CHAPTER V

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The historiography of modern Odisha will remain incomplete without mentioning the contribution made to this field by Prof. N.K. Sahu. He was deeply inspired by Surendra Sai who had played a vital role in the Great Revolt of 1857 giving a toe challenge to the British authorities in Sambalpur. He gave a befitting tribute to that matchless hero of Odisha by writing a book titled *Veer Surendra Sai*\(^1\) which was inaugurated in the celebration of his death centenary. He had written a monumental work titled *History of Orissa Police*\(^2\) by the request of the Government of Odisha which serves as a handbook for the trainees in Police Training School at Angul. These two books bear ample testimony to the scholarship of Prof. Sahu what he has reflected in writing some facets of the Modern History of Odisha.

**Ancestry of Surendra Sai**

Veer Surendra Sai belonged to the Chauhan-Rajput Clan which was known for its bravery and patriotism. The Chauhans appeared as a formidable power in 8th Century A.D. and from 9th Century to 13th Century A.D. they dominated the area surrounding Asirgarh.
The 'Tak Chauhans' were a branch of the Chauhan clan, who played an important role in the battle of Tarain in 1191 and 1192 A.D. against Mohammad of Ghore. But after the death of Prithviraj Chauhan, the first and the last king of Delhi, the Chauhans suffered a decline and dispersed to various parts of India. According to Kosalananda composed by Pandit Gangadhar Mishra, Ramaideva was a descendant of the Chauhan who settled in Patnagarh in Odisha and, in fact, was the founder of Chauhan dynasty in Odisha. The poet traced the ancestry of Ramaideva to Visaladeva, who breathed his last fighting against the Sultan of Delhi in the first quarter of 14th Century A.D. Ramaideva was known for his bravery and strength and he married the daughter of King Narsimhadeva-III of Odisha and became the Governor of Patnagarh. He was succeeded by his son Bharudeva-III.

Bhanudeva was a weak ruler who could not maintain the integrity of his empire from the onslaught of Firoz Shah Tuglaq. When the Ganga ruler was facing danger from all sides, Ramaideva established his kingdom in Patnagarh as an independent ruler of the Chauhan dynasty. Ramaideva consolidated his position and built a temple of his tutelary deity, at the capital city, known as Pataneswari. Ramaideva was succeeded by his son Mahalingadeva who was further succeeded by Vatsarajadeva. Vaijaladeva was the son and successor of Vatsarajadeva. Thus, Prof.N.K.Sahu has traced the ancestry of
Chauhan dynasty in western Odisha from Ramaideva to Raja Hiradharadeva.³

In 1568 Raja Hiradharadeva wanted to abdicate the throne in favour of his elder son Narasinhadeva, but due to the attack of Sultan Saleiman Karrani of Bengal on Odisha. Gajapati Mukundadeva took shelter in the fort of Kotsima. In this critical juncture, Rama Chandra Bhanja declared himself as the King of Odisha. At a place named Gohiratikira, near Jajpur, a battle took place between Mukundadeva and Rama Chandra Bhanja in which the former was killed. But, after a few days Bayazid, the son of Suleman Karani defeated Rama Chandra Bhanja and Odisha came under Afghan rule.

As per the description Kosalananda Hiradhardeva extended full cooperation to Mukundadeva to fight against the Afghans by sending his younger son Balaramadeva with a large contingent of soldiers to save the prestige of Utkala. Thus, the Chauhans played an important role in preventing the Afghans from crossing the Mahanadi river and ensuring safety to Lord Jagannath.

The Sambalpur Kingdom was founded by Balaramdeva in the year 1570 A.D. Hamiradeva succeeded Narasinhadeva in 1575 A.D. and after his death his minor son Prataprudradeva occupied the throne. He created the Khariar State in early 17th Century, which was the seat of a branch of Chauhan family which played an important role during the revolt of Veer Surendra Sai against the British during 19th Century.
Balaramadeva built the Samalai Temple at Sambalpur, the tutelary deity of the Chauhans. There was a conflict between Chauhans and Bhanjas and after that Balabhadradeva, the son of Hrudayanarayandeva gave way to Madhukar Sai. Madhukar had five sons and the ancestry of Veer Surendra Sai can be traced from his third son Aniruddha Sai, the ruler of Khinda and Raipur area. Madhukar Sai died in 1650 A.D. and his eldest son Baliar Singh is regarded as the greatest ruler of the Sambalpur Chauhan Dynasty.\textsuperscript{5}

After Baliar Singh Sambalpur was faced with a civil war which led to the decline of the kingdom. The Marathas, occupied Sambalpur in 1800 A.D. Only after four years major Broughton occupied Sambalpur fort from Marathas in 1804 with the help of Bhup Singh. In the meanwhile Lord Cornwallis took over the charge of Governor-General from Wellesley in 1805 and he decided to transfer Sambalpur to the Bhonsles of Nagpur on the condition that Raja Jayant Singh and his son Maharaja Sai be released queen Ratnakumari accepted the proposed and Maharaja Sai became the ruler of Sambalpur in 1820, but he was deprived of the feudal superiority over feudal chiefs. The British authorities provided for the maintenance of Maharaja Sai from the receipts from 34 Khalsa villages and from the diamond mines.

In Chapter II, Prof. N.K. Sahu gives details description of British occupation of Sambalpur. The Marathas captured eastern Odisha in 1751 but after long time in 1800 A.D. they captured
Sambalpur. But, it was not for too long. Within a few years conflict arose between Raghuji Bhonsle and Bhup Singh and finally in 1804 Sambalpur came under British control. Major Broughtan occupied Sambalpur in 1804 from the control of Tantia Pharnavis. The Treaty of Deogaon was concluded on 17 Dec. 1803 between the East India Company and Raghuji Bhonsle-II. As a result, the Marathas ceded Cuttack to the British.

On 26 March 1804, Broughton wrote to the Rani Ratna Kumari of Sambalpur and other Principal Zamindars informing them that an agreement had been signed between the British Government and the Court of Berar as a result of which these chiefs would either voluntarily return to the authority and the dominions of the Marathas or they would have to pay the British Government the revenue which they were paying to Raghuji Bhonsle.

Maharaja Sai died in 1827, but the British without taking the customary practice into account, appointed his widow Rani Mohan Kumari as the ruler. It gave rise to a discontent among the claimants of Maharaja Sai, such as Surnedra Sai of Khinda and Govind Singh of Jharsuguda. A fresh revolution started in Sambalpur. The Britishers deposed Rani Mohan Kumari and appointed Narayan Singh as her successor on 11th October 1833.

It was an injustice to Surendra Sai who attacked Zamindar Dariar Singh in 1840 and killed his father, son and destroyed his house. The British suppressed the revolution by arresting
Surendra Sai, his brother Udanta Sai and uncle Balram Sai who were sent to jail. Raja Narayan Singh could not suppress the rebellion of the Gonds. When he breathed his last, Mr. J.H. Crawford captured Sambalpur in 1849. Thus, the Chauhan rule over Sambalpur came to an end in 1852.

**Surendra Sai and his family**

Prof. N.K. Sahu has briefly discussed about the family of Surendra Sai. He was the eldest son of Dharam Sai and Revati Devi belonging to the Chauhan family. Surendra Sai was born in 1809 on the full moon day. Surendra Sai learnt reading, writing and arithmetic at Khinda and received training in Physical Culture and guerila warfare from his uncle Balaram Sai. He was an expert in shooting, horse-riding and archery. From his childhood days, he developed deep sense of patriotism and hatred towards British rule under the influence of his surroundings.

Surendra Sai married to Suvarna Kumari, the daughter of the Zamindar Hathibari, at present in the district of Sundergarh. She was the inspiration behind Surendra Sai during all crisis. All his younger brothers were loyal to Surendra Sai and were prepared to do all that their brother wanted. Balaram Sai, the uncle of Surendra Sai joined his nephew in the revolution relinquishing his post of Dewanship of Sambalpur. As stated earlier, the British suppressed the revolution in 1840 by putting Surendra Sai, his brother Udanta Sai and his uncle Balaram Sai behind the bars at Hazaribagh Zail of the Central Province.
Balaram Sai died in the jail but Surendra Sai and his brother Udanta were released only in 1857.

Surendra Sai had a son named Mitrabhanu who was trained in the revolutionary tradition by his mother Suvarna Kumari and aunt Anjana and he joined the revolt in support of his father. Surendra Sai and all his brothers played a vital role in the revolution.

In 1861, the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, Major Impey issued a proclamation of amnesty to all rebels for which Surendra Sai, his brothers and son surrendered on 16th May 1862 on guarantee of life liberty and free pardon. But, with the death of Impey in 1863, they were again arrested and put under restraint under Regulation-III of 1818. The sixth brother of Surendra Sai, Jajalla Sai did not join the revolution. Finally, Surendra Sai died at the age of 75 in the Asirgarh Fort on 28th February 1884.

The early phase of Revolution in Sambalpur

Prof. Sahu traces the early phase of revolution in Sambalpur from the death of Maharaja Sai. As the Raja had no male issue, the British started directly interfering in the internal affairs of the State. They considered Rani Mohan Kumari as the suitable successor to the Gadee and she was appointed as the ruler of Sambalpur in July 1828.

It was deliberately done to ignore the claims of a few others to the Gadee and they were Surendra Sai of Khinda and Ranjit
Singh or his son Govind Singh of Jharsuguda. Surendra Sai in 1847 rose in rebellion against the injustices committed by the British authorities with the support of the Gonds and Binjhal Zamindars.\textsuperscript{12} Surendra Sai recruited a host of faithful followers from his uncle Balaram Sai and created havoc in the British Camp. The British deployed troops to counter the revolutionaries.

In the mean time, when Surendra Sai was searching for more supporters in Jharsuguda, Govind Singh came to know about him and he thought of capturing Surendra Sai and to hand over him to the Britishers, but Surendra Sai could motivate Govind Singh to fight against the alien rulers and not to fight among themselves.

