

**REPORT  
OF  
THE COMMITTEE  
ON ESTABLISHMENT OF  
NEW COLLEGES IN ORISSA  
FROM 1978-79 TO 1982-83**

**31st January 1979**

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Sub. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016  
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**Prof. B. C. DAS**  
RETIRED D. P. I.  
CHAIRMAN  
COMMITTEE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
NEW COLLEGES IN ORISSA

Cuttack  
31st January 1979

My Dear Minister,

Sub: Transmittal of the Final Report of the Committee on  
the Establishment of New Colleges in Orissa (1978-83).

It is with pleasure that I transmit to you the Final Report of the Committee on the Establishment of New Colleges in the State during the academic sessions, 1978-79 to 1982-83. Chapters II to VII of the Report contain materials to help Government determine 'the policy that should be adopted for development of higher education in the State' in the context of the specified period. Chapters VI to X are devoted to the question of assessing the number and location of additional colleges required to be set up in each district over this period. The annual phasing of the programme and the financial implications thereof are given in Chapter XI, while the final Chapter contains a consolidated summary of the recommendations of the Committee made in the body of the Report in the foregoing Chapters.

2. Having broadly accepted the policies and principles adopted by the Union and State Governments in respect of the growth and development of higher education, the Committee has seized itself of two basic problems pertaining to our State namely: (i) boosting up the percentage of higher education in the age-group of 17-22 from the present figure of 2.61 to a closer proximity of the All-India figure of 4.9 in 10 years and (ii) removal of regional and sectional disparities in respect of the development of higher education. At the same time attention has been focussed on the question of man-power needs and employment opportunities so that higher education can indeed be a purposive medium of socio-economic transformation. The financial aspects have also been given due consideration and concrete suggestions are given in respect of the 38 colleges recommended by the Committee.

3. The Committee, has recommended the phase-wise establishment of a total of 38 colleges of which 9 are in Subdivisions where there are no colleges and 4 are Women's Colleges. Of the 38, 11 are recommended to be traditional colleges and 27 Junior Functional Colleges with a view to providing skill training for entrepreneurial endeavours and middle level jobs. The Committee also suggests that 13 out of the 18 colleges permitted or reserved for permission of Government independent of the Committee's recommendations should also be Junior Functional Colleges. This is in line with the time-bound policy of the Government of India to divert 50 per cent. of the students passing H. S. C. or equivalent examinations to the vocational spectrum which is envisaged to be achieved in 10 years time.

4. The spurt of public enthusiasm for starting new colleges is an encouraging trend. Knowing fully well that the State Budget for the Sixth Plan can not provide adequate funds in the Sector of higher education to enable the Government to start new colleges, the Committee has mostly suggested the opening of aided colleges so

that not only public enthusiasm can be harnessed to fruitful ends but also community participation which is the life breath of public instruction can be ensured. In a few special cases in areas where people are too weak to start a college all by themselves it has been recommended that Government should come forward with support to strengthen the popular endeavour and even to open Government Colleges. The Committee has also recommended that the State allotment of funds for education should be increased.

5. The central scheme for vocationalisation of Higher Secondary (Intermediate) education which has been in operation since 1977 should be taken full advantage of so that financial assistance can be claimed from the Government of India. It is understood that the ministry of education is planning to sponsor 500 new Higher Secondary Schools of this type during the Sixth Plan and Orissa should try to get 40 of them.

6. The best advantage of functional courses of work-and-studies can be taken, if the subjects are appropriately chosen for individual colleges. This will depend upon the availability of resources, specific needs and requirements of different localities and the programme for development of small, mini and cottage industries in the area during the Sixth Plan, so that there will be a planned development in this regard in the State as a whole. It has, therefore, been recommended that a Committee of experts consisting of some educationists and some technical personnel from concerned vocational Departments be set up to examine the specific courses that can be introduced in each of the aforementioned 40 colleges.

7. I would like to take this occasion to express to you my own and my colleagues' sincere gratitude for the support and help so kindly extended to the Committee from time to time in carrying out its task effectively. I am particularly thankful to the members of the Committee Prof. B. Behera and Prof. Bidhubhusan Das, the D. P. I., Orissa for their co-operation. On behalf of the Committee, I also express our deep gratitude to the District Magistrates and other Officers of the Departments of Government for their assistance and co-operation. My thanks are due to Shri Trilochan Mishra, Principal, S. C. S. College, Puri who worked as the Secretary to the Committee at the concluding stage, in addition to his own duties and helped me in drafting and finalising the various chapters of the Report. I take this opportunity to thank Shri K. Ramamurthy, Chief Secretary, Shri Gian Chand, Shri A. K. Ray, Secretary, Education, Secretary, Finance and Shri H. K. Mishra, Deputy Secretary, Education for their help and co-operation. Our thanks are due to Shri S. M. Patnaik, Additional Development Commissioner, Dr. C. Mishra, Director of Statistics and Shri P. S. Rao, Director of Employment for their ungrudging help in collection of relevant data. I am also thankful to the Principals of colleges at the District Headquarters and the Inspectors of Schools for the valuation assistance they have given to the Committee by supplying relevant data as and when required. I take this opportunity to thank Shri B. K. Patra, the Statistical Officer of the D. P. I., for prompt collection of bulk of the data as and when required by me.

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8. The Committee appreciates the services rendered to it by Shri Braja Mohan Das, Assistant State Survey Officer, who had been with the Committee throughout and discharged his responsibility of the managerial part of the work exceedingly well. The Committee also appreciates the very sincere and hard work done by Shri H. K. Biswall, the whole-time Steno-typist, attached to the Committee. He had worked ungrudgingly beyond office hours whenever necessary. Shri R. C. Misra, the whole-time L. D. Assistant, attached to the Committee was given the responsibility of collecting information from the applications and supplying these to the Committee. He did his work fairly well.

The Committee places on record its thanks to the typists of the Office of the D. P. I., who worked ungrudgingly during the last few days to complete the work in time.

I hope, the Government will appreciate the reasonings and findings of the Committee, accept the recommendations to implement the same during the next four years.

I remain at your service to provide you with any further information you may require and to remove doubts if any on this report.

With cordial regards,

Yours sincerely,  
B. C. Das  
31-1-79

Shri Pradipta Kishore Das  
Minister, Education and Youth Services, Orissa,  
Bhubaneswar.

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(V) Ganjam	(XI) Puri
(VI) Kalahandi	(XII) Sambalpur
	(XIII) Sundargarh

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 The Pre-view—

Admittedly higher education is a major factor of social and economic development in so far as it helps promote human qualities and contributes to the fulfilment of the needs and aspirations of the people and the society. The pace of development of higher education in Orissa has so far been quite slow. Of late, there has been a sudden and increasing demand from different parts of the State for the starting of new Intermediate colleges mostly in the faculty of Arts. The present sprawling growth of institutions for higher education in India in general and in Orissa in particular reveals a serious lack of planned and need-based development. It is, therefore, necessary that the establishment of colleges and their growth and development have to be carefully determined according to planned considerations of the needs of the people and relevance to society. And naturally it engages the attention of the State Government.

#### 1.2 The Committee - -

In order to determine the policy that should be adopted for development of higher education and to ensure a planned development, the Government of Orissa in the Education and Youth Services Department, in their Resolution No. 31932, dated 24th September, 1977 (Appendix-I) set up a Committee to carry out a State-wide Survey to assess the need for establishing new colleges in the State during the next five years in each district and to determine the annual phasing of the programme.

##### 1.21 Members of the Committee :

The Committee consisted of the following members :

- |  |     |                  |
|--|-----|------------------|
| 1. Prof. Bama Charan Das,<br>Retd. D. P. I., Orissa                          | ... | Chairman         |
| 2. Prof. Bhubaneswar Behera,<br>Former Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University | ... | Member           |
| 3. Prof. Bidhubhusan Das, D. P. I., Orissa                                   | ... | Member-Secretary |

The Collectors of the concerned districts were co-opted as members to assist the Committee for assessing the need for establishment of colleges in their respective districts. They are :

Shri Sanjib Kumar Hota, I. A. S.	Collector, Balasore
Shri Sunil Kumar Patnaik, I. A. S.	} Collector, Bolangir
Shri K. C. Mohapatra, I. A. S.	
Shri Vinod Jha, I. A. S.	Collector, Cuttack
Shrimati Sarita Jayant Das, I. A. S.	} Collector, Dhenkanal
Shri Antony Jose Alex, I. A. S.	
Shri Rai Mohan Das, I. A. S.	Collector, Ganjam
Shri B. B. Jena, I. A. S.	Collector, Kalahandi
Shri D. C. Gupta, I. A. S.	Collector, Keonjhar
Shri Srinivas Rath, I. A. S.	Collector, Koraput
Shri A. S. Ray, I. A. S.	Collector, Mayurbhanj
Shri D. N. Naik, I. A. S.	Collector, Phulbani
Shri S. N. Rath, I. A. S.	Collector, Puri
Shri S. B. Mishra, I. A. S.	} Collector, Sambalpur
Shri S. N. Khuntia, I. A. S.	
Shri Madan Mohan Mohanty, I. A. S.	} Collector, Sundargarh
Shri Braja Bihari Parida, I. A. S.	

**1-22 Secretary to the Committee :**

Initially, Prof. B. Das, D. P. I., Orissa was the Member-Secretary of the Committee. Later, in consideration of the growing extent of work, the Government in the Education and Youth Services Department in the Notification No. 18214-EYS dt. 15-5-78 appointed Dr. Sarat Chandra Dash, Director, State Institute of Education Bhubaneswar to work as Secretary to the Committee in addition to his own duties. Dr. Dash joined on 19th May, 1978. Owing to pressure of work in the Institute he could hardly give any time for work of the Committee and expressed his unwillingness to continue as Secretary of the Committee on 2-9-78. There after Shri Trilochan Misra, Principal, S. C. S. College, Puri was appointed to work as Secretary to the Committee in addition to his own duties (vide Government Notification No. 45217-EYS. dt. 20-12-78). Shri Misra joined as such on 1-11-78 and he helped the Committee in preparing the draft report.

**1-23 Assistance to the Committee :**

In their G. O. No. 38016-EYS. dt. 3-12-77, the Government in the Education and Youth Services Department were also pleased to attach the following officers as Resource Persons to the Committee.

- (a) Shri Braja Mohan Das, Asst. State Survey Officer,  
Office of the D. P. I., Orissa, Bhubaneswar.
- (b) Shri B. K. Patra, Statistical Officer, Office of the D. P. I., Orissa.
- (c) An Assistant of the D. P. I.'s Office (Statistics Section)

- (d) Shri Jagannath Mohanty, Officer-in-charge, Educational Technology Cell of the Directorate of Education was appointed as another Resource Person with effect from 5.9.78.

**1.24 Whole-time staff to the Committee :**

In their Letter No. 22908/E of 26.6.78, Government created one post of Grade 1 Stenographer, one post of L. D. Asst. and one post of peon for the Committee. Shri H. K. Biswal was appointed as Stenographer and Shri R. C. Mishra was appointed as L. D. Assistant and they joined on 1.8.78. Thereafter the Committee started work seriously.

**1.3 The Terms of Reference—**

The terms of reference of the Committee, more particularly described in the aforesaid Government Resolution, dated 24th September, 1977 ( Appendix-I ), are as follows—

- (a) To make a State-wide Survey to assess the number of additional colleges required to be set up in each district over the period of next five years and to indicate the financial implications thereof.
- (b) To suggest the annual phasing of the programme for setting up of colleges as would be recommended for being established by the Committee during the next five years.

**1.4 The Scope--**

**1.41 Applications pending with Government :**

At the time of appointment of the Committee, the Government had forty-four proposed colleges ( Appendix-II ) under their consideration. On careful study and interpretation of the Government resolution, the Committee decided that they should not only consider the above-mentioned fortyfour cases but also other proposals to be forwarded by the Government and the D. P. I. together with the applications to be received by them directly.

**1.42 Government permission given to some colleges :**

On April 12, 1978 the Government accorded 'concurrence' to one of the fortyfour proposed colleges and subsequently they also granted concurrence to 9 more proposed colleges out of the said list. In view of this, the Chairman in his letter No. 1148, dated September 2, 1978 addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Education Department, sought clarification in this regard. The Secretary clarified the issue ( vide his D. O. letter No. 37084-EYS. dt. 8-10-78 Appendix-III ) by saying that the Government had already accorded concurrence to ten new colleges ( Appendix-IV ) and were considering the cases of eight more proposed colleges which had been started earlier than 27-8-77. Thus, the remaining 26 proposed colleges out of the list of 44 were desired to be considered by the Committee.

**1.43 Fixation of the last date for receipt of applications :**

Since applications from organisers of new colleges were forthcoming even after the Committee's visit of the concerned districts, a date-line for the purpose had to be fixed. Accordingly, the Committee notified in the local press that no applications in this regard would be entertained by the Committee unless received by September 20, 1978. The number of applications received by the Committee either directly or through the D. P. I. by the above date-line was 116; and the number of applications received from the Government as mentioned earlier was 26. Thus, the total number of applications considered by the Committee is 142.

**1.5 The Procedure adopted—**

The following procedure in the order given therein was adopted by the Committee—

- (i) Survey of the districts,
- (ii) General assessment of the needs of the State,
- (iii) Assessment of the needs of each district and each Revenue Sub-Division,
- (iv) Phasing of the programme for setting up of the new colleges, and
- (v) Determination of the financial implications.

**1.6 Work-Schedule in the Districts—**

The Committee drew up a sitting-cum-tour programme to visit different districts of the State in a planned manner. They visited the districts as per the date-schedule given below and held meetings in the district headquarters with the M. P.'s and M. L. A.'s of the districts, local organisers and interested personalities.

(a) Kalahandi	...	14-12-77 to 16-12-77 and 25-7-78 to 26-7-78
(b) Bolangir	...	16-12-77 to 17-12-77
(c) Ganjam	..	23-1-78 to 25-1-78
(d) Sambalpur	...	30-1-78 to 1-2-78 and on 25-7-78
(e) Sundargarh	...	1-2-78 to 5-2-78 and 12-10-78 to 14-10-78
(f) Balasore	...	11-4-78 to 13-4-78 and 24-1-79
(g) Boudh-Phulbani	..	26-4-78 to 27-4-78
(h) Koraput	...	28-4-78 to 30-4-78
(i) Puri	...	16-6-78 to 18-6-78
(j) Mayurbhanj	..	20-8-78 to 22-8-78
(k) Keonjhar	...	22-8-78 to 24-8-78 and 18-10-78 to 20-10-78
(l) Cuttack	...	18-9-78 to 22-9-78 and 17-1-79 to 19-1-79
(m) Dhenkanal	...	26-9-78 to 27-9-78

It was desired by Government that every attempt should be made to fix up the tour programmes of the districts to suit the convenience of M. P.'s and M. L. A.'s of the districts as far as possible so that they might place their views before the Committee. The conveniences of the members of the Committee were also taken into consideration. So, the survey of the districts took nearly ten months.

#### 1.7 Procedure followed in the Survey of each District -

The Committee met the officers of the Education Department to start with. In this meeting the relevant data collected by the Principals and the Inspector of Schools were studied. This was followed by a general meeting to which M. P.'s, M. L. A.'s, organisers of proposed colleges and other interested persons were invited. In this meeting, the existing position in respect of provision of facilities for higher education in the district and the needs for further provision were discussed. Applications for starting of new colleges, if any, were also received from local organisers. Each of the applications received by the Committee was discussed with the sponsors. Most of the sponsors of new colleges wanted the Committee to visit their areas. Since it was not possible to visit all such spots, the Committee decided to visit only such places (i) where the sponsors claimed to have already got the infra-structure suitable for the colleges and (ii) which the Collectors of the districts desired the Committee to visit. At the conclusion of the above procedure, the Committee met to draw up a tentative priority list for the respective districts.

#### 1.8 Final Meetings for Selection of Locations—

After careful consideration of the over-all grounds for starting new colleges on a rational basis, keeping in view the planned and phased development of higher general education in the State during the next four years, all the applications received from the organisers of the proposed colleges were considered together. It was felt necessary at this stage to know the latest positions of the proposed colleges and the considered opinions of the Collectors of the concerned districts in this regard. With a view to selecting suitable colleges from within a district for recommendation to Government, meetings were held at Cuttack at the final stage with the Collectors of the respective districts as per the date-schedule given below. All the proposals received from within the districts were duly examined in these meetings and recommendations were drawn up according to the consensus of opinion arrived at.

Balasore	...	20-11-78	Sambalpur	...	1-12-78
		21-11-78	Puri	...	2-12-78
		24-1-79			3-12-78
Phulbani	...	24-11-78	Cuttack	...	5-12-78
Dhenkanal	...	25-11-78			7-12-78
Bolangir	...	30-11-78			21-1-79



Koraput	...	6-12-78	Kalahandi	..	11-12-78
Mayurbhanj	...	8-12-78	Keonjhar	...	17-12-78
Ganjam	...	9-12-78	Sundargarh	...	4-12-78
		5-1-79			

The Committee had to visit certain areas of the Cuttack and Balasore districts on 17-1-79, 19-1-79 and 24-1-79 to settle some points arising out of the final discussions.

**1.9 Delay in Submission of Report—**

It has been explained in Article 1.6 why a period of ten months was spent in making survey of the districts. The delay is also due to the fact that there was no whole-time Secretary to the Committee. Different persons holding responsible posts were given this work in addition to their own assignments. Naturally they gave priority to the duties and responsibilities of their primary assignments. It was only when they could spare some time, that they did the work of the Secretary to the Committee. Hence continuity could not be maintained and it became a strenuous job for the Committee.

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## CHAPTER II

### THE GOALS DEFINED :

#### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

##### 2.1 Over-view --

The traditional functions of liberal higher education such as inculcation of the basic human values, dissemination and extension of knowledge, building of the character and personality of students, training for leadership and the pursuit of excellence etc., cannot be under-estimated as their values are independent of time, place and circumstances. Such type of education is instrumental in turning out men of vision and leadership in society. So provision of adequate facilities for this type of higher education to the deserving students from all classes of people and all regions of the State has to be continued.

It should also be borne in mind that education is basically a social institution and as such higher education should enable its recipients to effectively and purposively fit into the society. The goals of higher education should accordingly be modified and up-dated from time to time in accordance with the specific requirements of society. Thus, there arises the need to formulate the specific goals of higher education in relation to our country and society in the context of our time.

##### 2.2 Function of Higher Education in Relation to our Time--

The problem of defining the goals of higher education in relation to our time has engaged the attention of educationists and Education Commissions all over the world. The Robbins Report on Higher Education, 1961—63, formulated, among others, transmission of the cultural heritage of the country, fostering of the spirit of self-enlightenment and bringing about the desirable socio-economic changes. Thus, in addition to the traditional liberal functions of higher education, the report lays overt emphasis on education as the chief instrument of socio-economic development. Recently the Carnegie Commission ( 1976-77 ), too, has strongly stressed the function of higher education as an integrating medium for the modern society which is changing very fast. Indeed, the education of a country should be so designed as to bring about a transformation of its society for the better.

##### 2.3 Higher Education in the Present day India--

Our Educational Planners also arrived at similar conclusions. The University Education Commission, 1948-49, realised that the pattern of education in vogue till then had little relevance to the needs of the wider section of the people. So they insisted upon the "provision for professional education, education to satisfy the occupational needs of our society". In the fifties and sixties, as society changed fast in size and structure, the course and content of higher education became

more and more unrelated to life in society and social development. The Kothari Commission, 1964—66, in their Report stated, "the existing system of education is largely unrelated to life and there is a wide gulf between its contents and purposes and the concerns of national development". The Commission, therefore, high-lighted the need for training in 'social leadership', commitment of youth to 'social purpose', and relating education to the 'life, needs and aspirations of the people'.

#### **2.4 Socio-Economic Development—**

Our society is confronted with towering problems which tend to retard its growth and development. The chief among these are the problems of population growth and population explosion, slow rate of the growth of the economy, social differences and discriminations, casteism, untouchability and superstitions, illiteracy and ignorance, indolence and aversion to hard work, lack of adequate financial resources, poverty and destitution, unemployment and under-employment, backwardness of tribes, classes and regions, exploitation of people or groups of people and denial of basic necessities to the common man. It is only with the right type of education that these problems can be studied and tackled and the desired socio-economic transformation can be brought about.

#### **2.5 Building of Human Resources—**

The developing 'economy in India is confronted with the pertinent and yet seemingly diverse man-power problems.' On the one hand there is the shortage of persons with adequate skills in the developing sector; on the other, there is a surplus in the traditional sector of persons educated in schools and colleges with or without degrees or diplomas. In Orissa, this man-power problem is also becoming increasingly acute. It is an irony of circumstances that a large number of young men who after school career could easily equip themselves with skills for middle level jobs like stenographers, typists, bank employees, accountants, technicians, agricultural supervisors and other skilled personnel, ignore their prospects in such employments and aimlessly rush in for the traditional courses of higher education mostly in the faculty of Arts out of the vague expectation of getting lucrative jobs, higher status and acquiring social prestige associated with university degrees and diplomas, but only to land up in frustration. Young men possessing enterpreneural talents are in the same manner lured away from their prospective fields into colleges imparting general education. This accounts for the dearth of managerial personnel both in private and public sectors and is the primary cause of the very slow growth of small-scale and cottage industries. The strategy for development of human resources in the State has, therefore, to be concerned with the task of building skills and enterpreneurship for the two-fold objective of supplying skilled persons for employment in middle level jobs and properly equipped enterpreneurs for self-employment. For top-level employment in administration and management, in both public and private sectors, competition is keen and opportunities are open only for the best of students going through the traditional courses of studies.

## 2.6 Principles Governing Higher Education—

In the light of the foregoing considerations, higher education in a State like ours should be governed by the following criteria :

### (a) Relevance to Society :

Education should equip man to face the life situations. Today, many of the products of universities are sad failures in actual life because their education has given them neither the skill to earn their living nor the know-how to make themselves useful to the society in any way unless they are able to come out successful in competitive examinations. As a result of this, most are unemployed, many are unemployable and some are under-employed. It is high time that the gravity of the situation is realised and a break-through in the present pattern of education is effected in order to make it relevant to the needs of society.

### (b) The Sense of Purpose :

Not only the present form of higher education is not purposive enough, but also the vast legion who come for it, lack in a purpose of their own. And there is nothing so wasteful as a purposeless pursuit. Every student who goes in for higher education ought to have what is called a 'mental target'. He should have fixed his purpose in life and if he has not done it by the time he passes the H. S. C. Examination, he should do so at the Intermediate or Higher Secondary stage of his education,

### (c) The National Goals :

Higher Education must be integrated with the goals of national development. It has been pointed out by the National Review Committee, 1978, that there are at least four factors of national development which have to be achieved within a target of ten years.

These are :

- (1) Removal of unemployment,
- (2) Removal of destitution,
- (3) Rural development, and
- (4) Adult literacy.

The success of any system of education must be judged by its success in achieving these national goals. Judged from this stand-point, higher education till now may be stated to have failed in its function since economic growth during the last five Plan periods has been hovering between 3.2 per cent. and 3.8 per cent. and the annual growth rate of graduates stands at 15 per cent.

### (d) Productivity :

For rapid growth of the economy, in India as also in Orissa, it is essential that the rate of increase of agricultural production should be accelerated and heavy and basic industries should be supplemented by widespread cottage, mini and small-scale industries particularly in the rural areas.

So, higher education should be productivity-oriented, i. e., it should aim at imparting training for productive work. The Iswarbhai Patel Committee defined productive work as "purposive, meaningful, manual work resulting in either goods or services which are useful to the community". Such productive work implies provision of facilities for instruction in useful skills, acquisition of the habit of doing manual work and adoption of modern techniques which will lead to the progress and development of the economy.

( e ) **Self-reliance :**

It has been found that more than 73% of our working population are engaged in unskilled agricultural work and another 6% in other unskilled work of a repetitive nature. It is presumed that the top-level specialised jobs in administration, industry and agriculture in the private and public sectors will cover not more than 1% of the working population, so that about 20% of the remaining working population have to be kept occupied in the middle level engagement. Since no known economy however advanced can provide middle level wage-employment to 20% of its working population, there is no escape from large-scale unemployment or/and under-employment with consequent frustration of the youth and miseries to society unless the youth rely on their own selves. Therefore, the educated youth should from an early stage, learn the value of self-reliance and equip themselves with the necessary skill and entrepreneurship for self-employment.

( f ) **Hard-work :**

India's historical prosperity in the past depended on the people's capacity for hard work and love for adventure. Aversion to hard work and the urge for easy life are traits which developed in the last two centuries of colonial administration as a result of which the educated youth of today prefer white-collar jobs with meagre pay to enterprising engagements involving hard work. Therefore, the system of education should be such that at no stage of it the student can avoid hard work so that by the time he faces the grim world, he is not afraid of hard work.

**2.7 Our Objectives—**

In consideration of the above-mentioned criteria, our objectives may be summarised as follows :

- (a) To provide society with competent persons adequately trained and informed through the process of liberal education so as to give the necessary leadership in different fields of activity ;
- (b) To equip the youth with the know-how and specialised knowledge so that they may perform the duties and discharge efficiently the responsibilities of middle level engagements ;
- (c) To train the youth in skills necessary to increase the wealth of the country ;
- (d) To infuse the youth with the right type of entrepreneurship ;

- (e) To create in them the sense of self-reliance so that they can fit into the present and future pattern of society and be ready to face the world with courage and confidence by self-employment, if necessary,
  - (f) And above all to inculcate in all those who go through higher education a habit of doing hard work and a belief that hard work has no substitute.
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## CHAPTER III

### EXPANSION OF HIGHER EDUCATION : PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

#### 3.1 Introduction—

Our national policy on education was initially reflected in the Report of the University Education Commission, 1948-49 and later, comprehensively envisaged in the Report of the Kothari Commission, 1964—66. After a thorough discussion of the latter at the national level, a general consensus on the national policy of education emerged and the principles accepted therein constitute the National Policy Resolution of 1968. Subsequently the national policy on education has been clearly formulated in the Fourth and Fifth Plan documents of the Planning Commission as well as the recommendations of the U. G. C. and the Central Advisory Board of Education of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. Meanwhile, the national policy of Education during the Sixth Plan period (1978—83) has been drafted and the U. G. C. has prepared a policy frame for the development of higher education for the next ten to fifteen years. All these records and documents embody the Principles and Policies for the expansion of Higher Education in our country.

#### 3.2 Principles and Policies of the Kothari Commission, 1964—66—

The Principles and Policies underlined in the Report of the Education Commission, 1964—66, involve the basic issues of 'Education for national development'. Broadly speaking, education has to be related to 'the life, needs, aspirations of the people' and as such it has to be productivity-oriented and reorganised so as to be an appropriate medium for social, economic, moral, spiritual and national development of India. The Report also emphasised the need for qualitative improvement of education.

So far as the question of quality improvement is concerned, "the Commission considered the undesirable effects of uncontrolled admission into colleges and the resulting unemployment problem of the graduates. It also came to the firm conclusion that for majority of the occupations which the university graduates seek, the university degrees are not necessary and those jobs can be competently performed by well-trained higher secondary students". Therefore, the Commission felt that at the higher secondary stage there need be two distinctive streams—

- (a) One preparing students for advanced education in Universities and Professional Colleges, and

(b) the other preparing for a variety of occupations immediately after completion of vocational studies which fit them into those vocations. If the Scheme is properly implemented, 50 per cent. of the students who continue their studies after passing the H. S. C. Examination can be diverted to the vocational stream which will reduce pressure on the universities on the one hand and prepare students for employment including self-employment on the other. For a majority of vocational students, the higher secondary stage would be a terminal stage although further educational facilities should be made available to them in traditional colleges and technical colleges

### **3.3 National Policy Resolution, 1968---**

#### **3.31 Board Principles**

The Government of India's resolution on National Policy on Education, 1968, is an authoritative pronouncement embodying long-term goals of educational development.

It envisages :

- (a) correlation of education to the life of the people,
- (b) continuous effort for expansion of educational opportunity consistent with maintenance of standards,
- (c) sustained efforts for improvement of qualitative standards and content of higher education,
- (d) control of enrolment,
- (e) development of science and technology and cultivation of moral and social values, and
- (f) provision of extra-institutional facilities for higher education.

#### **3.32 Maintenance and Improvement of Qualitative Standards by Control of Enrolment :**

So far as expansion of collegiate education is concerned, the National Policy Resolution of 1968, chiefly dealt with the regulation of the size and strength of colleges with a view to ensuring the maintenance of academic standards. For, a college with too small a size or strength becomes economically non-viable whereas with too big a size or strength, it becomes unwieldy and in either case this is sure to result in deterioration of standards. The Resolution also stipulated that the enrolment of students in full-time colleges should be limited in proportion to the academic provisions as well as the strength of staff of the concerned colleges. Thus, there was insistence on the maintenance and improvement of the qualitative standards of colleges.

#### **3.33 Provision for Extra-Institutional Facilities :**

It was also recommended that part-time education in evening colleges and correspondence courses, having the same status as full-time education, should be



developed in the interest of those who had a desire to continue higher education but could not do so on a full-time basis by getting themselves admitted into full-time colleges.

**3.34 Implementation of the Recommendations of the Kothari Commission and the National Policy Resolution :**

In spite of clear enunciation of the policy for regulating higher education, as stated above, the number of colleges and enrolment in them went on increasing indiscriminately after the Third Plan period. In many cases new colleges were started and the strength of the existing institutions was increased with the explicit understanding that the necessary academic facilities and the required staff would be provided soon after. But in actuality in a number of cases the conditions were fulfilled after considerable delay; in some cases they were either partially fulfilled or not fulfilled at all. Nothing was done by the authorities to withdraw affiliation from such colleges or to restrict the number of students for admission owing to non-fulfilment of the essential conditions. No attempt was also made by the appropriate authorities for evolving a rational basis for location of the new colleges. These factors contributed mostly to the embarrassing problems of

- (a) irrational location of institutions and their imbalanced growth,
- (b) rapid increase in student-strength, and
- (c) dilution of standards.

The all-India figure of enrolment in Arts, Science and Commerce courses in colleges and universities, which had increased by 2 lakhs during each of the first Two Plan periods, increased by 5 lakhs during the Third Plan period, and it reached the figure of 22.4 lakhs by 1968-69. Proper stress was not laid on the expansion of vocational streams at the secondary stage; nor was any attempt made to divert students to the vocational stream at the higher secondary stage.

Higher education tended to be a wasteful and irrelevant luxury. This tendency could have been curbed had the Government and Universities overcome the temptation to court cheap popularity by refusing to take unpleasant decisions in relation to expansion of higher education. Thus, the principles underlined in the National Policy Resolution of 1968 had not been implemented fully.

**3.4 Fourth Plan—**

**3.41 Policy in the Fourth Plan :**

So, the need for restriction of over-expansion and maintenance of the quality of higher education had to be further emphasized during the Fourth Plan period. With a view to promoting the quality of higher education and restricting enrolment in colleges only to the deserving students, while permitting expansion of facilities for higher education to an extent commensurate with the available resources, the Planning Commission in the Fourth Plan document recommended that in providing for additional enrolment, emphasis would be on :

- (a) rational location of institutions,
- (b) optimum institutional size,
- (c) consolidation and improvement of higher education through strengthening of staff and library and laboratory facilities, and
- (d) adequate provision for extra-institutional facilities in the form of part-time classes, evening classes and correspondence courses.

**3.42 Implementation of the Fourth Plan Policy :**

The policy recommendation was accepted by the Union and State Governments. But on account of defective implementation

- (i) the number of colleges and universities continued to increase,
- (ii) the number of students in colleges and universities also increased in an uncontrolled manner leading to what may be called explosion in enrolment,
- (iii) the quality and standards of higher education deteriorated further,
- (iv) wasteful and luxury education thrived, and
- (v) the problem of the unemployed educated raised its ugly head.

**3.5 The Fifth Plan Policy and Evolution of New Strategies—**

**3.51 Man-Power Needs :**

The National Policy Resolution of 1968 and the Fourth Plan document of the Planning Commission did not dwell upon the problem of expansion of higher education from the stand-point of man-power needs even though the Kothari Commission had recommended that the expansion of higher education should be broadly planned on the basis of the general trend of man-power needs and employment opportunities. The Approach document to the Fifth Plan categorically emphasised that higher education had to be so planned as to build man-power in accordance with the employment opportunities.

**3.52 Problem of the Educated Unemployed :**

These basic problems in regard to increase of enrolment opportunities were also for the first time squarely posed in the Approach document to the Fifth Plan, which says :

‘Judged by the long-term perspective, the problem of the educated job-seekers cannot be solved by operating only on the demand side.

University education has to be so regulated as to conform increasingly to the likely quantum and pattern of employment opportunities for the educated youth. This will require not merely a restructuring of university education but also greater diversification and vocationalisation of secondary education to reduce the pressure of entry into institutions of higher learning”.

Thus, in consideration of the unplanned expansion of enrolment opportunities regardless of the man-power needs, and the increasing problem of wastage and unemployment resulting in miseries and frustration, the Planning Commission while reiterating the necessity for restriction of enrolment in general education, recommended measures for channelisation of students into vocational courses at the secondary level, as well as restructuring of the collegiate education.

### **3.53 Other Important Strategies**

The other important strategies developed for the Fifth Plan were :

- (1) Prevention of waste of resources both human and material by imposing restrictions on general education and simultaneously by rationalising it.
- (2) Diversification of education at the Intermediate (Higher Secondary) level in order to make it need-based and to arrest the growth of the educated unemployed.
- (3) Extension of facilities for non-institutional and non-formal higher education, initiated during the Fourth Plan period, so as to provide opportunities to those students who are denied admission to full-time colleges but have the desire and determination to pursue higher studies in general lines.
- (4) Reservation of seats in all colleges and universities for the weaker sections of people like the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in accordance with the principles of social justice.
- (5) Modification of the policy of recruitment to various services by way of prescribing minimum qualification at a level lower than that of the first degree and creation of facilities for training in job requirements by introducing diversified courses of studies at the Intermediate level so that unnecessary wastage of time and money as well as the present unnecessary rush for higher education can be reduced.

### **3.54 Rationalisation of General Education Opportunities :**

The recommendations of the Planning Commission and the Central Advisory Board of Education in respect of (1) in Article 3.53 are :

- (i) restriction in the matter of establishment of new universities,
- (ii) regulating enrolment in the existing colleges strictly according to the facilities available and replacing the 'open door' policy of admission by the policy of merit-based selection,
- (iii) restricting establishment of new colleges,
- (iv) opening of new colleges after a careful survey of the entire country/State with a view to assessing the proper requirements of higher education,

- (v) not according permission to open new colleges in urban areas, where the existing facilities for higher education are already plentiful and well above the national or State average,
- (vi) according permission to open new colleges only in areas where adequate facilities for higher education do not exist,
- (vii) putting emphasis on consolidation and improvement of the existing institutions and increasing their size to optimum level so as to make them viable.

As most of the expansion in colleges usually takes place in the private sector, it was considered necessary to control the expansion of private colleges during the Fifth Plan period by adopting the following measures :

- (a) Where there was the necessity for establishing a new first degree college, the State should assume initiative and establish the college under its own auspices.
- (b) No private college ( first degree ) should be permitted to be established unless a fund of a substantial amount, ( say Rs. 10 lakhs ), is raised and the required staff made available.
- (c) No grant-in-aid should be given to any private college established after 1st April, 1974, i. e., the start of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

These measures, it was expected, would help in not only regulating the undesirable expansion of colleges but also making the existing institutions attain a viable size through additional enrolment.

**3.55 Implementation of the Fifth Plan Policy :**

- (a) Regulation of enrolment and improvement of quality :

The rate of growth of general higher education in India, though not in Orissa, has declined to some extent partly as a result of the deliberate policy to regulate enrolment and partly owing to adoption of the new pattern of Higher Secondary Education. But the policy of qualitative improvement has not achieved the desired effect.

- (b) Provision of Extra-institutional education :

Extra-institutional facilities for higher education through part-time, over-time and correspondence courses have increased so as to absorb the increasing number of aspirants for higher education.

- (c) Social Justice :

Concessions regarding opportunities for higher education have been provided to the weaker sections, but not to the socially dis-advantaged group like the first generation learners.

**(d) Diversification into vocational stream :**

The vocational stream suggested to be introduced at the Higher Secondary (Intermediate) stage has not made much head-way. Nor has there been any remarkable progress in restructuring the courses of study with a view to building up man-power in accordance with the employment opportunities. However the Ministry of Education in 1977-78 initiated a Central Scheme for encouraging the State to open occupational and productivity-oriented courses by way of diversification at the Intermediate (Higher Secondary) level. For a long-term solution of these problems it was recommended by Planning Commission and accepted by the Ministry of Education that there should be diversification and vocationalisation of higher education at the first degree level. This policy has not been implemented seriously.

**3.6 The Sixth Plan Policy in Respect of Higher Education—**

**3.6.1 Policy of the Ministry of Education and the Planning Commission :**

The Policy framed for higher education in the Sixth Plan so far enumerated are as follows :

**(i) Consolidation and Rationalisation of the Existing Colleges :**

Steps should be taken to rationalise the existing institutions by way of consolidating different courses in different institutions according to the facilities available.

**(ii) Qualitative Improvement :**

The policy of qualitative improvement initiated in the previous Plans should be continued with greater emphasis as the desired result has not been achieved.

The major programmes outlined in the Plan in this respect include :

- (a) Selective admission to higher education based on merit with reservation of an adequate number of seats for the weaker sections.
- (b) Removal of the deficiencies in the institutions and modernisation of physical facilities as well as the educational methodologies. More stress on science education and inter-disciplinary activities.
- (c) Utilisation of U. G. C. assistance and grant-in-aid from State Government towards qualitative improvement of the affiliated colleges.
- (d) Faculty improvement.

**(iii) Regulation of Enrolment :**

The policy of regulation of enrolment in degree colleges introduced during the Fifth Plan period and the adoption of the new pattern of Higher Secondary Education (+2) which are positive gains will not only be continued but intensified in the new Plan.

Major principles in this respect include the following :

- (a) No new Universities should be established during this plan
- (b) If new colleges are to be set up, they should be established with great restraint, only after ensuring adequate resources in terms of teachers, finance and materials .
- (c) Enrolment in colleges should be regulated strictly according to the physical and academic facilities available.

**(iv) Programme of Non-Formal Education .**

Non-formal education and self-study should be encouraged so that those who are qualified for higher education and are ready to receive it without being a drain on the public exchequer are not denied opportunities for the same without imposition of undue strain on the public exchequer.

**(v) Extension Programme :**

Extension programmes should be organised to cover not only other sub-sectors of education but also services to the local community and services bearing upon rural development and adult education.

**(vi) Promotion of Research Activities :**

**(vii) Vocationalisation of Higher Education :**

Provision of facilities for acquisition of excellence in the humanities as well as the social, natural and applied sciences should not be the only aim of higher education. New specialisations which correspond to our real life as it is at present and as it is going to be in the near future should find a prominent place in the system. The needs and requirements of the masses should also become the concern of planners and educationists. In consideration of these facts greatest importance has been given to the scheme of diversification of the courses of study at the Intermediate ( Higher Secondary ) stage.

It is intended that the educational opportunities at this level should be broadened and that ultimate objective is to divert at least 50 of the students who go in for higher education to the vocational stream. With a view to paving the way for smooth implementation of this scheme, the Ministry of Education appointed the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary ( Intermediate ) Education with special reference to vocationalisation under the Chairmanship of Malcolm S. Adlleshiah the then Vice-Chancellor of Madras University.

**The National Review Committee Report—**

The Committee in their Report captioned 'Learning to Do-towards a learning and working society' have defined the principles governing the scope of Higher Secondary ( Intermediate ) Education and spelt out the details of the two

streams. The principles governing the scope of Higher Secondary (Intermediate) Education are :

- (a) The principle of continuity from School to University stage,
- (b) The principle of conforming to National Goals and the need to link Higher Secondary Education thereto. Keeping these in view the Committee have reiterated that the Higher Secondary stage should be planned as comprising two broad learning components which are termed (i) the General Education Spectrum and (ii) the Vocational Spectrum.

"The General Education Spectrum is for the general formation of the person and personality through learning centred around languages, socially useful productive work and a combination of the starting phases of some 4 natural, social or human sciences disciplines". The Vocational Spectrum is learning of a skill or a range of skills through study of technology, related sciences and farm or other practical work. It aims at "increasing the employment potential of the people through education for self-employment with emphasis on agricultural or other related occupations including tiny, small, cottage and agro-industries and through preparation for specific competences in different vocations".

#### **Working group in Vocationalisation -**

For implementation of the vocational stream of education, a working group on vocationalisation was appointed by the Ministry of Education and they have submitted their report in 1978.

The vocational stream of education recommended to be started at the Higher Secondary (Intermediate) stage would in due course prepare students for higher stages of vocational and technical education. As the economy picks up and moves out of its stagnant 3 to 3.5% compound growth rate over the past 3 decades to something near double of it at 7% being considered for the future, the increased demand for technicians, agrarian and managerial schemes will call for planning for occupational/technical education as well as vocationalisation of general education.

#### **(viii) The Importance of Skill-training :**

Occupational and vocation-oriented courses of work and studies should be introduced to provide various skill training and programmes of small-scale and cottage industries. Rapid and widespread development of house-hold, cottage, mini and small industries are one of the major objectives of the plan as a part of the primary goals (i) of reducing unemployment and under-employment in the country, (ii) of providing scope for self-employment to many and (iii) of giving job training for various kinds of middle level jobs in the private and public sector. A total out-lay of about 3,400 crores of rupees is expected to be available for the development of house-hold, cottage and small-scale industries in the Sixth

Plan period. In order to set up these industries and run them successfully, skilled workers capable of using modern techniques will be required in large numbers. The industries and other organised sectors may not provide sufficient avenues of employment for all products of vocational courses. So it will be necessary to identify avenues of self-employment for which not only skill training but also training in entrepreneurship will be necessary.

