

WE ENVISAGE INTEGRATED, DIVERSE, SUSTAINABLE AND CULTURALLY RECOGNIZED COMMUNITIES



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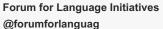


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Winter view of Shahi Qilla (royal fort) in Chitral city.

Khowar Language

Khowar is an Indo-Aryan language of the Dardic group, spoken by around 600,000 people in Chitral Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, the Ghizer District of Gilgit-Baltistan (the Yasin, Phandar Ishkoman and Punial valleys), and in two villages of Kalam Swat, namely Ushu and Matiltan. The language is used as a lingua franca of Chitral, where 12 other languages are spoken. Speakers of Khowar have also migrated heavily to Pakistan's major urban centers e.g., Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi, with sizable populations settled there. The Khowar language shares common characteristics with other languages of the region, but some features are entirely different from those of others falling in the same language family/sub-group.

As per available records, since 1919 the initial script used for writing in the language has been Perso-Arabic, with slight additions/modifications through 1960 and 1970 by Anjuman Taraqqi Khowar, a leading organization working for promotion of the language since 1957. A good number of books has been published in Khowar so far, which includes a wide range of areas and genres like religion, literature, biography, grammar, pamphlets and periodicals.

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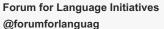


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There has been a traditional cultural (verbal) calendar in use among the speakers of Khowar, with slight regional variations in nomenclature of certain months/phases of season. However, in 2013 & 2015, MIER, FLI's partner organization working on language & culture documentation in Chitral, published the Khowar Cultural Calendar after thorough research for the first time. The names for calendar months, as per traditional nomenclature, are either related to natural phenomena or linked with signature activities occurring over certain phases of seasons. Such activities include pastoral, agricultural and cultural. Interestingly the Khowar calendar months run from 21st of the month of Gregorian calendar to 21st of the following. Thus, the traditional calendar year starts on 21st of March with 1st "Shadagh" and runs through 21st of April (Gandur). The last month of the year (Pheting) falls on 21st February through 21st March.

Most of the months' names are common in Khowar speaking area, still there are differences which are mentioned below without specifying their location

S. #	IPA	Khowar	IPA	Khowar	IPA	Khowar	English
1	p ^h eting	پهتينگ			yəryər	غور غور	January
2	alĭijan	اڑیان					February
3	şaday	شاداغ					March
4	gandួʊr	گندور	่ รุชใ ^ұ i ispru	ژوڑی اسپرو	kişman mas	کیشمان مس	April
5	boj	بوئے	sto drek	شيتو دريک	zุบl ^γ isprบ	ژوڑی اسپور	May
6	γːcį	يو غ	jorvan	يوروان	ʃεtʊ d̪rɛk	شيتو دريک	June
7	pinimor	پینی مور	mʊʒ mas	موژ مس	γari nisik	غارى نيسيك	July
8	muzmas	موش مس	kʰɔl krɛmi	کھول کریمی	siri lɛht̪i	سیری لیتی	August
9	Χυmpats	خومپڅ	k ^h ɔl sɔjik	كهول سويك	gom lehti	گوم لیتی	September
10	kişman	كيشمان	pijanasomas	پیاناسومس	k ^h ɔlkrɛmi	کهول کریمی	October
11	tşan tşəri	چهان چهوری					November
12	tʊngʂal	ڻهونگشال					December

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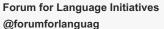


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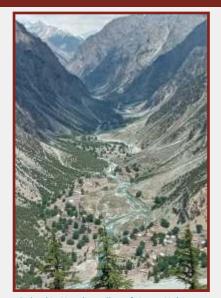






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Gabral in Kandia valley of Upper Kohistan, this tunnelled valley borders with Kalam in Swat and with Darel and Tangir in GB.