Again, Ajit Singh, the Zamindar of Bargarh also supported the revolution as a result, it got momentum. In the meanwhile, Lt. Higgins with a small contingent of forces defeated Ajit Singh, deposed him and confiscated Bargarh.\textsuperscript{12} But the rebellion of Surendra Sai became stronger and stronger with public support. The Britishehrs with a view to controlling the rebellion replaced Rani Mohan Kumari by Narayan Singh in 1833 A.D. It further intensified the rebellion as the tribals and non-Brahmins extended support to Surendra Sai against Narayan Singh. One day in 1847, when Surendra Sai and his trusted friend Balabhadra Deo were taking rest in a hill Narayan Singh attacked both and in the process Balabhadra Deo was killed and Surendra Sai was injured. In the next year, Surendra Sai launched a secret mission against
Rampur Zamindar Dariar Singh, killed his son and father and demolished his house. This retaliatory attack strengthened the revolution further. By that time, the British authorities revealed that, the revolution was aimed against the corrupt administration of the Raja of Sambalpur. So, they started negotiation for conciliation, but in vain.

The Britishers kept their mission secret and finally captured Surendra Sai, his uncle Balaram Sai and Udanta Sai. The entire case was reviewed by R.N.Shore officiating Commissioner of Cuttack Division in January 1862 and he considered the arrest of Surendra Sai, Udanta Sai and Balaram Sai as illegal and considered Surendra Sai as the true heir to rule over Sambalpur.¹⁴ Thus the early phase of revolution according to Prof.Sahu was against British interference in the affairs of Sambalpur.

The great Revolt of 1857 was a popular outburst of anger against the British authorities. Under the redoubtable leadership of Nana Saheb, Tatya Tope, Laxmi Bai, Kunwar Singh and many others, the Revolt took a drastic turn which was aimed at ousting the British from Indian soil.

Jagu Dewan and Raja Arjun Singh of Porahat also played a vital role in the Revolt, but on 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1857, Lt.Birch captured Porahat and confiscated the Estate. Jagu Dewan alias Jagabandhu Patnaik was arrested in 1857 October and was
hanged. He was the first martyr from Odisha in the revolution of 1857.\textsuperscript{25}

The spark of the Great Revolt of 1857 reached Hazaribagh. The rebellious sepoys broke the two jails of Hazaribagh and liberated many prisoners. Surendra Sai and his brother Udanta were released from the jail and fled away towards Sambalpur. It created a political storm in Sambalpur. Both of them were welcomed by the relatives and the people of Sambalpur. The British Government was now alarmed about the critical situation.

**Role of Surendra in the Great Revolt of 1857**

In chapter VI the author has narrated the role played by Surendra Sai in the revolution of 1857. Just after his release from Hazaribagh Jail he marched towards Sambalpur. The British administration got prepared to face the situation. Capt. Leigh announced a reward of Rs.250 for the capitulation of both Surendra Sai and Udanth Sai. On the request of Capt. Leigh two companies of forces were sent from Cuttack to Sambalpur to counter the revolution. Capt. Leigh was apprehensive of the strength of Surendra Sai, therefore he sent two sepoys with a Parwanah to appear before him immediately.\textsuperscript{63}

Surendra Sai with his brother came to Sambalpur and met Cap. Leigh requesting him to remit the remaining period of their sentence but Capt. Leigh directed him to disband his forces and to wait for the orders of the Government. Capt. Dalton put forth his views that if the remaining part of sentence of Surendra Sai be
remitted, then he should not be allowed to stay at Sambalpur and he would have no claim to the ruling post of Sambalpur. While the British were planning to put Surendra Sai in exile from Sambalpur, it was learnt from secret agencies that the revolutionaries were travelled themselves around Sambalpur. Even before the British government could suspect his design, Surendra cleverly escaped from Sambalpur and launched the historic fight along with one thousand armed followers from Khinda to liberate Sambalpur from British control.\textsuperscript{17}

The British launched a campaign against Khinda and Kolabira under Cap. J.B. Knocker to apprehend Surendra Sai, Udanta Sai and Karuna Gartia of Kolabira and after a few exchange of fire the rebels dispersed. The revolutionaries travelled that fighting with the British forces with their advanced weapon in the plains was a great challenge, so they decided to adopt guerilla warfare in the hills and jungles. They also extended their operation to a wider area with the support of Zamindar Karuna Gartia of Kolabira, Madho Bariha of Ghens, Janardan Singh of Basaikela (Bheden), Dayal Sarkar of Kharsal, Dhanu Singh of Machida, etc.\textsuperscript{18} These Zamindars, Tribals and village headmen supported the revolution and Surendra Sai got inspired. Surendra cut off road connections to Sambalpur both from Cuttack and Nagpur. Udanta Sai with his followers cut off the connections from Ranchi and Hazaribagh. All these strategic roads were fortified with mud and boulders. Surendra Sai with
powerful raveled ability, superior vigilance and leadership quality, surprised the British. The revolutionaries killed Dr. Moore on his way to Sambalpur and got hold over the nearby areas of Sambalpur. Then they launched an attack on Sambalpur town at night and caused severe damage to British forces. They created terror in the enemy camp and the administration in Sambalpur came to a standstill. The Commissioner of Cuttack, Cockburn was determined to meet the challenge and he took some strong measures to suppress the insurrection. The Zamindars village headmen and feudatory chiefs were asked not to support the rebels, but Raja Braja Sundardeva of Bamra expressed sympathy for Surendra Sai, so the British issued stern warning against him.

The British deputed more efficient army officers to Sambalpur and temporarily transferred Sambalpur from Chhotnagpur Commissionership to that of Cuttack and Cockburn took over the charge. While Cockburn was on the way to Sambalpur, he was attacked by the rebels at the Badpati Pass, but he managed to reach Sambalpur on 20 January 1858. Cockburn had to face two battles with rebels of which the second one was more decisive, where the rebels suffered more casualties. In this battle Chhabila Sai, the fifth brother of Surendra Sai was killed.

On 7 January 1858, Major Bates attacked the rebels at the Jharghaty Pass and Udanta Sai had to run away with troops.
Then Major Bates marched towards Kolabira, which was an important stronghold of the rebels. All men and women of Kolabira revolted against the British but the British soldiers besieged the entire village and the Zamindar Karuna Garthia along with 13 rebel chiefs surrendered.²²

When Major Bates was fighting with the rebels, Capt. Leigh marched towards Debrigarh fort and on 14th January 1858 with a few hundred soldiers. The rebels under Surendra Sai were fully prepared for the onslaught: So, Capt. Leigh had to return with despair. Thereafter Capt. Shakespear also attempted to clear up the Singhora Pass but in vain. In the next month, Capt. Woodbridge and Capt. Wood marched to occupy the Singhora Pass and on the way they found the Paharsirgida Pass in control of the rebels. So the British forces started fighting with them but failed to capture it.²³

The victory of Paharsirgida restored the prestige of the rebels and they were inspired to fight against the British. The British forces under Capt. Nicholes, Major Wyndham, Capt. Dyerand and Capt. Knocker drove away the rebels from Sambalpur town. Commissioner Cockburn issued a warning to feudatory chiefs and zamindars not to support Surendra Sai and the rebels. He also hanged Zamindar Kharsal and Dayal Sarkar to death for supporting the rebels. Cockburn also introduced important reforms to suppress the revolution and to consolidate the administration.²⁴
The 1857 revolution was suppressed in the mid-1858 with the death of the Rani of Jhansi and Queen's proclamation. But the revolution continued unabated in Sambalpur. Surendra Sai and his followers resorted to guerilla technique and finally gave a sad blow to British rule in Sambalpur.

**Glorious Phase of Revolution in Sambalpur**

The 1857 Revolution was a failure but it shook the very foundation of British rule in India. It brought an end to the rule of East India company in India and the British Government took over the administration into its own hand. Capt. Forster who succeeded Cockburn in Sambalpur was a clever and an astute administrator. The British believed that he might be able to crush the remnants of the rebels easily. He directed the feudatory chiefs and zamindars to be loyal towards the administration. With the help of the Raja of Patna, Ujjal Sai was captured and put to death an 1 June 1858. Capt. Forster ordered for confiscation of the property of those Zamindars who supported the rebels.25

In the late 1858, Surendra Sai was in Raipur and Rewa in search of supporters and in the mean time Lt.B.V.Ashe informed Capt. Forster about the movement of this rebel leader. Forster strategically, isolated Surendra Sai, but it was in 1860 that Surendra Sai with his followers camped at Manikgarh hill fort, which was inaccessible and prepared to attack the supporters of the British government to discourage others from supporting British. The British Military Officers and administrators on the
other hand agreed upon launching an attack against the rebels for the safety and security of Raipur and the people. Surendra Sai, instead of directly attacking the British forces, decided to move in small groups to avoid a big fight. The first attack was launched against Maharaja Sai, the Zamindar of Decree as he helped the Britishers to capture Narayan Singh, the patriotic zamindar of Sonakhan. The house of Maharaja Sai was destroyed. The incharge Commissioner of Sambalpur, Capt. Forster issued a *Parwana* to all Rajas and Zamindars not to support the rebel. The Britishers declared rewards of Rs.500 and Rs.250 for the capture of Govind Singh and Kunjal Singh respectively.²⁶

Surendra Sai with his followers launched another attack in two villages of Khullaree Pargana of Raipur as these were British strongholds. The British forces, despite their best effort, could not nab them. Surendra Sai not only attacked the village headmen and zamindars but also those feudatory chiefs who sided with British. He targeted Raja Hira Bajradharadeva of Patna and Braja Sundardeva of Bamra for their support to the British administration. The British Government conducted an enquiry on the conduct of the Rajas to ascertain whether the Rajas were giving refuge to the rebels or not. The officiating Principal Assistant Commissioner of Sambalpur found the Bamra Raja guilty of misconduct as he had sympathy towards Surendra Sai.²⁷ But Capt. Birch, the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum observed differently.
The rebels maintained their stronghold in Sunabeda Plateau of Khariar estate in the Manikgarh hill and the Gurrah Pahar where the rebel leaders and followers were living under thatched roofs. They built stone walls around secret settlements and near strategic places for their self-defence. They had with them huge quantity of food items and ammunitions.28