**3.62 The U. G. C. Policy Frame for the Sixth Plan :**

The University Grants Commission's 'Policy Frame' for the development of higher education in India, 1978, has outlined the following principles :

- (a) Adoption of measures which will reduce pressures on the University system, such as :
  - (i) Effective vocationalisation at three stages namely, end of Class VIII, end of Class X and end of Class XII (or Intermediate stage) which prepare the youth for entry into work at a variety of skilled levels. The vocationalisation course may be school based, agriculture based/industry based or of a sandwich type depending upon circumstances.
  - (ii) Delinking most of the jobs from degree and changing the present recruitment policies which virtually make a degree a minimum qualification even in respect of middle level jobs, since such education is not related to these jobs;
- (b) Exercising restraint in the establishment of new institutions, which should not be set up (except in backward areas) unless their need is clearly established on sound academic considerations, and adequate resources in terms of men, materials and money are available,
- (c) Planning the location of new institutions very carefully and rationalising that of the existing ones to the extent possible;
- (d) Adoption of policy of selective admission for entry into full-time institutions of higher education at the first degree and post-graduate levels on the basis of merit with reservation of at least half the seats for all weaker sections;
- (e) Enabling talented but economically weaker students to pursue their studies on a whole-time basis by ensuring to them the full cost of their education through appropriate bursaries, for which funds may be raised from public and private bodies,
- (f) Providing facilities for expansion of higher education through channels of non-formal education such as correspondence courses; and
- (g) Opening Board and University Examinations to private candidates to encourage self-study.



**363 Policy Enunciated in the Conference of Education Ministers of States and Union Territories held on 13-5-78 :**

The policies enunciated by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Education were generally accepted. But emphasis was laid on the scheme of diversification of Higher Secondary (Intermediate) Education into two broad learning components namely :

- (i) General Education Spectrum and
- (ii) Vocationalised Spectrum, with possibilities of free transfer from one Spectrum to the other and provision of bridge courses and other facilities to ensure vertical mobility.

The General Education Spectrum may prepare the student for Higher Education or professional studies. The Vocationalised Spectrum will represent learning of a skill or a range of skills through study of technologies, related Sciences, farm and other work. The objectives of introduction of the second Spectrum are :

- (i) to increase the employment (including self-employment) potential of students and
- (ii) to meet the increasing demands of skills in the employment market on account of the developing economy. (The time has come when the approach to higher education needs to be radically changed.)

In order to effect the change the following steps were considered necessary :

- (i) Prevention of the tendency prevalent among large number of students to go in aimlessly for higher general education with a vague hope of getting jobs, but mostly to end in frustration for themselves and despair for the parents.
- (ii) Degrees should be delinked from the general run of jobs (middle level jobs).
- (iii) Recruitment policies need to be evolved with in-built pre-service training appropriate to specific job requirements.
- (iv) Reduction in disparity of wages in the organised sector so that the vocational courses may become popular.
- (v) Admission policies (in First Degree Classes) will have to be restrictive and selective with due safeguard to protect the special needs of first generation learners, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other disadvantaged groups.

The following measures in this direction were accepted as a matter of policy :

- (a) 20 per cent. of the seats in all colleges and Universities will be reserved for the eligible students from scheduled castes and scheduled tribes;

- (b) 40 per cent. of the seats will be reserved for the first generation learners eligible for admission;
- (c) The remaining 40 per cent. of seats together with the seats not filled up under (i) and (ii) will be made available to the rest of the aspirants on the basis of merit. This will ensure social justice;
- (d) Facilities for non-formal Education should be strengthened;
- (e) Examination to be thrown open to private candidates ( on terms equal to collegiate candidates ).

### **3.7 Committee's Observations—**

The Committee agrees in general with the Sixth Plan policies on Higher Education enunciated in the preceding paragraphs. But so far as the problems of our State are concerned, it holds a different view on certain minor points for the reasons explained below.

#### **3.7.1 Reservation of seats in Colleges to the Extent of ( i ) 20 per cent. for the Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe students and ( ii ) 40 per cent. for first generation students :**

During the Fifth Plan, there was provision for reservation of 10 per cent. seats for students belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Orissa. These reserved seats were not filled up in some places until the last day prescribed by the Universities for admission to institutions, as a result of which some subjective element came into play inspite of the principles laid down to avoid this; and some students of poorer merit got preference over better ones. If the percentage is increased to 20, this loop-hole will become greater, to the detriment of the principles of admission of the general run of students to colleges on the basis of merit. The same criticism applies to reservation of seats for the first generation students. The Committee accepts the principles of safeguarding the interest of students belonging to these categories, as the social and environmental atmosphere in which they are brought up in schools prevents proper reflection of their merit and potentialities in the results of the qualifying examinations. Considering all these, the Committee recommends that in preparing the priority list of applicants for admission of students to colleges on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination a weightage ranging from 5 to 10 % of marks be given to students belonging to these groups. Use of this principle will make adequate compensation for loss of marks incurred by such students due to environmental conditions during the school career.

#### **3.7.2 Provision of free transfer from one Spectrum of Higher Secondary ( Intermediate ) Education to another :**

Provision should be made for vertical mobility from the Vocationalised Spectrum to the General Education Spectrum on the basis of achievement in examination at the end of this stage. It is academically possible to provide

opportunities for vertical mobility from Vocationalised Spectrum to the General Education Spectrum at the First Degree level just in the same way as vertical mobility from the Science faculty to Arts faculty at the First Degree level is academically possible. The reverse will not only be a laborious and expensive process but also academically defective.

### **3.8 Principles and Policies of the State Government --**

The principles and policies regarding educational expansion adopted by the State Government are broadly based on those of the Government of India. However, they admit of certain minor changes to suit the local conditions.

#### **3.81 The Fifth Plan policy regarding Higher Education :**

The plan envisages the following measures :

- (a) Consolidation of the existing colleges by (i) the removal of physical deficiencies, (ii) maximum utilisation of the existing physical and academic facilities and (iii) introduction of new faculties and subjects, and opening of honours classes at the Degree level.
- (b) Improvement of qualitative standards of higher education by way of
  - (i) restriction in the opening of new colleges,
  - (ii) improvement of curricula,
  - (iii) introduction of examination reforms, and
  - (iv) development of research facilities in the universities and higher centres of learning for the purpose of improving teacher competencies.
- (c) Introduction of vocational courses.
- (d) Expansion of facilities for part-time education, correspondence courses and self-study with provision to qualify for university degrees and diplomas as private candidates.

#### **3.82 Implementation of the Fifth Plan Policy :**

Financial constraints stood on the way of implementation of the above policy. Since most of the resources were absorbed in financing the spilt-over work of the earlier period, qualitative improvement of higher education was not upto the mark. Inadequacy of academic and physical facilities continued to exist as before. The restrictive policy of the State Government regarding the opening of new colleges was, however, implemented to some extent so that only five new colleges were started during the period from 1974 to 1977. This resulted in the increase of the rate of enrolment in the existing colleges. Facilities for part-time education increased under all the universities. Correspondence Courses were started at the Utkal University for students of the whole State. The Semester System of examination at the Post-Graduate stage was also introduced

though not without resistance from students. So far as vocationalisation of Higher Education is concerned, a few job-oriented courses of study were introduced at the Intermediate stage in all the three Universities. But these were neither popular nor effective since proper emphasis was not given on practice and work-experience. No steps were taken to create the necessary attitudinal change of students and guardians in this direction. The State Government availed themselves of a Central Scheme partially in initiating Survey of a couple of districts. But Central assistance for establishing vocational stream at the Higher Secondary Stage (Intermediate) was not availed of.

On the whole, from the stand-point of the emerging realities of national life, higher education continued to be as wasteful and luxurious as before.

### 3.83 The Sixth Plan Policy :

The draft Sixth Plan policy in respect of general higher education is enunciated as follows:

1. "As far as possible within the limits of financial resources, efforts have to be directed towards making education a powerful tool of socio-economic transformation, economic growth, modernisation and national integration."
2. "Suitable measures should be adopted to bring about changes in the content of education at all levels accompanied by such related reforms as the adoption of improved methods of teaching, curriculum improvement, examination, reforms and improved text books."
3. "Improvement of standard of all educational institutions ( including colleges ) should receive high priority."
4. "Provision of part-time education, continuation of education and correspondence courses should be initiated for those who cannot afford to attend full-time courses, especially for the under-privileged social groups."
5. Work-experience and vocational education would be made 'a major ingredient of educational programmes at all levels'.
6. "Concrete measures should be adopted to raise teacher competencies, especially at the Secondary and higher stages."

Thus, the draft policy of the State Government shows that Government plan

- (i) to make higher education socially relevant, productive, employment-oriented and growth-promoting;
- (ii) to introduce work-based or vocational education;
- (iii) to give priority to qualitative improvement by consolidating and strengthening the existing institutions, promoting teacher competencies and improving the content of education;
- (iv) to provide adequate facilities for non-formal education.

**3.9 Committee's Observations—**

While appreciating the draft Sixth Plan policy of the State Government the Committee would like to make the following observations:

- (a) High priority should be given to making education a medium of socio-economic transformation, as no marked progress has so far been made in this direction.
- (b) Improvement of the existing institutions and removal of physical deficiencies in them should receive the highest priority.
- (c) Provision of part-time education, continuing education and correspondence courses should be made for those who will not be able to make the grade for being considered eligible for admission to full-time institutions, but will have the desire to continue their studies.
- (d) Those of the socially under-privileged group, who will qualify for admission but are unable to continue on financial grounds should be provided with scholarships or bursaries.
- (e) Admission to degree classes should be restrictive and selective to avoid wastage of efforts.
- (f) Priority should be given to the scheme of vocationalisation at the Intermediate stage.

So far only provision of vocational survey has been envisaged by the Government. A number of Junior Functional Colleges (vocational colleges of the Intermediate or +2 standard) may be started in a phased manner during the Sixth Plan period. The courses of work and study in these Junior Colleges should emphasize work-experience and learning of skills and techniques. The question of giving importance to the Scheme at the degree or Post-Graduate level will be taken up after experience is gained at the Intermediate level.

## CHAPTER IV

### HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA AND THE PLACE OF ORISSA

#### 4.1 The Structure of Higher Education-

##### 4.11 The Pattern of Higher Education in India :

Until about a decade after Independence, the accepted pattern of collegiate education in most of the Indian Universities consisted of a two-year Intermediate Course followed by a two-year Bachelor's Degree Course in Pass or Hons. In 1956, it was decided that after 11 years of schooling upto the Higher Secondary level, a three-year integrated course leading to the Bachelor's degree was to be introduced in the Universities by 1961 at the latest. On the basis of this principle the span of secondary and higher education was reconstituted. On the recommendation of the Kothari Commission, the pattern was further changed so that the period of secondary education was increased to 10+2 years and the period of education for the first degree was kept at 3 years.

##### 4.12 The Pattern of Collegiate Education in Orissa :

The State Government has accepted in principle this pattern for Secondary and University Education. But in view of the fact that the Secondary Schools in Orissa, as they are now, can not take the extra load of 2 years of more study without serious deterioration of standard, Government decided that the +2 stage of Higher Secondary Education would continue to be the responsibility of the Universities for the time being, since the course contents and standards of this stage are equivalent to those of the Intermediate stage of our collegiate education. As such, higher education in Orissa is still identified as education at the Higher Secondary or Intermediate level as well as the 1st and higher Degree levels, both of which are under the academic control of the Universities.

#### 4.2 Growth and Expansion of Higher Education -

##### 4.21 In India :

(a) The following Table shows the growth and expansion of collegiate education in India from 1946 to 1961.

TABLE NO. 4.1

Expansion of Higher Education in India during 1946-61

Sl No.	Aspects	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1.	Universities and Institutions deemed to be Universities	17	28	33	46
2.	No. of Colleges ( Arts, Science and Commerce )	420	498	712	1,039
3.	Enrolment in Colleges (in 1000's)	196	310	522	692
4.	No. of students per College	280	622	733	666

It is observed that up to 1955-56 not only the number of colleges but also the total enrolment in colleges and the rate of enrolment per college went on increasing. During the Second Plan period, the number of colleges increased but the enrolment rate per college decreased, thus resulting in greater percentage of non-viable colleges and consequently greater per capita expenditure on education. It may also be noted that the increase in enrolment was very much due to the establishment of a larger number of sub-standard colleges mostly in the faculties of Arts and Commerce and the admission of unsuitable students who were without proper intellectual capacity, preparation and motivation. All these gradually led to various evils like large percentage of failures in the examinations, deterioration of standards, student unrest and indiscipline.

(b) Table No. 4·2 given below indicates the position during the period 1961-77.

TABLE NO. 4·2  
Expansion of Higher Education in India during 1961-77

Sl. No.	Aspects	1961-62	1965-66	1973-74	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Universities including institutions deemed to be Universities	46	73	101	115	128
2.	No. of Colleges ( Arts, Science and Commerce )	1,039	1,500	4,158	4,569	5,000
3.	Enrolment in Colleges ( in thousands )	692	1,000	2,860	2,970	3,500
4.	No. of students per College	666	666	688	650	700
5.	Percentage of No. enrolled to population in the age-group 17-22	...	...	...	4·9	4·6

The number of universities, the number of colleges and the enrolment figure in these colleges increased steadily in the Third Plan period. In the Fourth Plan period these increased rather rapidly except the enrolment rate per college which remained steady. During the Fifth Plan period when consolidation of the existing colleges was given high priority, and restrictive policy was decided upon in the matter of providing facilities, the rate of increase in enrolment could be arrested to some extent, but the number of new colleges increased rather rapidly so that enrolment per college diminished. Though it is claimed that the policy followed by the Government of India in restricting expansion of colleges had helped the then existing institutions to take a larger number of students per college, it appears from the Table that enrolment per college remained almost steady and actually it decreased by a small number between 1974 and 1977. Thus, the colleges did not become more viable than what they were in 1961-62 and though the aforesaid policy was implemented, it did not have the desired effect.

**4.22 Growth and Expansion of Higher Education in Orissa :**

Utkal University, which is the 17th University in India, was established in 1943. By the time India became independent, there were 11 Arts and Science colleges affiliated to the Utkal University, and the total enrolment for Higher Education including professional and post-graduate students was 3,885. After the merger of the ex-States and at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan the number of colleges increased to 14 including 4 Intermediate colleges and one women's college with a total enrolment of 6,671. In 1960-61, at the end of the first and second Plans, the number of colleges increased to 36 with an enrolment of 14,719 students.

(a) The following Table shows the growth and expansion of collegiate education in Orissa during 1946-61.

**TABLE NO. 4.3**  
Expansion of Higher Education in Orissa during 1946-61

Sl. No.	Aspects	1946-47	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61
1.	Universities	1	1	1	1
2.	Colleges ( Arts, Science and Commerce )	11	14	14	36
3.	Enrolment in Colleges ( in '000's )	3.27	6.28	5.91	14.7
4.	Enrolment per College	298	448	422	401
5.	Percentage of number enrolled to population in age-group 17-22	...	0.4	0.3	0.9

The Table shows that the growth was quite slow or almost at a standstill during the First Plan. The number of colleges and the total enrolment figure started increasing during the Second Plan period. A comparison of this Table with Table No. 4.1 reveals that the total enrolment in colleges and the rate of enrolment per college in Orissa was much less than the corresponding figures in India.

(b) Table No. 4.4 given below indicates the position of collegiate education in Orissa from 1965-66 to 1977-78.

**TABLE NO. 4.4**  
Expansion of Higher Education in Orissa during 1965-78

Sl. No.	Aspects	1965-66	1968-69	1973-74	1977-78
1.	Universities	1	3	3	3
2.	Colleges ( Arts, Science and Commerce )	62	62	85	92
3.	Enrolment in Colleges ( in '000's )	25.5	37.0	62.6	77.7
4.	Enrolment per College	378	597	737	844
5.	Percentage of number enrolled to population in the age-group 17-22	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6



The number of colleges, the total enrolment and the rate of enrolment per college increased during the 3rd, 4th and 5th Plan periods. It appears from a comparison of this Table with the Table No. 4.2 that

(i) the percentage of the number enrolled in colleges to the population in the age-group of 17—22 is much lower in Orissa (2.6%) in comparison with India (4.9%) as a whole.

(ii) The rate of enrolment per college increased in Orissa from about 400 to 800 during the period and is greater than the all-India average of 650 in 1976-77.

These facts indicate that efforts should be made in Orissa to increase the enrolment in colleges without allowing the rate of enrolment per college to decrease as it is estimated that a strength of about 1,500 students per college a norm fixed by the U. G. C.—will yield optimum out-turn for the expenditure incurred.

#### 4.3 Comparison with other States—

The place of Orissa in the field of Higher Education as compared to that of other States may be examined from the Table given below.

TABLE NO. 4.5

Enrolment in Colleges for Higher Education in different States of India, 1976-77

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Projected population in 1976 (in, 000)	Total enrolment in college classes from Inter. to P. G. standard	No. of students enrolled in Arts, Sc. & Com. classes from Inter. to P. G. standard per 1 lakh population	Number of colleges for Higher Education (Arts, Sc. & Com.)	Enrolment per college
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47,362	2,17,639	459	538	405
2.	Assam	17,141	87,613	512	146	600
3.	Bihar	61,920	2,11,185	314	271	779
4.	Gujarat	29,653	2,13,215	720	207	1,030
5.	Kerala	23,441	1,75,242	749	130	1,348
6.	Madhya Pradesh	47,383	1,23,311	260	236	522
7.	Orissa	24,700	77,608	341	92	844
8.	Punjab	14,854	1,15,640	781	158	732
9.	Uttar Pradesh	96,365	3,15,440	327	348	906
10.	West Bengal	49,566	3,29,379	664	255	1,292
11.	Tamil Nadu	24,228	77,608	321	91	853

Though enrolment per college in Orissa is not unsatisfactory, the number of students in colleges per 1 lakh of population is very much less than the corresponding figures of other States. This study also indicates that there is need for taking steps to rapidly increase enrolment of students in colleges.

#### 4.4 Comparison with All-India Figures—

The following Table shows the position of Higher Education in Orissa as compared to the all-India average during the recent years (for the years for which data are available).

TABLE NO. 4.6  
Comparative figures regarding Higher Education of India and Orissa.

Sl. No.	Items		1968-69	1969-70	1973-74	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Number of Colleges (Arts, Science and Commerce)	India	2094	2344	3030	3582	3645	—
		Orissa	72	77	85	92	92	92
2.	Total enrolment in Colleges (Arts, Science and Com.) (1st Yr. to 6th Yr.)	India	2235523	2555063	3208064	3208064	2972085	3500000
		Orissa	37037	41790	62620	74345	77608	79143
3.	Enrolment per College	India	1068	1090	1042	896	815	—
		Orissa	514	543	737	808	844	860
4.	Enrolment per one lakh population	India	434	486	554	541	490	—
		Orissa	180	198	272	308	314	314

The above Table shows that in respect of the number of colleges, the total strength of enrolment in colleges and the number of students enrolled in higher education, Orissa is very much behind the all-India average. Only one aspect is satisfactory namely, the number of students enrolled per college, which, however, is still much below the norm suggested by the U. G. C. Steps are, therefore, to be taken to increase enrolment in colleges so that it may tend to reach the all-India level.

#### 4.5 Possible Remedies -

Increase of enrolment in colleges will depend upon three factors namely :

- (i) increase of the out-turn of Matriculates,
- (ii) greater provision of facilities for collegiate education, and
- (iii) confidence among the students regarding wage-employment and self employment possibilities on completion of the courses of study.

Provision of more facilities for collegiate education i.e. opening of more colleges with more seats in the first year classes will, by itself, hardly be a solution of the problem, unless the number of students passing the qualifying

examinations increases rapidly. For, in that case, the seats will remain vacant in colleges, though more expenditure will be incurred. Equally important is the urgent necessity of restructuring the courses of studies to relate them to economic developmental plans in the State and the country. Without this it will not be possible to attract students in larger numbers to the system or to reduce the number of educated unemployed in the State in the future. A new attitude to higher education has to be developed amongst all sections of the people so that the meaning of higher education is not confined to general education of the liberal and humanistic type alone.

#### **4.6 Recommendations —**

(a) Since Orissa (2.6% enrolment) is far behind India (4.9% enrolment) (See Table 4.2 and 4.4) in the matter of development of Higher Education, every effort should be made during the Sixth Plan to increase enrolment in colleges so that the difference may be narrowed.

(b) For achieving this, it is necessary not only

- (i) to increase rapidly facilities for admission to colleges, but also,
- (ii) to take bold steps for rapid increase in the number of students passing the qualifying examinations for entrance to universities.

## CHAPTER V

### ORISSA'S SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR PROBABLE SOLUTIONS

#### 5.1 The Condition of the Existing Colleges —

##### 5.11 Physical Deficiencies :

Almost all the existing colleges are over-weighted with the problem of chronic physical deficiencies. The deficiencies in terms of accommodation, laboratory, library, hostels and residential quarters for the staff have been accumulating from year to year. In 1968-69, a special team of the U. G. C. after paying visits to almost all colleges had warned that it was necessary to take steps for preventing the mushroom growth of sub-standard colleges and they suggested that the serious deficiencies in the existing colleges had to be dealt with on priority basis before further linear expansion took place. On account of the mounting pressures of various types, the policies and strategies enunciated in the different Plan Schemes could not be implemented as a result of which the quality of higher education has been the first victim in the wake of physical expansion. Of course, during the Fifth Plan period the increase in the number of colleges was checked to some extent, but owing to the constraint of resources especially financial, adequate steps could not be taken for consolidation of the existing colleges *i.e.*, for the removal of physical and academic deficiencies and for the promotion of the quality and content of higher education.

##### 5.12 Funds required to remove the deficiencies :

In 1967, the State Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Biswanath Das for the purpose of investigating the causes of student unrests in Orissa. The Committee's finding was that lack of physical facilities was the largest single cause of student unrest and in this connection their opinion was that a huge non-recurring expenditure would be necessary for the removal of physical deficiencies from the then existing colleges. They, therefore, recommended that no new college should be opened for five years and the funds available for higher education should be spent for the removal of deficiencies and consolidation of the existing colleges. It is needless to say that while some tinkering measures might have been taken here and there, the recommendations were not implemented and a number of new colleges were opened. So the extent of deficiencies has further widened since then. The Department has prepared an estimate in this regard and it is estimated that an approximate amount of Rs. 44 crores will be needed to remove the physical deficiencies as they existed in 1978.

**5.13 Suggestions of the Committee :**

The necessity of taking steps to increase enrolment has been explained in the previous Chapter. But it is also necessary to consolidate the existing colleges and make them viable. Steps should be taken during the Sixth Plan period so that

- (a) the existing colleges are consolidated and
- (b) the enrolment in colleges increases rapidly namely, from the present 2.6 % to 3.5 % in about 10 years.

Priority should be given to the first one, since the out-turn of a large number of persons educated in colleges, but poor in achievement, is more harmful to the State than a lower rate of achievement. The Planning Commission and the U. G. C. should be approached to wipe out the deficiency by a phased programme of outright grants in 10 years.

**5.2 Non-utilisation of Facilities :**

The Table given below shows the non-utilisation of the sanctioned seats, class-wise, in the colleges for general education in Orissa for 1977-78.

TABLE NO. 5.1  
Showing the number of seats lying vacant in different classes in the general colleges in 1977-78:

Sl. No	Class	No. of seats sanctioned	No. of students enrolled	No. of seats vacant	Percentage of 5 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	I Year	27,133	23,427	3,706	13.7
2.	II Year	27,133	21,970	5,163	19
3.	III Year	18,256	15,789	2,467	13.5
4.	IV Year	18,256	13,690	4,566	25
Total		90,778	74,876	15,902	17.5

**5.3 Wastage : Causes and Remedies—****5.3.1 Wastage due to non-utilisation of facilities .**

From the above details it is seen that out of the total opportunities created for providing higher education 17.5 % remains unutilised. The wastage on this account is an initial drag and in planning for consolidation of colleges this fact has to be borne in mind.

It is also seen that 2,457 students *i.e.*, 10.5 % students dropped in course of passage from the first year class to the second year class and 2,099 *i.e.*, 13.3 %

students dropped after the first year degree classes (III Year Class). Hence the total wastage due to all these factors may be taken as 15 %.

#### 5.32 Wastage due to detention after Test Examinations

Of late, this wastage has been very much reduced owing the liberal policy followed by Principals; and may be taken as 5 %.

#### 5.33 Wastage due to failure at the University Examinations :

The Table No. 5.2 given below shows the magnitude of wastage and stagnation in higher education in terms of failure at the University Examinations.

TABLE NO. 5.2

Showing the percentage of Pass at the various University Examinations:

	76 (Annual and Suppl.)			77 (Annual and Suppl.)		
	Appeared	Passed	Percentage of Pass	Appeared	Passed	Percentage of Pass
Intermediate	39,046	19,386	49.65	33,615	17,112	50.91
First Degree	17,711	10,117	57.12	19,460	10,810	55.95
Second Degree	2,462	2,099	85.26	2,405	2,165	90.02
Total	59,219	31,602	53.36	55,480	30,081	54.23

So the average wastage due to failure in University Examinations on 1976 and 1977 comes to about 46.2 %.

From the above considerations and from the analysis made in Articles 5.31 and 5.32, it is seen that the magnitude of wastage comes to about 66 %.

#### 5.34 Causes of wastage :

The following are the causes of such heavy wastage :

- Many students without requisite capacity, preparation and motivation for higher study in the general lines take admission to the institutions for higher education. Unfortunately, higher education and University degrees are so much associated in the minds of the people with better jobs and social prestige that the craze for collegiate education is almost irresistible.
- What with lack of aptitude and loss of interest, a large number of students admitted to colleges do not show any seriousness of purpose for study. They while away their time enjoying the glamour of college life without seriously engaging themselves in study of the courses opted for.
- The quantum of the course contents—particularly in the faculties of Arts and Commerce—is not sufficient to engage the attention of students for two years. So, a very large number of them who can manage the whole

business during a brief span of time prior to the examinations go on merrily biding time. This gives rise to a serious blemish of character—the aversion to hard work. Later, when the same student confronts the challenges of life demanding hard work, he is likely to shirk the realities and become an escapist.

- (d) Lack of physical facilities in colleges also plays its part. But it is not correct to attribute the failure of students at the university examinations particularly in respect of general and theoretical subjects to non-completion of the courses of study by teachers. While in schools, the pupil depends entirely on the teacher for instruction, a student in a college is expected to do a lot of self-study with only some guidance from the teachers.
- (e) Late publication of results of the second set of examinations, popularly called the Supplementary Examinations, by the Board and the Universities is another snag. By the time the successful candidates take admission into the next higher course, a few months have already passed and the students cannot catch up with the rest. Such students are bound to be low achievers.

**5.35 Remedies :**

From the above considerations it is recommended that :

- (a) Only those students who are of proved merit and are likely to take studies seriously should be admitted to colleges.
- (b) Steps should be taken to motivate students for serious application to study.
- (c) The content of courses should be suitably increased wherever necessary, so that students are kept under pressure of work throughout the session.
- (d) Periodical tests should be held to keep the students on their tiptoe with sufficient safeguards to make them reliable.
- (e) The basic physical facilities should be provided by each institution and the spirit of self-study should be inculcated.
- (f) Students securing less than 300 marks ( 37.5 % ) at the H. S. C. or equivalent examination should be considered ineligible for collegiate education. In order to give a second chance to those who have accidentally secured less than 300 marks to improve their grades such students and even all intending students who are placed in the 3rd division in the H. S. C. Examination may be permitted to appear again at the H. S. C. Examination, and
- (g) The students passing the Second Examinations should take admission in the next session, unless otherwise separate sessions commencing in January are started for them in some colleges.

### 5.4 The Educated Unemployed

#### 5.41 Rapid growth of the number of the educated unemployed :

The Table given below shows the growth of the educated unemployed in Orissa during the last 5 years.

TABLE NO. 5.4

As on	Matriculates	Intermediates	Graduates	P. G.	Total	Mean difference
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
31.12.1961	...	...	...	...	6245	...
31.12.1973	67,726	7,404	11,231	1,009	87,370	...
31.12.1974	70,167	8,077	15,584	1,130	94,958	7,588
31.12.1975	76,468	15,749	19,369	1,549	1,13,135	18,177
31.12.1976	87,373	16,433	24,999	1,979	1,30,784	17,652
30.12.1977	86,420	18,420	30,871	2,260	1,37,881	7,097

(This seems to be an aberration).

From the above Table the following conclusion can be drawn.

The number of the educated unemployed is increasing @ of 13,000 per annum on the average. It is true that quite a few persons register their names in two or more districts. At the same time some educated persons do not register their names at all. The data for determining these factors not being available; on the whole, these two positive and negative factors may be treated as cancelling each other.

#### 5.42 Faculty-wise break-up of the Unemployed Graduates in Orissa :

The following Table shows the faculty-wise break-up of unemployed graduates in Orissa.

TABLE NO. 5.5

#### Faculty-wise break-up of Unemployed Graduates in Orissa

As on	Total	Arts	Percentage	Science	Percentage	Commerce	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
31.12.1973	11,231	6,587	59 %	3,725	33 %	919	8 %
31.12.1974	15,584	8,812	57 %	5,537	35 %	1,235	8 %
31.12.1975	19,365	11,343	59 %	6,331	32 %	1,694	9 %
31.12.1976	25,003	15,975	64 %	6,733	27 %	2,295	9 %
31.12.1977	30,871	20,710	66 %	7,350	25 %	2,623	9 %

From the above Table we arrive at the following conclusions :

(1) The percentage of the unemployed Science graduates is decreasing.



- (2) The percentage of the unemployed Arts graduates is increasing rapidly.
- (3) The percentage of the unemployed Commerce graduates is the minimum and it remains almost steady.

**5.43 Districtwise Break-up of the Educated Unemployed ( Matriculates, Intermediates and Graduates ) in Orissa**

TABLE NO. 5.6

District-wise break-up of the Educated Unemployed—Matriculates, Intermediates, and Graduates in Orissa.

As on 31-12	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Balasore	5,611	5,784	8,350	11,060	9,193
2. Bolangir	1,723	2,479	2,904	2,938	3,684
3. Cuttack	17,440	22,327	29,171	32,168	33,207
4. Dhenkanal	5,706	5,713	8,062	7,336	7,190
5. Ganjam	11,280	11,581	11,016	8,964	8,154
6. Kalahandi	1,285	1,455	1,758	2,019	2,195
7. Keonjhar	2,534	2,742	3,447	4,323	4,838
8. Koraput	5,345	5,077	3,642	4,427	4,564
9. Mayurbhanj	4,651	4,290	5,038	6,428	7,253
10. Phulbani	1,267	1,531	1,585	1,799	2,158
11. Puri	12,310	15,011	18,393	23,728	28,435
12. Sunjbalpur	2,883	5,558	7,356	8,400	6,885
13. Sundergarh	14,326	10,280	10,864	15,215	17,865
Total	86,861	93,838	1,11,586	1,28,805	1,35,621

The Districtwise break-up shows that unemployment of educated persons increased steadily on the whole in each of the districts, taken over the years 1973 to 1977. It may be safely taken for granted that the percentage of unemployed graduates and the number of unemployed educated persons are maximum in the faculty of Arts.

**5.44 The causes of unemployment of the educated :**

The main causes of the incidence and growth of unemployment among the educated are :

- (a) slowness of the rate of economic growth as compared to the much higher rate of out-turn of graduates,
- (b) lack of man-power planning so that planning in higher education cannot be related to this,
- (c) incompetence of the Arts graduate to do justice to middle-level jobs, and

(d) lack of correlation of the contents of courses of studies in higher education to the socio-economic and developmental needs of society.

Whereas growth of economy during the last 25 years hovers between 3.2 to 3.7%, the rate of annual increase in the number of graduates is 15%.

While man-power planning is essential for minimising the incidence of unemployment, so far there has been no man-power planning and higher education facilities could not be related to it. This has given rise to a curious paradox that though an increasingly large number of university certificate and degree holders are going without jobs, there is acute dearth of persons with adequate skills to manage the large number of middle level jobs like Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors, various categories of technicians, agricultural supervisors etc. It is by way of planning higher education from time to time with reference to man-power forecasts that the problem of unemployment among the educated can be tackled. Expansion of higher education in the next decade has to be planned so that the job-requirements at the middle level can be squarely met. This can be done to a great extent by vocationalisation at the Intermediate (Higher Secondary) level.

#### **5.45 Inferences and recommendations :**

The conclusions that can be drawn from the above are that

- (i) Facilities for continuation of education at the higher level should not be increased in the Faculty of Arts,
- (ii) Whenever seats are required to be increased in the existing colleges in process of consolidation, they should be increased in the faculties of Science and Commerce,
- (iii) No new college should be ordinarily allowed to take students in the Faculty of Arts, until the present tendency of rapid increase of unemployed in this faculty is reversed,
- (iv) Highest priority should be given to vocationalisation at the Intermediate (Higher Secondary) level immediately and higher levels subsequently,
- (v) Contents of Courses of studies in higher education should be reoriented to meet the socio-economic and developmental needs of the people and
- (vi) P. G. Courses in Arts Department should not ordinarily be allowed to open.

#### **5.5 Relating Higher Education to the needs of people : Vocationalisation—**

##### **5.51 Pattern of employment in Orissa**

It is found that

- (i) 80% of the working population in Orissa are engaged in non-skilled or quasi-skilled work of a repetitive character.

- (ii) Not more than 1% of the working population is engaged in high-level employment ( both wage-employment and self-employment ).
- (iii) It is also seen from the pattern of employment in the public sector ( Orissa ) that for every job at the top-level, there are about 5 jobs at the middle level. No reliable figures for the private sector are available. But since the forces working for and against the change of this ratio 5:1 in the private sector are almost the same, one can safely assume the same ratio for both public and private sectors. Hence it may be assumed that in both the private and public sectors, 5% of the working population are engaged in middle-level wage-employments.

This leaves out about 14% of the working population who are to be self-employed.

If the youth of the State can be given training in acquisition of skill, manual work and entrepreneurship in respect of the sector in which 19% of the working population ( 5% wage employment + 14% self employed ) is drawn, not only the unemployment problem of educated persons will be solved to a great extent, but many young men and women having entrepreneurship talents would be diverted to mini and small industries for greater production in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, marine products etc.

**5.52 Courses of Work and Study for diversification—Junior Functional Colleges :**

Utkal University has recently prepared Courses of work-and-studies to be introduced at the Intermediate stage with effect from 1979-80 ( Appendix VII ). These courses should be introduced in most of the New Intermediate Colleges recommended to be opened during the Sixth Plan, Which may be called Junior Functional Colleges. These courses may also be introduced at the Intermediate level in the existing colleges gradually, so that in about 10 year's time 50% of the students in Intermediate classes are in the diversified spectrum.

**5.53 Bridge Courses :**

The details of the Functional Courses have been so drawn up that the students going through the diversified course, can opt for traditional education in the faculty of Arts at the B. A. level provided they are found academically fit for it in the process of selective admission. Bridge Courses can also be provided to ensure such vertical mobility.

**5.54 Junior Functional College vis-a-vis Departmental Training :**

It may be suggested from some quarters that skill-training can be managed in the form of Departmental Training in respective skills or groups of skills. But such training has no foundation and no future to build on. As such

It can not be a substitute for higher education in skills which has a broader base and a wider scope. Students passing from Junior Functional Colleges can go in for higher technical studies in Agricultural and Engineering Colleges, after attending a Bridge Course if necessary. They shall have an advantage over the present day graduates of general education or technical/professional education in view of their work-experience.

The credit that is given by society to a University diploma or certificate is deep-rooted and hence the craze of the youth and their parents to go in for University Education. It will be almost impossible to eschew this in any foreseeable future.

So in the interest of the people of the State and consistent with fulfilment of their aspirations, it is necessary that learning of skills for the middle level engagements and entrepreneurship for cottage, mini and small scale industries should be taken up at the university level. University certificates should be given to persons going in for middle level engagements, so that they shall enjoy the social prestige attached to such certificates and at the same time do skilled work. The stigma that is still associated with skilled work at the middle level can be washed away to a great extent with University certificates.

Departmental training may be given to under-Matrices, so that the latter may become skilled workers at a lower level. They shall not necessarily own small units of farms or mini industries. They will be mostly employed in jobs for wages. In its recommendations, the U. G. C. has also suggested that skill-training should be given to students leaving Secondary Schools after classes VII, VIII, IX and X but failing to pass the H. S. C. Examination.

#### **5.55 Recommendations of the Committee :**

In Chapter IV, the strategy accepted by the Government of India for diversification of education at the higher secondary stage so that every student acquires at least one skill thoroughly, has been stated. In principle, this has been accepted by the State Government in their Sixth Plan Policy. Consideration of the problem of rapidly increasing unemployment dealt with in Art, 5.4, also leads to the same inevitable conclusion. The Committee suggests that at the post-Matric stage, courses of work-and-study should be introduced in Junior Functional Colleges to equip at least 50% of those who go in for higher education with skills and entrepreneurship necessary to meet the present day challenges at the middle level and the needs of people. It is assumed that the challenges at the top level both in public and private sectors will be taken up by graduates of Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences, Medicine, Surgery and other technical faculties.

#### **5.56 Formation of a Separate Intermediate Board :**

The challenges of a new type of institution in which students will have to give at least fifty per cent. of their time to field or work-shop practice will be

many. Special efforts have to be made to make the scheme successful. It is doubtful if the Universities in the State or the Board of Secondary Education will have the time or zeal to devote much time for this work. They have their specialities, goals and targets and they should devote their attention to their specific problems. And hence it is not only desirable but necessary to have a separate Intermediate Board, whose main task would be to make the scheme successful.

If such a Board is formed, all the Intermediate classes in Arts, Science and Commerce in the existing colleges should also be affiliated to the Board, for the level of studies is the same. In that case, the University will be left with 1st, 2nd and higher degree classes and Research. This is exactly the pattern envisaged by the U. G. C. which does not treat Intermediate classes as part of University education.

### 5.6 Resources—

#### 5.61 The Limited Resources to be spent on Consolidation of the Existing Colleges :

Out of the limited resources available to the State Government for general education, the allocation for higher education in the Sixth Plan will be further limited, since higher education has been given a lower place in the scale of priority. Whatever resources are available should be spent in the first place for consolidation of the existing colleges which will leave very little scope for expenditure on opening of new Government colleges. Even the scope for creation of additional facilities for admission at the first degree stage under the scheme of consolidation of institutions will have to be limited in nature due to shortage of funds. So, enrolment in higher education will increase only marginally, unless other avenues are found out.

#### 5.62 Resources of Functional Colleges :

To ensure country-wide acceptance of the scheme of vocationalisation and to establish relevance and importance of this concept to the socio-economic needs of the country, the Govt. of India launched during 1977 a centrally sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary ( Intermediate ) Education. Under the Scheme, Central assistance will be provided for the following items :

- ( i ) Conduct of district vocational survey,
- ( ii ) Appointment of District Vocational Education Officers,
- ( iii ) Purchase of equipment for vocational courses, and
- ( iv ) Salary of teachers of vocational courses.

The State has taken advantage of only the first two in a limited manner ( two Districts only ) at the Secretariat level. The results of the Survey are not available yet.

If this scheme is taken full advantage of by the State during the Sixth Plan, and if people's enthusiasm is converted to building up of the infrastructure for a college, the financial liability on the part of the State Government will be

nominal and it may be possible to open about 40 new Junior Functional Colleges in the State during the Sixth Plan period. Details of finances required for Functional Colleges are given in Chapter XI.

#### 5.7 Total Provision for Admission during Sixth Plan--

The Committee has considered the question of assessing the extent of provision for admission of students from all angles. In view of what has been explained above, and in consideration of the fact that Orissa has to cover a lot of lee-way to approach the average enrolment figure of India, the Committee recommends that on the whole 70% of the total number of students who are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination by 1982 should be provided with facilities for admission to institutions at the Intermediate level. It is considered that maximum benefit from higher education can be derived by this level of enrolment in colleges during the Sixth Plan period. Those who are left out, but have the desire and determination to go for higher education can avail themselves of the extra-institutional facilities provided in the State.

It is possible that in a few cases on account of illness or accident a student may not get enough marks in the qualifying examination to gain admission to traditional colleges. He does not lose the chance of catching the general stream of higher education at the first degree level if he improves his score in the Intermediate education through extra-institutional study. If a student chooses to or is forced to take admission in a Junior Functional College, he may still move to the traditional course at the Degree level, provided he scores high marks at the Intermediate level.

#### 5.71 Number of New Junior Colleges envisaged in Sixth Plan :

A rough calculation given below indicates the number of new Junior Colleges which should be opened during the Sixth Plan to accommodate 70 per cent. of the students likely to pass the H. S. C. Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1982.

1. No. of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination ( Annual and Supplementary ) in 1982 and the I. S. C. Examination	48, 800
2. Seventy per cent. of the above is	34, 160
3. No. of seats in the first year classes in the session 1977-78 is about	27, 150
4. Deduction of 4% of seats that are not likely to be filled up ordinarily <i>i. e.</i> , about	1,000
5. Provision should be made for admission of	26, 150
6. No. of addl. seats required by 1982,	8, 000
7. The No. of seats that can be increased in the existing colleges by 1982-83 minus the No. of those that are not likely to be filled up	2, 300
8. Additional provision has to be made for admission of	5,700

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 9. For this, the No. of new colleges should (calculating on the average @ 110 students in the First Year classes of one new college) be about | 54 |
| 10. No. of colleges permitted by Govt. and reserved for their consideration   | 18 |
| 11. The No. of other new colleges that can be recommended by the Committee is   | 36 |

It is proposed that out of these 54 colleges, forty should be Junior Functional Colleges. Detailed recommendations in this respect are given in Chapter X.

**5-72 Students passing Indian School Certificate Examination :**

A number of students appear at and pass the Indian School Certificate Examination also. By 1982, it is expected that about 600 students would pass the Examination. This number has been taken into consideration in Chapter X while determining the number of new colleges to be permitted.

The Central School and the Sainik School have not been taken into consideration in Chapter X as they are all intended to be upgraded to Higher Secondary Schools and some of them have actually been upgraded. This appears to be the policy of the Ministry of Education and the Defence Ministry.

