Group-'A'

Q. No. 1 Answer within one word or one sentence each. Marks: 1 × 10= 10

(a) PESA Act was enacted in the year ———.

Ans: 1996.

(b) ——— is the executive officer of Panchayat Samiti. ———

Ans: Block Development Officer (BDO).

(c) Zamindars are known as ———.

Ans: Landlords.

(d) In ——— year Odisha became a separate province. ———

Ans: 1936.

(e) ——— was the Union Home Minister at the time of merger of the Princely States.

Ans: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

(f) Hirakud Dam is built over ——— river.

Ans: Mahanadi

(g) Princely States known as ———.

Ans: Garhjat.

(h) The apex body of 3-tier Panchayat Raj System is ———.

Ans: Zila Parishad

(i)Rourkela Steel Plant was supported by ——— country.

ans: Germany.

(j) Cooperative Movement in Odisha was begun in the year ———.

Ans: 1945.

Group—B

Q. No. 2 Answer the following within 2 sentences. | 2×10=20

(a) What was the main objective of Hirakud Dam Project?

Ans: The main objective of the Hirakud Dam Project was to control floods in the Mahanadi delta, provide irrigation, and generate hydroelectric power.

(b) What was the role of Sardar Patel in the merger of Princely States with Odisha?

Ans: Sardar Patel played a crucial role in persuading the rulers of the princely states to accede to the Indian Union, ensuring the integration of these states into Odisha.

(c) Write any two achievements of Biju Patnaik.

Ans: Biju Patnaik was instrumental in the establishment of the Paradip Port and the development of infrastructure in Odisha, including roads and industries.

(d) Write two lines on the first Provincial Elections of Odisha.

Ans: The first Provincial Elections in Odisha were held in 1937, marking the beginning of a democratic process in the region under the Government of India Act 1935.

(e) What are Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)?

Ans: Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are institutions of local self-governance in urban areas, which include Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, and Nagar Panchayats.

(f) Name two Municipal Corporations of Odisha.

Ans: Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation and Cuttack Municipal Corporation.

(g) Name two regional banks in Odisha providing loan and subsidy to the farmers.

Ans: Odisha State Cooperative Bank and Utkal Grameen Bank.

(h) Write two sentences on Desert Development Programme (DDP).

Ans: The Desert Development Programme (DDP) aims at combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought in arid and semi-arid regions. It includes measures for land development, water conservation, and afforestation.

(i) Write two characteristics of Community Development.

ans: Community Development focuses on improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people in local communities. It involves participatory planning and collective action to address local issues and enhance social cohesion.

(j) What do you mean by Community Development?

Ans: together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems, fostering social, economic, and environmental improvements in their area.

Group—C

Q. No. 3 Enumerate the following, each within 75 words.

(a) What were the provisions of compensation to the Zamindars under Odisha Estates Abolition Act?

Ans: : The Odisha Estates Abolition Act provided for the payment of compensation to the Zamindars based on the net income derived from their estates. The compensation amount was determined by the state government and was paid in cash or bonds, ensuring a fair settlement for the landlords while transferring the land to the cultivators.

(b) Why was Bhubaneswar chosen to be the New Capital of Odisha?

Ans: : Bhubaneswar was chosen as the new capital of Odisha due to its central location, historical significance, and potential for planned urban development. The city offered ample space for expansion and infrastructure development, making it ideal for administrative purposes.

(c) Write a short note on the capture of Nilagiri State.

Ans; The capture of Nilagiri State was part of the larger integration process of princely states into the Indian Union. Nilagiri, a small princely state in Odisha, was integrated following negotiations and administrative measures led by the Indian government, ensuring a smooth transition and maintaining regional stability.

(d) Write a short description on MNREGS.

Ans: The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) is an Indian labor law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It provides at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

(e) Write briefly about Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo.

Ans: Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo was a prominent political leader in Odisha, who served as the Chief Minister from 1967 to 1971. He played a significant role in the socio-economic development of the state and was known for his efforts to promote industrialization and improve public welfare.

(f) Write a short note on Rourkela Steel Plant.

Ans: The Rourkela Steel Plant, established in the 1950s, was the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India. Supported by German collaboration, it played a pivotal role in India's industrialization, producing a wide range of steel products and contributing significantly to the regional economy of Odisha.

