✦ arihant

KNOW YOUR STATE

Odisha

Highly Useful for Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC)
and Other State Level Exams
(with 1100+ Multiple Choice Questions)

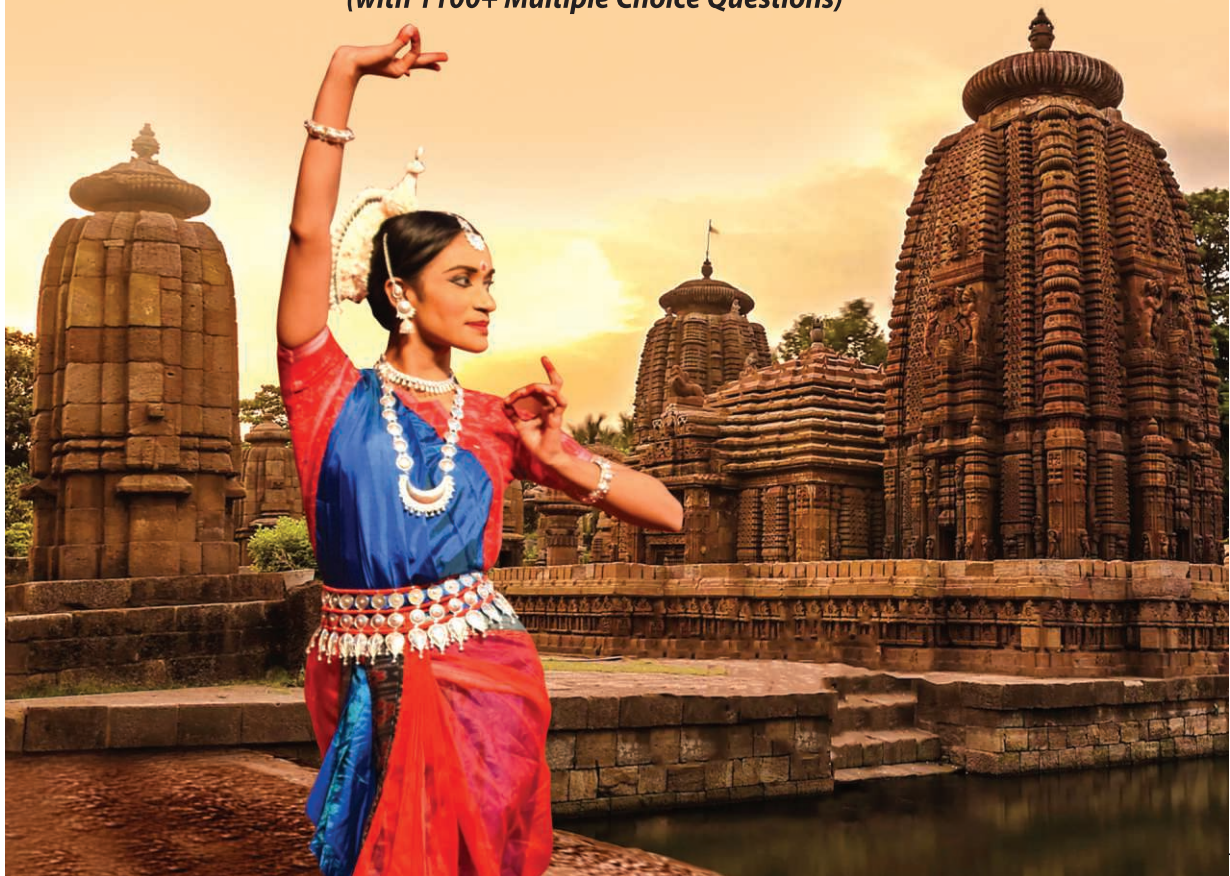# KNOW YOUR STATE

ODISHA

*Highly Useful for Odisha Public Service Commission
(OPSC) and Other State Level Exams
(with 1100+Multiple Choice Questions)*

Compiled By

Sonal Mohapatra
Reena Kar

✳arihant

Arihant Publications (India) Ltd.
All Rights Reserved

ABOUT THE BOOK

General Knowledge of Odisha is essential for the competitive examinations of the State. For the same purpose this book (Know Your State Odisha) is designed to serve as a reference book for the students who appear in Odisha Public Service Commission (OPSC) and other state level competitive examinations.

The book provides comprehensive information about Odisha to familiarize the readers about the state. This book provides detailed study of History, Geography, Polity, Art and Culture, Centre and State Government Welfare Schemes and Current Affairs of Haryana. A systematic chapter by chapter study will result in marked improvement in the performance of the students. Box, Tables, Map, Figures are also used to make the presentation more clear.

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) at the end of each chapter are given to test the candidates understanding of the subject from the examination point of view. The book provides the most relevant, authentic and up to date information on various aspects of Odisha.

We invite and welcome any feedback or suggestion for the further improvement of this book in subsequent editions.

Authors
Sonal Mohapatra
Reena Kar

INSIDE THE BOOK

Odisha
BASIC INFORMATION

◦● General Information

Date of Establishment	1st April, 1936
Capital	Bhubaneswar
Latitude	17° 49′ N to 22° 34′ N
Longitude	81° 29′ E to 87° 29′ E
State Boundaries	West Bengal in the North-East, Jharkhand in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the South Madhya Pradesh in the West
Official Languages	Oriya, English
Geographical Area	155707 sq km (9th in Country)
Forest Cover	37.34%
State Dance	Odissi

◦● Demography

Total Population (2011 Census)	41,947,358 (11th in Country)
• Male Population	21,201,678
• Female Population	20,745,680
Rural Population	34,951,234
Urban Population	6,999,124
Decadal Growth Rate of Population	13.97% (2001-2011)
Sex Ratio	978
Density	269
Total Literacy Rate	73.45%
• Male Literacy	82.40%
• Female Literacy	64.36%
Infant Mortality Rate (INR)	40 (Per 1000, live birth)
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	2.22 (Per 1000, live birth)
Religionwise Distribution of Population	
• Hindi	94.35%
• Muslims	2.07%
• Christian	2.44%
• Other	1.14%

◦● Administration

Languages	Oriya
Official Languages	Oriya, English
Divisions	Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambhalpur
Districts	30
Lok Sabha Seats	21
Rajya Sabha Seats	10
Vidhan Sabha Seats	147
Nature of State Legislature	Unicameral
High Court	Orissa High Court, Cuttack

◦● Famous Universities of Odisha

North Odisha University	Mayurbhanj
Berhampur University	Ganjam
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology	Bhubaneswar
Ravenshaw University	Cuttack
Biju Patnaik University of Technology	Rourkela
Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology	Bhubaneswar
National Institute of Technology	Rourkela
Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	Puri
Utkal University	Bhubaneswar
Fakir Mohan University	Balasore
Sambalpur University	Sambalpur
Utkal University of Culture	Bhubaneswar

◦● First in Odisha

First Chief Minister	Krushna Chandra Gajapati
First Woman Chief Minister	Smt. Nandini Satapathy
First Governor	Sir Chandula Madhav Lal Trivedi
First Central Minister of Odisha	Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab
First Chief Justice of Supreme Court	Ranganath Mishra
First Woman Commissioner	Ranu Mishra
First Woman IPS Officer of Odisha	Sowmya Mishra
First Woman IAS	Pragnya Paramita Das
First Odia Lok Sabha Speaker	Rabi Ray

First Autobiography Writer	Fakir Mohan Senapati
First Air Marshal	Saroj Jena
First Cinema Hall of Odisha	Sitaram Vilas Talkies (SSBT), Berhampur
First Colour Odia Film	Gapa Helebi Sata (1976)
First Newspaper	Utkal Deepika
First Printing Press	Utkal Printing Press
First River Dam	Hirakud
First Daily Newspaper	Dainika Asha
First College	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (1868)
First Medical College	Sreeram Chandra Bhanja Medical College, Cuttack (1944)
First Engineering College	University College of Engineering, Burla (1956)
First Private Engineering College	Orissa Engineering College, Bhubaneswar (1986)
First Odia Poet	Mahakabi Sarala Das
First Odia Everest Mountaineer	Chetana Sahu
First Odia Arjuna Awardees	Minati Mohapatra
First Odia Police Commissioner	Srikrushna Mohapatra
First Odia Padmabhushan Awardees	Prof. Pranakrushna Parija
First Odia Padmashree Awardees	Laxminarayan Sahu (For Education)
First Odia Foreign Justice	Lalitendu Maansingh
First Odia American Ambassador	Lalitendu Maansingh
First District Collector	Jatindra Nath Mohanty
First Odia ICS Officer	Nilamani Senapati
First Bharat Ratna Awardee of Odisha	VV Giri

◌● Largest/Longest in Odisha

Largest District (Area wise)	Mayurbhanj
Largest District (Population wise)	Ganjam
Largest Fair	Baliyatra (Cuttack)
Largest Lake	Chilika
Largest Waterfall	Duduma
Largest Hot Springs	Atri (Baghamari)
Largest Park	Ekamra Kanan Bhubaneswar
Largest Port	Paradeep Port
Largest Museum	Jayadeva State Museum, Bhubaneswar