The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur came to know from his spies that Surendra Sai and his group were staying in huts at the foot of Gurrah Pahar bordering Khariar and Bindra's Nuagarh in October 1861. If the rulers of these two areas were cooperative then they could have been easily captured. Major Forster knowing about the rebels marched towards Sunabeda Plateau and camped at Dewan Munda. He directed Lt. Lucie Smith and Lt. D. Vallance to make a night attack on Manikgarh hills on 6th November 1860. As they proceed upto Trisul village the stone wall was demolished and the rebels ran uphill to a more secured place. Lt. Smith and Valance decided to attack the rebels for which they divided their troops into three groups, the first group to guard the rear, the second group to march ahead to assail the defensive walls and the third group marched with them to fight the rebels. They planned the operation so meticulously that the rebels had to retreat in small group towards Junagarh Ghat in Kalahandi and Bindra Nuagarh. As the British forces vacated the hill the rebels again recaptured it. The Raja of Khariar and Bindra Nuagarh despite British warnings helped, the rebels.29
Surendra Sai continued his violent campaign against the territory of Gurjat Rajas of Patna, Raigarh, Sarangarh, Bamra and Gangapur and recruited his followers. Day by day his support increased. Capt. Forster expressed his inability to control the revolution. He was succeeded by Major H.B. Impey. Soon after assuming charge Major Impey tried to have direct communication with rebels and to know their haunting places. Two secret missions were launched under the leadership of Lt. Dolmage and Lt. Cornish to find out the activities of rebels but the spices of rebels could get the information earlier helping them flee away.  

Major Impey again tried to establish contact with Mitrabhanu Sai, the son of Surendra Sai and Udanta Sai, the brother of Surendra who were living near Bamra State, but failed in his mission. Major Impey pursued a policy of conciliation with the rebels as he could understand that it was too difficult to defeat the rebels in hills and mountains. Again the policy of conciliation with the rebels will bring back peace in the region. He knew that Surendra Sai and his followers were guilty of heinous crime but they deserved pardon owing to political necessity.  

Major Impey pleaded for the liberation of Surendra Sai for bringing back normalcy in the Sambalpur estate. R.N. Shore accepted the request of Major Impey and granted pardon to Surendra Sai and his brothers. The Government issued a Proclamation on 11 October 1861, in which free pardon was
granted to Mitrabhanu Sai and a guarantee of life to Surendra Sai and Udanta Sai provided they surrender before 20th Nov. 1861. The rebels did not accept it.31

Due to rejection of the proposed conciliation, Major Impey prepared for the final war with the rebels. Steps were taken to capture Surendra Sai. The release of convict rebels from jails produced good reaction among them. In the meantime Commissioner R.N.Shore came to Sambalpur to see the impacts of the liberal policy followed by Impey. He found the local people had confidence in Major Impey for which he praised Major Impey. Major Impey extended his liberal policy to the rebels and rebel chiefs and through rewards could win over most of the supporters of Surendra Sai including his son Mitrabhanu in January 1862.33

Thereafter, R.N.Shore initiated steps for the surrender of Udanta Sai and his brother Dhruba Sai. The latter had a vast family and most of the family members were almost in starving condition. So, Dhruba Sai could easily get into the trap and on 17th January 1862 both Udanta Sai and Dhruba Sai along with Kripasindhu Behera, the head of the Khonds of Bamra surrendered.34

Udanta Sai pursued Hathi Singh to surrender. All these surrenders influenced Surendra Sai to think over it. He was made to understand that due to the revolution the peace and order of the region and the back-bone of the people was broken. Again, the British authorities made him understand that unless he stops
the revolution, troops from other parts of India would be requisitioned to suppress the revolution. After thinking for a while, Surendra Sai decided to close down the revolution and accepted the peace offer. Though his demand of Rajgi (the Gadee of Sambalpur) was rejected, yet he was assured of liberal provision for his maintenance.35

Thus, the negotiation started between Major Impey and Surendra Sai, and the administration of Sambalpur was transferred to the new central province on 30 April 1862. On 16 May 1862, Major Impey met Surendra Sai in a place near the Sambalpur town and the latter agreed to surrender on guarantee of life, liberty and free pardon.36 Surendra Sai surrendered along with his associates like Gajraj Singh, Khageswar Rao, Fateh Singh and the two brothers of Janardan Gartia of Paharsingida. Only Kamal Singh remain outside. The matter was reported to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces who in turn, reported it to the Governor General.

Before the surrender of Surendra Sai, Major Impey and R.N.Shore decided to grant suitable pension for him and for his brothers for the maintenance of their families. If they were kept content with peace then the government would have nothing to worry. As a claimant to the throne of Sambalpur, Surendra Sai and his family must be granted ‘Khorak Poshak’. Major Impey recommended grant of pension to Mitrabhanu Sai, Udanta Sai and

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Surendra Sai. The amount of pension recommended by Major Impey for the Sai family was as such:

- Mitrabhanu Sai: Rs.1,000
- Udanta Sai: Rs.1,200
- Dhruva Sai: Rs.1,200
- Surendra Sai: Rs.1,000
- Medini Sai: Rs. 600
- Ujjal Sai's children: Rs. 600

Total = Rs.5,600

R.N.Shore while accepting the recommendation argued that the amount was much less considering the annual income from Sambalpur and the pension previously given to the Queens of royal family. He further clarified that the leniency shown towards the Sai family was not due to any weakness of the Government but out of a genuine motive to establish permanent peace in the district.

Further, Major Impey suggested the Government of Central Provinces for grant of pension of Rs.1200 per annum for Surendra Sai or it may be increased to Rs.1500. The Chief Commissioner forwarded the proposal for Rs.1200 as annual pension to Surendra Sai. The Governor General in Council agreed upon the proposal and considered Rs.1200 as sufficient for Surendra Sai and sanctioned it for life. Further, the services of Major Impey and R.N.Shore were recognized by Governor General and the sanction order was forwarded to Sir Charles.
Wood, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India along with all correspondences. The British Government expressed satisfaction over it and considered the services of Major Impey commendable in freezing of the revolution.

**Under Current of Revolution**

Even after the surrender of Surendra Sai, his brother and the rebel leaders like Kamal Singh, Mohan Singh and Salikram Bariha continued to revolt for the restoration of Chauhan family to the Gadee of Sambalpur. Major Impey tried his best to bring the rebels to peace. Kamal Singh was supported by Mahadev, Bijaya Rout, Hara Bagarty Gumanu and others. They committed crimes, dacoities and created a situation of lawlessness. The administrators pretended it to be the work of Surendra Sai, but Major Impey did not accept.

After the transfer of Sambalpur from the jurisdiction of Commissioner, Cuttack to that of Central Provinces, the first major task before the Government was to reorganize the police. J.N. Berill was appointed the Superintendent of Police and Capt/Stewart as the Deputy Inspector General of Police of Chhatisgarh.

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, Richard Temple paid a visit to Sambalpur in March, 1963 and he received a representation signed by many influential persons of the district requesting the Government to bring back the Cahuans to rule.
over Sambalpur. He rejected the representation and the people felt displeased. After that, rebels carried out unlawful activities in the Bargarh Sub-Division. The Police Superintendent could capture some rebels who confessed that they were working for Surendra Sai. But, Major Impey did not believe it. He, however, revealed that people of Sambalpur want the Chauhans to be at the helm of affairs but that was impossible because the proposal was rejected by Commissioner, Central Provinces. Kamal Singh openly took the name of Surendra Sai but Impey thought he was doing so to get public support. Even he did not pay any heed to the advice of J.N. Berill to arrest Surendra Sai and his family for creating and encouraging people to create public disorder.  

In order to calm down the situation, Major Impey decided to launch an expedition against Kamal Singh and Salik Ram Bariha and for that he requested Lt.Col. Balmain, the Commissioner, Chhatisgarh to send forces at the earliest. There was delay in getting response, so he went to the Barapahar hills with about 60 infantry men and a few paiks supplied by the Raja of Khariar to capture the rebels. Major Impey failed in his mission and in the unhealthy situation of the jungle he fell seriously ill and died in December, 1863.  

The death of Major Impey marked a drastic change in the policy and approach of the British in Sambalpur. The British Police and administrators indulged in plans and intrigues of law and order to suppress the revolution by force. Major Cumberlege
assumed the charge of Deputy Commissioner and he changed the policies followed by Major impey. Major Cumberlege started effort to apprehend Surendra Sai. Knowing from a dozen of sources the Commissioner came to the conclusion that Surendra Sai was plotting against the Government to join Kamal Singh in the jungle. So, until Surendra Sai and his close associates are removed to a distant place from Sambalpur, it was not possible to restore peace and tranquility in the district. Lt.Col.J.G.Balmain and Major Cumberlege chalked out plans to apprehend Surendra Sai, Udanta Sai, Dhruva Sai, Mitrabhanu Sai, Medini Sai, the three sons of Dhurva Sai, Khageswar Dao and his brothers Murali and Mohan and the associates of Surendra Sai like Loknath Panda, Dharani Misra and Sradhakar Mallik. The plan was approved on 23rd January 1864.