(g) Give a short description on the background of Peasants Movement in Odisha.

Ans: The Peasants Movement in Odisha emerged in response to the exploitative practices of landlords and colonial authorities. It was characterized by protests and uprisings demanding

fair land distribution, abolition of feudal levies, and better working conditions, significantly influencing the agrarian policies in the region.

(h) What are the impacts of Community Development on Education?

Ans: Community Development positively impacts education by promoting literacy, improving school infrastructure, and encouraging community participation in educational initiatives. These efforts result in higher enrollment rates, better retention, and overall improvement in the quality of education.

(i) Write five sentences on the impact of Community Development on Cooperatives in Odisha.

ans: Community Development has strengthened cooperatives in Odisha by fostering collective decision-making and resource sharing. It has led to improved agricultural practices and productivity among cooperative members. Enhanced access to credit and markets through cooperatives has boosted local economies. Training and capacity-building initiatives have empowered cooperative members with better skills and knowledge. Overall, the cooperative movement has seen increased participation and effectiveness in addressing community needs.

(j) Write a short note on the types of Industries in Odisha.
ans: Odisha hosts a diverse range of industries, including mining, steel, aluminum, and power generation. The state is rich in minerals, which has led to the establishment of numerous mining and metal-based industries. Additionally, Odisha has a growing agro-based and textile industry, along with emerging sectors in information technology and tourism. These industries contribute significantly to the state's economy and employment.

Group—D

Q. No. 4 Write short notes on the following, each within 500 words.

(a) Write a detailed description of the merger of Princely States with Odisha.

Ans: The merger of the Princely States with Odisha was a significant event in the region's history, marking the consolidation of disparate territories into a unified state within the newly independent Republic of India. This process occurred between 1947 and 1949 and involved intricate negotiations, legal formalities, and administrative restructuring.

Background

Prior to independence, Odisha was divided between British-administered territories and numerous princely states. These princely states, 26 in total within the Odisha region, enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy under the suzerainty of the British Crown. The Indian National Congress, under the leadership of figures like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V.P. Menon, aimed

to integrate these states into a single political and administrative entity to ensure national unity and socio-economic development.

Steps Toward Integration

1. **Instruments of Accession**:
   o The first step towards integration involved the signing of Instruments of Accession by the rulers of the princely states. This legal document required the princes to cede control over defense, foreign affairs, and communications to the Indian government. Most rulers agreed to this, recognizing the inevitability of merging with a democratic and unified India.
2. **Eastern States Union (1948)**:
   o To streamline the process, the Eastern States Union (ESU) was formed in 1948, comprising the princely states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh. This temporary arrangement aimed to simplify administrative control and governance. However, the ESU proved cumbersome and was dissolved in 1949, paving the way for direct integration with Odisha.
3. **Direct Merger with Odisha (1949)**:
   o After the dissolution of the ESU, the princely states were directly merged with Odisha. This involved extensive negotiations where the rulers were assured of certain privileges and privy purses (a form of monetary compensation) in exchange for their agreement to merge. This transition was facilitated by the Odisha Merger Agreement of 1949.

Challenges

The merger process faced several challenges:

- **Resistance from Some Rulers**: Despite the general willingness, some rulers were reluctant to surrender their autonomy and required extensive persuasion.
- **Administrative Integration**: Integrating different administrative systems, legal frameworks, and governance structures posed a significant challenge. The state had to reorient its administrative machinery to accommodate these new regions.
- **Economic and Social Disparities**: The economic development and social conditions of the princely states varied significantly from the British-administered areas, necessitating targeted development policies.

Outcomes

The merger of the princely states with Odisha led to significant outcomes:

- **Political Stability**: The integration brought political stability to the region, eliminating the semi-autonomous princely rule and establishing a uniform administrative framework.
- **Economic Development**: Post-merger, the state focused on developing infrastructure, enhancing educational facilities, and promoting agricultural and industrial growth.
- **Social Cohesion**: The merger facilitated social cohesion by integrating diverse regions and populations under a common administrative and political system.

Conclusion

The merger of the princely states with Odisha was a transformative process that unified disparate territories, laying the foundation for a cohesive state. It marked the end of feudal rule and the beginning of a more centralized and democratic governance structure, setting the stage for Odisha's future development and integration into the Indian Union.