Largest Pilgrim Center	Puri
Largest Railway Platform	Bhubaneswar
Largest Railway Junction	Khordha Road
Largest Airport	Biju Pattnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar
Largest Fort	Barabati Fort
Largest Library	Harekrushna Mahatab State Library, Bhubaneswar
Largest Town	Cuttack
Largest Temple	Sri Jagannath Temple, Puri
Largest Stadium	Barabati Stadium, Cuttack
Largest Missile Launching Center	Chandipur
Largest Mine	Taleher Coal Mines
Largest Populated City	Bhubaneswar
Largest Residential Area	Chandrasekharpur, Bhubaneswar
Largest Zoo	Nandankanan
Longest River	Mahanadi River
Highest Mountain Peak	Deomali

Odisha
State Symbols

State Animal : Sambar Deer

The Sambar is a kind of deer which is found in abandance in the forests of Odisha. It is listed as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List since 2008. It has been associated for quite some time with this state since the time of the great kings who reigned over this realm.They were the prime prey of the royalty when they went out on 'Shikar' (hunting trips). Sambar is found in the forests of Odisha. Regional Science Centres for successful breeding of Sambar are developed at Bhubaneswar and Dhenkanal.

State Bird : Indian Roller

The State Bird of Odisha is the Indian Roller. Its striking blue colour makes it very sought after by tourists, especially the birds watchers. They are hardly built, characterised by a large head, a light blue abdomen, which gives it the name and a blunt, square tail. They are commonly seen in open grassland and scrub forests. They are easily found in the Indian sub-continent.

State Flower : Ashoka

The State Flower is the 'Ashoka' flower. The Ashoka is a rain-forest tree. Its original distribution was in the central areas of the Deccan plateau, as well as the middle section of the Western Ghats in the Western coastal zone of the Indian sub-continent. These flowers bloosom from February to April. They are small and come in heavy lush bunches. They are bright orange-yellow in colour and turn red before wilting.

State Tree : Ashvattha

The State Tree of Odisha is Ashvattha (Sacred fig). It is a large dry season-deciduous or semi-evergreen tree. It is also known as the Bo-Tree Peepal, Peepul, or Pippal (in India and Nepal). Peepal tree is of great medicinal value. Its leaves serve as a wonderful laxative as well as tonic for the body. This tree is of fig variety and produces small round fruits of 1-1.5cm in diameter. It is a sacred tree in Hinduism and Buddhism. Gautam Buddha is beleived to attain Nirvana under this tree.
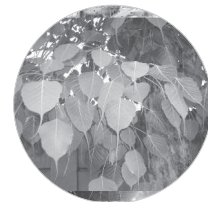
ANCIENT HISTORY OF ODISHA

Odisha has a history spanning over a period of over 5,000 years. In acient time, it was known by different names in different periods such as 'Kalinga', 'Udra' or 'Odra Desa' 'Utkala', 'Kosala', 'Toshala' and 'Kongoda'.

- The name Odia originated from Odra or Udra tribes that inhabited the central coastal belt (Khurda district and Nayagarh district) of modern Odisha. Udra is the Pre-Historic name of Odisha while Odisha is the modern name of the ancient Kalinga Empire.
- Odisha or Odra Desa, Udra, Kalinga as called during ancient period has a rich history where many strong dynasties emerged. Human history in Odisha dates back to Lower Paleolithic era as many archaeological sources have been excavated from different regions of Odisha. The Political history opens with the rule of Nandas. The **Nandas** ruled Magadha and were among the first to integrate Kalinga into their empire in 350 BC.
- The **Mauryan** dynasty under Emperor Asoka fought the famous Kalinga War in 260 BC. This war transformed Ashoka. Next came the **Chedi dynasty** in around 100 BC, which was followed by **Muranda** dynasty. The **Gupta** dynasty established its control in 350 AD and divided Kalinga into four principalities. During Gupta period, Sub-regional kingdoms emerged. The Matharas, Nalas, Parvatadvarkas, Mehas, Vindyatavis and Sarbhapuriyas.
- Some kingdoms that emerged after the Gupta period were Virgrahas, Mudgalas and Mandala states. Sailodbhava Dynasty emerged in 553 AD and continued for around 130 years. Next was **Bhauma-Kara dynasty** established in first half of 8th century AD. It had many women rulers. The **Somavamsi dynasty** was established in middle of 10th century AD and continued its rule for 300 years. It is the last dynasty formed in ancient Odisha, after which came the era of medieval empires.

Historical Names of Odisha

Odisha has been named by the following names during historical period:

Kalinga According to Puranas and Mahabharata, it was named after the prince Kalinga son of king Bali and Queen Sudesna.

Utkala According to Mahabharata, Utkala was a part of Kalinga. Karna have conquered the kingdom of Utkala. Utkala included Northern part of Kalinga.

Mahakantara This name was found during Gupta period. It is usually identified with modern day Kalahandi and Jeypore region.

Udra It was the kingdom which included coastal region of Odisha.

Odra This name was given after Odra tribe. The hilly kingdom between Kalinga and South Kosala was the Odra land.

Oddiyana This name was mentioned in Buddhist texts. According to some scholars, it is referred to Odisha.

Kamala Mandala It means Lotus regions. It was named for the region of Narla in Kalahandi.

South Kosala It was named for the modern day Chhattisgarh and Western parts of Odisha. According to Ramayana, one of Rama's son, Kush ruled South Kosala.

Kongoda This name was found on a copper plate in Ganjam district.

Trikalinga This name was found on copper plates in Sonepur. It literally means three Kalingas and referred to the three states of Kalinga, South Kosala and Kongoda.

Tosali It was named for a city including subdivision of Kalinga during Asoka period The capital of Tosala has been placed in modern day Dhauli.

Odivissa This name was referred in Buddhist texts for Odisha.

Jajnagar This name was used for Odisha in some texts like Tarikh-i-Nasiri, Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi, etc.

Sources of History of Odisha

Sources play an important role in knowing the history of any region. The history of Odisha can be traced by various available sources like literary sources foreign accounts, inscriptions, coins and archaeological sources which gives information about the ancient history of Odisha.

Literary Sources

The literary sources that tell about ancient history of Odisha are as follows:

Epics

- The **Mahabharata** makes the earliest reference to Kalinga and Odra. It mentions about these lands and about its sacred river Baitarani and Goddess Viraja.
- The Ramayana refers to Kalinganagara, situated to the West of river Gomati and also refers to the Gandhamardan and Utkala which are associated with Mekala and Dasarna regions.
- The **Kapila Samhita** and **Prachi Mahatmya** are also considered as the source of Odishan history.

Puranas

- Puranas like Vayu Purana, Matsya Purana, Bhagavata, Harivamsa Purana, Vishnu Purana, etc give information about **Kalinga** and **Utkala** and their legendary kings.

Jaina and Buddhist Sources

- In ancient times, the people of Odisha were largely the followers of Jainism and Buddhism. So, the Jaina and Buddhist literatures narrate about the people and their culture in ancient Odisha.
- The Jaina literature like **Avasyaka Niryukti** and Harivamsa and Buddhist literature like **Digha Nikaya, Majjhima Nikaya,** Kurudharma Jataka, Vessantara Jataka, Mahaparinirvana Sutta, Dathavemsa, Mahavastu, Kumbhakara Jataka, Kalinga Bodhi Jataka, etc contain description of Kalinga and Utkala.

Other Literary Sources

- Other literary sources like **Arthashastra of Kautilya, Manusmriti,** Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana, Yajnavalkya, Kamandaka, etc highlight the political organisations and systems of Odisha.
- Baudhayana Dharmasastra, Ashtadhyayi, Brihat Samhita, Harshacharita and Ratnavali are some other important ancient literary texts of Odisha.

Foreign Accounts

- The Greek historians like **Pliny**, **Diodorus**, **Curtius**, **Plutarch** have mentioned about the people of Kalinga.
- **Megasthenes** refers to Gangetic Kalinga Region in his work **Indica**.
- Pliny divided Kalinga into three divisions, Gangetic, Middle and Kalinga.
- A Greek geographer, **Ptolemy** refers to several parts of Kalinga such as Palur, Naingain, Katikardam, Kannagar, etc.
- The most valuable of the foreign accounts is that of the Chinese pilgrim **Hiuen Tsang** who visited Odisha in 638-39 AD. He gave information about the religious conditions of ancient Odisha in his book **Si-yu-ki**. He mentioned Odra as Wu-Cha.

