

OSSSC PEO & JA 2023

ODISHA HISTORY

ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଇତିହାସ

{ MEDIVAL & MODERN INDIA}

BY ASHOK





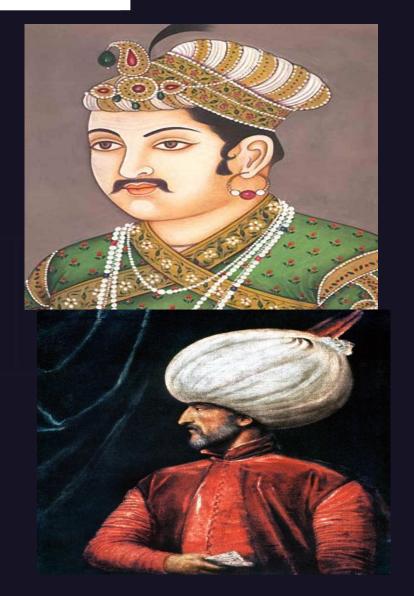
Afghan rule (1568 A.D. – 1591 A.D.)

- The year 1568 is regarded as the split line between the glorious period of Odisha history and the gloomy times that fell thereafter.
- Political decline came soon after the Afghan rule of Bengal, Suleiman Karrani succeeded in conquering the land in 1568.
- Suleiman Karrani died in 1572 leading to a downfall of the Afghan rule.





- At this time, Akbar thought of subjugating the entire of Odisha, Bihar and Bengal to his kingdom.
- Though the Afghan rulers of Bengal Daud Karrani, younger son of Suleiman Karrani, had earlier acknowledged the suzerainty of the Mughals, he assumed the role of an independent sovereign thus defying Akbar.



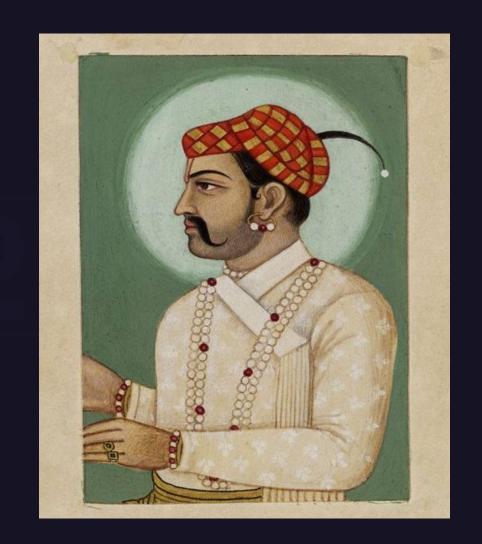


- This led to the inevitable conflict between the Mughals and the Afghans in which Odisha became an arena for their battles.
- With the Mughal victory in Bengal, the Afghan forces withdrew into Odisha to fight for their survival.





- Akbar's General, Raja Mansingh proceeded to Odisha to destroy the Afghan resistance.
- The operation continued from 1590 to 1595 resulting in the complete defeat of the Afghans.
 Odisha thus was acquired for the Mughal Empire in 1592.



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Mughal Rule (1592-1751)

• Coastal Odisha, extending from the river Ganga to river Krishna, came under Mughal rule and broadly divided into six Dandapats, namely Jaleswar, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Kalinga, Chicacole (Srikakulam) and Rajamundry.

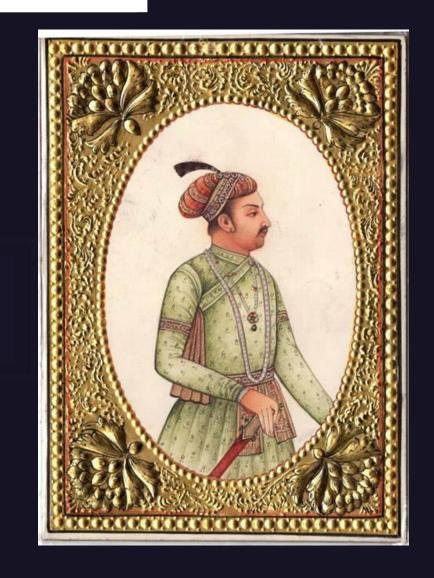




- Akbar was satisfied that the territory had been conquered from the Afghans and brought under Mughal suzerainty, but he did not try to destroy the local Hindu chiefs who ruled over different parts including the hilly areas and remote regions.
- He allowed them to enjoy their autonomy.