The Committee was informed that the Steel Ministry has not taken any such decision and until this is done, the authorities of the Raurkela Steel Plant are not prepared to upgrade their schools, though the Labour Unions have been pressing for the same. The Committee is of the view that the authorities of the Steel Plant should either take the responsibility themselves or approach the Steel Ministry for clearance. Rourkela is growing fast and the needs of the children of the employees up to the Higher Secondary stage should be met by the Plant authorities. Since two Ministries of the Government of India have taken a policy decision, there seems to be no reason why there should be any difficulty in taking such a decision by a sister Ministry.

**5-73**

There exist Govt. Women's Colleges in 9 districts. Out of the remaining 4 districts, there is an aided Women's College in one but that College serves the purpose of the Steel town of Raurkela and not the needs of the district of Sundergarh. In all fairness to these districts, there should be one Govt. Women's College in each of these four districts. In case it is not financially possible for the State Government to take the whole burden, then local contributions should be augmented by Government contribution to take steps for opening of these colleges during the Sixth Plan. This is not a normal procedure but not unprecedented Government had helped the Rourkela Science College at the time it was started as an aided college.

**5-74**

There are some revenue Sub-divisions in the State having as many as 7<sup>1</sup> colleges and there are 9 Sub-divisions in each of which there is no college. It is true

that there is wide variance in population of the Sub-divisions. Yet facilities for higher education at least up to the Intermediate level should be available in each Sub-division by 1982, so that the weaker ones may get a chance. It is only when a college is established that the general atmosphere of education in an area brightens. Teachers for High, M. E. and Primary Schools are generally not found in the area if there is no college and, so school education also stagnates. This vicious circle can be cut by establishing a college in the area. Hence there should be at least one junior college in every Sub-division by the end of the Sixth Plan.

### 5.8 Tutorial Colleges and Land Grant Colleges—

#### 5.81 Tutorial Colleges :

The Committee has considered 142 applications for opening of new colleges and quite a number of them have started work as Tutorial Colleges. A Tutorial College is not a college at all in the sense in which a college is defined in the University Acts. It consists of coaching classes. Many of these colleges, all of which are in the private sector, have opened classes in the Faculty of Arts and cater mostly for students who are placed low in the list of candidates passing the H. S. C. Examinations. As it has been pointed out earlier, a very large section of these students whether they pass the subsequent University Examinations or not will find themselves not only unemployed but also unemployable. Whatever that may be, some students may continue higher education in these informal institutions, if there are people to pay for them. The Government should not stand in their way. But there is no justification at all to affiliate these institutions to the University as regular colleges or to spend public funds for their maintenance and improvement. There seems to be no reason for expenditure of public funds to help some students to get Certificates or Diplomas from the University which are of doubtful value to them or to the society. Government have nothing to do with students who continue higher studies privately and appear at the University Examinations as private candidates. Similarly, Government should have nothing to do with these private coaching classes. If any Tutorial College has been started in a locality, where an affiliated, college is not needed, the Tutorial College should not be disturbed, nor given any financial assistance at the cost of the affiliated colleges started with the permission of Government. The State is spending 90% of its education budget in salaries and if funds can be found these should be utilised for removing the deficiencies of the existing colleges in order to make them viable.

Such Tutorial Colleges or coaching classes exist in abundant numbers in metropolitan towns and in some States in India, e. g., in Kerala, Maharastra and Andhra Pradesh. But no attempt has been made either by the sponsors of these Tutorial Colleges or the students to get the colleges affiliated to Universities. For, to appear at the University Examinations in the normal span of time this is not necessary. If such institutions try to seek affiliation, it is only with the intention of passing on the burden and responsibility of management of these institutions to Government.



Since the fundamental principle of national planning is to match the needs and resources, the Committee has considered this matter adequately and it is of the firm view that any Tutorial College or coaching class which does not fit into the plan should not be considered either by a University or Government.

**5.82 Land-Grant Colleges :**

The demands of higher education can also be met satisfactorily to some extent if Land-Grant Colleges in the model of similar institutions in the U. S. A. can be established in rural areas. If an area of about 100 acres of irrigated land can be had for a college, it could be developed and from the yields, a Degree College could be maintained. Colleges should not be started with the hope of developing the area. On the other hand, returns from the developed land should be available before a college is started. If this can be done, it would be ideal for our rural set up, for higher education can really be linked to productivity, manual work and self-sufficiency.

**5.9 Admission Policy in Degree Classes—**

The Planning Commission, the Ministry of Education and the U. G. C. are unanimous in their policy decision in respect of admission of students to Degree classes. According to them admission to these classes (both Pass and Honours) should be restrictive and selective with reservation for weaker sections. The Committee holds the same view and recommends the same to Government. In case the Three Year Honours Degree course is introduced, this should be confined to selected institutions of high standard and students of proved merit. In Orissa whenever there is a proposal to upgrade a Junior College to a Degree College, according to the existing rules, prior permission of the State Government is necessary. This is a healthy rule and it should be adhered to, so that the meagre funds available for Higher Education may not be spent in wasteful efforts.

## CHAPTER VI

### INTER-DISTRICT AND INTRA-DISTRICT DISPARITIES

#### 6.1 The Over-view—

##### 6.11 The Back-ground

For historical as well as geographical reasons and on socio-economic grounds, development of education in the different regions of Orissa has been widely uneven. The agriculturally developed coastal plains which remained directly under British rule for a longer period of time covering the districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and a part of the Ganjam district have had better educational facilities than the inland region. The districts of Sambalpur and Sundargarh which have come to be industrially developed of late have moved up to some extent.

##### 6.12 Retarded Growth of Education in Some Pockets :

According to the census of 1971, people of the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes, who are economically backward, constitute 23.1 per cent. and 15.1 per cent. of the total population of the State. While the scheduled caste population is scattered in all the districts, there is concentration of the scheduled tribes in certain areas in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput, Phulbani, Bolangir, Sundargarh and Mayurbhanj. In these pockets, education is retarded at all levels.

##### 6.13 Economically Backward Areas and Economically Weaker Sections of People :

Besides this, there are other economically backward areas and economically weaker sections of the society. Enrolment in schools and colleges in these areas and among these people is also appallingly low and the drop-out figures are alarmingly high.

##### 6.14 First Generation Students :

Quite a good number of students are first generation learners. Wastage at the school level is so high for these students that a small percentage of them do actually qualify to be admitted to colleges.

##### 6.15 Large-scale disparities :

As a result of all these factors, the percentage of the population in the age group 17—22 enrolled in colleges in Orissa is low and what is more, it has narrowed down further in some districts and in a few pockets in certain districts, giving rise to large scale disparities.

#### 6.2 Districtwise Percentage of Enrolment in Higher Education—

The percentage of enrolment in higher education (Intermediate, Degree and P. G. classes) to the population in the corresponding age-group (17-22) for the entire State has been calculated to be 2.61 in 1977-78 as against the all-India percentage of 4.9. The following Table shows the districtwise percentage of enrolment in higher education.

TABLE NO. 6·1

Districtwise Percentage of Enrolment in Higher Education to the Population in the corresponding age-group in Orissa, 1977-78.

SL No.	District	Population according to 1971 Census	Projected population of 1977	Projected population in the age-group 17-22 (1977)	Total enrolment for Higher Education (77-78)	Percentage of enrolment to the population in the age-group 17-22 (1977)	Group assigned to the District**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Balasore	18,30,504	21,05,080	2,52,609	8,352	3.3	I
2.	Bolangir	12,63,657	14,53,206	1,74,385	2,638	1.51	IV
3.	Cuttack	38,28,678	44,01,830	5,28,220	19,553	3.70	I
4.	Dhenkanal	12,93,914	14,88,001	1,78,560	3,672	2.06	III
5.	Ganjam	12,93,808	26,37,879	3,16,545	7,355	2.32	III
6.	Kalahandi	11,63,869	13,38,449	1,60,614	916	0.57	V
7.	Keonjhar	9,55,514	10,98,841	1,31,861	2,135	1.62	IV
8.	Koraput	20,43,281	23,49,773	2,81,972	1,692	0.69	V
9.	Mayurbhanj	14,34,200	16,49,330	1,97,920	4,430	2.24	III
10.	Phulbani	6,21,675	7,14,926	85,791	547	0.64	V
11.	Puri	23,40,859	26,91,987	3,23,038	15,350	4.75	I
12.	Sambalpur	18,44,898	21,21,632	2,54,569	1,867	3.21	II
13.	Sundergarh	10,30,758	11,85,372	1,42,245	4,066	2.86	II
ORISSA		2,19,44,615	2,52,36,306	30,28,357	49,143	2.61	

Group I 3.3 per cent. and more

Group II 2.6 per cent. less than 3.5 per cent.

Group III 2.0 per cent. to less than 2.6 per cent.

Group IV 1 per cent. to less than 2 per cent.

Group V less than 1 per cent.

From the above Table, it is found that in the district of Puri only the enrolment figure almost equals the all-India average. While in five of the districts the enrolment figure is above the State average, in eight other districts it is lower and particularly in the districts of Kalahandi, Koraput and Phulbani it is too low. In fact the percentages of higher education in the last named districts are among the lowest in the whole of India which is a saddest thing to reckon with. The inter-district disparity in higher education is very pronounced as it varies from 0.57% in Kalahandi to 4.75 in the district of Puri. The districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj have an enrolment figure less than the State average.

### 6.3 Enrolment per One Hundred Sq Kms and per One Lakh Population

The dimension of the inter-district disparities in higher education can be studied from two more angles, namely, the number of enrolled in colleges per one hundred sq. kilometres of area, and per one lakh population. The former is not reliable as lower density of population would necessarily lead to lesser enrolment in colleges which is not due to any human factor of negligence. The latter however is reliable, as it reveals the backwardness of the people in respect of higher education. It may be noted that this criterion leads to the same conclusion as obtained according to the criterion adopted in article 6.2.

TABLE No. 6.2

Sl. No.	District	Area in '00' sq. kms.	Projected population of 1977 in '000' s	Total enrolment in 1977	Enrolment per one hundred sq. kms.	Enrolment per one lakh population	Group
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Balasore	64	2,105	8,352	131	397	I
2.	Bolangir	89	1,453	2,638	30	181	IV
3.	Cuttack	112	4,402	19,653	174	430	I
4.	Dhenkanal	108	1,488	3,672	34	247	III
5.	Ganjam	125	2,638	7,355	58	249	III
6.	Kalahandi	166	1,338	916	08	63	V
7.	Keonjhar	62	1,099	2,135	26	194	IV
8.	Koraput	270	2,350	1,962	07	83	V
9.	Mayurbhanj	104	1,649	4,430	43	269	III
10.	Phulbani	111	715	547	05	76	V
11.	Puri	102	2,692	15,350	150	500	I
12.	Sambalpur	176	2,122	8,167	46	384	II
13.	Sundergarh	97	1,185	4,066	42	343	II
ORISSA		1,558	25,236	76,143	51	297	

* Group	—	I	390	—	500
Group	—	II	297	—	389
Group	—	III	200	—	296
Group	—	IV	100	—	199
Group	—	V	—	—	99

The above Table indicates a wide variation of enrolment ranging from 05 to 174 per hundred sq. kms. If we consider the enrolment in relation to the total population of the districts, the variation is also wide, ranging from 63 to 500 per one lakh population. From this stand-point also the districts of Kalahandi, Phulbani, Koraput, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Mayurbhanj have an enrolment figure less than the State average.

#### 6.4 Reasons for Inter-District Disparity

Disparity in enrolment at the college level may be due to three main factors, namely;

- ( i ) small number of students passing the H. S. C. or equivalent examinations which is the condition of eligibility for admission to colleges,
- ( ii ) insufficient facilities in colleges *i. e.*, insufficient number of seats in First Year classes, and
- ( iii ) irrational location of colleges which deprives some students from taking admission in colleges.

##### 6.41 Small number of Matriculates :

If the number of students passing the H. S. C. or equivalent examination from a district or a Revenue Subdivision is small and the rate of increase is insignificant, opening of new colleges in the District or Subdivision becomes an unnecessary, fruitless and wasteful exercise. In such cases available resources should be spent on

- ( i ) increasing the number of students in schools,
- ( ii ) in eliminating drop-outs and wastage in High Schools and in other schools right to the bottom in the chain, and
- ( iii ) increasing the efficiency of schools.

##### 6.42 Insufficient Facilities :

In case, the number of students eligible for admission to colleges is large or/and the rate of increase of this number is appreciable, necessary steps should be taken well ahead of time to meet the legitimate demands of eligible applicants for admission to colleges. If attempts are made only at the last moment to somehow satisfy the demands of students and their parents, the possibility of making a proper study of the situation is considerably reduced and *ad hoc* decisions have to be taken, thus making them liable to mistakes and undesirable influences.

##### 6.43 Irrational Location of Colleges :

If more colleges have been permitted to be opened in areas where there is no need for so many, there is bound to be some wastage of efforts and expenditure. It will, however, be difficult to shut down some of them. Some relief can be obtained from out of this disorder if one or more of these colleges are utilised for functional courses of work and study. If in an area there are not enough colleges and there is need for new ones, the position can be retrieved by opening new colleges as and when they are needed.

#### 6.5 Inter-District Disparity in Out-Turn of Matriculates—

##### 6.51 Disparity in Concrete Terms :

It is necessary to make a brief study of the situation regarding the schooling facilities, in order to find out the causes of the disparity in the out-turn of Matriculates. Table No 6.3 given hereunder shows the disparity.

TABLE No. 6:3

Districtwise Enrolment in Classes VI—XI in the session 1976-77 and the number of students passing the H. S. C. Annual Examination in 1977 and the number likely to pass in 1982.

Sl. No.	Name of District	Projected population of (1977) See Table No.	Total enrolment Classes VI to XI in 76-77	Enrolment per 10,000 population	No. of students per Class	No. in Class XI in 76-77	No. of students passing Annual & Suppl. Exam., 1977	Percentage	No. estimated to pass H.S.C. Exam. in 1982 (A & S)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Balasure	21,05,080	73,575	349	26.9	6,359	3,709	...	4,826	
2.	Bolangir	14,53,206	22,109	152	21.9	2,004	893	...	1,277	
3.	Cuttack	44,01,830	1,83,553	417	35.9	18,391	8,318	...	12,866	
4.	Dhenkanal	14,88,001	35,098	236	26.8	2,963	1,675	...	2,500	
5.	Ganjam	26,37,879	60,184	288	37.2	5,700	2,876	...	4,936	
6.	Kalahandi	13,38,449	15,237	114	21.6	1,149	550	...	941	
7.	Keonjhar	10,98,841	21,455	195	20.2	1,737	1,231	...	1,235	
8.	Koraput	23,49,773	21,850	93	26.0	1,724	982	...	1,792	
9.	Mayurbhanj	16,49,330	37,829	229	19.5	3,050	1,797	...	2,737	
10.	Phulbani	7,14,996	9,220	129	18.9	731	365	...	436	
11.	Puri	26,91,987	90,583	336	36.4	8,344	4,599	...	7,838	
12.	Sambalpur	21,21,632	47,788	225	27.8	4,215	2,371	...	3,427	
13.	Sundergarh	11,85,372	39,888	337	35.1	3,607	1,755	...	2,484	
	ORISSA	2,52,36,306	6,58,369	261	30.0	...	...	...	...	

#### 6.52 Reduction of Disparity at School Stage :

Since higher education is the apex of a broader base which constitutes the elementary and secondary education, attempts should be made in the first place to reduce disparities at the school level, in order to boost up the development of secondary education in the weaker districts so that the rate of increase of the number of students eligible for admission to colleges becomes accelerated. No attempt is made in this report to study the situation in depth, as it is beyond its scope.

The numbers given in column 8 and 10 are however significant, since they show the likely increase in the number of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1982 over the number in 1977. A superficial study of the above reveals the fact that whereas in eleven districts there will be appreciable increase in the number of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1982 over the corresponding

TABLE NO. 6-4

Group	Name of the District	Percentage of the total number of students anticipated to pass the qualifying Examinations in 1982 for whom facilities for admission to Colleges should be made at public expenditure
I	Puri, Cuttack and Balasore	65%
II	Sundargarh and Sambalpur	70%
III	Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal	75%
IV	Keonjhar and Bolangir	80%
V	Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi	85%

As a result of this, students of weaker districts getting lesser marks in the qualifying examinations than their counterparts in other districts will get a chance for admission to colleges. But this is only fair, for by and large the weaker districts

- (i) have a greater percentage of first generation students,
- (ii) have greater percentage of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population,
- (iii) are socially and economically backward, and
- (iv) have lesser opportunities for environmental education.

The amount of advantage recommended to be given to a district is somewhat commensurate with the degree of weakness of the district.

It is not possible to make a deeper study and suggest a more accurate scale of weightage taking a Subdivision as a unit since requisite data for this purpose are not available. The Committee, however, suggests that special scholarships and bursaries be provided for, to give further weightage to

- (i) students belonging to weaker sections of the society and
- (ii) first generation students in order to give them a chance to come up, if it is not possible to provide a college near at hand for them.

#### 6-73 Efforts for Improvement of Enrolment in Higher Education to be made at the School level

It should be borne in mind that a mere weightage given to the weaker district in the matter of admission to higher education will not be effective in boosting the percentage of higher education in the district. For example, in Keonjhar district, the total number of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Annual and Second) is 1,231. The rate of increase in the number is so small that the corresponding anticipated number for 1982 (Annual and Second)

will be 1,235. So, although seats are provided for 80% of this strength, the additional number of students to be benefited by this scheme will be negligible unless steps are taken to increase the number of students passing H. S. C. Examination from the district. The district of Phulbani also suffers from the same defect and calls for similar measures.

#### 6.8 Movement of Students—

During the survey of districts, it was pointed out to the Committee in every district (i) that students from neighbouring districts are seeking admission to the colleges of the district, and (ii) that students from rural areas are rushing to colleges situated in urban areas, thus reducing the chances of the local students for getting admission in the colleges situated near their places of residence.

It is true that there is some movement of students from one district or Subdivision to another in the normal process of movement of their parents. This factor is to be ignored as the number of such students going out of a district or Subdivision would be almost equal to the number coming in. The demand for a new college in an area cannot be acceded to on the ground that a large number of students from other places would prefer to come to this place.

But in some cases, students from more advanced districts do move out to the neighbouring districts for admission into colleges. As soon as some restriction is put in the matter of admission to colleges in the advanced districts in order to remove inter-district imbalance, such movement is bound to increase. If admission to colleges in less advanced districts, where greater facilities are intended to be provided for admission to local students in the local colleges, is done on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination, the outsiders coming from more advanced districts will get preference and the purpose for which more seats are made available in the weaker districts for students of the concerned district will be frustrated. In order to give protection to weaker districts in this respect, the Committee recommends that students placed in the third division at the H. S. C. Examination be given preference in the matter of admission to local colleges consistent with other existing rules in this connection.

The Committee examined the question of movement of students from rural areas to colleges situated in urban areas and found that this does happen even if colleges exist nearer home in rural areas for obvious reasons. This has got to be discouraged, as a large number of seats in rural colleges remain vacant and the demand for more seats and more colleges in urban areas mounts to such an extent that Government sometimes yields to the pressure, thus causing heavy wastage and unnecessary and avoidable expenditure. This problem has of late become acute in most of the big towns of Orissa and unless it is squarely faced now, it will snow-ball to bigger dimensions. The Committee recommends that some seats in some of the colleges in urban areas should be reserved for the students



residing in the town, so that they may not unnecessarily be forced to go to colleges situated in rural areas or other towns, thus necessitating provision of more hostels in urban areas.

In general, these problems could be solved to a great extent provided (i) students of a locality passing the H. S. C. Examination in the third division are given some preference in the matter of admission to local colleges, and (ii) students placed in the first and second division are allowed the option of going to the number one college in the District Headquarters or remaining in the local college.

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## CHAPTER VII

### RULES FOR RECOGNITION OF NEW COLLEGES

#### 7.1 Rules and Procedures for Affiliation of Colleges by Universities

The existing rules and procedures in the matter of affiliation of new colleges in Orissa, as provided in the Statutes of its three Universities—Utkal, Sambalpur, Berhampur, are as follows :

##### 7.11 Application for Affiliation :

In order to get a proposed college affiliated to a University, in the case of a Government college, the Director of Public Instruction, and in the case of other colleges, the person or body authorised for the purpose has to make an application accompanied with payment of the prescribed fee to the Registrar of the University under whose jurisdiction the college is proposed to be started so as to reach him ordinarily by the 30th November, and on payment of the prescribed late fee upto the 15th January, immediately proceeding the academic year in which the college is proposed to be started. The application has to contain an affirmative statement regarding the receipt of 'concurrence' of the Government to the aforesaid proposal, besides other particulars as per proforma prescribed in the Statutes regarding subjects and courses of study; accommodation, equipment, likely strength of students in the proposed college and plans or drawings of buildings; qualification, salaries and work-load of teachers; residential and other facilities for students and staff; prescribed fees and the provision of finance; and the working hours. The application is considered by the Syndicate within four weeks from the date of its receipt. It is open to the Syndicate to call for further information regarding the application, advise the management to wait until a subsequent date or even decline to consider the application.

##### 7.12 Local Enquiry :

If the Syndicate desires to proceed with the application it directs a local inquiry to be conducted by a competent person or a team of competent persons unless it considers that it has sufficient data and information to decide on the application without a local inquiry.

##### 7.13 Essential Conditions to be fulfilled :

After carefully considering the report of the inquiry, the Syndicate has to satisfy itself "that adequate financial provision is available for the continued and efficient maintenance of the college in the form of a permanent endowment or an undertaking given by a person or body maintaining the college." It is presumed that the proposed college will attract sufficient number of students to make the college a viable unit in which the input of resources will produce adequate returns. This factor has of late assumed added importance as attempts are being made to start colleges in which the input of resources will have to

be substantial but the output may be hopelessly incommensurate with the resources put in or efforts exerted.

The Syndicate of the University concerned has also to satisfy itself in the following matters :

- ( i ) suitability and adequacy of its accommodation and equipment for teaching ;
- ( ii ) the character, qualifications and adequacy of its teaching staff and the conditions of their service ;
- ( iii ) the residence, physical welfare, discipline and supervision of its students ; and
- ( iv ) such other matters as are essential for the maintenance of the tone and standards of University education.

Further, in the case of an application of a proposed non-Government college before proceeding with the matter the Syndicate shall satisfy itself that the concurrence of the Government to establish the college has been secured by the management concerned.

#### **7.14 Approval of Senate :**

After having considered carefully the report of local enquiry it is open to the Syndicate either to grant or deny affiliation to the proposed college. In the case of refusal no further action is necessary except to communicate the decision to the applicant and to the Senate; but in case the affiliation is granted, the decision is placed before the Senate at its next general meeting as a recommendation of the Syndicate for approval by the Senate.

## **7.2 Financial Responsibilities and Prior Government Concurrence -**

### **7.21 Effect of the Liberal Policy followed by Universities in granting Affiliation :**

As an essential condition of affiliation of a proposed college to a University the sponsors of a proposed college have to satisfy the Syndicate of the concerned University that adequate financial provision is available for continued and efficient maintenance of the college either in the form of 'a permanent endowment' or 'an undertaking given by a person or body' to bear the responsibility or maintenance. In this State, so far, there has been no application to any of our Universities wherein a permanent and self-sufficient endowment towards the maintenance of a college has been made. Some years back in all cases of new affiliation the concerned University used to satisfy itself on this point on the basis of a tacit assumption that the proposed college would in due course flight sufficient grant-in-aid from the State Government for its continued and efficient maintenance. So, all that the University had to be concerned with for the time being in this respect was a satisfactory evidence that the sponsors of the college had sufficient funds to maintain the college until Government grant-in-aid started flowing in. The Universities in their anxiety to provide more facilities for higher

education conceded relaxation in the matter of fulfilment of the other essential conditions for affiliation.

#### **7-22 Devolution of Financial Responsibility on the State Government .**

The extent of relaxation thus granted gradually increased, with the result that many colleges were started without having the necessary infrastructure and equipment and the minimum funds necessary to run the colleges, so that the burden of fulfilling the conditions was ultimately transferred to Government. Proliferation of colleges with insufficient number of students resulted in mounting per capita expenditure on the part of Government, which in other words amounted to waste of public funds. A necessary consequence of this state of affairs was that the meagre funds available with Government for higher education became absolutely insufficient even for meeting the minimum physical necessities of colleges. The deficiencies could not be removed and in course of time, the non-recurring expenditure necessary to put the colleges thus established on a proper footing snow-balled to huge proportions.

#### **7-23 More Financial Responsibility of the State Government :**

As regards recurring expenses of the colleges, a few years ago the Government was being tacitly committed to the extent of meeting a substantial portion of the annual deficit of the colleges after a fixed period of existence of the college the rest of the deficit being met by local contribution or indirect taxation of the parents of students. Thus, this decision of Committing Government for meeting the recurring expenditure of colleges was virtually taken by the sponsors of colleges and the Universities which granted them affiliation, but not the Government itself. Yet it is the Government which had the ultimate responsibility of preventing a college from being closed altogether, no popular Government could allow a college to get defunct due to non-availability of funds to meet the recurring deficit of the college. And hence the deficit in recurring expenditure also became a further responsibility of Government.

#### **7-24 Necessity of Taking Prior Permission of Government .**

The Committee for expenditure in providing the infrastructure and in running an aided college and provision of funds in the budget which are responsibilities of the legislature and the Government, was in practice taken by organisers of aided colleges and the Universities granting affiliation to them.

In order to stop this practice which resulted in snow-balling of the deficiencies ultimately accumulating to the huge amount of about Rs. 41 crores and the consequent recurring and repeated student unrest upsurging in the form of strikes and violent disturbances, it was decided by the State Government that previous permission of the Government is necessary before any University proceeds with the matter of granting affiliation to a new college,

**7-25 Violation of This Rule Under Near Compelling Circumstances :**

It is reported to the Committee that some of the Universities do not follow this rule in respect of consideration of applications for affiliation only after the Government have actually given concurrence to the proposal and that they grant provisional affiliation subject to the approval of Government. These Universities pointed out that Government permission for opening of a college in a particular session comes so late that it becomes impossible for the Universities to go through the statutory procedure and grant affiliation in time for students to take admission in the concerned colleges. Hence they are compelled to go through the statutory procedure before receipt of Government concurrence, so that even if the said concurrence is received in the month of July, the proposed college could start functioning in the same session. This practice of violating the provisions of the statutes is not desirable as it leads to awkward situations at times.

Once a proposed college goes ahead making preparations with the provisional affiliation granted by the concerned University subject to the receipt of Government concurrence in due course, it is mostly taken for granted that Government approval will follow. Withholding concurrence by the Government at this stage becomes almost impossible as it would lead to a lot of complications. Thus, the purpose for which this provision was introduced in the statutes was neglected and a loop-hole big enough to nullify it altogether was introduced in order to get over procedural difficulties.

**7-26 Solution of the Impasse :**

To get out of this impasse it is recommended that the Government after scrutinising the application for starting a college should either accord permission or else communicate their refusal in good time for the sponsors to make a decision in applying for affiliation to the concerned University by the 30th of November, preceding the year in which students are proposed to be admitted to the college, if it gets affiliation. In no case, should permission be given at a late stage, giving occasion to Universities to violate the rules.

**7-27 Five Year Rule and Greater Responsibility Taken by the Government :**

At present the procedure followed by the Government is that five years after an affiliated college starts operating, the State Government virtually meet all the recurring expenditure and a substantial portion of the non-recurring expenditure. The responsibility of the Government in respect of aided colleges has, therefore, become greater. As a matter of fact, the difference between the expenditure incurred by Government on a Government college and that on a private aided college has become almost nominal. It appears that the system has tended to discourage private efforts for development of higher education.

The five year rule instead of becoming a restrictive measure, has provided adequate incentive to a large number of organisers in starting colleges nearer their homes for the benefits of a limited few, as they know that the initial

expenses to be incurred by them are insignificant in comparison with the financial responsibilities ultimately to be borne by the Government. So, all that they have to do is to start a college and manage it somehow may be in a borrowed building and on payment of scanty salaries to anybody with minimum qualifications available to work as a teacher, and then to put political pressure at the appropriate time and in adequate form in order to pass on the burden to the Government. With such a procedure in vogue and all its burdens heavily piling up, a stage will surely come when any additional load is bound to break the camel's back.

### **7.3 The System of Keeping a Fixed Deposit---**

#### **7.31 Rule upto 1976-77**

Upto the year 1976-77, it was prescribed that organisers of private colleges should keep an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs in fixed deposit in a scheduled bank and pledge it to the University, so that the latter may in case of dire necessity release the funds or a portion thereof for ensuring continuance of the college and maintenance of standards. The stipulation was mandatory and the Government did not give permission to any proposed college unless this condition was satisfied. This sum of hardly utilised for ensuring continuance of the college and never for maintenance of standards. But it prevented the opening of many spurious colleges, as it was not easy for them to collect 5 lakhs of rupees and put it in fixed deposit in a Scheduled Bank.

#### **7.32 Rule changed in 1977-78 :**

In the year 1977-78, however, the Government relaxed the rule and reduced the amount to be deposited to Rs. 1 lakh, perhaps to enable organisers of new colleges at several places to be able to fulfil the condition and obtain Government permission. As a result of this, a large number of proposed colleges have applied to the Government in order to be able to approach the appropriate University for grant of affiliation and many have sent their applications to this Committee for recommending their cases to the Government.

#### **7.33 Purpose of deposit of a Fixed Sum :**

A sum of Rupees 1 lakh may be sufficient to cover the occasional financial deficiencies during the five years before an affiliated college is eligible to get Government support and that may have prompted Government to relax this provision. But at the initial stage the college needs funds to procure.

- (i) Land and building for the exclusive use of the college,
- (ii) furniture, fittings, water supply and electric connections,
- (iii) sufficient number of books,
- (iv) laboratories and equipment,
- (v) quarters for Principal and some members of the staff, and
- (vi) hostels for students.

Besides a sizeable sum for running the college for 5 years before Government pays its contribution in the form of direct payment of salaries of the staff including teachers and grants for non-recurring expenses. According to the Statutes of the Universities these are to be ensured by Universities before affiliation is given. The rule for depositing 5 lakhs of Rupees in a bank and pledging it in the University was made so that the University could force the college even after affiliation to fulfil the minimum conditions necessary for affiliation. But nearly half of the affiliated colleges in the State have not yet satisfied the minimum conditions and nothing has been done by the University to compel them to do so. Even if the Universities had compelled them to spend the sum of 5 lakhs pledged to them for this purpose, it is doubtful if the colleges could have satisfied the minimum conditions. So whether the deposit is 1 lakh or 5 lakhs, it did not make any difference, so far as the fulfilment of essential conditions laid down in the Statutes is concerned. And many of the affiliated colleges continue to exist in a miserable condition. Government also have not been able to do anything in the matter, as they are not able to provide funds for meeting their ever increasing requirements to reach a minimum standard of efficient operation. Very little has been done by either the Government or the Universities to ensure fulfilment of essential conditions laid down in the Statutes before affiliation is granted or students are allowed to be admitted to the college. Thus the purpose for which a fixed sum of money required to be put in fixed deposit has been frustrated.

#### **7-34 System is Infructuous :**

The very procedure of putting a definite sum of money in a fixed deposit and pledging it to the University has become infructuous. The expectation of Government and the Universities that the amount would be enough for efficient management of the college and that it would be utilised to provide the essential pre-requisites for the college has proved to be futile during the last 30 years. And many of the colleges continue to exist without fulfilment of essential pre-conditions though the fixed deposit is there thus leading to all kinds of unrest and inefficient performance. The above-mentioned procedure was followed at a time when both the Government and the Universities throughout India were anxious to increase the number of educated persons. Now however the position is different and a time has come to cry halt to the establishment of new traditional colleges, without fulfilling essential conditions.

#### **7-35 Essential Conditions to be satisfied before Admission of Students**

A stage has come when it is not only desirable but also necessary to fulfil all the essential initial conditions in preference to deposit of a fixed sum in Banks and then the Government may give permission, the University may give affiliation and permission to admit students.

## 7.4 The Present Situations --

### 7.41 Defects and Deficiencies .

As a result of non-fulfilment of essential requirements and provisions before affiliation is granted the following disconcerting problems are to be seen in many of our existing colleges :

- (i) Colleges temporarily accommodated in the premises of High Schools, M. E. Schools or other buildings unsuitable for developing an academic atmosphere for the pursuit of higher education, continue to be located in the same unhealthy and uncongenial environment for long years. Once the Physical part remains substandard, its repercussions on the products are bound to be injurious.
- (ii) Sub-standard teachers are sometimes appointed on an *ad hoc* basis in order to keep the recurring expenditure at a minimum level. They ultimately get into permanent services without being screened by any competent authority, thus diluting the quality of teaching for decades to come. Such teachers in order to survive indulge in all kinds of undesirable practices thereby harming the academic and moral standards of the pupils;
- (iii) Teachers are not always paid their legitimate dues for 5 years, thus generating discontent and frustration which are not conducive to healthy academic work;
- (iv) Books and journals necessary for proper academic pursuit in the college are not provided;
- (v) Provision for residence of teachers and students as required in the statutes are not made, so that the college as an effective campus for imparting education is not established for a long time.
- (vi) In general, many of the other minimum requirements of a college are not provided, one of the most important of them being the provision of residential accommodation for the teachers, specially women's teachers, who cannot find rented accommodation it is just not available in many places where colleges have been located.

Such lapses lead, *inter alia*, to two extremely vexing and perplexing situations :

### 7.42 The Major Cause of Student Unrest :

As soon as the five years period is over, and the Government takes the responsibility of meeting the whole of recurring expenditure, and a major portion of non-recurring expenses, the demand for the pending and accumulating non-recurring expenditure is pressed at the doors of Government and this demand sometimes takes an ugly turn with students and at times teachers and guardians



resorting to strikes, hunger strikes, violent demonstrations, abuse of authorities and ministers, destruction of property and injury to persons. No means seem to be too low to be adopted for achieving these ends. It is on record that in 1977 as many as 5,200 student strikes occurred all over the country out of which about 1,500 assumed violent forms.

Most of the campus unrest in the country is due to lack of provision of minimum necessities in the educational institutions. This was also the finding of the Biswanath Das Committee appointed by the State Government in 1967 to identify the cause of students' disquietude and to recommend measure to remove the cause of discontent. The Committee recommended that for five years on new college should be started and the then existing colleges be consolidated. They estimated at that time that the cost would be of the order of 30 crores. The Department has now estimated that the cost of the scheme would move upto Rs. 44 crores at present.

#### **7.43 Sub-standard Colleges- Source of Wastage and Deterioration of Standard :**

The academic work in the colleges which was sub-standard during the first five years of its existence, in many cases continue to remain as such, resulting in :

- (a) mass failures in the University Examinations, causing huge wastage,
- (b) poor attainment of those who pass the Degree and/or Intermediate Examinations.

In short, many colleges can not get out of the rut and they remain and continue to remain for long as non-viable institutions. The Government are almost helpless and they have not been able during the last 15 years to make up the back-log which is ever increasing. The following remedies are suggested.

#### **7.5 Remedies—**

The above analysis shows clearly that neither the Government nor the people have been able in the past to provide sufficient funds for bringing most of the aided colleges to the minimum standard, though under pressure from people, it is the Government and the Universities that have given permission and affiliation to new colleges. People supporting aided colleges are interested in their administration only, but nothing virtually comes to the funds of the college by way of donations from them or the people directly benefited by the college. It is not likely that Government would in near future be able to find funds for this purpose in view of the low priority accorded to higher education in the Six Plan. So to continue the same process and procedure in the matter of opening and granting affiliation to new colleges, would only mean adding to the number of sub-standard colleges with all the concomitant miseries. There is, therefore, no escape from the fact that either the Government or the people or both should mobilise sufficient funds to satisfy the minimum conditions laid

down in the statutes before a new college is opened. If matters are left entirely to Government, with the limited funds at their disposal, they would :

- (i) either stop opening new colleges, or
- (ii) allow new sub-standard colleges to come up.

Either way it does not serve the needs of the State in the sphere of higher education. So there is only one solution left and that is—people must contribute for expansion of higher education if they desire to have it. Experience shows that such contribution is available :

- (i) only before Government help is given and
- (ii) under compelling circumstances.

So it is suggested that Government permission for opening of a new aided college may be promised after a place is selected for the purpose under a scheme of planned development, but be given only after the sponsors of the proposed college do something concrete for the institution, which the Government may not find possible to do either immediately or in future. The Government may not find it difficult to meet the recurring expenditure, but it is the non-recurring expenditure which creates the difficulty.

**751 Putting up the necessary infrastructure to be a condition precedent for grant of Government Permission and University Affiliation :**

The sponsors and the Governing Bodies of colleges find that it becomes increasingly difficult for them to get local contribution, soon after Government concurrence, is obtained and the University grants affiliation. The local enthusiasm starts waning fast and the sources of public contribution dry up soon. The baby produced by local effort is left crying at the doors of Government which is expected thereafter to take the entire responsibility of rearing it to manhood and even to maintain it thereafter.

So, in order not to increase the number of sub-standard and non-viable colleges, it is necessary that before permission is accorded by Government to a proposed college and the University admits it to the privileges of affiliation,

- (i) local support is harnessed to the maximum extent,
- (ii) the local collections are not frittered away in recurring expenses for the nebulous cause of maintaining a useless college with facilities of teaching in the faculty of Arts which leads the students to nowhere ; and
- (iii) Funds so collected are utilised,
  - (a) to put up buildings necessary for the colleges (The buildings may not necessarily be sophisticated or even of a high standard, but they should conform to the ground plans prescribed by the D. P. I, and the University and appropriate to the environment of the locality and capacity of the people.)

- (b) to equip them with modest but necessary furniture, fittings, electric connections, water supply, etc.
- (c) to purchase necessary books and journals for the library, and
- (d) to construct one hostel, if necessary, quarters for the Principal and for 20% of the staff (other necessary non-recurring expenditures will be incurred after the college starts functioning with help from State and Union Government and the U. G. C. under various schemes.)

Until this is done to the satisfaction of the D. P. I necessary Government concurrence should not be accorded. The Universities should also be zealous about maintenance of academic standards and should not give affiliation without ensuring that minimum requirements are in existence prior to the grant of affiliation as it is found from experience that once affiliation is granted the conditions are seldom fulfilled thereafter and such deficiency-ridden colleges become a problem for the management, Government, the University and society at large. None should feel shy of taking just and proper decisions even if they are unpleasant and unpalatable to some, for otherwise they would be doing harm to generations of students in trying to please a few for a limited period of time and for transient and dubious values.

**7.52 Recurring Expenditure to be met by the Government from the beginning :**

After the infrastructure is put up to the satisfaction of the Department, the recurring expenditure may be met by the Government from the beginning. In fact, in granting the recurring expenditure, the Government can look to the maintenance of academic standards and the quality of higher education.

**7.53 Selection of Teachers by the Government .**

The Government should, therefore, take the responsibility of selection of teachers in order to ensure recruitment of the best persons available and of making payment to them from the very beginning. Government having been relieved of the major problem of providing the necessary infrastructure to a great extent would not find this formidable. Such a procedure will cut away many mischievous and back-door methods sometimes used to gain personal or group ends at the cost of the institution. Further, the institution will get a good staff which should be the first step in investment for human resources.

**7.6 Necessity for Planned Expansion of Higher Education-**

The procedure suggested above for ensuring a major portion of necessary initial expenditure should not be the only criterion for establishment of a college, for once a college is started, a major part of the expenditure for its perpetual maintenance at a reasonable level and improvement devolves upon Government. The amount required for the purpose is not a small one. If a large number of colleges are proposed to be started and each of the sponsors collect a sum of say 5 to 10 lakhs, which is not so very difficult now a-days, they may force the Government to commit itself to a very heavy and may be

unproductive and unnecessary expenditure. Proliferation of colleges without proper plan or policy of expansion strategy for development of the State, is bound to be defective in many ways. On the organisational side, there is the problem of irrational growth on account of colleges being located in place where their establishment is not justified. And there is also the problem of lop-sided or imbalanced growth, where expansion takes place not according to the academic needs and requirements of the State taken as a whole or of particular localities, but according to the popular craze and self-centred urge for establishment of a college within walking distance of their clientele.

Even if sponsors of a college come forward and create a substantial trust from the interest of which a college can be run, Government should control this and see to it that the locations of new colleges are planned on a rational basis keeping in view :

- (i) quantitative and qualitative development of higher education,
- (ii) the urgent necessity of correcting lopsided growth if any so far,
- (iii) removal of regional disparities,
- (iv) academic needs of the State as a whole as also of localities, and above all,
- (v) the socio-economic and developmental needs of the State.

#### **7-7 Summary of Recommendations—**

The Committee therefore recommends the following :

- (a) Government and the Universities should take into consideration the realities of the situation and grant permission and affiliation only after all the conditions required in the statutes are fulfilled on the grounds of academic necessity, viability and the needs of development.
- (b) The Universities should not grant provisional affiliation to a college with the hope of conditions being fulfilled in near future.
- (c) The Government should fix a last date for receiving applications for opening of new colleges in the next session and after due consideration either give permission or refuse to give permission in good time for the organisers of the college to submit an application to the concerned University by 30th November of the year, just preceding the year in which the college is proposed to be started.
- (d) The concerned University should complete the process laid down in the statutes and come to a final decision in the matter of granting or refusing affiliation in the annual meeting of the Senate held in the month of March of the year in which students are expected to be admitted to the newly affiliated college,

- (e) Neither the Government nor the Universities should vacillate on the question of granting or refusing to grant affiliation or further affiliation by postponing decisions, however unpleasant they may be, to later dates, thus necessitating at times violations of the provisions in the Acts, Statutes or Regulations.
  - (f) The sponsors of a Proposed College should provide the infrastructure of the college, as given in detail hereafter before Government permission or University affiliation is given.
  - (g) The Government shall pay in full the expenditure to be incurred for payment of salaries of teachers from the beginning i. e., from the session for which affiliation is granted.
  - (h) The Government shall take the responsibility of selecting persons for appointment as teachers in aided colleges.
  - (i) Students will be admitted to colleges only after the concerned University gives unconditional affiliation.
  - (j) Even if the initial investment is made by the sponsors of colleges or even if adequate funds are available for running a college from the interests of a trust, Government should control the location of colleges on a rational basis in the interest of the State as a whole.
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**CHAPTER VIII**  
**FINANCING OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

**8.1 Increase in outlay on Higher Education—**

**8.11 In India :**

The outlay on Education by the Government of India has gone on increasing steadily and significantly during the successive plan periods. In 1950-51, the annual expenditure on Education in India was 144.4 crores which has gone up through the years to Rs. 1,583.6 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 1,821.25 crores in 1976-77.