Archaeological Sources

- The archaeological sources or material remains provide a wide range of information about the ancient history of Odisha.
- Valentine Bali's exploration in 1875 at Angul, Talcher, Dhenkanal and Bursapalli exposed the pre-historic sites of Odisha.
- **Paramanada Acharya of Mayurbhanj had discovered the famous paleolithic site at Kulina.**
- The discovery of Asokan rock art and his edicts at **Dhauli** and **Jaugada** gave information about Kalingan history of 3rd century BC that Jaugada was a fortified city which served the purpose of Asoka's administration.

- Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves near Bhubaneswar were residential blocks for Jain monks during 2nd century BCE.
- The excavation at **Manikpatna** gave information about the social, economic life and maritime activities of the people of Odisha.
- Devala Mitra's major excavation conducted at **Ratnagiri** gave information about Buddhist monasteries and stupas.
- Two other Buddhist sites at **Udayagiri** and **Lalitgiri** near **Ratnagiri** gave information about the remains of Buddhist stupas, monasteries and images of Buddha, etc. Sri Madhavapura Mahavihara which flourished between 7th-8th century AD was located at Udayagiri. Due to their Buddhist remains, these three sites (Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Lalitgiri) are known as the **Diamond Triangle** of Odisha archaeology.
- These three sites also yield information about Brahmanic religion from pottery, terracotta plaques, animal figurines, iron implements and other remains from the sites.
- The copper plates found at Talcher, Hindol and Dhenkanal tell about early history of Odisha.

Inscriptions

- Inscription are a major source of information of Odishan history. The pictographic projects are the earliest examples of inscriptions in Odisha.
- **Pictographs** are found in several rock shelters in the hills of Sundergarh, Sambalpur and Kalahandi districts. Some examples of such writings are the Vikramkhol and Gudahandi rock art sites found in Jharsuguda and Kalahandi.
- Inscriptions are also engraved on copper plates, stone pieces and temple walls. Two sets of **Asokan edicts** (separate Kalinga edicts found at Dhauli and Jaugada) are the earliest epigraphs of the pre-Christian era, which throw light on the administrative arrangement of King Asoka in Kalinga.
- Some other inscriptions are **Hatigumpha inscription**, **Bhadra inscription**, **Asanapat Stone inscription, Ningond Grant inscription, Narla Grant inscription and Rithapur Grant inscription,** etc which provide early history of this land.

Coins

The study of coins is known as numismatics. Coins help in understanding the trade, commerce, time period, religion, metallurgy, etc. *The coins excavated from archaeological sites in Odisha are as follows:*

The Punch-Marked Coins

- The earliest coins found in Odisha are punch-marked coins. These coins were in circulation between **4th century BC** and **4th century AD**.
- These coins have the punch marks of Sun, animals, birds, trees, human, geometrical designs, etc.

- These coins were abundantly found in Coastal Eastern parts of Odisha and were made of silver and copper and were irregular in shape and size.

The Puri-Kushana Coins

- The Kushana coins and their imitations are known as Puri-Kushana coins, which have been found at different parts of Odisha from Mayurbhanj to Ganjam.
- These coins were in circulation from 0-3 century AD.

The Gupta Coins

- The Gupta archer type gold coins have been found at Bhanapur, Khiching and Angul.
- These coins give an idea about trade and commerce in Odisha during Gupta period. i.e. 5-7 century AD.

The Nala Coins

- The Nala coins of the Western region of Odisha throw light on the Nala rule in South Kosala of 5th-6th century AD.
- The peculiarity of these Nala coins is that, the reverse is found blank and the obverse contains a humped bull with crescent with the name of the king in box headed script.

Temples

- The temples of Odisha also provide information about ancient history of Odisha. The typical Odishan style, the Sikhara or Rekha (curvilinear) also known as Kalingan style of architecture developed in 6th-7th century AD in Bhubaneswar.
- The **Laxmanesvara**, **Bharatesvara** and **Satrughnesvara** group of temples marked the early phase of temple architecture in Odisha.
- The Lingaraj, Ananta Vasudeva, Jagannath, Chausath Yogini temple, etc contain sculptures which gives information about secular and religious history of Odisha.

Archival Sources of History

- There are many sources that tell about the historical records through written documents. Newspapers, periodicals are such archival materials.
- Utkala Dipika, Utkala Darpan, Asha, Mukuru, Sahakara newspapers are archival sources.
- Census report in 1801, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1931 tell about the history of Odisha.
- Literary sources kept in Odisha Museum and Department of Odisha are also archival sources.

Pre Historic Sites in Odisha

- The land area of Odisha belongs to Gondwana supercontinent due to which the oldest rocks date to Pre-Cambrian times.
- Stone tools dating to Lower Paleolithic era have been found in **Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh** and **Sambalpur**.
- Rock carvings and paintings dating to Upper Paleolithic era have been discovered from Gudahandi hills in **Kalahandi** district.
- Hoes, Chisels, grinding stones, pounders are discovered from Baripada in **Mayurbhanj** belonging to Neolithic era.
- Cave paintings are discovered from **Yogimath near Khariar** belonging to Neolithic era.
- Other prehistoric sites are **Garjan Dongar** in Sundergarh, **Ushakoti** in Sambalpur and **Vimkramkhel** in Jharsuguda district.

Ancient Kingdoms and Empires in Odisha

In ancient times, Odisha was known by the name of Kalinga. **Kalinga** was an early kingdom in central East India that comprised almost whole Odisha and also some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The region was scene of the bloody Kalinga War fought by Asoka of the Mauryan Empire.

According to Buddhist literature Mahagovinda Sutta and Jatakas, Kalinga was an independent country and its capital city was named **Dantapur**. It has also been described in Uttaradhyana Sutra and Sutra Krutanga of Jain Literature that the palaces of Kalinga emperors and rich businessmen were made of ivory, thus the city was so called as Dantapur.

The Nandas

- Kalinga was under the rule of Magadha during Nanda rulers. **Mahapadmananda** of Nanda Dynasty ascended the throne of Magadha in 362 BC and integrated Kalinga to his extensive empire in around 350 BC.
- The pre-Mauryan black polished potteries and punch-marked coins having four symbols found in plenty from **Asurgarh in Kalahandi** and **Sonepur** districts indicate the flourishing economic condition during the time of the Nanda rule.
- **Hatigumpha** inscription discovered at **Udayagiri** in Bhubaneswar, mentions about the irrigation projects undertaken by the Nanda kings.

The Mauryas

- Chandragupta Maurya defeated the last Nanda ruler, **Dhanananda** and founded the **Maurya Empire** in Magadha in 322 BCE.
- The history of Kalinga after the Maurya rule is uncertain and it is not known exactly when this Mahajanapada regained its independence.

Kalinga War and the Mauryan Empire

- The Kalinga War was fought between Mauryan Empire and the state of Kalinga in 261 BC. It is considered as the prominent event of Odishan history.
- The **Battle of Kalinga** was described by Emperor Asoka himself in his **thirteenth Rock Edict.**
- Kalinga was a small but economically prosperous kingdom due to its oversea trade. Emperor Asoka, ruler of Magadha of Maurya dynasty attacked Kalinga to gain power over overseas trade in 261 BC.
- The war resulted in massive killing, injuries and mass epidemics. This type of destruction, transformed Asoka and he adopted Buddhism with the help of Upagupta (disciple of Buddha). Thus the **Battle of Kalinga** is also famous in the history of India.

Administration of Kalinga

- After the war, Kalinga was annexed to Magadha empire and **Tosali was made the capital of Kalinga**. Two separate Kalinga edicts of Asoka found at **Dhauli** and **Jaugarh** describes Mauryan administration in Kalinga.
- As per the Rock Edict I found from Dhauli, Asoka appointed a body of ministers to aid and advise the Kumara Viceroy of Kalinga and to check and balance his administrative powers.
- Asoka appointed a well-organised bureaucracy for administration. **Antamahamatras** were the ministers of the border provinces and **Dharma Mahamatras** looked after the spiritual and moral upliftment of people. **Rajukas** were incharge of welfare of the Janapadas.

Dynasties in Odisha After Mauryan Empire

After Mauryan Empire, many dynasties had ruled in Odisha. *These dynasties are discussed below*:

The Mahameghavahana/ Chedi Dynasty

- Mahameghavahana was the founder of the Mahameghavahana dynasty, who belonged to Chedi clan. Thus, this dynasty is also known as **Chedi dynasty**.
- It was an ancient ruling dynasty of Kalinga after the decline of the Mauryan empire. The most important ruler of this dynasty was **Kharavela**.

Kharavela

- He was the third ruler of the Chedi dynasty and reigned in the second half of the 1st century BC.
- Most of the information about Kharavela comes from the Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri near Bhubaneswar. According to these inscriptions, Kharavela was one of the gallant kings of the region. He invaded the Satavahana kingdom and captured its territories.

- Kharavela was proficient in music and dance. He was also a great builder. He had repaired Kalinganagari, the capital city which was destroyed by a cyclone. He was a devout Jaina and also showed tolerance to other religious faiths.

