

LESSON 1

ROLE OF GANDHIJI IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Among all important names of freedom fighters who fought for their country and its freedom, Mahatma Gandhi is the name which is not comparable with any other names. Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi is not only famous in the history of India, but also known as a great national leader of the world. His entry in the Indian Politics began a new era in [Indian independence movement](#) in [British-ruled India](#).

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 to a [Hindu Modh Baniya](#) family in [Porbandar](#) (also known as [Sudamapuri](#)), a coastal town on the [Kathiawar Peninsula](#) and then part of the small [princely state](#) of Porbandar in the [Kathiawar Agency](#) of the [Indian Empire](#). His father, Karamchand Uttamchand Gandhi (1822–1885), served as the [diwan](#) (chief minister) of Porbandar state. He got married to Kasturba Gandhi in 1882.

DO YOU KNOW - Kasturba Gandhi is popularly known as BA. She always accompanied her husband in all Political and Freedom movements. She even in many of occasions went to jail.

He left for England in the year 1888 to study law and [jurisprudence](#) and enrolled at the [Inner Temple](#) with the intention of becoming a [barrister](#). Gandhi was [called to the bar](#) in June 1891 and then left London for India. His attempts at establishing a law practice in [Bombay](#) failed because he was psychologically unable to cross-question witnesses. He returned to Rajkot to make a modest living drafting petitions for litigants. In 1893, he accepted a year-long contract from Dada Abdulla & Co., an Indian firm, to

a post in the [Colony of Natal](#), South Africa, a part of the British Empire.



GANDHIJI AT AFRICA

WORK FOR YOU – Write a small essay on Gandhiji's childhood and about his mother and father.

Gandhi focused his attention on Indians while in South Africa and opposed the idea that Indians should be treated at the same level as native Africans while in South Africa. White rule enforced strict segregation among all races and generated conflict between communities. Indians were denied to right to vote. They had to pay voting tax in order to enroll their names in the voters list. Blacks were not allowed to live in clean environment, they had been given polluted areas to live. They were not allowed to come out of their houses after 9 pm and cannot walk on the common roads. They denied to travel in first class or second class compartment in trains even though they have first or second class tickets. Indians living South Africa professionally they may be businessman, ship owners, traders, were called as 'Kuli' and were looked down up on them. Gandhi faced the discrimination directed at all coloured people. He was thrown off a train at [Pietermaritzburg](#) after refusing to move from the first-class. He protested and was allowed on first class the next day.^[61] Travelling farther on by stagecoach, he was beaten by a driver for refusing to move to make room for a European passenger.^[62] He suffered other

hardships on the journey as well, including being barred from several hotels. In another incident, the magistrate of a [Durban](#) court ordered Gandhi to remove his turban, which he refused to do.^[63]

These events were a turning point in Gandhi's life and shaped his social activism and awakened him to social injustice. After witnessing racism, [prejudice](#) and injustice against Indians in South Africa, Gandhi began to question his place in society and his people's standing in the [British Empire](#). He helped found the [Natal Indian Congress](#) in 1894, and through this organisation, he moulded the Indian community of South Africa into a unified political force. He spread awareness among the people about the ill treatments done by the white through a new paper called "**INDIAN OPINION**". He took the leadership to fight against the white. During his fight he adopted two doctrines i.e Satya(truth) and Ahinsa(non-violence) and together it is known as "Satyagraha".

In 1906, the [Transvaal](#) government promulgated a new Act, compelling registration of the colony's Indian population by putting thumb impression and carry the identity card along with them wherever they go. At a mass protest meeting held in Johannesburg on 11 September that year, Gandhi adopted his still evolving methodology of *Satyagraha* (devotion to the truth), or nonviolent protest, for the first time.^[66] He urged Indians to defy the new law and to suffer the punishments for doing so. The community adopted this plan, and during the ensuing seven-year struggle, thousands of Indians were jailed, flogged, or shot for striking, refusing to register, for burning their registration cards or engaging in other forms of nonviolent resistance. The government successfully repressed the Indian protesters, but the public outcry over

the harsh treatment of peaceful Indian protesters by the South African government forced South African leader [Jan Christiaan Smuts](#), himself a philosopher, to negotiate a compromise with Gandhi. Gandhi's ideas took shape, and the concept of *Satyagraha* matured during this struggle.

In 1913 March 14, a new marriage act has been imposed Colony's Indian population by the Supreme Court of South Africa stating that no marriages are considered to be legal unless it is performed as per the Christian rituals and registration which was refused by the Indians led by Mahatma Gandhi. Ultimately Government of South Africa bowed down in front of Gandhiji's new doctrine called Satyagraha, and many acts passed against South African settled Indians were abolished. After blacks gained the right to vote in South Africa, Gandhi was proclaimed a national hero with numerous monuments.

WORK FOR YOU – Mark the states "Natal" and "Johannesburg" in the South Africa Map.

At the request of [Gokhale](#), to whom Gandhiji treated as his teacher and mentor, conveyed to him by [C.F. Andrews](#), Gandhi returned to India in 1915. He brought an international reputation as a leading Indian nationalist, theorist and organiser. As per the Gokhale's advice, Gandhiji stayed away from the politics for one year and toured all over India acknowledged the political and psychological feelings of Indians in India under the British Rule.



GANDHIJI IN JOHANESBERG JAIL

“Mahatma” name was given to him by First Nobel Prize winner Poet Rabindra Nath Tagore due to his courageous fight in South Africa against the racism. In the year 1916, he established Sabarmati Ashram near the banks of Sabarmati river near Ahmadabad and asked people to follow the principles of Satyagraha i.e Truth, non-violence, loyalty and daring. As per Gandhiji Satyagraha means peaceful fight not cowardice. In 1917, he threatened to go for Satyagraha against the British if they won't lift the recruitment of Indians into the British Colony. Gandhiji became successful in his mission. In this way, he became a successful and most popular leader and his missions also gained success.

1.Champaran Satyagraha: Gandhiji's first great experiment in *Satyagraha* came in 1917, in Champaran, in Bihar. European planters had involved the cultivators of Champaran in agreements that forced them to cultivate indigo on 3/20th of their holdings (known as the *tinkathia system*). Towards the end of the 19th century, German synthetic dyes forced indigo up of the market and the European planters of Champaran, keen to release the cultivators from the obligation of cultivating indigo, tried to turn their necessity to their advantage by securing enhancement in rent and other illegal dues as a price for the release. The resistance had surfaced in 1908 as well, but the exaction of

the planters continued till **Raj Kumar Shukla**, a local man, decided to follow Gandhiji all over the country to pursue him to come to the Champaran to investigate the problem and Gandhiji reached Mahakuda, Motihari District in the year 1917.

Accompanied by **Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mazharul-Huq, J.B. Kripalani, and Mahadev Desai** Gandhiji reached Champaran in 1917 conducting a detailed enquiry into the condition of the peasantry. The infuriated district officials ordered him to leave Champaran, but he rejected the order and was willing to face trial and imprisonment. This forced the Government to cancel its earlier order and to appoint a committee of enquiry on which Gandhiji served as a member. Ultimately, the disabilities from which the peasantry was suffering were reduced and 25 percent of the total income received by the British through Tinkathia system had been returned back to the Indian cultivators. In the meantime the British planters also left India for their native. Gandhiji had won his first battle of civil disobedience in India.

2.Kheda Satyagraha: in 1918, Gandhiji learned that the peasants of Kheda district in Gujarat were in extreme distress due to the failure of crops due to famine, and that their appeals for the remission of land revenue were being ignored by the government. As the crops were less than one fourth of the normal yield, the peasants were entitled under the revenue code to a total remission of the land revenue. Gandhiji organised **Satyagraha** and asked the cultivators not to pay land revenue till their demand for remission was met. The struggle was withdrawn, when the government issued instructions that revenue should be recovered only from those peasants who could afford to pay. **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** was one of the many young persons who became Gandhiji's follower during the Kheda peasant struggle.

3. Ahmedabad cloth Mill Strike : The next scene of Gandhiji's activity was in 1918 at Ahmedabad where an agitation had been going on between the labourers and the owners of a cotton textile mill for disallowing the payment of Plague Bonus. An extra allowance given to the workers of Ahmedabad mill who suffered due to plague epidemic is known as Plague Bonus. As per the request of the British Governor Gandhiji involved in this strike. While Gandhiji was negotiating with the mill owners and the labourers forming a tribunal, the owners were stick to pay on 20 percent increase in wages. Whereas the workers demanded 35% increase in wages. Having advised the strikers to depend upon their conscience, Gandhiji himself went on a "fast unto death" to strengthen the workers resolved to continue the strike. The mill owners gave away and a settlement was reached after 21 days of strike. The mill owners agreed to submit the whole issue to a tribunal. The strike was withdrawn and retrieval later awarded the 35% increase that the workers had demanded. In this way he inculcated interest, faith and respect for Satyagraha in the heart's of Indians. Ambalal Sarabhai's sister, **Anasuya Behn**, was one of the main lieutenants of Gandhiji in this struggle in which her brother and Gandhiji's friend was one of the main advisories.

DO YOU KNOW-“Navjeevan” and “Young India” were the two magazines published under the editorship of Gandhiji.

4. REVOLT AGAINST THE ROWLATT ACT –

After gaining success in Champaran, Kheda and Ahmedabad Mill Strike, Gandhiji became most popular leader and he won the faith of the common man. After these successful movements, he took initiative steps to fight against British Anarchy.

During [World War I](#), [British India](#) contributed to the British war effort by providing men and resources. in an anticipation that British

will fulfil the Indian demands but British did not do so. Rather an **Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, 1919** popularly known as the *Rowlatt Act* was a legislative act passed by the [Imperial Legislative Council](#) in [Delhi](#) on March 21, 1919, indefinitely extending "emergency measures" in order to control public unrest and root out conspiracy in India. Passed on the recommendations of the [Rowlatt Committee](#) and named after its president, British judge Sir [Sidney Rowlatt](#), this act effectively authorized the government to imprison any person suspected of [terrorism](#) living in the Raj for up to two years without a trial, and gave the imperial authorities power to deal with all revolutionary activities.

WORK FOR YOU – Write a note on the Financial condition of India after World War I and how it helped in development of Nationalism among people of India.

The unpopular legislation provided for stricter control of the press, arrests without warrant, indefinite detention without trial, and juryless *in camera* trials for proscribed political acts. The accused were denied the right to know the accusers and the evidence used in the trial.^[1] Those convicted were required to deposit securities upon release, and were prohibited from taking part in any political, educational, or religious activities. This hurt the sentiments of Indian people and they started demanding about their freedom and rights.

In February 1919, Gandhiji formed a Satyagraha Committee and asked the members/people not to obey the Act and fight against the Act using Truth and non-violence as major weapon. Gandhiji, among other Indian leaders opposed the Act but in vain, British Legislation Council passed the **Rowlatt Act on March 18, 1919**. Gandhiji organised a Mass Satyagraha Movement where he invited the people of Nation to

join. Mrs Anne Besant protested the idea of this movement apprehending that the Mass Satyagraha may lead to violent activity in the Nation. Besides, Adulji Wacha, Surendra Nath Benerjee, Tej Bahadur Shastri, Srinivas Shastri etc opposed the Mass Satyagraha.

DO YOU KNOW – Police opened firing Shobha Yatra conducted by Hindu and Muslim together in Delhi on March 20, 1919, to mark the protest against the Rowlatt Act and on March 30, 1919 Hartal/Strike was organised in Delhi because of some misunderstanding.

WORK FOR YOU – Write a short note on the contribution made by Mrs Anne Besant in the National Freedom Movement.

[Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi](#), among other Indian leaders, was extremely critical of the Act and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes. The Act annoyed many Indian leaders and the public, which caused the government to implement repressive measures. Gandhi and others found that constitutional opposition to the measure was fruitless, so on April 6, a "[hartal](#)" was organised where Indians would suspend all business and fast as a sign of their opposition. This event is known as the [Rowlatt Satyagraha](#). Gandhiji named the Rowlatt Act as "black act".

However, the success of the hartal in [Delhi](#), on March 30, was overshadowed by tensions running high, which resulted in rioting in the [Punjab](#) and other provinces. Mrs Annie Besant, Deciding that Indians were not ready to make a stand consistent with the principle of [nonviolence](#), an integral part of satyagraha, Gandhi suspended the resistance.

The Rowlatt Act came into effect in March 1919. On 9th April Gandhiji was arrested and later released. The arrest of Gandhiji created tension in all over India. People started protesting against the British. The movement spread into various parts of india like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Lahore and Amritsar.

5.JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSCRE – At the time of protest against the Rowlatt Act, on 10 April 1919, there was a protest at the residence of the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, a city in Punjab, a large province in the northwestern part of India. The demonstration was to demand the release of two popular leaders of the [Indian Independence Movement](#), Satya Pal and [Saifuddin Kitchlew](#), who had been earlier arrested by the government and moved to a secret location. Both were proponents of the [Satyagraha](#) movement led by [Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi](#).

On 13 April 1919, a crowd of [nonviolent](#) protesters, along with Baishakhi pilgrims, had gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh garden in Amritsar, [Punjab](#) to protest against the arrest of two leaders [Dr.Satyapal and Dr.Saifuddin] despite a curfew which had been recently declared. The Jallianwala Bagh was surrounded on all sides by houses and buildings and had few narrow entrances. Most of them were kept permanently locked. The main entrance was relatively wide.

On hearing that a meeting had assembled at Jallianwala Bagh, Dyer went with fifty [Gurkha](#) riflemen to a raised bank and guarded heavily by the troops backed by the armoured vehicles.

Dyer—without warning the crowd to disperse—blocked and ordered them to shoot at the crowd. Dyer continued the firing for about ten minutes, until the ammunition supply was almost exhausted. Official [British Indian](#) sources gave a figure of 379 identified dead, with approximately 1,100 wounded. The casualty number estimated by the Indian National Congress by the direction of

Gandhiji, the number of deaths are more than 1100 and 3500 were wounded.

On April 18, 1919 Gandhiji withdrew the Satyagraha a protest against Rowlatt Act because people did not support Satyagraha and non-violence. Though people did not support the non-violence, still Gandhiji was most popular leader among the leaders of the Indian Independence Movement. The entire world condemned Jallianwala Bag massacre.



Jallianwala Bag Massacre

After this incidence, British imposed Martial Law to control unrest Indian public in Punjab. Indian public were mentally and physically tortured by the British. People everywhere were very much scared of the atrocities of British. Gandhiji condemned the Martial law imposition and said that accepting any inhuman atrocities imposed by the British is a sin. He called the people of Nation for a protest against the British. When world famous poet and Noble Laureate [Rabindranath Tagore](#) received the news of the massacre by 22 May 1919, he renounced his knighthood in protest against the inhuman cruelty of the British Government to the people of Punjab. Even Gandhiji renounced “**Kaiser-i-Hind**” gold medal which he received for his work in Africa in 1915.

DO YOU KNOW - British used to give appellation/title like “Knight” or “Sir” to a person for his benevolent service to nation or society or for his brave Military Services.

“**Kaiser-i-Hind**” means the Samrat/King of Hindustan. This appellation was given to Gandhiji by British for his tremendous leadership in India.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

A. Answer the following question in 60 words

1. How did South Africa settled Indians suffer British Atrocities?
2. Discuss the role of Gandhiji in Champaran Satyagraha.
3. Why did Gandhiji organised Satyagraha in Kheda District? What was the result of it?
4. What was the role of Gandhiji in Ahemdabad Cotton Mill Strike?
5. What is Rowlatt Act and how did people of India react to it and what was its outcome?

B. Answer in 10 words

1. Where and why did Gandhiji go to South Africa?
2. What did Gandhiji do to spread awareness among the Indian people living South Africa against British Atrocity?
3. In which movement Gandhiji organised Satyagraha for the first time.
4. What do you mean by *tinkathia system*?
5. How did British exploit Champaran Cultivators when indigo is up from the market?
6. Why Kheda Satyagraha is organised?

7. What for the Mill owners and labourers quarrel in Ahemdabad Cotton Mill.
8. What is Rowlatt Act?
9. Name the nation leaders besides Anne Besant who did not support mass Satyagraha to protest against the Rowlatt Act.
10. Why did Jallianwala Massacre take place?

C. Answer in one line

1. Which organization has been founded by the Gandhiji in the year 1894?
2. Who was the editor of the newspaper "Indian Opinion" ?
3. Who name Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi as "Mahatma"?
4. Who invited Gandhiji to Champaran?
5. Who accompanied Mahatma Gandhi in Kheda Satyagraha?
6. What do you mean by Plague Bonus?
7. When did Jallianawala Massacre take place?
8. Who is General Dyer?
9. "People should not accept the inhumane atrocities of British Government, it is a sin" who said this?
10. Which appellation/title was renounced by Gandhiji?

ii) Ahemdabad iv) Amritsar

3. Who became the main follower of the Gandhiji, after the success of Kheda Satyagraha.
 - i) Rajkumar Shukla ii) Rajendra Prasad
 - iii) Vallabh Bhai Patel iv) Indulal Panjik
4. When did Rowlatt Act implemented?
 - i) 18th March 1919 ii) 6th April 1919
 - iii) 10th April 1919 iv) 13th April 1919
5. Where is Jallianwala bag exist?
 - i) Mumbai ii) Ahemdabad
 - iii) Amritsar iv) Lahore

D. Tick the right answer

1. In which year did the South African Government announced that every Indian settled in South Africa should carry an Identity Card with his/her own thumb impression.
 - i) 1894 ii) 1906 iii) 1908
 - iv) 1913
2. Where did Gandhiji go to investigate the problems of cultivator in the year 1917?
 - i) Kheda ii) Motihar

LESSON 2 NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND ITS IMPACT ON ODISHA

NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Khilafat movement was a very important event in the political history of India. The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat (Caliphate) which was held by the Ottoman Empire (Turkey). During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in favour of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war and a pact commonly known as **Istanbul Accord** was concluded between the Allied Forces on 3rd November 1918. According to this Pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among France, Greece and Britain.

During the war the Indian Muslims were in a very awkward position, because they had a deep-rooted devotion to the caliphate. They had profound respect for this holy institution. Therefore, their support to the British Government was subject to the safeguard and protection of the holy places of Turkey and on the condition that Turkey will not to be deprived of its territories. But the British Government could not fulfill both of these promises. **The Treaty of Savers 1920** was imposed on Turkey and its territories like Samarna, Thrace and Anatolia were wrested from it and distributed among European countries. A wave of anger swept across the Muslim World and the Indian Muslims rose against the British Government. In order to support caliphate, Moulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Moulana Shoukat Ali (two brothers) started Khilafat Movement. As because the movement is to support caliphate, it is known as Khilafat Movement. Beside some other muslim leaders like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Hakim Azmal Khan and Hasrat Mohani became the active members of Khilfat movement who reacted against the British

Government policy and were put behind the bars.

Thus, Muslims organized a mass movement, which came to be known as Khilafat Movement. The aims of this movement were

- (a) To protect the Holy place of Turkey
- (b) To restore the Territories of Turkey
- (c) To restore the Ottoman Empire.

DO YOU KNOW – The original name of Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad was Moinuddin Ahmad. He was leader of the Regional Freedom Fighter, member of National Constitution Framing Committee and the First Education Minister of Independent India. He wrote a book called “India Wins Freedom”. He was honoured with the India’s highest Gallantry Award “Bharat Ratna” posthumously.



ALI BROTHERS

Gandhiji united Hindu and Muslim in order to continue to the Indian Independence Movement stronger than before and for that he supported Khilafat movement. In **November, 1919** Gandhiji elected as **President** of Nikhil Bharat Khifat conference. As per the advice of Gandhiji, Nikhil Bhartiya

Khilafat Committee made an alliance/joined in Non-Cooperation Movement. In **9th June 1920**, all party conference was arranged in Allahabad where they took oath to not to support British Government. Muslim league and Indian National Congress supported the Khilafat Movement.

WORK FOR YOU – Collect information about Ali brothers, Hakim Hajmal Khan and Hasarat Mohani and write a short note each of them.

The first Non co-operation Movement began on **1st August 1920**. In the afternoon Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak expired. Stikes and processions took place at different places along with condolence meetings of Tilak.

Non co-operation movement was the first ever mass protest against the British by Gandhiji which weakened the roots of the British. Due to Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bag Massacre in 1919, Gandhiji lost faith on morality of British. He disjuncted the support of the British Government and called for non co-operation movement in peaceful and non-violent way. Flaws in Indian Penal Code and favouritism in Hunter Committee formed for justice given to Amritsar incidence, and protest of Khilafat committee against the British, all together helped Gandhiji to call for Non co-operation Movement.

The **Government of India Act 1919**

The **Government of India Act 1919** was an [Act](#) of the [Parliament of the United Kingdom](#). It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of [India](#). The Act embodied the reforms recommended in the report of the [Secretary of State for India](#), [Edwin Montagu](#), and the [Viceroy](#), [Lord Chelmsford](#). The Act covered ten years, from 1919 to 1929. The Act

received royal assent on **December 23 1919**. The **Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms** or more briefly known as Mont-Ford Reforms were reforms introduced by the [British Government in India](#) to introduce self-governing institutions gradually to India. Many flaws or drawbacks found in this Act. **The first drawback of the act is** - at the centre, the legislature had no control over the governor-general and his executive council instead they are answerable to British Council. **The second drawback of the act** - The system of '**Diarchy**' or a kind of double government in the Provinces was introduced. Provincial subjects were divided into two categories "Transferred and Reserved." Transferred subjects which were public health, education, local self-government, and agriculture were under the control of Minister; likewise all transferred subjects were unimportant. Reserved subjects included administration, police, land revenue etc. which were under the control of Governor with the help of his secretaries. It was indirect control over transferred department by reserved department. Hence, Governor was the head of transferred and reserved subjects. **The third drawback of the act** - The communal representation was extended and Sikhs, Europeans and Anglo-Indians were included besides Muslim settled in India. **The Fourth drawback** - Franchise was very limited. The Franchise (Right of Voting) was granted to the limited number of people only those who paid minimum "Tax" to the Government. Indian National Congress was not happy and dissatisfied with these reforms and demanded a strong "Swaraj" or self-government.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REPORT

On 14 October 1919, after orders issued by the [Secretary of State for India](#), [Edwin Montagu](#), the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of

inquiry into Jallianwalabagh massacre other activities occurred in Punjab. This is known as the Hunter Commission. It was named after the name of chairman, [Lord William Hunter](#), former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland. The committee formed is just for an eyewash. Basically, British Council had admired the job of the General Dyer and in London, The Morning Post raised a public fund of 30,000 pounds for Brigadier-General Dyer calling him "The Saviour of India". One-third of the total was collected from contributors located in India. This fund raising hurt the Indians.

From 4th September to 9th September 1920, Congress conducted an independent session at Kolkata. All members of the congress agreed for non co-operation movement led by Gandhiji. In Dec, 1920, the proposal for non co-operation movement is further approved and passed in the Annual session meeting held at **Nagpur** and decision taken was that the Non Co-operation movement will be continued and Gandhiji will lead the movement.

NON CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT –

The **non-cooperation movement** was a significant phase of the [Indian independence movement](#) from British rule. It was led by [Mahatma Gandhi](#) and was supported by the [Indian National Congress](#). After the [Jallianwala Bagh](#) incident, Gandhi started the non-cooperation movement. It aimed to resist British rule in India through nonviolent means. Protestors would refuse to buy British goods, adopt the use of local handicrafts, picket liquor shops. The ideals of [Ahimsa](#) and nonviolence, and Gandhi's ability to rally hundreds of thousands of common citizens towards the cause of Indian independence, were first seen on a large scale in this movement through the summer 1920, they feared that the

movement might lead to popular [nonviolence](#).

The Congress gave a call to the people to:

1. Boycott the elections to be held for councils as per the reforms of 1919, and refuse to attend government of semi-government functions,
2. Surrender all titles and honorary offices and resign from nominated seats in local bodies,
3. Boycott of British courts by lawyers and litigants and withdraw of children from schools and colleges, aided or controlled by the government
4. Boycott of foreign goods and foreign clothes
5. Refusal for recruitment for military and other services in Mesopotamia,

Besides the above-mentioned measures of non-cooperation with the government, it was decided to establish native educational institutions and native arbitration centres all over India and also to establish harmonious relations between the Hindus and the Muslims. In 1921-22, the movement continued with unabated zeal by the participation of masses. National institutions like Gujarat Vidyapith, Bihar Vidyapith, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith, Kasi Vidyapith, the Bengal National University, and the Jamia Milia of Delhi were established.

WORK FOR YOU – Make of list of National Educational Institution opened during Non Co-operation Movement.
--

The Swadeshi concept became a household word. Khadi became a symbol of freedom. In order to finance the non-cooperation movement, **Tilak Swaraj Fund** was started

to which money poured and within six months, nearly a crore of rupees was subscribed. When Prince of Wales visited India in 1921, a successful hartal was organized against his visit. The entire nation supported Gandhiji and his non-cooperation movement. Eminent barristers like Motilal Nehru, Chittaranjan Das boycotted courts and plunged into the movement. Many renowned people resigned from government offices. Chakravarty Rajgopalachari, Vallabh bhai Patel, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose and Gopabandhu Das etc joined in this movement. Many people were imprisoned except Gandhiji. In December 1921, Congress once again taken a decision in Ahmedabad Annual Session to continue the Movement. The success of Non cooperation movement scared British India Government. Government tried to suppress the movement.



CHITTARANJAN DAS

DO YOU KNOW – Tilak Swaraj Fund was started in the memory of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Gandhiji warned British India Government on 1st February 1922 to release the imprisoned leaders and to give freedom to Newspapers within seven days from the date of warning otherwise he will go for civil disobedience movement. Before any action

could have been taken, police station of Chauri Chaura, near Gorakhpur in UP was attacked by a mob of peasants on **5 February 1922**. The mob burnt the police station and in those nearly 22 policemen died. This violent event disturbed the soul of Gandhi and he ordered for the immediate suspension of the programme in Congress Working Committee meeting in Bardoli on 12 February 1922. Though many leaders were very unhappy with the decision of Gandhi. Subhash Chandra Bose did not accept this decision and treated as national failure.

RESULT OF THE NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT

Gandhiji was arrested on **10 March 1922** and sentenced jail for six year. The non-cooperation movement wakened tremendous national awareness for freedom and successfully erased the fear psychosis from the minds of the Indians and the movement thus inspired the people to be ready for further sacrifices and future struggles with confidence and hope. Establishment of the Republic of Turkey took place led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha and he abolished Khalifa Rule. As a result Khilafat movement also stopped. Even though the 1st war of Independence was unsuccessful and British India government could not able to sustain it but after that the movement led by Gandhiji and the confidence of Indian freedom fighter, made the British weak.

IMPACT OF NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT ON ODISHA

The historic Nagpur session of the congress in **December 1920** which passed the final decision on launching of non-cooperation movement was attended by **thirty-five delegates from Orissa**, the prominent among them being Gopabandhu Das, Niranjan Pattnaik, Bhagirathi Mahapatra,

Jagabandhu Singh, Mukunda Prasad Das, Jadumani Mangaraj and Harekushna Mahatab. After returning from there, Gopabandhu Das reached **Cuttack, on 14th January 1921** he addressed students and asked them to join non cooperation movement. The Non-cooperation Movement in Orissa, as elsewhere in the country, began with great enthusiasm in the first week of January 1921. The dawn of the year 1921 saw the beginning of the organised congress movement in Orissa under the pioneering leadership of Gopabandhu Das. Gobonda Chandra Mishra of Dasapalla, who was then a Gandhian follower of Satyagraha Ashram (Gujurat) came to orissa specifically to spread the message of non-Cooperation in Orissa in 1921. **The Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee** was constituted in early 1921 with **Gopabandhu Das as its first President and Bhagirathi Mohapatra as Secretary.**

The Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee deputed twelve persons, such as, Gopabandhu Das, Harekushna Mahatab, Bhagirathi Mahapatra, and Nilakantha Das to represent Orissa in the All India Congress Committee. The District Congress Committee was gradually formed and some members of were given specific charges of organising congress activities in different parts of the province.



GOPABANDHU DAS

With **Gandhiji's visit in Orissa on 23 March, 1921** and his first address in a public meeting in the Kathjodi river bed, the non-cooperation movement in Orissa became more intensifed. He addressed mass meetings at Cuttack, Bhadrak, Satyabadi, Puri and Berhampur within six days.

There was unprecedented enthusiasm and mass response to his call. People were convinced with the Gandhiji speech and eminent female leaders along with Mrs Ramadevi donated their ornaments to Tilak Swaraj Fund. He also visited Bhadrak, Puri, and Berhampur and asked the people to join in non-cooperation movement. Use of Khadi and Charkha (spinning Wheel), indigenous made clothes has given more emphasis.

To organise the congress activities and train the workers and volunteers for the movement several centers were opened at Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Sakhigopal, Balasore, Bhadrak and Soro.

WORK FOR YOU – Make a list of politicians from Odisha who played an important role besides Gopabandhu Das in Nagpur session.

PROGRAM

To make non-cooperation movement successful in Odisha, the Congress gave a call to people :

1. Boycott of foreign goods and foreign clothes, courts, educational institutions.
2. use of Khadi and spinning wheel
3. Hindu Muslim unity
4. eradication of untouchability and consumption of liquor.
5. Spread of Vernacular/Indian language.

SPREAD AND PROGRESS OF NON COOPERATION MOVEMENT IN ODISHA

Foreign goods were set ablaze in various places of Odisha, on August 3rd in Puri, 11th and 14th August in Cuttack. People working in Kolkata Cloth Mills refused to sell foreign goods. Satyagrahis protested before the shops of foreign goods and forced to close their shops. Many eminent leaders resigned their job to join in the movement. Gopabandhu Choudhury, Nilkanth Das, Lingaraj Mishra, Mukunda Prasad Das, Surendranath Das, Mohammad Hanif, Chandrashekhar Behera and Sribatsa Panda sacrificed their jobs. Many famous lawyers like Gopabandhu Das, Jagabandhu Singh, Biswanath Das, Natwar Godatia, Ramnarayan Mishra, Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Achutananda Purohit and Mahindra Burma resigned from the Courts. Indian Courts were established in Puri, Bhadrak, Tirtol and Baleswar. Many students like Harekrushna Mahatab, Nabakrushna Chowdhury, Nityananda Kanungo, Rajkrishna Bose etc from various colleges of Sambalpur, Cuttack, Baleswar and Puri stopped going Colleges and joined in this movement. Pandit Lakshminarayan Mishra inspired many students of Sambalpur district and they have joined in this movement.

DO YOU KNOW - Civil Courts were set up by Gouramohan Das in Baleswar and Banchnidhi Mohanty in Bhadrak respectively.

In Orissa, the Khilafat Committee under the chairmanship of Ekram Rusool was also formed to exhibit Hindu-Muslim unity.

Gopabandhu Das, in 1919 had established a vernacular school called "Satyabadi Varna Vidyalaya" in order to spread vernacular language, which later changed into National School. It played an important role in imparting teaching in vernacular language.

In Cuttack "**Utakal Swaraj Shiksha Parishad**" was established. Nation Schools were set up in various places, taught traditional education as well as vocation training like spinning, cloth weaving was given to the students.

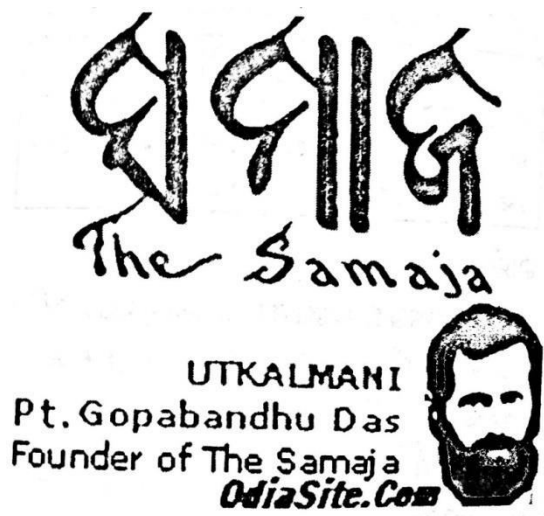
Swaraj Ashram at Cuttack, Alka Ashram at Jagatsinghpur, "Swaraj Mandir at Balasore by Hare Krishna Mahatab were the prominent centers formed where congress workers and volunteers were taught how to spread the idea of non-cooperation movement. "Swaraj Sewak Sangha" was formed by students union of Cuttack. Newspapers like Swarj Samachar by Hare Krishna Mahatab, The Samaj by Gopabandhu Das were published to create awareness among the public about the freedom fighting and non cooperation movement.

REPRESSION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

In order to stop the non cooperation movement in Odisha, British used all repressive measures like imprisonment, canning, lathi charge etc. and leaders like Harekrishna Mahatab, Mathuramohan Behera, Kamaruddin Haq, Banchanidhi Mohanty and Balaram Das etc were imprisoned. "Truth is deadly" a topic written by Gopabandhu Das was published in the paper "The Samaj" for which he was imprisoned for one month. A fine of rupees 25/- was levied on Mishra Press of Sambalpur for printing "Swaraj Sangeet" a wall paper.

Chouri Choura violence disturbed the soul of Gandhi and he ordered for the immediate suspension of the Non Cooperation movement in Congress Working Committee meeting in **Bardoli on 12 February 1922** and hence it is suspended in Odisha also. But in Odisha people of Kanika were completely involved themselves into the non

cooperation movement. With the help of British, King of Kanika Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo tried to suppress this movement. As a result of which two persons died in police firing many injured. Public came to know about this untoward incident through newspapers, published in "The Samaj" and "Utkal Deepika" newspapers. Gopabandhu Das and Bhagirathi Mohapatra were sent to Hazaribag jail for disobedience of the British.



SAMAJ NEWSPAPER - 1920

Non Co-operation movement was spread in every nook and corner of Odisha. In this way spread Mahatma Gandhi spread awareness among the people about freedom movement and planted the seeds of the maintaining Indian tradition and morality.

EXERCISE

Answer the following in 60 words

1. Why Khilafat Movement has started and who were associated members of this committee?
2. Narrate the role of Gandhiji in Khilafat movement.
3. What is Non Co-operation movement?
4. What is the result of Non Co-operation movement?
5. Narrate the role of Gandhiji in Non Co-operation movement launched in Odisha.

Answer the following question in 20 words.

1. When and how non co-operation movement started?
2. What are the events took place which initiated the non cooperative movement?
3. When and why the hunter committee has been formed?
4. In which session of congress Gandhiji proposed the plan of Non Cooperation movement and in which session of congress it is passed.
5. What for "Tilak Swaraj Fund" is formed?
6. What warning did Gandhiji give to British on 1 February 1922?
7. Why did Gandhiji suspended the Non Co-operation movement?
8. When did Nagpur Congress Session started? How many members from the Odisha had participated in the session?
9. Why and where did Gopabandhu Das established the "Satyabadi Van Vidyalaya"?
10. How much amount had been fined Mishra Press of Sambalpur during repression of Odisha non cooperation movement in Odisha?

Answer in one sentence.

1. When did Gandhiji became the President of Nikhil Bharat Khilafat Movement?
2. In which date Government of India Act 1919 is declared.
3. Whose visit was boycotted by the satyagrahis during non co-operative movement?
4. In which place of Congress Annual Session, it had been decided to continue the non co-operation movement.
5. In which date did Mahatma Gandhi address the people of Cuttack.
6. Who inspired the school students of Sambalpur District to join Non cooperation Movement?
7. Where do you find the "Alka" Ashram?
8. Why Gopabandhu Das was imprisoned?
9. Who was the King of Kanika during kanika public movement?
10. Name the newspapers published the Kanika persecution/atrocities.

3. Where did Congress Working Committee proposed to suspend Non cooperation Movement.

- a)Alhabad
- b) Bardoli
- c)Gorakhpur
- d) Nagpur

4. Who was the first President of Odisha Provincial congress Committee?

- a)Harekrishna Mahatab
- b) Gopabandhu Das
- c) Gopabandhu choudhury
- d)Bhagirathi Mohapatra

5. Which institute has publish "Swaraj" newspaper?

- a) Swaraj Ashram
- b) Swaraj Sevak Sangha
- c) Swaraj Mandir
- d) Utkal Swaraj Sikhsha Prishad

Tick the correct answer

1. When did Hunter Committee formed?

- a)1919 October 14
- b)1919 December 23
- c) 1920 June 9
- d)1920 August

2. Which one not related to Non Cooperation Movement?

- a)Boycott of Foreign Language
- b)Boycott of elections
- c) Boycott of Government Schools
- d) Boycott of untouchability

LESSON – 3

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN INDIA AND ODISHA'S ROLE IN THIS MOVEMENT

MOVEMENT OVERVIEW

Thought the pace of the Indian National Freedom Movement was bit decreased after the suspension of Non Cooperation Movement in India but it did not stop forever. After the non cooperation movement Gandhiji restricted himself busy in creative work. During this period, rise of Extremist leaders and repression of British Government was in progress. British Government was very much worried by various activities of revolutionary leaders like Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Surya Sen. When extremists were busy with their activities against British, activities run by Congress were immobile. But due to announcement of the Simon Commission, the immobile congress activists became active, this is the beginning of second phase of the National Freedom Movement. During this time **Simon commission** was formed in the **year 1927** by the British Government to carefully examine the Government of India Act 1919. This commission included 7 members of solely from the British Parliament, in November 1927, to draft and formalize a constitution for India. **The chairmanship of the commission rested with Sir John Simon**, who was a well known lawyer and an English statesman. This insulted Indian sentiments. Therefore Indian Congress leaders took decision in Congress Committee's Madras (Chennai) Session 1927, to boycott Simon Commission. Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha had supported the decision take by the Congress. As soon as the Simon arrived in Mumbai On 3rd February 1928, people started slogans "Simon go back" and strikes, demonstrations were conducted along with hoisting black flags in Mumbai and various regions of the country.



LALA LAJPAT RAI

Wherever public found about the commission, they started demonstrations, protests and rallies. To control the irate mob police lathicharged on them. In **Lucknow** Jawaharlal Nehru and Laxmivallab Panth were injured by the lathicharge of police. On 30th October 1928 at Lahore, Punjab Kesari – Lala Lajpat Rai led the rally to protest against the Simon Commission and was injured by the police lathi charge and succumbed to death on November 17, 1928.

WORK FOR YOU – What were the main objective of Government of India Act 1919?

The demonstrations, strikes and rallies against the Simon Commission depicts that Indian Public were completely involved in the Indian Independence Movement. In 1929 at Lahore, Congress committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru, where they proposed to get "Purna Swaraj" or complete independence. They said that the main aim of the movements and demonstrations were to get India free from British Rule. On 31st December 1929, near the Ravi river, Jawaharlal Nehru had hoisted first flag of Independence and announced as

Independence Day to be celebrated on 26th January 1930. In this session, Civil Disobedience movement is announced.

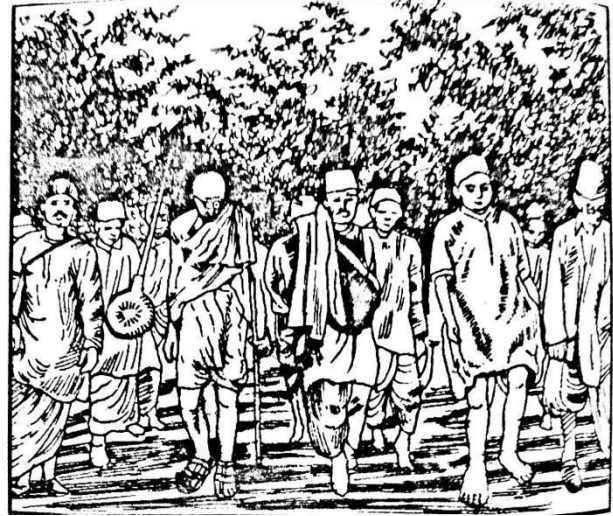
Before starting the Civil Disobedience movement, Gandhiji submitted 11 point program before the British Government giving an ultimatum to Lord Irwin, Viceroy that if the proposal of 11 point program is not accepted, they are bound to launch Civil Disobedience Movement. Lord Irwin, the Viceroy rejected Gandhi's eleven-point ultimatum as a result in 1930, Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement.