A hand embroidered cap for babies: both genders, still in use in many areas of Kohistan

Indus Kohistani Language

Here we describe the Indus Kohistani Language, one of FLI's targets, spoken in its region of work. The name Kohistan means "the Land of Mountains" and indeed this region is known for its high and rugged mountains. Indus Kohistani is the major language of the west bank of the Indus River. There are two main dialects of Indus Kohistani – one that is spoken along the Indus River, in settlements such as Seo, Pattan and Jijal. The other is spoken in the Duber and Kandia Valleys, which are more remote.

People do small scale agriculture and foresting for their living, and the area is known for its large forests with good quality timber. Kohistanis are known to be proud and courageous people and their land used to be called Yaghistan, the land of rebels, before annexing with Pakistan.

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Indus Kohistani is an endangered Dardic language of the Indo-Aryan family, spoken by about 400,000 persons according to the census of 2017. It is mainly spoken in the Bankad, Ranolia, Dubair, Jijal, Pattan, Kayal areas of district Kohistan lower and Seo and Kandia areas of district Kohistan Upper, Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa. About 20 to 25 percent of whom have migrated to the main cities of Pakistan and are settled there. Among these are; Shangla, Swat, Mansehra, Abbottabad, Islamabad, and Karachi as well as Gilgit Baltistan. Trial orthography has been developed based on Arabic script with a few characters that are distinct from Urdu & Pashto. An education program in Indus Kohistani language is in place with one school for children in Ranolia Bazar colony, Tehsil Bankad, district Kohistan lower established and managed by the organization, Initiative for People in Need (IPN). Very little literature for children, adults and researchers has been produced in Indus Kohistani language. It has been rigorously preserved, rejuvenated and promoted. The temporal calendar version of Indian seasonal calendar is also used in two ways: in one the period of each season is 40 days while in the other each period is of 60 days. Both versions are locally referred to as Badru"s calendar.

Indus Kohistani version of Islamic calendar:

S.No	Indus Kohistani name	Phonetic Transliteration	Arabic name
1	حسن حسين	Hasan Husain	محرم
2	صفر	Safar	صفر
3	سامُوئيڻھ بِهيں	Samuieth bhien	ربيع الاول
4	دُوئیں بِھیں	Duain bhien	ربيع الثاني
5	ڇئيں ٻِهيں	Chayain bhien	جمادی اول
6	ساویت بِهیں	Sawayt bhien	جماد الثاني
7	خدے تعالا باچھا	Xuday tala bacha	رجب
8	شو قدر	Shoqadar	شعبان
9	روزه	Roza	رمضان
10	لُکئٹ عید	Lukviet led	شوال
11	خالی یُوں	Xali yun	ذي القعد
12	گهئیں عید	Ghain led	ذي الحجه

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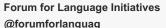


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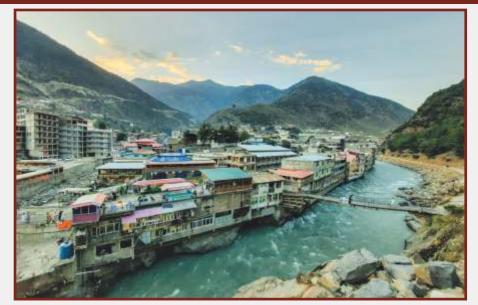






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Summer view of Bahrain, the main Torwali Town in Swat.

(Pic credit IBT)

Torwali Language

One of FLI's target languages, Torwali is an endangered Dardic language of the Indo-Aryan family, spoken by about 140,000 people mainly in the Bahrain and Chail areas of district Swat in the northwest frontier province, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in Pakistan. About 40 percent of whom have migrated to the main cities of Pakistan and are settled there. It is written in the Perso-Arabic script. An educational program in Torwali is in place with four schools for children in tehsil Bahrain in Swat established and managed by FLI's partner organization, Idara Bara-e-Taleem-o-taraqqi (IBT). Considerable literature for children, adults and researchers has been produced in Torwali. It being rigorously preserved, rejuvenated and promoted.

