hands to meet the needs of the people in their locality. Machines are not used.

**Balakati** village is situated in Puri district of Orissa that is one among the best traditional manufactures of brass, bell metal utensils and temples articles. It is said that this **craft** is originated and grew from 1400 AD. Brass and bell metal are purely traditional metals used in making the utensils.
MAYURBHAJ

The handicrafts in the district of Mayurbhanj (Odisha) were in a manner acknowledged as an important part of rich cultural heritage of this region. Handicrafts of Mayurbhanj are available in several materials and forms namely stone carving, stone wares, Dhokra, Brass & Bell Metal wares, Artistic Mats, Wooden painted items, lacquered toys, Terracotta, Sabai-Grass product, Cane & Bamboo products, Musical Instruments, Costume Jewellery, Folk paintings, Tassar

Dhokra (Art Metal Casting):

The dhokras are adivasis and like their counterparts in Dhenkanal and Keonjhar district and neighboring state of West Bengal they used to make metal casting items purely for house-hold use. They are a nomadic tribe and roaming about from place to place to find their living by marketing their products. A few years ago the primitive vigour and character of the Dhokra metal ware was discovered and there has since been a rising demand for these products. The major raw materials are natural wax from beehives fine wood/ charcoal and bell-metal etc., which are locally available. At present about 300 artisan are working in the trade at different pockets of the district.

Sabai Grass Product:

Sabai grass is grown in a wide part of Mayurbhanj district which is mainly used for making Sabai Rope. Sabai Ropes are mostly sold out side the state for use in weaving Charpai (Cots) and in paper manufacturing concerns. Sabai rope is also used in making Sofa sets, Chairs, Tea Poy etc. The main body frames of the Chairs and sofas are made in Bamboo and wood and Sabai rope is woven and coiled over
the frame to give a finishing shape, which attains exceptional excellence. The civil Jail of Baripada is pioneer in introducing such Sofa and some other items namely Car mats, Screens, Carpets etc.

In recent years utility articles like Dining mat; Fruit Basket/Tray; Flower vess etc. are produced by using jute twine along with Sabai rope with intervention of National Council of Jute Development.

With growing demand for Sabai grass furniture and sabai products, one training centres have been opened at Baripada by Director Handicraft and Cottage industry Odisha to train local boys and girls particularly from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe groups.

**Wild Silk (Tassar Culture):**

Native to eastern and central India, they must be partially reared outdoors where they have access to a variety of trees in which to live, eat, and spin their cocoons. **Tasar silk** is one of the most widespread of India's 'wild' silks, but is most plentiful in the states of Odisha at Mayurbhanj district.

- Handicraft are mainly Hand-loom product, Bamboo craft, Cane craft, Black smith Product, Carpentry, Terracotta & Brass Metal Product.
- The product are available in Local weekly village market of Mayurbhanj District.

Weekly village market are held on Sunday at Kuliana & Khunta, On Tuesday at Jasipur, On Wednesday at Bangiriposi, on Thursday at Baripada, On Saturday at Biso.
Brass art effects are manufactured on a large scale in Nayagarh District particularly at Kantilo. The world's tallest world cup, which was known as the Millennium Talent Cup was created in Kantilo, by the 'Kansaries', for Odisha Institute of Educational Research. This district is also reputed for its horn works. Various kinds of jute handicrafts are crafted by the artisans of Khandapara, while Gania's 'Situlia' communities are distinguished craftsmen who are excelled in the art of making terracotta sculptures.

So far as the Art and Craft is concerned, Nayagarh also has a matchless tradition of crafts. Brass and Bell-metal works of Kantilo in Nayagarh district are well known throughout the State.
precious places, for producing Brass and Bell-metal works are Kantilo, Banigochha (Daspalla), Belapada(Gania), Khalisahi, Itamati, Sarankul, Sunakhala,Ranpur etc.Khurda:- In Khurda district the vital venues maybe cited as Muktapur, Balakati, Bhainachua,Chandapura.

**PURI**

The pilgrim city of Puri is one of the major attractions for tourists in Odisha. Yes, if you have been to Odisha, you have been to the holy land of Jagannath. For many people across India and the world, Odisha equals to Puri and Jagannath temple.