BEGINNING OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

On the historic day of **12th March, 1930**, Gandhi inaugurated 'The Civil Disobedience Movement' by conducting the historic Dandi Salt March, where he broke the Salt Laws imposed by the British Government. Followed by an entourage of seventy nine ashramites, Gandhi embarked on his march to Dandi of Gujarat about 241 Km away from his Sabarmati Ashram is located on the shores of the Arabian Sea. On his way to Dandi many people men and women met him and some accompanied him to Dandi. On **6th April 1930**, Gandhi with the accompaniment of seventy eight satyagrahis, violated the Salt Law by picking up a fistful of salt lying on the sea shore. They manually made salt on the shores of Dandi.

Dandi Salt March had an immense impact on the entire nation. Each and every corner of the country was gripped in a unique fervor of nationalism. Soon, this act of violation of the Salt Laws assumed an all India character. The entire nation amalgamated under the call of a single man - Mahatma Gandhi. There were reports of *satyagrahas* and instances of law violation from Bombay,

Central and United Provinces, Bengal and Gujarat.



DANDI MARCH

Programme of Civil Disobedience Movement:

On **9th April 1930**, Gandhi formulated a program for the movement. The following are the list of program

1. every village fetch or manufacture contraband salt
2. satyagrahis should picket liquor shops, opium dens and foreign cloth dealers' shops.
3. Young and old everyone should spin in spinning wheel or charkha
4. Foreign cloth should be burnt
5. Hindus should eschew untouchability
6. students leave Government schools and colleges and Government servants resign their service and lawyers should leave their profession
7. In order to attain "Purna Swaraj", all the programs mentioned above should be followed by truth and non-violence.

DETAILS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience Movement had an immense impact on the entire nation. Each and every corner of the country was gripped in a unique fervor of nationalism. Soon, this act of violation of the Salt Laws assumed an all India character. The entire nation amalgamated under the call of a single man - Mahatma Gandhi. There were reports of *satyagrahas* and instances of law violation from Bombay, Central and United Provinces, Bengal and Gujarat, Madras (Chennai) Uttar Pradesh. In Maharashtra public disobeyed forest rules. People refused to pay security tax. Boycott of foreign goods was very much successful in Bengal, Bihar and Odisha. The important event of this movement is that even the women joined forces against the British. Those from orthodox families did not hesitate to respond to the call of the Mahatma. They took active part in the picketing exercises. Many woman leaders like Sarojani Nayudu, Vijaya Laxmi Pandit worked along with men and they too faced lathicharge of Police. This movement is reached to the Western Front where Khan Abdul Gafur Khan popularly known as Frontier Gandhi organised "Khudai Khidmatgar" , with his help civil disobedience movement was launched. With the help of queen of Nagaland, Chaudiliu, this movement was launched in Manipur and Nagaland for which she was imprisoned from 1932 to 1947 in Assam Jail.



KHAN ABDUL GAFUR KHAN

WORK FOR YOU – Explain how Khan Abdul Gafur Khan came to be known as Frontier Gandhi.

Oppressive Policy of the Government:

In the beginning the English Government paid no heed to this Movement. The English considered that if Mahatma Gandhi continued to boil the sea water in order to make the salt it was not going to affect the government in any way.

But later on the English Government was very much perturbed by the increasing popularity and strength of the Movement. A great number of the satyagrahis were sent behind the bars and lathi charges took place at several places in order to suppress the Satyagrahis but the spirit of the revolutionaries could not be subdued.

Government had taken strict measures to oppress Civil Disobedience Movement. They began torturing the innocent public. Many leaders including Gandhiji and Subhash Chandra Bose were imprisoned along with many other satyagrahis. Many restrictions were imposed on the newspapers. They declared congress committee as illegal. British government was very much worried about how to oppress civil disobedience

movement. Hence instead of oppression, British Government had decided to go for discussions across the table.

RESULTS OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

British Government understood that it is better to use amicable discussion than going for an oppression methods. In order to discuss about the problems facing in India, the First Round Table Conference was held in 1930, with no Congress member as the participant of the Conference as a result of which this conference became unsuccessful. As British understood that without Gandhiji and his associates no meeting can be conducted, they released all the congress leaders and Gandhiji from imprisonment on January 1931.

WORK FOR YOU – What were reasons for non participation of Congress during the First Round Table Conference?

GANDHI-IRWIN PACT



GANDHI AND IRWIN TOGETHER

British were compelled to go for discussion with Congress which led to the meeting of Gandhi and Lord Irwin, the viceroy in March 1931. Here they signed a pact, which came to be known as the **Gandhi-Irwin Pact held in 5th March 1931**. Accordingly, they agreed on the

- 1) Discontinuation of the [civil disobedience](#) movement by the Indian National Congress
- 2) Participation by the Indian National Congress in the [Round Table Conference](#)
- 3) Withdrawal of all ordinances issued by the [British Government](#) imposing curbs on the activities of the [Indian National Congress](#)
- 4) Withdrawal of all prosecutions relating to several types of offenses except those involving violence
- 5) Release of prisoners arrested for participating in the civil disobedience movement
- 6) Removal of the tax on salt, which allowed the Indians to produce, trade, and sell salt legally and for their own private use.
- 7) return fines and property as possible and to reappoint Indians who had resigned their government posts if not subsequently filled.

In this case, it can be noted that Bhagat Singh and two of his revolutionary friends were not released from the jail and were hanged to death, which led to a great agitation among the masses, and there was strong protest against Gandhi's leadership by the people.

Second Round Table Conference

Gandhi attended The Second Round Table Conference which was held between September 7, 1931 to 1st December 1931 in London. Gandhi was accompanied by Smt. Sarojini Naidu. At this Conference, it was claimed by Mahatma Gandhi that the Congress represented more than eighty five percent of the Indian population. This meeting was headed by Prime Minister of England **Ramsay MacDonald**. Winston Churchill insulted Gandhi as "Half necked Fakir". King George V warned Gandhi that British will kill Indians using machine guns and bombs. But Gandhiji replied fearlessly that for Indian the bombs of British is equivalent to crackers. Ignoring the demands put forward by Indian leaders, British announce separate independent electoral seats/constituencies for Hindu, Muslim and Harijans. The main reason for this declaration is to divide Hindu Muslim unity weaken the country and strengthen British Government. Gandhiji returned home with a heavy heart on 18th December 1931.

During this Conference, Gandhi could not reach agreement with the Muslims on Muslim representation and safeguards. Gandhi's claim of the Congress representing majority was not endorsed by the British and also the Muslim representative. The final blow to Gandhi came when at the end of the conference Ramsay MacDonald undertook to produce a [Communal](#) Award for minority representation, with the provision that any free agreement between the parties could be substituted for his award. Thus, the Second Round Table Conference proved to be futile for the Indians and Gandhi returned to the country without any positive result.

The political scene in India thereafter assumed an acute dimension. The Viceroy, Lord Willington, in the absence of Gandhi has adopted the policy of repression. The Gandhi-Irwin Pact was violated and the Viceroy took to the suppression of the Congress. The Conservative party, which was in power in England, complied with the decision to assume a repressive stance against the Congress and the Indians. The Congress was also held responsible by the government to have instigated the 'Red Shirts' to participate in The Civil Disobedience Movement, led by **Khan Abdul Ghaffar** and provoking the cultivators of U.P to refuse to pay land revenue. Adding to this was the serious economic crisis that took hold of the country. Under such circumstances, the resumption of The Civil Disobedience Movement was inevitable.

RE-START OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT FOR THE SECOND TIME

In April 1931, Lord Willington became viceroy of India replacing Lord Irwin. Viceroy Lord Willingdon in Gandhi's absence adopted the repression policy violating the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. With this serious economic crisis took over the country. This sowed the seeds of the Civil Disobedience Movement again. To stop repression and continue movement to attain complete independence known as "Purna Swaraj", Gandhiji returned India. Gandhi talked Lord Willington about the it, but later refused to listen anything. This led Gandhiji to restart the suspended Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhiji along with many congress leaders were imprisoned and were tortured like inhumane. In an anticipation that public may go for violent activities, Gandhiji requested

for Personal level civil disobedience Movement instead of Mass movement. But many people in different areas used violent activities to disobey British Government. Government declared Congress and its associates as illegal. British punished satyagrahis and hit with lathis. They limited the liberty of the Press and stopped National songs and Photos to be printed. In the meanwhile Prime Minister of England MR. Ramsay Mc Donald declared separate electoral seat for Oppressive and Untouchables on August 1932. Gandhiji disagreed with the decision of later as it was against the unity and integrity of India. To resist this, Gandhiji decided to go for fast unto death in Yerawada of Maharashtra on 20th September 1932. Government took back Pune Pact and instead of going for separate electoral seat for untouchables and oppressive, they increased the quota of them in provincial and central legislature. On the other hand satyagrahis continued their civil disobedience movement.

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The Third Round Table conference was held at England between 17th November to 14th December 1932. All the three conferences were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the [Simon Commission](#) in May 1930. Demands for [swaraj](#), or self-rule, in India had been growing increasingly strong. By the 1930s, many British politicians believed that India needed to move towards [dominion status](#). However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences

would not resolve. Congress boycotted this conference. The recommendations of Simon commission were published in a White Paper in March 1933 and debated in Britain Parliament afterwards. A Joint Select Committee was formed to analyse the recommendations and formulate a new Act for India. The Committee produced a draft Bill in February 1935 which was enforced as the Government of India Act of 1935 in 2 August, 1935.

END OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

Gandhi went on for a 21 days fast on 8th May 1933 in order to make amends for behavior meted out by the caste Hindus to the untouchables and cleanliness of the heart. Government released Gandhiji from imprisonment. To motivate the satyagrahis and maintain the consistency of the movement, Gandhiji requested Congress to suspend the movement for certain period of time.

The second civil disobedience movement which was suspended in month May 1933 was officially came to an end on 7th April 1934.

The Act of 1935 A.D. and provincial local self Government under it was the great success of this Movement. So we can say that the Civil Disobedience Movement organized by Mahatma Gandhi was a significant step in the direction of the achievement of Independence. Even though the civil disobedience movement of the congress did not fulfill the demand of "Purna Swarja" but gave a great impact on National freedom Movement.

ROLE OF ODISHA IN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT

The call of the Dandi March by Gandhi was echoed every nook and corner of the country. As Odisha is situated in Coastal line, Salt Satyagraha put a great impact on people of Odisha. The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee met at Balasore on 16th March 1930 and decided to start the Civil Disobedience Movement in Orissa by breaking the salt law. The responsibility for organising the movement was entrusted to Gopabandhu Chaudhury, the secretary of U.P.C.C. this movement became very successful in Inchudi, Kakatpur and Ganjam of Odisha. Satyagrahis are divided themselves into different battalions named as "Loha Stambha Bahini/battalion", "Patit Battalion", "Ganja battalion" and "Sambalpur battalion". **Inchudi Salt Satyagraha** became very popular and the second successful satyagraha in India after Gujarat Dandi Salt Satyagraha. On 6 April 1930 Gandhi broke the Salt Law at Dandi and the same day, led by Gopabandhu Chaudhury and Acharya Harihar Das, twenty one Satyagrahis began their foot march from the Swarajya Ashram of Cuttack towards Inchudi which was 120 miles away. On 8 April 1930, Gopabandhu Chaudhury was arrested Chandol and the Satyagrahis, led by Acharya Harihar, reached Inchudi on 12 April 1930. In the meanwhile various female activists like Rama Devi, Malati Devi, Kokila Devi and Janvi Devi and Subhadra Mahatab reached Inchudi. **On 13th April Acharya Harihar Das broke salt law at Inchudi** for which they were imprisoned. On 20 April 1930, led by Ramadevi and Malati Devi a number of women took part in the Salt Satyagraha at Inchudi and Inchudi became second Dandi.



(RAMA DEVI)

PROPAGANDA OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT IN ODISHA

Salt Satyagraha in Inchudi gave happiness and excitement. Satha, Jamkunda, Irum, Chudamani, Bidehipur are the places where salt law was broken by the satyagrahis after Inchudi. Mathuramohan Behera, Karunakar Panigrahi and Nilamber Das were arrested at Satha.

1930 May 8, at Kujanga, Narayana Birabar Samanta, Rama Devi and Malti Devi' s leadership Salt Satyagraha had started. At Kujanga, led by rani Bhagyabati Devi of the Kujang royal family, five hundred women took part in the manufacturing of contraband Salt. In the district of Cuttack, besides Kujanga, now centres like Chatna, Kalipata, Gadua, Baradiya, Paradip, and Ersama came into prominence in the manufacturing of salt. At Puri District, salt satyagraha was started by Pandit Nilakantha Das and Jagannath Rath. Activists were ready to disobey salt act in other various place of odisha like Kaktapur, Astrang, Khanda Sahi, Kuhudi and Latara. In the Ganjam district the agitation was led by Biswanath Das, Niranjana Pattnaik and Sarala Devi.

Contraband salt was also manufactured in other places, such as; SAR has been in Balasore district, Kuhudi, Singhswari and Iatra in Puri district and Huma in Ganjam district. The agitation of Sartha was organised by Mathura Mohan Behera, Karunakar Panigrahi and Nilambar Das. In the Puri district Nilakantha Das and Jagannatha Rath organised the agitation.

In the Ganjam district the agitation was led by Biswanath Das, Niranjana Pattnaik, Shashi Bhushan Rath, Divakar Pattanaik, Sarala Devi and Malati Devi. The main centre of Salt Satyagraha was Ganja, Huma, Laxmipur and Pallinanda. Thus, in the coastal Orissa from Includi to Kuhudi, Sartha to Huma manufacturing of contraband Salt continued with much vigour and enthusiasm.

The Government arrested and imprisoned the leaders from the beginning of the movement. On 26 April 1930, Harekrushna Mahatab and Gopabandhu Chaudhury, the President and Secretary of the U.P.C.C. were arrested at Balasore and sentenced to eighteen months of religious imprisonment after conviction. Subsequently, Nanda Kishore Das, Nilakantha Das, Lingaraj Mishra, Jadumani Mangaraj, Rajakrushna Bose, Krupasindhu Hota, Rama Devi, Malati Devi, Sarala Devi and others were arrested and imprisoned. The publication of two nationalist newspapers, Samaj and Prajatantra was postponed on account of stringent press regulations.

Another notable feature of the Civil Disobedience Movement was the participation of teen-agers (all below 17) who constituted the children volunteers, army popularly known as Vanara Sena or Monkey Brigade.

DIFFERENT PROGRAMS OF THE MOVEMENT

Beside disobeying of Salt Act, public boycott of foreign goods, liquor, security tax and social ostracism (banishment). During the civil disobedience movement, people who were supporting English were banished. At Includi, people who were supporting British Government were ostracized and were not given wood for fuel, rice, clothes, salt and other things which are essential for maintaining life. Similarly public did not support police and journalists.

One of the most important disobedience of this movement was refused to pay **Choukidari tax** in **Srijung** region near Includi of Odisha, was led by Gourmohan Das and Bidyadhar Das in May 1931. Public urged people not to do watchman job or dafadar work for English. To obey the request, watchmen and dafadar resigned from their duties. To repress the movement police imprisoned some local native satyagrahis due to which people of that village attacked the Police battalion and around 54 village people were arrested and imprisoned besides looting their wealth and forced the villagers to pay Rupees six thousand as Punitive Tax (Punishment Tax).

Picketing of liquor shops and rehabilitation was started in Odisha. Satyagrahis asked the villagers to cut all palm and date trees. Public started agitating against the foreign liquor shops and country liquor shops to close, these agitations were conducted peacefully in Cuttack and different villages, was led by Ramadevi and Sarala Devi for which they were censored.

One of the striking features of Salt Satyagraha in Odisha was the participation of woman

Satyagrahis and work of "Vanar Sena". They agitated before the foreign liquor shops, foreign goods shop, distributed leaflets, passed slogans, etc boycott them. Even children below 16 years were also accompanied them. These children were commonly known as "Vanar Sena" or battalion of small children participated in agitations and distribution of leaflets etc in front of liquor shops and clothes shops. They too tolerated the police canning. Hence in Odisha, role of Vanar Sena was remarkable.

DO YOU KNOW – Two bulletins like "Vidrohi" from Cuttack and "Biplavi" from Baleswar were distributed among the people in Odisha.

OPPRESSIVE POLICY BY GOVERNMENT IN ODISHA

In Odisha also, Government tried to stop the civil disobedience movement. Harekrishna Mahatab, Gopabandhu Choudhury, Ramadevi, Nanda Kishore Das, Nilakantha Das, Lingaraj Mishra, Jadumani Mangaraj, Krupasindhu Hota, Sarala Devi, Malati Devi were arrested and imprisoned. The publication of nationalist newspapers, Samaj, Prajatantra and Asha was postponed on account of strongest press regulations. They searched every nook and corner of congress office and seized all papers related to Satyagraha Movement. Gradually the Civil Disobedience Movement was pushed into background. On 8 May 1933, Gandhiji announced the suspension of the movement and afterwards decided to abstain from it. Thus the movement collapsed long before it was officially called off by the Congress in May 1934.

In Odisha, Civil Disobedience Movement became very successful and gained popularity all over India. Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha helped people to know about wrong intentions of the British and were encouraged to merged in to the flow of the National Freedom Movement demanding "Purna Swaraj" .

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. Discuss about Gandhiji's Dandi March.
2. What is Civil Disobedience Movement? When did it announce?
3. When did Gandhi-Irwin pact held? What was the result of this pack?
4. Discuss about Includi Salt Satyagraha?
5. Discuss about refusal to pay various taxes by the people of Srijang during Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. Why did congress decide to boycott Simon Commission?
2. Why is National congress meet of Lahore Session 1929 important?
3. Why did Gandhiji called for National Disobedience Movement?
4. When and why did British Government called for First Round Table Conference?
5. Why is Gandhiji not satisfied with Second Round Table conference?
6. Why is Gandhiji restarted the suspended Civil Disobedience Movement for the second time?
7. Why did Gandhiji declare to start 21 days fasting in May 1933?

8. When did Second Civil Disobedience Movement suspend and when it ended.
 9. Under whose leadership Kujang Satyagraha started.
 10. What was Role of "Vanar Sena" or Monkey Brigade in Civil Disobedience Movement in Odisha?
2. In Lukhnow, who were Lathicharged while protesting against the Simon Commission.
 - a) Subhash Chandra Bose
 - b) Mahatma Gandhi
 - c) Lala Lajpat Rai
 - d) Govind Vallab Panth

ANSWER IN ONE LINE

1. Why did Simon Commission come to India?
 2. When did Simon Commission reach India?
 3. In which date did Indian Flag of Independence was hoist in the year 1929.
 4. Where did public disobey Forest Law?
 5. Who established "Khudai Khidmatgar"?
 6. From which date to which date Second Round Table conference continued.
 7. When did Civil Disobedience Movement start in Kujang?
 8. Who led salt satyagraha in Puri?
 9. Name two women leaders who were canded for protesting in front of the Foreign Liquor Shops in Odisha Civil Disobedience Movement.
 10. Name the leading national newspapers of Odisha, publication was restricted Civil Disobedience Movement.
3. Who headed the Second Roundtable Conference?
 - a) Lord Irwin
 - b) Ramsay Mac Donald
 - c) Winston Churchill
 - d) George I
 4. Where did Gandhiji start Fasting when British declared separate Electoral seat for untouchable and backward?
 - a) 7 September 1931
 - b) 18 December 1931
 - c) 20 September 1932
 - d) 2 August 1938
 5. In meeting of Utkal Province Congress Committee, Gopabandhu Choudhury declared to lead Odisha's Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - a) Cuttack
 - b) Puri
 - c) Balasore
 - d) Kakatpur

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. In which city of India did Simon commission reach.
 - a) Delhi
 - b) Lahore
 - c) Mumbai
 - d) Kolkata

LESSON – 4

QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT AND ROLE OF ODISHA

Mahatma Gandhi's last mass movement was Quit India Movement. The leader of Indian National Freedom Movement asked British to leave India through Quit India Movement. As this movement started in the month of August, it is also known as **August Movement**.

The **Quit India Movement** or the **India August Movement** was a [civil disobedience](#) movement launched in [India](#) on 8 August 1942 by [Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi](#). The [All-India Congress Committee](#) proclaimed a mass protest demanding what Gandhi called "an orderly British withdrawal" from India. It was for the determined, which appears in his call to *Do or Die*, issued on 8 August at the [Gowaliar Tank Maidan](#) in Mumbai in 1942. The British were prepared to act. Almost the entire [INC](#) leadership, and not just at the national level, was imprisoned without trial within hours after [Gandhi's speech](#). Most spent the rest of the war in prison and out of contact with the masses. The British had the support of the [Viceroy's Council](#) (which had a majority of Indians), of the Muslims, the [Communist Party](#), the princely states, the [Indian Imperial Police](#), the [British Indian Army](#) and the [Indian Civil Service](#). Many Indian businessmen were profiting from heavy wartime spending and did not support Quit India. Many students paid more attention to [Subhas Chandra Bose](#), who was in exile and supporting the Axis. The only outside support came from the Americans, as President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) pressured Prime Minister [Winston Churchill](#) to give in to Indian demands. The Quit India campaign was effectively crushed. The British refused to grant immediate independence, saying it could happen only after the war ends. Sporadic small-scale violence took place around the country but the British arrested

tens of thousands of leaders, keeping them imprisoned until 1945. In terms of immediate objectives Quit India failed because of heavy-handed suppression, weak coordination and the lack of a clear-cut programme of action. However, the British government realized that India was ungovernable in the long run, and the question for postwar became how to exit gracefully and peacefully.

PREFACE OF THE MOVEMENT

On 3rd September 1939, British Government declared war against Germany which resulted into Second World War. With the start of Second World War, second phase of Indian National Freedom Movement had started. In 1939 Indian nationalists were angry that British [Governor-General of India, Lord Linlithgow](#), had without consultation with them brought India into the war. At the outbreak of war, the Indian National Congress Party had passed a resolution during the Wardha meeting of the working-committee on 14th September 1939, conditionally supporting the fight against fascism, provided Government in return of progressive devolution (delegate) and distribution of power from the crown and the Viceroy to elected Indian legislature. Talks failed because they did not address the key demand of a timetable of self-government and of definition of the powers to be relinquished. British Government did not agree to give complete Independence, it offered only limited dominion-status that was wholly unacceptable to the Indian movement. Congress did not accept the offer given by the British and condemned the announcement of Dominion-status, during Congress working-committee meeting on **11th October 1939** and according to the instructions issued by High Command, the Congress ministers were directed to resign immediately. Congress ministers from eight provinces resigned following the

instructions. In the meanwhile, Germany became successful at the beginning of the Second World War and ahead of conquering England. By seeing the worsen situation of England Gandhiji involved himself into it. Indian National Congress working committee had put forth two condition to British Government to extend their help. The first condition was to give complete independence and second condition was to form unstable nation Government immediately.

In order to pacify the Indians in the circumstance of worsening war situation, the Conservatives were forced to concede some of the demands made by the Indians. On **8 August 1940**, the Viceroy issued a statement that has come to be referred as the "**August Offer**", a fresh proposal promising the expansion of the Executive Council to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war). In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's war effort.

The declaration marked an important advance over the existing state of things, as it recognised at least the natural and inherent right of the people of the country to determine the form of their future constitution, and explicitly promised dominion status. However, The [Congress Working Committee](#) meeting at Wardha on August 21, 1940 rejected this offer, and asserted its demand for complete freedom from the imperial power. [Gandhi](#) viewed it as having widened the gulf between Nationalist India and the British ruler. It was also rejected by [Muslim League](#). The [Muslim League](#) asserted that it would not be satisfied by anything short of partition of India.

The following proposals were put in:

1. After the war a representative Indian body would be set up to frame a constitution for India.
2. Viceroy's Executive Council would be expanded without delay.
3. The minorities were assured that the government would not transfer power "to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in Indian national life."

The Congress was in a confused state again after the August Offer. The radicals and leftists wanted to launch a mass Civil Disobedience Movement, but here Gandhi insisted on Individual Satyagraha. The Individual Satyagraha was not to seek independence but to affirm the right of speech. The other reason of this Satyagraha was that a mass movement may turn violent and he would not like to see the Great Britain embarrassed by such a situation. This view was conveyed to Lord Linlithgow by Gandhi when he met him on **September 27, 1940**. The non-violence was set as the centerpiece of Individual Satyagraha. This was done by carefully selecting the Satyagrahis. The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who started the Satyagraha at Panavu on 17th October 1940 who was sent to Jail when he spoke against the war. Second Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru. Third was Brahma Datt, one of the inmates of the Gandhi's Ashram. They all were sent to jails for violating the Defense of India Act. This was followed by a lot of other people. But since it was not a mass movement, it attracted little enthusiasm and in December 1940, Gandhi suspended the movement. The campaign started again in January 1941, this time, thousands of people joined and around twenty five thousand people were arrested. This individual Satyagraha attracted all people of the world.

America, China and Australia supported the demands made by the Indians and compelled British to accept Indian demands. Apart from them, the people of England also supported some of the demands made by the Indian. The then Prime Minister of England Winston S Churchill responded by sending Stafford Cripps, [Leader of the House of Commons](#) of England, to India on a mission called "the [Cripps Mission](#)" in the year March 1942 to negotiate an agreement with the nationalist leaders [Gandhi](#) speaking for the Hindus and [Jinnah](#) for the Muslims, that would keep India loyal to the British war effort in exchange for a promise of full self-government after the war.

The main proposals of the mission were -

1. An Indian Union with a dominion status; would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
2. After the end of the war, a constituent assembly would be convened to frame a new constitution. Members of this assembly would be partly elected by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and partly nominated by the princes.
3. The British Government would accept the new constitution subject to two conditions.(i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution-making body and the British Government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.
4. In the meantime, defence of India would remain in British hands and the governor-general's powers would remain intact.



Churchill

Cripps mission was to divide India into various parts and rule i.e. public of India understood divide and rule policy of the British. Hence all parties rejected Cripps Mission. Besides, due to World War II, India became dejected, unrest and poor. Public now convinced that English should leave India in order to save India from further deterioration. Gandhiji understood that British was the root of all causes and they should leave India immediately. Hence they decided to go for mass movement. To discuss about the matter and take a resolution the Congress Working Committee meeting at [Wardha](#) held from 7th July to 14 July 1942. On July 14, 1942 a resolution was passed demanding complete independence from the [British government](#) and called "an orderly British withdrawal" from India. The draft proposed massive [civil disobedience](#) if the British did not accede to the demands. The historic session of Indian National Congress was held from **7th August 1942** at Gowalia Tank Maidan, Mumbai (now known as August Kranti Maidan). In the midnight of 8th August 1942, the Congress passed the famous 'Quit India resolution', which electrified the country. This has become the popular 'Quit India Movement'

and mass civil disobedience movement was launched where Moulana Abdul Kalam requested people to maintain peace and non violence while going for a mass civil disobedience. The proposal of Quit India Movement was first accepted by Jawaharlal Nehru and later supported by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. Through Gandhiji's passionate speeches, he moved people by proclaiming "every Indian who desires freedom and strives for it must be his own guide...". "Let every Indian consider himself to be a free man", Gandhi declared in his fiery "Do or Die" speech the day the Quit India Movement was declared.



Stafford Cripps

AGENDA

The following agenda during Quit India Movement was accepted by the people

1. *Peasants*: If Zamindars are anti-government, pay mutually agreed rent, and if Zamindars are pro-government, do not pay rent.
2. The people attacked all symbols of the British government such as railway stations, law courts and police stations. Railway lines were damaged and telegraph lines were cut. So that soldiers cannot go to war front.

3. Courts, Jail, and Police Station will be under Indian custody.
4. No food is supplied to British Government.
5. Paper notes will not be accepted.
6. Public will follow peace and non violence.

After the launch of Quit India Movement, the very next day i.e. 9th August 1942 Government arrest Mahatma Gandhi and Congress leaders. Gandhiji was house arrested in Aga Khan Palace in Pune. Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, J.P. Kripalani, Gobinda Ballabh Pant and other leaders were arrest and imprisoned in Ahmad Nagar Fort of Mumbai. Dr Rajendra Prasad was arrested in Patna. British Government declared Congress as illegal. Even though general public did not had their leader still they accepted the challenge of the Government and jumped into the movement. Leaders of Samajwadi Party like Jayprakash Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohia and Aruna Asaf Ali were also took part in the movement.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT

First this movement was started in the state of Maharashtra. News of Quit India Movement was casted through wireless centre of Mumbai. Peasants occupied Police Station and captured the Police Officers. Similarly in Karnataka also, Government offices, Post office and Railway stations were also captured by the unrest public. People of Mysore state were greatly affect by this movement. People in Gujarat went for Strikes / Hartal in various places and asked to shut down all educational institutions. Various regions of Uttar Pradesh like Ballia, Ghanipur, Basati, Gorkhapur etc

were affected by the movement. Public took control over the Police station in Nagpur which was in Madhya Pradesh. People of West Bengal and Bihar were motivated by Gandhiji's "Do or Die" slogan. In Bihar, students hoisted National Flag at Patna secretariat on 11th August 1942. In Assam, revolutionaries destroyed the food items sent to Soldiers going for war. This movement became more active in Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Karachi and Sindh beside southern India. It turned into mass movement and propagated all over India. People conducted hartals, rallies, meetings etc against British Government and became popular. In order to paralyze British Government, angry mob attacked all Government department, police stations, railway stations and post office.

REPRESSION BY THE GOVERNMENT

- Although martial law was not applied, the repression was severe. Agitating crowds were declared as illegal, Lathi-charged, tear-gassed and fired upon them became common. The number of those killed is estimated at 10,000 many were injured and people were arrested in lacs. Government also use all sort of measures to repress the movement. Prime Minister of Britain, Winston Churchill declared in "House of Commons" that Quit India Movement was repressed.
- The press was muzzled. The military took over many cities; police and secret service reigned supreme. Rebellious villages were fined heavily and in many villages, mass flogging was done.

WORK FOR YOU – Who was the Viceroy of India during Quit India Movement what important did role he play in the Movement?

REASONS FOR DECLINE OF THE MOVEMENT

Due to lack of formation of leadership, movement became slowly quenched. Due to lack of leadership, people framed their own rules and regulation and followed. There was no proper coordination among congress workers of various regions. Movement was not supported by the princes of Princely States, Peasants, and wealthy businessmen besides many Political parties. Furthe, movement was suppressed due to the repression of Government using sophisticated weapons.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT

The great significance was that the movement placed the demand for independence on the immediate agenda of the national movement even though it was declined at the end. Movement remains significant because it was during this movement that the British realized that they would not be able to govern India successfully in the long run and began to think of ways they could exit the country in a peaceful and dignified manner. Quit India Movement can be compared with 1789 French Revolution 1917 Russian Revolution.

WORK FOR YOU – Define the similarity between Quit India Movement and French and Russian Revolution.

ROLE OF ODISHA IN QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

In Orissa, as in other parts of the country, participated in movement with great enthusiasm. All people irrespective of male

and female of Odisha and its princely states joined in the movement. People of Odisha showed their courage and strength which was remarkable in the history of the India Independence Movement.



Malati Choudhury

After launch of the Quit India Movement, Congress leaders of various regions who were assembled in Mumbai, were arrested and imprisoned in Ahamadanagar Jail. Early in the morning of 9 August 1942 all important congress leaders were taken to custody even in Odisha. The Government declared all congress bodies, their offices as unlawful. Malati Choudhury and Surendra Nath Diwedi participated in Mumbai session Congress Committee meeting held on 11th August and came back to Odisha. Their return also gave boost to activation of Quit India Movement. There was no visible opposition to the arrests of important congress leaders and seizures of congress institution in the provinces from the people in the first instance. The Government officials believed that the storm had subsided. But it was not so. It became more active than before in villages. Even though, in many areas people adopted non violence policy, but in many areas violence was also seen.

PROGRAM OF QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT IN ODISHA

Hand written pamphlets about the program of the movement was distributed among people. The following were programs written in the pamphlets –

1. Non payment of tax
2. Looing Government godown
3. Disobeying of Forest Law
4. Close of educational institutions
5. Cutting of communication lines
6. Following strikes and formation of Panchayats
7. Disobeying Government Laws and no food supply to Government officials
8. Influencing government officials to join in movement.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT IN ODISHA

Quit India Movement spread thought out Odisha to give shape/ implement to the above listed program. In the district of Cuttack, the movement started was the participation of Ravenshaw College students by launching strike on 14 August which was followed by other educational institutions in the town. Revenshaw college student leaders, **Bhibudendu Mishra, Ashok Das, Surajmal Saha, Biren Mitra** etc burnt the College Office. They asked public to leave government job and join in the movement. In fight against Police atrocities, organizations like “Rakta Bahini”, “Sangram Bahini” and “Maran Bahini” were formed by the students, The Congress Ashram at Bari was seized by the police soon after beginning of the movement. It was at Kaipada, a village near Bari, where the people demanded the release of the arrested leaders, Gopabandhu Choudhury and Ramadevi; and angry mob burnt Post office and the Deputy Superintendent of police resorted to firing, killing five persons and injuring many more. Arrested Satyagrahi

of Kaipada were taken to Jajpur and banned the meetings to be held. But angry mob did not listen to Police, at Jajpur biggest crowd about ten thousand, gathered on 27 August 1942 and marched towards the office of the sub-divisional officer, approaching the officials to resigning from their jobs in order to join the movement. As a result police resorted to firing and teargases.

Disturbances also occurred at Ersama, Tirtol, Jagatsinghpur and Balikuda where the people resorted to violent activities and burnt some Government institutions like post-offices in the district of Balasore, the August Revolution took a violent turn at several places and caused maximum casualties in the province. The first violent incident took place on 17 August 1942 at **Bhandari pokhari near Bhadrak** where a mob about five thousand people surrounded the police station and official papers were burnt. One constable was beaten severely and others fled away to save their lives. The police station was burnt completely. Villagers destroyed the bridge in order to stop British to enter into the village. The Government imposed a collective fine of Responseibilities 2000/- on twelve villages for mob violence. Satyagrahi Jagannath Das and Dwarika Das were arrested for this incidence.

After Bhandari pokhari, **Muralidhar Panda** took the leadership of the Quit India Movement and activated it in Dhamnagar. He burnt choukidar Uniforma in Srijanga village and about 10 people lost their lives after police firing in the year 1942 September 21.

The police resorted to firing at Katsahi, Khairadihi and Tudigadia to disperse the violent mob where few people of Nilagiri lost their lives.

That was the most tragic event of the August Revolution in Orissa. Probably, nowhere in India so many people were killed in a single police action during the revolution. The incident took place on 28 September 1942. People gathered in "Milan Podia" or "Milan Field" to resolute not to pay Taxes. This field had only one opening for an entry and exit which was occupied by the DSP and as per his orders only police opened firing on the unarmed villagers killing 28 people including a female name **Paribeva** on the spot and injured 55 people. The **Eram** massacre has been described as second Jalliana Bagh massacre. Therefore, Eram is also known as Blood Pilgrimage or "Rakta Tirtha".

It was at Nimapara in the district of Puri where violent incident took place on 16 September 1942. Public held meeting to resolute not to pay taxes. When the people wanted to hoist the congress flag at the police station, they were prevented from doing so, as result mob set fire to Police Station and ultimately police opened fire, killing one person named Utsav Mallik and injuring several others.

In the district of Koraput, the August Revolution took a violent form. On 21 August, hundred of Congress volunteers, led by the local leader **Lakshman Nayak, of Tentuligumma** Village under Bepariguda Police Station, had assembled at Maithili to stage Satyagraha in front of the police station use "Mahatama Gandhi Jai" slogans. They did not pay any heed to the police warning and seriously injured one forest guard who died later on. In the police firing five persons were killed on the spot. Lakshman Nayak and many others were injured by the violent lathicharge of Police. Subsequently, Lakshman Nayak alone was sentenced to death for killing of forest guard and hanged in Berhampur jail on 29 March, 1943. He was only person from Odisha who was hanged during the QUIT INDIA

MOVEMENT 1942 and became famous as Martyr Laxshman Nayak.

Another violent incident took place on 24 August 1942 at **Pappadahandi** where the police station and toll was attacked by thousands of tribal people. In the police firing twelve persons were killed on the spot and many more were injured. Thus Koraput, one of the backward districts of Orissa, rose in open rebellion in August 1942 and the innocent tribal people faced bravely the police firing for the freedom of their motherland.

In the district of Sambalpur, the most prominent congress leader Pandit Laxminarayan Mishra was arrested. Public as well as students of several schools went on strike and objectionable pamphlets were circulated in the district and made British Rule immovable.

People of princely states like Thalcher, Dhenkanal, Athagarh, Nayagarh etc were greatly affected by the movement. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan of Talcher and Baishnav Charan Pattanaik of Dhenkanal were the main leaders of these regions. On 26th August 1942, angry mob led by **Baishnav Charan Pattanaik** in Dhenkanal attacked the **Madi (now it is Kamakshanagar) police station**, Forest Office and Tahsil Office are set ablaze.

Atrocities and repression of British did not deviate people of Odisha from Quit India Movement. Public of Odisha had taken strong resolution to drive away British from India. In order to get a free independent nation, Odisha people tolerated the repression action of British. The memories of Martyr Laxshman Naik and his bravery and patriotism has left deep impression in the hearts of the Indian Public. People of Odisha joined in the mass movement of the Indian Independence Movement revealed the

ability of the people for struggle and sacrifice and demonstrated their desperate longing for freedom.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS.

1. Discuss about Cripps Mission.
2. How did Quit India Movement launch?
3. What was Quit India Movement?
4. What steps were taken by the British Government to repress Quit India Movement?
5. Discuss about the role of Lakshman Nayak in Quit India Movement.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS.

1. When and where did Vinobha Bhave start Satyagraha?
2. After the launch of Quit India Movement, on which date was Gandhiji arrested and where did he was imprisoned.
3. When and where did the students of Bihar hoist National Flag during Quit India Movement?
4. Name the student leaders of Ravenshaw College who led Quit India Movement.
5. After hearing what news did the angry mob of Kaipada set ablaze the Post Office of Bari region during Quit India Movement?
6. Name two satyagrahis who were arrested in Bhandari Pokhari, during Quit India Movement.
7. When did police opened firing in Eram during Quit India Movement and name the lady who sacrificed her life?
8. Why did police open firing in Nimapara of Puri District which was affected by Quit India Movement?

9. Why did police open firing in Pappadahandi and how many people lost their lives?
10. Who led the Quit India Movement in Dhenkanal and which police station was set ablaze?

TICK THE WRITE ANSWER

1. In which year did British go for "August Offer".
 - a)1939
 - b)1940
 - c)1941
 - d)1942

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. When did Cripps Mission reach India?
2. On which day, Quit India Movement launched.
3. On which day, did Nation Congress Committee workers were arrested.
4. Name a female socialist activist who took part in August Revolution.
5. Who was the Prime Minister of England during Quit India Movement?
6. On which day in Kaipada, revolutionist set ablaze the post office.
7. Who mobilized the Quit India Movement in Dhamnagar region?
8. Who lost his life after the police firing by Nimapara Polcie, during Quit India Movement?
9. On which date Lakshaman Nayak was hanged.
10. Who led August Revolution in Talcher?