The British officials arrested all the aforesaid persons carefully in an efficient manner. Thereafter, the Deputy Commissioner, Cumberlege made a strong case for their removal from Sambalpur with immediate effect. He had evidence to prove that Surendra Sai had connections with rebel Kamal Singh so his removal from Sambalpur was essential for restoration of peace and order in the region.44

Surendra Sai and his followers were deported to Raipur for trial on 26th January 1864. Subsequently Jagabandhu Hota, Padmanabha Guru and Mrutunjaya Panigrahi were apprehended and deported to Raipur for trial. But, Kamal Singh, Kunjal Singh
and Salik Ram Bariha could not be taken into custody. Major Cumberlege arrested Hathi Singh and Bairi Singh on Charge of treason and Hathi Singh was sentenced to 7 years transportation on the charge. In January 1865, Kunjal Singh and Salik Ram Bariha were captured and confined to Sambalpur Jail.45

The British Administrators were not satisfied with the punishment given to the rebels and they brought charges of murder and arson against Kunjal Singh and Salik Ram Bariha and after a mock trial both were executed. Hathi Singh was sent to Andaman where he died and Bairi Singh was kept in Sambalpur jail till his death.46

Kamal Singh was captured in May 1866 while roaming in the guise of a Fakir by the Raja of Sarangarh and handed over to the British. The Government after trial sent him to Asirgarh Fort where Surendra Sai and others were detained for life.47

After proper enquiry and examining the witness and evidences the Sessions Judge passed the following sentences on 23rd June, 1864. Surendra Sai, Udanta Sai and Khageswar Dao were found guilty under Section 122 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of all properties. Dhruba Sai, Medini Sai, Lokanath Panda, Sardhakar Mallick, Mrutinjaya Panigrahi and Jagabandhu Hota were found guilty of the 2nd and 3rd charges and sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of properties. Mitrabhanu, Mohan Dao, Dharanidhar Mishra and Padmanabha Guru were found guilty of
the 3rd Charge and sentenced to transportation for 7 years each. The judgement was communicated to the Government of India on 1st August 1864.

The accused filed a petition of appeal in the Court of Judicial Commissioner John. Scarlett Campbell, which was the highest Court of appeal in Central Provinces. The Judicial Commissioner delivered the judgement on 18 August 1864, strongly criticizing the decisions of sessions courts as confusing. Out of the 24 documents, the Judicial Commissioner did not find the evidence of treason. The Commissioner expressed the opinion that the documents against Surendra Sai were clearly forged.

So, the Judicial Commissioner John Scarlett Campbell reversed the judgement of the sessions court and acquitted all the prisoners of the offence charged against them on 18th August 1864. The prisoners were released. The Governor General approved the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner that Surendra Sai and six others be confined until the pleasure of the British Government and that their place of detention be Nagpur.49

The order of acquittal of the Judicial Commissioner badly affected the image of the Police and the Magisterial administration in the Central Provinces as it was established by the findings of the Court that the case was vague and meager. The documentary evidence submitted to the Court was very much
unsatisfactory. The Court took the contents of the letter and the circumstances in which it was found not genuine.

The minutes of Richard Temple, Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces are only meant to cover up the law and indignified actions of the British Officers and to suppress truth and justice which were boldly upheld by the British judiciary. Major Cumberlege was able to influence the Chief Commissioner for grant of reward to Dayanidhi Meher and Mohan Singh who notoriously planned to nab Surendra Sai and his associates. Thus, the 1857 revolution came to an end in Sambalpur in 1866 after the capitulation of Surendra Sai.

Although, the Apex Court had acquitted Surendra Sai, Cumberlege taking the ground of instability in law and order in Sambalpur captured and sent Surendra Sai and six other associates in the Asirgarh Fort. After the judgement, the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh Division recommended for the detention of the accused in a distant place from Sambalpur in the interest of the Sambalpur city. Accordingly, the Chief Commissioner directed the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh to deport Surendra Sai and six others to Nagpur under tight security. But, after sometime, the arrangement was found unsuitable as it interfered with the comfort of the troops stationed there. So, the Inspector General of Police, Central Province, submitted a proposal for the confinement of Surendra Sai and others in the fortress of Asirgarh. The Governor-General in
Council approved the proposal and accordingly the seven prisoners were removed to Asirgarh Fort of Central Province with effect from 8 June 1865.

When Surendra Sai and six other rebels were deported to Asirgarh fort, there were eleven Arab Chiefs already confined to the fort. So, within four months a new building was constructed for Surendra Sai and others. Though there are no records as to in which cell Surendra Sai lived and breathed his last, yet Prof. Sahu who personally visited the fort said that the seven suits constructed for the seven prisoners were in a line from east to west. Each room had bathroom facility and a large water reservoir in front of it. They were allowed to move freely inside the fort.51

In 1866, Surendra Sai and six others filed a petition through their Attorney, M.T. Pearson to the Governor General in Council against their illegal detention. The Governor-General saw no reasons to modify the orders. The Government of India asked the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces to find out whether their detention was lawful or not. The reply of the Chief Commissioner was not satisfactory. The British administrators and officers did not agree on the release of Surendra Sai and his followers showing one reason or the other. In 1876, again the question of release was raised by the Commissioner of Chhatisgarh and by that time Medini Sai was dead. Dhruva Sai and Mitrabhanu Sai were released on condition that they would not enter the district of Sambalpur at all. After deposit of Surety bond of s.1000 and
Rs.5000 for Dhruva Sai and Medini Sai were released in November 1876, but finally set free in January 1877. The four others, Surendra Sai, Udanta Sai, Kamal Singh and Khageswar Dao remained within the fort till the end of their lives. Veer Surendra Sai passed away in the night of 28\textsuperscript{th} February 1884 at 1 A.M. and was cremated within the fort.\textsuperscript{52} With the death of Surendra Sai the story of a great revolutionary patriot came to an end.

**Place of Surendra Sai in History**

Prof. Sahu gives his own observation on Veer Surendra Sai. Surendra Sai was a born rebel and an enemy of British rule from 1827 when he was only 18 years of age. He fought against the British for long 37 years. He was imprisoned in Hazaribagh Jail for 17 years and in the Asirgarh Fort for the last 19 years of his life.

He was not only a revolutionary but an inspiring leader who influenced the Gonds, Binjhals and Khands to fight against alien rule. His area of activity extends from Bastar and Jeypore to Sargaja and Jaspur and from the district of Sambalpur to the State of Rewa, covering around 40,000 square miles. Giving an assessment on Surendra Sai, Prof. Sahu writes:\textsuperscript{53}

Surendra Sai upheld the cause of the down-trodden tribals. His vision was not confined to only the liberation of Sambalpur, he was guided by the idealism to fight against British imperialism. The Revolution of 1857 collapsed by the end of 1858 but Surendra Sai fought
valiantly much beyond the period. The British generals like, Major Forster, Capt. Lucie Smith and others who earned credit for suppressing the revolution in other parts of the country failed to capture Surendra Sai. Realising his skill and ability to fight in the hills and Jungles and the popular support behind him, Major Impey tried to adopt conciliatory measures to calm down the revolution. Surendra Sai who was one of the greatest revolutionaries in history and a warrior who knew no defeat in his life surrendered with full faith in the honesty and integrity of the British Government.

The surrender of Surendra Sai did not bring the revolution to an end. So the British bureaucracy and military plotted a conspiracy to arrest Surendra Sai and his relatives. The British judiciary exposed this false attitude of the administrators but Surendra Sai and six other followers were confined to Asirgarh fort where the great leader breathed his last.

Surendra Sai was the most capable aspirant to the Gadee of Sambalpur. He was commanding enormous respect not only from common people but also from the zamindars, Gauntias and Feudatory chiefs. He was a patriot who infused courage in the masses. He was a great martyr who fought for his country and his people against one of the strongest power in the world. He surrendered not because he was vanquished but because the British on their side offered him peace and amnesty and he
pinned his hopes in the friendship and goodwill of the British administrators.

A dispassionate analysis of the revolutionary activities of Surendra Sai reveals that he fought not only for regional interest but against British dominance. So, he can be compared to Garibaldi of Italy and Kossuth of Hungary. In the annals of Freedom Movement he stands firm and unique deserving the homage of the entire nation.

The second great contribution of Prof. Sahu to the modern history of Odisha was his monumental work, *History of Orissa Police* published in 1961 when N.K.Sahu was the State Editor and Gazetteer, Government of Orissa. Till today this book is regarded as the Bible for the trainees of Odisha Police.

The foreword of this book has been written by the great historian-cum-statesman Dr.H.K Mahtab who was at that time the Chief Minister of Orissa. Prof. Sahu had to take a lot of pain to prepare this volume within four months of time on the requests of Sri J. C. Ghosh, I.G.Police and Sri S.K. Ghosh I.P.S. on the occasion of the Centenary Celebration of Indian Police in Odisha in 1961.

In this book, he has sincerely analysed the evolution of law and order, police administration, crime and punishment from the ancient period upto present.

It was, infact, a state of 'Matshya Nyaya' (Bigger fish eating the small ones) which Kautilya later on reflected in his
Arthasastra and upheld that King was the final authority to maintain law and order. He contended that the police administration and espionage system reflected in the Arthasastra was meant to check crime and maintain law and order.

Need of Law and Order

Prof. Sahu has traced the need for preservation of law and order and protection of the weak against the strong from the Vedic literature and Dharma Sastras. The ancient Indian philosophers were the first to think of an orderly State. The ancient Greeks and Romans also tried to bring peace and order on the earth. According to Aitareya Brahmana when god and men failed to bring peace and order through benevolent activities god disappeared. But on the request of Prajapati God sent the king in the form of man to protect the mankind. The King combines in himself the divine attributes of the Moon, the Sun, Indra, Vishnu, Vaisravana and Yama. Thus the king represents the state which is responsible for order, control and security.

Taking the 'Santi Parva' of Mahabharat into account Prof. Sahu here presents the picture of State of nature which was a state of perfect bliss. The Muslim rulers of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals tried to develop their own legal system and police administration basing on these sources. Credit goes to the British for introducing modern methods of administration and village police by 19th Century.

Police organization in Kalinga under Asoka
The history of police organization before Kalinga war is difficult to trace. The Kalinga war was a remarkable event in the history of India which transformed the rigorous police administration and espionage system of Magadha by the Buddhist spirit of piety and non-violence. After Kalinga became the fifth province of the Magadhan empire, Asoka appointed a viceroy there stationed at Tosali, who was assisted by a Council of Ministers, judicial and police officers. Asoka appointed Dhamma Mahamatras as spiritual police officers who worked under the Department of Law of Piety. They were authorized to revise or modify the sentences of imprisonment and reduce penalties on humanitarian grounds. The ‘Rajukas’ were also entrusted with executive, judicial and police functions. Asoka also appointed the ‘Pradesikas’ who discharged the judicial, revenue and police functions. They maintained peace and order by tracking thieves and putting down riots. Prof. Sahu refers to Special Kalinga Edit ‘Yuktas’ which states that and ‘Auyaktas’ were discharging the functions of village police. He also mentioned about the ‘Prativedakas’ who also performed police functions.