**8.12 In Orissa :**

The following Table indicates the total expenditure on Education in Orissa.

**TABLE NO. 71**  
**Total expenditure on Education in Orissa**  
( in crores of rupees )

Year	Total Revenue expenditure of the State	Expenditure on General Education	Percentage of 3 to 2	Expenditure on Higher Education	Percentage of 5 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70	131.00	20.39	15.6	2.61	12.8
1975-76	276.18	58.24	21.1	8.37	14.4
1976-77	308.16	64.77	21.0	8.80	13.6
1977-78	360.66	72.39	20.1	10.28	14.2

From a study of the figures in the Table we observe that

- (i) the expenditure on Education as a percentage of the total Revenue expenditure has increased during the last ten years; but
- (ii) the expenditure on Higher Education as a percentage of the total expenditure on General Education has remained almost steady.

## 8.13 Comparison with other States :

Expenditure on general education in Orissa as a percentage of the total Revenue expenditure has indeed increased but compared to most of the other States, it is still low as will be evident from the following Table.

TABLE NO. 7.2  
Percentage of Expenditure on Education and Training to the  
total Revenue Expenditure

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
( 1 )	( 2 )	( 3 )	( 4 )	( 5 )
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27.0	25.5	25.7
2.	Assam	26.8	26.3	24
3.	Bihar	29.9	29.6	27.7
4.	Gujarat	25.9	31.3	23.4
5.	Haryana	20.0	22.0	20.5
6.	Karnataka	24.6	24.2	25.0
7.	Kerala	39.7	40.0	38.7
8.	Maharashtra	24.7	24.2	25.0
9.	Orissa	<u>24.0</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>21.4</u>
10.	Punjab	26.2	26.2	26.4
11.	Rajasthan	24.7	23.1	24.2
12.	Tamil Nadu	23.6	23.4	24.0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	29.8	26.3	27.0
14.	West Bengal	24.9	24.0	22.4

**8.2 Plan Expenditure on Education-****8.2.1 Plan Expenditure on General Education and Higher Education in Orissa :**

The following Table gives an indication of the Plan expenditure on General Education and Higher Education in our State.

TABLE NO. 7.3

## Plan Expenditure on General Education and Higher Education in Orissa

( in crores of rupees )

Year	Total expenditure of the State	Expenditure on General Education	Percentage of 3 to 2	Expenditure on Higher Education	Percentage of 5 to 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
1969-70	11.60	9.0	7.8	34	37.8
1975-76	33.68	5.45	16.2	1.46	26.8
1976-77	47.46	7.40	15.6	1.63	22.0
1977-78	76.49	9.28	12.1	1.83	19.7

A study of the figures in the Table leads to the following observations :

- (i) The Plan expenditure on General Education as a percentage of the total Plan expenditure has increased significantly since 1969-70 but as will be seen in the next paragraph it is still comparatively low.
- (ii) The percentage of Plan expenditure on Higher Education to General Education has significantly decreased during these years.



**8.22 Comparison of Plan Expenditure on General with that of some other States :**

The per capita Plan expenditure on General Education in Orissa is low as will be seen from the comparative figures given in Table No. 7.4.

TABLE NO. 7.4

Sl. No.	Name of State	Population (in '000s)	Plan expenditure on Education in 75-76 (in crores)	Per capita expenditure (in rupees)	Plan expenditure on Education in 76-77 (in crores)	Per capita expenditure (in rupees)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	1,46,25	5.03	3.44	5.86	4.00
2.	Haryana	1,00,37	3.38	3.87	5.26	5.23
3.	Kerala	2,13,47	6.12	2.87	8.80	4.12
4.	Orissa	2,19,44	5.45	2.48	7.40	3.87
5.	West Bengal	4,43,12	26.59	6.00	3.48	7.69

Orissa is definitely less advanced than the other States mentioned in the Table in the matter of education in general and higher education in particular. As is seen from the Table, the per capita Plan expenditures on general education incurred by our State Government in 1975-76 and 1976-77 are much less than the corresponding expenditures on the same head by the other States. This has a serious implication in so far as the gap which exists now in the matter of development of higher education between Orissa and the other advanced States would go on increasing under these circumstances instead of being narrowed down. Unless Government of India takes a bold step and gives special grants, States like Orissa which are under-developed in education will remain as such and the gap between them and the developed States will become wider.

**8.3 Government Allocation as the Major part of Expenditure on Higher Education—**

Of the total expenditure on education met out of various sources, Government allocation invariably constitutes the major part. This is more true in respect of higher education, in the post-independent period. Popular support for higher education, which is an expensive matter, has been on the wane. People are not more prepared, unlike in the past, to contribute substantially to the cause of higher education. On the other hand they are pressing for rapid expansion of facilities for the same. This is borne out by the fact that while in 1950-51, the Government share in the total expenditure on education was 57.1%, in 1965-66, it went up to 71.2%.

## **8.4 Financing New Colleges -**

**8.41** There are four major sources of financing Higher Education namely .

- (a) Government of India Plan allotment : Central Schemes, and U. G. C. Grants,
- (b) Allotment by the State Government,
- (c) People's contribution, and
- (d) Contribution from students and their parents.

**8.42** Allotment by Government of India :

So far as the Plan Allotment and assistance by the Government of India are concerned, the pattern of such assistance to the State Governments has not been helpful to the weaker States in reducing the gap in respect of development of higher education that exists between them and the more advanced States. With only 2.61% of its population in the age-group of 17—22 being enrolled for higher education at present (as against the all-India average of 4.9% and the corresponding figure of 9% in some advanced States), Orissa is already one of the most backward States in respect of higher education. It is essential that the Plan Allotment of the Government of India to Orissa should increase considerably so that the gap between Orissa and the other States in this respect might decrease.

**8.43** Allotment by State Government :

From the foregoing observations made in this Chapter based on our study of the Table 7.2. it is also imperative that the allotment of the State Government for higher education should increase or else we cannot hope to make up the lee-way.

**8.44** These Sources are not adequate .

But considering the limited resources of the State Government under the Plan Allotment and the consequent financial constraint, it will not be possible for the Government to find adequate finance to create facilities for higher education by opening a number of new colleges and running them efficiently, unless there is substantial increase in public donations as well as contributions from students and their parents.

## **8.5 The Way-out—**

**8.51** Popular Enthusiasm :

It is an encouraging trend that the people of different localities are at present evincing unique interest and enthusiasm for starting new colleges. Funds are being raised by them for the purpose of providing initial expenditure in starting colleges, mostly in the faculty of Arts and somehow running them for a period of five years. They assume that at the end of this period the Government will take of the entire responsibility. But the little money that is collected for

opening a college is likely to be exhausted in meeting the recurring expenditure of running the college for five years. It is not even known if the entire collection is utilised for the proposed college, as there does not seem to be any system or legal procedure for collection and expenditure. Organisers responsible for collection of funds and expenditure should be accountable not only to themselves but to the Government. By the time the Government starts giving grants for 100 % of the recurring expenditure as is the practice the college may have practically no permanent assets so that the entire responsibility of building up the college is virtually vested in Government if it decides to permit it.

Expansion of facilities for higher education is not possible in this way. On the other hand it will lead to chaos and confusion and a time will come when the Government may not be able to find adequate resources to manage a large number of sick institutions far less consolidate them into viable ones

#### **8.52 Increase of People's Contribution :**

It has been pointed out in Article 7.4 that unless there is an increase in people's contributions, both in the form of public donation as well as payment of various fees by students and their guardians, starting and running new colleges efficiently can not be a reality. The meagre amount of rupees one or two lakhs is inadequate for the purpose of providing the necessary infrastructure for a new college. It is, therefore, necessary that people's contributions should be substantial and sizeable enough to start a college on sure footing.

#### **8.53 Past Experiences :**

Our past experiences regarding the starting of new colleges show that once the Government accords concurrence to a new college, popular enthusiasm for supporting the baby institution starts fading. People's contribution ceases to forthcome. And the sickness and misery of the institution keep on aggravating as it's wants and deficiencies go on multiplying.

#### **8.54 Utilisation of People's Contributions :**

Prior to the sanction of Government concurrence public contributions should be pooled up to the maximum extent and it is possible at this stage when people are anxious to give a start. So local contributions should be raised at least to the extent of meeting the non-recurring expenditure on infrastructure etc. It is found that the initial non-recurring expenses constitute a bigger hurdle than the annual recurring expenses to be incurred from year to year. It should be the responsibility of the organisers and the people of the locality to put up the buildings including library, laboratory/workshop, staff quarters and hostels both for men and women students—all according to specified ground plans prepared by the Department. They should also procure furniture, books, equipment etc. before Government permission is given. Utilisation of the building and furniture of a local school and such other improvised arrangements should not be permitted as it will adversely entail upon the atmosphere of the college.

from the very inception and as the responsibility of putting up these will be finally shifted to the State Government.

All this should be ensured before the Government grants permission to a college. Where suitable, the Government may name the location of the college and ask the people to put up the infrastructure within a specified period as a pre-condition to the permission. It should be borne in mind that no harm is done if the starting of a college is delayed by a couple of years. On the other hand, an impecunious and un-equipped start, like a canker in the bud, is the beginning of ultimate ruin. Once a college is started with a sound infrastructure, its consolidation will never pose a problem in future.

**8.55 Maintenance of Buildings :**

It should also be the responsibility of the management to undertake the maintenance and repair of the buildings put up by them out of public contribution. This can be met by

- (i) donations from students and their parents or/and
- (ii) from the built-in income of a permanent nature raised by the college in the form of land, crops and plantations, fishery, diary or poultry, cottage industries etc.

**8.56 Improvement of permanent Assets :**

Future improvement of the permanent assets like building, equipment, materials etc. should be made out of

- (i) Government grants,
- (ii) donations from students and parents, and
- (iii) public donations.

**8.57 Development Fund :**

At present there is a practice in almost all private colleges of raising a fund for the development of the colleges. The development fund is a necessity and all that can be said about it is that there should be some rationale in collection and utilisation of this fund. There should be a development fund for each college which should consist of;

- (i) contributions of students and parents, and
- (ii) donations from others.

This fund would be utilised for

- (i) repair of buildings and other permanent assets and
- (ii) for building up further permanent assets with help from the State Government and the U. G. C.

**8.58 Recurring Expenditure :**

Until the Government is satisfied regarding the adequacy and suitability of the infrastructure, permission for starting the college should not be granted. But once the permission is granted it should be the responsibility of the Government to meet the recurring expenses so that properly qualified teachers can be appointed by the Government and thus the academic standard of the institution maintained. For the plan period Central help is likely to be available for the above recurring expenditure and after the plan periods this will be taken to the committed side of the budget and therefore looked after otherwise.

**8.59 Enhancement of the Fee-structure :**

The fee-structure in colleges has remained unchanged over since the inception of the first University in Orissa. At present, the rate of tuition fee per student is Rs. 8'00 for the Intermediate in Arts and Commerce Classes and Rs. 9'00 for the Intermediate in Science Classes. The expenditure on different items like salary of the staff, books and equipment, apparatus and chemicals has gone up so high that the fee-structure which is decades old has no relation to it. In the perspective of the Sixth Plan the Planning Commission has made suggestions regarding the enhancement of the fees for higher education. It is necessary in the interest of development of higher education that the fee-structure should be enhanced. Unless this is done, even with enhanced provision of funds in the State Budget, there will not be much scope for rapid development of higher education.

**8.6 The Committee's Recommendations —**

In Article 74 of this Chapter it has been stressed that Government of India's Plan Allotment to the State Government for higher education should substantially increase; and so also the allotment of the State Government for the purpose. During the Sixth Plan, the Planning Commission attach less importance to development of higher education as reflected in the draft allotment to this sector. Also, the State Budget estimate cannot find sufficient funds either for expansion of higher education or clearing the back-log of deficit in the way of consolidation of colleges. Thus, even if the demands for higher allocations from both these sources are complied with in a reasonable manner, it is doubtful if the probable allocations would be sufficient to raise the State's meagre 2.61 per cent. of enrolment in colleges to anywhere near the average for the country in the next five years unless;

- (a) People's contributions are pooled together and organised in a massive scale to build up the necessary infrastructure of the new colleges; and
- (b) the Central schemes are fully taken advantage of.

It is, therefore recommended that

- (a) the organisers of colleges and the public in a locality wherever the location of a college is found suitable should use their resources to build up
  - (i) infrastructure,
  - (ii) permanent assets for the college and
  - (iii) a built-in-income for maintenance, repair of the buildings and augmenting the permanent assets.
- (b) The present scheme for Central assistance, which has been in operation since 1977, for the diversification of education at the Higher Secondary (the Intermediate) stage and other Central schemes if any should be fully utilised.

Under this scheme there is provision for giving

- (i) full grants for teacher salaries, and
- (ii) Rs. 1.75 lakhs towards equipment and books required for vocational courses.

The Government of India plan for starting 500 such institutions all over the country during the next four years. If out of this number about 40 such Junior Colleges of the Intermediate standard are started in our State, it will also be a great help from the stand-point of resources towards development of higher education. This will result in boosting the present enrolment figure from 2.61% to at about 3.5% in the next ten years as there will be some time-lag. And simultaneously it would cater to the much desired man-power needs of the State and thus minimise the percentage of the educated unemployed and promote the growth of economy.

Even if this Central Scheme is abandoned due to curtailment of this particular scheme, the funds allotted for this will be transferred to the State Government and the latter should utilise the funds to the maximum extent.

- (c) The State Government should take the responsibility of 100% recurring expenditure and selection of teachers for appointment.
  - (d) Government should frame rules in respect of collections made from the public by organisers of new colleges and of accountability of expenditure.
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## CHAPTER IX

### CRITERIA FOR LOCATION OF PRIVATE COLLEGES DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS

In consideration of the analysis made in the previous Chapters, the following criteria for fixing of locations of colleges during the next four years emerge:

#### **9.1 Provision for 70% of Students Passing H. S. C. Examination by 1982--**

Since it is not financially possible and otherwise desirable to ensure enrolment facilities to all those who are likely to pass the qualifying examinations (H.S. C. and Indian School Certificate Examinations etc.,) by 1982, provision for admission will be made for about 70% of them on the whole (See Chap. V), leaving the rest to continue higher education, if they so desire, by availing themselves of the non-institutional facilities provided

(i) by the U. G. C. namely, correspondence courses and,

(ii) by the public in the form of coaching classes loosely called Tutorial Colleges.

#### **9.2 Reduction of Disparity by Giving Weightage to Weaker Districts -**

The location of colleges should be so determined that the existing disparity in respect of development of higher education districtwise in the State and even Subdivisionwise within the districts are minimised.

In order to reduce the existing inter-district disparities in higher education, weightage has to be given to the weaker districts in the matter of provision of facilities for admission to colleges, so that they may in due course make up the lee-way. A variation scale of weightage has been given in Chapter VI, Article 9.7.

#### **9.3 Weightage to Weaker Subdivisions**

Special consideration may be given to Subdivisions, where there is no college or where the total number of seats available in the First Year classes is much less than the number of Matriculates. By the end of the Sixth Plan, there should be at least one college in each Revenue Subdivision, provided sufficient number of students of the Subdivision pass the qualifying examinations.

#### **9.4 Women's Colleges in the District--**

By the end of the Sixth Plan period, there should be a Women's College in every district headquarters, provided sufficient number of students are available.

**9.5 Increase of Seats in the Existing Colleges be given Priority**

Attempts should be made in the first place to accommodate all students found eligible for continuing institutional higher education in the existing institutions of the Subdivision, if any, after increasing facilities for additional admission in them by opening of new faculties or/and increasing seats in the existing faculties to the optimum extent necessary to make them viable. If this is not possible, new colleges should be opened during the next four years according to needs. There should be some flexibility in the matter, as rigid application of this criterion may lead to difficulties at times.

**9.6 Number of New College in a Subdivision -**

The number of students eligible for admission to higher education calculated on the basis of the prescribed percentage of the anticipated number of students qualifying for higher education by 1982-83, in respect of a Subdivision should be the major consideration in making overall provision of admission facilities in colleges in the Subdivision during the next four years, and hence in making assessment of the need of new colleges.

**9.7 Functional Colleges -**

To reduce the number of the educated unemployed and the rapid rate at which it is increasing and to give training in skills for middle level jobs and entrepreneurship for self-employment in cottage, mini and small-scale industries and in trade and commerce, the scheme of vocationalisation of education at the Intermediate level should be encouraged to the maximum extent. So if a traditional college exists in a Revenue Subdivision and more Intermediate Colleges are necessary, all such colleges should be Junior Functional Colleges.

**9.8 No Additional Seats in First Year Arts in Co-Educational Colleges During the next Four Years -**

The number of the educated employed in the faculty of Arts from about 67 per cent. of the total number of the educated unemployed, and students of this faculty are really responsible for the rapid rate of increase in the number of the educated unemployed. So at least until this tendency is arrested, seats should not be increased in the I. A. Classes of existing co-educational colleges. Wherever necessary, additional seats should be provided in the faculties of Commerce or Science or in Functional Courses.

**9.9 Geographical Position of Proposed Colleges--**

In determining the location of new colleges in a Subdivision due consideration should be given to its relative position in the district (geographical position in the map), distance from the existing colleges of the Subdivision and in the surrounding areas, proximity to the administrative headquarters and communication and transport facilities.



**9-10 Transport Facilities—**

In deciding locations of new colleges, due consideration should be given to roads and communications and transport facilities.

**9-11 Available Infrastructure—**

In general, locations of new colleges should be so determined that facilities available for institutional higher education are fully utilised. The adequacy and suitability of the infrastructure available in a locality should be taken into consideration in determining the location of a new college, as it reduces substantially the initial non-recurring expenditure, which is really the present headache of the Government in respect of existing colleges.

**9-12 Organisers' Responsibility for putting up Infrastructure—**

The amount of capital collected by the sponsors of a proposed college and the prospect of raising further substantial collections for incurring the initial non-recurring expenditure necessary for buildings, furniture, books etc. should be one of the major considerations for selecting the location of a proposed college. This should be fixed according to a scheme of calculation given in Chapter XI so that manouevers are not made to escape from the liability.

**9-13 Area of Land required for a College—**

For a traditional college, an area of about 30 acres would generally be insisted upon in rural areas and 15 acres in semi-rural areas. For a Functional College with Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry etc. as elective subjects, an area of about 50 acres would be necessary.

In general, however, preference will be given to places having a much larger area, as it may be utilised as a strong base of built-in sources for potential recurring income to be used for maintenance of the college. For a Land Grant College, an area of 100 acres would be necessary. The land should have irrigation facilities.

**9-14 Colleges should not be started in the Premises of Schools—**

New colleges should not generally be allowed to be started in the premises of High or M. E. Schools. Under no circumstances, co-educational colleges should be allowed to be started in a Girls' School.

**9-15 No New College if Existing Colleges in the Vicinity are likely to be Affected —**

No new college should be permitted to be started if it is likely to materially affect any existing college located in the neighbourhood.

**9-16 Distance from the Nearest Colleges —**

A proposed college should not ordinarily be given permission by Government if it is within a distance of 30 Kms. from an existing college. Exception should be made in urban and thickly populated areas after taking into consideration the

strength of the existing college and the scope of its expansion and the overflow of the student population from the feeder schools and the problems of communication in the feeder area.

**9-17 Existence and period of existence of Tutorial College should not be considerations—**

New colleges should be started in locations where there is a felt need. The simple fact that a Tutorial College has already been started at a place or the number of years for which it has been in existence should not be a consideration for the location of a college, as it goes against the principle of local planning or planned development. Government should take a firm decision in this matter and announce it timely so that pressures are not generated to whittle down or by-pass planned development.

**9-18 Government College—**

If a Subdivision has no college and is so under-developed economically that there is hardly any probability of collection of funds by the people to start a private college, Government should make effort to start a college in the headquarters of the Subdivision under its own auspices provided sufficient number of students (at least 80 in the age-group) are likely to join the college, when it is opened. Government should encourage people of a district to make efforts to start a private aided Women's College in the district headquarters if no such college exists there. But if sufficient number of students eligible according to the norm set in Chapter VI are likely to be available (at least 64) and private efforts are not likely to be effective enough to pay for the initial expenses, Government should supplement such efforts, or even start such a college.

**9-19 Colleges in Border Areas—**

If in certain parts of a Subdivision on the border of the State, eligible students are having difficulty in continuing higher education due to non-existence of colleges and are being forced to go over to a neighbouring State for higher education, where they are generally called upon to use an alien language as the medium of instruction and examination, special consideration may be made for permitting the starting of a college in that area or else the students of such areas should be advised to join the Correspondence Course of the Utkal University.

**9-20 Colleges meant for a Subdivision need not necessarily be located in the Subdivision—**

If in a district, a Subdivision needs a new college but it is so situated that the needs of the Subdivision will be better met by locating a new college just across the border of the Subdivision in another Subdivision, the interests of the first Subdivision will be best served by locating the college in a convenient place in the Second Subdivision. Similar considerations should also weigh in case of continuous districts.

**9.21 At least one Functional College in every District -**

It has been recommended in Chapter IV that 50% of the students, at least at the Intermediate or Higher Secondary level, should be diverted to the Functional Spectrum as early as possible, in order that Higher Education may be linked to socio-economic development of the country, which has become an urgent need. In pursuance of this policy it is recommended that

- (a) if a second college is needed in a Subdivision during the next four years, it should be a Junior Functional College,
  - (b) if there is no college in a Subdivision and a new college is needed during the next four years, a Junior Functional College should be opened, in preference to a traditional college, provided it is considered to be more useful for the students of the area in the matter of employment either by others or by themselves. This usefulness can be judged with reference to the developmental plans of the Subdivision or area.
  - (c) if after consideration of the needs of a district it is found that no new Functional College has been recommended for the district, attempts should be made to provide for at least one such college in the district at a suitable place during the next four years after examining the developmental plans of the district.
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## CHAPTER X

### DISTRICTWISE STUDY FOR OPENING OF NEW COLLEGES

#### X.1 Modus Operandi-

In assessing the need for the opening of new colleges in the State during the Sixth Plan, the procedure adopted is described below :

(a) The number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges in 1977-78 and in 1978-79 after the Government had given permission to some colleges are noted. Since the colleges permitted by Government have opened only Arts classes, it has been assumed that they would provide for 128 seats in the First Year classes. The eight proposed colleges which the Government have reserved for their own consideration and which are gradually being given permission according to the convenience of Government, have been assumed to exist with 128 seats in the First Year classes by 1978-79 for the purpose of this calculation. The aforesaid number of seats in the First Year classes of colleges in 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given in columns 3 and 10 of the thirteen Tables (one for each district) given in this Chapter.

(b) The number of students that are likely to pass the H. S. C. (Annual) and Indian School Certificate Examinations by 1982 have been calculated on the following basis :

- (i) The number of students in Class VI in all schools of a district in 1976-77 are noted,
- (ii) The average drop-outs and detentions from one class to the next higher class during the last five years in the district have been determined and applied to the number in (i) above, and
- (iii) The average percentage of students of Class XI in the district passing the H. S. C. Examination, taken over five years, has been determined and applied to the likely number of students in Class XI to obtain the number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 (Annual). The number of students likely to pass the Annual H. S. C. Examination of 1982 is given in column 14 of the Tables.

(c) The number of students likely to pass H. S. C. (Supplementary) Examination has been calculated as a percentage of the number passing the Annual Examination from the district. For this purpose, the ratio of the number of students passing the Supplementary and Annual Examinations for the year 1977 has been taken. There is likely to be some error in this; but that will not affect the final calculations very much. The number of students likely to pass the Supplementary Examination in 1982 is given in Col. 15 of the Tables.

(d) The variation scale of district-wise provision of facilities as described in Article 6·72 (Chapter VI) has been applied to determine the number of seats that should generally be provided in First Year classes by 1982 for each subdivision and each district. This is given in Col. 17 of the Tables.

(e) The additional requirements of seats in the First Year classes have then been calculated for each district and each subdivision of a district by subtracting from this number in Col. 17, the number in Col. 10, and this is given in Col. 18.

(f) In some of the established colleges, additional seats can be provided in the existing faculties and in new faculties. As this process is less expensive than opening of a new college for increasing facilities for Higher Education, the possibilities in this line have been calculated and entered in Col. 19.

(g) The additional seats that are required by 1982 in new colleges in each subdivision have been finally calculated and entered in Col. 20 of the Table.

(h) This number gives a rough idea regarding the number of new colleges that are required in a subdivision by 1982.

(i) Other factors forming the criteria for opening of new colleges have then been taken into consideration and the case of each subdivision has been separately considered. These considerations are given in the following Sub-Chapters one for each district designated as X-1 to X-13.\*

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## X-I BALASORE DISTRICT

X-1·1 : The total number of seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the district in 1977-78 was 2,720 of which 2,550 were filled up (See Table X-1A Cols. 3 & 4). During the session 1978-79, Government have given permission to two colleges namely, the Subarnarekha and Rupsa Colleges, so that the number of seats has increased to 2,976, assuming that each of the colleges would have at least 128 seats in the First Year by 1982. Government are considering the question of giving permission to the two proposed colleges at Dhamnagar and Jamsuli regarding which Government reserved their decision and do not want the Committee to offer

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\* The data for the Tables have been provided by the Statistics Section of the Office of the D. P. I. Other data have been collected from the applications of organisers of proposed colleges and reports of Collectors. Shri Braja Mohan Das, Assistant State Survey Officer, Office of the D. P. I. and Shri R. C. Mishra, the L. D. Assistant attached to the Committee, have verified these figures.

TABLE NO. X-1A  
BALASORE DISTRICT  
GROUP-I : WEIGHTAGE—65 %

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Government in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Government for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during VI Plan (Sums of Nos. in Columns 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			65 per cent. of Col. 16	Column 17—Column 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Balasore Sadar	1,600	1,490	110	5	2	1	384	1,984	1,786	461	2,247	2,324	600	2,924	1,901	-83 45*	0	-83 +45	No new College if Jamsuli is permitted.
2.	Bhadrak	1,120	1,060	60	2	...	1	128	1,248	1,061	298	1,359	1,380	388	1,768	1,149	-99	0	-99	No new College
3.	Nilagiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	21	103	107	27	134	87	+87	0	+87	One new College
Total for the District		2,720	2,550	170	7	2	2	512	3,232 or 3,104 *	2,929	780	3,709	3,811	1,015	4,826	3,137	-95 +33*	-95 or +33*		District as a whole No new college is indicated. Two Colleges are recommended under special criteria.

\* If the Proposed College at Jamsuli is not given permission by Government.

TABLE No. X-1B  
BALASORE DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		I Division		II Division						
		Annual	Suppl.	Annual		Suppl.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Balasore Sadar	303	92	395	514	104	1	559	18	682
2.	Bhadrak	144	75	219	285	49	1	309	16	375
3.	Nilagiri	5	4	9	12	10	...	23	2	35
Total for the District		452	171	623	811	163	2	891	36	1,092

TABLE No. X-1C  
BALASORE DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the Colleges existing 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First. Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Balasore Sadar	1. F. M. College, Balasore	256	256	64	576	
	2. Govt. Evening College, Balasore	128	...	...	128	
	3. Govt. Women's College	128	...	...	128	
	4. U. N. College, Soro	256	128	64	448	
	5. D. K. College, N. Balasore	256	64	...	320	
SUB TOTAL		1,024	448	128	1,600	
Bhadrak	1. Bhadrak College	384	256	128	768	
	2. A. B. College, Basudevpur	256	96	...	352	
SUB TOTAL		640	352	128	1,120	
GRAND TOTAL	7 Colleges	1,664	800	256	2,720	

any recommendations. There will be in all 3,232 seats, including 128 seats in the First Year classes of each of these two colleges, if Government give permission to both and a total of 3,104 seats if only Dhannagar College is permitted.

The number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination by 1982 is 4,826. Since Balasore is placed in Group-I in the matter of development of Higher Education, according to the principles evolved in Chapter VI ( See Table 6.1 ) provision should be made for admission of 65% of these i. e., of 3,137 students in colleges of the district by 1982. In that case there would be 95 seats more than what would be required by 1982. Hence, according to this calculation, no new college is required to be opened in the district by 1982. If however, Government do not give permission to the proposed Jamsuli College, then there will be need for one more college ( See Table X-1A ).

It is desirable to examine the case of each subdivision separately so that intra-district disparities, if any, may be removed.

#### X-12 Nilagiri Subdivision :

There was no college in the Subdivision in 1977-78 and some of the 103 students who passed the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 must have taken admission elsewhere in the district or outside. According to the criteria evolved in Chapter IX, every subdivision should have a college by 1982, provided sufficient number of students are likely to join it. It is expected that 134 students will pass the H. S. C. Examination from schools of the Subdivision by 1982 and 65 per cent. of this number is 87. So there would be sufficient number of students for a college in the Subdivision. Hence the Committee is of the view that there is need for opening a college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

The following applications have been received from organisers in this Subdivision.

1. Proposed Swarnachuda College, Mitrapur
2. Proposed Nilagiri College, Nilagiri
3. Proposed Oupada College, Oupada

The Proposed Swarnachuda College, Mitrapur has claimed to have about 50 acres of land. But the Committee has no evidence that they actually possess this. It was started as an Intermediate Arts College in 1978-79 in the premises of a High School. It has about Rs. 1,00,200/- in Bank and Rs. 200/- in cash. Mitrapur is situated at a distance of only 15 Kms. from Balasore and a college there would adversely affect the Colléges in Balasore. So the Committee does not recommend this College.

The Proposed Nilagiri College was started in 1978-79 in the premises of K. C. High School. A portion of the palace of the Rajasahab of Nilagiri is proposed to be purchased by the organisers. The Committee while in the district



went round the palace and saw this building. It considers that with minor repairs the building can conveniently accommodate a Junior College. The organisers have about Rs. 11,400/- in Bank and Rs. 200/- in cash.

The proposed Oupada College was started in July, 1978 as an Intermediate Arts College in the premises of an old Primary School. The organisers have collected about Rs. 8,000/- and have 30 acres of land. It is situated at a distance of 25 Kms. from the U. N. College, Soro. The Committee does not think that the organisers can collect sufficient funds to put up the infrastructure. The Committee including the District Magistrate (Co-opted member) prefer to have the College located at the headquarters of a Subdivision if there is no college in the Subdivision. Besides, the District Magistrate pointed out that from the point of view of administration, the headquarters of a Subdivision should be preferred. The resources of the organisers of the three proposed colleges should be pooled together for putting up the infrastructure etc. for a college at Nilagiri. The Committee therefore recommends that Government may permit the college at Nilagiri during the next four years.

**X-13 Bhadrak Subdivision :**

From Table X-1A it is seen that there would be 1,248 seats (Col. 10) in the First Year classes of the colleges (including Dhamnagar) in the Subdivision by 1982, and the seat requirements according to the norm arrived at in Chapter V would be 1,149 (Col. 17). So no other new college need be permitted in the Subdivision during the next five years.

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision.

1. Biranchinarayan College, Paliabindha
2. Chandbali College, Chandbali
3. Ranital College, Ranital
4. Naami College, near Manjuri Road
5. Nalini Devi College, Bideipur

In view of the facts stated above the Committee does not recommend any of these colleges.

**X-14 Sadar Subdivision :**

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges of the Subdivision.

1. Bishnupur Mahavidyalaya, Bishnupur
2. Chandaneswar College, Sankhari
3. Harekrushna Mahatab College, Kupari
4. Anantapur College, Anantapur

5. Baliapal College, Simulia
6. Rasalpur Mahavidyalaya, Rasalpur
7. Gopalpur College, Gopalpur
8. Belabhoomi Mahavidyalaya, Abhana
9. Bahanaga College, Bahanaga

Rupsa College and Subarnarekha College have been permitted by Government in 1978-79. And the Proposed Jamsuli College is being considered by them.

It is seen from Table X-1A that taking into consideration these two colleges and not the Proposed Jamsuli College regarding which, Government have not given any decision yet, there would be 1,856 seats (Col. 10) in the First Year classes of colleges of the Subdivision by 1982 and the seat requirement according to the norm fixed in Chapter VI would be 1,901. So provision of 45 more seats will be necessary.

X-15 : It has been stated in Chapter IX (Criteria) that the Committee would like to recommend at least one Functional College in each district for reasons explained there. Balasore district should have also a Functional College during the next four years.

The places in the Sadar Subdivision of the District where some progress in the matter of opening a college has been made are :

1. Bishnupur
2. Anantapur
3. Rasalpur
4. Gopalpur
5. Abhana

These five places are situated on the Salt Road which runs through a very populous and advanced area with a large number of students passing the H. S. C. Examination. There is need for one college in the area, but in no case there should be more than one. There are two established colleges now at the points where the Salt Road meets the National High Way namely, F. M. College and U. N. College. Anantapur is at a distance of about 12 Kms. from U. N. College and Rasalpur is at a distance of about 10 Kms. from the F. M. College. So there is no need of colleges in these two places.

That leaves Abhana, Bishnupur and Gopalpur to be considered. Abhana and Bishnupur are situated at a distance of 3 Kms. from each other. Gopalpur is situated at a distance of 7 Kms. from Bishnupur. It is obvious that there is much rivalry between these places perhaps due to political reasons. They should really make up their differences, pool their resources and

select a suitable place to which transport facilities are available from all round and where they can get about 30 acres of land. As a matter of fact, the organisers at each of these three places have acquired some land. All these efforts can be concentrated at one place. They can then put up the infrastructure for a really good college. In spite of the best efforts of the District Magistrate and the Committee, they could not come to an understanding. As a result of this, the little money that they have collected is being unnecessarily spent in paying the salaries of lecturers in the same subjects at all these places. And none of them will have any fund left for building up permanent assets. This approach is wrong and would prevent any kind of planned development in higher education. So, the Committee does not recommend any one of them and recommends to Government to permit one Junior Functional College in the area when differences, which appear to be political, are resolved and people become really sincere for development of Higher Education. The Proposed Colleges at Sankhari, Kupari, Simulia and Bahanaga of the Subdivision are not being recommended as they do not fulfil conditions laid down by the Committee.

X-16 The Committee, therefore, recommends that the following Colleges in the district of Balasore be permitted by Government during the next four years:

1. Nilagiri College. Nilagiri
2. A Functional College in the Gopalpur, (—) Bishnupur, (—) Abhana area

The Proposed Nilagiri College may be a traditional college as it is the only college in the Subdivision. The other college when permitted by Government should be a Junior Functional College.

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## X-2 BOLANGIR DISTRICT

X-2.1: In the five existing colleges of the District providing traditional education there were 1,200 seats in the First Year classes in 1977-78 (Table X-2A, Column 3). Out of these, 886 were filled up and 320 seats were vacant. It is anticipated that about 1,277 students would pass the Annual and Supplementary H. S. C. Examinations in 1982 (Table X-1A, Column 16). The percentage of population in the age-group 17—22 in the District enrolled in colleges in 1977-78 was 1.51. So the District is classified in Group IV. Provision should, therefore, be made for 80 per cent. of those who are anticipated to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982. Accordingly, 1,021 (Table X-1A, Column 17) seats are required

TABLE NO. X-2A  
BOLANGIR DISTRICT  
GROUP—IV : WEIGHTAGE—80 %

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Government in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Government for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during VI Plan (Sums of Nos. in Columns 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			80 per cent. of Col. 16	Column 17—Column 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Sadar ( Bolangir )	672	571	101	2	...	...	...	672	279	159	438	399	227	626	500	-172	...	-172	No new colleges
2.	Sonepur	128	100	28	1	...	...	...	128	148	73	221	212	104	316	253	125	...	125	Junior Functional College at Rampur
3.	Titilagarh	224	128	96	1	...	...	...	224	90	36	126	129	52	181	145	-79	...	-79	No new colleges
4.	Patnagarh	176	81	95	1	...	...	...	176	65	43	108	93	61	154	123	-53	...	-53	No new colleges
Total for the District		1,200	880	320	5	...	...	...	1,200	582	311	893	833	444	1,277	1,021	-179	...	-179	One Junior Functional College.

TABLE NO. X-2 B  
BOLANGIR DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Sadar	71	38	109	156	14	...	77	4	95
2.	Sonepur	14	4	18	26	6	...	47	1	54
3.	Titilagarh	20	5	25	36	4	...	23	...	27
4.	Patnagarh	15	4	19	27	3	...	18	1	22
Total for the District		120	51	171	245	27	...	165	6	198

TABLE NO. X-2 C  
BOLANGIR DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks	
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total		
							1
Sadar	1. Rajendra College, Bolangir	256	256	64	576		
	2. Women's College, Bolangir	96	...	...	96		
	SUB-TOTAL		352	256	64	672	
Sonepur	1. Sonepur College	96	32	...	128		
	SUB-TOTAL		96	32	...	128	
Titilagarh	1. D. A. V. College, Titilagarh	128	64	32	224		
	SUB-TOTAL		128	64	32	224	
Patnagarh	1. Jawaharlal College	128	48	...	176		
	SUB-TOTAL		128	48	...	176	
GRAND TOTAL		5 Colleges	704	400	96	1,200	

in the First Year classes of colleges of this District by 1982. Since there exist 1,200 seats in the First Year classes, on an overall estimation of the facilities provided at present, it appears that there are more than enough seats to meet the needs of the District by 1982. Hence, opening of any new college in the District is not indicated. An analysis of the needs of each Subdivision, however, is necessary as there might have been lop sided development of higher education in the subdivisions.

**X-22 Sadar Subdivision :**

There were 67 seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision in 1977-78 and the requirement by 1982 in accordance with the principles enunciated above would be 500 ( see Column 17, Table X-2 A ). So there is no need of opening any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. Neither the Government nor the Committee has received any application for establishment of any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-23 Sonapur Subdivision :**

There were 328 seats in the First Year classes of the only College in the Subdivision in 1977-78 ( see Table X-2 A ). By 1982, the requirement of seats in the First Year classes is calculated to be about 250, so that provision should be made for about 125 more students by 1982. It is true that these requirements can be met by increasing accommodation in the First Year classes of the Sonapur College. But the Subdivision is big in area and there are several natural barriers dividing the Subdivision into two broad areas virtually separated from each other. Communication facilities are also poor, so that to approach Sonapur town, from the northern portion of the Subdivision one has to make a long detour. So in the case of this Subdivision, it is desirable to have another college in the northern part. The Collector insisted on this point also. The Committee agreed with him after examining the map of the Subdivision.

Two applications for opening of new colleges have been received from Rampur and Birmaharajpur areas of the Subdivision. The Collector reported that Rampur area has affluent Panchayats and it contains fertile and perennially irrigated land. The organisers of the proposed College at Rampur, as reported by the Collector, have a big building with 6 rooms and a Hall measuring 45' x 60' in the ground floor. The Collector also thinks that sufficient funds could be collected here to construct additional rooms necessary for a Junior Functional College. Since there is a traditional college in the Subdivision, the Committee recommends that a Junior Functional College be allowed to be started here. Salaries of teachers and funds for purchase of equipment are likely to be had from Central Schemes. The organisers can provide necessary buildings and furniture in a short time. As soon as they do this, the proposed College may be permitted.

The residuary requirement of the Subdivision, if any, can be met by increasing the seats in the First Year classes of the Sonapur College in the existing faculties and by opening of new faculties.

The Collector is of the view that the Biramaharajpur area is not affluent enough to provide the infrastructure. Besides, there is no need for another college in this part of the Subdivision. So the Committee does not recommend a college in Biramaharajpur area.

**X-24 Titlagarh Subdivision :**

Table X-2A attached hereto shows that the number of seats now available in the First Year classes of the Titlagarh College would be more than enough to meet the requirements of the Subdivision till 1982. So the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision. There is also no application from any quarters for opening of new Colleges in this Subdivision.

**X-25 Patnagarh Subdivision :**

The number of seats now available in the First Year classes of the Patnagarh College will meet the requirement of the Subdivision till 1982 as would be evident from the Table X-2A attached hereto. The D. P. I., however, pointed out that it is a suitable place for opening of a Functional College of work and studies. The Committee has no objection to this suggestion as this is a question of internal arrangement. On the other hand, the Committee would welcome this idea as students passing Functional Courses of work and studies would be useful members of a rural society. So the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-26 Recommendations for the District :**

The Committee recommends that the following proposed college be permitted to be opened in the district of Bolangir during the next four years :

1. Junior Functional College at Rampur in the Sonepur Subdivision

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### **X.3 CUTTACK DISTRICT**

X-31 Cuttack District is placed in Group- I in the matter of development of higher education and so as per the conclusions arrived at in Chapter VI ( Table 6.4 ) provision has to be made for admission of 65 % of students passing the H. S. C. and equivalent Examinations in 1982. It is expected that about 12,870 students will pass the H. S. C. Examination and about 80 students, the Indian School Certificate Examination by 1982 ( Table X-3A Col 16 ). And 65 % of this number comes to about 8,415 ( Col. 17 ). About half of the seats in the

Ravenshaw College are filled up by students coming from other districts, since admission to this College is open to students from all over the State. This number will be about 300. So the total number of seats required in First Year classes of colleges in this district by 1982 would be 8,715 (Col. 17).

The number of seats in affiliated colleges of the district in the session 1977-78 was 6,216 of which 5,722 were filled up and 494 were not filled up (Cols. 3 & 4). Thereafter Government have given permission to new colleges at 5 places namely, Chandikhol, Mugapal, Rajkanika, Olaver and Patkura. Assuming that during the next four years there will be 128 seats in the First Year classes of each of these colleges, there will be 640 more seats available to students, thus bringing the total number of available seats in 1978-79 to 6,856. It is reported that Government have in the meantime permitted the proposed college at Tirtol and are considering the college at Singhpur. These colleges, if and when permitted, would accommodate 256 students. So the total number of available seats in the colleges of the district by the session 1978-79 would be 7,112. If the proposed College at Aul is permitted this number would increase to 7,240 (Col. 10). So provision has to be made for admission of about 1,475 or 1,604 more students, according as the college at Aul is permitted or not, by way of

- (i) increasing seats in the existing colleges and,
- (ii) by permitting new colleges to be started during the next four years.