2. Who proposed "Quit India" in a meeting Congress Session?
 - a)Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - b)Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - c)Govinda Vallabh Panth
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Where did Mahatma Gandhi imprisoned during Quit India Movement?
 - a)Ahamad Nagar
 - b)Nagpur
 - c)Pune
 - d)Patna
4. When did people of Koraput go to set ablaze Pappadahandi Police station?
 - a)1942 August 17
 - b)1942 August 21
 - c)1942 August 24
 - d)1942 August 16
5. Who was not associated with Quit India Movement?
 - a)Harekrishna Mahatab
 - b)Surendranath Diwedi
 - c)Gopabandhu Choudhuri
 - d)Gopabandhu Das

LESSON 5

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

INTRODUCTION

The role of Subhas Chandra Bose in Indian Freedom Movement is remarkable and unforgettable. All legends who sacrificed their lives in Indian Independence movement, among them Subhas Chandra Bose is remarkable. He used to give respect to Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi, but on the other hand he had differences in certain principles. “Jai Hind” and “Dilli Chalo” were the two slogans/quotes which made an enthusiasm in public is still in the hearts of people of India.

Early life: 1897–1921

Subhas Chandra Bose was born on 23 January 1897 (at 12.10 pm) in [Cuttack, Orissa Division, Bengal Province](#), to Prabhavati Devi and [Janakinath Bose](#), an advocate.^[30] He was the ninth in a family of 14 children.



Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

He was admitted to the Protestant European School, like his brothers and sisters, in January 1902. He continued his studies at this school which was run by the Baptist Mission up to 1909 and then shifted to the [Ravenshaw Collegiate School](#). He assembled

his co-students in hostel and celebrated “Khudiram Martyr Day”.

WORK FOR YOU – Write a short note on the role played by Khudiram in Indian Freedom Movement.

The day Subhas was admitted to this school, [Beni Madhab Das](#), the headmaster, understood how brilliant and scintillating his genius was. After securing the second position in the matriculation examination in 1913, he got admitted to the [Presidency College](#), Kolkata where he studied philosophy. He was deeply inspired by great saints Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Swami Vivekananda and Rabindranath Tagore. He was also inspired by the life history and thinking of great revolutionists like Benito Mussolini, Mustafa Kamaal Pasha, Count D Kabhur, Garibaldi and Lenin besides French Revolution and American Independence Movement. Once, in the presence of Subhas, people beat C.F.Oaten for his anti-India comments. His nationalistic temperament came to light when he did not identify the persons who were involved in the crime nor did he escaped himself from the crime. As a result he was expelled from the college for not begged apology, in the year 1916. He later joined the [Scottish Church College](#) at the [University of Calcutta](#) and passed his B.A. in philosophy in 1918 in first division. Bose left India in 1919 for England with a promise to his father that he would appear in the [Indian Civil Services](#) (ICS) examination.

He went to study in [Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge](#) and matriculated on 19 November 1919.

DO YOU KNOW - Netaji house situated in Odiya Bazar of Cuttack is now known as Netaji Museum where his facts of his biography and works, photos, medals and merit certificates are stored and displayed.

He came fourth in the ICS examination and was selected in 1920, but he did not want to work under an alien government which would mean serving the British. He resigned from his prestigious civil service job on 23 April 1921 and came back to India.

POLITICAL LIFE OF NETAJI

In the year 1923, Bose was elected the President of All India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of Bengal State Congress. His mentor was [Chittaranjan Das](#) who was a spokesman for aggressive nationalism in [Bengal](#). Bose worked as the CEO of the [Calcutta Municipal Corporation](#) for Das when the latter was elected mayor of Calcutta in 1924.

DO YOU KNOW – Netaji published a book called “Bharatiya Sangram” (National Movement). Government of Odisha is going to convert one more Paternal House of Netaji located in Puri, into Netaji Museum.

He was loved by everyone because of his courage and patriotism. In an anticipation of his uprising and revolutionary activities, Bose was arrested in 1924 and sent to prison in [Mandalay](#), Burma in 1925. In 1938, he elected as President of Indian National Congress. In 1939, he had been re-elected as President in Tripuri Session which was opposed by Gandhiji. However, due to the manoeuvrings of the Gandhi-led clique in the Congress Working Committee, Bose found himself forced to resign from the Congress presidency. On 23 May 1939 Bose organised the [All India Forward Bloc](#) a faction within the Indian National Congress, aimed at consolidating the political left, but its main strength was in his home state, Bengal.

WORK FOR YOU – Give a detail account of political relationship between Gandhiji and Netaji along with an example.

In 2 July 1940, Bose was arrested and confined by the British in Kolkata. In 1941, a courageous incidence took place in the history of India. On the same year Bose left India in a disguise decided to fight Indian Freedom Movement staying outside India. He followed the principle that “Enemy’s Enemy is our Friend” and decided to fight against British staying outside India. He realized that it is possible to defeat and repress British by making friendship with its enemy is possible only staying away from India. From History, he learnt a lesson that no country or state can obtain freedom without the help of outsource. Initially Subhas Bose tried to get help of Japan and Germany.

On 26 January 1941, Bose began his journey to reach Russia through [British India](#)'s [North West frontier](#) with Afghanistan and Soviet Russia and disguised himself as muslim, reached Berlin on 25th March 1941. He founded the Free India Center in Berlin, and Free India Army and around 20,000 Indian prisoners of war who had previously fought for the British in [North Africa](#) prior to their capture by Axis forces joined in this Army. Germany commanders trained Indian Prisoners of war while under the leadership Subhas Chandra Bose. Indian soldiers were getting trained and saluting Subhas using “Jai Hind” slogan. In Germany, 1941 he founded Azad Hind Radio. In **19th February 1942** he was attached to the Special Bureau for India which was responsible for broadcasting secret messages worldwide, on the German-sponsored [Azad Hind Radio](#). Through this

radio Bose broadcasted Revolutionary message to Indian People, which inspired patriotism among Indians. He met Nazi leader Hitler in Germany and requested to help him in India Independence Movement. Though Hitler did not promise him for any help, still he helped his to escape from Germany to Japan.

DO YOU KNOW - while introducing Subhas Bose to People in Germany, Nazi Governor general told people that "I am the Governor general of eight crore people while Subhas Chandra Bose is leader of forty crores"

As Germany was far away from India, it was very difficult for Bose to continue his revolutionary activities from there. Beside the activities of Germany was more suspicious to him, so, in February 1943, Bose turned his back on his legionnaires and slipped secretly away aboard a submarine bound for Japan. Japan was unbeatable Country in South Eastern Asia till Myanmar. Bose thought by convincing Japan, it is possible to fight against British India.

FORMATION OF AZAD HIND FAUJ OR INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY (INA)

An expatriate nationalist leader [Rash Behari Bose](#), who was settled in Japan, founded [Indian Independence League](#). Under the leadership of Captain Mohan Singh, he founded Indian National Army or Azad Hind Fauj. The decision taken in the Indian Independence Conference held in Bangkok capital of Thailand, where Rash Behari Bose invited Subhas Chandra Bose to hand over control of the INA or Azad Hind Fauj, which gave a gold opportunity for Subhas to go to Japan. On 8th February 1943 he left India for Japan by **Kile Port** using an old ship and

reached **Tokyo** on 13 June 1943. Bose met the Prime Minister of Japan, **Tozo** and established two radio stations and the later promised to help Netaji.



Azad Hind Fauj and acceptance of Salute by Subhas Chandra Bose

After this, on 2nd July 1943, Subhas Chandra Bose reached Germany and headed both Indian Independence League and Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army. Under his motivation, the number of soldier increased in INA. Bose was able to re-organise the fledgling army and organise massive support among the expatriate Indian population in south-east Asia, who lent their support by both enlisting in the Indian National Army, as well as financially in response to Bose's calls for sacrifice for the independence cause. Soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj called Subhas as **Netaji**. He divided INA into 4 regiments or brigades they were Gandhi Brigade, Nehru Brigade, Azad or Independence Brigade and Independent Female wing called Jhansi Rani Brigade. **Captain Lakshmi Sehagal** was headed the female brigade wing.

DO YOU KNOW – Government of India awarded Captain Lakshmi Sehagal by a gallantry award, "Padma Bhushan" in the year 1998. She died on 23 July 2012 at the age of 97 in Kanpur hospital.

FORMATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

In due course of time, he formed a Provisional Government and named it as **Azad Hind Government on 21st October 1943 at Singapore** after observing the formation of Provisional Government in Ireland. **Azad Hind Government** was accepted by the countries like Italy, Japan, Germany, Thailand, China, Phillipines and Manchuria. Bose was the first helmsman, Prime Minister and General of the Government. Foreign affairs and Defense departments were under his control. Beside Subhas ten more people were associated with him. The main aim of this Temporary Government was to quit British from India through Martial War.

WORK FOR YOU – Collect and make a dictionary containing pictures and photos of art and cultural of Andaman and Nicobar islands.

After the formation of **Azad Hind Government**, Bose declared war against British. He said that “Way to dilli is the way to Independence”. His most famous quote/slogan was [Give me blood and I will give you freedom.](#)

INDIA EXPEDITION

Under the leadership of Subhas, Azad Hind Fauj started its expedition to India. He motivated Azad Hind Force by his two famous quotes “Dilli Chalo (on to Delhi)” and “Jai Hind” (Glory to India) and marched towards the borders of eastern India. On 6th November 1943, Netaji officially took the responsibility of Andaman and Nicobar Island which were under Japanese possession. The islands were renamed *Shaheed* (Martyr) and *Swaraj* (Independence). On April 1944, Azad Hind Fauj entered in to the Manipur state via Burma now Myanmar and occupied Kohima where he hoisted the Indian Flag. Later he

proceeded to occupy Imphal, capital of Manipur. But due to torrential rain, the communication system of Azad Hind Fauj was disrupted. Besides, Japan lost the World War II which was a big blow for Azad Hind Fauj. The support and help which was supposed to get INA from Japan was no more. British Army marcher up to North East border of India and occupied and took control of Assam and its nearby regions. Rest of the INA soldiers had no option other than retreat back.

In September 1945, British arrested all the three General of INA, Shahnavaaz Khan, Prem Sehgal and Gurudayal Sing Dhillon and were ordered for court martial in Lalkila of Delhi. Indian public treated them as National Freedom fighter and national leaders. Indian public went for strikes, demonstrations and Rallies against British for their arrest and imprisonment. All political parties like Congress, Muslim league and public demanded release of soldiers of Azad Hind Faud or INA. Eminent lawyers like Bhulubhai Desai, Tejbahadur Shastri, Jawaharlal Nehru and Asaf Ali fought in favour of INA. Due to lot of processions/public meetings taken place against the British and on 1st January 1946, the then Viceroy of India Lord Wavell released all the leaders of INA even though they were tried treason in the [INA trials](#).

On August 18, 1945 it was declared that Subhas Chandra Bose died in a plane accident while going to Tokyo from Formosa (now Taiwan). However, many among his supporters, especially in Bengal, refused at the time, and have refused since, to believe either the fact or the circumstances of his death. Conspiracy theories appeared within hours of his death and have thereafter had a long shelf life, keeping alive various martial myths about Bose. Later, British Government banned Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army.

From historical point of view, we can say that the sacrifices given by Netaji has not gone waste. Though he did success in his mission due to his premature death, but his ideology of making India free from British Raj the main motto of Azad Hind Fauj or INA was wide spread. The immediate result of the INA fight was, rebel of Indian Navy against British Raj. The demands made by Subhas through INA changed into a International question mark in the whole world. Besides, basing on the INA demands, towards the end of 1945, people started their agitations against the British Rule demanding complete Independence slowly threatened British Rule in India. Ultimately Indians succeeded to overpower the British rule which eased the path of getting complete Independence.

Subhas Chandra Bose is famous for his courage, patriotism, and organizing capacity. At the end of the World War II, Indian Independence movement was about to wither, Azad Hind Fauj, INA gave life to the movement but the Subhas Chandra Bose was not alive to see Free India. He is always remembered for his sacrifices made to make India Free from British Raj, as great leader, nationalist and patriot.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in 60 words.

1. Discuss political life of Subhas Chandra Bose as a member of Indian National Congress.
2. What were the main objectives and ideology behind Subhas Bose who left India?
3. What activities did Subhas Chandra Bose do in Germany?
4. What happened when the INA soldiers were arrested?
5. What results did we get from Expedition of Indian National Army, discuss?

Answer the following questions in 20 words.

1. When and where did Subhas Chandra Bose become the President of Indian National Congress for two times?
2. Name the organization established by Rashbihari Das?
3. When and how did Subhas Chandra Bose left for Tokyo from Germany?
4. Name the four regiments of Azad Hind Fauj or INA formed by Subhas Chandra Bose.
5. What do you mean by "Dilli Chalo"?
6. When and where did Azad Hind Fauj or INA occupy the Indian territories during India Expedition?
7. Why did Indian National Army become unsuccessful in occupying Imphal?
8. Name the lawyers who fought for the soldiers of Indian National Army arrested by British.
9. Who and when did the soldiers of Azad Hind Fauj or INA are released?
10. When did the plane carrying Subhas Chandra Bose was crashed and where to where it was travelling?

Answer the following questions in one sentence.

1. In which year was Subhas Chandra Bose born.
2. To whom did Subhas accept as his Political Guru.
3. In which session of Congress, Subhas became elected as Congress President for the first time.
4. Name the political party organised by Subhas Chandra Bose.
5. Who was the founder of "India Independence Union"?
6. Which Prime Minister of Japan did Subhas Chandra Bose meet?
7. Who led Jhansirani Brigade?
8. "*Give me blood and I will give you freedom*", on what grounds did Subhas called this slogan.

9. Where did Azad Hind Fauj (INA) hoist the Indian Flag?
10. Where did British trail prisoners of war of Azad Hind Fauj (INA)?

Tick the correct answer

1. When did Subhas pass Indian Civil Services?
a)1926 b)1919
c)1920 d)1923
2. When did Subhas reach Berlin?
a)1941 January 16
b)1941 March 15
c)1941 February 19
d)1943 June 13
3. Who was the leader of Azad Hind Fauj prior to Subhas Chandra Bose?
a)Rashbihari Bose
b)Shahanawaj Khan
c)Lakshmi Sehgal
d)Mohan Sing
4. Where did Subhas found Azad Hind Government?
a)Germany b)Tokyo
c)Singapore d)Bangkok
5. Name the country from whom Subhas took the responsibility of Andaman and Nikobar Islands.
a)Germany b)Japan
c)Ireland d)England

LESSON 6

INDIA INDEPENDENCE ACT, DIVISION OF INDIA AND INDEPENDENCE

India Independence Movement reached its highest peak by the end of the World War II in the 1945. With the close of the World War II in 1945 a great change took place in the British politics. There was a change of Government in England. Sir Winston Churchill, a great opponent of the Indian nationalists, was replaced by Clement Atlee, the leader of the Labour Party, in a fresh election.



Clement Atlee

August Revolution of 1942 and the courage of "Azad Hind Fauj" clearly depicted the people's determination towards the Independence. The Indian National Army organised by Subhas Chandra Bose surrendered to the British after the fall of Japan and a number of its officers were tried in India for treason. A wave of enthusiasm swept the country. During the time of trial of the arrested soldiers and leaders of INA, public demonstrations and agitations took place everywhere throughout India protesting against British. Indians took to support the INA soldiers and leaders and they should not be punished

and ultimately they were released by the British. By now British understood that they cannot rule India any more. Thus, the British decided to hold fresh election of Indian Councils, both central and provincial, to reconstitute the Viceroy's Executive Council immediately after the elections, and to summon a constitution-making body as soon as possible. The election was held in the beginning of 1946 and was resulted in a sweeping victory for Congress in respect of the general seats and for the Muslim League in respect of Muslim seats.

DO YOU KNOW – There were only eleven states present in India during 1946 and on the same year, elections were conducted wherein Congress won in 8 states including Odisha whereas Muslim League in two states and formed Governments. In Punjab, coalition Government is formed under the leadership of Hayat Khan.

1946 Cabinet Mission to India

The British Government, therefore, decided to transfer power to the Indian for which Indian leaders were called upon by the British for the discussion is known as Cabinet Mission. On the 19th February 1946 he announced that a three-member Committee, otherwise known as the Cabinet Mission, would go to India to seek an agreement with Indian leaders on the principles and procedure relating to the constitutional issue. Accordingly the Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander, was soon sent to India. Lord Pethick Lawrence was the Secretary of State for India interest British Cabinet; Sir Stafford Cripps was the President of the Board of Trade in London and Mr.A.V. Alexander was the first Lord of Admiralty.

The Mission reached Delhi on 24th March 1946.

The following were the plans and proposals of the Cabinet Mission:

(1) A federal type of Government was to be established in the center for the whole of India embracing both the British India and the Princely States.

(2) The Union constitution was to be framed by a Constituent Assembly 389 members, out of which 296 members elected on a general and communal basis by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and 93 representatives of Princely States which joined the Union.

(3) An interim Government was to be set upon until the formation of the constitution. The interim Government was to consist of fourteen members, out of whom six belonged to Congress, five to Muslim League, one to Indian Christian Community, one to Sikh and one to Parsi.

WORK FOR YOU – Make a list of reasons mentioned by Cabinet Mission against the formation of Pakistan, as a separate Domain.

A separate independent state Pakistan was not mentioned in Cabinet Mission, hence Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Leader Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission and on 16th August 1946 was declared as the day of "Direct Action" where Jinnah asked Muslims to show their determination for forming a separate state called Pakistan through processions and meeting. As the procession started in the streets of Kolkata, violence occurred. It immediately turned into a communal riot. The people of both the communities started killing each other. The communal riots did not remain confined to Bengal only. It spread to other parts of India

like wild fire. Martial General of East Bengal, General Francis Tukkar told this as "Vast Kolkata Massacre". These communal riots spread to Noakhali and Tipra of East Bengal, Bihar and other parts of India. Mahatma Gandhi was deeply hurt by these riots. To stop these communal riots Gandhiji went for a Foot March and fast unto death. He too threatened people to go for fast unto death. Besides, many nation leaders tried all sorts their level best to fight against communal hatred but could not success to stop communal riots.



Mohammad Ali Jinnah

At this critical juncture the Viceroy invited the president of the Congress Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd September 1946 to form the Interim Government. Muslim League had refused to co-operate, the Viceroy Lord Wavell resumed negotiations with Mohammad Ali Jinnah. As a result, the Muslim League decided to join the Interim Government on 13th October 1946 to safeguard the interests of the Muslims. The new Interim Government was like a house divided against itself. The constituent Assembly met in New Delhi on **9th December 1946** to constitute Constitution of India. Muslim League boycotted this assembly. On **11th December 1946**, Dr Rajendra Prasad elected as its president to prepare a constitution for India. The

Congress demanded resignation of the League from the Interim Government too. Nehru moved his famous resolution on 11th December 1946 which declared to make India an independent sovereign republic.

DO YOU KNOW - On 29 August, Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee, charged by the Assembly to write India's new Constitution.

Clement Atlee, the Prime Minister of England, realised that there would be no end to bloodshed unless some decision was taken immediately. He was always in favour of transfer of power to Indians. Hence, on **20th February 1947**, Atlee declared that British will withdraw its power from India and transfer of power and authority to a responsible Indian Government before **30th June 1948**.

MOUNTBATTEN PLAN

by the end of 1946 communal violence increased in the country and the British feared that India would settle for a civil war. In such a tumultuous situation, Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India in 1947. He was the thirty-fourth and last of the British Governors-General of India. His appointment as the Viceroy in India by His Majesty's Government was mainly for transferring power to the Indian leadership by June 1948.

One of the immediate problems that appeared before the Viceroy was the communal tension prevailing in the country. Lord Mountbatten wanted to bring about a truce between the two major communities, the Hindus and the Muslims. With the approval of British Parliament, Lord Luis Mountbatten proposed his plan on 3rd June 1946 is known as Mountbatten Plan.



Lord Mountbatten

Silent Feature of Mountbatten Plan

1. Division of British India into the two new and fully sovereign dominions of [India](#) and [Pakistan](#), with effect from 15 August 1947;
2. The Muslims settled in North West Frontier Province, Sindh, Baluchistan and Muslim dominated Sylhet district of Assam, were to take their own decision whether they want to settle in India or Pakistan.
3. Division of Bengal and Punjab province. Muslim dominated East Bengal will remain in Pakistan whereas Non Muslim dominated West Bengal will be a part of India. Similarly, Muslim dominated West Punjab will go to Pakistan and non muslim dominated East Punjab will remain in India. Within [British India](#), the border between India and Pakistan (the [Radcliffe Line](#)) was determined by a British Government-commissioned report prepared under the chairmanship of a London [barrister, Sir Cyril Radcliffe](#).
4. Princely States were independent to decide whether they want to merge with Pakistan or India or remain independent state.

5. In India, the existing Constituent Assembly of India will continue while Pakistan will constitute a new Constituent Assembly.

6. Before transferring powers by the British Parliament, it will be issuing an Act before 15th August 1947.

Indian Congress tried all its level best to maintain the integrity of India but in vain. It had no option other than to accept the Mountbatten Plan. The Muslim League demanded two-thirds of the total area to form Pakistan. But Indian Congress did not accept the demands put by the Muslim League because the number of Muslims residing in Central India is more than the total number of Muslims of Pakistan. Congress agreed for division only in the regions where the Muslim League was in domination. Accordingly, Punjab, Bengal and Assam were divided. As a result of this, Pakistan got a very small area as compared to the Muslim League's demand and became a very small country, which hurt Jinnah very much. The Muslim League and Jinnah had no other option other than to accept this plan.

INDIA INDEPENDENCE ACT

After acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan by the Indian Congress, basing on this plan, the British Government proposed an act called **The Indian Independence Act 1947**. As per this act [Parliament of the United Kingdom](#) that [partitioned British India](#) into the two new independent [dominions](#) of [India](#) and [Pakistan](#). The Act received the [royal assent](#) on 18 July 1947, and it was decided that powers will be transferred by 15th August 1947. The princely states would assume independent status. They would be free to choose to [accede](#) to either India or Pakistan. The treaty relations between

Britain and the Indian States would come to an end, and on 15 August 1947 the [suzerainty](#) of the British Crown was to lapse.

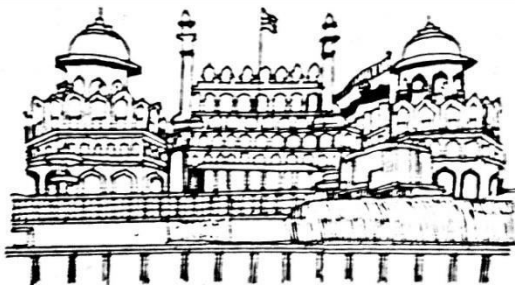
The existing legislative setup was allowed to continue as the Constitution-making body as well as a legislature until the time of framing of the new constitution and the new dominions and the provinces thereof were to be governed by the Government of India Act 1935. The office of Secretary of State for India was abolished in England. After the division and independence of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten became the first [Governor-General of India](#). [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) became the [Prime Minister of India](#) and [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#) became the [Home Minister](#). While in Pakistan, [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#) became the first [Governor-General of Pakistan](#), and [Liaquat Ali Khan](#) became the first [Prime Minister of Pakistan](#).

After the formation of independent India, [Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#) became the first deputy Prime Minister and [Home Minister](#). Because of his intelligence and advice, over 560 princely states acceded to India. The state of [Jammu and Kashmir](#), which was expected to accede to Pakistan on account of its 77% Muslim majority and its cultural and commercial links to [West Punjab](#) (Pakistan),^{[10][11]} but whose Hindu ruler chose to accede to India, became a disputed territory.^[10] The states of [Junagadh](#) and [Hyderabad](#), with majority Hindu populations but with Muslim rulers, were merged into India. At late night, on 14th August 1947, Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Indian flag at historical Red Fort in Delhi.

DO YOU KNOW Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as Iron man of India.
--

WORK FOR YOU – Give an account of the speech given by Jawaharlal Nehru at the time First ever official flag hoisting after Independence.

On 15th August 1947, people throughout India celebrated as an independence day with full enthusiasm and pomp. National leaders, patriots and many people who sacrificed their lives for the cause of India independence, their dreams came true on this day.



A Scene of Flag Hoisted at Red Fort

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN

60 WORDS

1. What were the main features proposed by Cabinet Mission?
2. What was the reaction of Muslim League to oppose when Cabinet Mission was passed?
3. In what circumstances did Prime Minister of England, Clement Atlee declared to give provisional independence to India?
4. What proposal did Mountbatten Plan give for Division of India?
5. What were the main features of India Independence Act?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN

20 WORDS

1. Why did Cabinet Mission come to India?
2. During the time of which Prime Minister of England, did Cabinet

Mission arrive in India and name the members of the Mission?

3. Why and when was “Direct Action” day celebrated?
4. When was Interim Government formed and which date did the Muslim League unite with it?
5. What did Mahatma Gandhi do to stop the Communal Riots?
6. What was purpose of Atlee’s declaration of 20th February 1947?
7. What was the main reason of Mountbatten Plan and when was it declared?
8. What arrangements were done for the Princely States of India in Mountbatten Plan?
9. Who were elected as the first Governor General and first Prime Minister of independent Pakistan?
10. Where was the first India Independence celebrated and who hoisted the flag?

ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. When did Cabinet Mission reach India?
2. Who was the first to call the “Direct Action” day?
3. Who named the Kolkata violence as “Vast Kolkata Massacre”?
4. Who was the head of the Interim Government of India?
5. When did Atlee declare to transfer of power and authority to responsible Indian Government?
6. When was Mountbatten elected as the Viceroy of India?
7. Under whose leadership did the India Independence Act proposed?
8. When was Pakistan declared as an Independent Country?
9. Who was the last Governor General of British India?
10. Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

Choose the correct answer

1. According to the Cabinet, how number of member required to present in the Constituent Assembly?
 - a. 296
 - b. 389
 - b.93
 - d.14
2. Who initiated the Muslim League to unite with Interim Government?
 - a. Clement Atlee
 - b. Lord Wavell
 - c. Lord Mountbatten
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Who was the President of the Contituent Assembly?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Rajendra Prasad
 - c. Vallabhbhai Patel
 - d. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
4. Atlee's declaration of transfer of powers from British to India will take place on or before which date?
 - a. 1947 February 20
 - b. 1947 June 3
 - c. 1947 August 15
 - d. 1947 June 30
5. On which date did India Independence Act was proposed in British Parliament?
 - a. 1947 February 20
 - b. 1947 June 3
 - c. 1947 July 18
 - d. 1947 August 14

UNIT - II

LESSON – 1

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM IN ODISHA

Odisha state is famous for its rich tradition and culture and spread from Ganga north to Godavari south. Odisha kept its richness even after was ruled by many kingdoms and Kings. During the medieval Era, Odisha was glowing under the kingship of Gangavanshi and Suryavanshi Kings. At the time of Muslim rule, India was ruled by different Muslim Rulers, during that time Hindu Kings of Odisha were busy in maintaining their civilization called Utkal Civilization and culture. Orissa lost its independence in 1568 A.D. after the sorrowful defeat and sad assassination of last Hindu king Mukunda Harichandan Dev in the battle field of Gohira Tikiri. In course of time Orissa was ruled by Muslims, Marathas and was lastly occupied by the Britishers in 1803 A.D.

DO YOU KNOW - King Mukunda Dev was the last ruler of Odisha. He ruled from 1559 to 1568.

After the arrival of British in Odisha, a new era of Western education and religious paths were started and people were greatly influenced by it. Na'anka famine was a blot in the **history of Orissa**. However like everything that comes with both advantage and disadvantage; it proved to be a boon in disguise for the state. The British were no doubt forced to pay attention towards the development of the area. But, the real significance of the post-Na'anka era in 19th century was the birth of a new consciousness in the thinking minds of the rising generation who now realized the urgency of regeneration of the state from within. The

introduction of English was much responsible for shaping in the thoughts of the pioneers of **Odiya renaissance**.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN ODISHA

Thinking of British changed towards the second half of the 19th century. They thought about the development of the Odisha and implementation of English Education system. Due to English education, a significance change took place in the mind set of Odiya people, as a result they odiya people united together and birth of new consciousness and nationalism took place. In 1823, a **benevolent Charitable School** was established by the Christian missionary. In 1841, Government took over responsibility of these Schools. In 1830, due to ignorance of Odisha Orthodox Community, growth of intelligence stunted. The Charles Wood's Dispatch dated 19th July 1854 and establishment of Kolkata University in the year 1857 were important milestones in the history of educational progress in the province. This dispatch was to analyse the history and progress of education in the region. It offered a number of valuable suggestions and after that there were a number of changes, which brought the condition of education in this region to a higher position. In 1858, Odisha possessed only three Zilla Schools belonging to Government and aided schools in the district headquarters of Baleshwar, Cuttack and Puri having total pupil strength of 282 and all total of 33 schools. To increase the strength of the schools, many initiatives were taken like giving aids to schools and providing scholarships to students to attract them. Hence due to implementation of the English as medium of education resulted into shaping the thought of the young generation of Divided Odisha and brought a Odiya Renaissance.

In 1867, Government raised the status of the Cuttack Zilla School to that of High Secondary school and later Intermediate College, affiliated to Calcutta University. On 10th January 1868, it started functioning with only 6 students. A notable product of the new education was Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das, the first graduate of Orissa who took B.A. degree from Calcutta University in 1870, M.A. degree in 1873, and a degree in Law in subsequent years. In 1876, Cuttack High secondary school was raised to Degree College. Cuttack College is renamed as Ravenshaw College to commemorate in commemoration of **T.E.Ravenshaw's** services as Commissioner of Orissa. The opening of this college had far-reaching consequences which followed after it. The Oriyas were introduced to the treasures of western knowledge for the first time in true sense of the term. This brought dramatic change in terms of new and more useful ideas to the young mind and a new self-consciousness emerged to fight against injustice and corruption which was reflected and demonstrated in the later period of struggle of independence. These literate mass helped in growth of Odiya language and literature simultaneously besides campaigned to bring all odiya people who were dispersed in various place as they were not properly acknowledged into one.

DEVELOPMENT OF ODIYA LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND PRINT MEDIA (NEWSPAPER)

By establishing printing press in various regions in Odisha helped in development of Odiya language and its protection. During the second half of the 19th century a conspiracy took place to abolish odiya language. But many Odiya intellectuals, like Fakir Mohan Senapati, and Radhanath Ray were successful

in providing suitable prestige to Odiya language. Christian missionaries had established the famous "**Orissa Mission Press**" at Cuttack in 1837. Publishing agencies came forward to publish journals and periodicals in the course of time. Utkal Dipika (1866), one of such publications, edited by Gouri Sankar Ray championed the cause of reforms and came to influence the public opinion during the later decade of 19th century. Bodha-Dayinee and SamvadVatika were subsequently published from Baleshwar .Similarly the Sambalpur Hitaishini was being published from Bamanda to educate the conscious people in various socio-political issues. Utkal Hitaishini (1860), another journal of considerable importance. Other notable literacy journals like Utkal Darpana (1873) and Utkal Madhupa (1878) also helped to create a spirit of literacy revival. Besides, many other newspapers were published and were closed. All these newspapers published the various problems of the Odisha and its people and bring consciousness about the importance of Odiya language among the Odiyaans.



Fakirmohan Senapati

Differences in language helped the people of Odiya inculcate Odiya nationalism. The 19th century movement of Odiya Language was the root of emergence of nationalism in Odisha.

WORK FOR YOU – Make a list of Magazines published in 19th century besides the magazines mentioned in this lesson along with its time and place of publication.

In 1803, when English occupied Odisha, Cuttack, Puri and Baleswar were only three places which included in Odisha. People forgot Odiya language and culture because Parsi language was recognized as the state language by Marathas. British also treated Odisha as a part of Bengal and hence people of Bengal were given the administrative posts in Government departments in Odisha. As a result Bengalis were busy in spreading their language. Bengali language was declared as an official language in 1849, by Cuttack collector. Due to lack of printing press and Odiya intellectuals, very less number of Odiya books were available in the schools. Because of this disadvantage, few influential people took advantage to replace odiya language with Bengali language in many schools. As a result odiya people started resentment against the apathy meted out to them by the localities who spoke the Bengali language. A movement in this direction thus became imperative for the makers of modern Odisha and nationalism was emerged in their thinking. Few Bengali people who settled in Odisha were also supported this movement and nationalism was developed in Odisha.

Odiya language was neglected in Ganjam District because Ganjam was under the Madras Province and Telugu was its official language. People of Ganjam resented to merge with Odisha division. In September 1870, they arranged a meeting at Rasoolkonda (now Bhanjanagar) and called all odiya people to meet.

In central province where Sambalpur was a part of it, Hindi was declared as an official

language because Hindi oriented people working in various Government departments did not agree to work in odiya language. Hindi was the medium of education in most of the Primary schools of Sambalpur district. Odiya people belonging to these areas were started resentment against the British policy where Odiya language was neglected by the British Government and Hindi speaking people. A magazine “Sambalpur Hitaishini” was being published from Bamanda to educate the conscious people in various socio-political issues and nationalism and enrooted them towards the protection of odiya language and culture. Due to relentless effort by the people of Sambalpur district ultimately secured the restoration of Oriya as the official language of the Sambalpur district. Another great feature of this period was the emergence of some superb writers on the horizon of Orissa literature after years of lull to give expression to the new resurgent consiousness.



Gangadhar Meher

Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843-1918), Radhanath ray (1848-1908), Madhusudan Das, Biswanath Kar, Ramasankar Roy, Gangadhar Meher and Nanda Kishore Bala gave a tremendous impetus to Oriya literature through their numerous works.

These literacy luminaries covered a wide range of subjects to give **Oriya literature** its new modern shape in the perspective of the wider literacy developments all over the world. The **rise in intelligentsia** was responsible for coming up of many socio-cultural organizations that worked for the development of the community, culture and language.

WORK FOR YOU – Name the Bengali person and English people who supported the spread and development of Odia Language in Odisha.

FORMATION OF VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS IN ODISHA

Many institutions contributed towards rebirth of odia language and nationalism. To improve odia language and culture, an institution called “Utkal Sabha” was formed in Cuttack in the year 1882 by Radhanath Ray, Pyarimohan Acharya and Gourishankar Ray. This Utkal Sabha played an important role in inculcating nationalism among the odia people. Associations like “The Utkal Bhasha uddipani Samaj of Cuttack (1867), The Utkal Ullasini Sabha of Cuttack, The Utkal Bhasha Unnati Vidhayini Sabha of Baleshwar (1866), the Utkal Brahma Samaj (1869), the Ganjam Utkal Hitavadini Sabha of Berhampur (1872), the Utkal Sabha (1877), the National Society of Baleshwar (1878), the Utkal Hitaishini Sabha of Paralakhemundi, the Utkal Sahitya Sammilani (1886), and the Graduate and Undergraduate Association of Cuttack (1890), played noteworthy role in development of Odia language and culture. In the cities and towns, the educated people, usually coming from middle class families got imbued with literacy, social, religious and political ideas.

Fakir Mohan Senapati (1843-1918),
Radhanath ray (1848-1908), Madhusudan

Das, Biswanath Kar, Ramasankar Roy, Gangadhar Meher and Nanda Kishore Bala gave a tremendous impetus to Oriya literature through their numerous works. These literacy luminaries covered a wide range of subjects to give **Oriya literature** its new modern shape in the perspective of the wider literacy developments all over the world and developed nationalism in the minds of odia people.

RELIGIOUS RENAISSANCE

In the middle of the 19th century a new religious consciousness was emerged in Odisha. Many religious reformers thought of necessity religious movement in Odisha and took initiatives to fight against spread of Christianity and Brahma religion. This necessity was fulfilled by a reformer born in Odisha evolved a new religion called “Satya Mahima Dharm”. The main persuader of this religion was Mahima Goswami.



Bhimbhoi

This religion attracted odia people and contributed to odia literature. Bhimbhoi was the main preacher of this religion. Poems written by him taught people to work without any selfishness, nationalism, and self confidence. Mahima religion created unity

and integrity among the people of Odisha. As a result they became conscious about the nationalism.

SOCIO-WELFARE WORK BY BRITISH

The British paid attention towards the development of the Odisha after Na'anka famine. They proposed various welfare plans and implemented for the development of Odisha. Commission T.E Ravenshaw took over the responsibility of many programs to develop Odisha. He constructed new dikes/dams in Aali and Banki and repaired the old dams. Besides he built highways to build business relationship with other states of India of economic growth of Odisha. He freed people of Odisha from Geographic seizure and introduced them with modern civilized social life which helped them to develop nationalism.

In 1882, Local Self-Government rule enforced by Viceroy Lord Rippon, brought political consciousness among the people of Odisha. In 30th June 1882, many Odiya people congregated/gathered in Cuttack to commemorate thanks to Lord Rippon for his welfare reform formed in Odisha. Elected members of Odisha were sent to local administrative offices to get the knowledge of politics.

Besides above, local Odiya leaders participated in various session of Congress meetings and national conferences helped to awake Odiya nationalism among the people of Odisha. Many similar events took place in Odisha which brought consciousness among Odiya people about their history and tradition, language and culture and unity and solidarity. In last half of the 19th century, Odiya people were busy in search of their lost

identity and solidarity which brought a new life to the Odiya community.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in 60 words

1. Discuss about the development of Education and its outcome during 19th century in Odisha.
2. How did news magazines or papers (print media) develop in Odisha?
3. How did the differences between Odiya and Bengali language awakened Odiya national consciousness in Odisha?
4. Which institutions of 19th century strengthen the nationalistic awakening in Odisha?
5. What was the "Religious Renaissance" in Odisha and how did it help in developing Odiya nationalism?

Answer the following questions in 20 words

1. When did Odisha lost its independence and when did British occupied it?
2. What was helped in the spread of education in Odisha?
3. What promise did educated mass take in Odisha?
4. When was the first printing press established in Odisha and where was it found?
5. Who was the editor of "Utkal Deepika" and where was it published?
6. Name the newspapers/magazines published by Fakir Mohan Senapati.
7. What was the reason for publication of less number of Odiya books in 19th century?

8. Name the institutions established for protection and development of Odiya language.
9. Who was main persuader of Mahima religion and name the preacher of this religion?
10. When and where did people congregate/gather to bid their thanks to Rippon for enforcement of local self government?

Answer the following question in one sentence

1. When was Kolkata University established?
2. When did Revanshaw College born/established?
3. Which school had been promoted to intermediate college in 1867?
4. Who was the first to take graduate degree in Odisha?
5. Who was the publisher of Sambalpur Hitaishini”?
6. Which language was declared as “State language” of Odisha by Marathas?
7. Where was “Utkal Bhasha Unnati Bidhayini Sabha” located?
8. Basing on which religion Bhimabhoi wrote his poems?
9. Where did T.E.Revanshaw build new dam?
10. When did Lord Rippon enforce Local self Government?

Tick the correct answer

1. When was benevolent Charitable School established?
 - a. 1903
 - b. 1823
 - c. 1841
 - d. 1854
2. Who was the editor of “Bodhadayini”?
 - a. Fakir Mohan Senapati
 - b. Gourishankar Ray
 - c. Radhanath Ray
 - d. Neelamani Bidyaratna
3. Which regions of Odisha was ruled by British?
 - a. Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack
 - b. Cuttack, Baleshwar, Sambalpur
 - c. Puri, Cuttack, Baleshwar
 - d. Puri, Ganjam, Sambalpur
4. When did the collector of Cuttack declare Bengali as Official language?
 - a. 1803
 - b. 1849
 - c. 1866
 - d. 1868

LESSON – 2

FORMATON OF “UTKAL SAMMILANI”

Utkal Gourav Madhubabu could able to create a common bond between the Oriya speaking people residing in different regions and finally resulted in giving rise to a political movement to unite all Oriya speaking area under a single administration. Representatives of Oriya speaking people who lay outside the immediate jurisdiction of the then Orissa, met in the capital of Orissa, Cuttack, and alongwith the leaders of **Odisha** proper formed an organization that became famous as the **Utkal Sammilani or the Utkal Union Conference**. On 16th August 1882 “Utkal Sabha” or Utkal union assembly was established which was Odisha’s first organised political organization. Choudhury Kasinath Das was first President and Gouri Shankar Ray was first Secretary of this organization. The main responsibility of this institution was to help to establish Local Self Government and encourage socio-welfare programs. Members of Utkal Sabha, Madhusudan Das, Golokchandra Bose, Hariballabh Bose and Kalipada Benerjee participated in the second session of Congress Meeting held in Kolkata in the year 1886, December 28.