(b) Write an essay on the abolition of Zamindari System from Odisha.

Ans: The abolition of the Zamindari system in Odisha marked a significant step in India's post-independence land reform agenda. This system, which had entrenched socio-economic disparities and hindered agricultural productivity, was dismantled to ensure equitable land distribution and to uplift the agrarian community.

Historical Context

The Zamindari system was introduced during British colonial rule as a land revenue system where Zamindars (landlords) were tasked with collecting taxes from the peasants and paying a fixed revenue to the British authorities. In return, they were granted land ownership rights. This system led to widespread exploitation of peasants, who were subjected to high rents and harsh conditions, while the Zamindars amassed wealth and power.

Post-Independence Land Reforms

After India gained independence in 1947, land reform became a priority for the new government, aiming to dismantle feudal structures and redistribute land to the tillers. The Odisha Government initiated steps towards abolishing the Zamindari system, reflecting a broader national movement towards agrarian reform.

Legislation and Implementation

The landmark legislation for the abolition of the Zamindari system in Odisha was the Odisha Estates Abolition Act of 1951. This Act sought to:

1. **Abolish the Intermediary System**: The Act terminated the rights of Zamindars, bringing an end to their intermediary role between the government and the cultivators.
2. **Land Redistribution**: The land held by Zamindars was taken over by the state, with a portion redistributed to tenant farmers and landless laborers. This aimed to ensure that those who worked the land could own it, fostering a more equitable agrarian structure.
3. **Compensation to Zamindars**: The Act provided for compensation to the Zamindars for the land acquired by the state, balancing the need for reform with a measure of fairness to the erstwhile landlords.

Challenges and Outcomes

The abolition of the Zamindari system faced several challenges:

- **Resistance from Zamindars**: Many Zamindars opposed the legislation, leading to legal battles and delays in implementation.
- **Administrative Hurdles**: The process of identifying legitimate tenants and redistributing land was complex and fraught with bureaucratic challenges.
- **Economic and Social Impact**: While the abolition aimed at social justice, the transition disrupted existing agricultural practices and required significant adjustment by the rural population.

Despite these challenges, the abolition of the Zamindari system in Odisha had profound impacts:

- **Empowerment of Peasants**: The redistribution of land empowered tenant farmers and landless laborers, improving their socio-economic status and giving them greater control over their livelihoods.
- **Reduction in Exploitation**: With the removal of intermediaries, the exploitation of peasants by Zamindars was significantly reduced.
- **Boost to Agricultural Productivity**: The reforms encouraged better agricultural practices, as landowners had a direct stake in improving their land.

Conclusion

The abolition of the Zamindari system in Odisha was a transformative step towards agrarian reform and social justice. It dismantled an exploitative structure, redistributed land to those who worked it, and laid the foundation for a more equitable and productive rural economy. This reform not only addressed historical injustices but also set the stage for future agricultural development and rural prosperity in Odisha.

(c) Evaluate Sadashiv Tripathy as the Chief Minister and Political Leader of Odisha.

Ans: Sadashiv Tripathy, a prominent figure in Odisha's political landscape, served as the Chief Minister of the state from February 1965 to March 1967. His tenure, though relatively short, was marked by significant contributions to the socio-economic development of Odisha and efforts to stabilize its political scenario.

Early Life and Political Career

Born on April 21, 1910, in the Koraput district of Odisha, Sadashiv Tripathy's early life was influenced by the socio-political upheavals of the pre-independence era. He actively participated in the Indian freedom struggle, which shaped his political ideology and commitment to public service. After independence, Tripathy became involved in state politics, joining the Indian National Congress, and quickly rose through the ranks due to his dedication and leadership qualities.

Tenure as Chief Minister

Tripathy assumed office as Chief Minister of Odisha in February 1965, during a period of political instability and economic challenges. His administration focused on several key areas:

1. **Agricultural Development**:
   - Tripathy prioritized the agricultural sector, recognizing its crucial role in Odisha's economy. He implemented policies aimed at increasing agricultural productivity, improving irrigation facilities, and supporting farmers with better access to resources and credit.
2. **Education and Social Welfare**:
   - Under his leadership, significant strides were made in expanding educational infrastructure and promoting literacy. Tripathy's government established new schools and colleges, particularly in rural areas, to make education more accessible.
   - He also worked towards enhancing social welfare programs, targeting the upliftment of marginalized communities and improving healthcare services.
3. **Industrialization**:
   - Tripathy recognized the need for industrial development to boost the state's economy. His administration encouraged the establishment of small and medium industries, aiming to create employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth.
4. **Political Stability**:
   - Tripathy's tenure was marked by efforts to bring political stability to Odisha. He worked to strengthen the Indian National Congress's position in the state, navigating through the factionalism that often plagued party politics.