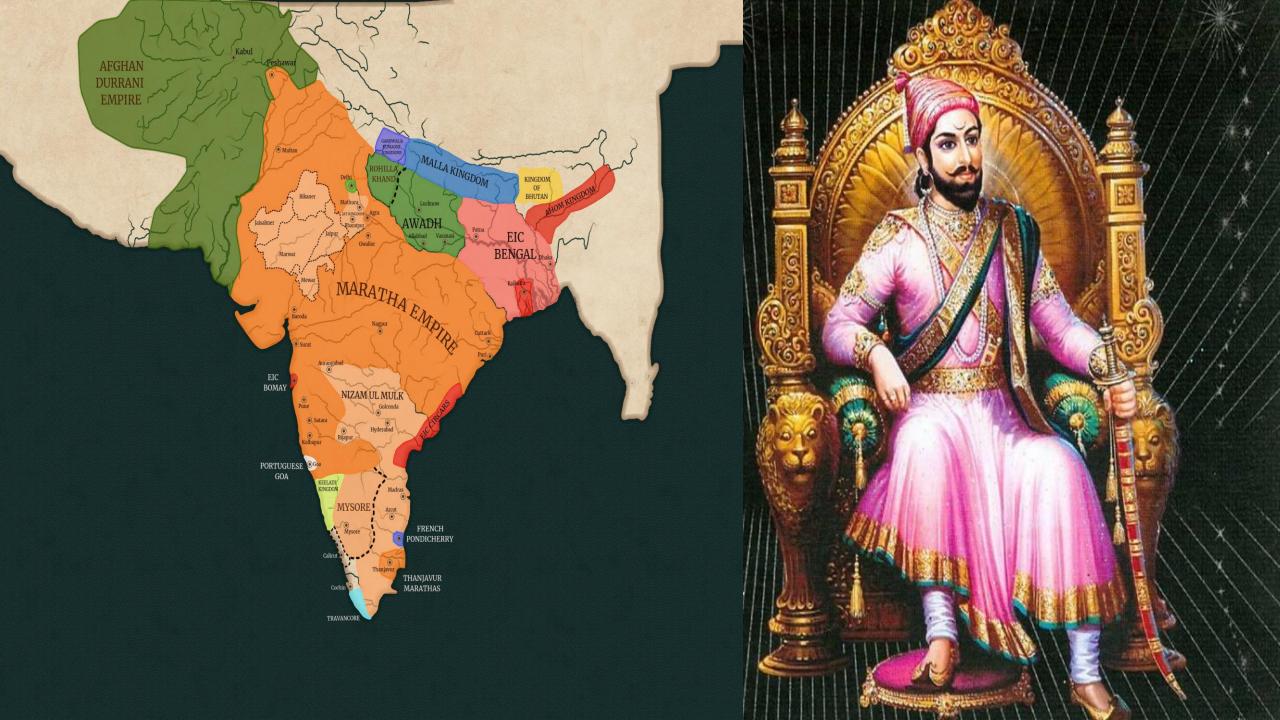
- He treated Raja Ramachandra Deva-I of Khurdha with respect permitting him to enjoy the dignified position of a subordinate king.
- During the rule of Akbar's son and successor, Jahangir, in 1607 Odisha was made a separate province, it Cuttack as its capital and was placed under a Subedar.





- During the closing years of Aurangzeb's rule, when Murshid Quli Khan was ruling as the Subedar, a large portion of the Midnapore district was taken away from the Jaleshwar Dandapat of Odisha and placed under the direct administration of the Bengal Subeder.
- In subsequent years, river Subarnarekha was recognised as the southern boundary of Bengal as well as the northern boundary of Odisha.







Maratha Rule (1751-1803)

The Maratha administration of
 Odisha effectively began from the year
 1751, as a result of a treaty between
 Alivardhy Khan and Raghujee
 Bhonsle.



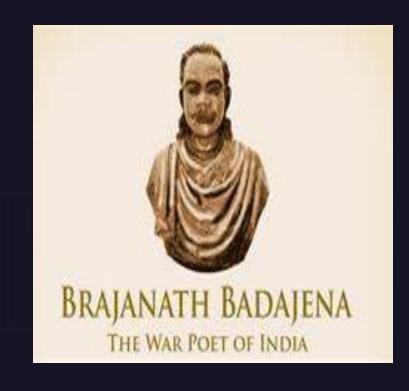




- The Marathas divided Odisha into two broad political divisions: The Mughalbandi and the Garhjats.
- Marathas continued to rule till 1803, the year in which Odisha passed into the hands of the British.



