

Lesson-1

DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM IN ODISHA :-

Exercises :-

Q Answer the following questions in 60 words :-

Q:- Discuss about the development of Education and its outcome during 19th century in odisha.

Ans:- British thought about the development of Odisha and implementation of English Education system. Due to English education a significant change took place in the mind of Odia people, as a result Odia people united together and there was a birth of consciousness and nationalism.

(ii) In 1823, a benevolent charitable school was established by the Christian missionary. In 1841, Government took responsibility of these schools.

(iii) Charles Wood Dispatch dated 19th July 1854 and establishment of Kolkata University in the year 1857 were the important milestones in the history of education progress in the province.

(iv) In 1858, Odisha possessed only three zilla schools belonging to Government and aided schools in the district headquarters of Balaswar, Cuttack and Puri having total pupil strength of 282 and all total of 33 schools.

v₁ To increase the strength of schools and providing scholarships to students to attract them.

v₂ In 1867, Government raised the status of the Cuttack Zilla school to that of High Secondary school and Intermediate college affiliated to Calcutta University.

(vii) Broun On 10th January 1868, it started functioning with only 6 students.

(viii) Broun Madhusudan Das, the first graduate of Odisha who took B.A. degree from Calcutta University in 1870, M.A. degree in 1873 and degree in law in subsequent years.

(ix) 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 Odisha.

Q2 How did news magazines, fairs or papers (Print media) develop in Odisha?

Ans (i) Christian missionaries had established the famous "Orissa Mission Press" at Cuttack in 1837.

(ii) Publishing agencies came forward to publish journal and periodicals in the course of time.

(iii) Utkal Deepika (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.

(iv) Bodha-Dayinee and Samvad Votika were subsequently published from Balaswar.

(v) Similarly the Sambalpur Hitaisini was being published from Baramenda to educate the various people in various socio-political issues.

(vi) Utkal Hitaisini (1860), another journal of considerable importance. Other notable literacy journals like Utkal Darpana (1873) and Utkal Madhura (1878) also helped to create a spirit of literacy revival.

(vii) Besides many other newspapers were published and were closed.

(viii) All these newspapers published the various problems of the Odisha and its people and bring consciousness about the importance of Odia language among the Odias.

Q3 How did the differences between Odia and Bengali language awakened Odia national consciousness in Odisha?

Ans: British also treated Odisha as part of Bengal and hence people of Bengal were given the administrative posts in government departments in Odisha.

(i) As a result Bengali were busy in spreading their language. Bengali language was declared as an official language in 1849, by Cuttack collector.

(ii) Due to lack of printing press and Odia intellectuals, very less number of Odia books were available in the schools.

(iii) Because of his disadvantage, few influential people took advantage to replace Odia language with Bengali language in many schools.

(iv) As a result Odia people started resentment against the apathy meted out to them by the localities who spoke

the Bengali language.

(vi) A movement in the direction thus became imperative for the markers of modern Odisha and nationalism was emerged in their thinking.

(vii) Few Bengali people who settled in Odisha were also supported this movement and nationalism was developed in Odisha.

Q4 Which institutions of 19th century strengthen the nationalistic awakening in Odisha?

Ans: Many institutions contributed towards rebirth of Odia language and nationalism.

(i) To improve Odia language and culture, an institution called "Utkal Sabha" was formed in Cuttack in the year 1882 by Radhanath Ray, Pyari Mohan Acharya and Gurusishankar Ray.

(ii) This Utkal Sabha played an important role in inculcating nationalism among the Odia people.

(iii) Associations like "The Utkal Bhasha Uddipani Samaj of Cuttack (1867), The Utkal Ulasini Sabha of Cuttack, The Utkal

Bhara Umat Vidhayani Sabha of Balasore (1866), the Utkal Brahma samaj (1869), the Ganjam Utkal Hitavadinis Sabha of Berhampur (1872), the Utkal Sabha (1877), the National Society of Balasore (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.

(v) In cities and towns, the educated people, usually coming from middle class families got imbibed with literary, social, religious and political ideas.

Q- What was the 'Religious Renaissance' in Odisha and how did it help in developing Odia nationalism?

Ans: In the middle of the 19th century a new religious consciousness was emerged in Odisha.

(ii) Many religious reformers thought of necessity religious movement in Odisha and took initiative to fight against spread of Christianity and Brahma religion.

(iii) This necessity was fulfilled by a reformer born in Odisha evolved a new religion called "Satya Mahima Dham."

(iv) The main persuader of this religion was Mahima Goswami. This religion attracted Odia people and contributed to Odia literature.

(v) Bhimthoi was the main preacher of this religion. Poems written by him taught people to work without any selfishness, nationalism, and self confidence.

Answer the following question in 20 words :-

Q- When did Odisha lost its independence and when did British occupied it?

Ans: Orissa lost its independence in 1568 A.D. after the successful defeat and sad assassination of last Hindu King Mukunda Harichandan Dev in the battle field of Bachira Tikiri. In course of time Orissa was ruled by Muslims, Marathas and was lastly occupied by the Britishers in 1803 A.D.

Q- What was helped in the spread of education in Odisha?

Ans: In 1823, a benevolent Charitable school was established by the Christian missionary. In 1841, Government took over responsibility of these schools.

(i) The Charles Wood's Despatch 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.

Q3 What promise did educated men take in Odisha?

Ans) Educated men took promises to raise voice against injustice and corruption.

(ii) Many new intellectuals promise to do effort to create awareness among people to establish Odia language.

Q4 When was the first printing press established in Odisha and where was it found?

Ans) The famous "Orissa Mission Press" at Cuttack in 1837 was the first printing press established in Odisha.

Q5 Who was the editor of "Utkal Deepika" and where was it published?

Ans) Gouri Shankar Ray was the editor of "Utkal Deepika" and it was published in 1866.

Q6 Name the newspapers/magazines published by Fakir Mohan

Senapati?

Ans) The newspapers or magazines published by Fakir Mohan Senapati was "Badha-Dayana" and "Samvad Vastika".

Q7 What was the reason for publication of less number of Odia books in 19th century?

Ans) There is a deficiency of press in Odisha.

(ii) And also less number of intellectuals are found.

Q8 Name the institution established for protection and development of Odia language.

Ans) Utkal Sabha.

Q9 Who was the main persuader of Mahima religion and name the preacher of this religion?

Ans) Mahima Goswami was the main persuader of this religion and Bhimbhai was the preacher of this religion.

Q10 When and where did people Congregate/gather to bid their thanks to Rippon for enforcement of local self government?