Thus, according to Prof. N.K. Sahu, Asoka after the Kalinga war created a class of welfare police officers to make the administration socialistic in Kalinga. He treated the prisoners leniently for which he is considered to be a humanitarian Emperor.

**Police Administration in Kalinga during Kharavela**
Prof. Sahu mentions that after Asoka, it was Kharavela of the Chedi dynasty, who provided for an organised police administration in Kalinga. It is known from the sculptures of Khandagiri and Udayagiri that policemen were escorting the king and princes in religious processions and hunting expeditions. There were different categories of police officials including women police during the time of Kharavela. The police played an important part during that period and only for an efficient police administration, community life in Kalinga was peaceful. The military achievement of Kharavela strengthened his internal security.

As per the remark of Prof. Sahu, Kharavela wanted to make people patriotic, law-abiding and conscious. His police administration gave priority to social uplift rather than arresting corruption and misconduct. Thus, the police played a positive role in State administration during Kharavela.58

**Police Administration Kalinga after Kharavela**

The political condition of Kalinga after Kharavela is hazy, Prof. Sahu envisages that the political and administrative history of Odisha during 3rd to 5th Century A.D. was not available with evidence which can give a picture regarding the Police administration of this land. Towards the end of 3rd century A.D Kalinga came under the rule of King Guhasiva. With the death of Guhasiva the Murunda rule in Kalinga came to an end and the history of Kalinga took a new turn. The kings run their
administration under the influence of the ideology propounded by Indian thinkers. The officers engaged in military and police functions were 'Mahasenapati', 'Dandanayaka', 'Mahadandanayaka', 'Senagapas', 'Gaulmikas', 'Arakshadhikritas', 'Asvavarikas', 'Bhatamanushyas', etc. These officers were responsible for peace, order and security and they also performed vital police functions. The village administration continued in the traditional line with the 'Gramani' acting as the chief of village. He was assisted by the 'Grama Briddhas' or 'Gahapatis'.

Prof. Sahu further analyses the administrative system of the Gupta period as it attained considerable development during the period. It was based on the idea of Divine Right Theory of the King. The administration was highly efficient and people were happy. As per the description of Fa-hien, there was no decapitation or other provisions for corporal punishment. Criminals were fined depending upon the gravity of the crime committed. The administration was benevolent and without the intervention of state in individual rights and liberty. The criminal law was more humane than the Maurya age. Travellers were safe and roads were free from robbers and looters. It speaks volumes about the vigilant police administration of the Gupta era.

Prof. Sahu also mentions about the police officers like 'Chatas' and 'Bhatas' of the later Gupta era, who worked as soldiers during war. As per Khoh copper Plate inscription of 497
A.D. a tax called *Chora Varjjam* was levied on people for guarding public property. The money so collected is spent by Police Department for maintenance of peace and security. After Samudra Gupta's southern campaign, Kalinga came under the sway of the Guptas. The Mathara Kings of Kalinga professed vaishnavism like the Imperial Gupta Monarchs and patronized Brahminical orthodoxy in their empire. Large number of copper plate charters issued by them clearly reveal that the system of administration of Kalinga was not very much different from that of other parts of India under the Imperial Guptas. Officers like 'Kumaramatya', 'Amatya', 'Mahavaladhikrita', 'Dandanayaka', 'Dandaneta', 'Dutaka', etc. are found in Kalinga in charge of Military Executive and Police functions as in the Gupta empire. It may thus be said that although Kalinga remained outside the suzerainty of the Imperial Guptas the Gupta Police system operated in that territory to a considerable extent under the Mathara kings who at times ruled over the territory extending from the Mahanadi to the river Krishna as reflected in the Ningondi Grant of Prabhanjan Varman.⁶⁰

**Police Administration in Medieval Odisha**

As per the records of Eastern Gangas and Sailodbhavas there was an organised administration in Kalinga during the early medieval period. The Police Department was run by the 'Dandapasika' or 'Dandodharanika'.⁶¹ They were responsible for
maintaining peace and order in the country and to catch thieves and other criminals and to punish them accordingly. The Dandapasika was assisted by a large number of subordinates like, 'Chatas', 'Bhatas', 'Vallabhas' and 'Vaiswasikas', etc. and the king used to rely upon them.

Prof. Sahu was of the opinion that the 'Vallabhas' and 'Viswsikas' were most probably the faithful officials of the King and they performed the duty of intelligence wing. The 'Dutaka' was an executive officer-in-charge of registration of records and he also performed the duties of police-patrol. The 'Pratiharin' was the high-chamberlain and his duty was to look after the royal household and to maintain peace and discipline in the Palace, as per the description.\textsuperscript{62}

As per the Kanasa Copper Plate Grant,\textsuperscript{63} the police officials in order of rank were, 'Mahasamanta-Maharaja', 'Rajaputra', 'Kumaramatya', 'Uparika', 'Vishayapati', 'Tadayuktaka', 'Dandavasika', 'Sthanantarika' and others like, 'Chatas' and 'Bhatas' etc.

The civil and police administration continued in an elaborate form under the Bhauma-Karas during 8\textsuperscript{th} and 9\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D. They followed the principles of Nitisstra and Smriti literature with due respect. During that period the Dandapasika, Sthanantarika, Chatas, Bhatas and Vallabhas discharged police functions whereas village administration was conducted by village Panchayats and the 'Vrihad Bhogin', responsible for order and
security of the village. The 'Vrihad Bhogin' was assisted by 'Ansabhogin' and village watchman. The officers above 'Vrihad Bhogin' were 'Mahamahattaras' in charge of a group of villages. Due to efficiency of the local police villagers were leading a life of peace and security. The Bhauma-Karas ruled for a long period with many lady rulers like Prithi Mahadevi, Tribhuvana Mahadevi, Vakula Mahadevi and others. All the Bhauma-Kra rulers gave a stable administration to Utkala.64

The Somavamsi period witnessed a stable administration. The Narasinghapur Copper Plate Charter65 and the Brahmeswara Temple inscription66 of Mahasivagupta as pointed out by Prof. Sahu throw some light on the police administration of this period. The 'Dandapasika' was the head of Police administration over a district and he was assisted by the 'Vetrikas' (constables). The 'Chatas' and 'Bhatas' were subordinate police officers at the local level. As per the Nivina Charter of Yayati-I Mahasivagupta,67 the vetrikas were working as gate keepers and escorts and their service was essential for maintenance of peace and order.

After the Somavamsi rulers Odisha came under the Imperial Gangas who established an organised system of administration in Odisha. The Empire was divided into several 'Mandalas' and each Mandala comprised of a number of 'Vishayas' or 'Bhagas'. The officer in charge of Mahamandala was 'Mahamandalika' or 'Mandalika' in charge of Mandala and 'Vishayapati' or 'Bhogika' in charge of a Vishaya. These officials dealt with maintenance of
law and order in their areas. The king was the head of all branches of administration. He was the chief of the armed forces and below him were 'Maha Senapati', 'Senapati', 'Mahapasayati', 'Dalapati. And 'Nayaka'. The police officers were in those days recruited from military officers.

There was a police and intelligence department regulated by the 'Mahamandala Pasa', head of the Police was assisted by 'Dandapasika' and 'Dandanayaka', etc. Officers like, 'Mahapasayati', 'Pasayati', Dalapati and Nayaka also performed both police and military function. Thus, Civil and Military functions were vested in the hands of the same officers and the practice continued since the days of the Guptas. During the later part of the Ganga rule in Odisha, the designation of some of the high officers began to change and the Sanskrit titles gave way to local Odia titles. The term 'Vishayapati' and 'Dalapati' were renamed as 'Visoi' and 'Dalai' respectively while 'Vishaya' or District was, known as 'visi' or 'visa'. The 'Dvara Pariksha' meaning the Superintendent of the gates and the 'Pratihari' or the royal chamberlain were renamed as 'Dvaraparichha' and 'Padhiari' respectively. An officer called 'Budha Lenka' combined in him both civil, military and police functions. The Kendupatna Copper Plate of Narasimha Deva II, indicate that even the 'senapati' was performing both military and Police duties and also was engaged as a Superintendent of survey and land settlement. Thus, Civil and Military functions were very often vested in the
hands of the same officers and this administrative principle continued since the time of the Imperial Guptas.

The title ‘Jena’ which originally means Prince of royal blood, became a title of nobility and ultimately a family name. ‘Dandapasi’, a high ranked police officer came to be known as ‘Danduasi’ or village Chowkidar. During the Ganga rule the village headman was called ‘Gramika’ who was responsible for the peace, security and public health. The ‘Dandapasi’ and the ‘Grama Bhatta’ were the assistants of the Gramikas. The Gramika was used to settle the village disputes with the help of Panchayats.69

After the decline of the Gangas Kapileswar Deva or Kapilendradeva founded the Suryavamsi or Garjatpati Dynasty. During this dynastic rule Odisha achieved considerable progress both in civil and military administration. The civil officers were ‘Mahapatras’, ‘Patras’, ‘Mantris’, ‘Behera Mohapatra’, ‘Samantaraya Mohapatra’, ‘Samantaraya Harichandan’ and ‘Srichandan’, etc. The military officers were, ‘Mahasenapati’, ‘Sena Narendra’, ‘Samdhivigrahi’, ‘Vahinipati’, ‘Majhi’ and ‘Rautray’ etc. There was an organised espionage system and the king used to punish criminals and corrupt officials basing on the report of the spies. But, after Prataprudradeva, Odisha entered into an era of disorder.70

Police organization in Odisha under the Mughals

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During the period of Akbar, Odisha came under the Suzerainty of the Mughuls in 1576 A.D. Raja Todarmal introduced certain changes in the administrative system and the country was divided into ‘Sarkar’, ‘Praganas’, ‘Taluks’ and the officers like, ‘Talukdar’, ‘Kanungo’ and ‘Makadam’ were appointed. The Dewan served under the ‘Subhadar’ and worked for the collection of land revenue and maintenance of peace and order. The ‘Darogas’ performed police duties under the supervision of the Dewan. The police system was well organised at the district level of ‘Kotwals’ were appointed in the district headquarters and sub-divisions to maintain peace and order. The ‘Fauzdar’ was a judicial officer under the ‘Qazi’, who also performed police functions. The ‘Choukidar’ and ‘Rahdar’ worked in villages as local police officials. However the situation deteriorated during Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.71

**Police organization in Odisha under the Marathas**

The Marathas captured ruling power in Odisha in 1751 and set themselves to the task of reorganization of administration on the basis of Mughul administration. The entire Odisha was divided into two parts ‘Mughalbandi’ and ‘Garjat’. The Moghulbandi area consisted of mainly the coastal plain extending from the Suvarnarekha river in the north upto Chilka lake in the South. The Marathas divided this area into five ‘Chaklas’ or divisions, such as; Pipli, Cuttack, Bhadrak, Soro and Balasore. Each Chakla
consisted of a number of praganas and all total there were 150 Progranas under the management of 32 Amils.