Muranda Dynasty

- The Murandas were probably a foreign tribe. They entered India alongwith Kushanas. Thirteen kings of this dynasty ruled in India for about 200 years.
- There is a stone inscription called as **Bhadraka of Maharaja Ganabhadra**. According to some historians, it indicates that Murandas ruled Odisha for several years.

Gupta Dynasty

- The Gupta dynasty existed from mid-3rd century to 590 AD. This dynasty was founded by Sri Gupta. Around 350 AD Samudragupta led his South Indian campaigns. Kalinga was then divided into four principalities, *viz.* **Kottura** (modern Kathoor), **Erandapalla** (modern Erandapalli), **Devarashtra** (Yellamachili) and **Pishtapura** (Pithapuram).
- The **Allahabad Pillar Inscription** mention that, Samudrgupta defeated **Mahendragiri** of Pishtapura, **Swamidatta** of Kottura, **Damana** of Erandapalla and Kutera of Devarashtra. Soon after the military campaign of Samudragupta, the Matharas rose to power in the coastal belt of Odisha with their epicenter in and around Mahendragiri and the Nalas rose to power in Bastar-Koraput and Kalahandi region.

Sub-Regional Kingdoms during Gupta Period

The Gupta period saw the emergence of small kingdoms around the coastal areas and other regions of Kalinga. *They are described below:*

The Matharas

- The Mathara dynasty ruled in the Kalinga region during **4th and 5th centuries**.
- Their territory included parts of the area between the present-day **Ganjam** district of Odisha and Sri Kakulam district of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Vardhamanpura** was the capital of Matharas.
- The Mathara king were devotees of Narayana (Vishnu). **Visakhavarman was the founder of Mathara dynasty**.
- Their rule provided a sound administrative set up to Kalinga region. They divided kingdom into territorial units such as **Panchali**, **Bhoga** and **Vishava**.
- The Matharas patronised Sanskrit Literature. Mathara era witnessed the decline of Buddhism and Jainism in this region.
- During this period, the people of Kalinga were carrying on maritime trade with South-East Asian countries. **Dantapur** (Modern Palur), the great city port, was situated in the territory of Matharas.

- Important rulers of this dynasty were Visakhavarman (350-360AD), Umavarman (360-395AD), Shaktivarman (400-420AD), Ananta Shaktivarman (420-450AD) and Prabhanjanavarman (450-480AD).
- Umavarman declared himself as Lord of Kalinga and established a strong empire. Shaktivarman was another great ruler who extended his territories from Mahanadi to Krishna river. He shifted his capital from Simhapura to Pishtapura.

The Nala

- The Nala dynasty established a kingdom in **Trikalinga region** comprising parts of the modern districts of **Koraput** and **Kalahandi**. The capital of the kingdom of the Nalas was at **Pushkari**.
- Vrishadhvaja was the founder of this dynasty in 400 AD. Other important rulers were Varaharaja (420-440 AD), Bhavadatta Varman Arthapatiraja and Skandavarman (last ruler). There was a revival of Vaishnavism in this period.

The Parvatadvarkas

- In ancient history of Odisha, the dynasty of Parvatadvarkas is a less known dynasty.
- In the later part of 5th century AD, this dynasty appeared in Belkhandi Narla region of **Kalahandi**.
- Parvatadvarka was the capital of this dynasty. Important rulers are Nandaraja and Tustikara.

The Meghas

- In the middle of the 6th century AD, the Meghas came in Kosala region. As defeated by the Satavahanas in the second century AD, the **Mahameghavahanas** have established their empire in Kosala.
- They became popular as Meghas and ruled over South Kosala comprising the modern Raipur and Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh and undivided districts of **Sambalpur, Sundergarh** and **Balangir** districts of Odisha.
- The Puranas gave information about nine Megha kings of South Kosala who ruled successively upto the invasion of Samudragupta. **The last ruler of this dynasty was Mahendra Megha.**

The Vindyatavis (Nagas)

- The Nagas ruled over Vindyatavi in the 4th century AD which comprised of the present **Keonjhar** and **Dhenkanal** districts.
- The **Asanpat Inscription** describes that a Naga king named Satrubhanja defeated the Devaputras who were the Kushanas and Murundas.
- Another king of this dynasty was Maharaja Sri Disabhanja as revealed from an inscription in a cave near Sitabhinji.

The Sarbhapuriyas

- The founder of this dynasty was Sarabharaja (500-525 AD). The Sarbhapuriyas established their kingdom over South Kosala in around 5th century AD. The capital of Sarbhapuriyas was Sarbhapura.
- Sarabharaja was succeeded by his son Maharaja Narendra (525-555 AD). He was an independent ruler and was famous for his territorial arrangement.
- Other important rulers were Jayaraja, Surdevaraja-I, Vyaghraraja, Durgaraja and Surdevaraja-II (last ruler).

Sub-Regional Kingdoms after the Gupta Period

The Vigrahas

- Vigrahas came to power in the later half of the 6th century AD. South Tosali was the centre of political activities of the Vigrahas. At that time, Tosali was comprised of the undivided **Balasore, Cuttack** and **Puri** district.
- Prithvivigraha was a powerful ruler of this dynasty who fought with Mudgala king Sambhuyasa. The successor of Prithvivigraha, Lokavigraha had defeated Sambhuyasa.

The Mudgalas

- The Mudgalas ruled over North Tosali. King Sambhuyasa was a great Mudgala king who is known from his three copper plate grants, *viz* the Erbang, Soro and Patiakela Charters.
- He was defeated by the Vigrahas king, Lokavigraha. However, he attacked the Vigrahas and occupied South Tosali. Due to protracted struggle with the Vigrahas, the Mudgalas became weak and they were removed from North Tosali by Durjaya King Prithvimaharaja.

The Mandala States

- In between 7th and 9th Century AD, a number of semi-independent states emerged between Tosali and South Kosala. The rulers of these kingdoms assumed the titles like 'Ranaka' and 'Samadhigata-Panchamahasabda'. The rulers of these Mandalas served their sovereign kings during the period of war and external invasion.
- Among the ruling dynasties famous were the Vigrahas of Kongoda Mandala, the Gangas of **Svetaka Mandala**, the Bhanjas of Khinjali **Mandala** and **Khijjinga Mandala**, the Sulkis of **Kodalaka Mandala, the Tungas of Yamagartta Mandala** and the Mayuras of **Banai Mandala**.

Sailodbhava Dynasty

- **Ranabhita** founded this dynasty in 553 AD. According to scholars, Sailodhlavas were either a branch of the Ganja family or Saila dynasty of Madhya Pradesh. They are also believed to be related to the **Sailaja Tribes** inhabiting the rocky region of Kalinga.

- They ruled in the region ranging from coastal Odisha to Mahanadi, Mahendragiri in Paralakhemundi and Ganjam. This region was called the **Kongoda Mandala**.
- Important rulers of this dynasty are Ranabhita (553-575AD), Madhavaraja (575-600 AD), Ayasobhita (600-615AD), Madhavraja (615-655AD), Madhyamaraja I (665-615 AD), Dharmaraja II (695-725AD) and Madhyamaraja II. Madhyamraja III was the last ruler of this dynasty, after which it was taken over by Bhauma-Kara kings.
- The Parashurameshvara Shiva temple at Bhubaneswar is built by the Sailobhava rulers in 650 AD as they followed Shaivism.

Bhauma-Kara Dynasty

- In the first half of the 8th century AD, a dynasty called Bhauma-Kara established its rule over the coastal belt of Odisha. The capital of this dynasty, **Guhadevapataka**, was situated near modern Jajpur.
- Early rulers of this dynasty called themselves as Bhauma while later rulers called themselves as Kara. So, this dynasty is known as Bhauma-Kara.
- **Kshemankaradeva** was the founder of this dynasty in other important rulers were Sivakaradeva I (736-783AD), Subhakaradeva I (780-800AD), Sivakaradeva II (800-820AD), Shantikaradeva I (820-835AD), etc.
- The last ruler was Subhakaradeva V (905-910AD). Interesting fact about this dynasty is that many queens also ruled this dynasty and their reign was very successful.

Female Rulers of Bhauma-Kara Dynasty

- **Tribhuvana Mahadevi** I (845-850AD) was the first women ruler of this dynasty. She was the widow of Shaktikaradeva I.
- Next female rulers were Tribhuvana Mahadevi II (890-896AD) and Tribhuvana Mahadevi III (896-905AD).
- After Subhakaradeva 'V', the last male ruler of the Bhauma-Kara dynasty, four female rulers occupied the Bhauma throne one after another. First among them was **Gauri Mahadevi**, the queen of Subhakaradeva V. She was able to preserve the law and order inside the kingdom. She built the Gauri temple at Bhubaneswar.
- Gauri Mahadevi was succeeded by her daughter **Dandi Mahadevi**. She ensured the prosperity of kingdom during her reign. She secured the borders of the dynasty from the formidable and hostile kings.
- Dandi Mahadevi was succeeded by her step mother **Vakula Mahadevi** who belonged to the Bhanja family.
- **Dharma Mahadevi**, the wife of Shantikaradeva III succeeded Vakula Mahadevi. She was the last known ruler of the Bhauma-Kara dynasty. She was also a Bhanja princess.