MAY - 2022

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JUNE - 2022

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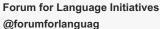


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The temporal calendar used in **Torwali** is now mostly based on the Pashto version of the Islamic calendar whereas a localized version of Indian seasonal calendar is also used in two ways: in one the period of each season is 40 days while in the other each period is of 60 days. Both versions are locally referred to as Bahadar's calendar. Bahadar was a Torwali sage in the nineteenth century.

Torwali version of Islamic calendar

	Torwali name	Phonetic Transliteration	Arabic name
1	حسن حسين	hasan husen	محّرم
2	سَور ماه	sawar māh	صفر
3	اول شُو	āwal ∫u	ربى الاوّل
4	دُهوئم شُو	dhūem ∫u	ربی الثانی
5	ڇُوئي شُو	çui ∫u	جمادالاول
6	چوٹھم شُو	cɔʈhəm ∫u	جمادالثاني
7	بُزرُگ ماه	bu:zʊrg mah	رجب
8	شوغُتور	∫oyotor	شعبان
9	ڙوزماه	zoz mah	رمضان
10	ليؤ عيد ماه	leu id mah	شوال
11	خالي	χāli	ذولقعده
12	گھين عيد ماه	ghen id mah	ذولحجه

Bahadar's seasonal calendar

	Version 1			Version 2	
Torwali name	Transliteration	Duration	Torwali	Transliteration	Duration
چيتر	cetar	40 days	چيتر	cetar	60 days
بیساکھ	bi:sākh	40 days			
ہاڑھ	hāŗ	40 days	گهنڙٻا	ghan hāṛ	60 days
جيڻھ	jeṭh	40 days			
پشیِکال	paʃi:kāl	40 days	پشیِکال	paʃi:kāl	60 days
بهادُو	bhādū	40 days	كهڙن ٻاڙھ	khaṫan hāṛ	60 days
آسو	āsū	40 days			
اوجل سلا	ojal sala	40 days	اوجل سلا	ojal sala	60 days
كيشن سلا	ki:şan sala	40 days	كيِشن سلا	ki:şan sala	60 days

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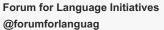


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Kumrat valley in Gawri area offers relief to those who escape scorching heat in summer.

Gawri Language

Here we tell you about another target language of FLI, Gawri. The Gawri people live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, in the upper reaches of the Swat River. They are a small minority group of about 150,000 people of which 35% is younger than 15 years of age. They speak the Gawri language which is a vibrant language used by all generations. The Gawri language is being developed in written form. The community faces different kinds of hardships and poverty. As one leaves Pashto-speaking Mingora, the major market town in district Swat, and travels up the Swat valley, Pashto remains the predominant language up to and including the village of Madyan. After Madyan one enters another language area, namely that of Torwali. Bahrain village is the centre of the Torwali-speaking area. Travelling further up one eventually leaves the Torwali area, and passes a number of settlements (Asret, Laikot, Peshmal), where Gujari is the predominant language. Finally, one reaches the point where the Karan Duki /qa:ran duki/, a small tributary of the Swat river, comes gushing down the mountain, driving the turbines of the Kalam power house. Here, one passes from Bahrain tahsil into Kalam tahsil, and at the same time into the Gawri language area.

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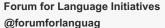