The 'Kotwal' was one of the important executive police officer during the Maratha period. Taking evidence from the Oriya writer Brajanath Badajena's *Samara Taranga* Prof. Sahu states that, in the Garjat area police and military worked hand in hand for the peace and security of the area. The important personnel who accompanied the army were 'Musaddi Musa', 'Mutsaddi', 'Asun', 'Sipahi', 'Paga Sawar', 'Sardar', 'Jamadar' and 'Muratma' or 'Muratab'. There were other officers like, 'Raisaheb', 'Narendra Saheb', 'Vevarta', 'Baksi', 'Patajoshi', 'Mahapatra', 'Chhamukaran', 'Kumedar', 'Subedar' and 'Sardars'. Out of these officials, Kumedar, Subedar and Sardar were police officers but they performed military functions in times of emergency. Prof. Sahu finds the village police under the Marathas was quite the same as that of the Moghuls. The Marathas could not maintain law and order In Odisha properly. 72

**Police Organisation During Early British Rule**

The British occupation of Odisha in 1803 was a landmark in the annals of its history. The British reorganized the administration of Odisha by appointing Commissioner for the general superintendence of Cuttack. There were two Magistrates, one in the Northern and other in the Southern division of Cuttack, who were responsible to the Commissioners. The criminal law and rules which were in operation in Bengal were extended to Odisha.
by Regulation – IV of 1804. As per the regulation the Magistrates enjoyed judicial powers along with the power of Superintendence over Police. The Magistrates were authorized to appoint Police 'Darogas' and to establish thanas (Police Stations). The Britishers appointed 'Darogas' and 'Khandayats' to manage police functions whereas the 'Paikas' discharged the duties of local police.

Prof. N.K. Sahu here discovered the 'Goyenda system' introduced by the Britishers to find out secret informations about individuals, officials and criminals. Despite being defective the Goyendas continue to work for the police. In 1829, the Office of Superintendent of Police was abolished and the Office of Collector – Magistrate was created. The Office of Divisional Commissioner was created in 1829 and was entrusted with the responsibility to control the Police. As per the Regulation IV, 1804 and Regulation XIII, 1805 thanas were established on 1st May 1806 at 16 places with specific villages under jurisdiction as such:73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thana</th>
<th>No. of villages under jurisdiction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Basta</td>
<td>551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Balasore</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Soro</td>
<td>622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bhadrak</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jajpur</td>
<td>679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Arakpur</td>
<td>706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Asureswar</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Muto</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Later on two more thanas were set up at Churamani in Balasore and Banapurin Khurdha. In 1816, the thana of Asureswar was shifted to Kendrapara. In each thana there were:

1. A Daroga getting Rs.25 per month
2. A Mohurir getting Rs.10 per month
3. A Jamadar getting Rs.8 per month
4. Ten Burkanadazes each getting Rs.4 per month

Prof. N.K. Sahu has also discussed in detail about special police arrangements for towns like, Cuttack, Puri and Balasore. In the year 1807, the expenditure of the Police administration for Cuttack town was Rs.108, for Puri Rs.178 and for Balasore Rs.108. There were only five Police Out-Posts in Cuttack town at Kafla Bazar, Buxi Bazar, Telenga Bazar, Khatbin Sahi and Kadam Rasul. Due to the establishment of these thanas the expenditure of Cuttack Police per month increased to Rs.400/-. So the Government decided to impose a Chaukidaritax according to the Regulation XIII of 1813 and Regulation-III of 1814. Despite of stiff resistance and demonstrations the Government could restore normalcy with the help of the army.
The entire Cuttack town was divided into six Mahalas for the collection of Chaukidari tax and those were: Balu Bazar, Telenga Bazar, Kaffla Bazar, Ganga Manzul, Kadam Rasul and Buxi Bazar. However, the Government became unpopular due to the imposition of Chaukidari Tax and on the recommendation of the then Magistrate in 1818, the Chaudidari Tax was abolished. In 1827, Mr. Ricketts was the acting Magistrate of Cuttack and realizing evils of the police system reorganized it. He divided the town into beats and appointed a Burkandaz in each Beat. The system worked successfully for which the number of crimes came down. In the initial years of British rule in Odisha, Village Police System did not work well. The Chaukidars, in most cases, were found to be thieves and dacoits. Despite Government restrictions the Chaukidars could not be reformed.

During Paika rebellion of 1817 most of the rebellious leaders and some criminals absconded from British Control and the Police made no attempt to nab them. The British Government tried to solve the problem. In 1860, the Government of India sought to introduce police reforms in the whole of British India and therefore appointed a commission to enquire into the working of the police and to recommend measures to improve its efficiency. The Commission suggested for the separation of military and non-military duties of Police and insisted on the Civilian Police to maintain law and order.
Accordingly, there shall be an Inspector General of Police in a province under whom the Superintendent of Police will function as the district level police officer. The District Police will function under the supervision of District Magistrate. The subordinate police officials would be Inspectors, Head Constables, Sergents and Constables. In each Police Station, there shall be a head constable in charge and Inspector shall be in charge of a group of Stations. The Commission also recommended for increasing the pay of constables and to provide the subordinate police officials uniforms at the cost of the Government. It opted for training for civil police in using arms under specific situations. The Commission submitted its report in the form of a bill which incorporated a complex code with several sections. The bill became an Act on the same day on which the Indian Penal Code came into force.

Crimes

Prof. Sahu has given a vivid analysis of Police administration during early British rule in Odisha. During the first decade of British rule in Odisha crimes were rare and people were in peace. However, the records after 1811 indicate that there were many cases of murder and robbery in Cuttack and in 1815 the Court of Directors drew the attention of the Government of India to more frequent occurrence of such offences in Cuttack than in any other district of Bengal. After the Paika rebellion the number of crimes increased tremendously. In the year 1818,
there were as many as 128 cases of Dacoity, 15 murder and 12 injury. But, in subsequent years the number of crimes declined. He discusses the crimes in the following table as such:

For details, see statement showing crimes occurred, below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Magistrate of Cuttack</th>
<th>Joint Magistrate of Khurda</th>
<th>Joint Magistrate of Poorer</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dacoitee with Murder</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dacoitee with wounding</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Simple dacoitee</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Highway robbery with murder</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Highway robbery with wounding</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Highway robbery exceeding Rs.50</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, in the succeeding years, crime increased profusely in Odisha due to Merriah sacrifice, Sati, Infanticide, etc.

The Arms Act:

The Indian Arms Act – XI 1878 was enforced all over British India but excluding Angul and Banki. The reason behind its exclusion was that, the people of these two Mahals needed arms to protect themselves from beasts. But, actually, there was no jungle in Banki and wild beasts are conspicuous by their absence. So, Prof.Sahu thinks that probably Banki and Angul Mahalas were
excluded as it belonged to Garjat area. As it was felt that the exemption granted to Banki was undesirable, the Government of India, Home Department cancelled the exemption by Notification No. 2356 dt. 31.12.1879. Further, the British authorities of Bengal formed the Police Commission in 1902 which recommended many measures for the improvement of the Police Department.

A Century of Development

The system of Police administration and management took a dramatic turn during the period 1860 to 1960. Within this century a number of police reforms and rules were introduced and police management became an integral part of civic life. After the Police Commission of 1902, the Government of Bengal sanctioned the Police Band consisting of a Band Master, a Band sergeant and 24 Bandsmen. In 1921, the Police Band Party was accorded sanction by the Secretary of State.

After the reorganization of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa the strength of the senior Police Officers was as follows:

- Deputy Inspectors General --- 03
- Superintendent of Police --- 25
- Assistant Superintendent of Police --- 25

The Royal Commission on Public Service in India of 1912, the Government of India Act, 1919 and the Lee Commission of 1923 were pointers in the direction of Police reforms

Reforms in Bihar and Odisha
The Provinces of Bihar and Odisha were grouped into two Ranges, viz: Northern Range and Southern Range. The Southern Range comprised of 10 districts of Chota Nagpur and Odisha Divisions, as well as Military Police, Ranchi, Police training School, Hazaribagh and the Constables Training School, Cuttack.

As per the suggestion of I.G. Police in 1919 a third Range was created with head quarters at Cuttack which embraced all districts of Odisha Division-3 districts of Chota Nagpur Division, the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the Police Training School at Cuttack and Military Police at Ranchi.81

The Secretary of State fixed the sanctioned strength of the cadre of Indian Police Service at 58 with effect from 11th December 1928 – in the Province of Bihar and Odisha in the following way:82

(i) No. of Superior Posts ... 34
(ii) No. of Superior posts for deputation ... 02
(iii) No. of Inferior Posts ... 10
(iv) Leave Reserve ... 09
(v) Training Reserve ... 03

Police Buildings

With reorganization of Police Administration the Government of Bihar-Odisha felt the need of constructing building for police establishment. Initially efforts were initiasted to built new houses by Police Department, but after receiving the report of I.G.Police in March 1903, it was decided that the Police
Agencies would construct buildings below Rs.5,000/- cost and the public Works Department would construct all other buildings above Rs.5000/- cost. Accordingly the Public Works Department undertook the construction of Police Buildings\(^{83}\) in Reserve Police lines at Cuttack in 1929.