Gourishankar Das

The office premises of Utkal Sabha was very small and narrow. He put all efforts to make institution “Utkal Sabha” as national

institute. In Bengal, Sir Surendra Nath Benerjee led an institute called “Banga Jatiya Sabha”. The main aim of this Sabha was to look after the problems faced by the Bengalis of various regions. This inspired Madhusudan Das to form “Utkal Sammilani”.

In the beginning of the year 1903, many enthusiastic Oriya speaking people met in Rambha near banks of Chilika lake and were inspired by the Khalikot king Harihar Mardharaj, they organised a committee called “Ganjam Jatiya Samiti”. The main aim of this committee was a political movement to unite all Oriya speaking area of Southern districts and various areas of Odisha under a single administration. Representatives of Oriya speaking people of all provinces like odisha, Bengal, central province, Madras Presidency participated in the first ever meeting of Odiya People organised at Berhampur in April 1903. This vast gathering was known as “Ganjam Jatiya Sabha”. Shyamsunder Rajguru was presided the meeting while Madhusudan Das of Cuttack was invited and was the chief guest of the meeting. Madhusudan Das realized from this meeting that it was a high time to amalgamate all odiya speaking people of different provinces and form a large organization to solve the problems of people of Odisha. This inspired Madhusudan Das to call for a Odiya Nationalistic movement. To accept Madhu babu’s initiatives, he was called up on by Kanika King, Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo and was encouraged by him.

DO YOU KNOW - Gourishankar Ray and Madhusudan Das participated the Madras session of Congress meeting in the year 1903. Madhu babu put a proposal, to form a separate Odisha state and Ganjam should be included in it, before the Congress meeting but no one had paid any attention to his proposal. Madhubabu was unhappy by the reaction of Congress and ultimately he left Congress.

The annual meeting of Kings of all Princely States in the year 1903 where King of Mayurbhanja Sriram Chandra Bhanjadeo, King of Khalikot and Kanika Raja appreciated and supported the proposal made by Madhu babu and his initiatives to make Odiya State.

After “Ganjam Jatiya Sabha”, in 1903 Madhusudan Das called for Public gathering to bring all Odiyas of different province to come together for a common cause i.e. Odiya nationalism on the auspicious day of Utkal Sabha in Cuttack. Odiya people of different areas and provinces assembled and were decided to form an organisation which is known “**Utkal Sammilani**” or “**Utkal Union Conference**”.

Hence the beginning of “Utkal Sammilani” was the last meet of the “Utkal Sabha”. They started planning different programs to implement and fulfill the motto of formation of the organization. King of Kanika Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo presided the Reception Committee while Madhusudan Das was the secretary. It worked as non political organization. The main aim of this organization was formation of an independent Odisha State, but it had other motto also. The main purpose of Utkala Sammillani were : (i) Uniting Orissa which was scattered over several provincial administration, (ii) the all round development of Orissa, (iii) to bring all Oriya speaking people under single administration and (iv) to protect the interest of Oriya people staying at distance. Odiya people of different provinces supported programs and plans decided in “Utkal Sammilini” under the guardianship of Madhusudan Das. There



Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadev

were all total of 16 sessions of “Utkal Sammilini” conducted and in every session they met British for unification of Odiya people settled in different areas.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF UTKAL SAMMILINI

The first conference of Utkal Sammilini was conducted in 30th and 31st December 1903 at Cuttack. Representatives of Odiya speaking people present in Madras, Central and Bengal Provinces, and 30 Kings of different Princely states belong to these provinces participated in this session. Apart from Kings of Khalikot, Kanika and Mayurbhanja, King of Dhenkanal Surpratap Bahadur, King of Keojhar Dhanurjaya Narayan Bhanjadeo, King of Athagarh Biswanath Bebartha Pattanaik and King of Talcher Kishor Chandra Harichandan were participated. The first session of Utkal Sammilini was presided by King of Mayurbhanja, Sri Ramchandra Bhanja and the program was conducted in Odiya language only. This session of Utkal Sammilani was attended by Garjat kings, zamindars, Govt. employees, lawyers and students where Oriya nationalism took its form. Motilal Ghosh, Editor/Secretary of magazine “Amrit Bazar Patrika” was also attended. They proposed about the development of Art and Literature of Odisha which was passed in this session and in the same year **Rislay Circular** was passed.

Madhusudan Das gave a heart touching invitation to all Odia brothers to congregate in Utkal Sammilini and give their last drop of life.

Do you know-Henry Risley was the Home Secretary in India in the administration of [Lord Curzon](#), the [Viceroy of India](#), jointly proposed a document called Risley circular. This document was sent to Bengal Government in 3rd December 1903. In this document, a scheme of partition of Bengal was outlined. At the same time, the problem of Odia speaking tracts and how they affected the administration of local governments were fully discussed. Taking all factors into consideration, the Government of India decided “to unite the whole of Odia speaking people, both hill and plain, under one administration and to make that administration of Bengal”. “In other words-they would add to Odisha-the Odia speaking tracts of Sambalpur and its feudatory states, the Ganjam District and Ganjam, and Vishakhapatnam agency tract.”

He told that “Utkaleya” is not meant for Odia speaking people. It is meant for the people who took birth in Odisha and living in Odisha irrespective of their language. Hence he asked people forgetting feeling of community and language, all utkal people should unite together for the development of Utkal. For this cause, King of Baleswar, Baikunthanath Dey gave a proposal followed by this Madhusudan Das called people of Utkal to serve for their mother land by relinquishing Ego and self-centeredness. He opened branches of Utkal Sammilini in various places in order to arouse nationalism in Utkal people and appointed preachers.

Do you know – A silken pink coloured Indian Turban asked to wear to all participants of the Sammilini/conference to commemorate Madhusudan Das’s dream of independent Odisha. “Bande Utkal Janani” a slogan to awake nationalism among Odia people. King of Mayurbhanja Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja presided this first session of Conference and addressed the people present as “Priya Bhayimane” or “dear brothers” and created a history.

After this conference, many sessions of Utkal Sammilini were organised by Madhubabu in various regions of Odisha and the Odia movement became successful. Madhubabu opposed the formation of Bihar – Odisha in the 8th session of Utkal Conference held at Berhampur on 6th and 7th April 1912. Tenth session of Utkal Sammilini was presided by Maharaja of Jaypore Bikramdev Barna was organised at Parlakhimundi on 26th and 27th December 1914. The main aim of this session was to assess borders to form a complete Odisha province. In December 1917, Madhubabu, on behalf of Utkal Sammilini, presented a bill to Montagu-Chelmsford in Kolkata. No plan for unification of Odia speaking tracts was mentioned in Montagu-Chelmsford Report, which was condemned in an independent session of Utkal Sammilini held at Cuttack on December 1918.

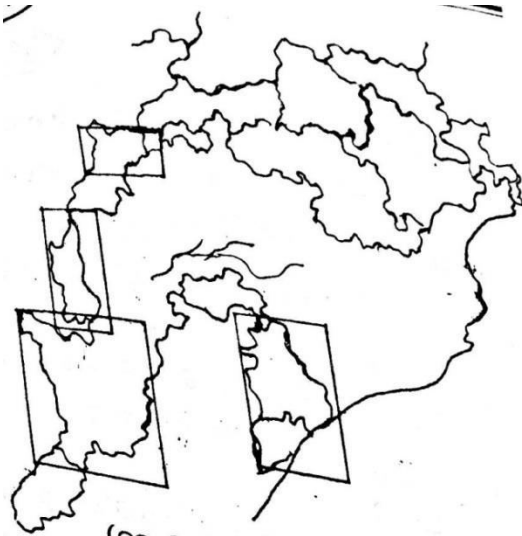
In 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi called for non-cooperation movement, Nikhil Bharat National Congress participated in this movement and fought against British Government and in 1921 people of whole India participated in Non-Cooperation Movement. During this movement, Pandit Gopabandhu Das, a leader of Congress, thought the main motto of Utkal Sammilini i.e. unification of Odia people of various regions and formation of Odisha province

will only be possible through participation in the non co-operation movement. In an annual session of Utkal Sammilini held at Chakradhapur in Sinhabhumi, where Sammilini members accepted the main aim and ideology of Congress. As a result Utkal Sammilini joined Congress and lost its identity. As Madhubabu was not in support of Non Co-operation movement, he cut off all his relation with Utkal Sammilini.

People who were not in support of Non Co-operation Movement and were in support of Madhusudan Das were assembled and once again in 1924, Utkal Sammilini was formed. Utkal Sammilini's session meeting was held at Cuttack and presided by Kalpataru Das. After this meeting, Utkal Sammilini acknowledged various Administrative Reformation Committees and a memorandum was given to them. It also presented a bill to various border committees.

WORK FOR YOU – Give an account of present structure/outline of the Utkal Sammilini.

Utkal Sammilini had played a very important role in formation of modern Utkal. Madhubabu was the life of Utkal Sammilini.



Outline of the newly formed Odisha (1936)

But it was very sad to say that on 4th February 1934, Madhubabu died. The last meeting of Utkal Sammilini was held on 11th February 1935. After the condolence meeting of departed founder of Sammilini, Madhusudan Das, the members made a resolution to claim North and East part of Parlakhimundi, Western part of the Mandasa (Manjusha) and Peasantry of Budar sinha and to produce this resolution before the Government. At last on **1st April 1936** Orissa became a separate province due to the peoples demand, movements and agitations as well as for the untiring efforts of Utkal Gourab Madhusudan Das, Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Bhubanananda Das and many others for long three decades. The newly formed Orissa consisted of six districts namely Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Koraput and Ganjam having its capital at Cuttack. Sir John Austin Hubbak took oath of office and became the first Governor of Orissa Province.

WORK FOR YOU – Write a short note on what role did Madhubabu play in the development of art and education in Odisha.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in 60 words

1. Write short notes on Utkal Sabha.
2. Write short notes on birth of Utkal sammilini.
3. Which princely states positively supported the formation of Utkal Sammilini?
4. In the first session of Utkal sammilini, people of which area and class participated and what call of movement was by Madhusudan Das?
5. Why did Madhusudan Das quit Utkal Sammilini and what was the work of the reformed Utkal Sammilini?

Answer the following questions in 20 words

1. Where and who inspired to form "Ganjam Jatiya Samiti"?
2. Why did Madhubabu feel necessary to form a vast nationalistic organization?
3. Where did Utkal Sabha was organised in 1903 and what resolutions were taken?
4. Who were selected as President and Secretary of 1st conference of Utkal Sammilini?
5. When and where was the 1st conference of Utkal Sammilini held?
6. Name the Kings who participated in 1st conference of Utkal Sammilini, besides the King of Khalikot, Kanika and Mayurbhanja.
7. Which proposal was passed in 1st conference of Utkal Sammilini and what was resolved?
8. Where was August Session of Utkal Sammilini organised and which resolution of the Government was opposed by Madhusudan Das?
9. When and where was tenth session of Utkal Sammilini organised?
10. Where was 1925 Utkal Sammilini organised and who presided it?

Answer the following questions in one sentence

1. Under whose leadership "Banga Jatiya Sabha" was organised?
2. What was the motto of the Ganjam Jatiya Samiti?
3. Where did Baikuntha Nath hail from?
4. When was August Session of Utkal Sammilini held?
5. Who was the president of tenth Utkal Sammilini?
6. Where was session meeting of Utkal Sammilini held in the year 1920?
7. When was Utkal Sammilini formed for the second time?
8. When did Madhusudan Das die?

9. When was the last meeting of Utkal Sammilini held?
10. When did Odisha become an independent province?

Choose the correct answer

1. Which one of the following was Odisha's well organised political organization?
 - a. Ganjam National Samiti
 - b. Ganjam National Sabha
 - c. Utkal Sabha
 - d. Utkal Sammilini
2. Kishor Chandra Harichand was King of which princely state?
 - a. Dhenkanal
 - b. Athagarh
 - c. Talcher
 - d. Keojhar
3. Who presided the 1st Session of Utkal Sammilini?
 - a. Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo
 - b. Dhanurjaya Narayan Bhanjadeo
 - c. Sriram Chandra Bhanja
 - d. Harihar Mardaraj
4. Which language was used while conducting 1st session of Utkal Sammilini?
 - a. English
 - b. Odiya
 - c. Bengali
 - d. Hindi
5. When was a bill handed over by Utkal Sammilini to Montegu and Chelmsford?
 - a. 1912
 - b. 1914
 - c. 1917
 - d. 1918

LESSON 3

ODIYA MOVEMENT TILL 1911

Patriotism is one the characters of Human being. It is not come into limelight and properly developed due to the surrounding and the environment where the man lives. Love for nation and country was in dormant stage in hearts of Odiya people, but Na'anika famine of 1866 changed situation of Odisha. This famine brought devastating blow to Odisha. The then Secretary of British Government, Shtetus Stafford Nurthcote blamed Bengal to be responsible for the famine. Hence British Government showed mercy towards Odisha and people of Odisha and had taken various steps to develop Odisha. On this juncture, the progress work was expedited by British Government to elevate position of Odisha.

GEOGRAPHICAL STATUS OF ODISHA

In 19th Century, Odisha was spread here and there. Coast areas like Cuttack, Puri and Baleshwar were governed by British. Beside, Princely States of Odisha used to pay taxes to British. In 1759, British occupied Ganjam District and included into the Madras Presidency. In 1849, British occupied Sambalpur and included in Madhya Pradesh. Odiya speaking areas of Midnapore, was included in Bengal Presidency while Sinhabhumi was in Bihar Chotanagpur. In this way Odiya speaking tracts were distributed in various presidencies which insulted the self respect of Odiya people. Therefore, in second half of the 19th century, eminent leaders of Odisha had taken strong steps for unification of all Odiya tracts into a Odisha Province.

LANGUAGE MOVEMENT

It is not a matter of exaggeration to say that Odiya language movement awakened Odiya nationalism among the odiya speaking people because they only started this movement to protect their mother tongue Odiya. Conspiracy was held to subside Odiya language. In 1849, the then collector of Cuttack accepted Bengali as official language and opined that there was no identity for Odiya as an independent language. Eminent leader of Bengal, Rajendra Lal Mitra endorsed this decision. But this opinion was not accepted by the linguist John Bims, Governor of Odisha Goldsabri and famous writer of Bengal, Basudev Mukhopadyay.

Debate about the language was discussed in public meetings and was published in various magazines and newspapers. Many odiya intellectual who were fond of Odiya language vehemently denied this opinion. Many remarks condemning the opinion were published by "Utkal Sabha" group, Utkal Deepika and Sambad Bahika. In Cuttack, Bichitrananda Das established a Printing press which helped to spread Odiya Language in Odisha. In 1866, "Utkal Deepika" magazine was started to spread Odiya Language and was edited by Gourishankar Ray. Two more printing press were established in Baleshwar by Fakirmohan Senapati and Shyamananda Dey. Utkal Darpan and Sambad Bahika were the two newspapers were published which helped in spreading the Odiya language movement.

Byasakabi Fakirmohan Senapati and Kabibar Radhanath Ray showed their resentment

against the opinion given on Odiya Language. To maintain Odiya Language as an independent language and brotherhood among Odiya speaking people, "Utkal Sabha" was formed in Cuttack in 1876. Similarly, in Ganjam also, "Ganjam Utkal Hitabadini Sabha" was organised to strengthen this movement. They claimed to separate Ganjam from Madras Presidency. In 1888, Lieutenant General of Bengal, Sir S.C. Beli came on tour to Odisha. Leaders on behalf of "Utkal Sabha" presented a memorandum to him and a request note to separate Odiya speaking tracts from Bengal, Madras and Central Province. He rejected this request note saying as it was ill fate of Odisha.



Madhubabu

Commissioner of Central Province, Sir Andrew Fraser, implemented Hindi in Courts of Sambalpur replacing Odiya on 15th January 1895. It was condemned by the Odiya leaders and was published in "Sambalpur Hitaishini" under the editorship of Neelamani Bidyaratna, it was praised by Gangadhar Meher. Various movements were started in Sambalpur to spread Odiya language. Dharnidhar Mishra, Madanmohan Mishra, Brajmohan Pattanaik

and Balabhadra Supkar took the responsibility to spread this movements. Lord Curzon was presented by a memorandum by local leaders of Sambalpur. Later Lord Curzon wrote a letter to Sir Andrew Fraser to consider Sambalpur people's representation softly. All odiya speaking tracts especially coastal area people positively supported this Odiya Language movement.



Neelmani Bidyaratna

Madhusudan Das went to Shimla to meet Lord Curzon and politely represented the problems faced by Odiya people and the fate of disunited Odiya speaking tracts without any identity. He impressed Lord Curzon and Odisha came into limelight. Lord Curzon was impressed by the Art and Sculpture of Odisha and convinced for unification of all odiya speaking tracts. As a result, once again Odiya language was implemented in Sambalpur courts from 1st January 1903. This was the first victory of Odiya Language Movement. This developed consciousness among the odiya people about their language and lost identity.



Lord Curzon

Risley Circular was announced by Henry Risley, Home Secretary in Government of India on 3rd December 1903. This circular was accepted by Madhya Pradesh Government. As a result of it, Sambalpur was separated from Central Division and included into Odisha Division on 18th July 1905. With Sambalpur, many other Odiya speaking tracts like Patna, Kalahandi, Sonapur, Bamanda and Redakhol from Central Provision and Gangpur and Banei from Chotanagpur, were separated and included in Odisha division. This was the first ever successful mission by Odiya leaders towards formation of Odiya Province.

Odiya speaking tracts of Southern India did not come into Odisha Province because of the immediate intervention of Madras Government and Governor Lord Amthill who opposed separation of these tracts from their province. In this regard, the earlier letter written by Lord Curzon on 5th January 1904 to Madras Governor regarding the Odiya speaking tracts to be included in Odisha Province from Madra was based on strong principles. On 20th June 1904, Chief Secretary of Madras, M. Hamrick, replied

that it is very difficult to separate only Odiya speaking tracts from Madras Province, as the it was a cosmopolitan province where people of different languages stay.

But Madhubabu still continued his mission of complete Odiya Province through "Utkal Sammilini" and Odiya movement. Practically, this sammilini was playing an important role to achieve its aim of Odisha Province. Madhubabu, after returning from England in the year 1907, persuaded the employees of Indian Administrative service to join in the movement of making of separate Odisha Province. As a member of Bihar-Odisha Legislative Council, he repeatedly debated for formation of independent Odisha Province.

Movement for formation of independent Odisha Province started at various places. In January 1911, people started demonstrations at Khalikot for inclusion of Ganjam in Odisha Province. Representatives of Odiya Society of Ganjam met Madras Government and claimed for transferring for Odiya speaking tracts of Madras Province to Odisha province. Similarly in Balashwar also people joined in the formation Odisha Province movement through "Utkal Sammilini". Lord Harding announced to change the border line of Eastern side. People started demonstrating against Division of Bengal in Kolkata and "Vande Matram" movement by Sri Arabindo Ghosh made British to transfer its Capital from Kolkata to Delhi. In 17th December 1911, British divided Bengal Presidency in various divisions. On 1st August 1912, British declared a new province i.e. Bihar-Odisha Province. This

evaded the unification of Odiya speaking tracts of various regions.

WORK FOR YOU – Who and under what circumstances did Vandemataram Song was written? Write a short note on him.

British argued that as Odiya language was no way related to Bengali language, hence Odisha was included in Bihar. This result was no way solved the problems of Odiya people, rather it created more complex problems for Odiya people. Even Lord Curzon also felt that this decision was wrong and he tried to convince House of Lords that formation of Bihar-Odisha Province would arouse more complex situation and would not last for long time. Hence after this, leaders of Odisha had taken strong steps to fight against it and form an independent Odisha province.

Though Odisha separated from Bengal Province in the year 1911 by various movements but its main aim of formation of an Independent Odisha province became in vain. People of Odisha learnt to fight for their lost identity and form independent Odisha province in future.

EXERCISE

Answer the following questions in 60 words

1. Discuss about geographical status of Odisha in 19th Century.
2. What situation was compelled to start Odiya Bhasha/Language Movement?
3. Discuss about the contributions made by Odiya Linguists in Odiya Language Movement.
4. What was the reaction of the people when Odiya language was evaded from Sambalpur Courts?
5. What was the important contribution of Lord Curzon in the formation independent Odisha Province?

Answer the following questions in 20 words

1. In which year did British annexed Ganjam and Sambalpur?
2. Who were the editors of Utkal Deepika and Sambad Bahika respectively?
3. How did people of Ganjam participate in Odiya Movement?
4. When and who replaced Odiya language with Hindi in Sambalpur Court?
5. In which magazine did Neelamani Bidyaratna debated about British language policy and who praised him?
6. What benefit did people of Odisha get after Lord Curzon's Odisha visit?
7. When and who published the Risley Circular?

8. When and from which province did Sambalpur get separated and included in Odisha Division?
9. Name two regions get separated from Chotanagpur and included in Odisha Division?

Answer the following questions one sentence

1. Name the Odiya speaking tracts initially included in Bengal Presidency.
2. Which Governor of Odisha opposed the remarks made against Odiya as independent language?
3. Where was Utkal Sabha formed?
4. Who was the governor of Bengal who visited Odisha in the year 1888?
5. Who was Sir Andrew Fraser?
6. When did Odiya language re-implemented in Sambalpur Court?
7. In which division Kalahandi was included prior to inclusion in Odisha Division?
8. Who was Lord Ampthill?
9. When did Bihar-Odisha form?

3. Where did local leaders of Sambalpur present a Memorandum to Lord Curzon?
 - a. Kolkata
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Shimla
 - d. Cuttack
4. Which region was not a part of Central Province?
 - a. Bamnda
 - b. Sonpur
 - c. Banayi
 - d. Redakol
5. When did Lord Curzon write a letter to Madras Governor about inclusion of Odiya speaking tracts?
 - a. 1903 December 3
 - b. 1904 June 20
 - c. 1904 January 5
 - d. 1905 July 19

Choose the correct answer

1. When did Na'anaka famine take place?
 - a. 1759
 - b. 1849
 - c. 1877
 - d. 1876
2. Where did Shymananda Dey establish printing press?
 - a. Cuttack
 - b. Berhampur
 - c. Sambalpur
 - d. Baleshwar

LESSON - 4

ODIYA MOVEMENT FROM 1911 TO 1936

Formation of Bihar-Odisha Province did not satisfy the self respect of Odiya people. Because the main reason for the movement was formation of an independent Odisha state. The initiators of Odiya Movement and the intellectuals, not only protested against the Bihar-Odisha Province, but also made the movement aggressive in order to achieve their aim i.e. an independent Odisha state. The Odiya movement was continued from 1912 to 1936.

Madhubabu protested against the Bihar-Odisha Movement in the 8th session of Utkal Sammilani which held in Berhampore on 6th and 7th April 1912. He said – “Odiya People are getting injustice and unkind treatment in British Rule whereas other casts are not even though they are found guilty by British.” Some people of English members conveyed their support to Madhusudan Das. In 10th session of Utkal Sammilani which was held on 26th and 27th December 1914 was organised by Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati of Parlakhimundi where King of Jayapore, Raja Bikram Deo Varma said – “if my beheaded head is kept in Ranchi, my two legs are kept in Madra Hospital and rest of the body and trunk are thrown in Bay of Bengal, then is it possible to say that I am alive? our Utkal Janani is lying dispersed and hence it is necessary to unit all the dispersed parts of the Utkal Janani.” Lord Curzon too was not in for of the decision made by the English Government in formation of Bengal-Odisha Province. This movement got all support from every nook and corner of the country. The participation of Odiya members in Bihar-Odisha legislative meeting further encouraged the formation of independent Odisha state.

Do you know – In 1912, 2 February Lord Curzon said in British Parliament “This is a blunder that cannot remain permanent. Were the Odiyas an agitating people, which they are not, they would soon make their protest heard. As it is, they have been sacrificed without compunction.”

Edwin Montagu, Secretary of State for India came to India to meet Lord Chelmsford in 1917. He put before the British Cabinet a proposed statement containing a phrase that he intended to work towards "the gradual development of free institutions in India with a view to ultimate self-government." In 11th December 1917, Madhubabu and other members of Utkal Sammilini went to Kolkata to meet Montagu-Chelmsford where they put a proposal for uniting all Odiya Language speaking regions in one. But the Montagu-Chelmsford Draft did not contain any provision for unification of Odiya speaking tracts. Even Government of India Act 1919 did not have any opportunity for Odiya speaking tracts, which disheartened people of Odisha.

SINHA RESOLUTION

In the Puri Session of Utkal Sammilini in the year 1919, Bihar representative Sachidananda Sinha and Kanika King Rajendra Bhanjadeo raised the issue of an independent Odisha state in the Emperor's legislative assembly. In 1920, February 20, Sinha Resolution proposed that Odia speaking regions of Bengal, Madras and Central Province should be amalgamated with Odiya Division of Bihar-Odisha Province. He proposed that a joint committee should be formed which include Government and non-government members in order to draft a plan. Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo strongly supported the Sinha proposal. The Government of India basing on the Sinha Proposal sought the

recommendation of the then Provision Government. But provincial government of Bengal, Madras and Central Province did not agree with Sinha Proposal. Government of Bihar-Odisha province proposed to give Odisha as a rank of sub-province. This unsuccess made the Odiya movement more aggressive.



Biswanath Kar

In the year 1921, Biswanath Kar, legislative member of Bihar-Odisha province and Sashibhusan Rath, legislative member of Madras province, proposed for amalgamation of all Odiya regions and keeping them under one administration/government. The proposal of Biswanath Kar was accepted in concerned legislative council but Madras Governor gave a deaf ear to Sashibhusan's proposal. Later Pandit Neelkanta Das and Bhubananda Das fought for the unification of all odiya speaking tracts in central legislative council.

PHILLIP DUFF COMMITTEE

For many years, people of Ganjam were interested to unite with Odisha but Government of Madras Province was not given any concern to it. After repeated claims made by the people of Odisha,

British Government formed a two member committee at the end of the year 1924. Political agent of Princely states, C.L. Phillip and Governor of Madras Presidency, A.C. Duff were the two members appointed in this committee known as Phillip-Duff committee formed for unification of Ganjam into Odisha province. Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati established an argument by showing the ancient history of the Odisha and its rich language before the committee for asked for unification of all odiya language tracts.

This argument made before the committee was very impressive and was convincing. Phillip-Duff committee recommended for formation of separate Utkal Pradesh or Utkal Province. But this could not be implemented because Madras Province was not in favour of the separation. But this resulted into a mass movement in the Odiya speaking tracts of various regions like Manjusha, Jalantar and Paralakhemundi.

SIMON COMMISSION

In the year 1928, February 3 Simon Commission came to India. National Congress and Odisha provincial congress both boycotted the Simon Commission but members of Utkal Sammilini welcomed the Simon Commission in Patna. Rajendra Narayan Bhanjadeo, Brajsunder Das and Laxmidhar Mohanty presented the claim for independent Odisha province before the Commission. When Simon Commission reached Madras, Krishna Chandra Gajapati met them and placed an argument before them for formation of Odisha province. The commission convinced by the argument and

considered the importance of formation of Odisha Province.

ATTLEE SUB COMMITTEE

Simon Commission formed a sub-committee appointing C.R. Attlee as its chairman to look into the matter. The subcommittee recommended in favour of formation of a separate Orissa province. Doctor Suravardhi, member of central legislature and Rajendra Narayan Bhanjdeo and Laxmidhar Mohanty, members of Bihar Legislative Assembly were the other members of this sub-committee. The committee recommended that – “ the claim of people of Odisha is rational and their opinion is independent and universal.” This committee recommended the unification of Angul, Medinipur of West Bengal, Ganjam of Madras Presidency, Khadiyal region of Central Province to form a Odisha Division. The proposal made by the Attlee sub-committee was unsuccessful because of protest made by the Government of Madras Province.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati was selected by the Government of Bihar-odisha province to attend as a representative of Odiyas in the first round table conference which was held in 12th November 1930 to 19th January 1931 at London. He was able to influence the British authority, about establishment of the claim made for formation of Odisha province, within the conference and outside the conference. He published a booklet titled "The Oriyas - Their needs and reasons for a separate Orissa Province" and distributed among the members present in the conference. Apart from this Krushna Chandra met secretary of the state, England, Sir Samuel Hoare in London and made him aware of Odiyas

claim. On 16th January 1931 Maharaja Krushna Chandra stating the reasons for formation of independent Odisha Province through a historical declamation.

Work for you – Who was the Prime Minister of England when the Round Table Conference was taking place?
--

Maharaja Krushna Chandra's irrefutable argument and untired diligence compelled British to accept the claim of formation of the independent Odisha Province. In this way he became successful in fulfilling the longtime untired work of Madhusudan Das.

It was the most memorable and prestigious time for Odiyas. while congress boycotted the First Round Table Conference, Maharaja Krushnachandra attended the conference the outcome of which was the formation of independent Odisha Province which shall be remembered for ever.

ISSUE OF AN INDEPENDENT ODISHA IN NATIONAL CONGRESS

The formation of independent Odisha Province was informed to the Mahatma Gandhi by the members who attended National Congress Session which was held on 29th March 1931 at Karachi. Gandhi endorsed the proposal and promised the members that he will be raising the issue in Second Round Table Conference. Odisha Provincial Congress meeting was held on 1921 May 3, where Harekrushna Mahatab's proposal for putting pressure on the government of formation of separate Odisha Province was passed unanimously. To discuss chronologically in all respects about this issue, a committee was formed and Pandit Neelkanth Das was appointed as the secretary of the committee. Gopabandhu Choudhury, Lingaraj Panigrahi, Sashibhusan Rath, Niranjana Pattanaik, Mukunda Prasad Das, Bichitrananda Das

and Laxminarayan Mishra were the other members of the committee. In this way, Nation Congress gave its consent for the formation of Odisha Province.

BORDER DEMARCATION COMMITTEE

In 1931 September 13, Government of India formed a three member Border Demarcation Committee. Samuel O Donnel was the President of committee while other two members were H.M. Meheta of Bombay and T.R. Phukan of Assam. Besides, Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo, Sachitananda Sinha and C.V.S. Narsinga Raju were the assistant members of the committee. Telugu people of Madras Province did not allow to transfer any regions of Madras Province to Odisha Province. Odiya people of Parlakhemundi region, who were supported and motivated by Maharaja of Parlakhemundi, and members of Parlakhemundi Utkal Hiteshini recommended O'Donnel Committee for inclusion of Parlakhemundi into the Odisha Province. Maharaja himself tried to include his manor/landed estate into the Odisha Province.

The recommendations of O'Donnel boundary committee did not satisfy the demands of Odiyas because Parlakhemundi, Manjusha, Medinipur and Singhbhumi was excluded from the proposed Odisha Province. To protest against the boundary commission's decision, an urgent of Utkal Sammilini headed by Laxmindar Mohanty was convened on 21st August 1932 at Berhampur. In this session of Utkal Sammilini, to protest against the hostile decisions of the O'Donnel Committee and to place the recommendations before the **Governor**, another committee under the leadership of Parlakhemundi Maharaja was formed. This committee met the Governor Lord Willingdon on 17th September 1932 at Shimla. Prior to this on 1st September 1932 the unilateral decisions by non-government

members of legislative council of Bihar-Odisha condemned the irrational decisions made by the Border demarcation Committee and a separate draft for the formation of a separate Odisha Province was produced by Laxmindar Mohanty and amended by Madhupur Raja was unanimously accepted and passed by all non-government members.

GOVERNMENT'S WHITE PAPER

After third round table conference in the year 1932 December 24, formation of a separate Odisha Province was declared by Samuel Haore on the basis of proposed Constitutional System.

British Government published a white paper on 17th March 1933 mentioning about the formation of a separate Odisha Province. In this paper it was mentioned the Odisha is under Governor's Rule and the proposed area of the province was reduced to 21,545 square miles from 33,000 square miles. Jaypore and Parlakhemundi was excluded in this white paper.

A detailed written memorandum by Madhusudan Das and the recommendations made by Parla Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati, Khalikot Raja Ramchandra Mardharaj, and Bhagawan Das for reformulation of Border demarcations of Odisha Province was placed before Samuel Hoare at London. British Government agreed to amalgamate Jaypore in proposed Odisha Province but rejected Parlakhemundi to include.

As Parlakhemundi was dominated by Telugu speaking tracts, British Government was not interested to unite it with Odisha Province, therefore Maharaja Krushnachandra proposed to distribute his princely estate between Madras Presidency and Odisha province. He recommended to merge

Parlakhemundi city and some of his estates in Odisha province.

Being nominated with all powers by the Utkal Sammilini, Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati, travelled and stayed at London from May 1934 for settling the Border Demarcation issue for Odisha Province even after sever opposition of the Government of India and the Madras Government and successfully included Jaypore and Parlakhemundi Zamindari within the Odisha Border.

JOINT PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE

A joint parliamentary committee headed by Lord Linlithgow, was formed in April 1933 which had 16 members from both the houses. This committee gave a detailed report of white paper declaration of new Odisha Province along with proposal made by Border demarcation committee that include part of Jaypore Zamindari, Jalantar Saliha and Parlakhemundi city with part of its zamindari. As a result of which the area of Odisha Province was increased from 21,555 square miles to 31,695 square miles.

1935 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT AND FORMATION OF INDEPENDENT ODISHA PROVINCE

In 1935, English Government drafted the Indian Administrative Act. As per the section 298 of Indian Administrative Act, Odisha has been declared as a new independent province. On 3rd March 1936 "Government of India (Constitution of Odisha) Order 1936" was pronounced by the English Emperor. As a result the Odiya enjoyed the status of separate Odisha Province from 2nd April 1936. This is a day of pride and prestige for all odiyas, A long divided Utkaljanani due to efforts of its dynamic leaders and sons and their

sacrifices could achieve the cherished dream of an independent Odisha province.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. What did Madhusudan Das and Jaypore King Vikramdev Varma say in 8th and 10th session of Utkal Sammilini resectively?
2. Write short notes on Sinha Proposal?
3. When, why and how did Phillip Duff committee formed?
4. What work was assigned to Krishnachandra Gajapati when he was going to participate First Round Table conference held at London?
5. Why and how did O'Donnel committee form and why did Odiyas not satisfied with its decision?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. Where and why did members of Utkal Sammilini meet Simon Commission when the later visited India?
2. Who were the members of Attlee Sub-committee?
3. Which regions were recommended by Attlee Sub-committee to include in formation of Odisha Province?
4. When and where did Mahatma Gandhi was informed about formation of Odisha Province?
5. When and where did Utkal Sammilini pronounced an urgent meeting to protest against O'Donnel Committee's proposal?
6. When did White Paper for formation of Odisha province publish? What was the proposed area for the Odisha province?

7. Which area were excluded in the proposed White Paper published?
8. Which areas were included in the White Paper published by Joint Parliamentary Committee?
9. In which section of Indian Administrative Act of 1935, Odisha was declared as a separate Province and when did "Government of India (Constitution of Odisha) Order 1936" declare?

ANSWER IN ONE SENTENCE

1. What proposal was given by Bihar-Odisha Government for Odisha Province, after the acceptance of Sinha Proposal by Bengal, Madras and Central Province?
2. What post did Phillip hold in Phillip-Duff Committee?
3. Where did Krushnachandra Gajapati meet Simon Commission?
4. Name the Central Legislative Council members who were the members of Attlee Sub-committee.
5. Name the Odisha Province Congress member who put the pressure on Government for a separate independent Odisha Province?
6. When did the O'Donnell Committee form?
7. Which organization of the Parlakhemundi recommended to unit Parlakhemundi into Odisha Province?
8. Who declared a separate independent Odisha province after third round table conference?
9. As per the Joint Parliamentary Committee, how many square miles did increase in the area of Odisha Province?
10. When was the independent Odisha Province formed?

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Under whose leadership did the Seven Member Committee of Utkal Sammilini give a memorandum to Montagu-Chelmsford.
 - a. Krushnachandra Gajapati
 - b. Bikramdev Varma
 - c. Madhusuda Das
 - d. Rajendra Narayan Bhanja
2. Who was the member of Madras Legislative Council?
 - a. Biswanath Kar
 - b. Sishubhusan Rath
 - c. Neelkantha Das
 - d. Bhubananda Das
3. When was Phillip-Duff committee formed?

a. 1919	b. 1921
c. 1924	d. 1928
4. When did Maharaja Krushnachandra give an historical declamation about Independent Odisha Province?
 - a. 1930 November 12
 - b. 1931 January 16
 - c. 1931 January 18
 - d. 1933 July 3
5. Who was not the co-operative member of O'Donnell committee?
 - a. Sachidananda Sinha
 - b. C.V.S. Narsingh Raju
 - c. Krushnachandra Gajapati
 - d. Madhusudan Das

LESSON – 5

CONSECRATION OF INDEPENDENT ODISHA PROVINCE

Almost after three decades of incessant trials and agitations of the great leaders like Madhusudan Das, Nilakantha Das, Bhubanananda Das, Krishna Chandra Gajapati Dev and others for the unification of the Oriya speaking tracts, the New Orissa Province came into being in 1936. Odisha's dismembered condition was held primarily responsible not only for the loss of her identity as a distinctly separate race among the races of the country, but also for the loss of her ancient glory in trade, commerce, industries, art and sculpture, so magnificently recorded in the history of the country (Nabeen, 1st April, 1936). The indomitable will, the spirit of self sacrifice, enormous zeal and unflinching devotion that the leaders had evinced from the beginning to the end of this long struggle make it an interesting chapter in the history of pre-Independence Orissa. Thus the dream of Madhusudan Das and Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati of independent Odisha came into being on 1st April 1936.



Ravenshaw College



Sir John Austin Hebac

In Government of India Act 1935, Odisha has been declared as New Odisha Province. Cuttack, Puri, Baleswar, Sambalpur, Ganjam and Sambalpur were the seven districts formed the new Odisha Province. Its capital of new Odisha Province was Cuttack. The area of the province was 32,695 square miles and population was 8,043,681. Kharia, Padmapur from Central Province, Jaypore zamindari and Pattangi from Vishakhapatna agency, Ghumusar, Aska, Sorada, Kodala and Chatrapur of Madras Presidency were included in Odisha Presidency. Still it did not fulfill the dreams of required Odisha Province of Odiya people. Many Odiya speaking tracts like Mednipur, Phujhar, Sompeta, Manjusha etc were remain excluded from Odisha Province.

On 1st April 1936, the all Odiya people assembled in Hall of Ravenshaw College to inaugurate the newly formed Odisha Province and celebrate this day with a great pomp and happiness. Sir John Austen Hebac was taken oath as the first Governor of Independent Odisha Province before Sir Couteney Terela the Chief Justice of Patna High Court. The oath was taken in the presence of Emperor of England and Viceroy and in front of many Odiya people.

To celebrate this occasion, Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati Narayan Deo arranged a grand feast in front of Barabati Fort at Cuttack, where many delegates were invited apart from common man of newly formed Odisha Province. But the senior most odiya patriot Madhusudan Das was no more to witness this occasion. Maharaja Krushnachandra said that he was motivated and inspired by the tireless efforts and sacrifices made by the forefathers who initiated the formation of independent Odisha Province.



Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayandeo

The Province of Odisha was placed under the Personal Rule of the Governor till the end of March, 1937. An advisory council consisting of 20 persons formed to advise the Governor on the administration of the province. During this period of Governor's rule it had neither any ministerial posts nor any working committee. Hence, Governor was the head of the Administrative Office and Lakshmidhar Mohanty was the vice-chairman of Advisory Council. Prior to formation of the Advisory Council, a Provincial Legislative Assembly was formed which constituted seventeen members selected among the representatives of any region and three Government members.

In 1933 June 14, Odisha Administrative Committee was formed by the Government and John Austin Habback was its chairman. In this committee apart from the chairman nine more members were there including

Madhusudan Das. This committee proposed the various possible solutions in the year 20th December 1833 for the problems emerge in formation of independent Odisha Province, which was very much helpful in formation of new Odisha Province. The last official work of Madhusudan Das was his important advises and active support in formation of new Odisha Province.

WORK FOR YOU – Discuss Madhusudan Das's optimistic view about the Financial self dependency.

As per Government of India Act 1935, it was decided to conduct Legislative Assembly elections in the year 1937. Indian National Congress was dissatisfied by the rules framed in Government of India Act 1935, but they agreed to conduct election for the sake of national interest.



Kanika King Shailendra Narayan Bhanjadeo

In the 1st Legislative Assembly of independent Odish Province, among total 60 seats, 56 were direct elected members and rest four were selected by the Governor of the state. Election of 56 seats were conducted from 18th January to 23rd January 1937. Apart from Indian National Congress, there were many other opposition parties who contested in this election were national party under the leadership of Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati of Paralakhemundi, united party of Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanjadeo of Kanika, and Independent party of Raja Ramachandra Mardharaj of Khalikot. Apart from these parties there were some

Independent candidates who contested this election. Congress won 36 seats whereas National Party and United party won four and six seats respectively and Independent Party and Independent candidate won 10 seats.

DO YOU KNOW – Nationalist Party and United Party was run by Monarchs and Zamindars.

Indian National Congress was not ready to form a Cabinet even though they were largest majority Party, because congress thought that the special administrative powers given to the Governor as per the Government of India Act 1935 will be constricted if congress makes a Cabinet. After the failure of the discussion with Congress for forming the Cabinet, Governor invited Maharaja Krushna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo to form a Cabinet on 1st April 1937 with the support of members of less majority parties. Hence he was the first Prime Minister of Independent Odisha Province. Mandata Gorachand Pattanaik and Moulvi Latifur Rehman were the other two ministers of his Cabinet. The Cabinet ministry of Maharaja Krushnachandra resigned on 13th July 1937 as Indian National Congress was ready to form Ministry when later saw that other provincial ministry were receiving the co-operation from Governor General.



Biswanath Das

Indian Nation Congress working committee asked Biswanath Das, member of Provincial Congress Party to form a Government. On 19th July 1937, Biswanath Das took oath as the Prime Minister of Odisha after the later was officially invited for forming Government. Besides Prime Ministers, other ministers who took oath were Nityananda Kanungo and Bodharam Dubey as cabinet ministers, Jadumani Mangaraj, Jagannath Mishra, Pyarishankar Rai and Radha Krushna Biswasrai as Parliamentary Secretary. Mukunda Prasad Das and NandaKishore Das were elected as Speaker and Deputy Speaker respectively for the 1st session of the Assembly held at Ravenshaw College Hall on 28th July 1937. In November 1939, Congress Government resigned to mark protest against the war- plan of World War II. Congress Government functioned for two years and three and half months, and within this period, the areas like revenue, economic, social, constitutional and political fields showed effective results. Governor general Sir Austin Hebback took over the charge of direct responsibility of the state as per the section 93 of Government of India Act 1935 as the Congress Ministry resigned. He left Odisha after the completion of his five years tenure. Sir William Louis became the Governor General of Odisha state on 1st April 1941.

Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati formed a united ministry with the help of dissatisfied congress members on 24th November 1941. Pandit Godawarish Mishra and Moulavi Abdusa Shobhan Khan became the ministers of his Ministry. This Ministry helped the English Government for conducting war and was criticized by the Congress leaders. Two important things were achieved during the tenure of this ministry i.e. establishment of Utkal University and Cuttack Medical College. Whatever the money earned, Maharaja

donated the entire amount to Utkal University. Maharaja Krushanchandra resigned from his post as Prime Minister on 29th June 1944 due to political differences with the other co-ministers. He took his last breath on 25th May 1974. He will be always remembered for his work and sacrifice towards the Odiya Language.



Utkal University

Congress won absolute majority in Odisha Province Assembly election held after the World War II. Harekrishna Mahatab took oath as Prime Minister on 23rd April 1946. Along with him four more ministers took oath were Navkrishna Choudhury, Pandit Lingaraj Mishra, Nityananda Kanungo and Radha Krishna Viswas Rai. On the same year he placed an argument for amalgamation of Princely states in Odisha Province before the Cabinet Mission. Harekrishna Mahatab took the responsibility from 1946 to 1950. Amalgamation of Princely states into Odisha Province, Construction plan of Hirakud Dam and establishment of New Capital City of Odisha, Bhubaneswar were the remarkable work done during his tenure.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. How did Odisha Province form on 1st April 1936?
2. Write short notes on the inauguration ceremony of new Odisha Province.
3. Write down the administrative steps taken to run the New Odisha Province till the formation of elected government take place.
4. Write brief note on organisation of 1st Assembly election in new Odisha Province.
5. Write short notes on united ministry formed on 1941 and its program.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. Why was Congress party did not form Ministry of New Odisha Province even after winning the majority of votes in Assembly election?
2. What was the tenure of first Prime Minister of Odisha, Maharaja Krushnachandra Gajapati?
3. Why did Congress ready to form Ministry and when did Vishwanath Das became the Prime Minister of Odisha?
4. Name the two ministers present in ministry of Vishwanath Das.
5. Name the first speaker and deputy speaker of Odisha Assembly.
6. When and why did the Ministry of Vishwanath Das resign?
7. Who was the Governor of Odisha after Sir Austin Hebback?
8. Name the other two minister present in Maharaja Krushnachandra's Joint Ministry.
9. Write two major successful achievement of the Maharaja Krushnachandra's Joint Ministry.

10. Write down the notable work done during the tenure of Harekrushna Mahatab.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Where was the capital of New Odisha Province established?
2. What was the area of New Odisha Province?
3. Where was the inauguration ceremony of new Odisha Province held?
4. Who presided the oath taking ceremony of the first Governor of Odisha?
5. Who was the chairperson of Odisha Administrative Committee?
6. How many total number of seats were there in the Odisha Assembly and how many of them were allotted for direct election?
7. Who took the leadership of United Party?
8. Under which section of the Government of India Act, Governor took the direct administration responsibility after the resignation of Vishwanath Das.
9. Who donated all his earnings to Utkal University?
10. When was Harekrishna Mahatab took oath as Prime Minister of Odisha?

ANSWER THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Where did no district found in New Odisha Province?
 - a. Sambalpur
 - b. Ganjam
 - c. Angul
 - d. Koraput

2. Who was the vice chairman of Advisory Committee?

- a. Madhusudan Das
- b. Krushnachandra Gajapati
- c. Lakshmidhar Mohanty
- d. Vishwanath Das

3. Krushnachandra Gajapati was the leader of this party

- a. United Party
- b. National Party
- c. National Congress
- d. Independent Party

4. Who was the minister of Krushnachandra Gajapati's Ministry?

- a. Abdus Shoban Khan
- b. Godavarish Mishra
- c. Latiphur Rahaman
- d. Nityananda Kanungo

5. When was Krushnachandra Gajapati resigned from Prime Minister post?

- a. 1937 July 13
- b. 1941 November 24
- c. 1937 July 19
- d. 1944 June 28

UNIT – III

LESSON – 1

INTEGRATION OF PRINCELY STATES

India Independence Act 1947 did not divide India and Pakistan into two complete domains. British India had total 60 percent of total surface area of the undivided India and rest 40 percent was not occupied by the British. This rest 40 percent was divided into big and small kingdoms which were ruled by various kings.

Do you know – The head of the British Administration was called Viceroy after the 1857. The Administrative post Viceroy/Queen of Britain who represented the British Emperor to rule in British India.

These kingdoms were remain safe from annexation by outside rules due to a very strong and omnipotent strength called British highest administration.

As British India was divided into two dominions i.e. India and Pakistan as per Independence Act 1947 and the princely states became unsheltered as they had a subsidiary alliances with British Administration. Hence these princely states became from any alliances with British. As per one of the clauses of the India Independence Act 1947, these princely states may integrate with India or Pakistan or remain independent. But in reality this was not possible to remain as an independent state.

A new department called **States Department** was created by Government of India on 27th June 1947 to solve the problem which may come while integration of princely states, and **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** and **V.P.Menon** respectively the political and administrative heads of this department, which was in charge of

relations with the princely states. Government of India, prior to independence, was very much concerned about the fate of the princely states. The first Governor General of the Dominion of India, Lord Mountbatten assured them that he can play an important role in integrating the princely states to India. Mountbatten believed that securing the states' accession to India was crucial to reaching a negotiated settlement with the Congress for the transfer of power.



Map of India with Princely States

As a relative of the British King, he was trusted by most of the princes and was a personal friend of many, especially the Nawab of Bhopal, Hamidullah Khan. The princes also believed that he would be in a position to ensure the independent India adhered to any terms that might be agreed upon, because Prime Minister [Jawaharlal Nehru](#) and Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel had asked him to interfere into the integration

process on 9th July 1947. Even Gandhiji met Mountbetten to request the later to look after the India Independence Act and integration of princely states so that India further not be divided into parts. Lord Mountbetten heeded the requests of Indian leaders and called for a meeting of Council of Rulers on On 25th July 1947.

He clearly addressed the Kings who were called up on by him about the then situation of the country. The summary of his speech was all the princely states are free from British Rule and are not sheltered under the British Alliance. Hence the main reason for integrating them with the neighbouring countries is development of material and economical status of the people of that kingdom and future prosperity of the people.

WORK FOR YOU- Write a short note on life history of Lord Mountbetten prior to coming to India as Viceroy.

Patel and Menon backed up their diplomatic efforts by producing treaties that were designed to be attractive to rulers of princely states. Two key documents were produced. The first was the Standstill Agreement, which confirmed the continuance of the pre-existing agreements and administrative practices. The second was the **Instrument of Accession**, by which the ruler of the princely state in question agreed to the accession of his kingdom to independent India, granting the latter control over specified subject matters. The nature of the subject matters varied depending on the acceding state. The states which had internal autonomy under the British signed an Instrument of Accession which only ceded (gave away) three subjects to the government of India— **defence, External affairs and communications**. It was mentioned that after transferring the three subjects

(powers), Kings can rule their Princely states independently.

DO YOU KNOW – Instrument of Accession is a statutory or legally approved document. Both Government of India and Princely Kings were signed this document.

The limited scope of the Instruments of Accession and the promise of a wide-ranging autonomy and the other guarantees they offered, gave sufficient comfort to many rulers, who saw this as the best deal they could strike given the lack of support from the British, and popular internal pressures. Many kings of the princely states were motivated and inspired by the speech of Lord Mountbetten and signed the Instrument of Accession document. Even Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also encouraged many kings to sign the document. Many kings of princely states, leaving a few, signed the document before the independence. **Piploda**, a small state in central India, did not accede until March 1948. The biggest problems, however, arose with a few border states, such as [Jodhpur](#), which tried to negotiate better deals with Pakistan, with [Junagadh](#), which actually did accede to Pakistan, and with [Hyderabad](#) and [Kashmir](#), which declared that they intended to remain independent.

The ruler of Jodhpur, **Hanwant Singh**, was antipathetic to the Congress, and did not see much future in India for him or the lifestyle he wished to lead. Along with the ruler of Jaisalmer, he entered into negotiations with **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**, who was the designated head of state for **Pakistan**. As Jodhpur was predominantly dominated by Hindu and Mountbatten also pointed out that the accession of a predominantly Hindu state to Pakistan would violate the principle of the **two-nation theory** on which Partition was based, and was likely to cause communal

violence in the State. Hanwant Singh was persuaded by these arguments, and somewhat reluctantly agreed to accede to India.

The Nawab of Junagadh, a princely state located on the south-western end of Gujarat and having no common border with Pakistan, chose to accede to Pakistan ignoring Mountbatten's views of "Geographic Compulsion", arguing that it could be reached from Pakistan by sea.

The government pointed out that the state was 80% Hindu, and called for a plebiscite (general election) to decide the question of accession. Pakistan agreed to it. Out of nearly 2,00,000 votes, only 90 votes were in favour of accede to Pakistan rest were accession to India. On 26 October, the Nawab and his family fled to Pakistan. On 7 November, Junagadh's court, facing collapse, invited the Government of India to take over the State's administration. The Government of India agreed access Junagadh to India.

At the time of the transfer of power, Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu, although the state itself had a Muslim majority. Hari Singh was equally hesitant about acceding to either India or Pakistan, as either would have provoked adverse reactions in parts of his kingdom. He signed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan and proposed one with India as well, but announced that Kashmir intended to remain independent. However, his rule was opposed by Sheikh Abdullah, the popular leader of Kashmir's largest political party, the National Conference, who demanded his abdication.

Pakistan, attempting to force the issue of Kashmir's accession. Shortly thereafter, Pathan tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan crossed the

border and entered Kashmir and formed "Azad Kashmir (Independent Kashmir)". The invaders made rapid progress towards Srinagar crossing river Jhelam. They were supported by the Pakistan troops.



Sheikh Abdullah

This was Pakistan's part and parcel of "Operation Gulmarg". This "Operation Gulmarg" was Pakistan's intention to occupy Kashmir. The Maharaja of Kashmir wrote to India, asking for military assistance to protect himself in return he had to sign Instrument of Accession. Hence Jammu and Kashmir became access to India. Jammu and Kashmir accepted the constitution of India. As per section 370 of Indian Constitution, Jammu and Kashmir has got a special privilege.

WORK FOR YOU – Why Pakistan is inclined to occupy Jammu and Kashmir. List the reasons and place an argument for it.

Hyderabad was a landlocked state that stretched over 82,000 square miles (over 212,000 square kilometres) in southeastern India. While 87% of its 17 million people were Hindu, its ruler Nizam Osman Ali Khan was a Muslim, and its politics were dominated by a Muslim elite.^[74] The Muslim nobility and the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen, a powerful pro-Nizam Muslim party, insisted Hyderabad remain independent and stand on an equal footing to India and Pakistan.

The [Razakars](#) ("volunteers"), a militia affiliated to the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen and set up under the influence of Muslim radical [Qasim Razvi](#), assumed the role of supporting the Muslim ruling class against upsurges by the Hindu populace, and began intensifying its activities and was accused of attempting to intimidate villages, killed innocent people who intended to integrate with India. In August, the Nizam, claiming that he feared an imminent invasion, attempted to approach the [UN Security Council](#) and the [International Court of Justice](#). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel insisted that if Hyderabad was allowed to continue its independence, the prestige of the Government would be tarnished and then neither Hindus nor Muslims would feel secure in its realm.

On 13 September 1948, the [Indian Army](#) was sent into Hyderabad under [Operation Polo](#) on the grounds that the law and order situation there threatened the peace of [South India](#). The troops met little resistance by the Razakars and between 13 and 18 September took complete control of the state. In the 1948, November, the Nizam signed Instrument of Accession and was retained as the [head of state](#) in the same manner as the other princes who acceded to India.

ACCESSION TO INTEGRATION (MERGING)

In order to provide protection and give all amenities to the people of India, the responsibility and main objective of Government of India after independence and British left India, was to politically integrate all states and the provinces into one strong sovereign country. All political leaders and general public of India realized that it is not possible to make India a strong sovereign country unless and until the kings of princely states who were about 500 in number, were persuaded to shift their

loyalties, expectations, and political activities towards a new center, namely, the [Republic of India](#). People of princely states started revolting against Kings for merger. People's Assembly became successful in many princely states.

Central Government and many national leaders wanted to take advantage of the people's revolt against the Kings about their rule .

DO YOU KNOW- People's Assembly is nothing but the People's Organisation of princely states. This assembly fought against the oppression and corruption. The oppressive people in these estates did not get an opportunity to participate in Independence movement. But in few regions they participated in freedom struggle.

As per **Instrument of Accession** which only ceded (gave away) three subjects to the government of India—defence, External affairs and communications, rest Administrative subjects were looked after by the Kings of the Princely states, independently. But Indian Government realized that Instrument of Accession is hampering its ability to frame policies that brought about [social justice](#) and national development. Consequently, they sought to secure to the central government the same degree of powers over the former princely states as it had over the former British provinces. Having secured the accession of the princely states, the Government of India between 1948 and 1950 turned to the task of welding the states and the former British provinces into one polity under a single **republican constitution**. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as Minister for Home and States Affairs had the responsibility of welding the British Indian, provinces and the princely states into a united India. Harkrushana

Mahatab, the then Chief Minister of Odisha played an important role in formation united India. V.P.Menon, Secretary, political and administrative head of the [States Department](#), who played a vital role in forming republican constitution. Hence, we can say that Menon, did the actual job of negotiating with the princes of Princely states.



Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

The first step in this process, carried out between 1947 and 1949, was to merge the smaller states that were not seen by the Government of India to be viable administrative units either into neighbouring provinces, or with other princely states. But Government of India was not in favour of Instruments of Accession because except the three subjects the rest of the Administrative powers were taken care of by the Princes of the Princely states, independently, later it was decided to cede the rest of administrative powers and merge with the central Government. Patel and Menon emphasized following arguments in favour of full merger –

1. Without integration, the economies of states would collapse.
2. An anarchy would arise if the princes were unable to provide democracy and govern properly.

3. They pointed out that many of the smaller states were very small and lacked resources to sustain their economies and support their growing populations.
4. Many also imposed tax rules and other restrictions that impeded free trade, and which had to be dismantled in a united India.
5. Criminals cannot be punished because they may take the political asylum of neighbouring Princely states.
6. Full political integration is very much required failing which produce a rather loose federation, with significant differences in administration and governance across the various states which lead into disintegration of Indian Nationalism.
7. People will be deprived of the advantageous results of India Independence.

Nehru and Patel intended to wait to implement the accession procedure till the term of Mountbatten as Governor-General ended. But An [adivasi](#) tribe of Nilgiri, Odisha upraised in late 1947, however, forced their hand in implementing the act of accession. The process of merger in India started from Odisha only. In December 1947, princes from the Eastern India Agency and Chhattisgarh Agency were summoned to an all-night meeting with Menon, where they were persuaded to sign Merger Agreements integrating their states into Orissa, the Madhya Pradesh and [Bihar](#) with effect from 1 January 1948.^[94] Later that year, 66 states in Gujarat and the [Deccan](#) were merged into [Bombay](#), including the large states of [Kolhapur](#) and [Baroda](#). Other small states were merged into [Madras](#), [East Punjab](#), West Bengal, the Uttar Pradesh and [Assam](#). Not all states that signed Merger Agreements were integrated into provinces,

however. Thirty states of the former [Punjab Hill States Agency](#) which lay near the international border and had signed Merger Agreements were integrated into [Himachal Pradesh](#), a distinct entity which was administered directly by the centre as a [Chief Commissioner's Province](#), for reasons of security.

CONDITIONS OF THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The Merger Agreements required rulers to cede "full and exclusive jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to governance" of their state to the [Dominion of India](#). In return for their agreement to entirely cede their states, it gave princes a large number of guarantees. Princes would receive an annual payment from the Indian government in the form of a [privy purse](#) as compensation for the surrender of their powers and the dissolution of their states. While state property would be taken over, their [private property](#) would be protected, as would all personal privileges, dignities and titles. Succession was also guaranteed according to custom. In addition, the provincial administration was obliged to take on the staff of the princely states with guarantees of equal pay and treatment.

Many princely state signed "Merger Agreement". They have been given annual payment from the Indian Government in the form of privy purse along with protection and personal privileges. In this process, Patel obtained the unification of 222 states in the [Kathiawar](#) peninsula of his native Gujarat into the princely union of [Saurashtra](#) in January 1948, with six more states joining the union the following year. [Madhya Bharat](#) emerged on 28 May 1948 from a union of [Gwalior](#), [Indore](#) and eighteen smaller states. In Punjab, the [Patiala and East Punjab States Union](#) was formed on 15 July 1948 from [Patiala](#), [Kapurthala](#), [Jind](#), [Nabha](#), [Faridkot](#),

[Malerkotla](#), [Nalagarh](#), and [Kalsia](#). The [United State of Rajasthan](#) was formed as the result of a series of mergers, the last of which was completed on 15 May 1949. Travancore and Cochin were merged in the middle of 1949 to form the princely union of [Travancore-Cochin](#). The only princely states which signed neither Covenants of Merger nor Merger Agreements were Kashmir, Mysore and Hyderabad.

Democratisation

After merging the administrative machineries of each state and integrating them into one political and administrative entity, efforts were made to restore democracy in these princely states. In order to provide proper administration for people of princely state, various steps were taken by the provincial government. The same administration was provided to the state governments at par with the Provincial Administration. The central and provincial rule was also implemented in the state Government. With the passage of time, the people of princely states got adjusted to the governance in Indian Republic.

Besides democratization, the Princely states were slowly brought under the central fold and were included within Indian constitution where after in 1956, these princely states were merged with Provinces.

Stern steps were taken by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for merger of these princely states. Due to his diplomatic expertise and political vision, people call him "**The Indian Bismarck**" because of his success in creating united India. Because of his powerful leadership and strong individuality, he was called "**Iron man of India**".

DO YOU KNOW – Otto Von Bismarck, one of the prominent German Statesmen of the nineteenth century who united all the people of Germany to form the country called Germany.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. Why and when did Lord Mountbatten convened an assembly/meeting of princes and how did he encouraged the Princes to merge with India?
2. What arrangements were made in Instrument of accession and how did the princes of Princely States react to this accession?
3. Under what circumstance King of Kashmir Hari Sing signed Instrument of accession?
4. List the arguments placed by the Patel and Menon in favour of complete Merger.
5. What were conditions imposed for Merger agreement?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. What was the condition of the Princely States after India got Independence?
2. What arrangements were done for the State in Indian Independence Act ?
3. How did the princely state 'Junagarh' merge with India?
4. Who was the Nizam of Hyderabad and which group supported him?
5. How did Hyderabad merge with India?
6. What do you mean by 'Privy Purse' of King and how was it accepted by them?
7. How did Patel form princely union of Sourashtra?

8. How was union of East Punjab states formed?
9. Name the states which did not sign the Merger Agreement.
10. Why do people named Sardar Patel as Indian Bismarck and Iron man of India.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN ONE LINE

1. Who was the minister/ Head of States Department?
2. Who was V.P.Menon?
3. When did Nehru and Patel meet Lord Mountbatten in relation to merger of Princely States?
4. Who presented the Instrument of Accession?
5. Who was Hanwant Singh?
6. Who rejected the Jammu Kashmir King's proposal?
7. Under which section of Indian Constitution, special arrangements were made for Jammu and Kashmir?
8. 'Operation of Polo' was justified for which princely states?
9. Where was the merger of Princely states started?
10. Name the person from Odisha who helped Patel in Merger Program?

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. At the time of Independence, who was the Prime Minister ?
 - a. Lord Mountbatten
 - b. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - c. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - d. Vallabhbhai Patel
2. As per the conditions of 'Instrument of Accession', which subjects were transferred to Government of India?
 - a. Home, Defence, and Finance
 - b. External affairs, communication and Education
 - c. Defence, External affairs, and communication
 - d. Defence, Home, and External affairs
3. Which princely state merge with the then Bombay?
 - a. Gwallior
 - b. Indore
 - c. Kolhapur
 - d. Nallargarh
4. How many states of Punjab hill states Agency together form Himachal Pradesh?
 - a. 66
 - b. 30
 - c. 6
 - d. 18
5. When was State reconstruction Act enacted?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1956

LESSON – 2

AMALGAMATION OF PRINCELY STATES WITH ODISHA

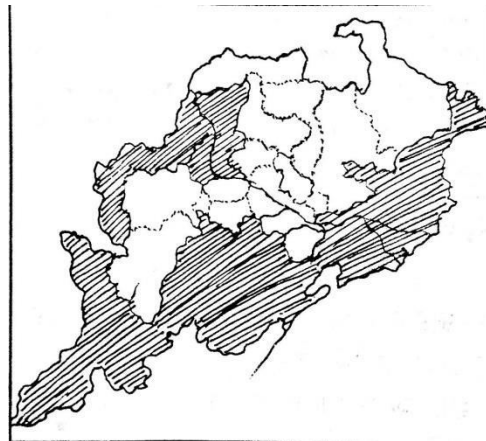
As per the geographical point of view, there were about 26 princely states adjoining the British Odisha. The princely states were divided into three classes called 'A', 'B' and 'C' based on the area of the states.

Eleven princely states were there in **class 'A'**. There were – 1. Bamra, 2. Baud, 3. Dhenkanal, 4. Gangpur, 5. Kalahandi, 6. Keonjhar, 7. Mayurbhanj, 8. Nayagarh, 9. Patna, 10. Sareikela and 11. Sonapur.

Class 'B' had 12 princely states and they were – 1. Athagarh, 2. Badamba, 3. Narsingpur, 4. Athamallick, 5. Hindol, 6. Dasapalla, 7. Khandapara, 8. Kharsuan, 9. Redakhol, 10. Talcher, 11. Sambalpur, 12. Nilgiri.

Rest 3 states were in Class 'C' – 1. Palalhada, 2. Tigiria 3. Ranapur

All these princely states were safe under the British rule. But internally, the social and financial condition of many of these states was very piteous. The people of Princely states were very much dissatisfied and were leading a miserable life due to bad governance. They were so engrossed in their personal problems that they could not be able to come out of it and join in Independence movement which was taking place in the nation. People were exploited by Kings, viceroy and representatives of Kings. Forced labour called 'Bethi', enforced labour called 'Begari', gratuitous called 'Magan', Rasad means 'Free Meal', gifts called Bheti were the obnoxious oppressive systems prevalent in the Administration of Princely states.



Map of 26 Princely States including Odisha

People were supposed to pay the Kings and his representatives in the form of labour or finance or material gifts. People were forced to work for constructing roads and palaces without payment called "Bethi". When Kings and his representative commute from one camp to another camp, people carry them in palanquin or a carrier without any payment for their labour is called "Begari". People give gifts in the form of cash or in kind for Prince's Marriage or in any celebrations called "Magan". When kings and his representatives travel to villages, people making arrangements for free food and water is called "Rasad". Sending Gifts to the palace for Marriage and any festival is called "Bheti".

DO YOU KNOW – "Reports on the Districts of Midanpore and Cuttack" by Henry Rickett, "Pathology of Prince" by Kanhayya Lal Choube, "Dashahara Bheti" a book of poems by Ghanshyam Mohanty and a poem written by Braja Kishore Dhal are some of the renowned composition through which the life style of the oppressed people of Princely States was brought into lime light.

Uprising of People against the Administration of Princely States

The oppressed people of princely states started agitating against the bad

governance and oppressive activities in the year 1922. This agitation was first started in Dhenkanal. Later in the year 1928, people of Neelgiri rebelled against the Kings. People's Movement started in the year 1930 in Baudh and in 1931 at Talcher. The first session of "Peoples conference of Odisha Princely States" was held at Cuttack on 30th June 1931 where Bhubananda Das was presided the conference. The second session of this conference was also held at Cuttack in the year 1937 June 23. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was the chairman of the conference and Sarangadhar Das was the convenor.

In 1937, Indian National Congress supported the People's Movement against the Princely states. Peoples Assembly was formed at Neelgiri in the year 1938 under the leadership of Sarangadhar Das. Whereas, in the year 1938 people of Dhenkanal and in 1939 people of Talcher started agitations. Slowly, this Peoples uprising spread in Gangpur, Ranpur, Nayagarh, Sonpur, Mayurbhanj, Patna and Kalahandi. Peoples agitation began in large scale in Neelgiri, Dhenkanal and Talcher.

The demands made by the People's Assembly and agitation

1. To bring an end to the obnoxious systems like Bethi (force labour), Begari (enforced labour), Magan (gratuitous), Rasad (free food and water) and Bheti (gifts).
2. To provide fundamental rights like right to speech/express, right to express through newspaper/media, right to form union etc.
3. Clear depiction of rules on farmer's rights on agricultural lands
4. Proper use of forest materials/goods and right to use forest materials/goods for Adivasi tribes.
5. To bring an end to the monopoly in trade and business.

In 1938, Gadjata Enquiry Committee was reformed to enquire about the administrative progress of the Princely states while Prajamandal /Peoples' Assembly movement in Princely states was going on. Harkrishna Mahatab was the President of this committee. Sarangadhar Das was the Secretary of the committee and other members of this committee were Lalmohan Pattanaik and Balabanta Rai Mehata. This committee had produced its detailed report in the year 1930. This report contained a detailed report of the bad administrative practice of the Princely states. Sorrows and Miseries of the People and oppressive activities by Princely states were also mentioned in this report. This committee also framed certain rules and regulation to be implemented in Princely states in order to remit/reduce the sufferings of the people.



Hare Krishna Mahatab

How to transfer the administrative powers of the British on Princely states to the Government of Odisha, was the main proposal of this Committee. This committee of Mahatab can be known as the first ever movement of the Merger of the princely states with Odisha Province on linguistic basis.

But Harekrishna Mahatab did not keep silent after producing his report along with some suggestions. He met the then Viceroy of India, Linlithgo in the year 1939 August, made him aware of the administrative situation of the Princely states and requested for interference of the Provincial Government into the Princely States in order to improve the administrative conditions of the state. Linlithgo accepted Mahatab's proposal and said that their no geographical boundaries between Odisha Province and its Princely States. Mahatab even met Stafford Cripps regarding the same issue in 1942. On 6th April 1946, he met Cabinet Mission to advocate about the merger of Princely states. During this time, it was decided in the second congress session that Harekrishna Mahatab would be the Prime Minister of Odisha. A memo was given by the Odisha Congress to Cabinet Mission wherein it was clearly mentioned that all the 26 Princely states to be amalgamated (merged) with Odisha Province on linguistic basis. Cabinet Mission also agreed to this proposal. Harekrishna Mahatab wrote letters to Princes/kings of the princely states twice about the merger proposal, on 10th May 1946 and 29th June 1946. Kings and Princes of the Princely states did not like the Mahatab's proposal and strongly objected his proposal. Parshuram Title was given to Harekrishna Mahatab by the Maharaja of Kalahandi.

DO YOU KNOW-Parshuram was a great hero who carried many weapons to kill warriors. He was Brahman. He taught War skills to Karna, the great warrior.

The word 'Merger' was tuneless for the Kings and Princes of the Princely states of Odisha. All the Kings and Princes of the Princely states formed a union called "Eastern Gadjat/Princely states Union' to make the Mahatab's proposal of merger

void. This union started function from 1st August 1947.

Prajamandali (Peoples' Assembly)'s conference was held at Cuttack on 10th August 1947. Many people from Princely states of Chattisgarh and Odisha participated in this conference. India was supposed to get freedom just 5 days after this conference. The discussion about future of the Princely states was the background of this conference. The main agenda of the conference was to merge the Princely states with the Odisha province.

WORK FOR YOU- List the English and Odiya books written by Harekrishna Mahatab about the amalgamation of Princely states and on various subjects.

Harekrishna Mahatab became the first Prime Minister of Odisha Province after Independence. All Kings and Princes of the Princely states of Odiya tracts were invited by him in a conference which was held on 16th October 1947 at Sambalpur. To maintain peace, convenient administration and social development in Odisha, he urged and established an argument before the people of Princely states to get amalgamated with Odisha Province. But they did not heed to Mahatab's request. The result of this was the Prajamandal Movement, who revolted against the Kings and Princes of the Princely states which was not ever thought by them.

BEGINNING OF MERGER OF THE PRINCELY STATES FROM NEELGIRI

Initially Nehru, Sardar Patel and V.P.Menon were waiting for right opportunity and time to start the program of merging of princely states with Provinces, but Tribal uprising in Neelgiri, [Orissa](#) in late 1947, however, forced their hands to start the merging program immediately.

DO YOU KNOW-The total surface area of Neelgiri was 284 square miles the population was 73109. 15% of the total population was Tribes.

Prajamandal Movement in Neelgiri was successful. In order to suppress Prajamandal Movement, the King of Neelgiri strengthened the Police department. Gorkha were appointed in Police department. He instigated the innocent tribes and asked them to loot the set fire the buildings and loot the people of Neelgiri who took part in this movement. A detailed report of the alarming law and order situation of Neelgiri was sent to Government of India by Odisha Government. During this time the Chief Minister of Odisha, Dr. Harekrishna Mahatab was residing in Delhi. He had a discussion with Sardar Patel. Government of India allowed Odisha Government to occupy Neelgiri with the help of nearest District Magistrate. Nabkishore Choudhury, a Minister who did annexation of Neelgiri in the absence of Harekrishna Mahatab. In 14th November 1947, Neelgiri was under the control of Government of Odisha. The law and order situation became normal by the end of the November. This was the beginning of the Merger of Indian Princely states. This process of amalgamation was ended by merging of Hyderabad.

WORK FOR YOU – List the names of the leaders who led the Peoples' Movement in Odisha.

DO YOU KNOW – In relation to Neelgiri of Odisha Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said – Kalinga brought a dramatic change in the heart of Samrat Ashoka. He became famous for his good administration and benevolence. No one ever thought that the first ever unification of India began from Kalinga only. The reformation in the modern political unification and administrative policies of India was done by following the policies of the Ashoka's reign.

After the Neelgiri issue, the Kings of Odisha Princely states became scared. But the Government of India, instead of stopping the Merger program they wanted to continue. In 1947 November 20, the States Department convened a meeting in the office of V.P. Menon, the Home Secretary of India with Chief Minister of Odisha at Delhi. Many ministers of Centre and State and officers of high ranks were present in this meeting. Three important decisions were taken. First, the Eastern States Union would not be recognised by the Government of India. Second, 'B' and 'C' Class States should be put under common administration of certain subjects by the provincial Government. Third, the meeting of the rulers of 'B' and 'C' class states would be convened by the States Department at Cuttack in December 1947. V.P. Menon was in the charge of inviting them.

Conference at Cuttack:

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, V.P. Menon and other officials of Centre arrived at Bhunaneswar on 13th December 1947 to attend a conference at Cuttack. The next day i.e. 14th December 1947 this historical conference began at Rajbhawan of Cuttack.



Rajbhawan at Cuttack

Patel held discussions with the Governor of Orissa, the prime Minister and his Cabinet Colleagues on 13th December. Decision was taken to deal with A, B and C class States over the merger issue. Next day the conference began first with the rulers of B and C class States. Twelve out of fifteen B and C class rulers attended the conference. Kings of Athamalik, Banai and Tigiria did not participate in this conference. Sardar Patel in his inaugural speech, clearly mentioned these class States had to be merged with Odisha Province. The rulers were assured that all privileges and honour enjoyed by them would be maintained. Privy Purse would be determined on the basis of the principle laid down by the Government of India. Though initially the rulers present in the conference were reluctant to sign but finally they signed the Merger Document and later the rest three states who were absent, were signed this document.

There was a little problem arose in merger with class A States. Sardar Patel started a discussion with the Kings of the eleven 'A' class States after the lunch. He urged the Kings of Class A states to sign the merger document like Class B and C. While discussion he said that the Princely states of Odisha Province if not merged with it, would be like wounds of Odisha State. These wounds should be either treated immediately... or they should be uprooted.

If the Kings of the Princely states agrees on merging with Odish Provice, they will be cured. If they oppose this merger, then People may uproot them. The discussion with Class A princely was futile. After a lot of pressure and negotiations, 9 Kings of the Princely States were ready to sign the merger document and in 1947 December 15, they signed the merger document. A private train for Sardar Patel was waited for an hour in Cuttack railway station for Maharaja of Kalahandi. But finally Maharaja of Kalahandi signed the merger document. An elected Government was formed in Mayurbhanja hence the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj left the conference taking the plea that he could not take any decision without consulting his ministers. Therefore he wanted some time for taking any decision.

On 23 December 1947, the Government of India transferred the administration of 25 Gadjats to Orissa Provincial Government. Transfer of administration was done under "Extra provincial Jurisdiction Act" and would come into operation from 1 January 1948 wherein all 25 princely states with Odiya Province on linguistic basis. However, unfortunate part of the story of merger was the amalgamation of some speaking tracts of some part of the Mayurbhanj which lie between **Sareikela and Kharswa** did not merge with Odisha. Hence the Kings of these two states changed their earlier view of merging with Odisha, integrated with Bihar. As a result Odisha finally lost these two states and the Government of India decided to integrate these Oriya speaking States with Bihar on 18th May 1948. The king of Mayurbhanja finally, on 17th October 1948, signed the Merger document. On 1st October 1948, Mayurbhanja merged with Odisha. Hence 24 princely states merged with Odisha Province. The then Prime Minister of Odisha, Harekrishna Mahatab

played a pivotal role in this merger program.

WORK FOR YOU – list all the 24 Kings of the Princely states who merged with Odisha Province.

DO YOU KNOW – Sardar Patel praised and commented on Harekrishna Mahatab's role – "I am happy that I helped him to realise what was not only his dream and his ambition, but also the dream and ambition of all Oriyas. I am happier still that it was that backward Province, as they call it, which led the way for the rest of India to follow."

Democratic setup of the Odisha Province was enhanced after the merger of Princely states into the Odisha Province. Initially there were only 60 seats present in Odisha Assembly. 31 more seats were added to it after the merger of Princely states. The number of elected members of the Assembly increased to 91 from 60. The Assembly session containing all the members, was conducted in the new capital of Odisha, Bhubaneswar on 10th October 1949. In order to taste the Independence to People of Princely states, initiatives were taken to implement Provincial Governance in the Princely states. Districts were reconstructed after the inclusion of Princely states, became 13 in number. Slowly the Peoples' Movement was terminated. Both the King and people of princely states supported the democratic setup of the Government. Natural resources of Odisha were used properly. It is true that some Odiya speaking tracts remain outside the Odisha Province. Formation of Odisha on Linguistic basis was not very much successful. But after the merger, unity and happiness was seen in Odiya people. The Odiyas marched ahead with an aim for a prosperous Odisha Province.



A map of Odisha containing 13 Districts

WORK FOR YOU – Write down the Districts in which the merged Princely states are located.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS.

1. Write short notes on the oppressive system prevailing in Odisha Princely states.
2. What were the main agenda of the Prajamandal Movement or Peoples' Assembly movement?
3. Who were the members of the reformed Odisha Gadjat(Princely states) Committee and what was it's the proposal?
4. What did Mahatab do in order to merge Odiya speaking Princely tracts before the India independence?
5. How was the merger program of Princely states started from Neelgiri?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 20 WORDS

1. On what basis the Odisha Princely states were classified and list the Gadajats or princely states present in Class 'C'?
2. What is the difference between 'Bethi' and "Bhetti"?
3. When and where did the Peoples' Movement (Praja Andolan) started?
4. Where did the first session of "Odisha Gadjat Peoples' Conference" held and who presided the conference?
5. Who was Saranga Das? When and where did the session of Peoples' Conference held?
6. Kings of Princely states of which region were united together to form a Union?
7. When and where did Sardar Patel attend the conference conducted by the Kings of the Princely states?
8. Why did the King of Mayurbhanj ask for few days time to sign the Merger Agreement?
9. Why did Sareikela and Kharswa merge with Bihar?
10. When and where was the 1st session of the Assembly held along with representatives of the Princely States?
5. Who took the charge of Neelgiri accession in the absence of Harekrishna Mahatab?
6. When did Mayurbhanja merge with Odisha?
7. Finally how many princely states merged in Odisha province?
8. How many assembly seats were added to the existing seat of Odisha Assembly after the Merger of Princely states and what was the total number of seats after the merger?
9. How many districts were formed after the merger of the Princely states?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. When was Prajamandal (Peoples' Assembly) Movement started in Baudh?
2. Who formed Prajamandal (Peoples' Assembly) in Neelgiri?
3. In 1939, who met the Viceroy to appraise about the amalgamation of Princely States?
4. Who gave the title "Parashuram" to Harekrishna Mahatab?