Administration, Economy, Society and Religion

- The Bhauma-Kara gave a stable administration to the people of this land.
- They follow the law of primogeniture (the right of succession belonging to first born child). However, there was exception to it as is found particularly, with the Bhauma queens.
- The most important industry of the Bhauma-Kara period was the manufacturing of cloth.
- During Bhauma period Odisha had commercial relation with Ceylon, China and South-East Asia.
- Although, the Bhauma rulers were Buddhists, they also accepted Saivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism. They tried to enforce the **Varnashrama** i.e. division of society in four Varnas (Brahmna, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra).

Somavamsi Dynasty

- The Somavamsis, also known as Panduvamsis, ruled over Odisha from the middle of the 9th century AD to the early part of the 12th century AD.
- Udayana was the founder of this dynasty. The reign of the Somavamsis for two hundred years forms a glorious epoch in history of Odisha. For the first time, **Kalinga, Utkala, Kongoda and Kosala were unified** and brought under one political authority.
- The uniform pattern of administration removed anarchy and confusion throughout the state and paved the way for a cultural synthesis leading to the emergence of a unique Odia culture.
- Important rulers of Somavamsi dynasty were Mahabhavagupta Janmejaya I (882-922AD), Mahasivagupta Yayati I (922-955AD), Bhimaratha Mahasivagupta I (955-980AD), Janmejaya II (1065-1085AD), Puranjaya I (1085-1100AD) and Karnadeva (1100-1110AD). Karnadeva was the last ruler of this dynasty.
- Chandihara Yayati II (1023-1040AD) started the construction of Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar and it was completed by Udyotakesari Mahabhavagupta (1040-1065AD).

Administration of Somavamsi Dynasty

- The Somvamsis provided a strong and able administration. They ruled over a large territory of Odisha comprising at present the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Band, Kondamal and Ganjam.
- They shifted their capitals from Vinitapura, Marusima, Suvarnapura to Yayatinagara (Jajpur). The kingdom was divided into several **Mandalas** which was further divided into **Bhuktis**. Bhuktis were sub-divided into **Bhoga, Khanda** and **Grama**.
- The Somavamsis believed in **Brahmanism**. They performed vedic rituals and patronised Brahmans.

Timeline

Period	Events
350 BCE	Kalinga conquered by Mahapadmananda
261 BCE	Kalinga War and conquered by Asoka
100 BCE	Meghavahana established Mahameghavahana dynasty
350 CE	Kalinga conquered by Samudragupta
639 CE	Hiuen-Tsang visits Odra/Udra
650 CE	Parashurameshvara temple built by Sailodbhava rulers
845 CE	First female rulers Tribhuvana Mahadevi
882 CE	Janmejaya I establishes Somavamsis Dynasty
1100 CE	Lingaraj temple built by Somavamsi rulers

MULTIPLE CHOICE
QUESTIONS

1 *What is the pre-historic name of Odisha?*
(a) Utkala
(b) Kalinga
(c) Kosala
(d) Udra

2 *Which literary source mentions about Kalinga and Odra and its sacred river Baitarani and Goddess Viraja?*
(a) Vayu Purana
(b) Manu Smriti
(c) The Mahabharata
(d) None of the above

3 *Which literary source mentioned Odisha as Kalinganagara situated on the West of Gomti river?*
(a) Brihaspati Smriti
(b) Arthasastra
(c) Ramayana
(d) Avasyaka Niryukti

4 *Which among the following is a Buddhist Literary Source of Odisha's ancient history?*
(a) Kurudharma Jataka
(b) Avasyaka Niyukti
(c) Brihat Samhita
(d) Harshacharita

5 *Greek historian Pliny mentions Odisha by which name?*
(a) Kalinga
(b) Kosala
(c) Toshali
(d) Udra

6 *Which of the following excavation site is not a part of 'Diamond Triangle' of Odishan archaeology?*
(a) Khandagiri
(b) Udayagiri
(c) Ratnagiri
(d) Lalitgiri

7 *Which of the following inscriptions, throws light on the administration of Asoka in Kalinga?*
(a) Dhauli
(b) Jaugada
(c) Sundergarh
(d) Both (a) and (b)

8 *The earliest coins available in Odisha are*
(a) Punch-marked coins
(b) Puri Kushana coin
(c) Nala coins
(d) Gupta coins

9 *Which of the following coins suggest that trade and commerce existed in Odisha?*
(a) Puri-Kushana coins
(b) Nala coins
(c) Punch-marked coins
(d) Gupta coins

10 *Which among the following pre historic site in Odisha belongs to Neolithic era?*
(a) Baripada
(b) Barabati
(c) Udayagiri
(d) All of these

11 *The capital of Kalinga according to Jain and Buddhist literature in ancient times was-*
(a) Toshali
(b) Dantapur
(c) Kalinga Pattnam
(d) Kosala

12 *Who were the rulers of Kalinga before the establishment of Maurya dynasty?*
(a) Rashtrakutas
(b) Matharas
(c) Nandas
(d) Nalas

13 *King Asoka became Buddhist after he was horrified with the tyranny of Kalinga War. It was in:* **[OPSC 2017]**
(a) 258 BC
(b) 261 BC
(c) 200 BC
(d) 327 BC

14 *What was the capital of Kalinga after its annexation with Magadha empire?*
(a) Tosali
(b) Samapa
(c) Sisupalgarh
(d) Dantapura

15 *Hathigumpha inscription in Udayagiri near Bhubaneswar gives information about which dynasty of ancient Odisha?*
(a) Chedi dynasty
(b) Ganga dynasty
(c) Satvahana dynasty
(d) None of these

16 *Which among these is not a principality of Kalinga during the Guptas?*
(a) Kottura
(b) Erandapalla
(c) Kongoda
(d) Devarashtra

17 *Which Mathora king declared himself as Lord of the Kalinga?*
(a) Visakhavarman
(b) Shaktivarman
(c) Prabhanjanavarman
(d) Umavarman

18 *Who among the following transferred his capital from Simhapura to Pishtapura?*
(a) Umavarman
(b) Vishakavarman
(c) Shaktivarman
(d) None of these

19 *Nala dynasty (4-5 century AD) was centered around which modern districts of Odisha?*
(a) Ganjam and Gajapati
(b) Cuttack and Khordha
(c) Malkangiri and Ganjam
(d) Koraput and Kalahandi

20 *The Meghas ruled over which part of Kosala?*
(a) North Kosala
(b) East Kosala
(c) South Kosala
(d) West Kosala

21 *After the downfall of Gupta empire, many regional kingdoms emerged in Odisha from 6-9th century AD. Which is not one among them?*
(a) The Vigrahas
(b) The Mudgalas
(c) The Nagas
(d) The Mandala states

22 *The territory of the Sailodbhava dynasty was known as*
(a) Kalinga Dynasty
(b) Kalinga Mandala
(c) Kongoda Desh
(d) Kangoda Mandala

23 *In which royal dynasty of early medieval Odisha, we find the rule of the queens?*
(a) Sailodbhava dynasty
(b) Bhauma-Kara dynasty
(c) Somavamsi dynasty
(d) Satavahana dynasty

24 *Which among the following Queen built the Gauri temple at Bhubaneswar?*
(a) Vakula Mahadevi
(b) Gauri Mahadevi
(c) Prithvi Mahadevi
(d) None of these

25 *The Bhauma-Kara dynasty in Odisha had commercial relations with which country?*
(a) Egypt
(b) Ceylon
(c) Indonesia
(d) Rome

26 *For the first time Kalinga, Utkala, Kongodo and Kosala were unified by*
(a) Bhauma-Kara dynasty
(b) Ganga dynasty
(c) Sailodbhava dynasty
(d) Somavamsi dynasty

27 *Which ruler of Somavamsi dynasty started the construction of Lingaraj temple?*
(a) Indraratha
(b) Yayati II
(c) Janmejaya I
(d) Janmejaya II

28 *Assertion (A) Kharavela invaded the Satavahana kingdom and captured its territories.*
Reason (R) Chandravarman declared himself the Lord of Kalinga.
Select the correct answers from the codes given below
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

29 *Match the following.*

Kingdoms	Regions
A. Parvatadvarkas	1. South Kosala
B. Sarbhapuriyas	2. Ganjam
C. Sailodbhava	3. Kalahandi
D. Bhauma-Kara	4. Jajpur

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	1	3	2	4
(d)	3	1	2	4

ANSWERS

1. (d) **2.** (c) **3.** (c) **4.** (a) **5.** (a) **6.** (a) **7.** (d) **8.** (a) **9.** (d) **10.** (a)

11. (b) **12.** (c) **13.** (b) **14.** (a) **15.** (a) **16.** (c) **17.** (d) **18.** (c) **19.** (d) **20.** (c)

21. (c) **22.** (d) **23.** (b) **24.** (b) **25.** (b) **26.** (d) **27.** (b) **28.** (c) **29.** (d)

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF ODISHA

The region known as Kalinga, came under various powerful rulers during the medieval era. Among them were the Ganga rulers, Gajapatis, Bhois, etc. The rule of Mukundadeva of Bhoi dynasty further gave rise to the Afghan rule in the area. Between the 11th and 16th Centuries CE, Kalinga was gradually replaced by Odra Desa or Utkala and eventually Odisha.