Since there will be still some surplus seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of the Banki Subdivision, other Subdivisions are likely to suffer if the district is considered as a whole. So a more reasonable and rational conclusion in respect of opening of new colleges can be drawn if each sub-division is considered separately.

**X-3.2 Sadar Subdivision :**

From Table X-3A Col. 18, it is seen that provision of 593 more seats has to be made in the First Year classes of colleges in the district by 1982. In the existing colleges, 198 more seats can be increased. And in accordance with the principles stated in Chapter IX (Criteria) this should be given priority, and when this is done there will be need for providing 465 more seats i. e. for giving permission to four more colleges during the next four years. In case, 256 seats can be increased in the existing colleges, there will be need for the establishment of three new colleges.

Organisers of the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision have submitted applications.

1. Brahman Jharilo Mahavidyalaya
2. Chowdwar College, Chowdwar
3. Intermediate College, at Sayced Seminary School
4. Sahasput College, P.O. Balichandrapur



The Collector is of the view that the Biramaharajpur area is not affluent enough to provide the infrastructure. Besides, there is no need for another college in this part of the Subdivision. So the Committee does not recommend a college in Biramaharajpur area.

**X-24 Titlagarh Subdivision :**

Table X-2A attached hereto shows that the number of seats now available in the First Year classes of the Titlagarh College would be more than enough to meet the requirements of the Subdivision till 1982. So the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision. There is also no application from any quarters for opening of new Colleges in this Subdivision.

**X-25 Patnagarh Subdivision :**

The number of seats now available in the First Year classes of the Patnagarh College will meet the requirement of the Subdivision till 1982 as would be evident from the Table X-2A attached hereto. The D. P. I., however, pointed out that it is a suitable place for opening of a Functional College of work and studies. The Committee has no objection to this suggestion as this is a question of internal arrangement. On the other hand, the Committee would welcome this idea as students passing Functional Courses of work and studies would be useful members of a rural society. So the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-26 Recommendations for the District :**

The Committee recommends that the following proposed college be permitted to be opened in the district of Bolangir during the next four years :

1. Junior Functional College at Rampur in the Sonepur Subdivision

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### **X-3 CUTTACK DISTRICT**

X-31 Cuttack District is placed in Group-I in the matter of development of higher education and so as per the conclusions arrived at in Chapter VI (Table 6.4) provision has to be made for admission of 65 % of students passing the H. S. C. and equivalent Examinations in 1982. It is expected that about 12,870 students will pass the H. S. C. Examination and about 80 students, the Indian School Certificate Examination by 1982 (Table X-3A Col. 16). And 65 % of this number comes to about 8,415 (Col. 17). About half of the seats in the

Ravenshaw College are filled up by students coming from other districts, since admission to this College is open to students from all over the State. This number will be about 300. So the total number of seats required in First Year classes of colleges in this district by 1982 would be 8,715 ( Col. 17 ).

The number of seats in affiliated colleges of the district in the session 1977-78 was 6,216 of which 5,722 were filled up and 494 were not filled up ( Cols. 3 & 4 ). Thereafter Government have given permission to new colleges at 5 places namely, Chandikhol, Mugapal, Rajkanika, Olaver and Patkura. Assuming that during the next four years there will be 128 seats in the First Year classes of each of these colleges, there will be 640 more seats available to students, thus bringing the total number of available seats in 1978-79 to 6,856. It is reported that Government have in the meantime permitted the proposed college at Tirtol and are considering the college at Singhpur. These colleges, if and when permitted, would accommodate 256 students. So the total number of available seats in the colleges of the district by the session 1978-79 would be 7,112. If the proposed College at Aul is permitted this number would increase to 7,240 ( Col. 10 ). So provision has to be made for admission of about 1,475 or 1,604 more students, according as the college at Aul is permitted or not, by way of

- (i) increasing seats in the existing colleges and,
- (ii) by permitting new colleges to be started during the next four years.

Since there will be still some surplus seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of the Banki Subdivision, other Subdivisions are likely to suffer if the district is considered as a whole. So a more reasonable and rational conclusion in respect of opening of new colleges can be drawn if each sub-division is considered separately.

**X-3-2 Sadar Subdivision :**

From Table X-3A Col. 18, it is seen that provision of 593 more seats has to be made in the First Year classes of colleges in the district by 1982. In the existing colleges, 198 more seats can be increased. And in accordance with the principles stated in Chapter IX ( Criteria ) this should be given priority, and when this is done there will be need for providing 465 more seats *i.e.* for giving permission to four more colleges during the next four years. In case, 256 seats can be increased in the existing colleges, there will be need for the establishment of three new colleges.

Organisers of the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision have submitted applications.

1. Brahman Jharilo Mahavidyalaya
2. Chowdwar College, Chowdwar
3. Intermediate College, at Sayeed Seminary School
4. Sahaspur College, P.O. Balichandrapur

5. Niali College, Niali
6. Mahapurusa Achyutananda Mahavidyalaya, Nemalo
7. College at Tangi, P.O. Kotsahi
8. Kandarpur Functional College, Kandarpur
9. Nischintakoili College, Nischintakoili

Of these, only the organisers of the Chowdwar Proposed College have collected a fairly good sum of Rs. 1,16,000. And they are holding the classes of a Tutorial College now in the Kalinga Swenska buildings. Chowdwar is only 21 Kms. from the colleges in the town of Cuttack. But instead of affecting the colleges at Cuttack, it will really take a part of the load off the shoulders of Cuttack colleges. The Committee is convinced that the organisers can build up the infrastructure in about a year's time. So Government may permit a Junior College here. Since there are seven traditional colleges in this subdivision and since the number of the educated unemployed in the district is not only large but increasing fast, this college should be a Junior Functional College.

Niali is a place the distance of which from the nearest college at Cuttack or Bhubaneswar is about 30 Kms. The organisers claim that they have got some buildings which they are actually using now for running a Tutorial College. But the buildings belong to a Trust and they have not been transferred to the organisers of the college. They say, they have got about 30 acres of land but do not appear to have collected any sizeable sum of money. It is not, however, impossible on their part to collect sufficient funds to put up a modest infrastructure. If and when they do so, they may be permitted to open a college, which should be a Junior Functional College, for reasons already explained in the case of Chowdwar College.

The organisers of the proposed Brahmana Jharilo College run a Tutorial College in the premises of a school. The Committee saw this college and is convinced that an atmosphere of higher education cannot be created here. This place is only 20 Kms. away from Ravenshaw College and is at a short distance from the proposed Barang College in Puri District which has been recommended for various reasons. The funds collected by the organisers of Brahman Jharilo proposed college are meagre being about Rs. 15,000/-. The Committee is convinced that it will not be possible for the organisers to collect sufficient funds to put up the infrastructure during the next five years. So the Committee does not recommend this college.

The organisers of

- (i) the proposed Intermediate College in the premises of the Sayeed Seminary School,
- (ii) the proposed College at Tangi, P. O. Kothahi and
- (iii) the proposed Nischintakoilli College have not done practically anything for opening of a College. So the Committee does not recommend them.

Nemalo is at a distance of about 15 Kms. from the Salipur College. It is also at a distance of about 20 Kms. from the Patkura College which has been permitted by Government this year. Both Patkura and Nemalo are located in the same island and communication in the island is fairly good. If a college is allowed here, it will affect both the Salipur College and the College at Patkura. Besides, the sponsors have collected only Rs. 15,000/- and the Committee has no reasons to believe that they can collect sufficient funds for putting up the infrastructure. So the Committee does not recommend this college.

A Tutorial College was started at Sahaspur sometime back, but it ceased to function after a couple of years. It is reported that some organisers of the Tutorial College misappropriated funds of the College. This Tutorial College has been started again in the session 1978-79 with a different Governing Body. The area of land they have got is very small. There are some buildings of the P. W. D. not used by the Department now, and the organisers hope to acquire these buildings. The amount collected by them for the infrastructure is small. So the chance of putting up the infrastructure etc. does not seem bright. But the Sahaspur-Kusupur-Kuanpal-Mahanga area is very populous and a large number of students pass the H. S. C. Examination from here. So the Committee feels that there should be a college in this area.

The case of the Kandarpur College has been considered under the Jagat-singhpur Subdivision and for reasons explained there the Committee recommends a Junior Functional College at Kandarpur.

Hence, the Committee recommends that Government may permit Junior Functional Colleges at the following places :

- (1) Chowdwar
- (2) Niali
- (3) Kandarpur,

and encourage establishment of a college in the Sahaspur-Kusupur-Kuanpal-Mahanga area.

**X-33 Athagarh Subdivision :**

It is seen from Table X-3A that there were 432 seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision in 1977-78. No new college has since been permitted by the State Government. The number of seats that would be required in the Subdivision by the session 1982-83 is 499 and there are now 432 seats in the First Year classes of the colleges in the Subdivision. So additional provision has to be made for admission of 67 more students.

There are two colleges in the Subdivision namely one at Athagarh and the second at Baramba. None is viable and so priority should be given to the scheme of consolidating these colleges and making them viable during the next

four years. None of the two colleges has provision for admitting students in the faculty of Commerce. Therefore it is desirable to open Commerce classes in these two colleges and provide for admission of 80 students.

The Subdivision is a backward one in all respects and deserves special consideration in view of the fact that it has a greater percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. So, even if it is assumed that 75 % of the students passing H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision should be provided with facilities for continuing education at the higher level, the total number of seats in First Year classes required for the purpose would be 576 so that the additional requirement of seats in the First Year classes would be 144 ( Table X-3 A ). All that need be done is to provide more seats in the Commerce Sections in the two existing colleges. It is also possible to increase the number of seats in the Science classes of both the colleges.

In view of the above analysis, the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision.

The following applications were received from sponsors of new colleges in the Subdivision.

- (1) Proposed Narasinghpur College
- (2) Proposed Kanpur Mahavidyalaya

It is not necessary to permit any of these. On the other hand, if any one of them is permitted, it will affect the existing colleges. The fact that they have collected some money, which is very small compared with what is ultimately necessary for a college, should not weigh in the matter.

#### **X-34 Banki Subdivision :**

It is seen from Table X-3A that the total number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is 383, ( Col. 16 ) and this number is less than the number of seats in the First Year classes of the college in the Subdivision namely 448. All the seats were filled up in the session 1977-78 though only 248 students passed the H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision in 1977. It is, therefore, obvious that 200 seats were filled up by students from other subdivisions or districts who could not, in the ordinary course, get admission in colleges. Since the requirements of seats in colleges in other subdivisions and districts are being looked after, there is no need for either increasing seats in this college or opening of a new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. An application was received from the sponsors of the Proposed College at Kalapathar. For the reasons explained above, the Committee does not recommend the case of this proposed College.

**X3-5 Jajpur Subdivision :**

From Table X-3A, it is seen that 2612 students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination by 1982, so that 1698 seats (Col. 16) would be required by 1982-83 in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision. The number of corresponding seats that existed in the session 1977-78 was 1072 (Col. 3). Government have in the meantime permitted two colleges, one at Mugapal and the other at Chandikhola which will ordinarily accommodate 256 seats in the First Year classes by 1982, thus bringing the total number of existing seats to 1328. If the proposed Singhpur College is permitted, the total number of available seats in the First Year classes would be 1456 by 1979-80. There would, hence, be need for provision of 242 more seats in the First Year classes of colleges in this Subdivision.

About 128 seats can be increased in the existing colleges. So, one new college can be opened in this Subdivision during the next four years.

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision.

1. Dharmasala Mahavidyalaya
2. A. S. S. College, Abhimanyunagar, Balia
3. Angalo College, Angalo
4. Mahapurusa H. Das Mahavidyalaya, Chhatia
5. Baitarani Mahavidyalaya, Baitarani
6. Brajasundar Das College, Sayedpur

The proposed colleges at Balia, Angalo, Chhatia, Baitarani Road and Sayedpur are situated each at a distance of less than 16 Kms. from the existing colleges or the colleges permitted by Government in 1978-79. The organisers of the Proposed College at Abhimanyunagar have collected only Rs. 12,500/-. The Committee is not convinced that they will be able to collect sufficient funds to put up the necessary infrastructure. If any of the above-mentioned proposed colleges is permitted, it will affect the existing colleges nearby. So the Committee does not recommend any of these colleges.

The organisers of the proposed Dharmasala Mahavidyalaya have collected about Rs. 1,05,000/- and they are likely to collect sufficient funds during the next few years to put up the infrastructure. None of the existing colleges or the colleges permitted by Government in 1978-79 is within a distance of 25 Kms. from this place. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the proposed Dharmasala College may be permitted by Government.

**X-36 Jagatsinghpur Subdivision :**

The number of seats available in 1977-78 in colleges of the Subdivision is 768 ( Table X-3A ) If Government grant permission to the Proposed Tirtol College which can accommodate 128 seats more, the total number of seats that would be available by 1982 will be 896. The total number of seats required in the First Year classes of the colleges in the Subdivision by the session 1982-83 is 1,482 ( See Table X-3A ). The existing college at Paradip has only 128 seats in the faculty of Arts. This town is developing very fast and may need even one more college by the Seventh Plan. In any case the existing College should be strengthened during the next 4 years by opening Science Section with 128 seats and Commerce Section with 128 seats. When this is done, the number of seats in the First Year classes would increase to 1,144. Thus, 330 more seats will be required in the First Year classes of the colleges in the Subdivision by the session 1982-83.

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges :

1. Sarala Mahavidyalaya, Rahama
2. Alaka Mahavidyalaya, At/P. O.-Balua, Anikia
3. Proposed College at Naradia, Borikina, P. O. Balikuda
4. Proposed College at Balikuda
5. Proposed College at Alanahat

The proposed College at Rahama is too near the Proposed Tirtol College. Since the latter is under consideration, of Government, there is no need of another college in the area and so the Committee does not recommend the Proposed Rahama College.

There should, however, be a new college in Balikuda area. A large number of students pass the H. S. C. Examination from this area. The organisers of the proposed Colleges at Naradia and Alanahat have not done anything in the matter. But the organisers of the Proposed College at Balikuda have got about Rs. 15,000/-, a plot of land measuring 5 acres and a few lakhs of bricks for constructing the college building. They have applied to the Revenue Department for about 20 acres of land more. The Committee went to Balikuda and the A. D. M. who represented the District Magistrate assured the Committee that Government would allot a fairly good area to the College.

The Committee, therefore, recommends a college in this area which should accommodate about 256 students in the faculties of Science, Commerce and Functional subjects. There is no need to create facilities for study in the faculty of Arts for the reasons already explained.

TABLE NO. X-3A  
CUTTACK DISTRICT  
GROUP-I: WEIGHTAGE-65 %

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns (7 & 8)	Total No. seats already provided for by 1978-79 (Sums of Nos in Columns 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. in 1982			65 per cent, of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which new colleges are required	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Cuttack Sadar	2,600	2,478	122	7	...	...	...	2,600	2,192 +60*	632	2,824	3,391 +80*	978	4,369 +80*	2,893	293 +300†	-128	465	Four new colleges including Kandarpur College
2.	Athagarh	432	287	145	2	...	...	...	432	401	96	497	620	148	768	499	67	-80	-13	No new college
3.	Banki	448	448	...	1	...	...	...	448	213	35	248	329	54	383	249	-199	...	199	No new college
4.	Jajpur	1,072	908	164	4	2	1	384	1,456	1,389	300	1,689	2,148	464	2,612	1,698	242	-128	114	No new college
5.	Jagatsinghpur	768	705	63	2	...	1	128	896	1,204	270	1,474	1,862	418	2,280	1,482	586	-256	330	One new college (Kandarpur college will cater to the needs of many of these students)
6.	Kendrapara	896	896	...	2	3	1	512 *384	1,408 *1,280	1,262	324	1,586	1,953	501	2,454	1,595	187 315*	-128	59 187*	No new college
Total for the District		6,216	5,722	494	18	5	3	1,024	7,240	6,661	1,657	8,318	10,383	2,563	12,946	8,416	1,476 *1,604	-720	756 84*	Seven new colleges

\* Number of students likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination.

† Admission to Ravenshaw College is open to students all over the state and on an average 300 students not belonging to Cuttack are admitted.

\* Denotes corresponding figures if the Proposed Aul College is not permitted.



TABLE No. X-3B  
CUTTACK DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Name of the Sub-division.	Name of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1971 ( Reg. + Pvt. )				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Cuttack Sadar	684	216	900	1,392	315	...	779	14	1,108
2.	Athagarh	79	23	102	158	51	...	172	...	223
3.	Banki	23	4	27	42	22	...	89	...	111
4.	Jajpur	211	53	264	408	83	...	462	10	558
5.	Jagatsinghpur	260	49	309	478	102	...	413	9	524
6.	Kendrapara	221	65	286	442	111	...	519	4	634
Total for the District		1,478	410	1,888	2,920	684	...	2,437	37	3,158

TABLE No. X-3C  
CUTTACK DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the Colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack Sadar	1. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	256	240	120	616	
	2. S. B. Women's College, Cuttack	256	128	...	384	
	3. J. K. B. K. College	96	...	...	96	
	4. Govt. Evening College, Cuttack	256	...	...	256	
	5. Stewart Science College	...	224	...	224	
	6. Christ College, Cuttack	256	256	...	512	
	7. Salipur College, Cuttack	256	128	128	512	
SUB TOTAL		1,376	976	248	2,600	
Jajpur	1. N. C. College, Jajpur	256	144	...	400	
	2. Vyasagar College	256	...	64	320	
	3. G. C. College, Ramachandrapur	160	64	...	224	
	4. S. G. College, East Jajpur	128	...	...	128	
SUB TOTAL		800	208	64	1,072	
Athagarh	1. G. S. College, Athagarh	128	80	...	208	
	2. M. S. College, Baramba	160	64	...	224	
SUB TOTAL		288	144	...	432	
Banki	1. Banki College,	256	128	64	448	
SUB TOTAL		256	128	64	448	
Jagatsinghpur	1. S. V. M. College, Jagatsinghpur	320	256	64	640	
	2. Paradeep College, Paradeep	128	...	...	128	
SUB TOTAL		448	256	64	768	
Kendrapara	1. Kendrapara College	256	256	128	640	
	2. Pattamundai College	256	...	...	256	
SUB TOTAL		512	256	128	896	
GRAND TOTAL		18 Colleges	3,680	1,968	568	6,216

The needs of the Subdivision are still not met and 76 more seats in the First Year classes are required. There is another proposed college at Alaka, which is situated on the borders of the Sadar and Jagatsinghpur Subdivisions. The proposed college of the Sadar Subdivision very near to Alaka is the Proposed Kandarpur College. Kandarpur is situated on the main road from Cuttack to Jagatsinghpur, whereas Alaka is located a few miles away in the interior. As such transport facilities to Kandarpur are far better. If a college is located at Kandarpur, it will virtually meet the additional needs of the Jagatsinghpur Subdivision. None of the proposed colleges at the other two places have made any noticeable progress in collection of funds. As such, the Committee does not recommend any of these two colleges. For reasons explained earlier a Junior Functional College is recommended at Kandarpur as traditional colleges do exist elsewhere in the Subdivision.

a) **X-37 Kendrapara Subdivision :**

There are 896 seats in the First Year classes of the two existing colleges in the Subdivision at Kendrapara and Patamundai. All the seats were filled up in the session 1977-78 (Table X-3A).

b) The State Government has since permitted three new colleges, namely, the colleges at Rajkanika, Olaver and Patkura, so that 384 seats would be available in these colleges by 1982, thus bringing the total number of seats that would be available by 1982 to 1,280. The State Government are considering the case of the proposed Aul College which can accommodate 128 students. It is also seen from Table that about 2,450 students (Col. 16), are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination by 1982 and a total of 1,595 seats will be required in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision. So provision for 187 additional seats will be needed during the next four years if the proposed Aul College is permitted. Otherwise 315 additional seats will be needed.

There are no Science and Commerce sections in the Patamundai College. Hence, first priority should be given to the scheme of opening classes in these two faculties, so that about 128 additional seats could be provided. The additional needs of the Subdivision will hence be reduced to either 59 or 187.

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges:

1. Proposed Brahmani College, Bidyanagar, P. O. —Dandisahi
2. Proposed B. Patnaik Technical College, Baramohanpur
3. Proposed S. S. B College, Mahakalapara
4. Chandol College, At/P. O.—Chandol

Baramohanpur, Chandol and Bidyanagar are situated within 20 Kms. from the existing colleges of the Subdivision. If colleges are opened at these places, the existing colleges will be seriously affected. So the proposed Biju Patnaik Technical College at Baramohanpur, Chandol College at Chandol and

Brahmani College at Bidyanagar, P. O. Dandisahi should not be permitted during the next four years. The last named college is making serious and satisfactory efforts for building up a functional college. So, the case of Brahmani College may be taken up if the plan of the college to make it self-sufficient by productive activities like agriculture and horticulture is fully worked out. The College has made a good beginning in this direction and if its productive activities are linked with curricula, the College is likely to be a pace-setting institution in tune with the thinking of the Committee to renovate the educational system.

Mahakalapara is situated at a distance of 25 Kms. from Kendrapara and 20 Kms. from Paradip. Transport facilities from this place to Kendrapara are good but one has to cross rivers to go to Paradip or Patamundai and there is no bus service to these two places except through Kendrapara.

The organisers of the Proposed S. S. B. College at Mahakalapara have collected only Rs. 10,000/-. If they can collect sufficient funds during the next three years to put up the necessary infrastructure, this College may be permitted by Government.

As there exist traditional colleges in this Subdivision, this college should be a Junior Functional College.

**X-38 Recommendations:**

Hence, the Committee recommends that the following colleges may be permitted by Government the respective places during the next four years in subject to the fulfilment of conditions given above.

- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Niali        | } | in the Sadar Subdivision  |
| 2. Chowdwar     |   |   |
| 3. Sahaspur     |   | Mahanga area in the Sadar Subdivision   |
| 4. Dharmasala   |   | in the Jajpur Subdivision   |
| 5. Balikuda     |   | in the Jagatsinghpur Subdivision  |
| 6. Mahakalapara |   | in the Kendrapara Subdivision   |
| 7. Kandarpur    |   | in the Sadar Subdivision for students mostly belonging to the Jagatsinghpur Subdivision |

**X-4 DHENKANAL DISTRICT—**

X-4.1 In the district of Dhenkanal, there were 5 colleges during the year 1977-78 in which the number of seats in the First Year classes was 1,456 (Table X-4A, Col. 3). During the year 1978-79, Government gave permission for opening a college at Bhuban in the subdivision of Kamakshyanagar and another college at Chhendipada in the subdivision of Angul. Assuming that during the next four years, the number of seats in the First Year classes of these two colleges would go up to 128 each, the total number of seats in the First Year classes of the college in the district would be 1,712 (Table X-4A, Col. 10) by 1978-79.

The number of students of the district likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is 3,264 (Table X-4A, Col. 16). About 2.06 per cent. of the population in the age-group 17—22 were enrolled in the colleges during the session 1977-78. So according to the principle explained earlier, the district belongs to Group-III and provision has to be made for 75 % of the students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982. This number comes to about 2,448 (Table X-4A Col. 17). Thus additional seats to the extent of 736 (Table X-4A, Col. 18) are to be provided in the First Year classes of the existing colleges or in the new colleges of the district by 1982. The existing colleges can be strengthened by providing additional facilities for admission of about 224 students in the faculties of Commerce and Science. So on an overall assessment of the district it appears that additional provision has to be made for 503 seats in new colleges in the district and so four new colleges are required by 1982 assuming that 128 seat would be provided in each of these colleges, preferably in the Functional Courses and in the faculties of Commerce and Science.

It is, however, desirable to examine the needs of each of the subdivisions, as there might have been lop-sided development of colleges in the several subdivisions of the District.

**X-4.2 Sadar Subdivision :**

There were 608 seats (Col. 10 in Table X-4A) in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of the Subdivision in the session 1977-78. It is seen from Col. 16 that the number of seats required in the First Year classes by 1982 would be about 740. Science classes may be opened in the Women's College to accommodate 64 students. Additional provision has to be made for admission of 132 students. Therefore, there is need for one new college in the Subdivision by 1982.

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision.

- (1) Proposed Janata College at Meramandali
- (2) Proposed Mahima Mahavidyalaya at Joranda
- (3) Proposed Hindol Road College

The organisers of the Proposed Janata College at Meramanduli have not made any progress at all. So the Committee does not recommend this College. But the organisers of the Proposed Mahima Mahavidyalaya at Joranda have collected Rs. 13,000/-. The Collector is of the definite view that substantial collections will be made soon and in any case by the time the annual Joranda Mela is held in February. The Mahanta Maharaj of Joranda promised to donate munificently to the College. The Collector is of the view that this statement can be relied upon. The organisers have already started a Tutorial College with I. A. classes. The sponsors of the Proposed Hindol Road College have not made any serious attempt yet to open the college. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a college may be permitted at Joranda. As there are traditional colleges in the Subdivision, the Committee recommends that it be a Junior Functional College.

#### X-4-3 Kamakshyanagar Subdivision :

There were 192 seats in the First Year classes of Kamakshyanagar College in 1977-78, the College at Bhuban which was permitted by Government would accommodate 128 students in the First Year class. There would thus be 320 seats (Table X-4A, Col. 10) in the First Year classes in the two colleges in the Subdivision. But the requirement by 1982 would be about 339 (Table X-4A, Col. 11) and the additional requirements may be met by increasing seats in the existing colleges of the Subdivision. Therefore, there is no need to open a new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. The Committee has received one application from the sponsors of Parjang College in this Subdivision. No tangible efforts have been made by the sponsors of the college yet. In view of the facts stated above, the Committee does not recommend this college.

#### X-4-4 Angul Subdivision :

The Angul College has 400 seats in the First Year classes and the college at Chhendipada permitted by Government in 1977-78 would accommodate 128 students in the First Year class. Thus, there would be 528 seats (Col. 10) Table X-4A) in the First Year classes of the colleges in the Subdivision by 1979-80. The requirement of seats in the First Year classes by 1982 would be (Table X-4A, Col. 17) 624. The additional requirements may be met by introducing Commerce classes in the two existing colleges of the Subdivision. Therefore, there is no need for opening of new colleges in the Subdivision during the next four years. No application has been received by the Committee for opening any new college in this Subdivision.

#### X-4-5 Hindol Subdivision :

There was no college in the Subdivision in 1977-78. From (Table X-4A, Col. 18), it is seen that the requirement of seats in the First Year classes would go up to 173 by 1982. So there is need for opening of a college in this

TABLE NO. X-4A  
DHENKANAL DISTRICT  
GROUP-III : WEIGHTAGE—75%

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes in 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during VI Plan (Sums of Nos. in Cols. 8 & 9).	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of students expected to pass H. S. G. Examination in 1982			75 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17, Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which new colleges are needed	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Dhenkanal Sadar	608	542	62	2	...	...	...	608	437	70	507	851	136	987	740	132	-64	78	1. Women's College 64 more seats 2. One Junior Functional College
2.	Kamakshyanagar	192	98	94	1	1	...	128	320	188	44	232	366	86	452	339	19	...	19	No new college
3.	Angul	400	392	8	1	1	...	128	528	367	60	427	715	117	832	624	96	-96	...	Angul College 96 seats more  No new college
4.	Hindol	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	15	118	201	29	230	173	173	...	173	One new college
5.	Athmallik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	9	104	185	18	203	152	152	...	152	One new college
6.	Talcher	256	154	102	1	...	...	...	256	164	54	218	320	105	425	319	63	-64	-1	Talcher College 64 more seats  No new college
7.	Pallahara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	9	69	117	18	135	101	101	...	101	One new college
Total for the District		1,456	1,186	266	5	2	...	256	1,712	1,414	261	1,675	2,755	509	3,264	2,448	736	224	503	Four new colleges

TABLE NO. X-4B  
DHENKANAL DISTRICT

Name of the Subdivision	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )				Total
	Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
					Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Dhenkanal Sadar	123	18	141	274	35	...	94	2	131
2. Kamakshyanagar	27	10	37	72	11	...	67	1	79
3. Angul	48	13	61	119	24	...	105	...	129
4. Hindol	20	4	24	47	10	...	29	...	39
5. Athmallik	8	3	11	21	4	...	24	...	28
6. Talcher	31	17	48	94	14	...	44	2	60
7. Pallahara	4	...	4	8	...	...	18	...	18
Total for the District	261	65	326	635	98	—	381	5	484

TABLE NO. X-4C  
DHENKANAL DISTRICT

Name of the Subdivision	Names of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhenkanal Sadar	1. Dhenkanal College	256	128	26	480	
	2. Women's College, Dhenkanal	128	...	...	128	
	SUB TOTAL	...	384	128	96	608
Kamakshyanagar	1. Kamakshyanagar College	128	...	64	192	
	SUB TOTAL	...	128	...	64	192
Angul	1. Government College, Angul	208	192	...	400	
	SUB TOTAL	...	208	192	...	400
Talcher	1. Talcher College	256	...	...	256	
	SUB TOTAL	...	256	...	...	256
GRAND TOTAL	5 Colleges	...	976	320	160	1,456

subdivision during the next four years. Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges:

- (1) Proposed Janata College, Hindol
- (2) Proposed New College at Rasol
- (3) Proposed Hindol Mahavidyalaya at Khajuriakata

The organisers of the Hindol Mahavidyalaya, Khajuriakata have deposited a sum of Rs. 1 lakh in a Bank and have paid a sum of Rs. 1,500/- to the Utkal University for local inquiry. The Collector, however, reports that they have taken a loan Rs. 75,000/-, so that their actual collection is about Rs. 26,000/-. They have started a Tutorial College in a school building and are coaching students for the I. A. Examination. The organisers of the Proposed Janata College, Hindol have put up a row of buildings at a place 7 miles from the Hindol town and a Tutorial College has been started there. In a written statement, the Secretary of the Proposed College said that the organisers had about Rs. 1,200/- in hand and that they were expecting to collect about Rs. 42,000/- more very soon. But the Collector reports that the organisers could not show him any Bank Account. The Collector further reports that the 10 acres of land on which some asbestos roofed rooms worth about Rs. 20,000/- have been built for the College are under litigation now. Since Intermediate Arts classes have been started in both the places, the little money that each of them has collected will be soon spent in meeting the recurring expenses which will consist mostly of salaries of teachers. It is doubtful whether each of these organising committees will be able to collect sufficient funds for putting up the infrastructure necessary for a college during the next four years. The Committee visited both the places and found each of them absolutely unsuitable for establishment of a college. Besides, it is clear to the Committee that there is bitter rivalry between the organisers, as a result of which there is little possibility of any of the colleges surviving. The Committee is, however, of unanimous view that there is need for a college in the Subdivision. The Collector is of the opinion that from the administrative point of view, it is necessary that the college should be located in the headquarters of the Hindol Subdivision. The Committee agrees with this view and recommends that establishment of a college in the town of Hindol should be permitted during the next four years. The organisers of the above mentioned two proposed colleges should square up their differences and pool their resources to put up the necessary buildings for the proposed college at the subdivisional headquarters and furnish it. If a college is started at Hindol town, there is no need of another college at Rasol. The organisers of the proposed Rasol College have not furnished any information. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Government may permit a new Junior College at Hindol Town during the next four years.

Sl. No. X-46 Athmallik Subdivision

There was no college in the Subdivision in 1977-78. From (Table X-4 A, Para-17) it is seen that about 152 students are likely to seek admission to colleges



by 1982. So there is need of a new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. The following applications were received from the sponsors of proposed colleges in the Subdivision.

1. Proposed Athmallik College
2. Proposed Janata College, Boinda
3. Proposed Kishorenagar College

Only the proposed Athmallik College has deposited 1 lakh of rupees in a Bank and pledged it to the Sambalpur University. Besides, the organisers have about Rs. 6,000/ in cash as on 30-12-78. The Collector also reports that about 1 lakh 75 thousand rupees is expected to be given to the college funds soon. The proposed Janata College at Boinda has about Rs. 22,000.- in Bank. The proposed Kishorenagar College has no funds. Both at Athmallik and at Boinda, Tutorial Colleges have been started for coaching students for the I. A. Examination.

For reasons similar to those explained in the previous paragraph, the Collector insists and the Committee agrees with him that a Junior College should be located in the town of Athmallik, which is the headquarters of the Subdivision.

The resources of the three proposed colleges should be pooled together and utilised for a traditional College in Athmallik town.

#### **X-47 Talcher Subdivision :**

There exists one college in the Subdivision and the number of seats in the First Year classes of the college is 256 out of which only 154 were filled up in 1977-78. According to the calculations made in (Table X-4 A, Col. 17) the number of seats required in the First Year classes of this Subdivision by 1982 comes to 319. The additional requirement of 63 seats can be met by increasing seats in the Science and Commerce faculties of the existing college. So there is no need for opening a new college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

One application has been received by the Committee from the sponsors of a women's college at Talcher. It is seen from the (Table X-4 B, Col. 25) that 94 women students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision by 1982. Some of them would like to take their admission in established co-educational colleges, and some would not continue their studies. Hence, about 30 students would seek admission to the proposed college. The Committee cannot possibly recommend such a college. Even the subdivision of Angul from which 119 women students (Col. 25) are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination by 1982, does not need a separate college for women. The Jagatsinghpur subdivision in the Cuttack District from which 478 women students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is not recommended to have a women's college since a sizeable number of them would not seek admission in a women's college.

**X-4.8 Pallahara Subdivision :**

From Table X.4A it is found that only 101 seats will be required in First Year classes for students of Pallahara Subdivision by the session 1982-83. Since it is the most backward area of this district with a high percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, it is desirable to open a new college in this subdivision during the next four years in order to give a little more weightage to students of these communities in the matter of admission to colleges.

Applications have been received from sponsors of the following proposed colleges of the Subdivision.

- (1) Proposed Utkalmani Gopabandhu College at Khamar
- (2) Proposed College at Pallahara

The sponsors of these proposed colleges have collected scanty sums of about Rs. 8,000/- each, with which preliminary steps cannot even to be taken for starting a college. The organisers should try to pool their resources, arrange for about 30 acres of land and put up necessary infrastructure so that they can start a college during the Sixth Plan at the headquarters of the Subdivision.

X-4.9 Hence, the recommendations of the Committee for the District are that the following colleges be permitted to be started :

- (1) Junior Functional College at Joranda in the Sadar Subdivision
- (2) Junior College at Hindol in the Hindol Subdivision
- (3) Junior College at Athmallik in the Athmallik Subdivision
- (4) Junior College in the town of Pallahara in the Pallahara Subdivision

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**X-5 GANJAM DISTRICT**

X-5.1 The enrolment in colleges in the District is 2.32 per cent. of the population in the age-group 17—22 as against the corresponding figure of 2.61 per cent. for the whole State. So Ganjam district is classified in Group-III and accordingly provision for admission to colleges is to be made for 75 per cent. of the students anticipated to pass the H. S. C. Examination in the year 1982 from the whole of the District. At present, there are 2,960 seats ( Col. 3 of Table X-5A ) in different colleges of the district. The number of students expected to pass the I. S. C. Examination in 1982 ( Annual and Supplementary ) and the Indian

School Certificate Examination is 4,976 ( Col. 16 ), 75% of which comes to 3,702. Some provision has to be made for admission of about 742 more students ( Col. 18 ) by 1982. The need for new colleges can be better assessed by working out the requirements of each subdivision. Since it is the most backward area of the State and scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is high, it is desirable to provide more colleges in this subdivision during the next four years. Applications have been received from the following colleges in the Sadar Subdivision:

1. Proposed Tutorial College, Berhampur-2
2. Nuvapara College, Nuvapara
3. Khemandi College, Dighpahandi
4. Bhismagiri College, Bhismagiri
5. Proposed Sauntiapalli College

The sponsor of these proposed colleges has deposited Rs. 10 lakhs in the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Provision is to be made for 544 additional seats ( Col. 18 of Table X-5A ) for students passing the H.S.C. Examination from this Subdivision in 1982 out of which 128 additional seats can be provided in the Women's College, Berhampur. Still, there will be need for having 416 more seats in the First Year classes of new colleges ( Col. 20 ). Thus, there is necessity for opening of at least two colleges in the Sadar Subdivision, of which one should be in the town of Berhampur. This latter college should accommodate 256 students in the First Year class by 1982. Of the proposed colleges that have applied for recommendation, Bhismagiri College, Bhismagiri is the only proposed college that has deposited Rs. 1,05,303 in Indian Overseas Bank and has acquired 50 acres of land. None of the other proposed colleges have more than Rs. 7,000/- in their funds. The distance of Bhismagiri from the nearest colleges is 48 Kms. The other proposed colleges are at shorter distances from the existing colleges. So the Committee recommends the opening of a Junior Functional College at Bhismagiri, as there are several traditional colleges in the Subdivision, subject to the provision that other conditions mentioned elsewhere are satisfied. Sauntiapalli is a big village in the border area. Some students of this and neighbouring areas continue higher education in the Ichhapur College situated in Andhra Pradesh at a short distance. But since the medium of instruction and examination there is Telugu, these students are handicapped. No effort has however been made by the local people, unlike in other places of the State situated in border areas. So the Committee finds itself unable to recommend an aided college in this area.

**X-5.3. Chhatrapur Subdivision**  
 III-10-11 No application has been received from this Subdivision. The total number of seats in the First Year classes of Colleges in this Subdivision is 960 ( Col. 17 of Table X-5A ). Provision is to be made for 830 students in the First Year classes by 1982 ( Col. 17 ). Thus in 1982 there will be a surplus of 130 seats in the Subdivision ( Col. 18 ). So the question of making further provision by way of opening of a new college does not merit consideration.

TABLE NO. X-5 A  
GANJAM DISTRICT  
GROUP—III : WEIGHTAGE—75%

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 and 8	Total Number of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan (Sums of Nos in Columns 3 and 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			75 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which new colleges are required	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Berhampur	976	760	216	3	...	...	..	976	729	452	1,181 +24*	1,251 +40*	776	2,027	1,520	544	-128	+416	Two new colleges
2.	Chatrapur	960	472	488	4	...	...	...	960	396	248	644	680	426	1,106	830	-130	...	-130	No new college
3.	Bhanjanagar	704	495	209	2	...	...	...	704	531	233	764	911	400	1,311	983	279	...	+279	Two new colleges
4.	Parlakhemundi	320	301	19	1	...	...	...	320	155	132	287	266	226	492	369	49	-48	+ 1	S. K. C. G. College 48 seats No new college
Total for the District		2,960	2,028	932	10	...	...	...	2,960	1,811	1,065	2,900	3,148	1,828	4,976	3,702	742	-176	+566	Four new colleges

\*No. of students likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination.

TABLE NO. X-5 B  
GANJAM DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982 (Reg. + Pvt.)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Berhampur	227	110	337	578	41	...	240	26	307
2.	Chatrapur	62	35	97	167	24	...	140	10	174
3.	Bhanjanagar	86	31	117	200	39	...	178	10	227
4.	Parlakhemundi	39	15	54	93	10	...	51	4	65
Total for the District		414	191	605	1,038	114	...	609	50	773

TABLE NO. X-5 C  
GANJAM DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Scienc	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Berhampur	1. Khallikot College	192	256	128	576	
	2. Government Women's College	128	64	...	192	
	3. Government Evening College	208	...	...	208	
	SUB TOTAL	528	320	128	976	
Chatrapur	1. Chatrapur Science College	112	80	...	192	
	2. Ganjam College	128	64	64	256	
	3. R. C. M. Science College	96	128	...	224	
	4. Hinjilicut Science College	128	128	32	288	
SUB TOTAL		464	400	96	960	
Bhanjanagar	1. Bhanjanagar College	240	112	64	416	
	2. Aska Science College	128	128	32	288	
SUB TOTAL		368	240	96	704	
Parlakhemundi	1. S. K. C. G. College	160	128	32	320	
	SUB TOTAL	160	128	32	320	
GRAND TOTAL		10 Colleges	1,520	1,088	352	2,960

**X-5.4 Bhanjanagar Subdivision :**

The following 3 applications have been received from this Subdivision :

- (1) Nimina Brundaban Chandra Mahavidyalaya, Kendupadar
- (2) Proposed People's College, Buguda
- (3) Rusikulya College, Sorada

The anticipated number of students who will pass the H.S.C. Examinations (both Annual and Supplementary) in 1982 from this Subdivision is 1,311 (Col. 16, Table X-5A). According to the principle defined earlier, provision for admission to colleges has to be made for 75% of these *i.e.*, for 983 students of this Subdivision (Col. 17). Since the total number of seats already provided in the existing colleges of the Subdivision is 704, additional seats numbering about 280 (Col. 18) are to be provided for students of this Subdivision. To accommodate the 280 students two more colleges in the Subdivision will be needed. Both Nimina Brundaban Chandra Mahavidyalaya, Kendupadar and the proposed People's College, Buguda have kept Rs. 1 lakh each in fixed deposit pledged to Berhampur University whereas the Rusikulya College, Sorada has not yet fulfilled the condition. The Committee is convinced that the organisers of new colleges at Buguda and Kendupadar will be able to collect sufficient funds for putting up the infrastructure etc. with local efforts and with Government help sufficient land would be available for the colleges. Tutorial Colleges for coaching students for I.A. Examination have been started in both the places. So the Committee recommends that new colleges be permitted in this Subdivision at Kendupadar and at Buguda. Since two traditional colleges exist in this Subdivision, it is recommended that both should be Junior Functional Colleges.

**X-5.5 Parlakhemundi Subdivision :**

From Table X-5A, it is seen that 369 seats (Col. 17) will be required in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision by 1982 as against which the total number of seats already provided in the existing College is 320. So, in all only 49 additional seats are required in the First Year classes of colleges by 1982. The number of seats in the First Year classes of the S. K. G. College, Parlakhemundi can be increased by 48, during the next four years. So the Committee does not recommend any new college in this Subdivision.

**X-5.6 Recommendations :**

Thus, the Committee recommends the opening of the following colleges in the district of Ganjam :

- (1) One Junior College in the town of Berhampur
- (2) A Junior Functional College at Bhismagiri in the Sadar Subdivision
- (3) A Junior Functional College at Kendupadar
- (4) A Junior Functional College at Buguda in the Bhanjanagar Subdivision

Numbers 2, 3 and 4 should be functional colleges as traditional colleges exist in each Subdivision. The Junior College at Berhampur should provide for science and functional courses of studies.