**Activities of Police**

Prof. Sahu has indicated about the activities of Police in the Bihar-Odisha Province in the initial years and those were

103. To control communal tension between Hindus and Muslim communities;

(ii) To deal with the tribal people commonly known as the Eranga Kol from the oppression and exploitation of the higher class.

104. To patrol the Puri sea beach area from January to June.\(^{84}\)

105. To deal with cases of prostitution in the Province of Bihar and Orissa.\(^{85}\)

**Role of Police since 1936**

Odisha became a separate province on 1 April 1936 comprising of the Old Odisha Division, a part of the Madras Presidency and a small fragment of the Central Provinces. The new province of Odisha consists of six districts. Mr. E.A.O. Perkin became the first I.G. Police of the new Province from 1 April 1936. Mr. I.C. McNally became the Asst. I.G. of Police and also held the charge of Criminal Investigation Department. For each of
the six districts a Superintendent was appointed and one for Railway district and another for C.I.D. There were six Deputy Superintendents for the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur and Ganjam and for the Railways and C.I.D. Out of three Asst. Superintendents one was placed in Angul Sub-Division of Cuttack and two in Koraput district.

The Government sanctioned 4 Inspectors, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 10 Asst. Sub-Inspectors, 04 Havildars and 57 Constables but as most of them opted for returning to Madras and Central Provinces their strength declined. Subsequently, these subordinate posts were filled up by appointment. In 1937, a common scale was adopted for the entire province.86

After the 1937, General Election in Provinces the Police came under popular control. During the coronation ceremony of George VI, Odisha Police was represented in the U.K. by a Dy.Supdt. one Inspector, one S.I., one Havildar and two constables.

The provincial police played an important role and the author here illustrated it beautifully.

106. The Police in 1938 dealt with the agrarian agitation, youth movements and student’s unrest.

(ii) It successfully investigated the murder case of Major Bazalgate and prosecuted the culprits.

(iii) In 1940, the police was busy in dealing with heavy flood, census and internal security.
The police also contributed to the successful conduct of war. (World War – II)

107. In 1945, just after the war, Police Motor Transport in each district started.

In 1946, the Police Band was raveled on a permanent basis.

On the basis of 1941 Census there was a need for 5,250 police personnel in the province, but actually there were only 3942. So in 1946, permanent subordinate staff was increased by 7 Inspectors, 115 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Sergents, 75 Asst. Sub-Inspectors, 56 Havildars and 1016 constables. When the Orissa Military Police (OMP) was raveled in course of the programme of the over-all increase its strength was 01 Sergent Major, 01 Sergent, 03 Subedars, 9 Jamadars, 35 Havildars, and 419 Sepoys.

When India achieved independence, Police administration had to change its outlook. The Durbar System was introduced in each district and it proved to be an important forum for ventilating grievances. On the 1 January 1948, 25 feudatory states merged with Odisha and the size of the province became practically double and it created great administrative problems leading to reorganization of Police Department. With the integration of States with Odisha the number of districts has gone upto 11 and accordingly subordinate ranks increased. In 1949 the total number of districts in Orissa increased to 13 and the Police
establishment expanded considerably to cope with this development. In 1953 the strength of Cuttack City Police was enhanced to cope with the problems of the city.88

In 1955, a new Police Circle was established in the new capital Bhubaneswar with an extra staff of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, three Asst.Sub-nspectors and 13 Constables. The strength of Police in Odisha also increased in view of the growing industrialization owing to the establishment of Hirakud Dam, Rourkela Steel Plant and industrialization of Rajgangpur, Barbil, and Raikia. Then in 1960, a third Police Range was created with headquarters at Berhampur.89

The Village Police System

Prof.N.K.Sahu has discussed the role and importance of village Police System in Odisha. According to him, the village Police, was an ancient institution of Odisha and 'Choukidar' or 'village watchman' was the backbone of the system. He was otherwise known as 'Chatia' and 'Danduasi' in the past. He had to guard the rice-fields to collect rents, to measure lands in land disputes and to report to the Zamindar about all crimes. The Chowkidar worked as a servant of the Zamindar and of the village and received remuneration by grant of land and by contributions from villagers.90 Prof.Sahu also refers to the Paikali, Choukidari and Village Panchayat system of the past. The Choukidars maintained crime registers and reported to respective
Police stations for record. The Village Police in Sambalpur, Angul, Ganjam and other districts of Odisha was effective.  

**Military Police**

Prof. N.K. Sahu has gone deep into the root of Military Police Administration in Odisha. He cites the Act-V of 1861 as the first law that separated police from military forces. In Odisha, just after the famine of 1866 violence and lawlessness became frequent in Balasore for which Police had to be reorganized on military lines. Accordingly, the Government of Bengal passed orders for arming one-third of the Police of Balasore district with Talwars.  

After the formation of the province of Bihar and Odisha as per Act of 1892, two companies of Military Police in the new province, were created. The Company 'A' consisted of Hindus and Muslims almost in equal proportions and stationed at Bhagalpur while company 'B' consisting of Gurkhas stationed at Ranchi.  

Odisha became a separate province on 1st April, 1936 and after that the role of military police was largely felt in the province.  

The Odisha Military Police Act was passed and from 1st March, 1946, the Odisha Military Police was formed with a strength of one sergeant-major, one sergeant, 3 subedars, 9 Jamadars, 3 Havildars- Major, 32 Havildars, 25Naiks, 21 Lance Naiks and 373 Sepoys. Mr. S.K. Ghosh was the first commandant and Mr. H. Wright was the Asst. Commandant of Military Police. The
strength of Odisha Military Police further increased to combat communal riot at Bhadrak in 1946 and to restore law and order in industrial centres.

On 1st Jan. 1948, Mayurbhanj merged with the province of Odisha excluding the States of Saraikala and Kharaswan as a result the Police Deptt. was reorganized and the Second Battalion of Odisha Military Police was set up from 1 March 1948. In the year 1949 violent agitation started in Nilgiri State and Military Police were ordered to assist the District Magistrate in restoring law and order and the Military Police rendered creditable service to bring the situation under control. The Odisha Military Police also played an important role in maintaining peace in the All India Sarvodaya Mela organised in Angul and also helped in the relief operation when epidemic broke out there.

The Odisha Military Police also played an important role in 1955 during flood in Dalaighai, Kajjanga, Kandarpur, Jagatsinghpur, Binjharpur, Erasama, Alipingal and Tirtol area. It also helped the Reserved Police Forces in maintaining law and order in Odisha. The Police also controlled the agitation and public resentment that occurred after the delimitation of boundaries of Odisha. During the General Election of 1957 and agrarian revolt, Odisha Military Police and Reserve Police also rendered valuable service.93
Railway Police

Prof. Sahu does not forget to mention about the evolution of railway police force in Odisha. It is needless to say that railway system was introduced in India during British rule under the administration of Lord Dalhousie in 1853. As the railway traffic increased it became difficult to protect railways, passengers and goods. So a Special Railway Police Force was created in December 1866. Since its inception the Railway Police worked with divided responsibilities, the Government Police looked after the passenger traffic while private police after goods sheds and wagons.

The first railway line in Odisha was constructed when the Madras-Kolkata line passed through Odisha in 1899. The New Province of Odisha was created on 1st April 1936 and it was provisionally decided that the new province would administer the whole of the line of the Bengal Nagpur Railway in Bengal and Bihar and that the post of Superintendent of Police, B.N. Railway with its complementary inferior charge should be assigned to that Province.

On 1st April, 1942 the Government Railway Police in Odisha and Criminal Investigation Department were amalgamated under one Superintendent of Police and on 15th November, 1943 the Railway Security Force for Odisha was created. After the second world war the Railway Security Force was disbanded and a new Railway Protection Police was created from 1st March 1947 with
the mission of protecting railway passengers especially women to guard the goods traffic against communal outrages and organised crimes. It is also rendering useful service even today in guarding goods and passengers traveling in railways.94

The Criminal Investigation Department

In this Chapter Prof. Sahu gives an account of the Criminal Investigation Department in India and in the Provinces. The Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.) was set up in each Province of India as per the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission, 1902-03. Initially, the Department consisted of six branches like; Supervision wing, Investigation wing, Finger Print Bureau, Photographic Bureau, Special Branch and Ministerial Establishment. As per the decision of Government of Bihar and Odisha95 a Criminal Tribe Section was established in the Criminal Investigation Department.

With the creation of Odisha as a separate province. Mr. I.C. McNally was the first Superintendent of Police to assume the charge of C.I.D. in Odisha. The Dy. Superintendent was appointed in 7 May 1936 and one Inspector, 8 Sub-Inspectors, One Asst. Sub-Inspector, and 6 Constables were there to assist them. Besides, the Special Branch consisted of 2 Inspectors, a Reporter Inspector, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Asst. Sub-Inspectors and 11 Constables. In due course of time the Criminal Investigation Branch, Criminal Intelligence Bureau, Finger Print Bureau,
Handwriting Bureau and Poto Bureau in detection of crime and prosecution of criminals geared up this branch.96

Other Sections

N.K. Sahu does not forget to mention about road patrolling and traffic control done by the Police of Odisha. When the new province of Odisha was created in 1936 the road traffic in the towns of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur and Berhampur increased significantly for which in 1937, 400 officers were appointed for town patrol. For the first time traffic police system was introduced in 1940 in Cuttack town and in 1941 in Berhampur. The author says by the year 1952 traffic police have been employed in all major cities of Odisha. In 1960, the strength of traffic police in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar increased to avoid road block.97