After the decline of Somavasi dynasty in 10th century, the Ganga dynasty was established in Odisha. This dynasty greatly shaped up the medieval history of Odisha.

The Medieval era saw the rise of strong empires in Odisha that lasted for many centuries and added to the art, architecture and culture of Odisha. The first among them was the Ganga or Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 1038 AD. It continued for 400 years. Temples like Konark, Jagannath were built by Ganga rulers. It was followed by **Gajapati Dynasty** in 1434 AD and continued for 100 years. Next was Bhoi Dynasty formed in 1541. It continued for 200 years. The **Karrani Dynasty** formed in 1568 was the first muslim empire in Odisha. It was short lived and was soon taken over by the **Mughals**. They appointed Governors to look after the administration of Odisha. Next was the **Naib Nazims of Bengal** in 1703 after which Odisha went into the hands of the **Marathas**. After Marathas, Odisha faced British rule, which is included in Modern History of Odisha.

Ganga Dynasty (1038-1435 AD)

- The Ganga dynasty was a Hindu power on the Indian sub-continent. They are also known as **Eastern Gangas**. They ruled the whole of the modern day Indian state of Odisha. The founder of this dynasty was **Kamarnava**. Their capital was known by **Kalinganagara**.
- Anantavarman Vajrahasta V in 1038 AD strongly established Ganga dynasty in Odisha. By the end of the 12th century AD, Anantavarma Chodagangadeva (1078-1147) of the Ganga dynasty is credited with having ruled over the region extending from the Ganga to the Godavari.

- Vaishnavism received royal Patronage and Vaishnavite temple were built at Mukhlingam, Shri Kurman, Simhachalam and Puri. This empire strongly prevented Muslim invasion. During Ganga rule Odishan temple architecture reached its zenith with the construction of the famous **Sun temple at Konark** by Narasimhadeva I.
- Important rulers of Ganga Dynasty were Chodagangadevea (1077-1147 AD), Rajaraja II (1170-1190 AD), Anangabhimadeva III (1211-1238 AD) and Narsimhadeva I (1238-1264 AD). Bhanudeva IV (1414-1435 AD) was the last **Ganga king**. He was betrayed by his minister when he went on to campaigns against the Reddis Kapilesvara Routraya.
- The rule of the Ganga Dynasty is considered the golden era. Great poet **Jayadeva** flourished during the reign of Rajaraja II. World famous **Sun temple at Konark** was built by Narasimhadeva I. **Jagannath temple** was built by Anangabhimadeva III during the Ganga dynasty.

Art and Architecture During the Ganga Period

- The art and architecture of Odisha reached the zenith of glory in the constant and strenuous building activities by the great Ganga monarchs. The Ganga rulers built two unrivaled and beautiful monuments, the **Jagannath temple of Puri** and the **Sun temple of Konark**.
- These two temples are remarkable for their massive structures, architectural skill, fine ornamentation and beautiful images representing animals, gods, goddesses, episodes from mythology and erotic partners.
- Nagara style of temples were built during this period that had Shikharas, Amlaka, Mandap. The examples of Nagara style are Lingaraj temple, Mukteswara temple and Parasurameswara temple.

▲ ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF SUN TEMPLE BY GANGA DYNASTY

Administration Under Gangas

- The Ganga dynasty ruled about four hundred years and constitutes a golden era in the period of medieval Odishan history. The **king was the central figure of the administrative set up**.
- The Ganga kings were assisted by several officials like Mantri, Purohita, Yuvaraja, Sandhivigrahika, Senapati, Dauvarika, etc. The Ganga empire was divided into several provinces known as **Visayas** in the early Ganga records.
- The provinces were divided into political divisions as **Panchali** and **Bhoga**.
- A variety of taxes like bheta, voda, paridarsana, etc were collected during the rule of Ganga dynasty.

Gajapati Dynasty (1434-1541AD)

The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Kalinga from 1434-1541 AD. The Gajapatis were actually the rulers of the Suryavamsi lineage. The rulers of this dynasty were not only great monarchs, but also great lovers and patrons of art and literature. The renaissance in Oriya literature is traced from this period. It was almost the last Hindu kingdom of India.

The Gajapati dynasty was *founded by Kapilendra Deva*. He was also known as Kapilendra Routray or Sri Kapilendra Deva. He was the most powerful Hindu king of his time. Under him, Odisha became a vast empire stretching from the lower Ganga in the North to the Cauvery in the South. Sarala Dasa, the Odia poet wrote Mahabharata in Odia language, during this period.

Other important rulers were Purushottam Deva (1467-1497AD) and Prataparudra Deva (1497-1540 AD). Kakharua Deva was the last ruler of this dynasty. He was killed by Govinda Vidyadhara (his minister) in 1541. Sri Chaitanya, the famous Vaishnav saint of Bengal, came to Odisha during the reign of Prataparudra Deva.

Invasions during Gajapati Reign

Two important invasions took place in the tenure of Gajapati dynasty. *These are as follows:*

Krishnadevaraya's Invasion

- In 1512 AD, Krishnadevaraya attacked Udayagiri fort and captured it. This fort was a great strong hold of the Odishan army in the South.
- After this, Krishnadevaraya proceeded towards Odisha and reached Simhachalam.
- Prataparudra Deva concluded peace with Krishnadevaraya by Peace Treaty according to which Krishnadevaraya married the daughter of Prataparudra Deva, Jagamohini. As a result of this Peace Treaty, **river Krishna was marked as the line of demarcation between Vijayanagara empire and that of Prataparudra Deva**.

Quli Qutb Shah's Invasion

- Quli Qutb Shah, a general of Sultan Mahmud Shah of Bahamani kingdom invaded the Southern province of Odisha in 1522 AD.
- Prataparudra Deva with the help of his army, defeated Quli Qutb Shah and drone him back to Golkunda. On this occasion, he built the **temple of Mangalagiri** on the bank of river Krishna.

Administration Under Gajapatis

- The vast empire Gajapatis extended from the river bank of the Gangas to that of Godavari. The capital of this vast empire was Kataka-Pattana (Cuttack).
- The king was assisted by Amatyas, Mantri Sreni Siromani, Sandhivigrahi, Sena-Narendra, Vahinipati, Rautaraya, etc.
- The **Ghunta, Mana** and **Bati** denoted different units of land. The revenue officers in the South were called as the **Nayaka** and **Naidu**.
- The empire was divided into several provinces known as **Dandapata** or **Rajya**. The Governors of such provinces were designated as **Parikhas** or **Rajas**.
- Provinces were divided into **Simas** which were further sub-divided into **sthalas** or **muthas** that consisted of some village.

Oriya Literature Under Gajapatis

The keen interest of the Gajapati kings, patronisation of poets and the influence of Vaisnavism prepared the ground for the progress of vernacular language and literature. Due to the contribution of **Sarala Dasa** (a poet of 15th century), the literary works produced during that time were known as the literature of **Sarala Yuga**.

Bhoi Dynasty (1541-1558 AD)

- The Bhoi dynasty was **founded by Govinda Vidyadhara** in 1541 after killing Kakharua Deva, last ruler of Gajapati dynasty. During this period, the kingdom came under conflict with neighbouring kingdoms and also witnessed civil wars. Govinda Vidyadhara signed Treaty with Sultan of Golconda.
- North of Godavari belonged to Bhoi dynasty. This dynasty ruled Odisha for about 170 years in Khurda. Important rulers of Bhoi dynasty were Govinda Vidyadhara, Raghubhanja Chhotray, Chakrapratap, Narasimha Jena and Raghuram Jena. This dynasty faced many internal rebellions.
- **Mukundadeva**, a minister of Chakrapratap killed two Bhoi kings and declared himself the ruler in 1560. Later **Ramachandra Bhanja** revolted against Mukundadeva.
- Sulaiman Khan Karrani attacked Khurda in 1568 AD in which Mukundaeva was killed. Thus, Odisha came under the Muslim control. This was followed by Mughal-Afghan conflict and Bhoi dynasty continued its rule over some parts of Odisha (Khurdra region) but their power declined continuously.
- This period also saw the destruction of many Hindu temples including. The Sun temple and Jagannath temple and downfall of the flourishing Oria literature.