Legacy and Impact

Sadashiv Tripathy's tenure as Chief Minister, though not very long, left a lasting impact on Odisha's development trajectory. His focus on agriculture, education, and industrialization laid the groundwork for subsequent administrations to build upon. He was known for his administrative acumen, integrity, and commitment to the welfare of the people.

However, his tenure was not without challenges. Political instability and economic difficulties posed significant hurdles, and his efforts to address these issues met with varying degrees of success.

Conclusion

Sadashiv Tripathy's legacy as Chief Minister and political leader of Odisha is marked by his dedication to public service and his efforts to drive socio-economic development in the state. His contributions to agriculture, education, and industrialization were foundational in shaping modern Odisha, and his leadership continues to be remembered as a period of earnest attempts to address the state's pressing challenges.

(d) Give a detailed account of growth of industries in Odisha from 1947 to 1980.

Ans: The growth of industries in Odisha from 1947 to 1980 reflects the state's gradual transition from an agrarian economy to an emerging industrial hub. This period saw significant

developments in various sectors, driven by government policies, natural resource exploitation, and infrastructural advancements.

Early Years Post-Independence (1947-1960)

In the immediate post-independence period, Odisha's industrial landscape was largely underdeveloped, characterized by limited infrastructure and a predominantly agrarian economy. However, the state's rich mineral resources, particularly iron ore, coal, bauxite, and manganese, laid the foundation for future industrial growth.

1. **Establishment of Public Sector Units (PSUs)**:
   - The Indian government, recognizing the potential of Odisha's mineral wealth, established several PSUs. Notable among these was the Rourkela Steel Plant, set up in 1955 with assistance from Germany. It became one of the largest steel plants in India, providing a significant boost to the state's industrialization.
2. **Mineral Extraction**:
   - The 1950s also saw increased mining activities. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and Odisha Mining Corporation (OMC) were instrumental in extracting and processing minerals, which fueled growth in the metallurgical industry.

Expansion and Diversification (1960-1970)

The 1960s marked a period of expansion and diversification in Odisha's industrial sector. The state government, along with the central government, implemented policies to attract investment and establish a more diversified industrial base.

1. **Heavy Industries**:
   - Alongside the Rourkela Steel Plant, other heavy industries such as the National Aluminium Company (NALCO) were established. The Hirakud Dam project facilitated the growth of aluminum smelting plants, leveraging the hydroelectric power generated by the dam.
2. **Chemical and Fertilizer Industries**:
   - The Paradeep Phosphates Limited, set up in the late 1960s, marked the beginning of large-scale chemical and fertilizer production in Odisha. This industry supported the agricultural sector by providing essential inputs for enhancing crop yields.

Infrastructure Development and Industrial Policy (1970-1980)

The 1970s saw further infrastructure development and the formulation of policies to accelerate industrial growth. The state government played an active role in promoting industrialization.

1. **Infrastructure Development**:
   - Significant investments were made in improving transportation and communication networks. The development of major ports like Paradeep facilitated the export of minerals and industrial products, integrating Odisha into the national and global economy.
2. **Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)**:

- o Recognizing the importance of SMEs in generating employment and fostering regional development, the government promoted the establishment of various small and medium industries. These included textile mills, food processing units, and engineering workshops.
3. **Industrial Policy Initiatives**:
   - o Policies were introduced to attract both public and private investments. Incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and infrastructure support were provided to encourage industrialists to set up operations in Odisha.

Conclusion

From 1947 to 1980, Odisha transformed from a primarily agrarian economy to an emerging industrial state. The establishment of key public sector units, exploitation of mineral resources, and supportive government policies were pivotal in this transformation. By 1980, Odisha had laid a strong industrial foundation, positioning itself for further economic growth and development in the subsequent decades.