TICK THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

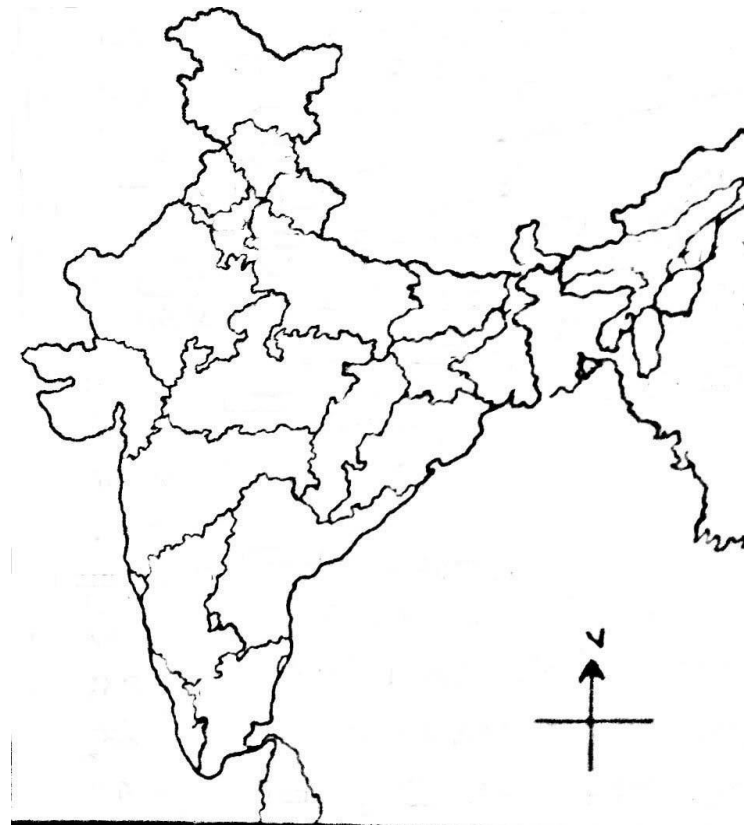
1. What was the total number of Princely states on linguistic basis before the merger?
 - a. 23
 - b. 25
 - c. 26
 - d. 27
2. The system of carrying Kings and his representatives in palanquins or on carriers, from of one camp to another camp without money is known as
 - a. Beti
 - b. Begari
 - c. Rasad
 - d. Magan
3. Who was the chairman of the reformed "Gadjet Enquiry Committee"?
 - a. Harekrishna Mahatab
 - b. Sarangadhar Das
 - c. Balabanta Rai Meheta
 - d. Pattabhi Sita Ramayya
4. From which place of India did the Merger of Princely states start?
 - a. Mayurbhanja
 - b. Neelgiri
 - c. Junagarh
 - d. Kalahandi
5. After the merger, the total number of assembly seats increase from 60 to ____
 - a. 90
 - b. 91
 - c. 92
 - d. 93

LESSON – 3 LIBERATION OF GOA AND PONDICHERRY

British Rule ended on 15th August 1947 and British India became Independent India. But some parts of India were still under the Foreign Rule. Parts of India like Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadara and Nagarhaveli lying on the Western Coast Line were under the Portuguese Rule. Pudducherry, lying on the Eastern Coastal Line was ruled by French. Pudducherry, Chandranagar, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam were regions which were under the French Colony. Pudducherry, Karaikal, and Yanam were situated in Coromandal Coastline, Mahe was in Malabar Coast and Chandanagar was in Bengal Coast. 510 square Kilometer of total land of India was under the French Colony. In 1936, the population of this colony was 2,98,551 and Pondicherry was the main centre of this French Colony. After the Independence, the liberation of Goa and Pondicherry and integrate them with India, was the main challenge before the Government of India.

INTEGRATION OF GOA INTO INDIA

The history of Goa is age old. Earlier Goa was popularly known by various names like Gomanchal, Gopakpattam, Gopakpuri, Goapuri or Gomantak. Goa was ruled by Satvahanas, Kadambas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Shildars and Yadavas. During Khilaji Dynasty, Goa was ruled by Muslims.



POLITICAL MAP OF INDIA

Portuguese started planning to occupy Goa after they discovered the water route to Goa by Vasco da Gama,.

WORK FOR YOU – Write short notes on how Vasco da Gama explored water route to India?

In 1510, Goa was occupied by Portuguese with the help Vijaynagar Emperor and from then onwards it was ruled by Portuguese administration. Goa was ruled by Chatrapati Shivaji for some period of time but was later annexed by Portuguese. British left India in 1947. But Goa was under Portuguese Administration. Even Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli was also under the Portugal administration. Portugal Administrators of Goa did not accept the proposal of

diplomatic solution to integration of Goa into India.

DO YOU KNOW - a country, or especially, an outlying portion of a country, entirely or mostly surrounded by the territory of another country is known as enclave. Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli are the examples of Portuguese Enclave.

The Portuguese Administrators of Goa never paid attention to people of Goa and their needs and comforts. On 15th August 1955, people of Goa, Daman and Diu were fed up with the oppression of the Portuguese, showed their agony through a large procession. Around 5000 people participated in this procession. To stop the procession, Portuguese Police fired on mob where 22 non violent Satyagrahis died and many injured. Portuguese Government tried to send Soldiers from Daman to oppress the movement. Government of India interfered into the matter and protested against it, Portuguese Government approached International Court of Justice and lodged a complaint against this act. They requested that the Government of India should be directed to allow to send the Portuguese soldiers to the Portuguese Enclaves. But in 1960, the International Court of Justice refused the request of Portuguese Government. In the same year, the United Nations Meeting held in the month of December where the claim of inclusion of Portuguese colonies into Portuguese was turned down.

The oppressive activities of Portuguese on the colonies were clearly come into light in the year 1961. The Prime Minister of India, wanted to solve the Goa problem through

diplomatic talks. But the Indians disappointed by seeing the oppressive activities adapted by the Portuguese on its colonial people to take control over them at Angola of Africa. Pressure was climbing on the Government of India to liberate Goa from Portuguese enclave. Even American Government tried to make Portuguese to understand the situation. It was futile. On 1961 December 18, Indian military crossed Goan borders and attacked the Portuguese under the code name 'Operation Vijay'. For nearly 36 hours there were continuous air, navy and army strikes which resulted in complete surrender by the Portuguese. The Portuguese took the matter to the United Nations [Security Council](#) but a resolution calling on India to withdraw its troops immediately was defeated by the [USSR's veto](#). The next day i.e. 19th December, Portuguese Governor residing Goa signed surrender letter and Portuguese surrendered before India. It was the end of 450 years old colonialism. Goa was integrated with India. A union territory was formed by merging Goa with Daman and Diu.

In 1963, General election was held in Goa. In 1967 plebiscite was held in Goa to decide whether Goa will be merged with Maharashtra. But people of Goa were not interested to merge with Maharashtra. In 1987 May 30 Goa was declared as a state and it is the 25 state of India. Daman and Diu was separated from Goa and remained as union territory of India.

In 1954 July 24, the [United Front](#) of Goans (led by Francis Mascarenhas) forced the Portuguese to retreat from the colonial [enclave](#) of [Dadra](#), a small [landlocked territory](#) bordering [Nagar Haveli](#). In the same year on

2nd of August, Azad Gomantak Dal occupied Nagar Haveli. Portuguese complained in Portugal International Court of Justice but it did not give any result. In 1961 August 11, Dadra and Nagar Haveli merged with India and declared as Union Territory.

WORK OF YOU- List the capitals, language of people and tourist places of Goa, and Union territories Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

INTEGRATION OF PUDDUCHERRY INTO INDIA

At independence, the regions of [Pondicherry](#), [Karikal](#), [Yanam](#), [Mahe](#) and [Chandernagore](#) were still colonies of France hence were disintegrated from India. After Independence, the Government of India decided to have a diplomatic talk with French rule about the merger of French enclaves into India. As a result of which an agreement was signed between India and France in 1948. It was decided to have Plebiscite in these enclaves. Plebiscite was held in Chandernagore on 19th June 1949. 3,463 people wanted to merge with India while 114 were in favour of French Colony. On 2nd May 1950, officially, it became a part of India.



Sri Aurobindo

In the Yanam and Mahe enclaves, however, the pro-French camp, led by [Edouard](#)

[Goubert](#), used the administrative machinery to suppress the pro-merger groups. Popular discontent rose, and in 1954 [demonstrations in Yanam](#) and [Mahe](#) resulted in pro-merger groups assuming power. A referendum in [Pondicherry](#) and [Karaikal](#) in October 1954 resulted in a vote in favour of merger in to India. On 1 November 1954, de facto control over all four enclaves was transferred to the Republic of India. A treaty of cession was signed in May 1956, and following ratification by the [French National Assembly](#) in May 1962, *de jure* control of the enclaves was also transferred. Till date, Pudducherry is a Union Territory of India.

DO YOU KNOW – The total surface area of Pudducherry is 489 square Kilometers. It's Population is 9,74,345. Pudducherry is its Capital. However it is a union territory, but it has a 30 seats member elected Loksabha and Rajyasabha which constitutes of one nominated member in each house.

WORK FOR YOU – Write in details about the language, dance drama and tourist places of Pudducherry.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. Write brief note on French Colonialism in India after Independence?
2. What steps were taken by France between 1947 to 1961 in order to continue Portuguese Rule in Goa.
3. Under what circumstances was the Indian Troops entered into Goa in the year 1961?
4. How did the Portuguese Colony occupy the different positions in India?
5. How did the French enclaves of Pudducherry integrate in to India?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 20 WORDS

1. Write short notes on the geographical condition of the Portuguese Enclaves in India?
2. Which regions of India constitute the French administrative enclaves?
3. When and who helped Portuguese to conquer Goa?
4. When and why people of Goa, Daman and Diu showed their agony through a big protest?
5. What did the Portuguese Government pray in International Court of Justice?
6. What steps were taken by the Government of India to expel Portuguese from Goa?
7. When was Goa given a State rank? What was the total number of states in India after Goa became a State?

8. Name the organization which worked for the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli?
9. What was the result of elections held in French Enclaves?
10. In which regions was the elections held in the year October 1954?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Where did Mahe situate?
2. Where was the District Head quarters of French Colony in India found?
3. Under whose rule did the Goa occupied by the Muslim administration?
4. How many demonstrators died in police firing in Goa, Daman and Diu while demonstrating their agony?
5. On which date did the Indian army troops entered Goa?
6. On which date was the Peoples' organization took control over Dadra enclave from Portuguese colony?
7. On which day was Nagar Haveli occupied?
8. When did Chandernagore officially merged with India?
9. When did Government of India take over the administrative control over Pudducherry and Karaikal
10. When did the French National Assembly ratify the integration of French colony in to India?

TICK THE WRITE ANSWER

1. Which one is not the Portuguese Colony?
 - a. Dadra
 - b. Daman
 - c. Nagar Haveli
 - d. Mahe

2. When was Portuguese Governor sign Surrender letter?
 - a. 1961 December 18
 - b. 1961 December 19
 - c. 1961 August 11
 - d. 1947 May 30

3. When did General Elections held?
 - a. 1960
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1963
 - d. 1967

4. Where was Plebiscite arranged in the year 1949 June 19?
 - a. Pudducherry
 - b. Yanam
 - c. Chandernagore
 - d. Karaikal

5. Where did [Edouard Goubert](#) try to suppress Peoples' Movement?
 - a. Goa
 - b. Pudducherry
 - c. Daman
 - d. Yanam

LESSON – 4

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF INDIA AFTER INDEPENDENCE

British colony was existed in India for about two hundred years which weakened and paralysed the Indian Economy. Between 19th and 20th century the spread of industrialization and development of economy was seen throughout the world. But the countries like India and many others did not find any such development due to imperialistic administration over these countries, rather many economic problems grew. Main problems India faced was spread of poverty, illiteracy and ignorance, under developed agricultural policies, slow development of industrialization and decline of handicraft and cottages (handloom) industry. To develop the underdeveloped economic condition of India by various methods was the main aim of the Country. The presence of Investors and businessmen, Mineral and natural resources, human resource of India, banks which were in run by Indians, insurance and various financial institutions played important role in developing the economic condition of India between 1914 to 1947. India had more or less prepared a ground work towards its economic development by the time of its independence. They were expecting to full fill the needs of economic development using the plans prepared at the time of independence. At the time of independence, though it was few, some industrialists and businessmen had already taken important positions in the fields like Industries, Banks, trade and Insurance.

After independence there were no differences among the leaders about how to improve the Indian economy. During this time the steps taken to improve the economic growth were self-reliance, remission of importing things, and by maintaining the economic balance. The

Indian economy can be strengthened by speedy industrialization, as far as possible not to allow the imperial or foreign investors to invest in India, abolition of feudalism and implementation of land reformation, agricultural rights and providing various opportunities to the farmers, strengthen the co-operative movement, providing training and literacy to the people of India so that they can contribute to economic growth of India, encouragement of the cotton industry in order to bring economical development in villages, establishment of Public Sector Industries, providing equal opportunity and scope to Public and private sectors to create mixed economic environment and inclusion of scheduled caste and tribe in the growing economy of India.

After getting independence, there were no hurdles to implement the steps mentioned above. Major steps were taken to implement industrialization. There was no impediment in the usage of Mineral resources and free trade and business in all over India after the complete merger of the Princely states in to India. Central Government and State Government had ownership rights for many areas/things. Communication throughout the country was free and there was no control over conveyance and transportation.

PLANNING COMMISSION AND FIVE YEARS PLAN

India initiated planning for national economic development with the establishment of the Planning Commission in the 1950 March 15. Prime Minister of India was its Chairman. The document of 1st Five years Plan was presented. The 1st Five Years Plan was effective from 1951 to 1956. During this period more emphasis was given on growth of agriculture and irrigation. National Development Council was

established on 6th August 1952. The period of second five year plan.

WORK FOR YOU – Who were the members of National Development Council and write down its important functions?

The Second Five Years Plan was framed and presented by famous economist Professor P.C. Mahalanobis. The main objective of this five year plan was to Socialistic pattern of Indian society. The main aim of this plan was to increase income, rapid industrialization – heavy and basic industries, providing opportunities for services by creating provisions for it, peaceful distribution of income and wealth. The second objective of this plan was to encourage investment in Industrial Policies. Establishment of Public sector organisations and industries was the main goal this five year plan. Three coordinated steel plants were established with foreign collaboration, plan and technology.



Rourkela Steel Plant

WORK FOR YOU- Write down the year, place and name of three Government undertaking Steel Plants of India were established with foreign collaboration during period of 2nd Five Year Plan.

The third five year plan (1961-1966) was launched in the year 1961. This plan was not successful because of the Chinese Aggression in the year 1962 and Indo-Pak

war in the year 1965. The main objective of this plan was to increase the National Income by 30% and increase the income per head by minimum 17%. Besides, the other objectives of the plan were 5% growth in Annual National Income, encouragement of investment, self-generating economy like growing food crops, increase in agricultural production for industrialization and export, production of machinery, provision for earning, steel plant, chemical, encouragement of fuel and energy production, proper utilization of Human resources available in India and remission of the difference between the poor and rich. Three Annual Plans were launched between 1966 and 1969. Fourth Five Year Plan was continued from 1968 to 1974. The main aim of this plan was to growth of rate of agriculture to enable other sectors move forward. This plan emphasized on the growth of standard of living of people and equality and social justice. To reduce the gap between the rich and poor was also one of objectives of this plan. Banks and various institutions which provide loans to people were made easily approachable to the people. Maximum emphasis was given for agricultural development. Influx of Bangladeshi refugees and 1971 Indo-Pak war was an important made this plan as big failure. Immense price rice situation developed during these years.

Fifth Five Year plan was operative from 1974 to 1979. The main aim of this plan was to attainment of economic self reliance. This plan was rejected 1978. The 5th Five Year Plan did not function from 1978 to 1980. The Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan were operated from 1980 to 1985 and from 1985 to 1990 respectively. Removal of poverty was the main aim of sixth Five Year Plan. This plan chiefly focused on growth of industrialization and agricultural production. The target growth rate was

5.2% and the actual growth rate was 5.4%. the seventh Five Year Plan was aimed at accelerating food grain production, increasing employment opportunities, modernization, self reliance, social justice & raising productivity with focus **on 'food, work & productivity'**. This plan was successful as compare to prior ones. Food production was increased by 3.23%. Jawahar Rojagar Yojana was implemented to reduce poverty and to increase employment opportunities. The target growth rate was 5.0% and the actual growth rate was 5.8%. 8th Five Year Plan started after two years i.e. 1991 and continued till 1997. The main aim of this plan was to achieve National annual growth rate of 5.7% and Industrial Growth rate of 7.5%. At the end of the Plan an average annual growth rate of 6.8% against the target 5.6% was achieved which was about 1.2% more.

Nineth Five Year Plan was started in the year 1997 of 20th century. The main objective of the Ninth Five-Year Plan was to correct historical inequalities and increase the economic growth in the country. Other aspects which constituted the Ninth Five-Year Plan were:

- Population control.
- Generating employment by giving priority to agriculture and rural development.
- Reduction of poverty.
- Ensuring proper availability of food and water for the poor.
- Availability of primary health care facilities and other basic necessities.
- Primary education to all children in the country.
- Empowering the socially disadvantaged classes like Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and other backward classes and upliftment of women.

- Developing self-reliance in terms of agriculture.
- Acceleration in the growth rate of the economy with the help of stable prices.
- Encourage to form Panchayati Raj, Co-operative Movement and Non Government Organisation and self reliance.

The average annual growth rate was 5.5% against the targeted growth rate of 6.5% was achieved

10th Five Year Plan was started at the beginning of 21st Century i.e. from 2002 which continued till 2007. After this, 11th Five Year Plan launched in the year 2007 and continued till 2011.

From the beginning, this plan drew attention towards the development of economic scenario of India completely depends on the agricultural growth. Hence many steps were taken to implement provide facilities to farmers. Abolition of Feudalism and Farmer's Rights provided to them were the important steps taken. Co-operative movement was strengthened. Loan from Money Lenders was discouraged. Irrigation and scientific method of agriculture was emphasized. Provisions were made for establishment of small industries and large industries undertaken by the Government (Public Sector Industries). Establishment of private industries were encourage.

Unemployment and Poverty are the two major problems in India. Many plans were implemented in the year 1969 to remove Poverty in rural as well as urban areas. Nationalisation of Banks in the year 1969 helped common people to avail loans for self employment and agriculture. Co-ordinated Rural Development Yojana (Plan) was implemented 1978. In the same year,

various plans were implemented in rural area for upliftment of women and development of children. In the year 1999, “Golden Jubilee Self Employment Yojana” was implemented. In the year 2000, “Prime Minister’s Gramodaya Yojana” was started. It had two departments. One is “Prime Minister’s Gram Sadak Yojana” and “Indira Awas Yojana”. In the year 1997 “Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Yojana” was launched in order to provide employment to the unemployed youth, young men and women of Urban region.

“Antyodaya Anna Yojana” was launched to provide food to the poor people. In the year 2000, about one crore people were identified as below poverty line and they were given wheat at the rate of Rs 2/- and 35 Kgs of Rice at the rate of Rs 3/-.

Apart from all these plans, there were more than hundred various plans for removal of poverty and unemployment were implemented from 1952 to 2000. But these plans could not be successfully end the important problems like poverty, unemployment and regional dissymmetry etc., it could only provide the needs of poor and unemployed people to some extent.

The Indian industrialists established new industries when they were provided right opportunities. Many steps and measures were taken for the industrialization and economic growth. For the development of human resource, large amount of money was invested for construction of roads, railways, irrigation, transportation and conveyance. Banks and insurance companies were introduced. Through Green Revolution, deficiency of foods was removed from India.

DO YOU KNOW – inclusion in World Economy is nothing but Globalisation. By this we can utilize the foreign funds and there will be a growth of foreign market.

Some Public Sector industries were successful in earning profits. Initiatives taken for launch of alternative economic sources like transportation, export and import, broadcasting agencies (Media) etc. Present Economic condition of India is quite strong.

DO YOU KNOW – Navaratna was the title given originally to nine Public Sector Enterprises (PSE) identified by the Government of India in 1997. The number of PSEs having Navratna status has been raised to 16, the most recent addition being oil.

WORK FOR YOU – list the name and the place of Public Sector Enterprises given the Navaratna title.

“Mixed and Controlled Economy” policy was adopted by India after Independence. During this period, establishment of both public and private sector organisation was encouraged and who is going to use the funds in which field was also decided. A new Industrial Policy Resolution was announced in the year 1956 for establishment of a socialistic pattern of society in India. Drastic change in Indian economy took place in the year 1991 due to a “Balance payment crisis”. During this period there was a change taken place in World Economy also. The Socialistic Economic Policy of Soviet Russia collapsed. Economy Policy Liberalization Reforms were already introduced in the world economy. In order to include India in the World Liberalisation Policy, Government of India allowed automatic approval of **Foreign Direct Investment** in many sectors.

After independence the Mixed economy of India was replaced by Free Market economy. "Free economic" era in India began in the year 1991 which is also known as "Economic liberalization in India". It has two distinct segments. Earlier the fields which were reserved for Public sector organization, private companies were included in it. Private sector organizations were encouraged by bring changes in the Business laws or Indian Company Law. Earlier there were 17 public sector industries reserved in India which now reduced to three. License, import of raw materials, price assessment and distribution etc. were the different processes existed earlier were liberalized. As a result of which more and more industries were established. This liberalized economy continuing till today.

During the course, the control of Government over industries reduced. Through Globalisation and Free economy, path for foreign investment opportunities in India was opened. 26% of foreign investment was allowed for production of weapons and related materials for defense sector. The atomic energy and railways are the only sectors which are under the sole control of the Government. Scope for Private investments is now being allowed in some areas of the rail transport. The Indian industries with its quality and technological up-gradation have now become capable to compete with Foreign industries.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 60 WORDS

1. What economical problems were faced by India at the time of Independence? What steps were taken to bring improvement in the economic condition of India?
2. What type of steps was necessary to take in order to improve the economical condition of India after the independence?
3. What was the reason for formulation of the first two Five year plans and its result there on?
4. Describe the reason for formulation of the fourth Five year plans and its result there on?
5. What were the steps taken by the Government of India between 1968 to 2000 for eradication of poverty?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS 20 WORDS

1. When was the planning commission and the National Development Council formed?
2. What was the main aim of the second Five Year Plan?
3. Why was the third Five Year Plan a failure?
4. What was the main objective for National Income and per capita income in the third Five Year Plan?
5. What was basic aim of the fourth Five Year Plan?
6. When was the fifth Five Year Plan suspended and when was it again started?
7. Name two departments of the "Prime Minister's Gramodaya Yojana".
8. What was the advantage of Nationalization of Banks?

9. What do you mean by “Mixed and Controlled” Economy/
10. When and under what circumstance was liberalized economy started in India?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Who was the chairman of the Planning Commission?
2. When was the Five year Plan started?
3. Who formulated the 3rd Five Year Plan?
4. When was the Banks Nationalized?
5. Why did the 4th Five Year Plan fail to achieve its results as expected?
6. What was the main aim of the 6th Five Year Plan?
7. Name the Yojana/Plan started in the year 1978 for Rural Development.
8. Name the Yojana/plan launched in the year 1999 for eradication of unemployment in India?
9. Name the Yojana/plan framed for providing employment to the youth in Urban areas.
10. What is the objective of “Antyodaya Anna Yojana”?

ANSWER THE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. When did the 2nd Five Year Plan get over?
 - a. 1956
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1962
 - d. 1965
2. What was the National growth rate of India aimed in 3rd Five Year Plan?
 - a. 5%
 - b. 5.6%
 - c. 7.5%
 - d. 6.8%
3. What was the growth of food production in 7th Five Year Plan?
 - a. 17%
 - b. 3.23%
 - c. 5.8%
 - d. 1.2%
4. When was new Industrial Policy announced?
 - a. 1951
 - b. 1956
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1991
5. From when did India follow the Mixed Economy?
 - a. 1969
 - b. 1978
 - c. 1991
 - d. 1997

LESSON – 5 DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA

After the World War II, Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of mid-term Government of India. He was the Prime Minister of India after the Independence and continued till his death on 1964 May 27. This period from **1946 to 1964 is known as Nehru Era**. He tried a lot to develop India in the fields of Science and Technology. He strongly believed that the development of science and technology will eradicate the appetite, poverty, un-touchability, illiteracy, superstition, misuse of natural resources etc. people of Nehru era understood that science and technological education is indispensable for economical, social and cultural growth of India. Jawaharlal Nehru clarified that the scientific research and technological knowhow is very important to protect India from foreign invasion besides its growth and development.



Jawaharlal Nehru

PROVISION FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS

First national laboratory was set up on 4th January 1947 just before the independence for speedy overall development of Science and Technological research program. Later it was named as “National Physical Laboratory”. After putting emphasis on the importance of science and technology, Nehru formed a “Council of Scientific and Industrial Research” centre and he became the chairman of this centre. This council helped all the Regional Research centers and Scientific organizations by funding them and giving them directions.

A **22 member committee** was set up to encourage technological education in India. Indian Institute of Technology was established As per the recommendation of this committee proposal was given to open a few Indian institute of Technology modeled after Massachusetts institute of technology. Moulana Abul Kalam Azad founded the First Indian Institute of Technology in Kharagpur on 18th August 1951. The basic aim for opening the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur was to render valuable higher education in the field of science and technology. Thereafter IITs were opened in Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai and Kanpur. In the recent past IITs have been opened in Bhubaneswar and in few other states. For the development of education in the field of science technology and research different Institutes like National Institute of Technology, National Institute of Science and Research, Regional Research Centers, National Research Centres and Science and Industrial Research Centers were founded.

The Information and Mass Communication department was set up by the end of 20th century. This department of information and

Mass Communication is widespread and has immense effect in our country as both central and state Government had taken effective steps for it. The strength of the students in the field of science and technology is increasing day by day. The research work in communication is continuing in the department of Telecommunication, Government of India. Government of India has taken many steps in order to continue research work in the fields of Information and Technology. E-learning centers are opened in various places by Information and Technology department, Government of India and regional institutes are also opened to educate people in the fields of Information and Technology.

Education and research is continuing in the fields of Health care service. Government of India is putting more and more emphasis on science and technology to make human resource skilled and trained. Apart from "All India Institute of Ayurvedic Science", Post-Graduate department of Medical Science and Research Institutes are opened in Chandigarh, Pondicherry and Lukhnow for Health Education and Research.

WORK OF YOU – List the name and place of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in India.

PROGRESS IN FIELDS OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES –

Various arrangements have done to utilize scientific education in fields of Agriculture. High yield food-seeds and chemical fertilizers are used in 70s of twentieth century. Well arranged Irrigation done by properly using the water resources. Green revolution was successful and production was increased. An independent department in the centre was

set up Ministry of Science and Technology, in the year 1971. Development of Bio-technology education and its utilization in the Agricultural field is helped a lot.

Advancement in industrial field is also seen. Emphasis was given in establishment of Iron and Steel plants. A Government institution called "Steel Authority of India Limited" was established in the year 1973. It took the responsibility of functioning of all 5 integrated steel plants of India. During this time the Iron and Steel plants owned by Government of India were set up in Bokaro, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, Burnpur.

WORK FOR YOU- Write the names of the States where Bokaro, Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela and Burnpur are situated and name the country which provided financial and technological help to these plants.

DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

The Indian Government has set up a department of Atomic Energy in the year 1947. Dr Homi Jahangir Bhaba was appointed as the Chairman of this Institute. Nehru put more emphasis on this department. As per Nehru's opinion progress in atomic energy will o bring revolutionary change in social, economical and political life of the country and it will make the defence department strong. The main objective of the Nehru was to use this atomic energy in peaceful manner. An independent department of Atomic Energy was set up in the year 1954. The first Atomic Reactor of India was set up in Trombay in 1956 and in the same year Bhaba Atomic Research Centre was also established. This is the

largest Atomic Research centre of India. Apsara, Circus, Jerlina, Dhruv, First and Second Purnima, Kamini etc were the one by one reactors started functioning under

BARC. Under guidance of BARC, many research centers started functioning in West Bengal, Kashmir and Karnataka. Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), a research centre was established in the year 1984.



Homi Bhabha

India tested its first Nuclear Bomb in Pokhran Rajasthan in the year 1974 May 18. In the year 1998 May 11 and 13, India tested its Nuclear Bomb Test for the second time in Pokhran, Rajasthan. These tests were done not to show India strength to the world. It maintains peace and never try to deviate from it.

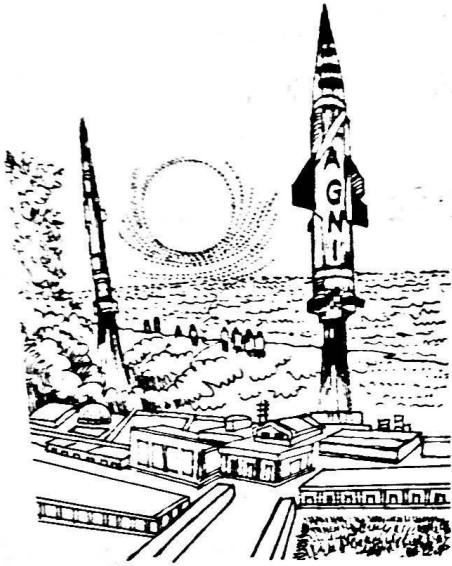
DEFENCE RESEARCH

The Indo-Sino war in 1962 made the people of India cautious about the weaknesses of Indian Army. Hence it was very much necessary for India to strengthen its defence sector. Advanced Military technology was set off in India in



Pokhran Atomic Research Centre

cooperation with Soviet Union of Russia. "Defence Research and Development Organisation" was formed in the year 1958. The main objective of this organization was to strengthen the basic safety/security of the country. Many missiles were tested one after another and were included in the India Army. Integrated Guided Missile Development Program started in the year 1983. As per this program, Missiles like Agni, Prithvi, Dhanush, Akash, Trishul, Nag, Shourya and Brahmos were developed. Missile testing Center was set up in Chandipur of Odisha to test these missiles. Production of defence equipments and its genuine use by the Defence Research and Development organization is highly appreciable. Indian Scientists were successful in developing technologically highly developed War planes for Air Force. India could able to produce War ships, Submarines and various equipments for Indian Navy. Production of Electric



**Missile Testing Centre, Chandipur,
Baleshwar, Odisha**

equipments, arms and ammunitions and Defence carriers/ launcher are done in India.

DO YOU KNOW – All missiles are tested in Chandipur Missile Testing Centre and Wheel Island at Baleshwar, Odisha.

SPACE RESEARCH

Space program in India started in the 1962. Indian National Committee was formed in the same year. Indian Space Research Organisation was setup in the year 1969. “Space Commission” was established in the year 1971.

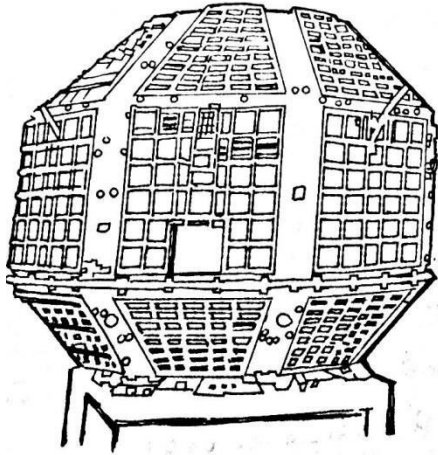
Rocket Launching Station was set up at Thiruvananthapuram of Kerala in the year 1963. Its name is Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station. Satellite Launching Centre is established in Sriharikota of Andhra Pradesh. To communicate with Artificial satellites, Satellite Communication Centre is set up in Arabhi of Maharashtra. “Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre” was set up by a famous scientist named Vikram Sarabhai.



Vikram Sarabhai

The first artificial satellite made by India was Aryabhata, successfully sent to space on 18th April 1975. Later Bhaskar – I another artificial satellite was sent to space on 7th June 1979. India sent these two artificial space shuttles from Baikanur launching pad of Russia. On 19th June 1981, ‘Apple’, India’s first communication satellite was sent to space. Many organizations are established in India for space research and training. Many Satellites are sent to space from Sriharikota Launching Centre without the help of Foreign satellite launching centres. India became successful in sending more than 50 artificial satellites to space. Communication and early prediction of weather report can be done by these artificial satellites.

India became successful in achieving a revolutionary change in all fields by utilizing technological expertise. India became self-sufficient in producing food crops and various food products. It could achieve efficiency in industrial fields also. Our country has achieved self-sufficiency in the field of energy. India has been successful in utilizing its indigenous brain and has turned out to be powerful in the field of Defence. In the fields of Space Research, Marine Science and Research and Environmental Science, India has gained expertise and has been utilizing the same till date.



Artificial Satellite Aryabhata

To educate and train the country's Human Resource, the central and State Government has put emphasis in the fields of Science and Technology.

DO YOU KNOW – E-learning and Information and Mass Communication organizations are established in Kohima of Nagaland and Agartala of Tripura.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. What was Nehru's opinion about the utility of Science and Technological studies?
2. What steps were taken for the development of Agricultural and Industrial field after independence?
3. What initiatives were taken for the development of Atomic Energy?
4. Write a note on the steps taken by the India for the development in the field of Defence.
5. How did India achieve success after implementing the developmental program in the field of science and technology?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. On what grounds does the technological institutions setup in India?
2. When did Steel Authority of India form and when did it start functioning?
3. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru give importance to development of Atomic Energy?
4. When and where did Bhaba Atomic Research Centre established?
5. When and where did India blast its first Atomic Bomb?
6. Why did India thought of strengthening its defence_____
7. Name the Rocket Launching Centre and the place where it is established?
8. Name the first artificial satellite made by India and when was it sent to space?
9. Name the first communicative satellite of India and when was it sent to space?
10. Name the fields where the artificial satellites are used?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. When was the first National Laboratory founded in India?
2. Who was the first chairman of Scientific and Industrial Research Centre of India?
3. Following which model was Indian Institute of Technology is setup?