Karrani Dynasty (1568-1589 AD)

- In 1568, Odisha came under the control of **Sulaiman Khan Karrani** of Karrani dynasty, who was the Sultan of Bengal. He was the first to establish Muslim rule in Odisha. He transferred his capital from Gaur to Tandah.
- Sulaiman Khan Karrani appointed Lodi Khan and Qutlu Khan Lohani as governors of Odisha and Puri, respectively. His son Daud Khan Karrani was the next ruler of Karrani Dynasty. He invaded the South-Western regions of India. In 1575, he fought the **battle of Tukario** against Mughals in which he was defeated.
- In the **Treaty of Katak**, he retained only Odisha while Bengal and Bihar went to Mughals. In 1576, at the Battle of RajMahal he was defeated and executed. Thus Odisha went in the hands of the Mughals.
- **Kalapahar**, a hindu general of Sulaiman Karrani brought large scale destruction to temples. He made the victory of Karrani easier. He was known for ruthlessly killing the people.

Mughal Dynasty in Odisha

Mughal rule in Odisha begins with the arrival of Raja Mansingh, Akbar's Rajput General. In 1590, Qutlu Khan Lohani, an officer of Daud Khan Karrani declared himself independent and assumed the title of 'Qutlu Shah'.

Nasir Khan, the son of Qutlu Shah was appointed the Governor of Odisha and surrender the region of Puri. Mansingh, the Governor of Bihar attacked Nasir Khan and decisively defeated him on 18th April, 1592. By 1593, Odisha came under the Mughal empire and was a part of Bengal Subah.

Odisha under Akbar and Jahangir

- Under Akbar's reign, Odisha was divided into five sarkars, **Jaleswar** (including Midnapore), **Bhadrak**, **Cuttack**, **Chika Khol** and **Raj Mahendry Dandpat**. Akbar mostly followed a policy of non-interference in the local chieftain's matters. But, Jahangir followed a different policy. Under him, Odisha was made into a separate Subah and a Governor, titled Subahdar, ruled in the name of the Mughal emperor.
- Under Jahangir's reign, Quasim Khan (1606 AD), Kalyan Mal (1611 AD), Mukarram Khan (1617 AD), Ahmed Beg (1621) became the Governor of Odisha.

Odisha under Shah Jahan

- In 1628 when, Shahjahan became the Mughal emperor, he appointed **Muhammad Baqar Khan** as the Governor of Odisha. After 1645, Zaman Teharani was appointed as the Governor of Odisha.
- During Shah Jahan rule, the administration seat was at Cuttack.

Odisha under Aurangzeb

- In 1659, after the war of succession, **Aurangzeb** ascended the throne. During this period, several chieftains in Odisha declared themselves independent. **Khan-i-Duran** was appointed the Governor of Odisha under Aurangzeb (1660-1667).
- During this period, he defeated several rebel chieftains and also defeated Mukundadeva I, the then king of **Khurda.**

Odisha under the Naib Nazims of Bengal

During Aurangzeb's reign, the Mughal empire passed through many threatening circumstances caused by the Qutb Shahis and Adil Shahis of Deccan, Sikhs, Rajputs and several other local chiefs. When Murshid Quli Khan took over the charge of the administration, Odisha passed into the hands of the Naib Nazims of Bengal.

Some major Naib Nazims of Bengal were as follows:

- *Murshid Quli Khan-I* Murshid Quli was assigned with the charge of Naib Subahdar and Faujdar of Odisha and finally in 1703 AD, he was given the independent charge as Subahadar of Odisha.
- *Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan* The revenue collection from the people of Odisha was an exploitative measure of Suja-ud-din Muhammad Khan, who sent a large amount of it to the Delhi Court for securing his position.
- *Muhammad Taqi Khan* Taqi Khan, became the deputy Governor of Odisha in 1727 Taqi Khan built a Qadam Rasul at Balasore having a pond and a garden attached to it. He also attacked the Jagannath temple at Puri.
- *Mushid Quli Khan II* Murshid Quli Khan II, another son of Suja-ud-din, was made the deputy Subahdar to look after the administration of Odisha in 1735AD. He revived the worship of lords in the grand temple at Puri under the leadership of the king of Khurda.
- *Alivardi Khan* He defeated Sarfarag Khan in the **Battle of Giria** and Odisha came under the rule of Alivardi. Alivardi appointed Sayyid Ahmad as the Governor of Odisha and left Gujar Khan, one of his trusted generals to assist the Governor in discharging the administration.

Administration of the Naib Nazims

- From the administration point of view, Murshid Quli Khan separated Midnapore from the Subah of Odisha. He made revenue settlement in six Sarkars namely, **Jaleswar**, **Remuna**, **Basta**, **Golapara**, **Malghetia** and **Mazkuri**.
- During the rule of the Naib Nazims, the Muslim monuments were built in Cuttack and Balasore. The local participation in the administration was a general feature during this period. In military administration, the soldiers were recurited from this land.

Odisha under the Marathas

The Maratha administration of Odisha effectively began from the year **1751 AD Raghuji Bhonsle I** became the new master of the territory and a new system of government was put into operation. The Maratha rule started with the **Peace Treaty of 1751.** *The Marathas divided Odisha into two broad political divisions:*

The Mughalbandi It comprised the coastal districts and was divided into 150 Parganas and placed under 32 Revenue Commissioners or Amins.

The Garhjat This region covered the hill tracts of Odisha and was allowed to be ruled by 24 tributary chieftains, who paid light tributes to the Maratha Government.

Maratha Subahdars in Odisha

- Sheo Bhatt Sathe was the **first Maratha Subahdar in Odisha**. He collected Chauth from the Nawab of Bengal. After Battle of Buxar, Sheo Bhatt failed to pay his arrear to Januji, hence, he was dismissed in 1764.
- The next Subahdars in that order were Sheo Bhatt, **Chimma Sau**, Bhawani Pandit, Shambhaji Ganesh, Babuji Naik, Madhoji Hari and Rajaram Pandit.
- Odisha also witnessed the Anglo-Maratha conflict between the Marathas and Governor General Warren Hastings.
- **The last representative of Maratha in Odisha was Sadashiv Rao** appointed in 1793.

Administration of the Marathas

- Marathas introduced the **Pilgrimage tax for the first time in the state**, which was charged from the visiting tourists.
- Grants were allotted for repairing of temples. The temple of Jagannath was brought under direct management of the Maratha Goveners with special attention paid for its preservation and maintenance.
- The great festivals at Puri received total government patronage. Marathas were responsible for popularising **Rath Yatra**.

Timeline

Period	Events
1038 CE	Establishment of Gangal/Eastern Ganga Dynasty
1135 CE	Chodagangadeva shifts capital from Kalinganagara to Kataka
1250 CE	Narasimhadeva I builds the Konark temple
1278 CE	Ananta Vasudeva temple built by Queen Chandrika
1434 CE	Gajapati Dynasty established by Kapilendra Deva
1513 AD	Krishnadevraya invasion in Udayagiri
1522 AD	Quli Qutb Shah's invasion
1541 AD	Bhoi Dynasty founded by Govinda Vidyadhara

1568 AD	Karrani Dynasty founded by Sulaiman Khan Karrani
1576 AD	Battle of Raj Mahal in which Mughals established their rule in Odisha
1590 AD	Puri and coastal areas went to Mughals
1606 AD	Jahangir separated Odisha from Bengal
1703 AD	Odisha passed into the hands of Naib Nazims of Bengal
1751 AD	Maratha rule in Odisha

MULTIPLE CHOICE
QUESTIONS

1 *The Gajapatis were a medieval Hindu dynasty that ruled over Kalinga from*
(a) 1334-1441
(b) 1434-1467
(c) 1534-1541
(d) 1434-1541

2 *Who among the following initiated Ganga dynasty in Odisha?*
(a) Raja Rajadeva-I
(b) Anantavarman Chodagangadev
(c) Vajarahasta-V
(d) Kamarnava

3 *The kingdom of Odisha reached the zenith of its glory under which dynasty?*
(a) Ganga dynasty
(b) Bhoi dynasty
(c) Mukundadeva
(d) Mughal

4 *Which Ganga ruler built the world famous Konark temple?*
(a) Narasimhadeva I
(b) Bhanudeva IV
(c) Chodagangadeva
(d) Rajarajadeva

5 *The great poet Jayadeva flourished during which dynasty in Odisha ?*
(a) Gajapati   (b) Ganga
(c) Bhoi   (d) Karrani

6 *Who built the well decorated and well sculptured temple of Konark?*
(a) Angavimadev-I
(b) Narashimadeva-I
(c) Narashimadeva-II
(d) Narashimadeva-III

7 *Which of the following Odisha type Nagara style temples are found at Bhubaneswar?*
[OPSC 2017]
1. Jagannath temple
2. Lingaraja temple
3. Sun temple
4. Mukteswar temple
5. Parasurameswara temple