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## X-6 KALAHANDI DISTRICT

X-6.1 From Table 6.1, Col. 7 which gives the data regarding the enrolment in the existing colleges of the district in 1977-78, the under-development of the district in the matter of higher education is very much apparent and so it is classified in Group-V. Hence, it is proposed that 85% of the students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 are to be provided with seats in the First Year classes of colleges by then. The number of students expected to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is 826 (Col. 16) and so provision should be made for 702 students (Table X-6A, Col. 17) to be admitted to the First Year classes by 1982. The total number of seats now available in the First Year classes of the only existing college of the district is 448 (Col. 10). So additional requirements of seats will be 254. This justifies the establishment of two more colleges in the entire district.

An analysis of the subdivision wise requirements along with the existing facilities is given below.

### X-6.2 Sadar Subdivision (Bhawanipatna) :

The total number of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of colleges in this Subdivision in 1977-78 was 448, whereas the number of seats required by 1982 would be 349 as seen from the Table (Col. 17). It indicates that there is hardly any need for provision of more seats in the First Year classes by 1982. Hence, there is no need for opening any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

One application has been received by the Committee from the sponsors of the proposed college at Kesinga.

The application received from the local M. L. A. does not give any information regarding collection of funds, acquisition of land etc. for establishment of the college at Kesinga. He has appealed to the Committee for establishment of a Government College there, in view of the economic and educational backwardness of the people. Under the circumstances explained above, the Committee cannot see its way to recommend opening of a college at Kesinga.

### X-6.3 Dharmagarh Subdivision :

Applications have been received for opening of the following proposed colleges :

- (1) Dharmagarh College, Dharmagarh
- (2) Amohamani College at Kalampur, Jayapatna

Since there is no college in this Subdivision and the total number of students expected to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from this Subdivision is 203, 85% of which comes to 173 (Table X-2A, Cols. 16 and 17) establishment of a new college during the next four years is justified.

TABLE No. X-6A  
KALAHANDI DISTRICT  
GROUP—V : WEIGHTAGE - 85 %

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division.	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to columns 7 and 8.	Total No. of seats already provided for during Six Plan ( Sums of Nos. in 3 and 9 )	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. +Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			85 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Sadar ( Kalahandi )	448	341	107	...	...	...	...	448	186	88	274	279	132	411	349	-99	...	-99	No new college
2.	Dharmgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	46	135	134	69	203	173	173	...	173	One new college
3.	Nawapara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	44	141	146	66	212	180	180	...	180	One new college
Total for the District		448	341	107	1	...	...	...	448	372	178	550	559	267	826	702	254	...	254	Two new colleges

Col. 12 / Col. 16 = : 4,785 is the ratio of the number of students passing the Supplementary Examination to the number of students passing the Annual Examination in 1977 following.

Women's Colleges  
(See Ch. IX.4)



TABLE NO. X-6B  
KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Sadar (Kalahandi)	45	15	60	90	11	1	62	1	75
2.	Dharmgarh	16	—	16	24	...	...	28	1	29
3.	Nawapara	13	7	20	30	11	...	35	1	47
Total for the District		74	22	96	144	22	1	125	3	151

TABLE NO. X-6C  
KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar	1. Government College, Bhawanipatna	256	128	64	448	
Total	One College	256	128	64	448	

A tutorial college was started at Dharmagarh, the Subdivisional headquarters with 32 students in August 1978 and the sponsors of the proposed College have Rs 30,000/- in hand, Rs. 800/- in Savings Bank Account and Rs. 7,000/- in fixed deposits. They also claim to have acquired 30 acres of land for the College. This place is situated in a border area and some students of the area are reported to be crossing over to the neighbouring State for continuing higher education which is available only in the Hindi medium. This is an unfortunate State of affairs. Considering all these, the Committee recommends that a new college be permitted at Dharmagarh during the next four years.

The sponsors of the Amohamani College at Kalampur informed the Committee that there is a Trust Board for opening of a college and it is reported that they have 3.75 Kg. of gold and 8 Kg. of silver in the Government Treasury at Dharmagarh for the proposed college, which may be set up during 1981-82. The report could not be checked up. Besides, the number of students in the Subdivision does not at all justify a second college. So the Committee does not recommend this college, and suggests that the amount collected from people for the college be utilised for the proposed Dharmagarh College at the headquarters of the Subdivision.

#### X-64 Nuapara Subdivision

There is no college in the Subdivision and the total number of students expected to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is 210, 85% of which is 180 (Cols. 16 and 17). The following two applications have been received from the sponsors of two proposed colleges in the Subdivision

1. National College at Nuapara
2. Proposed College at Khariar

The proposed National College at Nuapara--a tutorial college--was opened in August, 1978. There were 96 students in the First Year I. A. classes. The sponsors of the College are said to be trying to acquire about 90 acres of land and they claim to have Rupees one lakh in hand, Rs. 39,291/- in the Bank Account and Rupees one lakh in fixed deposit. The headquarters of the Nuapara Subdivision is situated right on the border of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. Most of the people in the town of Khariar Road Station nearby speak Hindi and there is not a single shop which advertises in the Oriya medium. In short, this town, situated at a distance of a couple of miles from the Government headquarters at Nuapara appears to be outside Orissa. Safeguarding the interest of Oriya language and culture is an urgent necessity here. The Subdivision has a large (45%) population of people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. They are economically very backward. And yet 141 students passed the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 and by 1982, 212 students are likely to pass the said Examination. Though the people have temporarily located the proposed college at Nuapara, the site selected by them is a place situated midway between Nuapara and Khariar Road Station, so that people of both the small townships would be benefited by it. The

criterion ( No. 9.3 ) that at least one college should be started in a Subdivision where there is no college, during the next four years holds good in this case.

An application has also been received from the sponsors of the proposed college at Khariar. A tutorial college was opened here in 1977-78. There are 67 students in the Second Year Arts and 36 in First Year Arts in the session 1978-79. The Collector opines that there is necessity of a college at Khariar also, as it will cater to the needs of interior areas like Sinapali and Boden Blocks which are far away from Nuapara. The sponsors of the College claim to have Rs.10,000/- in hand, Rs. 25,000/- in Savings Bank account and Rs. 1 lakh in fixed deposit. They also claim that 30.91 acres of land would be available to them. The fact that a Tutorial College has been started for a number of years or the fact that the organisers have collected more money than a rival college are considerations no doubt, but they can hardly outweigh all other considerations. While the District Magistrate wanted both the proposed colleges to be permitted, he gave his preference definitely in favour of Nuapara, as he felt that of late law and order have become a major problem in colleges and it would be easier for the Revenue and Police authorities to give their attention quickly if the college is located at the Subdivisional headquarters. The members of the Committee appreciated this point of view. Secondly, the Committee attaches more importance to opening of colleges in border areas, as they are frontiers of the Oriya language and culture, which have to be protected.

Hence, the Committee definitely prefers Nuapara and recommends opening of a college there during the next four years. The Committee also thinks that Khariar deserves a college in due course but considering the number of students that are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from the Subdivision, the question of opening of a college at Khariar may be taken up early. The proposed college at Khariar may be given top priority at the beginning of the Seventh Plan.

#### **X-6.5 Women's College :**

The Committee has accepted the criterion that there should be a women's college at the headquarters of every district by 1982 (Article 9.4) subject to the condition that reasonable number of women students are likely to join the college. As there is no women's college in the district of Kalahandi, there should be one in the town of Bhawanipatna during the next four years. Ninetysix women students passed the H. S. C. Examination from this district in 1977. The number of women students likely to pass the Examination by 1982 is 144 ( Table X.6 B, Col. 25 ). No doubt some of them would prefer to take admission in co-educational colleges in order to take advantage of better facilities provided in established colleges; and some would not continue their studies, as the system of early marriage is still prevalent in the district; but this social evil is rapidly vanishing from all round and in no time it would reduce substantially here also. So it appears that a sizeable number of students are

likely to come forward for admission to a Women's College if it is established at Bhawanipatna, provided hostel facilities are available. The Collector was definitely of the view that the demand for a Women's College at Bhawanipatna which is mounting at a fast pace should be acceded to. The Committee also felt the same when they met the local people, M. P.s and M. L. A.s of the district. The Committee, therefore, recommends that a Women's College with a hostel should be started at Bhawanipatna during the next four years.

**X-6.6 Recommendations**

The Committee recommends establishment of the following colleges in the district of Kalahandi during the next four years :

1. A Junior College at Nuapara
2. A Junior College at Dharmagarh
3. A Women's College at Bhawanipatna

**X-7.1 KEONJHAR DISTRICT**

X-7.1 Since about 1,235 students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination from this district in 1982 and since according to the principles enunciated earlier the Committee proposes to recommend provision of seats in the First Year classes of the colleges in the district for 80 per cent. of them, it would be necessary to provide seats in the First Year classes for about 988 students. There are 864 seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges in the district. The proposed college at Champua which the Government decided to consider without the assistance of the Committee, will accommodate 128 students in the First Year classes. Therefore, even if no other college is started in the district during the next four years, the needs of the district will be met if the proposed Champua College is given permission. On an overall estimation of the needs of the district in respect of opening of new colleges, it is found that the district does not justify any more college during the next four years.

It is, however, desirable to study the question subdivision-wise.

**X-7.2 Champua Subdivision**

It is found from Table X-7 A, that about 82 more seats would be necessary in the First Year classes of colleges in this subdivision. Since Government are considering the case of the Proposed Champua College, which is likely to get their permission, the Committee is of the opinion that by opening

of two or three faculties in this College during the next four years, the needs of the Subdivision can be met. It is more desirable to have one good college instead of two non-viable ones as already explained in earlier Chapters. Therefore, the Committee does not recommend any more college in the Subdivision. The Collector, however, pointed out that a college at Barbil should be opened during the next four years in consideration of its potentialities for industrial growth. This fact was also considered by the Committee. But the Committee is of the opinion that if industrial growth results in greater out-turn of Matriculates, who only are eligible for admission to colleges, then only the question of starting a college at Barbil will be justified. But at the moment there appears to be no justification for expecting a larger out-put of Matriculates by 1982. Hence the Committee does not recommend the Proposed Barbil College.

**X-7-3 Sadar Subdivision :**

It is found that about 468 seats will be required in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision by 1982 (Table X-7 A). The number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges in the Subdivision is 480. Therefore, there is no justification for recommending any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-7-4 Anandpur Subdivision :**

The number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing college is 384; and 80 per cent. of the number of students likely to pass the Matriculation Examination by 1982 is 350. So the Committee does not recommend establishment of any new college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-7-5 Women's College in the District :**

The Collector of the District, the M. I. A.s, M. P.s and other prominent people of the district who met the Committee at the time of visit to the District pressed for establishment of a Women's College in the District Headquarters, there being no women's college in the District. It is found that 158 women students passed the H. S. C. Examination from the District in the year 1977 and it is anticipated that about the same number will pass this qualifying Examination by 1982. Assuming that a number of them will either discontinue their studies or go for their higher education in co-educational colleges, there would still be about 80 women students for the proposed Women's College. Therefore, according to the principles accepted by the Committee earlier, a Women's College in the town of Keonjhar may be opened during the next four years. The Collector informed the Committee that serious attempts have been made under his leadership to start a private women's college in the town of Keonjhar and that collection of funds has already been initiated. It has been our experience that wherever the Collector makes an effort to raise funds for a noble cause, there is hardly any difficulty. So the Committee recommends that a Women's College may be permitted to be opened at Keonjhar within the next four years as and when the sponsors satisfy the initial conditions mentioned elsewhere in the Report.

**TABLE No. X-7A**  
**KEONJHAR DISTRICT**  
**GROUP—IV : WEIGHTAGE—80 %**

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes in 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during VI Plan (Sums of Nos. in Cols. 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			80 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which new colleges are needed	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Sadar (Keonjhar)	480	406	74	1	...	...	...	480	364 +30*	144	508	366 +50*	168	534 +50*	428 +40* = 468	-12	...	-12	No new college
2.	Anandapur	384	310	74	1	...	...	...	384	298	119	417	300	138	438	350	-34	...	-34	No new college
3.	Champua	...	...	...	...	...	1	128	128	181	125	306	180	83	263	210	82	...	82	Two or three faculties in the college at Champua
Total for the District		864	716	148	2	...	1	128	992	843	388	1,231	846	389	1,235	1,028	+36	...	+35	One new college (Functional)

\* Number of students likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination.

TABLE No. X-7 B  
KEONJHAR DISTRICT

Serial Number	Name of the Subdivision	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Sadar (Keonjhar)	51	29	80	82	16	...	139	4	159
2.	Anandapur	48	18	66	67	20	...	101	10	131
3.	Champua	2	10	12	10	9	...	57	2	68
Total for the District		101	57	158	159	45	...	297	16	358

TABLE No. X-7 C  
KEONJHAR DISTRICT

Name of the Subdivision	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar (Keonjhar)	1. Keonjhar College, Keonjhar	192	192	96	480	
SUB TOTAL		192	192	96	480	
Anandapur	1. Anandapur College	256	128	...	384	
SUB TOTAL		256	128	...	384	
Grand Total	2 Colleges	448	320	96	864	

**X-76 Special Consideration :**

The Collector was, however, not satisfied with the above decisions in respect of the district and in view of the educational backwardness of the district and the high percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population, he pleaded that some special considerations should be made for the district. The Committee examined all the nine applications that have been received for opening of new colleges in the district excluding the Proposed College at Champua and Proposed Women's College at Keonjhar. They are :

1. Proposed Kusaleswar College, Deogan
2. Proposed College, Rajnagar
3. Proposed College, Barbil
4. Proposed Tarinithakurani College, Ghatgaon
5. Proposed College at Ukhunda
6. Proposed College at Patna
7. Proposed Dadhibaban College, Turumunga
8. Proposed Ragadi College, Ramchandrapur
9. Proposed Hatadihi College

Applying the criteria followed by the Committee in regard to this matter for opening of new colleges as described in Chapter IX, the Committee found that the sponsors of the Proposed Tarinithakurani College, Ghatgaon have sufficient funds at their disposal and are likely to get a recurring supply of funds from the Tarinithakurani Temple Trust and hence are likely to be able to satisfy all the conditions which must be satisfied before a college is given permission by Government. The area is inhabited by a high percentage of population belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. In paragraph 24 of Chapter IX, it has been suggested that if no Functional College is found to have been recommended for a district, attempts should be made to find a suitable place where such a college could be started during the next four years. No Junior Functional College has been recommended for this district and Ghatgaon seems to be a suitable place for the location of such a college. The Committee, therefore, recommends to Government that a Junior Functional College may be permitted at Ghatgaon during the next four years as a special case. The Tutoriale College that has been started here should cease to function, as it may not be possible to finance both the colleges. The question of opening courses in the faculties of Arts, Science or Commerce in this college, can be examined only in the next Plan period, if by that time the number of students of the Sub-division passing the qualifying examination justifies it.

**X-77 Recommendations :**

The Committee, therefore, recommends the following new Junior Colleges.

1. Women's College at Keonjhar and
2. Junior Functional College at Ghatgaon

assuming that Government give permission for opening of the Proposed College at Champua.

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**X-8 KORAPUT DISTRICT**

**X-8.1** The enrolment of students in colleges of the Koraput District comes to about 0.69 per cent. of the population in the age-group 17-22 whereas the corresponding percentage for the whole of Orissa is 2.61. So, in the matter of development of higher education, Koraput District is put in Group-V which is the worst group. In accordance with the principles enunciated earlier, provision has to be made for offering facilities for continuing higher education to 85 per cent. of the students anticipated to pass the H. S. C. Examination from this district in 1982. It is seen from Table X-8-A that there are 912 seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of the district of which 594 were actually filled up and 318 were vacant in the session 1977-78. The number of students anticipated to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 is 1,82, 845 % of which is 1,565. About 50 students are likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination by 1982 and 85 % of this is 42. Therefore, 653 more seats have to be provided in the First Year classes of the existing colleges or new colleges in the district by 1982 ( Col. 18 ). Though it appears at first sight that a number of new colleges would be necessary during the next five years, a closer analysis of the situation subdivisionwise reveals a different picture. The subdivision-wise analysis is given below.

**X-8.2 Sadar Subdivision ( Koraput ) :**

In this Subdivision there exist 208 seats in the First Year classes, whereas provision has to be made for about 295 students by the year 1982. Thus, it is necessary to provide about 87 more seats. In the existing D. A. V. College at Koraput there is provision for admission of 112 students in Arts, 65 in Science and 32 in Commerce. The Committee suggests increase of 32 seats in the First Year Science class and 64 seats in the First Year class in Commerce in this College. If this is done, there is no need for opening of any new college in this Subdivision. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend any new college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-8.3 Jeypore Subdivision :**

The number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing Jeypore College is 288, whereas the requirements by 1982 would be 445 seats as would be revealed from Table X-8A. So, provision has to be made for 156 more seats in the First Year classes. There is scope for increasing the number of seats in Commerce faculty of the Jeypore College by about 832 seats as and when required. In paragraph X-8.8 of this Chapter, the Committee has recommended that a women's college be started in the Jeypore, Koraput complex of the district. That would relieve the pressure on Jeypore College to a great extent. There is need for opening of a new college in the Subdivision.

**X-8.4 Nawarangpur Subdivision .**

There are 112 seats in the First Year classes of Nawarangpur College and the requirement in 1982 is anticipated to be 84 more as would be evident from

TABLE No. X-8B  
KORAPUT DISTRICT

Serial Number	Name of the Subdivision	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Koraput	36	11	47	86	5	...	37	2	44
2.	Jeypore	53	48	101	184	4	...	53	1	58
3.	Nawarangpur ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	30	...	34
4.	Malkangiri	8	...	8	15	6	...	18	...	24
5.	Rayagada	26	12	38	69	2	...	26	1	29
6.	Gunupur	14	7	21	38	3	...	22	4	29
Total for the District		137	78	215	392	24	...	186	8	218

TABLE No. X-8C  
KORAPUT DISTRICT

Name of the Subdivision	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Koraput	D. A. V. College, Koraput	112	64	32	208	
	SUB TOTAL	112	64	32	208	
Jeypore	V. D. College, Jeypore	128	128	32	208	
	SUB TOTAL	128	128	32	208	
Nawarangpur	Nawarangpur College	80	32	...	112	
	SUB TOTAL	80	32	...	112	
Rayagada	Rayagada College	64	48	64	176	
	SUB TOTAL	64	48	64	176	
Gunupur	Gunupur College	64	...	64	128	
	SUB TOTAL	64	...	64	128	
GRAND TOTAL	5 Colleges	448	272	192	912	

TABLE NO. X-8B  
KORAPUT DISTRICT

Serial Number	Name of the Subdivision	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Koraput	36	11	47	86	5	...	37	2	44
2.	Jeypore	53	48	101	184	4	...	53	1	58
3.	Nawarangpur ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	30	...	34
4.	Malkangiri	8	...	8	15	6	...	18	...	24
5.	Rayagada	26	12	38	69	2	...	26	1	29
6.	Gunupur	14	7	21	38	3	...	22	4	29
Total for the District		137	78	215	392	24	...	186	8	218

TABLE NO. X-8C  
KORAPUT DISTRICT

Name of the Subdivision	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Koraput	D. A. V. College, Koraput	112	64	32	208	
SUB TOTAL		112	64	32	208	
Jeypore	V. D. College, Jeypore	128	128	32	208	
SUB TOTAL		128	128	32	208	
Nawarangpur	Nawarangpur College	80	32	...	112	
SUB TOTAL		80	32	...	112	
Rayagada	Rayagada College	64	48	64	176	
SUB TOTAL		64	48	64	176	
Gunupur	Gunupur College	64	...	64	128	
SUB TOTAL		64	...	64	128	
GRAND TOTAL	5 Colleges	448	272	192	912	

Table X-8A. Since there are only 112 seats in the First Year of Arts and Science classes of the College, the needs of the Subdivision would be met by increasing the seats in the Science faculty by 48 and opening of the faculty of Commerce with 48 seats as and when required during the next four years. There is, therefore, no need of opening a new college in the Subdivision. There is an application for opening of a new college at Umarkote. In view of what has been said in the above paragraph there is no need of opening a college at Umarkote during the next four years. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend opening of the proposed college at Umarkote during the next four years.

**X-8.5 Rayagada Subdivision**

The existing Rayagada College has 176 seats in the First Year classes of which 93 were not filled up in the session 1977-78. From Table X-8A (Col. 18) it appears that 51 more seats would be necessary for students of this Subdivision by 1982. If the number of seats in the existing college is increased by 48, the needs of the Subdivision can be very well met. So there is no need for opening of any more college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-8.6 Gunupur Subdivision :**

There are 128 seats in First Year classes of the Gunupur College, 64 each in the faculties of Arts and Commerce. From Table X-8A it appears that about 160 more seats are required by 1982. But this need can again be met by increasing the seats in the faculty of Commerce and by opening of Science classes at the Intermediate stage in the existing College, thus providing 64 and 96 more seats respectively. So there is no need for a new college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-8.7 Malkangiri Subdivision :**

There is no college in this Subdivision and the number of students for whom provision is necessary in the First Year classes would be about 113 by 1982. (Table X-8A, Col. 18). These students can very well be accommodated in the existing 5 colleges of the district. But according to the general principles enunciated earlier in Chapter IX, there should be at least one college in each Subdivision during the next four years, if the likely student strength justifies it. So the Committee is of the view that a Junior College should be started in this Subdivision during next four years.

There are two applications namely :

- (1) Proposed College at Balimela
- (2) Proposed Malkangiri College

Malkangiri is the Subdivisional headquarters. From administrative point of view the headquarters of a Subdivision should be preferred, so the Committee recommends that a new Junior College be permitted at Malkangiri during the next four years. Since the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people is large, it is desirable that the college should be a Junior Functional college.

There are 15,000 families of refugees in this Subdivision and most of the students passing the H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision are refugees from West Bengal and Bangladesh. The organisers of the college at Malkangiri have not been able to make any collections but they claim that the responsibility of taking initiative in the matter should rest with the Dandakarnya Development Authorities. Shri P. M. Mohapatra, I. A. S., Dy. Chief Administrator of D. D. A., told the Committee at the time when it visited the district that it should be possible to persuade the Dandakarnya Development Authorities to meet the initial non-recurring expenses. If this is done, there should not be any difficulty in giving permission to opening of a college in this Subdivision as has been explained earlier, because a substantial portion of the recurring expenses during the Sixth Plan Period for a Junior Functional College can be met from the grants of a Central Scheme. Therefore, the Committee recommends that a Junior Functional College be allowed at the Subdivisional headquarters of Nawarangpur subject to the condition that the initial expenses are to be met by the Dandakarnya Development Authorities. Prof. B. Behera, however, is of the opinion that since this is a border area and the Subdivision of Malkangiri is surrounded on three sides by the Andhra State, in the interest of the State of Orissa, Government should start a Junior Functional College even if the Dandakarnya Development Authorities are unable to find its way to give sufficient grants. The Committee, therefore, recommends opening of a Junior Functional College at Malkangiri.

#### X-88 Women's College

When the Committee visited the district there was demand from all the M. L. A.s, M.P.s and the public of Koraput District for opening of a Women's College in the district. According to the general principle enunciated by the Committee earlier a Women's College for the district should be opened during the next four years. Two hundred and fifteen students passed the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 and it is anticipated that the number would increase to 375 by the year 1982. Therefore, allowing the fact that some girl students will continue their studies in co-educational colleges, there will be sufficient number of women students for a Women's College by the year 1982. There exists, however, some difference of opinion regarding location of the college. Some prefer the location of the college at Jeypore and some others prefer it at Koraput. The number of girl students from the Jeypore Subdivision was much more than that of the girl students from the Koraput Subdivision in 1977. But it was argued that a big Aluminium Project will be coming up very soon near Koraput and the number of students passing the H. S. C. Examination from this area would go up. In that case Koraput and Jeypore would have almost equal claims so far as the number of students is concerned. When the Committee visited the district, the people at Jeypore said that the place of the ex-ruler would be available at a reasonable price. If local people form an organising Committee and collect sufficient funds for purchase of the building, then it will be convenient for Government to meet the other expenses and the college may

be located at Jeypore. If however, this is not done, then Government will have to bear the entire expenses of the college if they decide to have the Women's College at Koraput. The Collector of the District is of the view that the college should be established in the town of Koraput. The additional needs of the Jeypore Subdivision namely, 122 more seats in the First Year class will not be met this way. If however, the Women's College is located at Jeypore, some of the women students would prefer to go to the Women's College, and hence there would be no congestion in Jeypore College. The Committee therefore recommends a Women's College at Jeypore.

**X-8-9 Recommendations :**

The Committee recommends that

- (i) A Junior Functional College be opened at the headquarters of the Malkangiri Subdivision,
- (ii) A Women's College be opened for the District at Jeypore.

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**X-9 MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT**

X-9.1 There are at present 1,552 seats (Table X-9 A, Col. 3) in the First Year classes of the existing colleges in the District. It is expected that about 2,740 students (Col. 16) will pass the H. S. C. Examination and equivalent examinations by the year 1982. The percentage of the population in the age-group 17—22 enrolled in the colleges of the District is 2.54. So the District is classified in Group-III and provision is required to be made for admission of 75% of the number of the students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982. This number comes to about 2,053 (Col. 17). There were 1,552 seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the District in 1977-78 and as one college (Nalagaja) was permitted by Government the total number of available seats in 1978-79 was 1,680. So additional provision is required to be made for about 373 students in the First Year classes of the existing colleges and in new colleges of the District. The analysis made above will become clearer if each subdivision is considered separately. Disparities between subdivisions will also be brought to the surface.

**X-9.2 Sadar Subdivision .**

There were 880 seats in the existing colleges in the Subdivision in 1977-78. One new college at Nalagaja has been permitted by Government during the session 1978-79. So there were 1,008 seats in the First Year classes of the

colleges in the Subdivision by 1978-79. The number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 comes to about 1,466, 75 % of which comes to about 1,100 ( Col. 17 ). Therefore provision should be made for about 96 more seats in the First Year classes. This can be done by providing 96 seats more in the existing Women's College, as there are only 128 seats in the First Year classes of this college. When this is done there will be accommodation for equal number of men students in the existing colleges of the Subdivision and this would meet the needs of the Subdivision by 1982. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. Applications from the sponsors of the following proposed colleges were received from the Subdivision.

- (1) Rasgobindpur P. S. College, Rasgobindpur
- (2) Badasahi P. S. College, Badasahi
- (3) Betanati Proposed College, Kuamara
- (4) Simanta Proposed College, Jharpokharia
- (5) Kisan Proposed Mahavidyalaya, Bireswarpur
- (6) Proposed College at Kuamara

The Collector of the District recommended the case of the Proposed College at Betnati as a large number of students from the neighbouring areas of the Balasore District would seek admission in this College. Other members of the Committee, however, pointed out that adequate provision is being made for the students of Balasore District in the new colleges in that District. It would not be desirable to encourage students to go long distance seeking admission in colleges in other districts as in that case additional expenses would be necessary for provision of hostel facilities. The Committee, therefore, could not see its way to recommend this college or any other proposed college in the subdivision except the Simanta College for the reason stated in Art. X-9.4 hereafter. The Committee however feels that the case of Betnati deserves consideration early in the Seventh Plan in view of the recommendations of the Collector.

**X-9.3 Kaptipada Subdivision :**

The number of seats available in 1978-79 in the only College of this Subdivision was 224 and 75 per cent. of the number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 comes to about 238. So the likely increase of demand for admission to colleges would be nominal and this can be met by providing 32 additional seats in the existing Udala College. An application has been received from the organisers of the Proposed Kaptipada College.

In view of the facts stated above, the Committee does not recommend any new college in the Subdivision.

**X-9.4 Bamanghati Subdivision :**

The number of seats in the First Year classes of the only College of the Subdivision at Rairangapur is 224, whereas 75 per cent. of the number of students

TABLE NO. X-9A  
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT  
GROUP-III : WEIGHTAGE—75%

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to columns 7 and 8.	Total No. of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan ( Sums of Nos. in 3 and 9 )	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			75 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Baripada	880	830	50	3	1	...	128	1,008	709	250	959	1,080	381	1,461	1,096	88	-96	-8	96 additional seats in the existing colleges
2.	Kaptipada ( Udala )	224	183	41	1	...	...	...	224	167	42	209	254	64	318	238	14	-32	-18	32 additional seats in the existing college
3.	Bamanghati ( Rairangpur )	224	203	21	1	...	...	...	224	235	83	318	358	126	484	363	139	...	139	A new College
4.	Panchpir ( Karanjia )	224	205	19	1	...	...	...	224	221	90	311	337	137	474	356	132	...	132	A new College
Total for the District		1,552	1,421	131	6	1	...	128	1,680	1,332	465	1,797	2,029	708	2,737	2,053	373	-128	245	Two new Junior Functional Colleges



TABLE NO. X-9 B  
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	Name of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Baripada	151	60	211	321	63	...	229	7	299
2.	Kaptipada (Udala)	28	10	38	58	12	...	43	...	55
3.	Bamanghati (Rairangpur)	34	10	44	67	9	...	77	...	86
4.	Panchpir (Karanjia)	41	19	60	91	17	...	62	2	81
Total for the District		254	99	353	537	101	...	411	9	521

TABLE NO. X-9 C  
MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baripada	1. M. P. C. College, Baripada	256	256	112	624	
	2. Women's College, Baripada	128	...	...	128	
	3. Government Evening College, Baripada	128	...	...	128	
	SUB TOTAL	512	256	112	880	
Kaptipada	1. Udala College	128	96	...	224	
	SUB TOTAL	128	96	...	224	
Bamanghati	1. Rairangpur College	128	96	...	224	
	SUB TOTAL	128	96	...	224	
Panchpir	1. Karanjia College	128	96	...	224	
	SUB TOTAL	128	96	...	224	
GRAND TOTAL	6 Colleges	896	544	112	1,552	

likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 comes to 363. This Subdivision is big in area and it has a very high percentage of Scheduled Tribe population. There is, thus, need for opening of a new college for the additional number of students who are likely to seek admission to colleges by 1982. But no application has been received for opening of any private college in this Subdivision. The Collector, however, pointed out that the Proposed Simanta College in the Sadar Subdivision would be located in one extreme corner of the Sadar Subdivision and is really more suitable and convenient for the students coming from Bamanghati Subdivision and from some areas of the Sadar Subdivision. Besides, this place is situated at the junction of three States namely, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. A large number of Oriya students belonging to the border areas in West Bengal and Bihar are now virtually compelled to continue their studies in the medium of alien languages as the Intermediate colleges in these areas use the regional language for instruction and for examination. The Collector informed the Committee that there is persistent demand from the Oriya people in these areas for establishment of a college in the vicinity so that their children may not be alienated from the culture and language of Orissa. They have also contributed munificently for this Proposed College and are likely to contribute further substantial amounts. It has already been justified in the earlier Chapters that some preference should be given to proposed Simanta College at Jharpokharia which is recommended for Government concurrence.

**X-9.5 Panchapir Subdivision :**

The number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing College of this Subdivision namely, Karanjia College is 224. About 475 students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from this Subdivision, and 75 per cent. of this number comes to about 355. Hence, there will be need for providing 132 more seats. This Subdivision is big in area and communication facilities have not developed much. A high percentage of people of the area belong to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. And a greater percentage of them are economically handicapped. So, instead of adding more seats to the Karanjia College, it is desirable to have another college in the Subdivision.

Two applications have been received for opening of new colleges in the Subdivision, they are :

1. Raruan Proposed College
2. Jasipur College

The Collector has recommended the Proposed College at Jashipur. The sponsors of the Proposed Jasipur College have collected a sum of Rs 25,000/- which is small. But the Committee noticed a lot of enthusiasm in the area when they met the organisers at Jashipur. The Collector is of the definite view that a college should be started at Jashipur and that collection of funds for construction of buildings and provision of furniture for a Functional College would not be a problem, though it may take a couple of years. In view of the reasons mentioned

above, the Committee recommends that subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down elsewhere in the Report, permission may be given for a Junior Functional College at Jashipur as there already exists a Traditional College in the Subdivision.

**X-9.5 Recommendations :**

The Committee recommends the following proposed colleges in the District to be permitted by the Government.

1. Proposed Simanta College at Jharpokharía
2. A College at Jashipur

As there exists a traditional college in the Subdivision in which these two places are situated, the Committee recommends that both should be Junior Functional Colleges.

## **X-10 PHULBANI DISTRICT**

X-10.1 The number of students passing H. S. C. ( Annual and Supplementary ) Examinations in 1977 was 365. Out of 256 seats in the First Year classes of the only college in the district in 1977-78 only 189 seats were filled up. Obviously about half the students passing the qualifying examination in 1977 did not go in for higher education. This may be due to various reasons, one of which is the distance at which the college is situated from most places in the district.

From Table 8.1, it is obvious that this district is the most backward one in the State and has been put in category V for the purpose of giving weightage in the matter of provision of facilities for collegiate education. Thus, provision should be made for continuance of collegiate education for 85% of students who pass the H. S. C. or equivalent examinations by 1982. As it is anticipated that only about 436 students would pass this examination, there should be about 370 seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the district by 1982. The additional requirement of 114 seats ( See Table X-10A ) can be met by opening 80 seats in faculty of Commerce at the Intermediate stage in the Phulbani College and by increasing seats in the Science classes. But the reasons given earlier in the paragraph for non-continuance of education at the collegiate level by many students of the district would still remain true and in that case it would not be possible to remove or even diminish the causes of under-development of the district in higher education. The Committee has already

recommended that there should be at least one college in each Subdivision by the end of the Sixth Plan period, sufficient number of students are likely to pass the qualifying examination by 1982. So it is necessary to consider the case of each Subdivision.

**X-10.2 Phulbani Subdivision :**

There exists a college now at Phulbani. The 256 seats that are available now in the First Year classes of the college are not filled up. It is calculated that about 112 students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision by 1982. So there is no need for opening any other college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

One application for the Proposed Women's College at Phulbani was received by the Committee. The number of women students passing the H. S. C. Examinations in 1977 was 89 and this number is likely to increase to 106 by 1982 as would appear from Table X-10B, of these, more than half would either discontinue their studies or get themselves admitted in co-educational colleges. So, there would not be enough students to justify a separate Women's College anywhere in the district by 1982. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend a Women's College in the district during the next four years.

**X-10.3 Boudh Subdivision :**

The number of students who passed the Annual or Supplementary H. S. C. Examinations in 1977 from the schools of this Subdivision was 118 and it is likely to increase to 140 by 1982, 85% of which is 119. There would, therefore, be sufficient number of students to justify a college at Boudh during the next four years. This justification is consistent with the general policy enunciated earlier that every Subdivision should have a college by 1982, provided sufficient number of students are likely to join it. The only application that has been received by the Committee for a college in this Subdivision is the Proposed Panchayat College at Boudh. The sponsors of the College have collected about 4 lakhs and 75 thousand of rupees for the college, of which Rs. 1,25,000/- has been put in Fixed Deposit in a Bank and pledged to the Sambalpur University as required by it. They have also obtained provisional affiliation from the University. The sponsors have applied to Government for a plot of land measuring about 94 acres. Even if Government does not totally accede to the request, there is very good chance of getting about 30 acres of land. The organisers can then immediately put up the building. A Tutorial College has been started there during the session 1978-79 in the premises of the High School. The Committee does not generally approve of the idea of starting a college in the premises of a High School. But in this case the Committee is convinced that the organisers will be able to put up necessary buildings within a short time. And when they do this, purchase sufficient books and provide necessary furniture and fittings and make provision for the residence of students, the Principal and 20% of teachers, this proposed college may be given permission.

**X-10-4 Baliguda Subdivision :**

The number of students who passed the H S. C. Examinations in 1977 was 153 and this number is likely to increase to 184 by 1982, 85% of which is 156. There would, therefore, be sufficient number of students for a new college in the Subdivision by 1982, as there is none there now. According to the general principles enunciated earlier, there should be a college in every Subdivision by 1982, provided sufficient number of students are likely to join it. Looking at the problem from this stand-point also, there is justification for opening a college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

The following applications have been received from organisers of college from this Subdivision. They are :

1. D. A. V. Tribal Residential College, Kalinga
2. Proposed College at Raikia
3. Proposed Baliguda College
4. Proposed G. Udayagiri College
5. Proposed Paburia College

None of the organisers have made any collection worth-mentioning. One businessman of Raikia, namely, Shri Sabat promised to donate Rs. 1 lakh if a college is started at Raikia and named after his father. This conditional offer cannot be accepted, as college complex would cost about 50 lakhs of rupees ultimately. The Collector informed us that the organisers of the proposed college at Baliguda have collected about Rs. 17,000/- for the college. So it does not seem likely that the organisers of any of the proposed colleges can collect sufficient funds to put up the infrastructure necessary for the college. There are, however, suitable sites with plenty of land at each of the places.

The Subdivision is one of the most backward in education except the Raikia. G. Udayagiri pockets where the Christian Missionaries have a few schools. But the students of this area go to the Phulbani College to which transport facilities are good. If a colleges is located in this area, the existing colleges at Phulbani will be very much affected. The most backward people of the Subdivision are, however, concentrated round about the small township of Baliguda, which is the headquarters of the Subdivision and they belong mostly to the Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes. The proposed college in the Subdivision should, therefore, be located here. The Collector, emphatically supported this point of view as in his opinion, administrative problems can be tackled more easily if the college is located at the headquarters of the Subdivision. The Committee, therefore, recommends a new college at Baliguda during the next four years.

As most of the students of the area will come from poor families and would be anxious to get jobs after a few years of study, it would be desirable to have a Functional College. The recurring and non-recurring expenses on such a college for the first few years would not be much, as advantage could be taken of

TABLE NO. X-10 A  
PHULBANI DISTRICT  
GROUP—V : WEIGHTAGE—85%

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Government in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Government for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan (Sums of Nos. in Columns 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			85 per cent. of Col. 16	Column 17—Column 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Khandamals ( Phulbani )	256	189	67	1	...	...	...	256	74	20	94	88	24	112	95	-161	...	-161	No new colleges
2.	Boudh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	34	118	100	40	140	119	119	...	119	One new college
3.	Baliguda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	53	153	120	64	184	156	156	...	156	One new collegc
Total for the District		256	189	67	1	...	...	...	256	258	107	365	308	128	436	371	115	...	115	Total—Two new colleges

TABLE NO. X-10 B  
PHULBANI DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Khandamals (Phulbani)	24	2	26	31	10	...	29	1	40
2.	Boudh	17	5	22	26	6	...	29	...	35
3.	Baliguda	27	14	41	49	5	2	28	4	39
Total for the District		68	21	98*	106	21	2	86	5	114

\* Women's College is not justified during the next four years.

TABLE NO. X-10 C  
PHULBANI DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khandamals	1. Government College, Phulbani	128	128	...	256	
TOTAL	One College	128	128	...	256	

Central Scheme on vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Schools and of other Central Scheme included in the Sub-Plan meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people for this purpose.

**X-10.5 Recommendations :**

The Committee, therefore, recommends that permission may be given by Government for opening of the following colleges in the district during the next four years.

1. Proposed Panchayat College at Boudh
2. Junior Functional College at Baliguda

**X-11 PURI DISTRICT**

X-11.1--Enrolment in Colleges in the district of Puri is 4.75 % of the population in the age-group of 17 to 22 while enrolment in all colleges in Orissa is 2.61 %. So Puri is classified in Group-I and therefore, provision should be made for 65 % of students expected to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from the district. The number of students expected to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 (Annual and Supplementary) is 7,838 (See Table X-11 A). The number of students that are expected to pass the I. S. C. Examination by 1982 is 180, so that the total number of students who pass qualifying examinations comes to 8,018, and 65 % of this number is 5,210. There were 4,069 seats in the First Year classes of colleges in 1977-78. Government are reported to have given permission to the proposed colleges at Khurda Road and Sakhigopal, so that the number of seats has increased to 4,325 calculating at the rate of 128 seats in each college. Therefore, for the whole district, a further provision of 960 seats in the First Year classes is necessary.

**X-11.2 Sadar Subdivision :**

Applications have been received from the following proposed colleges in the Sadar Subdivision :

1. New pattern College in the town of Puri
2. Mangala Mahavidyalaya, Kakatpur
3. Bapuji Mahavidyalaya, Barboi
4. Bhagabati Mahavidyalaya, Konark



5. Gop College, Gop
6. Delang Proposed College, Delang
7. Allarnath Deb Mahavidyalaya, Brahmagiri
8. Pipili College, Pipili

It may be seen from Col. 17 of the Table X-11A that provision should be made for 253 more seats in the First Year classes. The existing Women's College at Puri has provision for admission of 112 students only in the faculty of Arts. For reasons explained in earlier Chapters, the first priority in the matter of expansion of facilities should go to existing non-viable Colleges. The number of girl students passing H. S. C. Examination from the Sadar Subdivision in 1977 was 397; this number is likely to increase to 660 by 1982 and 65% of this number comes to 429. With provision of 128 seats in the faculty of Science and 80 more seats in the faculty of Arts, 208 more students can be further accommodated in this College. Besides this, the faculty of Commerce, could be introduced in the Nimapara College, increasing the existing number of seats in First Year class by 64. Thus, consolidation of the existing Colleges in the district would increase the facilities of admission in the First Year classes of the existing Colleges in this Subdivision by 272. Hence, there is no need for opening any new College in this Subdivision during the next four years. Efforts made by local people in the eight Proposed Colleges are meagre. Considering the fact that establishment of a new college ultimately means huge expenditure on the part of Government and the fact that there is no need for any more college in the Subdivision, the Committee does not recommend any of the eight Proposed Colleges during the next five years.

**X-11-3 Bhubaneswar Subdivision :**

Applications have been received from the following proposed Colleges in the Bhubaneswar Subdivision :

1. Kunjabehari College, Barang
2. Ekamra Mahavidyalaya, Old Bhubaneswar
3. Sisu Ananta Mahavidyalaya, Balipatna

It is seen from Table X-11A that there would be need for provision of 442 more seats in the First Year classes. Since B. J. B. College is open for admission of any student from Orissa, it is estimated that about 75 students from other places would be taking admission here in open competition. Thus additional provision has to be made for admission of about 517 students in the First Year classes of Colleges in Subdivision by 1982.