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The Gawri language is spread over a larger area than just Kalam tahsil. When one crosses over the mountains westward from Utrot, one reaches the upper part of the Panikora valley, which belongs to district Dir. This area is often called Dir Kohistan. Here too, in a number of villages (Thal, Lamuti, Barikot, Biar, Kalkot and Raikot/Patrak), the same Kohistani language is spoken. Kalam village is located at an altitude of approximately 7,000 feet above sea level. The scenery in Kalam is dominated by the glaciers of the nearby Mankial range, east of Kalam, and by the more distant peak of the Falakser. The peaks of Mankial and Falakser reach an altitude of just under 20,000 feet. Dir District, of which Dir Kohistan forms a part, also comprises a section of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. Chitral borders it in the North. Swat in the East. Afghanistan and Bajaur in the West, and Malakand in the South. The Kohistani people of Dir live in the northern part of Dir District, in the upper reaches of the Panjkora valley. A jeep road leading from Lamuti over a mountain pass to Utrot in Kalam Kohistan is presently under construction. The Gawri Community Development Program (GCDP) was established by members of the community to provide quality education for their children. Since 2005 the GCDP has worked closely with the Forum for Language Initiatives (FLI). With support from FLI, the GCDP began planning an MTB-MLE program in which Gawri children would begin their education in their MT. with Urdu and English introduced gradually and systematically.

Gawri Traditional Calender

No.	Gawri name of the month	Names in Gawri script	Starting date	Ending date	Total days
01	surjim	شرجيم	12 Feb	24 Mar	40
02	hämänē~ särläy	ہمنیں سّرلئی	25 Mar	13 Apr	20
03	bäsänē∼ särläy	بسنیں سّرلئی	14 Apr	02 May	20
04	bäsan	بسن	03 May	16 Jun	45
05	bäriṣā∼ āṛ	بريشاں آڑ	17 Jun	26 Jul	40
06	päškāl	پُشکال	27 Jul	04 Sep	40
07	šāräyā~ āṛ	شاریاں آڑ	05 Sep	13 Oct	40
08	šāräy	شارئى	14 Oct	22 Nov	40
09	ispin tsäla	اِسپين څلہ	23 Nov	01 Jan	40
10	tōr tsäla	تور څلہ	02 Jan	11 Feb	40
					365

^{*} On leap year one day is added to /bäsān/ then it becomes 46 days.



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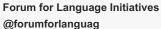


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Fodder harvesting before autumn in Hindko Area.

Hindko Language

Hindko is one of the second largest languages of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in terms of number of speakers in FLI's target area, north of Pakistan. There are various registered organizations, groups of language activists and researchers who work for Hindko language on the sustainable basis like HLCS (Hindko Language and Cultural Society-) that works under the banner of FLI. HLCS is a community based organization that is running a multilingual educational program in the outskirt of Abbottabad which is the main town of the Hindko speakers. FLI is facilitating this program by providing teacher training, curriculum development and printing books and other technical support.

Speakers of Hindko live primarily in seven districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province i.e. Mansehra, Abbottabad, Peshawar, Haripur, Torghar, Battagram and Kohat, while the seventh district, Attock, is in the Punjab Province. According to 2017 census around 5 million people speak Hindko as their mother tongue..

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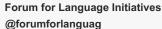


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A large number of Hindko speakers in Hazara Division are Pashtuns tribes, e.g. Tahir Kheli, Jaduns and many other mother-tongue speakers of Hindko are Swati Pathans, who are said to have formerly spoken Pashto while living in the lower Swat valley. Many speakers of Hindko belong to groups other than the Pashtuns, e.g., Syeds, said to have come to the area in the early centuries of Islamic history, many of whom live in the Peshawar area. Large numbers of Hindko speakers are Avans, while others belong to groups of Mongols, Bulghadris, Turks and Qureshi etc. In Jammun, significant numbers of Gujars have adopted Hindko as their first language. This amalgamation has made the language a diverse community where all units entered with their background and contributed to forming diverse traditions. According to Razwal Kohistani, a researcher who lived with Hindko community for many years relates Hindko calendar with Indian Bakrami and finds many terms of Sanskrit origin and that is close language intelligibility with Puniabi, Saraiki, Potwari languages in the titles of Hinkdo's traditional calendar.