Choose the answers from the codes below:
(a) 4 and 5   (b) 2 Only
(c) 2, 4 and 5   (d) 1, 3 and 5

8 *What were the provinces known in Odisha during the period of Ganga dynasty?*
(a) Dauvarika   (b) Panchali
(c) Bhoga   (d) Visayas

9 *Sri Chaitanya, the famous Vaishnava saint of Bengal, had come to Odisha during the reign of*
(a) Prataparudra Deva
(b) Kapilendra Deva
(c) Chodaganga Deva
(d) Raja Rajadeva I

10 *Which river was chosen as the line of demarcation betwen the Gajapati Dynasty and Vijayanagara empire in 1513 AD?*
(a) Godavari   (b) Mahanadi
(c) Krishna   (d) Kaveri

11 *Quli Qutb Shah invaded Odisha during the reign of which ruler?*
(a) Prataparudra Deva
(b) Raghuji Bhonsle I
(c) Narasimha Deva
(d) Govind Vidyadhara

12 *The Ghunta, Mana and Bati terms used in Gajapati Dynasty denoted what?*
   (a) Revenue officers
   (b) Different units of land
   (c) Different taxes
   (d) Provinces

13 *The rise of 'Sarala Yuga' in Medieval Odisha is most important contribution of which dynasty?*
   (a) Ganga Dynasty
   (b) Bhoi Dynasty
   (c) Gajapati Dynasty
   (d) The Mughals

14 *Who was the founder of Bhoi dynasty in Odisha?*
   (a) Govinda Vidyadhar
   (b) Chakra Pratap
   (c) Janardhan Vidyadhar
   (d) Narasimha Jena

15 *Govinda Vidyadhar recognised river Godavari as the boundary between Golkonda and Odisha by signing a treaty with whom?*
   (a) Sultan of Bengal
   (b) Sultan of Odisha
   (c) Sultan of Golkonda
   (d) Sultan of Maratha

16 *When did Mukundadeva ascend the throne of Odisha?*
   (a) 1560 (b) 1562 (c) 1564 (d) 1566

17 *When did the Muslim rule in Odisha begin?*
   (a) 1568 (b) 1578 (c) 1588 (d) 1582

18 *Who was the first Muslim ruler of Odisha?*
   (a) Alla-ud-din Bakhtiyar
   (b) Mohammad Sayyad
   (c) Sulaiman Karrani
   (d) Qutub-ud-Din Aibak

19 *Sulaiman Karrani appointed which of the following two governors of Odisha and Puri?*
   (a) Nasir and Qutlu Khan
   (b) Mansingh and Qutlu Khan
   (c) Baqar and Taqi Khan
   (d) Lodi and Qutlu Khan

20 *Who/What was Kalapahar in context of Medieval History of Odisha?*
   (a) A cruel king of Gajapati Dynasty
   (b) A high mountain with temple at top
   (c) A kind of pilgrimage tax
   (d) Hindu general of Sulaiman Karrani

21 *Odisha was divided into how many sarkars under Akbar's reign?*
   (a) 2   (b) 3   (c) 4   (d) 5

22 *Which of the following was not one of the five sarkars under Akbar's reign?*
   (a) Bhadrak   (b) Cuttack
   (c) Bidar   (d) Jaleswar

23 *Under which Mughal emperor Odisha became a separate Subah?*
   (a) Akbar   (b) Jahangir
   (c) Shahjahan   (d) Aurangzeb

24 *Which place in Odisha was the seat of Mughal administration during Shah Jahan's reign?*
   (a) Khurda   (b) Cuttack
   (c) Puri   (d) Ganjam

25 *During whose reign Murshid Quli Khan became the Governor of Odisha?*
   (a) Shah Jahan   (b) Aurangzeb
   (c) Jahangir   (d) Akbar

26 *Who built a Qadam Rasul at Balasore?*
   (a) Muhammad Taqi Khan
   (b) Alivardi Khan
   (c) Mushid Quil Khan I
   (d) Suja-ud-din Muhammad

27 *Which Naib Nazims attacked the Jagannath temple of Puri?*
   (a) Alivardi Khan
   (b) Murshid Quli Khan II
   (c) Suja-ud-din Muhammad
   (d) Muhammad Taqi Khan

28 *Odisha was divided into how many broad political divisions under the Marathas?*
   (a) 4   (b) 3   (c) 2   (d) 5

29 *The Pilgrimage tax for the first time in the Odisha was introduced by*
   (a) Mughals   (b) Marathas
   (c) Daud Karrani   (d) Mukundadeva

ANSWERS

1. (d)   **2.** (c)   **3.** (a)   **4.** (a)   **5.** (b)   **6.** (b)   **7.** (c)   **8.** (d)   **9.** (a)   **10.** (c)

11. (a)   **12.** (b)   **13.** (c)   **14.** (a)   **15.** (c)   **16.** (a)   **17.** (a)   **18.** (c)   **19.** (d)   **20.** (d)

21. (d)   **22.** (c)   **23.** (b)   **24.** (b)   **25.** (b)   **26.** (a)   **27.** (d)   **28.** (c)   **29.** (b)

MODERN HISTORY OF ODISHA

With the advent of modern era, Odisha came under European powers like Portuguese and British. Although, Portuguese were the first European to build factories in Odisha, but it's the British East India Company which ruled over Odisha. They captured Odisha in a strategic way.

The phase of Odishan history is dynamic because of the resistance and revolt faced by British Administration. It includes the contribution of Odisha in national struggle for Independence of India.

Modern History of Odisha begins with the advent of European powers in the state. The Portuguese were the first to establish their settlements in Pipli but were soon overpowered by the **Britishers**. After the winning the **Battle of Buxar** in 1765, British rule was firmly established in Odisha. However it was marked by various rebellions. These were **Paika** and **Khurda Rebellion**.

Many tribal uprisings also occurred in Odisha like **Ghumsar** and **Bhuyan Uprising**. The impact of the Revolt of 1857 was felt in Odisha also as many people participated in it. But in 1866, Odisha was struck with a great famine. The death toll estimated to be one million. After this, the Britishers came up with educational reforms. Many socio-religious movements started in Odisha at that time like **Satya Mahima Dharma, Brahmo Movement,** etc.

The Portuguese in Odisha

The first Europeans to enter Odisha were Portuguese. They established their settlements at **Pipli** in **Balasore** district around 1625 AD. Their community flourished in the sixteenth century. They build churches and some factories. The Britishers could not establish their settlements properly due to the presence of Portuguese till seventeenth century. Then from the middle of seventeenth century Britishers became powerful.

British Rule in Odisha

- In **1765**, after the Battle of Buxar, East India Company General **Robert Clive** acquired the Diwani rights of Bengal, Bihar and Odisha from Mughal Emperor, **Shah Alam II**.
- The British East India Company obtained the Northern Circars (Division of British India's Madras Presidency) consisting of Chicacole (Srikakulam), Rajahmundry, Ellore and Guntur in which the present undivided **Ganjam district** was included. The British East India Company also got **Midnapore**, which was a part of Odisha.
- Thus, the British authorities acquired Oriya speaking tracts, both in South and in the North. This facilitated them to conquer Odisha with ease. The first settlement was made in Harishpur (present day **Jagatsinghpur**).

The British Conquest of the Regions of Odisha

- *Puri* In 1803, a British Colonel Harcourt marched from Ganjam to capture Puri. On 18th September, 1803 Puri was captured by the British.
- *Cuttack* After capturing Puri, the British forces on 24th September, 1803 began the march towards Cuttack. The Harcourt's artillery force defeated the Marathas and by 14th October, 1803 entire Cuttack was under the British Rule. The capitulation of **Barabati fort** by British, marked the end of Maratha rule in Odisha.
- *Baleswar* On 22nd September, 1803, the British captured Balasore under Captain Morgan. On 17th December, 1803, the Battle of Laswari ended by the **Treaty of Deogarh**, Raghuji Bhonsle of Nagpur surrendered Cuttack and Baleswar which include Mughalbandi, Garhjat, the coastal part of Odisha and Balasore to the East India Company. Thus beginning the British rule in Odisha under Lord Wellesley.
- *Sambalpur* In January 1804, **Major Broughton**, conquered Sambalpur by defeating Maratha Governor **Tantia Pharnavis**. With the departure of Lord Wellesley, Governor General Barlow, a pacifist restored Sambalpur to the Marathas. In 1849, British annexed it again with the application of the Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie.

British Administration in Odisha

- Odisha was divided into three administrative units under British administration. First was Province of Cuttack under Bengal Presidency second was Ganjam and Koraput under Madras Presidency and third was Sambalpur was under Central Provinces.
- All the three kind of land settlements, *viz* **Zamindari**, **Ryotwari** and **Mahalwari** were implemented in different parts to assess and collect land revenue.The short term settlements proved disastrous to the Oriya tenants as well as zamindars. The Bengali zamindars exploited the tenants of Odisha. British also controlled the economic and military base of Odisha.