

Course on History of Odisha for OCS & ASO 2020

British rule in Odisha from 1803-1947

Lesson 5 • May 19, 2020 • Bibhuti Bhusan Swain



BRITISH RULE IN ODISHA

Learn from India's Top **OPSC** Educators



Bibhuti Bhusan Swain

**NOW TEACHING LIVE ON OPSC
PLUS**

Use Referral Code

BBJI12

on  **plus**

for 10% discount





LIVE

THE HINDU CURRENT AFFAIRS

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS

MON-SAT = 8.00 AM



HISTORY OF ODISHA



EVERYDAY

GENERAL
AWARNESS

6:00 PM



BIBHUTI BHUSAN SWAIN

CAPSULE COURSE ON ODISHA GEOGRAPHY



THE BRITISH RULE IN ORISSA FROM 1803-1947

The **British occupation of Odisha in 1803** created a new chapter in the history of Odisha. Before that, Odisha had been under an **alien rule for such a long period.**

They introduced **British administration in Odisha** which brought far-reaching changes in Odisha.

In fact, the British administration had **changed the life of the people of Odisha** to a great extent.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJ12**



THE BRITISH RULE IN ORISSA FROM 1803-1947

Odisha was divided into **three administrative units** under British administration.'

'Province of Cuttack' was under **Bengal Presidency**, Ganjam and Koraput were under **Madras Presidency** and Sambalpur was under **Central Provinces**.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**

THE BRITISH RULE IN ORISSA FROM 1803-1947

British Land Revenue Settlement in Odisha

In the administration, revenue aspects were considered most important.

All the three kinds of land settlement, viz., Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari were implemented in different parts to assess and collect land revenue.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**

Zamindari system

At that time permanent Settlement had been in force in Bengal for a decade. The Permanent Settlement recognized the zamindars as the hereditary proprietors of the soil in perpetuity, provided they paid to the government, the latter's share of the revenue, collected from the cultivators.

The same system was not introduced in entirety in Odisha.

Temporary settlements
Zamindaries under regulation



Ryotwari system

The **Ryotwari system** was introduced in place of Zamindari in '**Ganjam plains**' of **Chhatrapur, Berhampur and Ghumsar** in early part of 19th century.

Under the system, revenue collection was made by officials appointed by the Company.

The **rent was fixed** at half of net production on the basis of assessment.

The ryot (**peasant-cultivator**) **felt secured about his possession**. He was given a document called '**Patta**' containing amount and kind of land and the rent he had to pay.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT

USE
CODE

BBJI12

Mahalwari system

The System was introduced in **Sambalpur district**. It was a modified version of the Zamindari System. Both the **Zamindars and the village headmen** played an important role in the System.

The lease of land was granted to Zamindars or Gauntias or Birtias or Umra, as the case may be, for collection of revenue. There was some **tax-free** land called **Bhogra, Devottara or Brahmottara**.



The System had some demerits.

The short term settlement of the System proved to be harassing and expensive for the tenants.

Further, the Zamindars and Gauntias exploited tenants in various ways.

UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**

Mahalwari system

Bhogra was enjoyed by those **Zamindars, Gauntias etc.** and some classes of village servants like Jhankar (village priest) Chaukidar (watchman) and Nariha (water-carrier) etc.

Brahmottara and Devottara were land granted to Brahmins and religious institutions respectively.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**



British Judicial Administration in Odisha

The **judicial administration, adopted by the British government in Odisha**, was efficient. One judge was appointed to look after the administration of justice. The people of Odisha could not follow the clumsy judicial procedure of the court.

Sometimes, laws were tilted in favour of the **culprit who bribed** the am/as and other servants of the court and even the **pleaders of the opposite party**.

The **people of Odisha gradually lost faith from the judiciary**, run by the British government in this land.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT

USE
CODE

BBJ12

Odisha under the British Rule

In 1866, Odisha was struck with a great famine, called **Na Anka Durvikhya**.

The death toll has been estimated to be about **one million** spread across different regions.