There is provision in Rajadhami College, Bhubaneswar for admission of only 128 students in the faculty of Arts. For reasons explained earlier, it is not only desirable, but also necessary to make this College a viable one and to give top priority to this scheme. Provision should be made for admission of at least 128 students in the faculty of Science and 96 students in the faculty of Commerce

in this College during the next five years. Making allowance for this, there remains the need for providing 293 seats in the First Year classes of new colleges.

The organisers of the Proposed Ekamra Mahavidyalaya have collected about one and a half lakh of rupees and the Committee is convinced that with the support of the N. A. C. and other prominent people interested in this College, which is proposed to be located in Old Bhubaneswar, there will be no difficulty in collection of funds for building up the infrastructure etc. The site selected by the organisers is a good one and there is ample room there for expansion. The Committee recommends that Govt. may give permission to this College. The College should be a Junior Functional College, as traditional colleges exist in the Subdivision.

The case of the Proposed Kunjabehari College at Barang is similar, except that the site selected by them is most unsuitable for establishment of a College. The Collector, Puri, was definitely of the view that the Government land they have applied for, being 'Gochar' cannot be given to them under the existing law, unless an equal area is purchased by the sponsors of the College and exchanged with the plots applied for. Since this would be an expensive affair, the Collector suggested that permission may be given to this College, provided the sponsors locate the college in an area of about 30 acres adjacent to the Nandankanan which Government may not have difficulties in leasing out. Besides, communication to this latter area is good whereas it is not so to the present location. The Committee agreed to this proposal. This college should also be a Junior Functional College for reasons explained earlier. So the Committee recommends that Government may give permission for establishment of this College subject to the conditions.

- (i) That the site of the College is shifted to somewhere near Nandankanan
- (ii) that the College provides facilities only for Intermediate courses in functional subjects.

There is, in that case, no need for opening any more College in the Subdivision. The only other proposed College from the Subdivision is the Balipatna College. The collections made by the organisers is about Rs. 5,500/-. They say that they have also got in hand Rs. 50,000/-. It will be difficult on the part of the Committee to take the latter statement into official consideration. The Committee therefore does not think that they will be able to satisfy the preconditions of putting up the building necessary for a college and providing furniture etc. for it during the next four years. Balipatna is situated only at a distance of 21 Kms. from Bhubaneswar and students from the area can be accommodated in the Colleges at Bhubaneswar. So the Committee does not recommend establishment of this College in 1982-83 or before.

#### X-114 Navagarh Subdivision :

The number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from this Subdivision is about 1,217, 65 per cent, of which would be about 790. In the only existing College of the district namely Navagarh College there is accommodation

for 384 students in Arts and Science in the First Year class. So there is need for expanding facilities for admission to First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision by about 400 seats. There is no provision for Commerce classes in the Nayagarh College. In consideration of the fact that the number of unemployed educated is least in the faculty of Commerce and the need for making the existing college viable, provision may be made for 128 seats in this faculty at the First Year stage. In that case further facilities for admission of about 280 students in the First Year class of new colleges have to be made.

Applications have been received for opening of the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision :

1. Brundaban Subudhi Colleges, Daspalla
2. Nilamadhab College, Kantilo
3. Rughunath Mahavidyalaya, Odagaon
4. Pathani Samanta Mahavidyalaya, Khandapara
5. Sarankul College, Sarankul
6. Ranpur College
7. Rajsunakhala College

The organisers of the Proposed Brundaban Subudhi College, Daspalla have the special advantage in accommodating a Tutorial College in the palace of the ex-ruler of Daspalla feudatory State and are likely to purchase the building soon from the ex-ruler, who has abandoned the palace and settled outside Orissa. The Committee examined the building when it visited the place and is definitely of the view that with little alterations, additions and repairs which would not be expensive the buildings with an area of about 30 acres attached to it can accommodate a full-fledged College. The Organising Committee has sufficient funds now and the assurances given by the organisers for collection of substantial success of money for the proposed college are convincing. Therefore, the Committee is convinced that the Organising Committee would be able very soon to acquire ownership of the buildings and land. They have sufficient funds to satisfy other pre-conditions mentioned elsewhere. Therefore, the Committee recommends that Government may give permission to opening of this college. For reasons explained earlier, this College should not be anything but a Junior Functional College. The question of opening classes in the faculties of Arts, Science or Commerce can be taken up later.

The Proposed Sarankul College is intended to be located at Sarankul which is at a distance of 10 miles only from Nayagarh. If established, this college will substantially affect the Nayagarh College which would, instead of becoming viable, become worse. And this would be in conflict with the scheme of planned development of Higher Education in Orissa. Besides, the small sum of money, namely, Rs. 30,000/- that they have collected is too small for the infrastructure of a college. So the Committee does not recommend this college.

TABLE NO. X-11 A

## PURI DISTRICT

GROUP—I : WEIGHTAGE—65%

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Government in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Government for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 & 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan (Sums of Nos. in Columns 3 & 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			65 per cent. of Col. 16	Column 17—Column 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Puri Sadar	1,312	1,306	6	4	...	1	128	1,440	1,165	346	1,511 +20*	1,986 +30*	590	2,576 +30* =2,606	1,693	+253	-272	-19	No new college
2.	Khurda	992	980	12	3	...	...	...	992	505	195	700	861	332	1,193	775	+217	...	=217	No new college
3.	Nayagarh	348	361	23	1	...	...	...	384	511	204	715	870	347	1,217	791	407	-128	279	Two new colleges
4.	Bhubaneswar	1,381	1,378	3	4	...	1	128	1,509	1,320	353	1,673	2,250	602	3,002	1,951	442 +75 =517	-224	293	Two new colleges
Total for the District		4,069	4,025	44	12	...	...	256	4,325	3,501	1,098	4,699	6,147	1,871	8,018	5,210	885 +75 =960	-624	336	Four new colleges in all

\* Number of students passing Indian School Certificate Examination.

B. J. B. College is open for admission to students from the whole State. About 75 students from other districts take admission here.

TABLE NO. X-11 B

## PURI DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	Name of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Puri Sadar	302	95	397	677	111	1	378	12	502
2.	Khurda	97	40	137	233	34	...	181	11	226
3.	Nayagarh	77	33	110	187	29	...	183	6	218
4.	Bhubaneswar	481	146	627	1,069	162	...	442	20	624
Total for the District		957	314	1,271	2,166	336	1	1,184	49	1,570

TABLE NO. X-11 C

## PURI DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puri Sadar	1. S. C. S. College, Puri	256	256	48	560	
	2. Govt. Women's College, Puri	112	...	...	112	
	3. Govt. Evening College, Puri	256	...	...	256	
	4. Nimapara College	256	128	...	384	
	SUB TOTAL	880	384	48	1,312	
Khurda	1. Godavarish Mahavidyalaya, Banpur	128	128	...	256	
	2. K. B. D. A. V. College, Nirakarpur	128	128	...	256	
	3. P. N. Mahavidyalaya Khurda	256	128	96	480	
	SUB TOTAL	512	384	96	992	
Nayagarh	1. Nayagarh College	256	128	...	384	
	SUB TOTAL	256	128	...	384	
Bhubaneswar	1. B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar	256	261	96	613	
	2. Rajdhani College	128	...	...	128	
	3. R. D. Women's College	256	128	...	384	
	4. Govt. Evening College, Bhubaneswar	256	...	...	256	
	SUB TOTAL	896	389	96	1,381	
GRAND TOTAL	12 Colleges	2,544	1,285	240	4,069	

The Raghunath Mahavidyalaya at Odagaon is proposed to be started by creation of an agricultural complex on a co-operative basis, so that in course of time it will become self-supporting. The idea is an excellent one and is in line with the concept of land grant colleges in the U. S. A. It should be encouraged, so that in course of time it may yield good results. But there is no possibility of this materialising during the next five years. The organisers have not been able to collect any funds so far. Therefore, the Committee is unable to recommend this college.

The organisers of the Proposed Pathani Samanta College, Khandapata have not made any appreciable effort yet. They have collected only Rs. 15,000/-. Nayagarh is only 16 miles from this place. So there is no need of a college here, nor any possibility of the organisers collecting sufficient funds to take up initial responsibilities. So the Committee does not recommend this College.

The organisers of the Proposed Kantilo College have started a Tutorial College and it is being held in morning hours in the premises of the local Girls' High School. The Committee has elsewhere giving reasons for the undesirability of opening colleges in the premises of High Schools. But opening of a college in the premises of a Girls' High School is a most unsatisfactory arrangement fraught with danger. The Committee, therefore, cannot amiably appreciate the continuance of the Tutorial College any further in the premises of the High School. The organisers have got in Bank accounts about Rs. 500/- as they have been using their collections in running the Tutorial College. They say that they have deposited a sum of one lakh in a scheduled Bank. This one lakh amount will have to be pledged to the University and cannot be utilised for the purpose of running the Tutorial College or construction of buildings. Therefore, they will have to depend on donations from the people in future, which is an undependable factor. The Government and the Universities have the bitter experience of the consequences of placing confidence in people in the past in the matter of recognition of colleges as explained earlier. Though the Organising Committee of the Proposed College say that steps have been taken by them to acquire land and put up new buildings, the Committee find themselves unable to believe that necessary buildings and furniture for the proposed college can be provided in the near future.

Kantilo is situated at one corner of the Subdivision. On one side of it there is the river Mahanadi with a College functioning on the other side of the river. Students can come only from areas situated on the side of Kantilo. Communication difficulties will prompt many to prefer other colleges in the vicinity with better communication facilities. Hence, the Committee cannot find its way to recommend this college.

The Proposed Ranpur College has been started in the premises of the Girls' High School which is objectionable from various stand-points. The organisers have been able to collect about Rs. 10,000/- which will soon be depleted

in running the Tutorial College. The prospects of collecting substantial sum of money does not appear to be feasible. Besides, communication facilities to this place do not appear to be good here. The Organising Committee is not likely to be able to put up buildings and to provide furniture in it in the near future. So, the Committee does not recommend this college.

Rajsunakhala is situated at a place in the Subdivision to which transport facilities are easily and frequently available from many places of the Subdivision. The sponsors have collected a substantial sum of money and the Committee believes that it is possible for them to collect more funds and to put the infrastructure etc. here early. The funds collected by the organisers of the proposed Ranpur, Begunia and Tangi should also be pooled together to augment the funds of the Rajsunakhala College. The Committee, therefore, recommends that this college may be given Government permission.

**X-11.5 Khurda Subdivision :**

From the Subdivisionwise analysis made in Table X-11A, it appears that some seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges and the Jatui College which Government have permitted recently would still remain vacant. Therefore, judged from these points alone, no new College is indicated in the Subdivision.

The applications received from organisers in this subdivision are for the

1. Proposed Begunia College
2. Proposed Chilka College, Tangi

The Proposed Begunia College is too near to Khurda and if a college is started here, it will materially affect the Khurda College, which should, according to the general principle enunciated earlier, be developed into a viable College. So the Committee does not recommend opening of new College at Begunia.

The organisers of the Proposed Chilika College have collected about Rs. 1,000 and have done nothing else virtually. So the Committee does not recommend this College. Besides, there is no need for a new College in the Subdivision during the next four years as can be seen from Table X-11.

**X-11.6 Recommendations :**

The Committee, therefore, recommends the following Junior Functional Colleges in the District :

1. Brundaban Subudhi College, Daspalla
2. Ekamra College, Old Bhubaneswar
3. Rajsunakhala College
4. Kunjabehari College, Batang ( Conditional )

**X-12 SAMBALPUR DISTRICT**

X-12.1 From the data given in Table 6.1 in respect of enrolment in colleges in 1977-78, it is clear that the district of Sambalpur is to be included under Group II and so 70% of students passing the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 should be provided with seats in the First Year classes by 1982. The number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination from the district in 1982 is 3,467 and 70% of this number is about 2,400. At present, there are 3,024 seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of which 2,379 were filled up in the year 1977-78. Thus according to the estimate made now there would still be 625 seats more than what would be required in the First Year classes of colleges in the district by 1982 according to the calculation made above. Therefore, taking the district as a whole, there does not appear to be any justification for starting any new college in the district during the next four years.

A similar analysis of the Subdivision however reveals a different picture, since in some of them the seats in the First Year classes would be surplus and in others there would be ample justification for increase of facilities.

**X-12.2 Sadar Subdivision :**

Applications from the following proposed colleges in the Sadar Subdivision were received by the Committee :

1. Brajarajugar College, Brajarajugar
2. Proposed College at Burla
3. Proposed Correspondence College, Jharsuguda
4. Proposed College at Belpahar

The total number of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges in the Subdivision in 1977-78 was 1,504, whereas the number of anticipated seats to be required by 1982-83 would be 1,042 ( see Table X-12A ). It is, therefore, clear that no further provision need be made. And hence the Committee does not recommend any traditional college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

The sponsors of the proposed college at Burla have pressed for opening of a college for students of Burla and Hirakud area. But as has been explained earlier, in the Sadar Subdivision, there would be many more seats than what are required in the First Year classes upto 1982-83 according to the standard laid down above. The Trust Fund College in the Town of Sambalpur has already been permitted by Government and has been affiliated to the Sambalpur University. The number of students that can be admitted to the First Year class now is 128. The College is now functioning in a rented building and the site of the college has not yet been selected. As has been explained in earlier Chapters, first priority should be given to consolidation of existing colleges and making them viable with optimum student strength, so that the meagre funds available for higher education can be best utilised. Hence greatest priority has to be given to the



problem of improving and consolidating the Trust Fund College. The District Magistrate informed the Committee that there is no big plot of land in the town of Sambalpur where the College could be located and improved upon. For developing the College to a viable one, an area of about 30 acres of land would be necessary. He suggested that such an area is available at a place in between Burla and Sambalpur and the Trust Fund College should be located there, so that in good time it may blossom forth into a full-fledged college. If and when this is done, it would also serve the purpose of the limited number of students that would come from the Burla area which is within a reasonable and cycleable distance. Some people from Hiraikud who met the Committee at Sambalpur expressed the opinion that even if a college is started at Burla, they would prefer to send their wards to Sambalpur Town because of better transport facilities. The distance from Burla, Hiraikud and Sambalpur town to the place suggested by the District Magistrate being the same, if the Trust Fund College is located at such a vantage position, it would serve the needs of Burla and Hiraikud and the residual needs of the town of Sambalpur. It would then become a viable college and thus become eligible for University Grants Commission grants without which colleges would remain sub-standard for a long time. The Committee, therefore, does not find any justification for recommending a new college either at Burla or at Hiraikud and suggest that steps may be taken to improve the Trust Fund College as suggested above as early as possible. As there will be enough seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges, the Committee does not recommend the remaining three proposed colleges.

**X-12.3 Baragarh Subdivision :**

It is seen from Table X-12 (A) that in the Baragarh Subdivision there would be need for providing 454 seats in the First Year classes by 1982-83, but that in the existing college there are 640 seats. There does not, therefore, appear to be any need for opening of a new college in the Subdivision during the next 5 years.

Applications have been received by the Committee from the following proposed colleges in the Baragarh Subdivision :

1. Women's College, Baragarh
2. Proposed College at Bijayapalli
3. Proposed College at Bheden

The total number of women students who pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 from the district of Sambalpur is 350. It is estimated that this number would increase to about 500 by the year 1982. 70 % of this number would come to about 350. Quite a number of women students would prefer to read in co-educational colleges in order to avail of the opportunities for taking Science Group of subjects and honours and to avail of better teaching. Their percentage is not small. There exists a Women's College at Sambalpur with 144 seats in the

TABLE NO. X-12A  
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT  
GROUP—II : WEIGHTAGE—70 %

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to Columns 7 and 8	Total Number of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan (Sum of Nos. in Columns 3 and 9)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg. + Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			70 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which new colleges are required	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Sadar	1,504	1,283	221	5	...	...	...	1,504	745	285	1,030 + 30*	1,076	412	1,488 + 40*	1,072	- 432	...	- 432	No new college is indicated during the next four years. A Junior Functional College may be permitted in the district
2.	Baragarh	640	456	184	3	...	...	...	640	312	135	447	452	192	648	454	- 186	...	- 186	
3.	Padmapur	192	136	56	1	...	...	...	192	120	48	168	173	69	242	168	- 24	...	- 24	
4.	Kuchinda	288	223	65	1	...	...	...	288	201	60	261	290	87	377	264	- 24	...	- 24	
5.	Deogarh	256	219	37	1	...	...	...	256	322	94	416	465	136	601	421	+ 265	- 160	+ 5	
6.	Rairakhol	144	62	82	1	...	...	...	144	43	6	49	62	9	71	50	- 94	...	- 94	
Total for the District		3,024	2,379	645	12	...	...	...	3,024	1,743	628	2,401	2,518	909	3,467	2,429	- 595	- 160	- 755	Total One Junior Functional College

\*Number of students likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination.

TABLE NO. X-12B  
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		I Division		II Division						
		Annual	Suppl.	Annual		Suppl.				
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Sadar	135	108	243	351	28	...	255	10	293
2.	Baragarh	41	10	51	74	22	...	89	2	113
3.	Padmapur	12	5	17	24	5	...	31	1	37
4.	Kuchinda	16	1	17	25	13	...	44	3	60
5.	Deogarh	16	7	23	33	7	...	83	25	115
6.	Rairakhol	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	10
Total for the District		220	131	351	507	78	...	509	41	628

TABLE NO. X-12C  
SAMBALPUR DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
		3	4	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar	1. G. M. College, Sambalpur	256	256	112	624	
	2. Government Evening College, Sambalpur	256	...	...	256	
	3. Government Women's College, Sambalpur	80	64	...	144	
	4. L. N. College, Jharsuguda	128	96	96	320	
	5. Trust Fund College	128	...	32	160	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>1,504</b>	
Baragarh	1. Panchayat College, Baragarh	160	144	64	368	
	2. Barapali College, Barapali	128	...	...	128	
	3. Larambha College, Larambha	64	80	...	144	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>640</b>	
Padmapur	1. Anchal College, Padmapur	128	64	...	192	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>192</b>	
Kuchinda	1. Kuchinda College	192	96	...	288	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>288</b>	
Deogarh	1. Deogarh College	128	128	...	256	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>256</b>	
Rairakhol	1. Bhima Bhoi College	112	32	...	144	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>144</b>	
<b>Grand TOTAL</b>	<b>12 Colleges</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>3,024</b>	

First Year classes which facility is not fully utilised. If the number of seats in this College is increased, it can accommodate all the students of the district who desire to continue higher education in Women's College.

The number of women students passing the H. S. C. Examination from the Baragarh Subdivision in 1977 was 51 and this number is likely to increase to 75 by 1982 of which about 70 % i.e., about 50 students would like to continue their studies in colleges and about half this number would like to study in co-educational colleges for enjoying better facilities. The argument that some students, not getting bursaries and scholarships are unable to go to distant places and afford to stay in hostels, and are hence deprived of the opportunity of continuing higher studies, unless colleges are established near at home, is absolutely untenable mainly for two reasons -

- (a) A Primary School can be brought to the door steps of a child; a M. E. School can be started at a walking distance for children of the age-group 12 to 14, and a High School can be established within cycling distance to serve an area of about 40 sq. miles, but no country however affluent it may be can establish a Women's College within walking or cycling distance of girls,
- (b) Students not good enough to get scholarships and bursaries would hardly benefit themselves, or their parents or the community economically by continuing higher studies in the faculties of Arts and Commerce. But inspite of this if they have the intense desire and sincerity for continuing higher education, they can very well take advantage of correspondence courses and coaching classes called Tutorial Colleges and thus satisfy their desire and fulfil their ambition for continuing higher liberal education.

This problem can only be made more complicated and incapable of solution if more and more Women's Colleges are established in all sorts of places and the burden of running, housing and equipping them are passed on to the shoulders of the State Government. More than 400 girl students are likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 from each of the Subdivision, Kendrapara, Jagasingpur and Jajpur in the district. The Committee, while considering this problem came to the conclusion that separate Women's Colleges are not necessary for them. Therefore, there is no justification whatsoever for permitting a college for women students at Baragath and the Committee cannot possibly recommend to Government the Proposed Women's College at Baragarh.

As there will be enough seats in the First Year classes of Colleges in the Subdivision for students of the Subdivision upto the session 1982-83, opening of any of the proposed colleges at Bijayapalli and Bheden can not be justified and the Committee does not recommend them.

**X-12.4 Kuchinda Subdivision**

Applications from the following proposed colleges were received from the Kuchinda Subdivision.

1. Rural College, Kuntara
2. Proposed College at Kusumi

The total number of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78 in the only college of Kuchinda Subdivision is 288; and the anticipated number of students passing the H. S. C. Examination in 1982 would be 377, 70% of which would be 264, which is less by 24 than the existing facilities i. e. the number of seats in the First Year classes of the Kuchinda College. The Subdivision has no doubt a high percentage of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste population, and hence lot of first generation students. If for these reasons, accommodation for more than 70% of the students passing H. S. C. Examination is in demand, the problem could be solved better by opening classes in Functional Courses in the Intermediate classes of the existing colleges. Therefore, there is no need for establishment of any new college in this Subdivision during the next four years. Hence, as explained earlier, none of the proposed colleges at Kuntara and Kusumi can at all be justified. The Committee therefore does not recommend any of these Colleges.

**X-12.5 Deogarh Subdivision :**

In the Deogarh Subdivision there are 252 seats in the First Year classes of the only College of the Subdivision at Deogarh. But it appears from Table X-12A that 421 seats would be required by 1982. There is therefore, a felt need for provision of additional seats in the First Year classes of colleges in the Subdivision by 1982. But no application has been received from any body in the Subdivision for opening of a new college during the next four years. Since there are 256 seats in the First Year classes of Deogarh College, the needs of the Subdivision can be met by increasing seats in the First Year class in this college and by providing hostel facilities. The Committee, therefore, recommends that provision should be made in this college for admission of 160 more students in the First Year classes by 1982. The Committee ventures to suggest that Functional Courses of work and study could be started here early and seats could also be increased in the existing faculties of Science and Commerce during the next four years. Seats should not be increased at all in the First Year Arts classes, as the percentage of unemployed educated in the Arts faculty is large also in the district of Sambalpur.

**X-12.6 Padmapur Subdivision :**

There are 192 seats in the First Year classes in the College of this Subdivision in 1977-78. According to Table X-12A, 168 seats only are likely to be required by 1982. Hence there is no need for opening any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. Further, no application has been

received for the purpose by the Committee from anybody in this Subdivision. The Committee, therefore, does not recommend any new college in this Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-12-7 Rairakhol Subdivision**

As it is revealed from Table X-12A facilities are available for admission of 144 students to the First Year classes in the only college of this Subdivision. But by 1982, only 50 seats will be required in the First Year classes of the Subdivision by 1982. Hence, there is no need for opening any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years. No application has also been received in this respect by the Committee from anybody in the Subdivision. The Committee therefore does not recommend opening of any new college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-12-8 Special Consideration**

Vocationalisation of education at the Intermediate level (Higher Secondary) has been given high priority by the Planning Commission, Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and the State Government in the Sixth Plan period. Central Schemes for implementation of these schemes have been started in 1977-78 and will continue to operate in the Sixth Plan period. The State Government should attach great importance to this scheme for reasons already explained in the previous Chapters and avail of a lion's share of the 500 new institutions of this type proposed to be included in the Sixth Plan period by the Central Government. It is, therefore, necessary that every district of Orissa should get an opportunity to give a decent trial to such a school, which the Committee chooses to call Junior Functional Colleges. The Committee, therefore, recommends opening of at least one such college in the district of Sambalpur during the next four years. Of the proposed colleges of the district rejected by the Committee, the Proposed Brajarajnagar College seems to have the first claim for the following reasons.

The industrial units at Belpahar and Brajarajnagar require for employment in their units skilled persons. It is possible for these units also to extend help to the Functional College by supplying demonstrators and experienced skilled persons who can work on a part-time basis in the college located nearby. The sponsors of the proposed college in this area have collected a fairly big sum of Rs 1,40,000/- for construction of building etc. for the college. The Committee is further convinced that if Government chooses this place for establishment of a Functional College, and hold out promises, there are enough well-to-do persons in the area, particularly in the industries to come forward with munificent donations to fulfill early the conditions imposed by Government. The Committee, therefore recommends a Junior Functional College at Brajarajnagar-Belpahar area. It should be located at a convenient place midway between the two small townships.

**X-12.9 Recommendations :**

The Committee, therefore, recommends that

- (i) A Junior Functional College may be permitted to be started at a suitable place in Brajaraj Nagar and Belpahar area subject to the conditions suggested by the Committee earlier.
- (ii) The Trust Fund College may be located at a suitable place in between Sambalpur and Burla so that it would serve the needs of Sambalpur, Burla as well as Hirakud areas. The number of seats in the First Year classes of this college should be increased in the faculties of Science and Commerce.
- (iii) The number of seats in the First Year classes of the Deogarh College in the faculty of Commerce should be increased and Faculties of Science and Functional studies should also be opened in the Deogarh College to accommodate more students.

**X-13 SUNDARGARH DISTRICT**

X-13.1 The enrolment of students in the colleges of the district is 2.86 per cent. of the population in the age-group 17-22. [So this district is categorised in Group-II. According to the recommendations given in Chapter VI herein before, provision should be made for 70 per cent. of the anticipated number of students passing the H. S. C. Examination 1982. This number comes to 1984 and it is 528 more than the present number of seats in the First Year classes of the existing colleges of the district. It would therefore, appear that four more colleges each accommodating 128 students in the First Year classes during the next five years are needed. But the Committee has recommended earlier that priority should be given to the scheme of consolidation of existing college by providing more seats in existing colleges according to needs and feasibility. When this is taken into consideration and the needs of each Subdivision are analysed separately, it will be found that there is need for three new colleges in the district during the next four years.

**X-13.2 Sadar Subdivision :**

The number of women students passing the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 from the district is 603. It is anticipated that about 860 women students would

TABLE NO. X-13A  
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT  
GROUP—II : WEIGHTAGE—70 %

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of sanctioned seats in the First Year classes of 1977-78	No. of seats filled up	No. of seats vacant	No. of colleges in 1977-78	No. of colleges sanctioned by Govt. in 1978-79	No. of colleges reserved by Govt. for consideration	No. of seats in the First Year classes due to columns 7 and 8	Total No. of seats already provided for during Sixth Plan ( Sums of Nos. in 3 and 9 )	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 ( Reg.+Pvt. )			No. of students expected to pass H. S. C. Examination in 1982			70 per cent. of Col. 16	Col. 17—Col. 10	No. of seats to be increased in existing colleges	No. of seats for which there is need of new colleges	Remarks
										Annual	Suppl.	Total	Annual	Suppl.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Sundargarh	496	462	34	2	...	...	...	496	522	141	663	739	200	939	657	161	-64	97	Women's College
2.	Panposh	832	822	10	3	...	...	...	832	757	198	955 +200*	1,071	280	1,351 +350*	946 +245*	114 +245* 359	-64	295	64 seats in Rourkela College. Three new colleges
3.	Bonai	128	108	20	1	...	...	...	128	113	24	137	160	34	194	136	8	-32	-24	32 seats in Bonai College
Total for the District		1,456	1,392	64	6	..	...	...	1,456	1,392	363	1,955	1,970	514	2,834	1,984	528	-160	368	Total three new colleges

\* This anticipated to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination.



TABLE NO. X-13B  
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

Serial No.	Name of the Sub-division	No. of Women students passing H. S. C. Examn. in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)			No. of Women students likely to pass H. S. C. Examination of 1982 (Reg. + Pvt.)	No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination in 1977 (Reg. + Pvt.)				Total
		Annual	Suppl.	Total		I Division		II Division		
						Annual	Suppl.	Annual	Suppl.	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Sundargarh	199	53	252	357	20	...	119	9	148
2.	Panposh	244	84	328	464	49	...	192	14	255
3.	Bonai	21	2	23	32	7	...	30	...	37
Total for the District		464	139	603	853	76	...	341	23	440

TABLE NO. X-13C  
SUNDARGARH DISTRICT

Name of the Sub-division	Name of the colleges existing in 1977-78	No. of seats sanctioned in the First Year classes of 1977-78				Remarks
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sundargarh	1. Sundargarh College	160	160	...	320	
	2. Rajgangpur College	128	...	48	176	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	...	288	160	48	496
Panposh	1. Rourkela College	112	192	...	304	
	2. Rourkela Evening College	256	...	32	288	
	3. S. K. D. A. V. College for Women, Rourkela	160	80	...	240	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	...	528	272	32	832
Bonai	1. Bonaigarh College	128	...	...	128	
	<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	...	128	...	...	128
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	... 6 Colleges	...	944	432	80	1,456

pass the H. S. C. Examination in 1982. 70 per cent. of which comes to 595. Quite a good percentage of women students do not hesitate to get themselves admitted in co-educational colleges; still about 50 per cent. would prefer to read in separate colleges meant for women students only, as they feel that their freedom of movement is curbed to a great extent in co-educational colleges.

The existing D. A. V. College for Women at Rourkela has 240 seats in the First Year classes and that even is insufficient for the girl students of the town, which is growing very fast. The population in this town consist mostly of employees of Steel Plant, ancilliary industries and the State Government most of whom make it a point to get their children educated at the higher stages. So the women students of the rest of the district do not get virtually any opportunity in the D. A. V. College for Women. The number of women students who passed the H. S. C. Examination in 1977 was 603 and this is likely to increase to about 850 by 1982. The number of girl students passed the H. S. C. Examination from schools situated within a distance of 16 miles of Sundergarh town comes to more than 175. The Committee was informed that most of these girls belong to the scheduled tribes and some of them are helped by the missionaries to read in colleges at Ranchi where the medium of instruction and examination at the Intermediate level is Hindi. This is an infortunate situation which needs attention. If a Women's College is started in the Sundergarh Town almost all these students would seek admission in this college. The Collector of the district is the President of the Organising Committee of a proposed Women's College in Sundergarh town and he assures us that apart from the 1.5 lakhs of rupees that the Organising Committee has collected, it will be possible to collect sufficient funds for acquisition of land, construction of building and purchase of furniture and equipment. The Committee is, therefore, convinced that there is need for a Women's College in the town of Sundergarh during the next four years and recommends that Government should give permission to the proposed Women's College in the town of Sundergrah. If this is done and the number of seats in the Rajgangpur College is increased by 32 seats in the faculty of Commerce and faculty of Commerce is opened in the Sundergarh College with 32 seats, the needs of the subdivision by 1982 will be met and no new college need be opened.

Applications were received from organisers of the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision. :

1. Proposed Balisankara College
2. Proposed College at Subdega
3. Proposed College at Turmulia
4. Proposed College at Dolipalli

None of the organisers have done anything substantial for a College nor have they been able to collect substantial funds. Hence the Committee does not commend any of these colleges.

Applications were also received from the organisers of the following proposed colleges in the Subdivision. :

1. Balisankara Proposed College
2. Subdega Proposed College
3. Duuguripalli Proposed College
4. Bhukanpada Proposed College

A Women's College at Sundargarh would accommodate about 128 students, so that an equal number of seats would be available to men-students of the Subdivision. In that case the needs for 97 additional seats ( See Table X-13A, Col. 20 ) would be met and there is no further need for permitting any more college in the Subdivision during the next four years.

**X-133 Panposh Subdivision :**

The number of students likely to pass the H. S. C. Examination from this Subdivision in 1982 is 1,351. But from the Secondary Schools in the Rourkela township and surrounding areas about 350 students are likely to pass the Indian School Certificate Examination by 1982. So it will be necessary to provide for admission of 359 more students ( See Table X-13 A ) in the First Year classes. During the next four years about 64 seats can be provided in the faculty of Commerce in the Rourkela College. So there is need for providing 295 seats in new colleges. Hence it would be necessary to have two new colleges in the township by 1982. During the session 1978-79 the proposed N. A. C. College ( Tutorial ) has been started in the Uditnagar area. The organisers have got Rs. 7.8 lakhs and it was stated that the N. A. C. would be supporting the college and is expected to give them an annual grant of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs. In course of the discussion with the Collector when the Committee visited the district, he assured the Committee that this contribution would be available to the proposed college in the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. On 12-10-78 when the college was visited by the Chairman, 224 students were found to have been admitted in the First Year classes of the three faculties. The College is at present using two buildings of the N. A. C. additions and alterations are being made to provide more accommodation. Considering all these facts the Committee recommends that the proposed N. A. C. College at Uditnagar area of Rourkela be given permission.

**X-134 Ispat College at Rourkela :**

The Proposed Ispat College ( Tutorial ) at Rourkela is located in the Ispat Township in a small building lent to the college by the H. S. L. The College was started in the session 1978-79 with provision of teaching in the faculties of Arts and Commerce. The total number of students admitted to the College by 13-10-78 was about 300. But most of these students were placed in the 3rd division in the H. S. C. Examination. The organisers of the College have deposited a sum of Rs 1 lakh in a schedule bank and pledged it to the Sambalpur

University. They have also deposited Rs. 4,000/- with the University for making local inquiries. Besides, they have deposited another Rs. 14,000/ in Baroda Bank on 13-10-78. It is understood that since then the N. A. C. of the Ispat town had made donations of Rs. 1 lakh for this College. The financial situation of the College is not very sound as heavy expenditure will have to be incurred to keep this Tutorial College going but there is possibility of more collection in future.

On the day the Committee visited the proposed college, no permanent full-time staff or Principal had been appointed. The work was being managed by part-time lecturers. Shri D. M. Pradhan, Lecturer Rourkela Evening College had been appointed as Principal on part-time basis. All the lecturers were appointed on part-time basis. They hold permanent service under the Government of Orissa and were working in the Rourkela Evening College. According to the rules of the Government, these Government employees should have got prior permission of Government before they accepted part-time engagements. Ordinarily, Government hesitate to give permission to such part-time work; and in extraordinary cases Government give permission to individuals to work for not more than three hours per week so that their normal work is not affected in any way. Hence, the present arrangements made by the organisers of the proposed college are absolutely unsatisfactory and will not only adversely affect this institution but also the existing affiliated institution of which they are permanent employees. Therefore, whatever the other circumstances may be, on the grounds of proper academic work the Committee cannot see its way to recommend to Government for permitting this Tutorial College as it is now.

It appears to the Committee that the Organising Committee of the proposed college has not appointed permanent lecturers as they do not have sufficient funds. There is no dearth of qualified persons to be appointed as lecturers. However, in view of the fact that there is large number of 3rd division students in the area desirous to continue their studies at higher level, the Committee recommends that a Functional College may be permitted, in this area. Such a college as has been explained earlier would not be expensive as lot of assistance can be obtained from the Government of India under a Central Scheme operating from the financial year 1977-78. The organisers were advised to collect sufficient funds to be spent on infrastructure in the shape of buildings, furniture etc. for a Functional College. When this is done, most of the recurring expenses will be met from the Central Government grants under the said Central Scheme. The Committee recommends this college subject to the above conditions.

Applications from organisers of new colleges at Julda, Kunjurkela in this Subdivision were also received by the Committee. From the contents of the applications and a study of the locations selected by them for the colleges, and the number of students which are expected to join them, it appears clear that there is no need of any more new college in the vicinity of the town of Rourkela during the next four years.

The application for the proposed college at Biramitrapur, however, stands on a separate footing. In the first place, it is situated right on the border of Orissa and Bihar and a few miles on the other side of the border there appears to be a college affiliated to the Ranchi University in which the medium of instruction at the Intermediate stage is Hindi. It was found that a number of students of the area have been taking their admission in this college in Bihar and are continuing their studies in the medium of Hindi though they had Oriya as the medium of instruction and examination at the High School stage. There are some industrial complexes in the area and the Secretaries of the Labour Unions are very much anxious for a college in the interest of the children of the labourers, who earn a substantial amount. The Unions have promised to give one day's salary of the labourers at the first instance and this comes to about Rs. 1 lakh and 40 thousand. They are also prepared to give another instalment of an equivalent amount very soon. The authorities of this industrial complex have also promised to give generous contributions for the college. The Sub Divisional Officer of the Subdivision who was present when the Committee visited the place promised that substantial funds can be collected from the locality within a short time. The number of students who passed the H. S. C. Examination from this area in 1977 was about 120 and it is likely to 175 by 1982. The Collector of the district was definitely of the opinion that starting of a college at Biramitrapur would solve many of the social and political problems of the area and gave his opinion in favour of a college there. In view of this, the Committee is convinced that there is need for a new college here during the next four years. In view of the fact that there exist traditional college in the Subdivision, this should be a Junior Functional College, so that the children of the employees of industries in the area may get appropriate skill training. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Government may give permission for a Junior Functional College at Biramitrapur during the next four years.

#### X-13.5 Bonai Subdivision :

The existing seats in the Bonai College will almost meet the requirements of the Subdivision by 1982. Since the Subdivision has a high percentage of population belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, a little more weightage may be given to the Subdivision. In that case provision has to be made for about 60 students. The Committee recommends that the number of seats in the First Year class of this college may be increased by 64 by introducing functional subjects at the Intermediate level.

#### X-13.6 Recommendations :

The Committee, recommends that Government may permit opening of the following four colleges in the district during the next five years :

1. Women's College in the town of Sundargarh
2. N. A. C. College in Uditnagar, Rourkela

3. Functional College in the Steel Town
4. Junior Functional College at Biramitrapur

The D. P. I. opined that additional needs of the district can be met by opening of faculty in Commerce in the existing Sundargarh College. Faculty of Commerce in the Rourkela Science College and Faculty of Commerce and functional subjects in Bonai College. The Committee agreed with him.

The recommendations of the Committee in respect of phasing of this college and the financial implications will be dealt with in a separate Chapter.

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## CHAPTER XI

### PHASING OF NEW COLLEGES AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

#### 11-1 Principle for Phasing :

The number of new colleges that should be opened in each Subdivision by the session 1982-83, the places where they should be opened and in some cases the particular college that should be permitted are given in Chapter X. The year or session from which each new college should be permitted depends primarily on two variables. One variable is the likely number of students for whom admission facilities are to be provided year by year. The likely value of this variable for the session 1982-83 has been calculated in Chapter X. In this Chapter an attempt will be made to calculate this variable at it increases through the year 1979, 1980-1981 and 1982, so that the particular year or session in which a new college is indicated can be determined. For this purpose, thirteen Tables one for each district showing the annual growth of the number of students for whom admission facilities in the First Year classes should be provided have been drawn up and attached hereto. From each table the session in which a new college is to be permitted is clearly indicated.

Example—In Table XI-3, it is seen that the number of seats to be provided in new colleges in the district of Cuttack in the session 1979-80 is 0 (Col. 11) and so no new college is to be permitted in the district of Cuttack in the session 1979-80. But in the next year, the entry in the same column comes to 256, which indicates that two new colleges should be permitted in the district of Cuttack in the session 1980-81. In the same way one more new college is indicated in the session in 1981-82 and four more colleges in the session 1982-83.

This analysis has been done for the thirteen districts in Tables XI-1 to XI-13 and the number of new colleges that should be permitted in any session in every district has been determined.

#### 11-2 Phasing :

Having determined the number of colleges to be opened in a district in a session, the next problem is to determine which of the new colleges or which of the places have to be given precedence over others and to determine the particular place or college that should be recommended to be permitted in a particular session. The Committee has elsewhere suggested that the four Women's Colleges recommended by it should be Govt. sponsored and the remaining new colleges should be aided colleges. It has also been recommended that the land infrastructure, the furniture and books and journals etc. should be the responsibility of the local organisers and it is only after they are put up by the organisers that Government should accord permission and not before that in any case. So to determine the priority that should be given to these aided colleges, the

Committee has to consider the probable capacities of the organisers to fulfil these conditions by a particular year. The Committee, however, want to make it clear that it is not the intention of the Committee to suggest to Government that a particular college is to be permitted with effect from a particular year, ( though recommended ) even if it does not fulfil the essential conditions. No harm will be done if a new college is permitted a year or two later; but immense harm will be done to the students and hence to the people, if a proposed college is permitted before it satisfies the essential conditions. The Committee's judgement in respect of the session by which a proposed college would be able to fulfil the conditions depends upon the facts that were placed before them and from local enquiries but circumstances may change quickly in future and the expectation of the Committee that a particular proposed college may be ready for permission by a particular session may not hold good. In that case, the permission should be withheld until conditions are satisfied. It is similarly true that a proposed college may get ready before time though there is scant likelihood of this. In that case Government may make adjustments.

In the interim report, the Committee had recommended four new colleges for the session 1978-79. The data for making the present analysis were not available then. So the recommendations were *ad hoc*. They are to be superseded by the present recommendations.

### **11.3 Consideration of the Districts for Phasing :**

#### *1. Balasore : Table XI-1*

It is clear from the Table that no new college is indicated for the sessions 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The two colleges namely the college at Nilagiri and Junior Functional College in the Gopalpur-Bishnupur-Avana area recommended under criterion IX-21 may be permitted in the session 1982-83, subject to prior fulfilment of conditions.

#### *2. Bolangir : Table No. XI-2*

It is clear from the Table that no new college is indicated in the sessions 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The Junior Functional College recommended for Rampur area in accordance with the criterion given in Chapter IX-21 may be permitted in 1982-83 subject to fulfilment of conditions.

#### *3. Cuttack : Table No. XI-3*

It is clear from the Table that of seven now colleges recommended for this district, two should be permitted in 1980-81, one in 1981-82 and four new colleges in 1982-83. The Committee is convinced that the organisers of Colleges at Choudwar and Dharamsala are in a better position to satisfy the pre-conditions. So they are recommended to be permitted in 1980-81. The organisers of new colleges at Niali, Mahakalpara, Balikuda, Kandarpur and Sahaspur.Kuanpal-Mahanga area more or less in the same footing. Hence, the place out of these five where conditions are satisfied earlier may be permitted



in 1981-82 as only one new college is indicated in this session. New colleges at the remaining four places may be permitted in 1982-83, if they fulfil the conditions.