Fire Service

Prof. Sahu also hints at the evolution of Police Fire Brigade in Odisha. He says that Odisha being a poor and economically backward state, most of the people live in thatched houses which always remains susceptible to fire. So, in order to combat the incidence of fire, the first Fire Service in Odisha started in Cuttack from 1st March 1942 with one Sergeant Major, one Sub-Inspector, two Havildars and eleven constables. The post of Fire Officer was created from 21st June, 1943 and modern fire-fighting implements were purchased. By July 1944 trained fire personnel were sent to various districts. The Odisha Fire Service was made
a permanent establishment with effect from 1st March 1946 with a Fire Officer, Six Station Officers, Six Asst.Station Officers, 25 Havildars and 85 Firemen. In 1950, a Sub-Fire Station was set up at Bhubaneswar and in 1954 at Sambalpur. In 1955, seven 'C' class Fire Stations were opened at Aska, Sonepur, Athgarh, Jeypore, Dhenkanal, Bhadrak and Khurda.98

Radio Service

The Police wireless grid came into operation from 1 April 1943 with the establishment of ten 1082/1083 type R.A.F. sets obtained on loan from the Eastern Command. The Assistant Inspector General was the Controlling Officer of the Wireless Grid System and he acted as the Liaison Officer to the Government of Orissa in regard to wireless communications. In 1946, wireless stations were set up in six district headquarters and in sub-divisional headquarters of Angul and Russelkunda. In 1948, the Odisha Police Wireless Grid System was placed on a permanent basis and the staff strength increased thereafter. By the year 1958, there were 33 wireless stations in Odisha and the wireless Grid possessed 18 V.H.F. sets. The main workshop of the Grid is at Cuttack and has played an important role in the watch and ward of the borders.99

Pigeon Service

Prof.Sahu has described about Carrier Pigeon Service which was established in Odisha in 1944 on an experimental basis in the districts of Balasore and Koraput. In 1946, it was
extended to the district of Ganjam, Puri and Sambalpur. A trained Pigeon sub-Inspector was posted at Cuttack to inspect the lofts and to advise the Police Superintendent about the management of lofts. Pigeon service was useful for places having inaccessible roads and inadequate staff for carrying messages from one place to the other. Just after the integration of the States Carrier Pigeon Service was extended to all districts of Odisha. By the year 1953, the total strength of Pigeons was 614 and that of Squeakers 234. The Police Pigeon service in Odisha rendered useful service during the 2nd general election of 1957, Mid-term Poll of 1961, during the flood of 1959, and during natural calamities. However, with the advancement in means of communication and transport the Pigeon Carrier Service was no more felt necessary.

Police Welfare

The concept of Police Welfare was conceived in Odisha just after the creation of separate province of Odisha. The Government introduced welfare schemes like, improvement of health and sanitation provision for housing and grant of relief for the distressed. The Police Relief Fund was inaugurated in February, 1937 and in 1946, family quarters were constructed for Police Officers and subordinate officials. In 1947, steps were taken to control the spread of malaria in Police Colony, recreation facilities in Police Clubs and Police Canteens were opened. The post of a Police Welfare Officer was created in 1949 and
canteens and recreation clubs were established at the district headquarters. In the year 1951 steps were taken to open both basic and primary schools in Police lines for the education of the Children of Police men.

Police Families Welfare Associations were established at district headquarters to promote the welfare of Police Personnel in a homely and cooperative spirit. In 1957, Maternity and child Welfare Centre also started functioning in Sambalpur Police Line, Bhawanipatna and Jharsuguda. In 1958, training class was opened at Cuttack to train the female members of the families of Police Personnel in Cottage Industries, Arts and Crafts.

The Welfare Advisory Board was set up in 1959 to regulate welfare activities in the district. The Relief Fund was divided into; Police Sports Fund and Welfare Fund from 1959 onwards.101

**Police Education**

Prof. Sahu has tried to shed light on the provision of education for police personnel in India. When the British introduced Police System in India Police Officers were recruited from commissioned ranks of the Native Army. After 1893, Police Officers were recruited through competitive examination in England and India. The Police Commission of 1902-03 recommended for at least two years training for officers at an English residential university in the following subjects: Criminal Law & Practice, taking of notes of cases in Criminal Courts, Indian Language, Indian History, Geography, Ethnology and
riding. But the Government did not agree to it, but provided for 18 months of training in India after passing riding.

There was a Police Training College at Hazaribagh in Bihar-Odisha Province. In 1914 a Training School for Constables was set up at Cuttack in Chauliaganj. However, the constable training school of Cuttack was amalgamated with the training school at Nathnagar by the first January 1925.

In 1945, the Government sanctioned funds for the training of Pigeons Communication and in 1948 a Library started functioning there. In 1949, a museum was started. In 1953, the wing system of training in Constables’ Course was introduced and selected recruitment constables were trained there. Supplementary training schools also opened in the same year at Sambalpur and Dhenkanal. In 1954, new subjects of training were introduced, such as: Mob-fighting, Dacoity drill, Embassing and Debasing, Knowledge of Bugle Calls, Street Lining, Cycling, Jujjustu, Boxing, Swimming etc. Thereafter, in 1955, the Sub-Inspectors’ Training Course was aided by Criminology, Photography, First-Aid, Finger and Foot-Print, Motor Mechanism, Motor accidents, Survey, Pigeon service, Fire-fighting, Fire-arms and Explosives, etc.102

The Political Front

Prof. Sahu has beautifully summed up the role of Police in Odisha during British rule. The Britishers occupied Odisha in 1803 when the Raja of Berar granted the right of cession to East
India Company. However, the Odia people offered continuous resistance to the Britishers and the first person to resist British intrusion was Jayi Rajguru, the regent of the Minor Raja of Khurda. Despite all attempts the brave soldier of Khurda was hanged to death by the Britishers. Then the Raja of Khurda was compelled to enter into a humiliating treaty and had to be satisfied with the duty of Superintendent of the Jagannath Temple at Puri.

The Paik Rebellion took place in 1817 under the leadership of Baxi Jagabandhu Vidyadhar Mohapatra. The British Officers after few years could restore normalcy in Odisha but the seething of discontentment prevailed. Prof. Sahu give us an idea about various revolutions that occurred in Odisha during the early phase of British rule and how the police suppressed those. Towards the end of 19th Century Political consciousness developed in Odisha and local leaders initiated steps for the unification of Odia Speaking People living in Bengal, Bihar, Central Provinces and Madras. The Utkal Union Conference was set up by Mr. Madhusudan Das and it accelerated the movement further.

The British Police in Odisha could counter the nationalist – revolutionary leader Bagha Jatin and arrested him. With the entry of Gandhiji into Indian freedom struggle Gopabandhu Das came to limelight in Odisha Politics. During the Non-Cooperation Movement young Odia leaders like, H.K.Mahatab, Naba Krushna
Choudhury, Nityananda Kanungo and Raj Krishna Bose played a leading role.

The activities of the Police during Non-Cooperation movement was not above reproach. The Police arrested Mr. Gopabandhu Das, the Editor of the Samaj and it led to a reaction among the police. The Police also played an important role in the Kanika peasants uprising and in the Praja Mandal Movement in Nilgiri, Nayaarh, Ranapur, Talcher and Dhenkanal. In the Bazalgate Murder case the Odisha Police did a commendable job.

Thus, Prof. Sahu concludes that during freedom movement in Odisha there was no cooperation between police and masses. The Police was hostile to the masses. But, after independence the nature and behaviour of Police changed and they began to protect the law and order and democratic set up.\textsuperscript{103}

It is unbelievable that Prof. Sahu had contributed two monumental works which form two important facets of the history of modern Odisha. He exposed the role of Veer Surendra Sai in the national level by unfolding his bravery and heroism directed against the British authorities of Sambalpur. He had exposed very well the failure of the British and unlawful detention of Surendra Sai in Asirgarh Fort where he breathed his last. Similarly he never belied Odisha Government which had reposed his faith for writing the history of Odisha Police. Prof. Sahu threw light on the evolution of Police system in ancient, medieval, British and Post-independence period. His exposition of the evolution of Police
system in Odisha regarding the Police Band, Police organisation in
district level, Military Police, Railway Police, Criminal,
Investigation department, Fire Service, Radio Service, Pigeon
Service etc. are notable contributions to the history of modern
Odisha.
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35. Ibid., p.216.

36. Ltd. no. 182, Date 16 May 1862. From Major Impey to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

37. Lt. Date 14 Feb 1862, From Major Impey to R.N. Shore, Commissioner of Cuttack.

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39. Ltd. No. 128, Dt.22 Nov. 1862, Fort William, From the Governor, General in Council to Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India.

40. Lt. No. 11, Political, Dt.17 Feb 1863, India Office, London, From Charles Wood Secretary of States to His Excellency the Right Hon. The Governor General in Council.

41. Lt. No. 1 (Sambalpur Disturbances) Date 12 Nov 1863, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur to the Commissioner, Chhatishgarh.

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43. The Commissioner Chhatishgarh in his Lt. No. 217, Dt.26 Jan 1864 from Camp Sambalpur to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
44. Lt. No. 110, Dt. 25 Jan 1864, From the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur to the Commissioner of Chhatishgarh.

45. Lt. Dt. 20 Jan 1865, From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Chhatishgarh Division, Case File No. 24 of 1865, Judicial Department.

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47. Lt. Date 20 May 1871, From Col. Cumberlege, Commissioner of Chhatishgarh to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

48. Lt. No. 3523, Dt. 1 Aug 1864, From C. Bernard, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to Col. H. M. Durand, Secretary to the Government of India.

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55. *Mbh, 'Santi Parva',* 59.
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59. Ibid., p.40.
61. Ibid., *Vol.IX.* p.6.
64. N.K. Sahu, op. cit., p.53.
68. Ibid., *XXVIII*, p.185 ff.
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71. Ibid., p.66-73.
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73. Ibid., pp.86-87.
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77. For detail see, Ibid., pp.113-144.

79. Lt.No.230, dt.22 Feb 1895, Cuttack, from the Magistrate of Cuttack G.Stevenson to the Commissioner of Orissa Division.

80. Mr.L.F.Morshead's note dated, the 20 August 1912 to the Chief Secretary, Bihar and Orissa in response to the telegram from the Government of India, Home Department No. 1246 Police, dated the 19 August 1912.

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91. For more details see, N.K.Sahu, op.cit., pp.222-275.
94. For detail see, Ibid., pp.322-342.
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99. Ibid., pp.377-78.
100. Ibid., pp.379-81.
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