 Works like Samara Taranga and Chatura Binod by Brajanath Bada Jena and Kanchi Kaveri of Purusottam Das were also written during this period.





• Eminent literary figures like Rama Das who wrote Dadhyata Bhakti and the renowned poet Kabi Samrat Upendra Bhanja, Krushna Singh of Dharakote and Abhimanyu Samanta Singhara made significant contributions to the literary culture of this period.



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British Rule (1803-1947)

- The Portuguese were the first to arrive in Odisha.
- They settled at Pipli in Balasore district around 1625 AD.





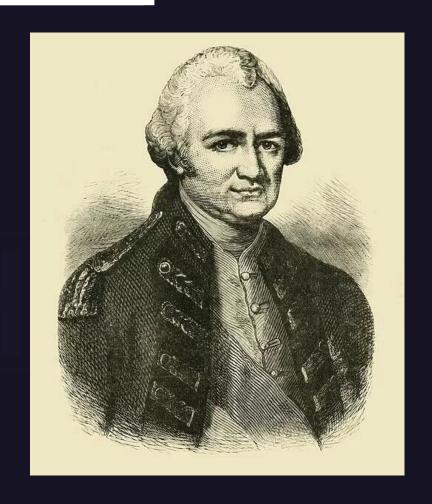
- The British took over the control of the state post victory in the Battle of Buxar.
- Their first settlement was at Harishpur (present day Jagatsinghpur).



 Under the Britishers, Odisha was divided into three administrative units:
 Cuttack, Sambhalpur and Ganjam.



- In 1765, Lord Clive acquired the diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha from the titular Mughal emperor, Shah Alam II.
- But, only the Midnapore district was meant by Odisha, as the rest of it had passed into hands of the Marathas.
- Lord Clive had tried to negotiate the acquisition of Odisha from the Marathas.



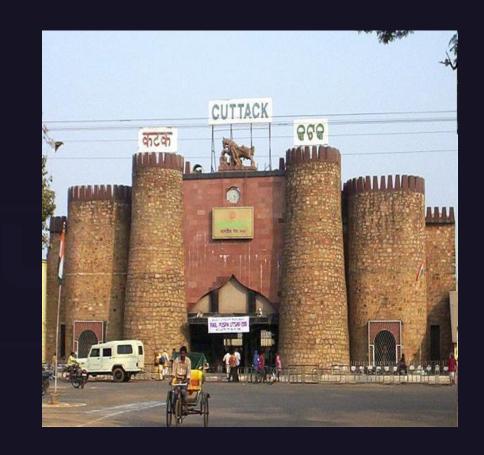


- Lord Wellesley, the aggressive Governor-General, decided to acquire Odisha by force.
- The treaty of Deogan, signed in 1803, ended Maratha rule and inaugurated British Rule in Odisha.





- Initially, Puri was the capital of Odisha but for pressing administrative reasons, in 1816 it was shifted to Cuttack, which continued to be Odisha's capital till 1947.
- Cuttack was the capital of Odisha during the Mughal and the Maratha rule as well.





- For their administrative convenience they divided Odisha into different divisions and tagged them to different political and cultural units.
- Cuttack, Puri and Balasore were tagged to the Bengal Presidency; Sambalpur was placed under Central Provinces, while Ganjam, Phulbani and Koraput were placed under the Madras Presidency.



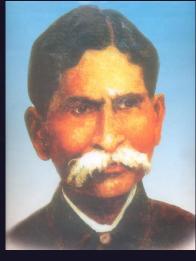
- Apart from these, there were 26 feudatory states ruled by local kings, which were supervised by a British Politacal Agent.
- Thus, Odisha had completely lost its identity under the British rule.

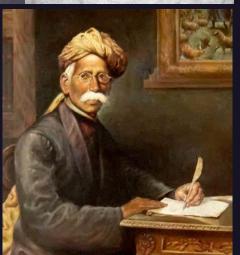


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- Fakirmohan Senapati, Madhusudan Rao, Radhanath Ray, Madhusudan Das and many others came forward to save the language and eventually in 1936 Odisha became a separate province on a linguistic basis.
- Odisha was the first province of India to be formed on the basis of language to the language.







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