4. When did Central Government of India set up a Ministry for Science and Technology?
 5. When did a separate department set up for Atomic Energy in Central Government of India?
 6. Name the Atomic Energy organisation located in Indore.
 7. When was Defence Research and Development organization formed?
 8. Where was test of Agni Missile done?
 9. Where is the Rocket Launcher centre situate in Andhra Pradesh?
 10. Name the country helped India for sending Bhaskar-I satellite
3. Which one of them is not an Atomic Reactor?
 - a. Dhruv
 - b. Apsara
 - c. Akash
 - d. Kamini
 4. When Integrated Guided Missile Development Program started?
 - a. 1962
 - b. 1974
 - c. 1983
 - d. 1984
 5. Where was Satellite Communication Centre setup?
 - a. Indore
 - b. Trombay
 - c. Arabhi
 - d. Lukhnow

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Where was the first Indian Institute of Technology setup?
 - a. Mumbai
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Khadagpur
 - d. Chennai
2. Who was the first chairman of Atomic Energy commission?
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Home Jahangir Bhaba
 - c. Abdul Kalam
 - d. Vikram Sarabhai

When the [British mission](#) proposed two plans for transfer of power, there was considerable opposition within the Congress to both. The plan of 16 May 1946 proposed a loose federation with extensive provincial autonomy, and the "grouping" of provinces based on religious-majority. The plan of 16 May 1946 proposed the [partition of India](#) on religious lines, with over [565 princely states](#) free to choose between independence or accession to either dominion. The League approved both plans while the Congress flatly rejected the proposal of 16 May. Gandhi criticised the 16 May proposal as being inherently divisive, but Patel, realising that rejecting the proposal would mean that only the League would be invited to form a government, lobbied the [Congress Working Committee](#) hard to give its assent to the 16 May proposal. Patel engaged the British envoys [Sir Stafford Cripps](#) and [Lord Pethick-Lawrence](#) and obtained an assurance that the "grouping" clause would not be given practical force, Patel converted [Jawaharlal Nehru](#), [Rajendra Prasad](#), and Rajagopalachari to accept the plan. When the League retracted its approval of the 16 May plan, the viceroy [Lord Wavell](#) invited the Congress to form the government. Under Nehru, who was styled the "Vice President of the Viceroy's Executive Council", Patel took charge of the departments of home affairs and information and broadcasting. He moved into a government house on Aurangzeb Road in Delhi, which would be his home until his death in 1950.^[48]

Vallabhbhai Patel was one of the first Congress leaders to accept the partition of India as a solution to the rising Muslim separatist movement led by [Muhammad Ali Jinnah](#). He had been outraged by Jinnah's [Direct Action](#) campaign, which had provoked communal violence across India, and by the viceroy's vetoes of his home department's plans to stop the violence on the grounds of constitutionality. Patel severely criticised the viceroy's induction of League ministers into the government, and the revalidation of the grouping scheme by the British without Congress's approval. Although further outraged at the League's boycott of the assembly and non-acceptance of the plan of 16 May despite entering government, he was also aware that Jinnah did enjoy popular support amongst Muslims, and that an open conflict between him and the nationalists could degenerate into a Hindu-Muslim civil war of disastrous consequences. The continuation of a divided and weak central government would, in Patel's mind, result in the wider fragmentation of India by encouraging more than 600 princely states towards independence.^[49] In December 1946 and January 1947, Patel worked with civil servant [V. P. Menon](#) on the latter's suggestion for a separate [dominion](#) of [Pakistan](#) created out of Muslim-majority provinces. Communal violence in Bengal and Punjab in January and March 1947 further convinced Patel of the soundness of partition. Patel, a fierce critic of Jinnah's demand that the Hindu-majority areas of Punjab and Bengal be included in a Muslim state, obtained the partition of those provinces, thus blocking any possibility of their inclusion in Pakistan. Patel's decisiveness on the partition of Punjab and Bengal had won him many supporters and admirers amongst the Indian public, which had tired of the League's tactics, but he was criticised by Gandhi, Nehru, secular Muslims, and socialists for a perceived eagerness to do so. When Lord [Louis Mountbatten](#) formally proposed the plan on 3 June 1947, Patel gave his approval and lobbied Nehru and other Congress leaders to accept the proposal. Knowing Gandhi's deep anguish regarding proposals of partition, Patel engaged him in frank discussion in private meetings over what he saw as the practical unworkability of any Congress–League coalition, the rising violence, and the threat of civil war. At the [All India Congress Committee](#) meeting called to vote on the proposal, Patel said:

I fully appreciate the fears of our brothers from [the Muslim-majority areas]. Nobody likes the division of India and my heart is heavy. But the choice is between one division and many divisions. We must face facts. We cannot give way to emotionalism and sentimentality. The Working Committee has not acted out of fear. But I am afraid of one thing, that all our toil and hard work of these many years might go waste or prove unfruitful. My nine months in office has completely disillusioned me regarding the supposed merits of the Cabinet Mission Plan. Except for a few honourable exceptions, Muslim officials from the top down to the chaprasis ([peons](#) or servants) are working for the League. The communal veto given to the League in the Mission Plan would have blocked India's progress at every stage. Whether we like it or not, de facto Pakistan already exists in the Punjab and Bengal. Under the circumstances I would prefer a de jure Pakistan, which may make the League more responsible. Freedom is coming. We have 75 to 80 percent of India, which we can make strong with our own genius. The League can develop the rest of the country.^[50]

After Gandhi rejected and Congress approved – the plan, Patel represented India on the Partition Council,^{[51][52]} where he oversaw the division of public assets, and selected the Indian council of ministers with Nehru.^[53] However, neither Patel nor any other Indian leader had foreseen the intense violence and population transfer that would take place with partition. Patel took the lead in organising relief and emergency supplies, establishing refugee camps, and visiting the border areas with Pakistani leaders to encourage peace. Despite these efforts, the death toll is estimated at between 500,000 and 1 million people.^[54] The estimated number of refugees in both countries exceeds 15 million.^[55] Understanding that Delhi and Punjab policemen, accused of organising attacks on Muslims, were personally affected by the tragedies of partition, Patel called out the [Indian Army](#) with South Indian regiments to restore order, imposing strict curfews and shoot-at-sight orders. Visiting the [Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah](#) area in Delhi, where thousands of Delhi Muslims feared attacks, he prayed at the shrine, visited the people, and reinforced the presence of police. He suppressed from the press reports of atrocities in Pakistan against Hindus and [Sikhs](#) to prevent retaliatory violence. Establishing the [Delhi Emergency Committee](#) to restore order and organising relief efforts for refugees in the capital, Patel publicly warned officials against partiality and neglect. When reports reached Patel that large groups of Sikhs were preparing to attack Muslim convoys heading for Pakistan, Patel hurried to [Amritsar](#) and met Sikh and Hindu leaders. Arguing that attacking helpless people was cowardly and dishonourable, Patel emphasised that Sikh actions would result in further attacks against Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan. He assured the community leaders that if they worked to establish peace and order and guarantee the safety of Muslims, the Indian government would react forcefully to any failures of Pakistan to do the same. Additionally, Patel addressed a massive crowd of approximately 200,000 refugees who had surrounded his car after the meetings:

Here, in this same city, the blood of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims mingled in the [bloodbath of Jallianwala Bagh](#). I am grieved to think that things have come to such a pass that no Muslim can go about in Amritsar and no Hindu or Sikh can even think of living in Lahore. The butchery of innocent and defenceless men, women and children does not behave brave men ... I am quite certain that India's interest lies in getting all her men and women across the border and sending out all Muslims from East Punjab. I have come to you with a specific appeal. Pledge the safety of Muslim refugees crossing the city. Any obstacles or hindrances will only worsen the plight of our refugees who are already performing prodigious feats of endurance. If we have to fight, we

must fight clean. Such a fight must await an appropriate time and conditions and you must be watchful in choosing your ground. To fight against the refugees is no fight at all. No laws of humanity or war among honourable men permit the murder of people who have sought shelter and protection. Let there be truce for three months in which both sides can exchange their refugees. This sort of truce is permitted even by laws of war. Let us take the initiative in breaking this vicious circle of attacks and counter-attacks. Hold your hands for a week and see what happens. Make way for the refugees with your own force of volunteers and let them deliver the refugees safely at our frontier.^[56]

Following his dialogue with community leaders and his speech, no further attacks occurred against Muslim refugees, and a wider peace and order was soon re-established over the entire area. However, Patel was criticised by Nehru, secular Muslims, and Gandhi over his alleged wish to see Muslims from other parts of India depart. While Patel vehemently denied such allegations, the acrimony with [Maulana Azad](#) and other secular Muslim leaders increased when Patel refused to dismiss Delhi's Sikh police commissioner, who was accused of discrimination. Hindu and Sikh leaders also accused Patel and other leaders of not taking Pakistan sufficiently to task over the attacks on their communities there, and Muslim leaders further criticised him for allegedly neglecting the needs of Muslims leaving for Pakistan, and concentrating resources for incoming Hindu and Sikh refugees. Patel clashed with Nehru and Azad over the allocation of houses in Delhi vacated by Muslims leaving for Pakistan; Nehru and Azad desired to allocate them for displaced Muslims, while Patel argued that no government professing [secularism](#) must make such exclusions. However, Patel was publicly defended by Gandhi and received widespread admiration and

support for speaking frankly on communal issues and acting decisively and resourcefully to quell disorder and violence.^[57]

Political integration of India

Political integration of India

Main article: [Political integration of India](#)

This event formed the cornerstone of Patel's popularity in the post-independence era. Even today he is remembered as the man who united India. He is, in this regard, compared to [Otto von Bismarck](#) of Germany, who did the same thing in the 1860s. Under the plan of 3 June, more than 562 princely states were given the option of joining either India or Pakistan, or choosing independence. Indian nationalists and large segments of the public feared that if these states did not accede, most of the people and territory would be fragmented. The Congress as well as senior British officials considered Patel the best man for the task of achieving unification of the princely states with the Indian dominion. Gandhi had said to Patel, "[T]he problem of the States is so difficult that you alone can solve it".^[58] Patel was considered a statesman of integrity with the practical acumen and resolve to accomplish a monumental task. He asked V. P. Menon, a senior civil servant with whom he had worked on the partition of India, to become his right-hand man as chief secretary of the States Ministry. On 6 May 1947, Patel began lobbying the princes, attempting to make them receptive towards dialogue with the future government and forestall

potential conflicts. Patel used social meetings and unofficial surroundings to engage most of the monarchs, inviting them to lunch and tea at his home in [Delhi](#). At these meetings, Patel explained that there was no inherent conflict between the Congress and the princely order. Patel invoked the patriotism of India's monarchs, asking them to join in the independence of their nation and act as responsible rulers who cared about the future of their people. He persuaded the princes of 565 states of the impossibility of independence from the Indian republic, especially in the presence of growing opposition from their subjects. He proposed favourable terms for the merger, including the creation of *privy purses* for the rulers' descendants. While encouraging the rulers to act out of patriotism, Patel did not rule out force. Stressing that the princes would need to accede to India in good faith, he set a deadline of 15 August 1947 for them to sign the instrument of accession document. All but three of the states willingly merged into the Indian union; only [Jammu and Kashmir](#), [Junagadh](#), and [Hyderabad](#) did not fall into his basket.^[59]

Somnath temple Restoration

Somnath temple ruins, 1869

Patel ordered [Somnath temple](#) reconstructed in 1948.

[Hyderabad state](#) in 1909. Its area stretched over large parts of the current Indian states of [Telangana](#), [Karnataka](#), and [Maharashtra](#).

[British Indian Empire](#) in 1909

Junagadh was especially important to Patel, since it was in his home state of [Gujarat](#). It was also important because in this Kathiawar district was the ultra-rich [Somnath temple](#) (which in the 11th century had been plundered by [Mahmud of Ghazni](#), who damaged the temple and its idols to rob it of its riches, including emeralds, diamonds, and gold). Under pressure from Sir [Shah Nawaz Bhutto](#), the Nawab had acceded to Pakistan. It was, however, quite far from Pakistan, and 80% of its population was Hindu. Patel combined diplomacy with force, demanding that Pakistan annul the accession, and that the Nawab accede to India. He sent the Army to occupy three principalities of Junagadh to show his resolve. Following widespread protests and the formation of a civil government, or *Aarzi Hukumat*, both Bhutto and the Nawab fled to [Karachi](#), and under Patel's orders the [Indian Army](#) and police units marched into the state. A plebiscite organised later produced a 99.5% vote for merger with India.^[60] In a speech at the Bahauddin College in Junagadh following the latter's take-over, Patel emphasised his feeling of urgency on Hyderabad, which he felt was more vital to India than Kashmir:

If Hyderabad does not see the writing on the wall, it goes the way Junagadh has gone. Pakistan attempted to set off Kashmir against Junagadh. When we raised the question of settlement in a democratic way, they (Pakistan) at once told us that they would consider it if we applied that policy to Kashmir. Our reply was that we would agree to Kashmir if they agreed to Hyderabad.^[60]

Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states, and it included parts of present-day [Telangana](#), [Andhra Pradesh](#), [Karnataka](#), and [Maharashtra](#) states. Its ruler, the [Nizam Osman Ali Khan](#), was a Muslim, although over 80% of its people were Hindu. The Nizam sought independence or accession with Pakistan. Muslim forces loyal to Nizam, called the [Razakars](#), under [Qasim Razvi](#), pressed the Nizam to hold out against India, while organising attacks on people on Indian soil. Even though a [Standstill Agreement](#) was signed due to the desperate efforts of Lord Mountbatten to avoid a war, the Nizam rejected deals and changed his positions.^[61] In September 1948 Patel emphasised in Cabinet meetings that India should talk no more, and reconciled Nehru and the Governor-General, [Chakravarti Rajgopalachari](#), to military action. Following preparations, Patel ordered the Indian Army to invade Hyderabad (in his capacity as Acting Prime Minister) when Nehru was touring Europe.^[62] The action was termed [Operation Polo](#), and thousands of Razakar forces were killed, but Hyderabad was forcefully secured and integrated into the Indian Union.^[63] The main aim of Mountbatten and Nehru in avoiding a forced annexation was to prevent an outbreak of Hindu–Muslim violence. Patel insisted that if Hyderabad were allowed to continue as an independent nation enclave surrounded by India, the prestige of the government

would fall, and then neither Hindus nor Muslims would feel secure in its realm. After defeating Nizam, Patel retained him as the ceremonial chief of state, and held talks with him.^[64] There were 562 princely states in India which Sardar Patel unified.

He was also instrumental in the founding the [Indian Administrative Service](#) and the [Indian Police Service](#), and for his defence of Indian civil servants from political attack; he is known as the "patron saint" of India's services. When a delegation of Gujarati farmers came to him citing their inability to send their milk production to the markets without being fleeced by intermediaries, Patel exhorted them to organise the processing and sale of milk by themselves, and guided them to create the [Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited](#), which preceded the [Amul](#) milk products brand. Patel also pledged the reconstruction of the ancient but dilapidated [Somnath Temple](#) in [Saurashtra](#). He oversaw the restoration work and the creation of a public trust, and pledged to dedicate the temple upon the completion of work (the work was completed after his death and the temple was inaugurated by the first President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad).

Father of modern [All India Services](#)

There is no alternative to this administrative system... The Union will go, you will not have a united India if you do not have good All-India Service which has the independence to speak out its mind, which has sense of security that you will standby your work... If you do not adopt this course, then do not follow the present Constitution. Substitute something else... these people are the instrument. Remove them and I see nothing but a picture of chaos all over the country.

[Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel](#), in Constituent Assembly discussing the role of [All India Services](#).^{[73][74][75]}

He was also instrumental in the creation of the All India Services which he described as the country's "Steel Frame". In his address to the probationers of these services, he asked them to be guided by the spirit of service in day-to-day administration. He reminded them that the ICS was no longer neither Imperial, nor civil, nor imbued with any spirit of service after Independence. His exhortation to the probationers to maintain utmost impartiality and incorruptibility of administration is as relevant today as it was then. "A civil servant cannot afford to, and must not, take part in politics. Nor must he involve himself in communal wrangles. To depart from the path of rectitude in either of these respects is to debase public service and to lower its dignity," he had cautioned them on 21 April 1947.^[76]

He, more than anyone else in post-independence India, realized the crucial role that civil services play in administering a country, in not merely maintaining law and order, but running the institutions that provide the binding cement to a society. He, more than any other contemporary of his, was aware of the needs of a sound, stable administrative structure as the lynchpin of a functioning polity. The present-day all-India administrative services owe their origin to the man's sagacity and thus he is regarded as Father of modern [All India Services](#).^[77]

Rashtriya Ekta Diwas

[Rashtriya Ekta Diwas](#) (National Unity Day) was introduced by the [Government of India](#) and inaugurated by Indian [Prime Minister Narendra Modi](#) in 2014. The intent is to pay tribute to Patel, who was instrumental in keeping [India](#) united. It is to be celebrated on 31 October every year as annual commemoration of the birthday of the Iron Man of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, one of the founding leaders of [Republic of India](#). The official statement for Rashtriya Ekta Diwas by the [Home Ministry](#) of India cites that the National Unity Day "will provide an opportunity to re-affirm the inherent strength and resilience of our nation to withstand the actual and potential threats to the unity, integrity and security of our country."^[118]

National Unity Day celebrates the birthday of Patel because, during his term as [Home Minister of India](#), he is credited for the integration of over 550 independent [princely states](#) into India from 1947-49 by Independence Act (1947). He is known as the "[Bismarck](#)^[a] of India".^{[119][120]} The celebration is complemented with the speech of Prime Minister of India followed by the "Run for Unity".^[121] The theme for 2016 celebrations was "Integration of India".^[122]

Statue of Unity

Main article: [Statue of Unity](#)

Sardar Vallabhai Patel [Statue of Unity](#) in Gujarat, India

The [Statue of Unity](#) is a monument dedicated to Patel, located in the Indian state of Gujarat, facing the [Narmada Dam](#), 3.2 km away from Sadhu Bet near [Vadodara](#). At the height of 182 metres (597 feet), it is the world's tallest statue exceeding the [Spring Temple Buddha](#) by 54 meters^[123]. This statue and related structures are spread over 20000 square meters and are surrounded by an artificial lake spread across 12 km and cost an estimated 29.8 billion rupees (\$430m)^[123]. It was inaugurated by India's Prime Minister

[Narendra Modi](#) on October 31, 2018, the 143rd anniversary of Patel's birth.

Other institutions and monuments

UNIT – IV

LESSON – 1

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Odisha was having many problems at the time Independence. Merger program of Odiya speaking Princely states with Odisha was done without any delay. The population of Odisha became one crore thirty seven lakhs. 38 lakh people are Adivasi (Tribes) and 18,60,000 were schedule caste people and their problems were also different.

STEPS TAKEN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED TRIBE AND CASTE

Tribal people of Odisha remain stayed in Mountain areas cover with deep jungle, cut off from general public. The non-tribal people (general literate public) took the advantage of these tribal people for various uses because of the poor administration of the Government.



A photo two Traditional Adivasi Women

A law was amended in 1947 that no non-tribal people can forceful encroachment of the tribal land. An independent Government officer was appointed to assess the tribal land encroached by the non-tribe people and return the same to the land owner i.e. to the respective tribes. In order to improve the financial condition of the tribes, financial

assistance was given to run their families. They have been helped by giving them bullocks, agricultural equipment, spinning wheel etc on free of cost. Slash-burning cultivation was discouraged and they have been provided with cultivable land and encouraged to do standard cultivation. The undemocratic way of treating people was abolished by implementing “Criminal Tribe Act” in the year 1947.

DO YOU KNOW – Adivasi people (Tribal People) used to burn forests to cultivate crops is called slash-burn cultivation. As a result of which deforestation takes place and imbalance of environment is created.

In March 1947, before independence a law was framed to control credit business of the money lenders in the country. This money lending process in villages encouraged the inhumane atrocities like treating tribal people as their bonded labours. After the independence and the merger of Princely States, Government had taken strong steps to free these innocent village tribal people from the clutches of the Money lenders who used them as their bonded labours. The Odisha Debt Bondage Abolition Regulations 1948 came into operation vide law department notification on 17th June 1948 to abolish the system of debt bondage. Thousands of bonded labours were freed. Thus Goti (bonded labour) was abolished later actions were taken to abolish bethi, begari, Magan, and Rasad prevalent in Princely states.

The oppressed class / scheduled caste (Dalit) people in Odisha were treated as “untouchable” and were not allowed to participate in any of the social functions or auspicious occasions. They were prohibited to enter into the temples. Government introduced two laws to stop this inhumane superiority feeling over these Dalits were -

The Government of Orissa enacted the Odisha Temple Entry Authorisation and Identity Act of 1947 to enable the so called untouchables to enter the temples. To make this mission more forceful this act was repealed and substituted by a more effective act called 'The Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948. This act was made applicable to Orissa States with effect from 1st March, 1949. Such enactments were followed by real implementations. In a historic event the great Jagannath temple was opened to Harijans. It was a 'death blow to the demon of untouchability'. The temple of Sakhi Gopal was opened to the Harijans on 1st March, 1948. Slowly this process was spread in all over Odisha. This stained word 'untouchability' was abolished permanently through enactment of Removal of Civil Disabilities Act.

Education was not reachable to these Scheduled Tribes and caste people. Only 1.5% Adivasi (Scheduled Tribes) people and 3.3% scheduled caste people were educated. Government had taken many steps for spread of education among these Scheduled people. Scholarships, free education in schools and colleges, vocational training etc were given to the students to encourage them to study. Hundreds of Primary schools are opened in the tribal regions to give these two scheduled class people a Free Primary Education. Ashram Schools and Sevashrams were opened to give them vocational education/training which will be useful to them. Grants are given to open Private schools in Tribal areas. Boarding schools and residential schools are also opened for them. Arrangements are done to provide financial

assistance to the scheduled caste and tribe students for advanced technological studies.

Various steps were taken to spread health awareness program among the scheduled caste and tribes. Due to the primitive life style of the scheduled tribes and castes, they became vulnerable to many diseases. A major disease called yaws was prevalent among the Koyas of Koraput. The members of this primitive tribe were very much scared of this disease but they were not coming out to hospitals for treatment. They were given an opportunity to become healthy by bringing them to hospitals for treatment by luring them financially. The Adivasi people of Koraput and Ganjam districts were attacked with venereal diseases. Government took special measures to eradicate this disease. Government distributed anti- Malaria tablets to control Malaria disease. Government had taken many steps to control toxicants as there was frequent use of country liquor, toddy and opium. Seats were reserved for the scheduled castes and tribes in the field of Employment.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

After independence, emphasis was given on rural development programs. Indira Awas Yojana aims to help built or upgrade the households of the people. Through Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, roads were constructed using concrete and cement. The people who are below poverty line (BPL) were given 35 Kgs of Rice at the rate of Rs 3/- through Antyodaya Yojana of the Government. Later State Government has given Rice at the rate of Rs 2/- of its own. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme was launched in the beginning of year 2005. The main objective of the scheme is to provide 100 days employment to rural

unemployed people. In this scheme, employment to women is also provided. Now this is known as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS). Many people got employment besides the rural development through Food for Work program, Sampurna Gram Swarojgar Yojana, Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana, Nishchit Rojagar Yojana. Efforts are made to provide electricity, roads, and water villages through Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana and Biju Gramjyoti Yojana program is aimed at providing electricity to all the villages of state.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Many steps have taken for the development of the children. Female foeticide is abolished. Child labour is abolished. Many social programs are implemented like Anganbadi are established in villages, mid day meals in primary schools etc to encourage children to enroll in schools.

DO YOU KNOW – children working below 14 years are known as child labour. India is have more children working as labours compared to any other country in the world.

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

Many programs were implemented for the development of women both socially and economically. Women can be safe from undesirable pregnancy by encourage birth control program. Doctors and financial assistance is provided to them at the time of delivery through "Janani Suraksha Yojana". Rural Health workers are appointed in villages. Steps are taken like **Swayam sahayak Sangha** (Women self help groups) are formed to achieve economic independence of women. On 8th March 2001, "Mission Shakti" for women empowerment is formed. The main aim of

this mission Shakti is formation and stabilization of



Guidance and Help given to women in Villages by Health Employees.

Women self help groups (**Swayam sahayak Sanghas**) to women of Odisha socially and economically sound. Formation and promotion of Women self help groups, educating them how to run the group and other various subjects, proper guidance, arrangements are to be done to provide them credit loans, supervising the work of self help groups and helping them to form new groups are the objectives of the Mission Shakti.

WORK FOR YOU – Write a brief account of work done by the Anganwadi and Women Self Help Groups of your region.

SOCIAL SECURITY

National Security Schemes are programmed by the state as well as central Government to provide social benefits to the general

public. The following schemes are main schemes among many schemes – National Old Age Pension Scheme, National Matritwa Hitakari Yojana (National Maternity benefit scheme), Janani Suraksha Yojana, National Family Benefit Scheme and Madhubabu Pension Scheme. Madhu Babu Pension Scheme has been introduced in the state of Odisha on 1st of January 2008. As per this scheme, monthly pension is given to the old people, widows, physically challenged persons and patients who recovered from Leprosy disease.

DO YOU KNOW - The year 1999 is observed as 'United Nations international year of Old age persons'. This welfare for Old age people extended up to the 2000. Government of India declared a National scheme for Old Age people on this occasion.

National Health Insurance Scheme is declared on 1st April 2008 by the Government for the people below poverty line was implemented in some districts of Odisha from the financial year 2009-10. Approximately Rs. 30,000 will be reimbursed for treatment of the patient who is holding a BPL card. The beneficiary has to register his name by paying Rs 30 only. To provide immediate medical mobile aid to the victims of road accidents, natural calamities and patients suffering from serious diseases, Odisha Emergency Medical Ambulance Service has been started since 5th March 2015.

Besides this the ongoing social security schemes in Odisha are the Indira Awas Housing Scheme under the Forest Rights Act and the **Mo Kudia Yojana** implemented for the dilapidated houses cause due to floods, burnt houses and houses damaged by the elephants. Further the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Yojana which provides at least 100 days employment to the villagers, the Odisha

Jeevika Mission aim at eradicating poverty and the Biju K.B.K Yojana for development of undivided Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput Districts.

WORK FOR YOU – Name the districts of Odisha where the Odisha State Insurance Yojana, Gopabandhu Gramin Yojana and the Emergency Ambulance Service were begun in the first phase of its implementation.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. What measure were adopted to free the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes from various atrocities in the state of Odisha?
2. What steps were taken for the development of the rural people after independence?
3. What steps were taken for the development of children and women after independence?
4. Give brief description of "Mission Shakti".
5. Give a description of "The Pension Yojana" and the "Health Security Yojana" functioning since independence.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. Why did the Bonded Labour System (Gothi Pratha) start in Odisha and when was it abolished?
2. When and according to which law were the scheduled castes allowed to enter the Sakhigopal Temple?
3. Who were the victims of the dreaded disease in Koraput? Name the disease?
4. What is Antodaya Yojana?

5. What was the basic aim of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Yojana and when was it implemented?
6. What was objective of the "Mission Shakti" scheme?
7. What are the salient features of the Madhubabu Pension Yojana?
8. What are the benefits of National Health Insurance Scheme?
9. Who are covered under the "Mo Kudia Yojana"?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN ONE SENTENCE

1. What are the provision in the law framed in the year 1947 regarding Adivasi Lands?
2. When was the "Criminal Tribal Act" abolished?
3. Which law aimed at eradicating "untouchability"?
4. What were the steps taken by the Government to save people from Malaria?
5. Name the scheme implemented for providing electricity in villages of Odisha?
6. Name the scheme which encouraged children to go to schools?
7. What is "Janani Suraksha Yojan"?
8. What programs have been undertaken by the Self Help Groups for Women Welfare?
9. In which financial year was the National Health Insurance Yojana begun in Odisha and what were its objectives?
10. What is the objective of the "Odisha Jeevika Mission"?

CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER

1. Which programs was amended in the year 1947?
 - a. Abolition of Criminal Scheduled Caste Law
 - b. Control of credit business of the Money Lenders
 - c. Abolition of Gothi Pratha
 - d. Implementation of Odisha Temple Entry Act
2. Name the social evil which was Removal of Civil Disability Act related.
 - a. Money Lending system
 - b. Gothi System
 - c. Untouchability
 - d. Begari System
3. What do you mean by Koya?
 - a. Burnt Cultivation
 - b. A dreaded disease
 - c. A social evil
 - d. A type of tribe
4. What is Anganwadi?
 - a. Self Help Group
 - b. Children Education centre
 - c. Women empowerment
 - d. child labour
5. Which regions are covered under Biju KBK yojana?
 - a. Kalahandi, Baleswar, Koraput
 - b. Kalahandi, Bolangir, Koraput
 - c. Khurda, Bolangir, Koraput
 - d. Kalahandi, Baleswar, Keonjar

LESSON 2

DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

Human resource is the most important resource of the country. Education and training are the things which play important role in the Human Resource Development. Odisha has taken many initiative steps to bring in the development in the field of Education after the independence.

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

After Independence, emphasis is given on basic education system at primary and secondary level. This basic education system was the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. By giving this type education children can be self dependent i.e. equipping pupils for different occupations by providing them vocational training education. Two teacher's training schools are opened by the State Government in the academic year 1947-48 to function the Basic Education System. These two teacher's training schools were opened in Angul and Rasulkonda which is now known as Bhanjanagar. Government had brought many changes in the Elementary/Primary Education System to make it vocational education or equipping them for different occupations. 60 more Basic Education Schools and 2 training schools were opened in the year 1950. By the end of 1950, the total number of primary schools in Odisha was 10165 and the students' strength was 4,41,967. In the later years the Elementary Education System attracted the people. The total number of Elementary/Primary Schools are also increased with time.

Classes from 6 to 11th standard were known as Secondary Education. 6th and 7th class was incorporated in English Schools and 8th to 11th standard i.e. four years of education was known as higher secondary education

or high school education. The total number of English Medium schools in Odisha by the year 1950 was 489 and the students' strength was 46,217. By this time, the total number of high schools in Odisha became 153 where in 43,893 students were studying. Later the strength of the students increased enormously by the contribution of Government and Private Schools. By the end of the last two decades of the 20th century, the English Medium Schools in the State increased beyond imagination. Odisha High School Certificate Examination is conducted by Odisha Board of Secondary Education which was established with the help of Odisha Secondary Education Act 1953.

Similarly the Central Board of Secondary Education and Indian Secondary Education board conduct the high school certificate examination for English medium schools.

WORK FOR YOU – Write short notes on Odisha Board of Secondary Education and mode of function.

Emphasis is given to make primary education universal and enrollment of more and more students into the primary schools. Many provisions are implemented in the schools so that pupils of 14 years will not leave the schools. Government is making lot of efforts to increase the strength of these schools. Mid Day meal is arranged from the year 1995 to attract students to attend schools. District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) started functioning in the year 1996 in Odisha with the help of Central Government.

The main aim of this program is – to provide primary education to every child, reduce the number of students who leave schools by 10% and enhance the number of students enroll in schools by 25%, and to attract girl child and children of neglected socially disadvantaged groups toward

education. Besides above many other steps are taken by the Government to popularize primary education. Many new schools are opened in Odisha through 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' (SSA) program. Children are given books on free of cost.

Many programs are implemented for the secondary education. There are about 6000 Government and aided schools functioning in Odisha. Many arrangements are done for providing Computer education to the students. A multipurpose secondary education called Rashtriya Madhyamik Siksha Abhiyan (RMSA) (National Mission for Secondary Education) is started by Central Government of India in the academic year 2009-10. The basic objective of RMSA to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms. The main of RMSA is to provide easy and right education to students of 14 to 18 years of age group.

Many steps are taken by the Central Government and the State Government to attract girl child to continue the secondary education. Girls Hostels are constructed for the girl students in the Educationally Backward Group Development Blocks. 'Jatiya Protsahan Yojana' is implemented to encourage students to continue their schooling. Government is establishing Model Schools in the Educationally Backwards Blocks. Central Government is encouraging student to enroll into the Mass Communication and science streams. Steps are taken to modernize Madrasa Education. Steps are also taken to encourage students to take Sanskrit as on the languages.

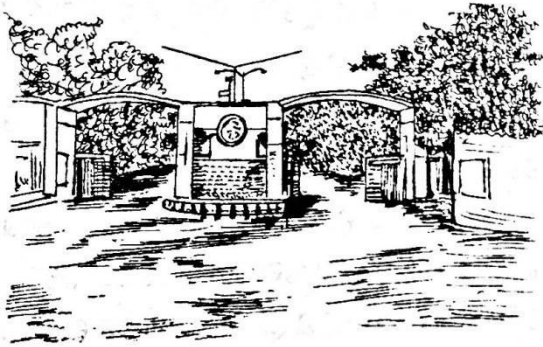
DO YOU KNOW – The objectives of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) scheme is

1. Provide secondary school within a reasonable distance of 5 KMs and higher secondary schools within a distance of 7 to 10 KMs.
2. To increase the enrollment rate of students to approximately 75% within the span of next 5 years.
3. Provide secondary education to all students by the end of the year 2017.
4. To stop children/students leaving the school.
5. To provide secondary education to children belonging to socio economically backward group.
6. To improve the quality of education.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

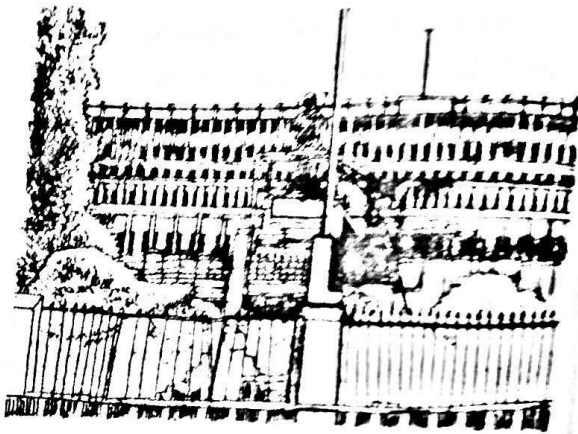
Utkal University is the only university existed in Odisha at the time of Independence. It started functioning as affiliating cum examination conducting university since it was founded in the year 1943. Till the 5th decade of the 20th century, the college education was not encouraging. Revanshaw College was the only college available in Odisha for higher education. Three junior colleges established in Baleshwar, Puri and Sambalpur. They are grouped into a Degree colleges by the Government in the year 1947. In the same year an intermediate college was established in Koraput and Parlakhemundi College was taken up by the Government. Revanshaw college had degree courses of Science, English, Odiya, Economics, Mathematics and post graduate course in Chemistry before the 1950. Science stream in the intermediate level was started in other six colleges in Odisha. By the end of 1950, Odisha state was having 14 colleges and the student strength of these colleges together was 5689. But after 1950, the

strength of students in Government as well as private colleges is increasing day by day.



Sambalpur University

Sambalpur and Berhampur universities are established in the year 1967. Sri Jagannath Cultural University is established in Puri in the year 1981. Fakir Mohan University in Baleshwar and North Odisha University in Baripada was established in the year 1999. Later Revanshaw College of Cuttack is upgraded to Revanshaw University in Baripada was established in the year 1999. Later Revanshaw College of Cuttack is upgraded to Revanshaw University. A Central University is established in Koraput.



Berhampur University

WORK FOR YOU-List the name and place of Private universities exist in Odisha.

Cuttack training college was established to train teacher. The training was given to the middle school teachers and the teaching inspectors. Later this college is renamed as Radhanath Training College. The teacher's

training education is further expanded in the year 1950. Teacher's training colleges are established in Angul, Sambalpur, and Berhampur. Teacher's Training Colleges for men and Women teachers of each are further established in all the 13 districts of Odisha.

DO YOU KNOW – Radhanath Training College is now known as Radhanath Institute of Advance Studies and Education. This college is named after Radhanath Ray, the famous poet of Odisha.

TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION

The education system in the field of technology in Odisha was under developed till 1950. Only one Engineering School was present in Cuttack. But a few Industrial Training centers were present by the year 1949-50. Wireless training education was present in Revanshaw college. As Odisha was not having any Engineering Colleges, students were sent out of Odisha to get degree in Technological Education through the Department of Technology, Odisha. The first Engineering College was established in Burla in the year 1956. In the year 1961, Regional Engineering College of Rourkela was established. Bhubaneswar College of Engineering and Technology was started at Bhubaneswar. One more Government College of Engineering was founded in Saranga. Many private engineering colleges are started functioning by the end of last two decades of the 20th century. BPUT, Biju Pattanaik University of Technology was established in Rourkela in the year 2001 to conduct the examination for all these Engineering Colleges of Odisha. Regional College of Engineering, Rourkela is now changed into National Institute of Technology. Bir Surender Sai college of Engineering is found in Burla. At present Odisha is having many engineering colleges which providing technical education to the

students. Many engineering colleges, industrial training centers and industrial training organizations are established in Odisha in order to provide trained workers to industries.

WORK FOR YOU – list the name and places of existence National Institute of Technology in India.

EDUCATION AND RESEARCH CENTRES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES.

Agricultural college was established in Bhubaneswar in the 1954 to provide agrarian education. Government extended the surroundings of this college and changed into OUAT, Odisha University for Agriculture and Technology in the year 1961. CRRI, Central Rice Research Institute is established in Cuttack by Central Government of India. Fisheries Research Institute founded in Kaushalyaganga, Bhubaneswar in the year 1977. CIFA, Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture is a premier institute in India for fish farming. Coconut Research Centre is established in Sakshigopal. An Agricultural College is established in Chipilimath near Hirakud.

EDUCATION IN MEDICAL SCIENCES

Medical college was started functioning in Cuttack at the Independence. Later this college was renamed as Sri Ram Chandra Bhanja Medical College in the year 1949-50.



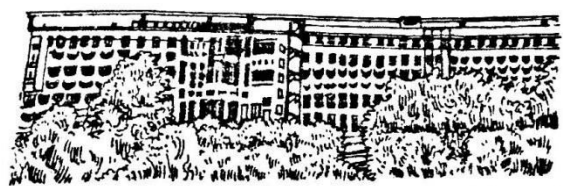
**Sriram Chandra Bhanja Medical College,
Cuttack**

Veer Surender Sai Medical College started in the year 1959 in Burla, Sambalpur. Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati (MKCG) medical college was founded in Berhampur. Till the end of 20th century, Odisha was having above three premier medical colleges. Nurses' Training Centre, Pharmacy College and Technological training institute for Hospital Management have been attached with these medical colleges of Odisha. Three more private medical colleges are established by the first decade of 21st century.



Veer Surender Sai Medical College, Burla

These three colleges are High Tech Medical College, Kalinga Institute of Medical Science and Hospital and Sum Hospital and Medical College. All

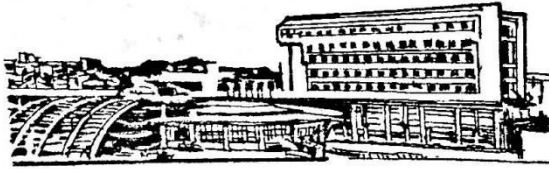


**Maharaja Krishna Chandra Gajapati
(MKCG) medical college Berhampur.**

India Institute of Medical Sciences started functioning in Bhubaneswar from the year 2012.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL CENTRES

The Government of Odisha established 'Utkal Cultural University' in Bhubaneswar in the year 2000.



All India Institute of Medical Science and Research Centre, Bhubaneswar

Xavier Institute of Management was the first independent institute established in Bhubaneswar to conduct Business Management Courses. Later many other Business Management institutes were established in Bhubaneswar and various places of Odisha. Students were given MBA degree by them. Seeing the Increasing demand of education in the field of Information and Technology, Government has opened many educational institutes related to Computer Science. National Institute of Science and Research is opened in Bhubaneswar for Scientific Studies and Research. Indian Institute of Technology of Bhubaneswar, National Law College of Cuttack and Nation institute of Mass Communication of Dhenkanal has strengthened the education system of Odisha. Besides above, Regional Research Laboratory of Bhubaneswar in the field of Metals and Minerals research and Regional College of Education in the field of Educational Research, is functioning commendably. Demonstrative Multipurpose Public School only school following the N.C.E.R.T course, functioning under the Regional College of Education. Regional Medical Research Centre at Bhubaneswar is established by All India Medical Science and Research Centre. Similarly, the National Institute of Rehabilitation training and research centre is established in Olatpur. Physical and Organic Science organizations situated in Bhubaneswar are also helpful in imparting scientific education. Similarly for the development of physical education,

Government Physical Training College is functioning in Bhubaneswar.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS.

1. How did the Primary Education in Odisha grow after independence?
2. What was the state of College Education in Odisha after independence?
3. What are the all provisions available in Odisha to train teachers?
4. What steps were taken by the Government to implement technological studies in Odisha after independence?
5. What sort of provision available in Odisha for the Education and research related to Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 20 WORDS.

1. What is Basic Education?
2. Name the organizations which conduct examination for the Secondary School following English as Medium of Education.
3. When was the Sri Jagannath Cultural University established?
4. Name the educational institution present in Odisha to train teachers in the year 1950.
5. Name the recognized Engineering Colleges in Odisha by the year 1961?
6. When and which institution of Odisha was expanded to become Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT)?
7. When and who inaugurated the Central Rice Research Institute?

8. When and where did the Central institute of Freshwater Aquaculture establish in Odisha?
9. Name the medical colleges found in Odisha.
10. Name the place in Odisha where the National Law College and The Indian Institute of Mass Communication are found?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. Name the two places where the Government of Odisha established the Teacher's training college in the academic year 1947-48.
2. How many High Schools were there in Odisha in the year 1950?
3. From when did the Utkal University start functioning?
4. When did Sambalpur University establish?
5. Write the year when the North University established?
6. Name the place where National University found in Odisha?
7. Write the present name of Rourkela Engineering College?
8. Name the place where the Coconut Research Centre is found?
9. From which academic year onwards the name of the Cuttack Medical College has been changed?
10. Where do you find the National Rehabilitation Training and Research Centre?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Where did an Intermediate College establish in the year 1947?
 - a. Baleswar b. Puri c. Sambalpur
 - d. Koraput
2. When did Berhampur University establish?
 - a. 1950
 - b. 1967
 - c. 1981
 - d. 1999
3. Where do you find the Biju Pattanaik University of Technology (BPUT)?
 - a. Puri
 - b. Rourkela
 - c. Burla
 - d. Bhubaneswar.
4. Name the college found in Chipilimath?
 - a. Engineering college
 - b. Medical College
 - c. Agricultural College
 - d. Science College
5. Name place where the Regional Medical Research Centre is found?
 - a. Cuttack
 - b. Berhampur
 - c. Burla
 - d. Bhubaneswar

LESSON – 3 AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture is the main occupation for the people living in Odisha. Government of Odisha is very much concern to eradicate the problems facing by farmers and provide them with basic needs since after independence. The basic problem during this time was to provide agricultural rights to the farmers. The Zamindari System was prevailing since the time of implementation of the Permanent settlement which was hereditary and transferable, was the main hurdle for Government to implement the agricultural reforms after independence.

DO YOU KNOW- Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal by Lord Cornwallis in the year 1793 and it was drafted by Sir John Sore.



Vinobha Bhave, Brain behind Bhoodan Movement.

Harekrushna Mahatab, the then Chief Minister of Odisha issued a notice to abolish the zamindari system in Odisha and a parliamentary bill was passed in a Odisha Assembly. Later it was completely abolished by passing Zamindari abolition Bill in 60s. The amount of land collected through Bhudan Movement (Land gift movement) was distributed among the farmers. Arrangements are made not to cheat the lands of Adivasi (Tribal) Farmers

by non adivasi (Tribal) people. Protection was given to the interests of shared farmers.

Acharya Vinobha Bhave was the brain behind the Bhoodan Movement. His original name was Binayak Narhari Bhave. Various steps were taken to provide financial help to the farmers and to protect their land ulterior motives of the Money lenders. In the year 1947, a law was framed to control the monopolistic financial exploitations of these money lenders. In 1948 the bonded labour system was discouraged. By virtue of the Bonded Labour abolishment Act passed in the year 1976 bonded labour system was completely abolished. In order to provide low interest loans to the farmers, different co-operative societies were formed. The Odisha State Co-operative Bank was formed by the capital investment of the Government. The co-operative movement was spread to the village to reach the farmers and meet their needs. In case of losses suffered by the farmers due to natural calamities Agricultural (Takavi) loans were sanctioned. In many a cases, loans taken by the farmers were waived. Barren lands were made viable for cultivation under the scheme (Adhik Khadya Sasya Utpadan Kar Yojana). For proper irrigation, new ponds were dug, the old ponds were cleaned, and water/bore wells and water reservoirs were dug, ploughs and bullocks were supplied to the farmers besides fertilizers were provided to them at a subsidized rate. To provide employment to the people during natural calamities, the Government started (Test Relief System).

DO YOU KNOW- Test Relief is such a work culture which is carried out through Government investments. To provide employment to the villagers during natural calamities the Government arranges Test Relief Work for them.

The villagers are paid in cash or in kind (food materials) for building roads and digging ponds at the time of such natural calamities. This is not a free means of getting help in the shape of relief.

