

- areas like Cuttack, Puri, Balasore were governed by British.
- (ii) Besides, Princely states of Odisha used to pay tax to British.
 - (iii) In 1759, British occupied Ganjam District and included into the Madras Presidency.
 - (iv) In 1849, British occupied Sambalpur and included in the Madhya Pradesh.
 - (v) Odiya speaking areas of Midnapore, was included in the Bengal Presidency while Singhbhum was in Bihar (Chotanagpur).
 - (vi) 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 cen.
 - (vii) Therefore in the second half of the 19th century, eminent leaders of Odisha had taken strong steps for unification of all Odiya tracts into a Odisha Province.

Q: What situation was compelled to start Odiya Bhasa / Language Movement?

- A:
- (i) Odiya language movement awakened Odiya nationalism among the Odiya speaking people because they only started this movement to protect their mother tongue Odiya.
 - (ii) Conspiracy was held to substitute Odiya language.
 - (iii) In 1899, the then collector of Cuttack accepted Bengali as official language opined that there was no identity for Odiya as an independent language.

- (iv) Eminent leader of Bengal, Rajendra Lal Mitra endorsed the decision.
- (v) But this opinion was not accepted by the linguist John Brown of Odisha, Gopalabasi and famous writer of Bengal, Basudev Meikapadhyay.

Q: Discuss about the contributions made by Odiya Linguists in Odiya Language Movement?

- A:
- (i) Many Odiya intellectual who were fond of Odiya language vehemently denied this opinion.
 - (ii) Many remarks condemning the opinion published by "Uttal Sabha" group, Uttal Deepika and Sambad Babika.
 - (iii) In Cuttack, Bichitra Chandra Das established a Printing Press which helped to spread Odiya language in Odisha.
 - (iv) In 1866, "Uttal Deepika" magazine was started to spread Odiya language and was edited by Brajchandra Das.
 - (v) Two more Printing Press were established in Bhubaneswar by Fakir Mohan Senapati and Shyamananda Das.
 - (vi) Uttal Deepika and Sambad Babika were the two newspapers were published which helped in spreading the Odiya Language Movement.

Q: What was the reaction of the people when Odiya language was evaded from Sambalpur Court?

- Ans) Commissioner of Central Province, Sir Andrew Fraser, implemented Hindi in Courts of Sambalpur replacing Odia on 15th January 1895.
- (i) It was condemned by the Odia leaders and was published in "Sambalpur Hitaisini" under the leadership of Neelamoni Bidyadatta, it was praised by Grandhar Meher.
- (ii) Various movements were started in Sambalpur to spread Odia language.
- (iii) Dharmidhar Mishra, Madanmohan Mishra, Brajmeher Pattanik and Balabhadra Supkar took the responsibility to spread this movement.
- (iv) Lord Curzon was presented by a memorandum by local leaders of Sambalpur.

Q5) What was the important contribution of Lord Curzon in the formation of independent Odisha Province?

- Ans) Madhusudan Das went to Shimla to meet Lord Curzon and politely represented the problems faced by Odia people and the fate of disunited Odia speaking tracts without any identity.
- (i) Lord Curzon was impressed by the art and sculpture of Odisha and convinced for unification of all Odia speaking tracts.
- (ii) Letter written by Lord Curzon on 5th January 1904 to

Madras Government regarding the Odia speaking tracts to be included in Odisha Province from Madras was based on strong principles.

Answer the following question in 20 words:-

Q1) In which year did British annexed Ganjam and Sambalpur? Ans) British annexed Ganjam in the year 1759 and Sambalpur in the year 1849.

Q2) Who were the editors of Utkal Deepika and Sambad Bahika respectively?

Ans) The editor of Utkal Deepika was Gurusankar Ray and the editor of Sambad Bahika were Fakirmohan Senapati and Shyamamanda Dey.

Q3) How did people of Ganjam participate in Odia Movement?

- Ans) i) The people of Ganjam participated in Odia movement by establishing 'Ganjam Utkal Hitabadi Sabha'.
- (ii) The leaders of Ganjam met the Madras Government and appeal to separate Odia region.

Q4) When and who replaced Odia language with Hindi in Sambalpur court?

Ans) Sir Andrew Fraser on 15th January 1895 replaced

language with Hindi in Sambalpur court?

Q5r In which magazine did Neelamani Bidyasaratna debated about British language Policy and who praised him?

Ans In Sambalpur Hitaishini, Neelamani Bidyasaratna debated about British language policy and it was praised by Gangadhar Meher.

Q6r What benefit did people of Odisha get after Lord Curzon's Odisha visit?

Ans^{while} Lord Curzon had visited Odisha he convinced for unification of all Odia speaking tracts.

ii) As a result, once again Odia language was implemented in Sambalpur courts from 1st January 1903.

Q7r When and who published the Ristley circular?

Ans On 3rd December 1903, Henry Ristley published the Ristley circular.

Q8r When and from which province did Sambalpur get separated and included in Odisha Division?

Ans On 19th July 1905 Sambalpur was separated from Central Province and included in Odisha Division.

Q9r Name two regions get separated from Chhota Nagpur and included in

Odisha Division?

Ans² Bargarh and Banei separated from Chhota Nagpur and included in Odisha Division.

Answer the following Questions in one sentence:

Q1r Name the Odia speaking tracts initially included in Bengal Presidency.

Ans Medinipur.

Q2r Which Governor of Odisha opposed the remarks made against Odia as independent language?

Ans Lord Sahasr.

Q3r Where was Utkal Sabha formed?

Ans Cuttack, 1888.

Q4r Who was the Governor of Bengal who visited Odisha in the year 1888?

Ans Lieutenant General of Bengal, Sir S. C. Belle.

Q5r Who was Sir Andrew Fraser?

Ans Commissioner of Central Province.

Q6r When did Odia language re-implemented in Sambalpur Court?

Ans 1st January, 1903.

Q7r In which division Kalahandi was included prior to inclusion in Odisha Division?

Ans Central Province.

Q3+ Who was Lord Amthill?

Ans Governor of Madras.

Q4+ When did Bihar - Odisha form?

Ans 1st August, 1912.

Choose the correct answer?

1+ When did Naamka famine take place? - 1866

2+ Where did Shyamenanda Dey establish printing press? - Baleswar

3+ Where did local leaders of Sambalpur present a Memorandum to Lord Curzon? - Shimla

4+ Which region was not a part of central province? - Bamay

5+ When did Lord Curzon write a letter to Madras Governor about inclusion of Odia speaking tracts? - 1st January 1904.

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