Hindko Version of Islamic Calendar

S. #	Length	اردونام	ہند کو مہینے
1	Mid- Jan to Mid-Feb	ماگھ	مانگھ /ماہ
2	Mid-Feb to Mid-March	يِهاكُن	پهگڻ
3	Mid-March to Mid-April	چیت	چيتر
4	Mid-April to Mid-May	بىياكھ	بَسَاكه
5	Mid-May to Mid-Jun	₽.C Ø•	جَيڻه
6	Mid-Jun to Mid-July	ہا ڈ ھ	ہاڑ
7	Mid-Jul to Mid-Aug	ساون	سَاوِنٌ
8	Mid-Aug to Mid-Sep	بھادُوں	پَهادرا
9	Mid-Sep to Mid-Oct	اسوج	اسو
10	Mid-Oct to Mid-Nov	كاتكِ	کتے
11	Mid-Nov to Mid-Dec	مگھر	منگهر
12	Mid-Dec to Mid-Jan	لِيوه	پَوه

(Research by Razwal Kohistani, edited by HLCS)

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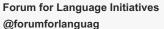


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Long winter nights allow Palula speakers in Chitral to revive their traditional music

Palula Language

Palula is one of the literary languages FLI has worked on. Also called Phalura, the language is the mother tongue of approximately 18,000 people in the southern part of Chitral Valley in northern Pakistan's excessively multilingual mountainous region. The Khowar speakers of the area call this language *Dangerikwar*, (the language of those who came from Tangir, Gilgit Baltistan). The geographical home of Palula is a 40 kilometers stretch on the eastern side of the Chitral (or Kunar) River in the southern part of Chitral. The two major settlements are located in the two side valleys of Ashret and Biori. The main road, leading from lowland Pakistan to Chitral through the 3,000 meters high Lowari Pass, goes right through the Ashret Valley.

A group of educated Palula speakers have embarked on a mission to document most of its components. These people work for their language under a literary platform of PCWO, Palula Community Welfare Organization. They have a partnership with FLI and come with good ideas to strengthen their culture and language. Occasional book publications, authored by those who were trained by FLI are taking place. They run a community driven multilingual education program with technical support of FLI.

NOVEMBER - 2022

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DECEMBER - 2022

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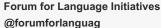


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Apart from those two main settlements (Ashret and Biori), there are a few other non-adjacent villages where the language is spoken, or, in some cases, has been spoken in the recent past. All of the Palula locations are relatively small settlements with rudimentary infrastructures.

Traditionally, a large portion of the population practiced transhumance, in the spring taking flocks of goats and sheep to the cool, green pastures situated at a considerably higher elevation than the permanent settlements, staying there throughout the summer months. That is still the case, but only to a limited extent, involving just a few individuals rather than a temporary shifting of entire households.

The seasonal calendar used in Palula is now based on Pashto version of Islamic calendar. The seasonal name are localized with Palula names consist of eight seasons with 40 and 60 days. Molana Nadir Hussain, an elder from AshretKhas, thinks that Palula New Yearstarts from mid-March.

Name of season Name of days

Palula name	Transcriptions	Duration	Palula name	Trans- criptions	Duration
بساند	basaand	Spring(60 days)	شمبئ	šambi	ہفتہ، سنیچر
باسند ھاڑؤ	baasandhaaṛu	Last 40 days of spring	یک شمبہ	yakšamba	اتوار
بِشكال	pišakaal	Beginning of summer (40 days)	دۇ شمبہ	dušamba	پیر، سوموار
شارهاڙۇ	šaarahaaṛu	End of summer 40days)	سيشمبہ	sešamba	منگل
شرال	šaral	Autman (40 days)	چار شمبہ	čaaršamba	بدھ
اِسپِنہ څلہ	ispinatsala	First 40 days of winter	پاشمبہ	pašamba	جمعرات
توره څله	tooratsala	Last 40days of winter	جمعہ	juma	جمعه
شرجُميْ	surjumi	End of winter (60 days)			

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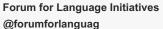


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