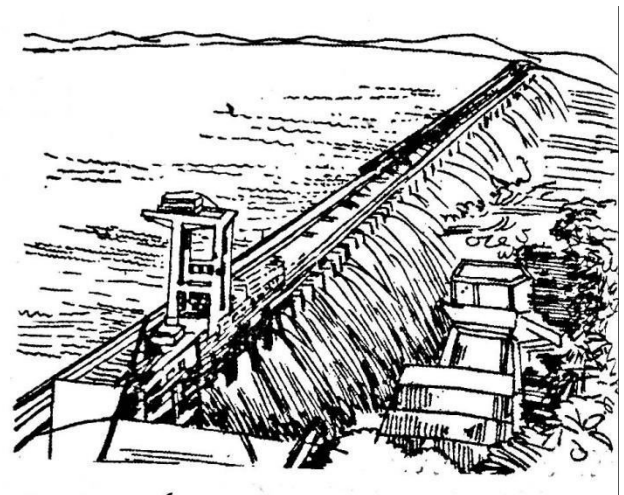
To provide education and research in the field Agricultural Science an Agricultural College and later a Agricultural university was established. Besides this, a few agricultural research centers were also established in Odisha. The farmers were educated in the field of plantation of different crops through these Agricultural research centres, colleges and universities. Different agricultural laboratories were established to maintain the fertility of the cultivable lands. To provide education on mechanised farming to the farmers different exhibitions and workshops were arranged.

For fruit cultivation, centres were established at Angul, Pattangi and G Udaygiri. Here, Fruit sapling and grafted plants were produced and to be distributed among the farmers. To prevent devastation by floods river embankments were constructed.

IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL

The biggest irrigation and flood control project was the Hirakud Dam Project. This project had three distinctive features. These were flood control in the Mahanadi delta

region, providing irrigation to the Sambalpur and Bolangir Districts and production of Hydro-electric power. Another distinctive feature was fish culture / Fresh water Aqua culture in the Hirakud Reservoir. This Yojana was worked out by the Central Water Resource Department in Odisha. The construction work of this reservoir began in the year 1948 and was completed in 1956. After this various large multipurpose River reservoir projects were started. In collaboration with Andhra Pradesh, Machokunda Yojana, the Koraput Upper Kolab Yojana, Indravati Yojana and Rengali Bhimkunda Yojana has helped Odisha a lot in the field of irrigation. Besides this, Medium scale irrigation projects are functioning in various places of Odisha. Lift irrigation facilities have been provided in places which are debarred from river irrigation.



Hirakud Dam Project

The Government has been encouraging cattle farming, fish culture and poultry farming in Odisha besides agriculture. Veterinary Doctors have employed in villages to protect the lives of cattle. To protect the animals from communicable diseases an act was framed by the

Government in the year 1949. Government has encourage the fishermen of Mahanadi, Dhamra, Suvernakha and Chilika in various ways. For preservation of Fish, cold storages have been established near these fishing reservoirs. For procurement of fish from sea, big water reservoirs/ rivers and lakes besides providing safety to the boatmen, a law was framed.

Odisha did not succeed in the fields of Animal Husbandry, Fish culture and Poultry farming. Odisha did not utilize its natural resources for the development of aforesaid fields.

The farmers of Odisha are still surrounded by various problems. The natural calamities like floods, draught and cyclones are still a bondage for the farmers. The harvested crops do not fetch exact market value. Low rate selling (Abhabi Bikri) of crops is painful for the farmers. The financial condition of the farmers became weak due to low selling price of their produces. Whatever it is the basic need for human is food. Hence, the prosperity of the farmers has to be taken care of.

Attention has to be given for rural development. At least four directorates are functioning under the agricultural department for development of farmers in Odisha. Those are Farming and Agricultural Production Department, Horticulture Farming Directorate, Soil Conservation Department, and Water Resources Directorate. The fisheries directorate is functioning for the development of Fish culture in Odisha. The Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Directorate is in charge of development of cattle. A few Nigams and

institutions are rendering their services for the development of the farmers. These are the Odisha State Seeds Corporation Limited, Odisha Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Odisha State Agriculture Management and Extension Institute, Odisha Cashew Development Corporation and Odisha Agricultural Promotion and Investment Corporation.

The training institutes functioning under the Odisha University of Agricultural and Technology (OUAT) and the Agricultural department have played an important role in imparting training to the farmers. The agricultural research program is in progress. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack, the Koushalya Ganga Central Institute of Fresh water Aquaculture, the state Agricultural Research Centre, the Coconut Research Centre at Sakhigopal and Agricultural science colleges have been successful in rendering education to the farmers in the field of agricultural science.

Besides this, many agricultural science centres have been established in Odisha since 1976. The main aim of these agricultural science centres is to guide the farmers in the right direction in the agricultural science and technology. In order to prevent the low selling proceeds of grains by the farmers the Government has been procuring the produce directly from the farmers.

WORK FOR YOU – Prepare a table citing the names of Agricultural Science Institutes of Odisha.

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 60 WORDS

1. What measures has taken to give financial help to the farmers?
2. What help do farmers get at the time of natural calamities?
3. What steps are taken to conduct Agricultural research in Odisha?
4. What are the steps taken to control floods and water irrigation in Odisha after independence?
5. What measures are taken by the Government of Odisha for the development of Agriculture, Fish Culture and animal husbandry?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION IN 20 WORDS.

1. What was the biggest problem faced by Odisha about Agricultural development after independence and what was the main hurdle faced?
2. How was Zamindari system abolished in Odisha?
3. How was Goti System (Bonded Labour) stopped in Odisha?
4. How did Co-operative Movement help farmers?
5. What do you mean by "Adhik Khadya sasya Utpadan Kar" Yojana?
6. What steps are taken for the development of Fruit Production?
7. What were the main objectives of "Hirakud River Dam Project" Yojana?
8. What measures are taken by the Government of Odisha to protect "Godhan" / cows?

9. What aid did Government of Odisha give to the Fishermen?
10. What do you mean by "Abhahi Bikri" (low rate selling) and what measures do Government has taken to control it?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE.

1. Which Chief Minister of Odisha passed Zamindari Abolition Bill in Odisha Assembly?
2. Who was the brain behind Bhoodan Movement?
3. Under which situation does "Takabhi" loan is given?
4. Why did "Test Relief" work start functioning?
5. When did "Hirakud Dam Project" start functioning?
6. When did Odisha Government pass an act to control the communication diseases spread in animals?
7. Name the institutions who are rendering their help in the fields of Agricultural Development.
8. Where does Central Rice Research Centre situated in Odisha?
9. Name the institution established by the Central Government near Kaushalya Ganga.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When did Goti System (Bonded Labour) completely abolished?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1955
 - d. 1976

2. When did State Co-operative Bank establish?
 - a. 1947
 - b. 1948
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1956

3. Which of the following is not a fruit cultivation centre?
 - a. Angul
 - b. Pattangi
 - c. Sambalpur
 - d. G.Udaygiri

4. Which of the following is not a Directorate of Agriculture
 - a. Directorate of Horticulture
 - b. Directorate of Fisheries
 - c. Directorate of soil conservation
 - d. Directorate of watershed development

5. Where do you find Central Rice Research Centre?
 - a. Sakshigopal
 - b. Cuttack
 - c. Bhubaneswar
 - d. Bolangir

LESSON-4

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

By the time of independence, the number of industries in Odisha was very few. There were only one paper mill, one glass factory, one soap factory two medium scale sugar factories apart from rice mills and oil mills. But Odisha has abundant natural mineral resources and a large coastline. It had sufficient forest oriented materials and the agricultural products necessarily for the factory use. Sufficient strength of the population and human resources was also available for industrial use. But there were two things lacking in Odisha for industrial development. Firstly, it did not have Businessmen and secondly lack of investment. None of the investors either from Odisha or from outside Odisha was interested to invest in Odisha.

At the time of independence, Odisha was governed by the second Congress Ministry under the leadership of Hare Krishna Mahatab. After taking the responsibility of the Congress Ministry in the year 1946, Mahatab tried his level best to improve the Industrial development in Odisha. He was well aware that even though Odisha was affluent of natural resources and basic provisions were available for the growth of the industries still it had many barriers. The main barriers in the growth of industries in Odisha were :

1. Lack of necessary foundation for the growth of industries.
2. Indian industrialists were not interested to come to Odisha.
3. Absence of industrialists in Odisha.
4. Under developed rail lines and lack of ports.
5. Lack of trained human resource.

Mahatab had taken many steps to encourage the people to establish

industries in Odisha. Construction work of poles began on Mahanadi and Kathjodi rivers. Government of Odisha arranged finance for the development of road link between **Sunki**, a place between Jeypore and Vishakhapatnam and Jeypore in the financial year 1949-50. Around 20 lakh Rupees was funded by the Government of Odisha in the financial year 1949-50 for the development of Railway lines. Railway Survey work was started by Department of Railways, Government of India. The main rail lines were – Sambalpur-Titlagarh and Jagadlpur railway line and from Khurda to Bolangir via Sonepur.

The development work the three ports of Odisha was taken up. These ports were Chandipur, Gopalpur and the Dhamra Port. To provide energy, two small Thermal Power Plants were established in Choudwar and Brahmapur. Machkund and Hirakud Dam projects were started. In the year 1957, Hirakud Hydro-electricity project was started functioning.

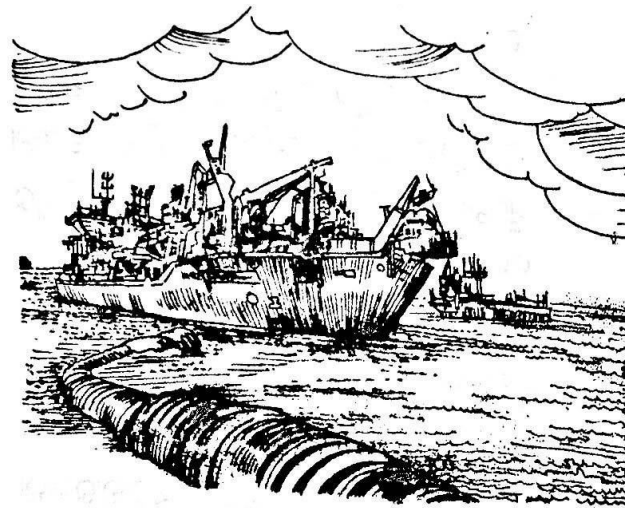
The other steps taken by Mahatab during his ministerial tenure for the Industrial growth in Odisha were as follows: Promotion of Technological Education, formation of Scientific and Industrial Research Council, Re-organization of Industries Department, Surveying about the probability of Industrialization, formation of Industrial Credit Corporation (Small and Medium scale industries), provision for Provincial Industrial Grant and formation of Industrial Council.

Immediate after independence, Odisha Textile Mill was established in Chouduwar of Cuttack District. To supply the demands of the Hirakud Dam Project, Odisha Government gave all types of support to the Dalmia Company to open a cement factory in Rajgangpur. Government of Odisha has purchased shares worth 40 lakh rupees and

gave an advance of 50 lakh rupees for the purchase of cement in future. In the financial year 1947-48, survey was done to establish iron and steel factory by using the Manganese and iron rocks which are plentifully available in Odisha. As non Odia people were not interested to invest in Odisha, Mahatab requested the Government of India to allow foreign investment. David F. Rosen, an American Technologist from America was invited to Odisha for his advise Industrial planning and development in Odisha. He produced his report to the Government.

Government of Odisha had taken many steps to develop cottage industry and small scale industries. Certificate courses like loom, carpentry and sewing is included in industrial training schools. Government of Odisha amended the Odisha State Help Rules to provide support to these workers. Market is established and encouraged for the development of industries in the fields of hand loom, gold and silver filigree work, tanning and silk industry. Weavers' Co-operative Society is reanimated. There were 133 Weavers' Co-operative Societies existed in Odisha by the financial year 1947-48. Odisha has seen in the cottage industry museum of Delhi.

Odisha has never faced any problems/hurdles after the year 1950. Many people come forward to work in factories and plants. By the year 1951, the number of labourers who were working in various factories were 7.14 percent of the total labour strength. It has reached to 8.05 percent after 10 years i.e. in the year 1961. By the year 1984-85, the total number of workers who were working in various factories in Odisha was 3,90,000.

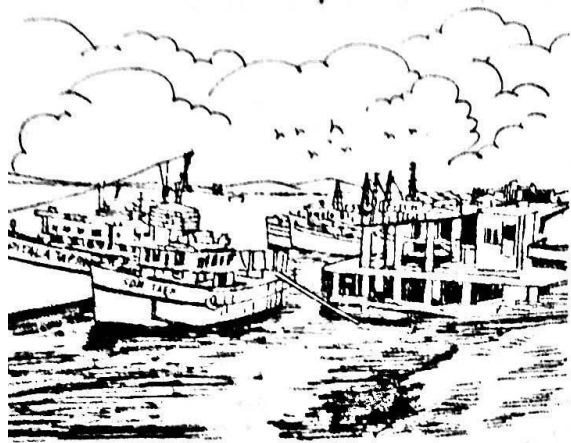


(ମାତ୍ର)

PARADEEP PORT

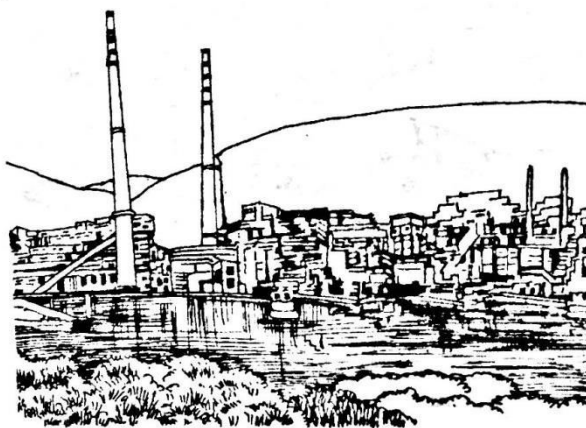
To establish the industrial foundation in Odisha, the Government has taken many steps. Roads were constructed for the development of transportation and communication. Paradeep Port was established in 70s of 20th century. Initially haematite (iron rocks) were exported from this port. In the later stages, the capacity of the port as well as the export facilities were increased. Paradeep was connected by the rail line in the year 1975. The 2nd port of Odisha began functioning in Gopalpur of Ganjam District in the year 2000.

Many Nationalised industries were established in Odisha after 1950 which enriched the Industrial Map of Odisha. Rourkela Steel Plant was established based on and by the help of the German Technology. It was functioning under the Steel Authority of India Limited.



Two Aluminium Plants were established after the detection of Bauxite Ore in Panchapati Mali of Koraput. Out of which one plant is established in Damajodi of Koraput District and other in Angul of Angul District. This Company is called as National Aluminium Company (NALCO). The Registered office is this company is functioning in Bhubaneswar since 1981. Prior to this, an aluminium plant was established in Hirakud.

In the year 1971, National Fertilizers Corporation started a Fertilizer factory in Talcher.



NALCO

A fertilizer factory known as Paradeep Phosphate Limited started in Paradeep in the year 1981. Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL), a MIG engine factory

established with help of Soviet Union of Russia at Sunabeda.

WORK FOR YOU – Name the other two Aeroplane manufacturing units of the Country and where they are situated.

Indian Rare Earths Limited which is a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy is situated in Chhatrapur of Ganjam District in 1978 and this department also established a Heavy Water Plant in Talcher. Arms and ammunition factory is established in Badmal.

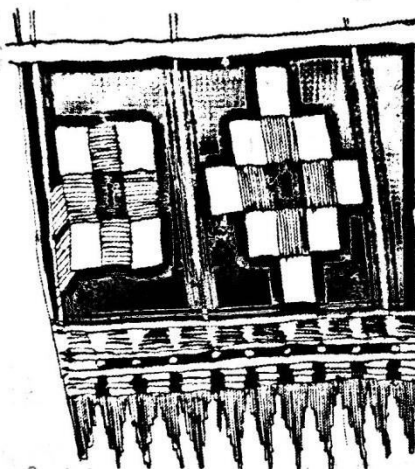
Other factories which are established in 20th century in Odisha are-

1. Jayashree Chemical factory on Rushikulya river of Ganjam district.
2. Ferrosilicon factory in Thiruvelli of Rayagada.
3. Ferroalloys factory in Chouduwar of Cuttack.
4. Ferromanganese factories in Joda of Keojarh District and Jajpur Road of Jajpur District.
5. Cement factories in Rajagangapur of Sundergarh District and Bargarh of Bargarh District.
6. Tyre and Tubes Factory in Baleshwar

Odisha Textile Mill was the first ever mill in Odisha based on Agricultural field was established in the year 1949. Later 6 more factories are established in Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Khorda, Tirtole, Athagarh and Denkhanal District for manufacturing loom. Jute Mill was established in Dhanmandal of Jajpur District to utilize the Jute produced in Odisha. At the time of World War II, Odisha had only one sugar mill near Aska. Later within few decades few more sugar mills are opened in various places of Odisha. Two more sugar mills are established in Rayagada and Nayagarh after the expansion

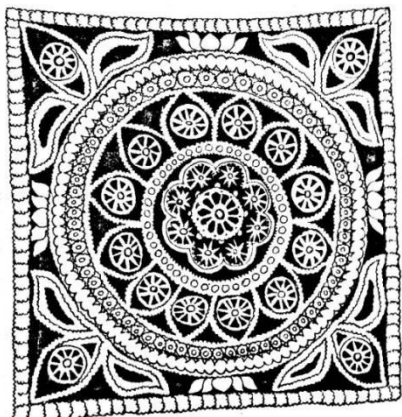
of Aska sugar mill. Later another sugar mill was opened in Badamba.

Apart from above, Odisha has rice mills as well as paper mills. Among the paper mills, Titagarh paper mill of Chouduwar, Brajrajnagar paper mill, J.K. Paper mill of Rayagada and Seva Paper mill of Koraput are famous in Odisha. Culture of silk worms and drawing silk thread from those worms are also a type agricultural industry. Praw culture and fish culture is also become a part of industrial development.



Sambalpuri Saree

Tourism in Odisha is now considered as a part of Industry. Many steps are taken to develop the art & culture and cottage industry to attract tourists to visit Odisha. Various steps are taken to introduce the Odisha handloom, handicraft and paintings to various countries outside India.



Pipili Work

Government is various steps to encourage these workers. Government is providing support and helping them to protect the interest of weavers and artists. Tourists are getting attracted towards the art and culture of the Odisha. Market is created to sell the materials produced by the artists and tradesmen of Odisha.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES IN ODISHA DURING 20TH CENTURY

Odisha is affluent of Hematite and magnetite rocks. Iron and steel plants are established using these mineral resources. In order to implement iron and steel plants in Odisha, the Odisha Government has signed many agreement letters with various companies. The most important among them are 1. Agreement with POSCO for construction of iron and steel plant in Paradeep, 2. With TATA steel at Duburi 3. Factory at JINDAL Steel in Jajpur district 4. Steel plant in Keojhar and Angul with JINDAL Steel and Power.

Odisha announced a new Odihsa Industrial Policy in the year 2007 to encourage foreign investment in Odisha. The main aim of this policy is to make Odisha as one of the industrially developed state in the country. The main objective implementation of the industrial policy in Odisha is to increase the growth of the industries in Odisha by creating a favourable environment. The other objective of this policy is to eradicate unemployment by creating more employment opportunities.

Emphasis was given for the development of handloom, handicrafts, Khadi and Village industries. Importance is given for Information technology education, Bio-technology, Marine Engineering, Food manufacturing and Tourism so that the employment opportunities can be provided to the people trained in these fields.

Sufficient provisions and resources are available in Odisha for the development and growth of the Industries. Political interest and attention is necessary for projecting the plans and implement the plans. Construction of the Paradeep Oil Refinery is in the verge of completion. Tata Iron and Steel Limited in Kalinganagar is ready for production. Odisha is one of the advanced state in the field of Information and Technology. The Information and technology companies like Tata Consultancy Services, Infosys, Wipro, Satyam Mahindra etc are function in Odisha. The role of Odiya Engineers in the field of Software export is commendable. Jharsuguda, Angul, Paradeep and Kalinganagar together formed a new industrial Estate in Odisha. People of Odisha are very optimistic and overwhelmed regarding industrialization in Odisha.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. What hurdles were faced by Odisha in the development of Industries at the time Independence?
2. What steps were taken for the development of Industries between the years 1947 to 1950?
3. Write short notes on the nationalized industries setup in Odisha.
4. Give a brief account on Agro industries established in Odisha.
5. What do you mean by Odisha Industrial Policy announced in the year 2007?

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. Give an account of the resources available in Odisha for industrial development.
2. What steps were taken by Mahatab's Ministry/Government (1946-1950)?
3. Name the industry setup in Chouduwar and Rajagangpur.
4. What steps were taken by the Odisha Government for the development of cottage industry and small scale industry?
5. Where is National Alluminium Comapany located?
6. Name the fertilizer factory setup in Paradeep and when did it establish?
7. Name the plants established under the Department of Atomic Energy.
8. Name the places where Ferro Manganese factories are setup.
9. Name the places where the sugar mills are located.
10. Name the places together formed a new industrial estate in Odisha.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. Name the place where the Hydro electricity plant started function in the year 1957.
2. Name the place where the cement company was setup by the Dalmia Company?
3. Name the person from America who was invited to Odisha for proposing the Industrial Development Plan.
4. Name the place where the Aluminium Company is located besides NALCO plant.

5. Under whose cooperation did the MIG engine factory of Sunabeda is formed?
 6. Where did Ferro Alloys Company establish?
 7. Name the places where paper mills are located?
 8. Why did Odisha New Industrial Policy announce in the year 2007?
 9. Where was the Oil Refinery constructed in Odisha?
3. Name the place where the Bauxite ore is found and two aluminium plants are established.
 - a. Angul
 - b. Damanjodi
 - c. Panchpatimali
 - d. Duburi
 4. Where was the fertilizer company established in the year 1971?
 - a. Chhatrapur
 - b. Talcher
 - c. Paradeep
 - d. Theruwali

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Which one of the following is not a port developed after independence?
 - a. Gopalpur
 - b. Paradeep
 - c. Chandabali
 - d. Dhamra
 2. When did paradeep connected by Railway line?
 - a. 1950
 - b. 1971
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1981
5. Which of the following Software Companies not found in Odisha?
 - a. Tata consultancy Limited
 - b. Accenture
 - c. Wipro
 - d. Satyam Mahendra

LESSON 5

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Infrastructure is the first essential means for achieving Social unity and economical growth. It is the basic framework of foundation. If the foundation is strong, any country or state can achieve its social and economic goal. The development of any country or state depends on its social and economical growth. Speedy and fast development is possible in the social and economic field provided it should have favourable and strong infrastructure.

Odisha became an independent state in the year 1936. Prior to declaration of independent state, Odisha had never taken any steps for development of mass infrastructure. From the year 1936 till 1947 Odisha was part of the British India. The development of Infrastructure in Odisha was not begun till 1946 as the political situation of Odisha was not stable. Between the years 1939 and 1945 was the period of World war II. Quit India movement was started in the 1942. Due to the above three reasons, the emphasis for the infrastructure development was not given in Odisha. Hence, the infrastructure development started in Odisha from the year 1946. The development of infrastructure took momentum after the amalgamation of the princely states with Odisha just after the independence.

The infrastructure development is possible basing on certain fundamental things. They are irrigation, development of roads, transportation and communication, development of Railroads, aerodromes, ports, telecommunication, human resource development, development in field of electricity, fund management, tourism developments, industrialist training, Government encouragement. The development of infrastructure of Odisha

can be done by considering the all the fields mentioned above. The growth of agricultural, industrial, tourism and social unity is possible only if there is a development in above stated fields. Regional dissymmetry will not exist in the state. All districts will have balanced development at the same time.

ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture plays a key in the development of economy in Odisha. As the agriculture is the chief occupation in Odisha. 65% of the total population of Odisha are occupied in Agricultural field. The main infrastructure for the growth of agricultural are irrigation, agricultural science, modernization of agricultural field, supply of high quality fertilizers and high yield seeds, disease and pest control and providing financial help to the farmers at the time of requirement.

As the natural rains are not certain in Odisha, the farmers cannot depend on rain water. Hence they need underground water for cultivation. For this necessary steps are taken after the independence. Water is supplied to the farmers through canals constructed by constructing dams and barrages on the rivers flowing in Odisha. Irrigation is provided to thousands of hectares of land through Taldanda canal in Mahanadi Delta region, Machgao, Kendrapara, Pattamundai canals. Undivided Puri district has eight canals for irrigation. Puri canal is the main canal of this region. Many regions of Sambalpur and Baragarh districts are irrigated with the help of Hirakud Dam Project. Many regions of Odisha are irrigated by Rengeli Project, Hridagad river dam, Upper Kolab, Balimela and Indravati project.

WORK FOR YOU – Write the Districts where the following projects are located and the States providing help to them.

a. Rengeli b. Balimela c. Indravati d. Upper kolab e. Hirakud

Besides this, many medium and small irrigating units are functioning in Odisha. In many places lift irrigation is provided for irrigating the farm lands.

Central Research Centres are established in many places in Odisha for the research related to agriculture. Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Coconut Research centre of Sakhshigopal and Central Institute of Fresh Water Aqua culture are three main research centres in Odisha. Besides these, research work is also going on in Odisha University of Agriculture and technology, Bhubaneswar, Agriculture University of Chipilimath near Sambalpur. Animal Husbandry College is also functioning under the Agriculture and Technology University. Apart from these, Agricultural Science and Seeds supply centres helping farmers by providing them technical training. Gramya Krishi Sahayaks are employed to villages to provide technical training and advise to the farmers. In order to provide financial help to farmers at the time of requirement, cooperative societies and banks are opened to give loans to them.

INFRASTRUCTURE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In order to attract industrialists to the state to establish industries, arrangement should be made in the fields like transports, required land, highly developed transportation and communication, trained human resources, and electricity etc. Besides all above, training arrangements to done to train industrialist is also very much necessary.

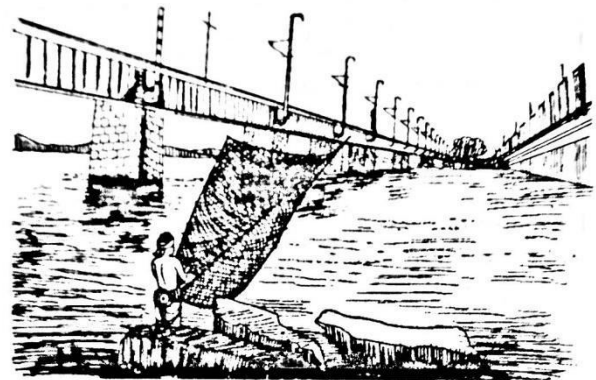
As Odisha is a coastal state, it has long coastline besides having enough land for establishing industries. As in some area, it is seen that land is acquired for establishing factories where the people are residing are facing problems. Odisha has sufficient water supply for industries as it has many rivers.

WORK OF YOU – List the names of the rivers flowing in Odisha

Government is trying to solve the problem by negotiating with the land owners before acquiring the land for the establishment of industries. Marking and development of the land for industrialization is in progress to setup major industries in the uncultivable lands.

PROVISIONS FOR ROAD AND TRANSPORT

Highly developed transport and communication facilities are very much essential for the development in fields like agriculture, industries, tourism and social unity. Highly developed road make easy for transportation and reduce the time taken to reach its destination. The quality of roads and its condition in Odisha was very distressing at the time of independence. No bridges were there on the rivers to connect the National Highways.



Mahanadi Bridge

DO YOU KNOW – Roads and highways are classified as follows

1. National highways
2. State Highway
3. Major District roads
4. Other District roads
5. Express roads
6. Municipal roads
7. Forest roads
8. Gram panchayat roads

The National Highway which through was NH5. At present this number has reached to 15. The total length of the National Highway is 3655 KM. These National Highway are – 5, 5A, 6, 23, 42, 43, 60, 75, 200, 201, 203, 203A, 215, 217, 224. The following National Highways are passing through Odisha-

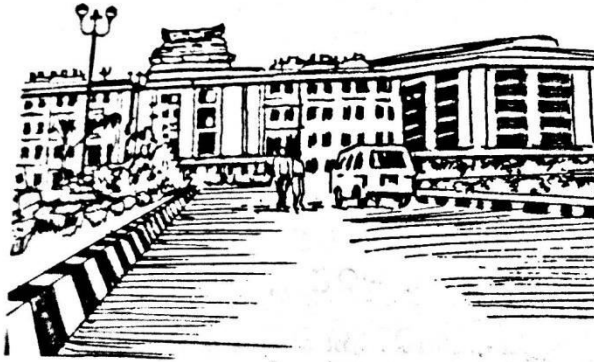
1. **National Highway 5** – Mayurbhanj to Andhra Odisha Border near Golantar – 488 Km.
2. **National Highway 5A** – Dhanmandal – Paradeep 77 Km.
3. **National Highway 6** – Odisha Chattisgarh border – Odisha West Bengal Border – 461 Kms.
4. **National Highway 23** – Odisha border after Birmitrapur - National Highway 42 near Talcher – 209 Kms.
5. **National Highway 42** – Sambalpur to National Highway 5 near Manguli Chhak – 261 Kms.
6. **National Highway 43** – Dhanpunji-Kotpad to Andhra Odisha Border (Sunki) – 252 Kms.
7. **National Highway 60** – Odisha West Bengal border to Haldipada via Jaleswar – 57 Kms.
8. **National Highway 75** – Odisha Jadhanda Border to Chambudhei parshora – 57 Kms.
9. **National Highway 200** – Odisha Chhatisgarh border to Chandikhol via Jharsuguda – 440 Kms.
10. **National Highway 201** – Barigumba NH 43 to Baragadh via Bhawanipatna – 310 Kms.

11. **National Highway 203** – Bhubaneswar to Konark via Puri and Balighai – 97 Kms.
12. **National Highway 203A** – Puri to Satapada
13. **National Highway 215** – Rajamunda - Bimlagada to Panikoili via Anandapur, Ramchanra till NH5 – 348 Kms
14. **National Highway 217** – Odisha Chhatisgadh border (near Khadial) to Gopalpur (Ganjam) via Titlagarh, Belgam, Baliguda – 438 Kms.
15. **National Highway 224** – Khurda to Sonpur – 298 Kms.

Roads are constructed in villages by Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana. All weather roads are constructed in all villages. An improvised and commodious inter connecting roads are constructed in capital city Bhubaneswar and other important cities of Odisha. A favourable environment could be arranged for the growth of agriculture and industries due to the development of communication and transportation.

RAILROADS

Railroads started in India in the year 1853. The first train run in Odisha was in the year 1897. The train was travelling between Dhanmanda, Kolaghat and Khorda Road. The total distance travelled by this train in Odisha was 358 K.m. The length of this railroad at the time independence was only 914 K.m.



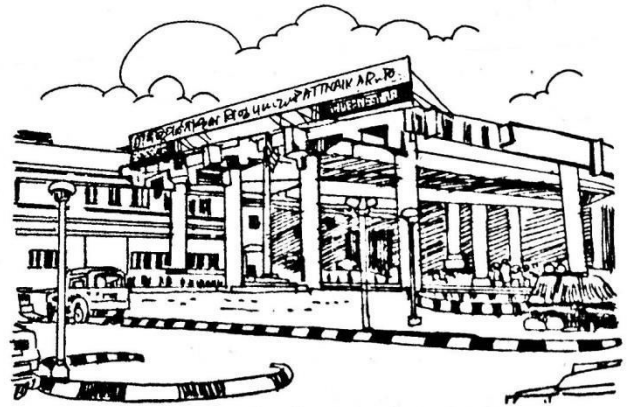
East Coast Railways, Bhubaneswar

The foundation of Eastern Railway was laid on 8th August 1996 by the Prime Minister, Dev Gowda. The Head office of the Eastern Railways started functioning in Bhubaneswar in the year 2003.

DO YOU KNOW- At present there are 16 railways zones existing in India. East coast Railway zone is one among them. Sambalpur, Khorda and Waltier divisions are functioning under this zone.

Daitari Banspati Railroad project started functioning recently, Lanjiguda railroad construction work completed till Bhawanipatna. The important railroad construction projects under Odisha are Haridaspur-Paradeep railroad, Khorda road – Bolangir railroad, Angul – Duburi railroad and Talcher – Bimlagarh railroads. The communication and transportation in Odisha will further developed as soon as these railroad construction is completed and more and more industrialists will come forward to set industries in Odisha.

AIRPORTS AND SEAPORTS



Biju Pattanaik Airport, Bhubaneswar

All the big cities of India are communicated through various airlines which are flying from Biju Pattanaik airport in Bhubaneswar. In order to provide the export import facility, the Bhubaneswar airport is declared as “Customs Airport”. Air Cargo Complex is started functioning in this port since 1995. Soon Bhubaneswar airport will be declared as International Airport.

Apart from Bhubaneswar Airport, there are 13 air strips and 16 Helipads are present in Odisha.

Paradeep port was founded in 70s of the 20th century. Initially iron Ore (hematite) was exported in it. Big ships harbour in this port as it is a deep seaport. About 18 lakh Metric Tonnes of cargo business was done in this year in the year 1971-72. Slowly, the number of Berths are increased in due course of time. Cargo business also increased. Paradeep is connected through railroad in the year 1975. Many factories and mills are opened in and around the port region based on this port. Among all factories, Paradeep Phosphates Limited is best known. An oil refinery is also constructed in Paradeep. The business of the port is increasing in due course of time.

Apart from Paradeep Port, few more ports are functioning in the coastal region of Odisha. Among them are Gopalpur Port, a

medium scale port was setup in the year 1987. Another large port is proposed to be constructed in Damra in collaboration is Tata Company.

ELECTRIC ENERGY

The lifeline of the industrial development is the Electrical energy. At the time independence, Odisha had two Thermal Power plants. One was in Choudwar and other was in Brahmapur. Hirakud hydro-electric Project work started in the year 1948 and it started functioning in the year 1957. There after around six hydro-electric projects started in Odisha. They are – Hirakud hydro-electric project, Balimela hydro-electric project, Rengal hydro-electric project, Upper Kolab hydro-electric project, Upper Indravati hydro-electric project, and Machakunda hydro-electric project. The capacity of generating electricity by these projects was 1976 Mega Watts.

Besides these, the capacity of generating electricity by Thermal Power plants of Ibb and Talcher was 880 Mega Watts. Therefore the total electric generated by the hydro-electric and thermal power plants together is 2856 Mega Watts. Odisha also receive electric energy from central electricity centres. The personal/independent electric generating units of some industries also supply some electric energy to Odisha Grid Corporation.

Electricity reformation Act 1995 was introduced in the year 1st April 1996 for electricity generation and balanced distribution. Odisha State Electricity Board is reformed based on this Act. The duty of the electric supply is distributed among two corporations i.e. Odisha Grid Corporation and Odisha Hydro-electric Energy Corporation.

The electric supply and distribution work is given to Grid Co. and the responsibility of

Hydro-electric Centers is given to Odisha State Hydro-Electric Energy Corporation. The function of Thermal Power Plans is controlled by the Odisha State Energy Development Corporation Limited. Supply of electricity is the responsibility of a separate unit called Odisha State Energy Supply Corporation Limited. Distribution responsibility of electricity is given to the four private distributing units called WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and CESCO. CESCO is now renamed as CESU.

WORK FOR YOU – Write short notes on WESCO, NESCO, SOUTHCO and CESCO.

A remarkable work is done to supply electricity into different villages of Odisha by Rajiv Gandhi Gram/Rural Electrification Yojana in the year 2006. Kutir Jyoti Yojana is also helpful to people of Odisha. Biju Gramjyoti Yojan was started by the Government of Odisha in the year 2007. As per this yojana electricity is supplied to the village where the population density is less 100. Government is taking all measures to supply electricity to the Agriculture and Industries.

DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES

The overall development of any country or state depends on the healthy and trained Human Resources. Holding discussions for how technological education, technical institutes, technological schools, technological universities etc are working. Odisha is playing a remarkable in implementing new educational streams like information and technology, computer science, biotechnology. Apart from these, Odisha is having many colleges imparting education related to culture, science and Business. Teachers' training colleges are functioning in various districts to impart training to the teachers. Business schools are opened to give training to the youth to

manage industries, human resource and Rural development work. Odisha is also having Tourism and industrial training institutes. Tourism and Hotel Management institute are opened in Bhubaneswar and other various cities of Odisha. Training institute to train people about the history and culture of Odisha to guide tourists of Odisha. Training institutes are opened to train people the art and sculpture and handicrafts of Odisha. Above all, we can say that Odisha is not only having trained human resources in the fields of agriculture and industries but also have in tourism, film industry, Hotel management etc.

OTHER VARIOUS PROVISIONS FOR INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Kalinga Studio is established for the Film Industry. Many hotels and guest houses are opened in the various places of Odisha apart from Bhubaneswar, Puri, Konark, a golden triangle. Panthanivas and Panthikaman are constructed for the tourist by the Government of Odisha. Water boats are provided by the Government to sail in Chilika lake and Bhitarkanika (part of Sunderbans). Along with Government owned Panthnivas, many private hotels are also available for tourists.

Social status and solidarity of the people of Odisha is strengthening with the infrastructural development. The development path of Odisha become easy as it has developed agriculture, technology and trade and business. The following organizations are established for the infrastructural development in Odisha –

- a. Odisha Industrial Development and Finance Corporation.
- b. Odisha Industrial Development Corporation.
- c. Odisha State Electrical instruments Development Corporation.

- d. Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation.
- e. Odisha Agriculture and Financial development and Investment Corporation.
- f. Odisha State Finance Corporation.
- g. Odisha Fishing Development Corporation.
- h. Odisha Film Industry Development Corporation.
- i. Odisha Small Scale Industries Corporation.
- j. Infocity

EXERCISE

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 60 WORDS

1. Write brief notes on the infrastructure available for Agriculture in Odisha.
2. Write short notes on the infrastructure available for industries and their achievements.
3. Write a note on development of Roads, Communication and Transport in Odisha.
4. Write a short note on development of Railroads in Odisha.
5. Give a brief note on airports and seaports of Odisha.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN 20 WORDS

1. What do you mean by infrastructure?
2. Why did Odisha could not do anything for the development of infrastructure between the year 1936 and 1947?

3. What infrastructure is required for Agriculture?
4. Why is irrigation of Agriculture required in Odisha?
5. Name the Central Institute of Research Centre founded in Odisha for Agricultural Education and Research work.
6. What is the natural infrastructure available in Odisha for industrial development?
7. Name the places linked by Nation Highway 5 (NH 5).
8. Who and when the foundation stone of Eastern Railways laid?
9. Name the places other than Paradeep port where the seaports are constructed.
10. When did the Hirakud Hydro-electric Project start and function?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE SENTENCE

1. How was irrigation provided in Odisha?
2. How many irrigating units are providing water to the undivided Puri District?
3. Which Nation Highway is connecting Bhubaneswar with Konark via Puri, Kalijai?
4. What do you mean by Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana?
5. When was the First train run in Odisha?
6. When did the Eastern Railway start functioning?
7. Where is the Head office the Easter Railway located?
8. From where was the Odisha Electric Reformation Act 1995 start functioning?

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When was the infrastructure development work start in Odisha?
 - a. 1936
 - b. 1945
 - c. 1946
 - d. 1947
2. Which Nation Highway is connecting Sambalpur with Manguli Chak of Choudwar and links with NH 5?
 - a. National Highway 5A
 - b. National Highway 42
 - c. National Highway 6
 - d. National Highway 43
3. Where was Thermal Power Plant established/
 - a. Rengeli
 - b. Ibb
 - c. Upper Kolab
 - d. Machkunda
4. When was the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Work started?
 - a. 1995
 - b. 1996
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007
5. When was Buju Gram Jyoti Yojana started?
 - a. 1976
 - b. 1996
 - c. 2006
 - d. 2007