During the famine, Babu Bichitrananda Das and **Gouri Shankar Roy** decided to publish a magazine in Odia. The first issue of Utkala Deepika appeared on 4 August 1866 from the newly Cuttack Printing Press. It dealt with issue of **famine**.



USE
CODE **BBJ12**

Odisha under the British Rule

In **1870, Madhusudan Das** became the first person from Odisha to acquire a graduate degree. He had completed his Bachelor of Arts from Calcutta University and later went on to acquire a Master of Arts from the same university in 1873. He also acquired a law degree in 1878.

He went on to become one of the **foremost leaders from the state.**



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJ12**

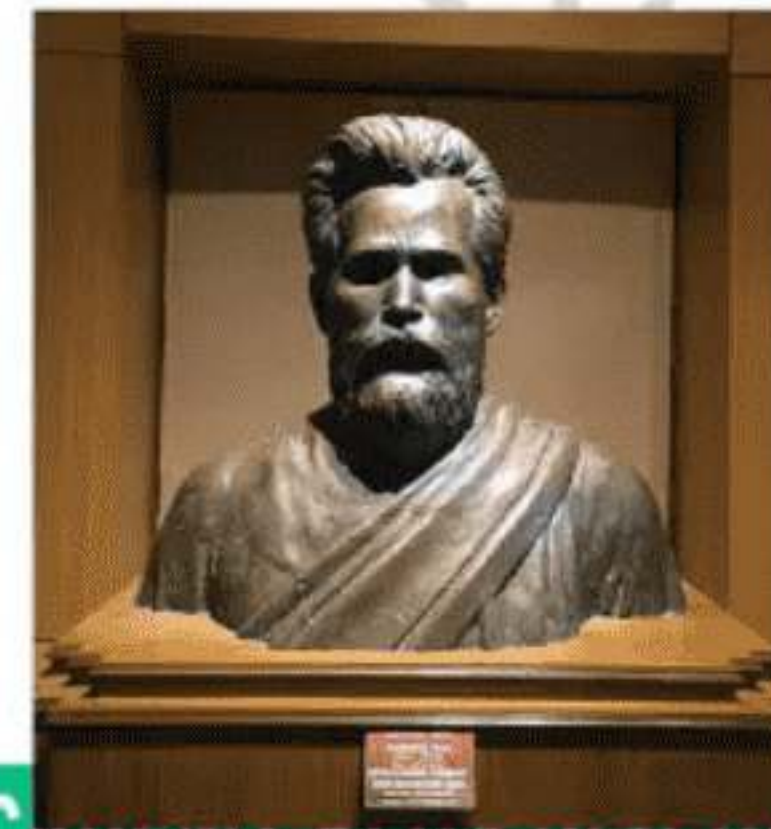
Odisha under the British Rule

In **1903**, the **Utkal Union Conference** was founded.

In 1911, Odisha and Bihar were separated from Bengal province to form a new single province.

In **1913**, **Sashibhusan Rath** began publishing the first Odia daily newspaper, Asha, from Berhampur. Gopabandhu Das was the editor and wrote its editorials until 1919.

In **1915**, **Gopabandhu Das** began publishing a magazine called **Satyabadi**, to promote Odia literature and culture.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT

USE
CODE

BBJI12

Odisha under the British Rule

On **9 September 1915**, Bagha Jatin and his companions were discovered by the British and it resulted in a **75 minutes gunfight**.

On **10 September 1915**, Bagha Jatin died of bullet wounds at the Balasore hospital.

On **6 April 1930**, a group of volunteers marched from Cuttack to Inchudi in Balasore. On 12 April, they defied the **British salt tax law by making salt**.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**



Odisha under the British Rule

On 1 April 1936, Odisha was granted the status of a separate province. Odisha Day (Utkala Dibasa) is celebrated locally every year on **1 April to mark the day.**

In 1936, Odisha has **6 districts:**

Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, and Sambalpur.



UNACADEMY PLUS DISCOUNT USE CODE **BBJI12**



BRITISH RULE IN ODISHA