Puri also is a house of artisans and craftsmen and it produces many beautiful handicrafts.

1. **Stone carving**

![Stone carving](image)

In ornamentation of the hundreds of temples, monasteries and other works of stone which were built in the course of many centuries in Odisha, the carvers acquired the most extraordinary technical skill in architectural decoration. The work of stone carvers of today does not fall much behind the high artistic excellence of their predecessors. At present a few families still continue to follow the age-old tradition of creating artistic figures and images on stones of various quality. Most of them work on soap-stone and some on sand-stone and hard-stone.
Pathuria Sahi in Puri is crowded with houses along narrow winding alleys wherein live the descendants of the builders of the temples of Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konark. The products are very fine and beautiful in quality and are highly appreciated by foreign tourists and people coming from the other parts of India.

2. Applique work

Samiana (canopies) and chhatris (umbrellas) that bear magnificent appliques and designs of great artistic skill are manufactured at Pipili and Puri. It is a hereditary craft. Brightly coloured patches of red, blue, black, white and yellow clothes are stitched together in required form to produce a colourful and harmonious pattern. These applique products are very beautiful and are also exported to many foreign countries.

3. Mask making

Various types of decorative articles including masks are produced from Sola pith and papier-mache. The pith decorations are traditionally used to decorate the images during various festivals. Beautiful toys with detachable limbs like nodding tigers, other animals and different types of masks are made in papier-mache by the folk painters of Puri. A cooperative society has been organised for this craft in Puri too.
4. Palm leaf engraving

The palm leaf illustrations are mainly of two types, simple engravings or illustrations in straight lines and engravings with colour fillings, all on palm leaves. Palm leaf illustrations are executed on oblong palm leaves. When these are used to make a manuscript they are bound together with a thread, passing just through the middle of the leaves. Palm leaves are also used to draw pictures of different gods and goddesses. These are joined lengthwise with the help of threads to form a rectangular or square format. These could be folded and opened or could be hung on the wall.

The artisan village of Raghurajpur is a known name for palm leaves engraving.
5. Wood carving

The wood carving of Puri is worked in a style, blending folk and classical forms with a special feature of colour paintings on the wooden objects. A variety of decorative and utilitarian objects like toys depicting birds and animals-real and mythical, dowry boxes and bowls are fashioned by the carvers. A combination of skill and folk and classical styles makes these objects unique in the field of Indian handicrafts. And best occasion to flaunt the expertise the work of these carvers is the world-famous Rath Jatra.

6. Thermocol work
In religious functions, craft of thermocol is used for decorating platforms, especially on *Jhulana yatra*, the mukti mandap and the platform where the deities swing as a part of yearly rituals is. Similarly, during Dussehera, the idol of Goddess Durga is given a colourful shape by using thermocol for her necklaces. Even during the annual Rath Jatra, the deities are adorned with thermocol headgears called *Tahiya* which are supplied by Raghava Das matha of Puri. The great wheel of Konark, temples of Puri and Bhubaneswar etc., are modelled out in thermocol during cultural festivals like the Puri Beach Festival which attracts and entices the tourists the most.

7. Patachitra painting

Chitrakars or folk painters of Raghurajpur in Puri belong to an indigenous school of painting. The age-old tradition is still preserved by the chitrakars and their women folk. The *patta* or the canvas is prepared by coating the cloth with a mixture of chalk and gum made from tamarind seed, which provides a leathery surface. On it the painter draws directly with his brush, with colours such as light red or yellow and then the forms are filled in with earth and with yellow, blue, red and white. *Patachitra*, though basically a folk style, has been influenced by classical Odia sculpture forms. The subjects depicted in the *patachitras* are mainly gods and goddesses in the Hindu religion, familiar episodes in the tales of Radha-Krishna and Lord Jagannath.
Terracotta is an art form universal in its scope, yet emblazoned with the distinct imprint of the native soil. The art of kiln burnt ware, graceful and harmonious, provides the perfect counterfoil to the amazing legacy of stone sculpture. Apart from supplying the earthen pot for the daily requirements in the temple the Kumbharas (potters) dedicate their entire time in carving out different images from clay. This category of people reside in a particular area in Puri called the Kumbharapara.