4. *Dhenkanal : Table No. XI-4*

From the Table it is clear that no new college is indicated in the session 1979-80. One is indicated in 1980-81, one in 1981-82 and two in 1982-83. So none may be permitted during the session 1979-80. The Committee is convinced that the organisers of the proposed college at Athmallik are in the best position in this district to fulfil the conditions early. So a college at Athmallik may be permitted in 1980-81 subject to fulfilment of conditions. The proposed colleges at Hindol town and Joranda are on the same footing. Whichever college fulfils the condition earlier may be permitted in 1981-82 and the other in 1982-83. A college at Pallahara is recommended as there is no college in the Subdivision and there is likelihood of about 80 students taking admission thereby 1982-83. The Committee has not got enough information to judge the capacity of its organisers. So if they fulfil the conditions, this college may be permitted in the last year of the Sixth Plan period namely, 1982-83.

5. *Ganjam : Table No. XI-5*

It is clear from the Table that no new college is indicated in 1979-80; a new college in 1980-81, two new colleges in 1981-82 and one new college in 1982-83 are indicated. The Committee recommends the new college at Berhampur Town in 1980-81 as the needs of this town are pronounced and as the Municipal Council has come forward with munificent allocation of funds for a new college. The organisers at Buguda and Kendupadar are likely to fulfil the conditions by 1981-82. So the Committee recommends that these two may be permitted in 1981-82. The Committee also recommends that a new college at Bhismagiri may be permitted in 1982-83. All the recommendations are subject to prior fulfilment of conditions.

6. *Kalahandi : Table No. XI-6*

Three new colleges have been recommended by the Committee for this district. From the Table it is clear that no new college in 1979-80, one in 1980-81, one in 1981-82 and one in 1982-83 are indicated. The Committee is convinced that the organisers at Nuapada will be able to fulfil the conditions early and so they recommend that this college may be permitted in 1980-81. As there has been no effort by the local people for a Women's College which is necessary in the district, it can be started only if Government decided to give substantial help or even to have a Government College. It may be started in the year 1982-83. The proposed college at Dharamgarh may be permitted in 1981-82 subject to fulfilment of the conditions. The recommendations made the Interim Report in respect of special help to this College still stands.

7. *Keonjhar : Table No. XI-7*

It is obvious from the Table that no new college in the district is indicated in the sessions 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The two colleges recommended by the Committee for this district under special circumstances may be permitted in 1982-83. The organisers of the proposed Women's College may not be able to fulfil the conditions. As in case of other Women's Colleges, the Committee recommends that special assistance may be given by the Government to the organisers to fulfil the conditions if Government cannot take the entire responsibility.

8. *Koraput : Table No. XI-8*

From the Table it is clear that no new college is indicated in the sessions 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The Women's College at Jeypore may be started in 1982-83; and a Junior Functional College at Malkangiri may be permitted in 1982-83 subject to fulfilment of conditions. As in case of other Women's College, the Committee recommends that special assistance may be given to the Women's College in this district to fulfil conditions unless Government takes the entire responsibility.

9. *Masurbhanj : Table No. XI-9*

It is clear from the Table that no new college is indicated in the session 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. The two new colleges recommended by the Committee under special circumstances namely, Junior Functional Colleges at Badapokharia (Simanta College) and Jashipur may be permitted in 1982-83 subject to fulfilment of conditions.

10. *Phulbani : Table No. XI-10*

The district of Phulbani is the most under-developed one in Higher Education. So apart from the weightage that has been given earlier to the district, further concessions should also been given. Hence, the Committee recommends that permission may be given to one new college in 1979-80 inspite of the fact that the figure in column 11 is only 35. The organisers of the proposed Boudh College are likely to fulfil the pre-conditions early and so the Committee recommends that this college may be permitted in the session 1979-80. As seen from the Table no new college is indicated in the session 1980-81 and 1981-82. The remaining new college recommended by the Committee namely a Junior Functional College at Baliguda may be permitted in 1982-83 subject to fulfilment of conditions.

11. *Puri : Table No. XI-11*

From the Table it is clear that no new colleges are indicated in the session 1979-80 and 1980-81. The Committee is convinced that organisers of the proposed College at Daspatha and the proposed Ekamra College in Old Bhubaneswar are likely to fulfil the conditions earlier than others. So the Committee recommends that these two proposed Colleges may be permitted in the session

1981-82. The remaining two proposed Colleges at Barang and Rajsunakhala may be permitted in 1982-83. Permission should not be given to any college, unless the conditions mentioned elsewhere are fulfilled.

12. *Sambalpur : Table No. XI-12*

From the Table it is seen that no new college is indicated in the session 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82. Though no new college is indicated in the session 1982-83, as a special case the Committee has recommended a Junior Functional College in the district and that at Brajaraj Nagar. This may be permitted in 1982-83 subject to fulfilment of conditions.

13. *Sundargarh : Table XI-13*

From the Table it is seen that two new colleges are indicated in the session 1979-80, none in 1980-81, one new college in 1981-82 and one in 1982-83. The needs of the twin township of Rourkela-Uditnagar are urgent. The organisers of the new colleges at Uditnagar and Steel township are likely to fulfil the conditions very early. So the Committee recommends that these two colleges may be permitted in 1979-80. The organisers of the Women's College at Sundargarh have collected some funds no doubt; but this college will not be able to satisfy conditions without special assistance from Government. If this help comes, conditions laid down by the Committee may be satisfied by 1981-82. So the Committee recommends that permission may be given to this college in 1981-82. The remaining college recommended by the Committee; namely, the Junior Functional College at Biramitrapur may be permitted in 1982-83.

## CHAPTER XI

## PHASING TABLE NO. XI - 1

District--Balasore Group--I Weightage--65%

Year	Anticipated outturn of Matriculates		No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	65 % of Col. 5	Addl. sets due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 3, Cumulative	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks	
	Annual	Suppl.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1979	3,403	906	...	4,309	2,800	... or	3,232 3,104	* or	- 432 - 304	* or	- 432 - 304	* No new college in 1979-80
1980	3,600	957	...	4,557	2,962	... or	3,232 3,104	* or	- 270 - 142	* or	- 270 - 142	* No New college in 1980-81
1981	3,578	953	...	4,531	2,945	... or	3,232 3,104	* or	- 287 - 159	* or	- 287 - 159	* No New college in 1981-82
1982	3,811	1,015	...	4,826	3,137	... or	3,233 3,104	* or	- 95 + 33	* or	- 95 + 33	* No new college is justified. Two new colleges under special criterial in 1982-83

\* according as the proposed Jamusuli College is permitted by Govt. or not

## CHAPTER XI

## PHASING TABLE NO. X - I2

District—Bolangir Group—IV Weightage—80%

Year	Anticipated outturn of Matriculates		No. of students passing H. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	80 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	702	374	...	1,076	860	...	1,200	-340	...	-340	No new college in 1979-80
1980	793	423	...	1,216	972	...	1,200	-228	...	-228	No new college in 1980-81
1981	793	423	...	1,216	972	...	1,200	-228	...	-228	No new college in 1981-82
1982	833	444	...	1,277	1,021	...	1,200	-179	...	-179	One new college in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XI

## PHASING TABLE NO. XI-3

District—Cuttack Group—1 Weightage—65%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I S. C. Examination	Total Cols. 2, 3 & 4	65 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	8,608	2,152	60	10,820	7,038	300	7,240	93	93	...	No new college in 1979-80
1980	9,100	2,275	65	11,440	7,436	300	7,240	496	--240	256	Two new colleges in 1980-81
1981	9,500	2,375	70	11,945	7,764	300	7,240	824	-400	424	One new college in 1981-82
1982	10,303	2,563	80	12,946	8,416	300	7,240	1,476	--692	784	Four new colleges.

## CHAPTER XI

## PHASING TABLE NO. X-14

District—Dhenkanal Group—III Weightage—75%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	75 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	*Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	1,991	364	...	2,355	1,766	...	1,712	54	48	6	No new college in 1979-80
1980	2,180	401	...	2,581	1,935	...	1,712	223	144	79	One new college in 1980-81
1981	2,463	453	...	3,264	2,448	...	1,712	469	192	277	One new college in 1981-82
1982	2,755	509	...	3,264	2,448	...	1,712	736	256	480	Two new colleges in 1982-83

CHAPTER XI

PHASING TABLE No. XI-5

District—Ganjam Group—III Weightage 75 %

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	75 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 Cols. 6 & 7 (Col. 8 Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	2,346	1,379	30	3,755	2,816	...	2,960	-144	...	-144	No new college in 1979-80
1980	2,602	1,530	33	4,165	3,123	...	2,960	+137	-48	+89	One new college in 1980-81
1981	3,015	1,773	36	4,824	3,618	...	2,960	+658	-128	+530	Two new colleges in 1981-82
1982	3,108	1,828	40	4,976	3,702	...	2,960	+742	-176	+566	One new college in 1982-83



## CHAPTER XI

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI-6

District—Kalahandi    Group—V    Weightage—85%

Year	Anticipated out turn of Matri- culates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	80 per cent. of Col 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats requ- ired by 1982-83 Cols. 6 & 7 Col, 8 ( Cumulative )	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges ( Cumulative )	Seats to be pro- vided in new colleges ( Cumu- lative )	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	382	182	...	564	479	...	448	+ 31	...	+ 31	No new college in 1979-80
1980	449	215	...	664	564	...	448	+ 116	..	+ 116	One new college in 1980-81
1981	485	232	...	717	609	..	448	+ 161	...	+ 161	One new college in 1981-82
1982	559	267	...	826	702	...	448	+ 254	...	+ 254	One new college in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XI

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI - 7

District—Keonjhar    Group—IV    Weightage—80%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matri- culates		No. of students passing I S C. Examination	Total of Cols, 2, 3 & 4	80 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college.	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats requi- red by 1982-83 Cols. 6 & 7 (Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be pro- vided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	714	329	30	1,073	858	..	992	- 134	..	- 134	No new college in 1979-80
1980	767	353	35	1,155	924	..	992	- 68	..	- 68	No new college in 1980-81
1981	832	383	40	1,255	1,004	..	992	+ 12	..	+ 12	No new college in 1981-82
1982	846	389	50	1,285	1,028	..	992	+ 36	..	+ 36	Two new colleges in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XII

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI - 8

District—Koraput    Group—V    Weightage—85%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matri- culates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	85 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7 Col. 8) (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new colleges (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	756	520	20	1,296	1,101	...	912	189	-192	- 3	No new college in 1979-80
1980	795	546	30	1,371	1,165	...	912	253	-240	+13	No new college in 1980-81
1981	878	603	40	1,521	1,293	...	912	381	-352	+29	No new college in 1981-82
1982	1,062	730	50	1,842	1,565	...	912	653	-432	+221	Two new colleges in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XII

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI-9

District—Mayurbhanj    Group—iii    Weightage—75%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	75 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 ( Cols. 6 & 7. Col. 8 ) ( Cumulative )	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges ( Cumulative )	Seats to be provided in new college ( Cumulative )	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	1,507	526	...	2,033	1,525	...	1,68	--155	...	-155	No new college in 1979-80
1980	1,603	560	...	2,167	1,625	...	1,680	- 55	..	- 55	No new college in 1980-81
1981	1,655	578	...	2,233	1,675	...	1,680	- 5	- 32	+ 27	No new college in 1981-82
1982	2,029	708	...	2,737	2,053	...	1,680	+373	-123	+245	Two new colleges in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XII

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI-10

District—Phulbani    Group—V    Weightage— 85%

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	85 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7-Col. 8) (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new college (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Suppl.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1972	242	100	...	342	291	...	256	+ 35	...	35	One new college in 1979-80
1980	268	111	...	379	322	...	256	+ 66	...	66	No new college in 1980-81
1981	282	117	...	399	339	...	256	+ 83	...	83	No new college in 1981-82
1982	308	128	...	436	371	...	256	+ 115	...	115	One new college in 1982-83

# CHAPTER XI

## PHASING TABLE NO. XI-11

District—Puri Group—I Weightage—65 %

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I, S, C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	65 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new college (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Supplementary									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	4,589	1,439	120	6,148	3,996	75	4,325	-254	...	-254	No new college in 1979-80
1980	4,980	1,561	130	6,671	4,336	75	4,325	+ 86	- 86	...	No new college in 1980-81
1981	5,603	1,757	146	7,500	4,815	75	4,325	565	-300	265	Two new colleges in 1981-82
1982	5,967	1,871	150	7,988	5,192	75	4,325	942	-532	410	Two new colleges in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XI

### PEASING TABLE NO. XI-12

District—Sambalpur Group—II Weightage—70 %

Year	Anticipated out turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	70 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new college (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Supplementary									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	1,843	664	30	2,537	1,775	...	3,024	— 1,249	— 32	— 1,281	No new college in 1979-80
1980	2,051	739	33	2,823	1,976	...	3,024	— 1,048	— 64	— 1,112	No new college in 1980-81
1981	2,308	832	36	3,176	2,223	...	3,024	— 801	— 96	— 897	No new college in 1981-82
1982	2,518	909	40	3,427	2,429	...	3,024	— 595	— 160	— 755	One J. F. College in 1982-83

## CHAPTER XI

### PHASING TABLE NO. XI-13

District—Sundargarh    Group—II    Weightage—70 %

Year	Anticipated out-turn of Matriculates		No. of students passing I. S. C. Examination	Total of Cols. 2, 3 & 4	70 per cent. of Col. 5	Addl. seats due to open admission in any college	No. of seats in 1978-79	Addl. seats required by 1982-83 (Cols. 6 & 7) Col. 8 (Cumulative)	Seats proposed to be increased in existing colleges (Cumulative)	Seats to be provided in new college (Cumulative)	Remarks
	Annual	Supplementary									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1979	1,833	478	260	2,571	1,800	...	1,456	+ 344	— 60	284	Two new colleges in 1979-80
1980	1,860	485	290	2,635	1,845	...	1,456	+ 389	— 90	299	None in 1980-81
1981	2,016	526	320	2,862	2,003	...	1,456	+ 547	— 120	427	One new college in 1981-82
1982	1,970	514	350	2,834	1,983	...	1,456	+ 527	— 160	467	One new college in 1982-83



**FINANCIAL ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR INTERMEDIATE  
OR JUNIOR COLLEGE RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE**

**11.4 Non-recurring—**

1. Buildings ( Minimum requirements )—			
(a) College Buildings—for 128 students in each class 10,000 Sq. ft.—Asbestos roof pucca floor			Rs. 2,25,000·00
(b) Hostel for 50 students @ Rs. 2,000 per student			Rs. 1,00,000·00
(c) Principal's quarters	...	...	Rs. 25,000·00
(d) Two quarters for lecturers	...	...	Rs. 30,000·00
			<u>Rs. 3,80,000·00</u>
2. Furniture and fittings	...	...	Rs. 1,00,000·00
3. Books, equipments etc.	...	...	Rs. 40,000·00
			<u>Rs. 5,20,000·00</u>
4. For a Science College additional amount of expenditure will be—			
(a) Buildings	...	...	Rs. 60,000·00
(b) Lab. fittings	...	...	Rs. 40,000·00
(c) Gas Plant	...	...	Rs. 50,000·00
			<u>Rs. 1,50,000·00</u>
- 5. For a Functional College additional expenditure for equipment ( maximum ) – Rs. 1,75,000·00.			
6. An area of about 25 acres will be required for the college.			
7. For a Functional College opting Agriculture, Forestry, Horticulture etc. 50 acres of irrigable land is necessary.			
8. In case of a self-supporting college depending on Agriculture, Forestry or Horticulture an area of 100 acres of land would be necessary.			

In case of aided colleges seeking permission of Government, it has been recommended that organisers of the college should find funds and put up the infrastructure as laid down above. In case of Functional College, there is a Central Scheme under which the total expense on equipment will be given as Central grant. It is thus seen that the financial implications on the part of the State Government would be nil according to the recommendations of the Committee. In case Government decide to have a Government College, the non-recurring expenditure as described above will have to be borne by them.

**11.5 Recurring Expenses--****(A) ARTS CLASSES ONLY**

(a) Six lecturers in the scale of Rs. 525-1,150 @ Rs. 10,000 per annum per lecturer	...	Rs. 60,000.00
(b) Principal's allowance	...	Rs. 1,800.00
(c) Two Ministerial Staff	...	Rs. 11,000.00
(d) Watchman, Sweeper, Office Peons (4) @ Rs. 4,000/- per annum	...	Rs. 16,000.00
(e) Library grant	...	Rs. 10,000.00
(f) Contingencies	...	Rs. 5,000.00
(g) Games	...	Rs. 1,000.00
		<u>Rs. 1,04,800.00</u>

In the second year another lecturer is necessary so the expenses would increase by Rs. 10,000/-. So for the Plan period the annual recurring expenses have been taken as ... .. Rs. 1,10,000.00

**(B) COMMERCE CLASSES ONLY**

The recurring expenses will be the same as in case of Commerce Classes except that under the head contingencies an additional sum of Rs. 5,000/- would be necessary.

So the annual recurring expenses may be taken as Rs.- 1,15,000.00

**(C) SCIENCE CLASSES ONLY**

The additional expenditure will be as follows :

(a) Six Laboratory Assistants @ Rs. 5,000/- per annum	Rs. 30,000.00
(b) Six Laboratory attendants @ Rs. 4,000/- per annum	Rs. 24,000.00
(c) Laboratory contingencies	Rs. 24,000.00
(d) Running and maintaining gas plants	Rs. 12,000.00
(e) Purchase of Laboratory equipments	Rs. 10,000.00
	<u>Rs. 1,00,000.00</u>

So the annual recurring expenses will be roughly ... Rs. 2,10,000.00

**(D) FUNCTIONAL CLASSES ONLY**

(a) Three lecturers in the scale of Rs. 525-1,150 @ Rs. 10,000.	Rs. 30,000.00
(b) Allowance to Principal	Rs. 1,800.00
(c) Eight instructors in four subjects @ Rs. 8,000	Rs. 64,000.00
(d) Eight attendants @ Rs. 5,000	Rs. 40,000.00
(e) Two Office Assistants @ Rs. 5,500	Rs. 11,000.00
(f) Sweeper, Watchman and 2 Office Bearers @ Rs. 4,000	Rs. 16,000.00
(g) Office Contingencies	Rs. 5,000.00
(h) Contingencies for functional subjects @ Rs. 4,000	Rs. 16,000.00
	<u>Rs. 1,83,800.00</u>

In the second and subsequent years another lecturer in English will be required, the expenditure for which will be Rs. 10,000/- per annum, so that the total recurring expenses would be Rs. 1,93,000/-. Under a Central Scheme, the salaries of teachers are likely to be given as grants by the Central Government. So the annual recurring expenses which the State Government will incur for one college per year will be Rs. 1,00,000/-

### 11.6 Units of Recurring Expenditure -

The recurring expenses for a college for one year may be called a unit for the purpose of calculation, so that if a college is permitted in the session 1959-60 it will run for four years during the Plan period and so for purposes of calculation it may be taken as four units. The rate of recurring expenditure to be incurred by the State Government for different types of college as calculated in the previous paragraph will be as follows :

Arts College—	per unit	...	Rs. 1,10,000.00
Science College—	per unit	...	Rs. 2,10,000.00
Commerce College	per unit	...	Rs. 1,15,000.00
Functional College—	per unit	...	Rs. 1,00,000.00

### 11.7 Number of Units as per Committee recommendation in respect of Phasing -

One college recommended in 1979-80 will be treated as 4 units

One college recommended in 1980-81 will be treated as 3 units

One college recommended in 1981-82 will be treated as 2 units

and One college recommended in 1982-83 will be treated as 1 unit

A college recommended for Arts, Science and Commerce will be treated as three units for the purpose of calculation, though actually the expenditure will be less.

The following charts shows the units :

Name of Colleges		Number of units			
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Functional
1979-80	1. Arts, Science and Commerce College (Uditnagar)	4	4	4	...
	1 Arts College	4	...	..	..
	1 Functional College	...	...	...	4
1980-81	1 Arts, Science, Commerce College (Berhampur)	3	3	3	...
	2 Arts College	3	...	...	...
	2 Functional Colleges	...	..	..	6

	Name of Colleges	Number of units			
		Arts	Science	Commerce	Functional
1981-82	1 Arts College	2	...	...	...
	6 Functional Colleges	...	...	...	12
1982-83	4 Arts Colleges	4	...	...	...
	18 Functional Colleges	...	...	...	18
The total number of units comes to		(i) Arts	...	...	20 units
		(ii) Science	...	...	7 units
		(iii) Commerce	...	...	7 units
		(iv) Functional	...	...	40 units

So the total recurring expenditure would be roughly

(i)	Rs. 1,10,000	×	20	=	Rs. 22,00,000
(ii)	Rs. 2,10,000	×	7	=	Rs. 14,70,000
(iii)	Rs. 1,15,000	×	7	=	Rs. 8,05,000
(iv)	Rs. 1,00,000	×	40	=	Rs. 40,00,000

Total ... Rs. 84,75,000

Say in round figures is Rs. 85,00,000

**11.8** If Government decide to have some Government College, the additional amount required will be for the non-recurring expenses only. The minimum non-recurring expenditure excluding land will be Rs. 5 lakhs for an Arts, Commerce or Functional College and about Rs. 6.5 lakhs for a Science College. So the total anticipated expenditure on the part of Government will vary from Rs. 85 lakhs to one crore 25 lakh rupees (if six are Government Colleges).

**11.9** The estimates given above have been made at present-day cost. They are likely to increase by 10 to 25 per cent. during the next four years:

## CHAPTER XII

### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the main recommendations is given below :

**12.1:** In preparing the priority list of applicants for admission of students to colleges on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examinations a weightage ranging from 5 to 10% in lieu of reservation of seats be given to students belonging to (a) Scheduled Caste (b) Scheduled Tribes and (c) first generation learners ( 3.71 ).

**12.2:** Provision should be made for vertical mobility from the Vocationalised Spectrum to the General Education Spectrum on the basis of achievement in examination at the end of the Intermediate stage, and not *vice versa*. ( 3.72 )

**12.3 (a)** High priority should be given to making education a medium of socio-economic transformation, as no marked progress has so far been made in this direction.

(b) Improvement of the existing institutions and removing physical deficiencies in them should receive high priority.

(c) Provision of part-time education, continuing education and correspondence courses should be made for those who will not be able to make the grade for being considered eligible for admission to full-time institutions, but will have the desire to continue their studies.

(d) Those of the socially under-privileged group, who will qualify for admission but are unable to continue on financial grounds should be provided with scholarships or bursaries.

(e) Admission to degree classes should be restrictive and selective to avoid wastage of efforts.

(f) Greatest priority should be given to the scheme of vocationalisation at the Intermediate stage.

(g) Middle-level jobs should be delinked from degree and linked to job-training at the ( Higher Secondary ) Intermediate level, so that there may not be undue and unreasonable rush of indifferent students to the degree classes. ( 3.9 ).

**12.4** For increase of enrolment in colleges (a) Steps should be taken to boost up the outturn of Matriculates and for greater provision of facilities for collegiate education in districts where it is very low.

(b) The Courses of study in colleges should be restructured and redesigned so as to be related to socio-economic developmental plans in the State and the Country.

(c) Confidence among the students regarding wage-employment and self-employment possibilities on completion of courses of higher education is to be created. ( 4.5 )

**12.5** (a) Since Orissa ( 2.6% enrolment in colleges ) is far behind India ( 4.9% enrolment in colleges ) in the matter of development of Higher Education, every effort should be made during the Sixth Plan to increase enrolment in colleges so that the difference may be narrowed.

(b) For achieving this, it is necessary not only

(i) to rapidly increase facilities for admission to colleges, but also,

(ii) to take bold steps for rapid increase in the number of students passing the qualifying examinations for entrance to Universities. ( 4.6 )

**12.6** Consolidation of existing colleges so as to make them viable should be given priority over increase of enrolment and admission facilities. The Planning Commission and U. G. C. should be approached to give sufficient out-right grants to achieve this by a phased programme. ( 5.13 )

**12.7** (a) Only those students who are of proved merit and are likely to take studies seriously should be admitted to colleges;

(b) Steps should be taken to motivate students for serious applications to study;

(c) The content of courses should be suitably increased wherever necessary, so that students are kept under pressure of work throughout the session;

(d) Periodical tests should be held to keep the students on their tiptoe with sufficient safeguards to make them reliable;

(e) The basic physical facilities should be provided by each institution and the spirit of self-study should be inculcated;

(f) Students securing less than 300 marks ( 37.5 per cent. ) at the H. S. C. or equivalent examination should be considered ineligible for collegiate education. In order to give a second chance to those who have accidentally secured less than 300 marks to improve their grades, such students and even all students who are placed in the 3rd division in the H. S. C. Examination may be permitted to appear again at the H. S. C. Examination if they so desire;

(g) The students passing the Second Examinations at any stage should take admission in higher classes in the next session, unless separate sessions commencing in January are started for them in some colleges. ( 5.35 )

**12.8** (i) Facilities for continuation of education at the higher level should not ordinarily be increased in the Faculty of Arts.

(ii) Whenever seats are required to be increased in the existing co-educational colleges in the process of consolidation, they should be increased in the Faculties of Science and Commerce.

- (iii) No new college should be ordinarily allowed to take students in the Faculty of Arts, until the present tendency of rapid increase of unemployed in this faculty is reversed.
- (iv) Highest priority should be given to vocationalisation at the Intermediate level immediately. Vocationalisation at the First degree level should be taken up subsequently.
- (v) Contents and courses of studies in higher education should be reoriented to meet the socio-economic and developmental needs of the people.
- (vi) P. G. Courses in Arts Departments should not ordinarily be allowed to open. ( 5.45 )

**12.9** In the post-matric stage vocational courses of work and study be introduced in Junior Functional Colleges to equip at least 50% of those who go in for higher education, with skills and entrepreneurship necessary to meet the present day challenges at the middle level as well as the socio-economic needs of the people. ( 5.55 )

**12.10** A separate Intermediate Board be formed to manage the schemes of Vocational and General streams of education at the Intermediate level. All Higher Secondary and Intermediate classes may be academically controlled by the Board. ( 5.55/5.56 )

**12.11** Out of the 56 ( or 54 if Government do not give permission to Jamsuli and Aul ) Proposed Intermediate Colleges to be started during the Sixth Plan, 40 should be Junior Functional Colleges. ( 5.71 )

**12.12** There should be one Women's College in the headquarters of each district by 1982 provided sufficient number of women students are likely to take admission in such colleges. ( 5.73 )

**12.13** There should be one Junior College in every Subdivision by the end of the Sixth Plan. ( 5.74 )

**12.14** The Tutorial Colleges or coaching classes should not be considered for being given permission by Government or affiliation by a University. They should be left alone by the Government and Universities to find their own means to coach students desirous of appearing at University examinations as non-collegiate candidates. Such institutions do exist in large numbers elsewhere in India and outside it. ( 5.81 )

**12.15** Colleges should not be started with a hope to develop an area. On the other hand, returns from the developed land should be available before a college is started ( 5.82 )

**12.16** Admission to degree classes both Pass and Hons. should be selective and restrictive. In case the three year Hons. degree course is introduced, this course should be confined to selected institutions of high standard and students of proved merit. ( 5.9 )

**12-17** Every effort should be made to reduce Inter-District and Intra-District disparities in the first place at the school level and at the college level. ( 6-52 )

**12-18** The following variation scale of percentage for districtwise provision of facilities for admission to colleges calculated on the total number of students anticipated to pass the qualifying examinations in 1982 be adopted.

- (I) Puri, Cuttack and Balasore—65%
- (II) Sundargarh and Sambalpur—70%
- (III) Ganjam, Mayurbhanj and Dhenkanal—75%
- (IV) Keonjhar and Bolangir—80%
- (V) Koraput, Phulbani and Kalahandi—85% ( 6-72 )

**12-19** Universities should not consider any application for affiliation, unless it is accompanied by Government permission. The Government should fix a last date for receiving applications for opening of new colleges in the next session and after due consideration either give permission or refuse to give permission in good time for the organisers of the college to submit an application to the concerned University by 30th November of the year, just preceding the year in which the college is proposed to be started. ( 7-26 )

**12-20** (a) Government and the Universities should take into consideration the realities of the situation and grant permission and affiliation only after all the conditions required in the statutes are fulfilled on the grounds of academic necessity, viability and the needs of development.

(b) The Universities should not grant provisional affiliation to colleges with the hope of conditions being fulfilled in near future, nor should Government give permission before essential conditions are actually satisfied.

(c) The concerned University should complete the process laid down in the statutes and come to a final decision in the matter of granting or refusing affiliation in the annual meeting of the Senate held in the month of March of the year in which students are expected to be admitted to the newly affiliated college.

(d) Neither the Government nor the Universities should vacillate on the question of granting or refusing to grant affiliation or further affiliation by postponing decisions, however unpleasant they may be, to later dates, thus necessitating at times violations of the provisions in the Acts, Statutes or Regulations.

(e) The sponsors of a proposed college should provide the infrastructure of the college, the minimum standard of which has been suggested by the Committee before Government permission or University affiliation is given. In no case should there be any relaxation of this minimum standard.

(f) The Government shall take the responsibility of selecting persons for appointment as teachers in aided colleges. If at any stage appointment of teachers on *ad hoc* basis is necessary, lecturers should be selected from a list prepared by the Department.



( g ) The Government shall pay in full the expenditure to be incurred for payment of salaries of teachers from the beginning *i. e.*, from the session for which affiliation is granted.

( h ) The Government shall take the responsibility of selecting persons for appointment as teachers in aided colleges.

( i ) Students will be admitted to colleges only after the concerned University gives affiliation and permission to admit students.

( j ) Even if the initial investment is made by the sponsors of a proposed college or even if adequate funds are available for running a college from the interest of a trust, Government should control the location of colleges on a rational basis in the interest of the State as a whole. ( 77 )

**12.21** In order to help reduce the gap between Orissa and other States of India in the matter of general and higher education, the allocation of the State Government and the percentage of expenditure on education and training to the total Revenue expenditure should increase. Government of India should be approached for special grants in this regard. ( Ch. VIII )

**12.22** The present scheme for Central assistance which has been in operation since 1977, for the diversification of education at the Higher Secondary ( Intermediate ) stage and other Central schemes if any, should be fully utilised. ( Ch. VIII )

**12.23** The existing institutions should be made viable so as to avail themselves of the U. G. C. assistance to the fullest extent. ( Ch. VIII )

**12.24** The existing fee structure in colleges may be enhanced. ( 8.59 )

**12.25** The organisers and the public in a locality wherever the location of a college is found suitable should use their resources

- ( i ) to build up infrastructure for the college,
- ( ii ) to build up permanent assets for the college and
- ( iii ) to have a built-in income for maintenance and repair of the buildings and for augmenting the permanent assets. ( 8.6 )

**12.26** Government should frame rules in respect of

- ( i ) collections made from the public by organisers of new colleges and
- ( ii ) accountability of expenditure. ( 8.6 )

**12.27** Government should form a Committee consisting of educationists and experts in agriculture, industry etc. to recommend to Government the particular elective subjects teaching of which should be provided in each of the Junior Functional Colleges recommended by the Committee. This matter should not be left to the organisers of proposed colleges, as the planned development of the State is likely to be hampered that way.

**12.28 New Colleges recommended by the Committee :**

The following Junior Traditional and Functional Colleges are recommended to be started phasewise :

Year & phase	Sl. No.	Traditional Colleges	Sl. No.	Functional Colleges
1979-80	1.	Boudh, Phulbani	1.	Ispat College, Steel Town, Rourkela
	2.	Uditnagar, Rourkela		
1980-81	1.	Athmallik, Dhenkanal	1.	Choudwar, Cuttack
	2.	Second College in Berhampur Town	2.	Dharmasala, Cuttack
	3.	Nuapada, Kalahandi		
1981-82	1.	Hindol, Dhenkanal	1.	Niali, Cuttack
	2.	Women's College, Sundargarh	2.	Buguda, Ganjam
			3.	Kendupadar, Ganjam
			4.	Dharmgath, Kalahandi
			5.	Ekamra, Bhubaneswar, Puri
			6.	Daspalla College, Puri
1982-83	1.	Nilagiri, Balasore	1.	Avana-Bishnupur- Gopalpur, Balasore
	2.	Women's College, Kalahandi	2.	Rampur, Bolangir
	3.	Women's College, Keonjhar	3.	Mahakalpara, Cuttack
	4.	Women's College, Koraput	4.	Balikuda, Cuttack
			5.	Kandarpur, Cuttack
			6.	Sahaspur-Mahanga area in Cuttack
			7.	Joranda, Dhenkanal
			8.	Bhismagiri, Ganjam
			9.	Ghatagaon, Keonjhar
			10.	Malkangiri, Koraput
			11.	Simanta College, Mayurbhanj
			12.	Jashipur, Mayurbhanj
			13.	Baliguda, Phulbani
			14.	Rajsunakhala, Puri
			15.	Brajarajnagar, Sambalpur
			16.	Biramitrapur, Sundargarh
			17.	Pallahara, Dhenkanal
			18.	Baranga, Puri
Total	11		27	= 38

Trilochan Mishra  
31-1-79  
Secretary

B. G. Das  
31-1-79  
Chairman

B. Das  
31-1-79  
Member—D. P. I.



Prof B. Behera  
Member, U. P. S. C.

New Delhi- 110011  
20th February, 1979

Sir,

This has reference to the subject of Transmittal of the Final Report of the Committee on the Establishment of new colleges in Orissa (1978-83) by Prof. B. G. Das, the Chairman of the Committee.

As one of the three members of the Committee I was to sign the Final Report as a mark of my approval but as I had to come away to Delhi from Cuttack on the 8th December, 1978 to take up my new assignment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission, I had requested the Chairman to send me a copy of the Report, when ready, for my necessary action. I have now received a copy of the Final Report as has been submitted and I have been advised to send my approval of the same to you with comments, if any. While endorsing the Final Report as submitted by the Chairman, I have the following two comments to make :-

1. It will be seen from page 76 (Table No 6'1) of the Report that the District of Kalahandi is the most backward district in the State in higher education. The percentage of higher education within the age-group of 17 to 22 in that district is 0.57 as against the State average of 2.61 and the country's average of 4.9. At present there is only one college in the entire district. The Committee has emphasised the need to help a quicker growth of higher education in such backward districts. Yet I regret to note that though a college was established in the town of Khariar in the district of Kalahandi in the year 1977-78 and the students of that college will be appearing in their Final Intermediate Arts Examinations of Sambalpur University this year, this college has not been recommended in the Report. It will be seen from page 185 of the report that the District Collector of Kalahandi, who was a member of the Committee for that District, was in favour of establishing a college in Khariar along with a college at Nuapara. I was also in favour of the same. Thus two of the members out of four were in favour of establishment of a college at Khariar. The fact that Kalahandi is the most backward district in higher education in the State and the fact that even in such a backward district local people have themselves come forward for starting a college, deserved special consideration. The Final Report which has been submitted, however, does not recommend this college on the ground that a college has been recommended at Nuapara (page 186). It will be seen from page 184 of the Report that the number of matriculates likely to pass from Nuapara Subdivision by 1982-83 is

210, 85% of which comes to 180. The Report at page 68 (571) indicated that there should be a new college for an admission strength of about 110 students. Nuapara Subdivision of the district of Kalahandi should therefore deserve two colleges—one at Khariar and one at Nuapara for the student strength of 180. The distance between Khariar and Nuapara is about 40 miles. The distance between Khariar and Bhawanipatna is also 40 miles. It will therefore be very unfair to ignore the college at Khariar which is already in existence and ask the students of Khariar to go 40 miles in either direction for their college education. The Report gives certain sympathetic remarks, but unfortunately goes on to recommend a college at Khariar in the Sixth Plan period only. It does not therefore do justice as it ignores the existence of the present college and instead of encouraging establishment of such colleges by local efforts in the most backward districts to make up the lee-way, indirectly discourages faster growth of higher education. Even if the district is considered as a whole, three more new colleges are needed for the 254 students as shown at page 189, Table No. X-6A and not two as shown in the table. These three colleges must not include the Women's College which has to be a separate one as boy students cannot be admitted into a Women's College even if the strength in the Women's College is very small. These three colleges in Kalahandi district have therefore to be one at Dharanigarh, one at Nuapara and one at Khariar. In addition, there has to be a Women's College at Bhawanipatna as per the accepted principle of having at least one Women's College in every district. This decision would not depart from the general principle accepted by the Committee in its Report as it can be seen from the Report (page 196) that even for extra 35 students in Keonjhar, one more college has been recommended and for extra 336 students in Puri district, 4 colleges have been recommended.

The State Government has given concurrence to some colleges in the 1977-78 session as special cases. Since the college at Khariar in the most backward district of Kalahandi was already in existence at that time, I request the Government to give special consideration to the college which has already been established at Khariar.

2. The Committee in its Report has recommended that there should at least be one college in each Subdivision of the State and at least one Women's College in each district. They have also indicated that special consideration should be given to establishment of colleges near the border areas so that Oriya students may not have to cross over to the nearby colleges in the neighbouring States where the medium of instruction is other than Oriya. Establishment of such colleges will also help students of the neighbouring States whose mother-tongue is Oriya, to come over to these colleges for higher studies through Oriya as medium of instruction. Districts like Kalahandi and Koraput which are highly backward in higher education and are also border districts and the backward district of Phulbani cannot be expected to establish such colleges through their own efforts as backwardness in higher education has made them economically backward too. Furthermore, a highly backward district cannot be expected to be so responsive and appreciative of higher education as to start Women's Colleges

and colleges in border areas by private efforts because such lack of response and appreciation only have kept them backward. It is therefore, the duty of the State Government to come forward in starting Women's Colleges and colleges in the border area departmentally. Establishment of such Government Colleges will have the added advantage that the State can give direction to the work-oriented education system through functional colleges in the backward districts. If the State Government does not establish Government Colleges in such backward districts and highly backward areas, the backward areas will remain ever backward and the gap between the Haves and Have-nots in higher education will further widen. I therefore recommend that the colleges at Baliguda in the district of Phulbani, at Malkangiri in the district of Koraput, at Nuapara and Dharamgarh in the district of Kalahandi along with the Women's College at Jaypore and Bhawanipatna be started as Government Colleges.

I request that these comments be taken into consideration by the State Government while considering the Final Report as submitted by the Chairman on 31-1-1979.

Yours faithfully

B. BEHERA

Feb. National Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17-B, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110028  
DOC. No. .... 2.2. ....  
Date.....

## APPENDIX I

No. 31932/EYS.

Government of Orissa  
Education and Youth Services Department

### RESOLUTION

*Dated, the 24th Sept., 1977*

The question of establishing new Government college and recognition of colleges started on private initiative and the policy that should be adopted for development of higher education in the State have been engaging the attention of the State Government from time to time. In order to ensure a planned growth of colleges in the State, it has been considered necessary to carry out a State-wide survey of the need of establishing additional colleges for the next five years in each district and to determine the phased manner in which such colleges should be established every year. Government have, therefore, decided to set up a Committee consisting of the following for the above purpose.

1. Prof. B. C. Das,  
Retired D. P. I., Orissa, *Chairman*
2. Prof. Bhubaneswar Behera,  
Retired Vice-Chancellor,  
Sambalpur University, *Member*
3. Director of Public Instruction  
(Higher Education), Orissa, *Member-Secretary*

2. The Committee will co-opt the Collector of the district concerned as a member while assessing the need for establishment of colleges in each district, in accordance with the terms of reference.

3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows .

- (a) To make a Statewise survey to assess the number of additional colleges required to be set up in each district over the period of next five years and to indicate the financial implications thereof.
- (b) To suggest the annual phasing of the programme for setting up of colleges as would be recommended for being established by the Committee during the next five years.

4. The Committee will submit its report within 2 months of commencement of its work.

5. The Committee may evolve its own procedure of its functioning.

( ii )

6. The official member shall be paid T. A. and Daily Allowance as per Government rules. Travelling allowance of non-official members shall be payable in accordance with the Finance Department Resolution No. 18937 F, dt. 6-8-55 as ammended from time to time.

**ORDER**

**ORDERED** that this Resolution may be published in the next issue of the Orissa Gazette and copies sent to all members of the Committee.

**GIAN CHAND**  
Secretary to Government



APPENDIX II

Proposed Colleges to be scrutinised by the Prof. B. C. Das  
Committee from the List given by the Government

1. Raruan College, Raruan, Mayurbhanj
  2. Kendupadar College, Kendupadar, Ganjam
  3. Abhimanyu Samanta Sinhar College, Cuttack
  4. Municipal College, Chowdwar, Cuttack
  5. Brajaraj Nagar College, Brajaraj Nagar
  6. Biramitrapur College, Biramitrapur, Sambalpur
  7. Junior College, Jharabandha
  8. Anantapur College, Anantapur, Balasore
  9. Putusottampur College, Pirusottampur, Ganjam
  10. Berhampur College, Berhampur
  11. Chandbali College, Chandbali, Balasore
  12. College at Old Town  
(Ekamra College, Bhubaneswar)
  13. Rahama College, Rahama, Cuttack  
(Saraia Mahavidyalaya), Rahama
  14. College at Dighpandi, Ganjam
  15. Prop. Residential College at Kalinga, Phulbani
  16. College at Paliabindha in Tihidi Block at Balasore
  17. Junior College at Angalo, Cuttack
  18. Intermediate College at Cuttack in the Premises of  
Sahid Seminary School, Cuttack
  19. College at Burla, Sambalpur
  20. College at Balisankhara, Sundargarh
  21. New Arts Non-Government College at Kanjarkela,  
Sundargarh
  22. College at Athamallik, Dhenkanal
  23. College at G. Udaygiri
  24. College at Rajsunakhala
  25. Baliapal College, Baliapal
  26. College at Bijapalli, Sambalpur
- 27-36. Ten Colleges given in Appendix IV
- 37-44. Eight Colleges given in Appendix III

APPENDIX III

SHRI A. K. RAY, I. A. S.  
*Secretary to Government*  
*Education & Youth Services Department*

BHUBANESWAR  
*Dated the 5th October, 1978*

D. O. No. 37084/EYS  
X. E. C. 61/78 (Pt.)

Dear Prof. Das,

Kindly refer to your D. O. letter No. 1148, dated 2-9-78 regarding clarification sought for on the establishment of new colleges in the State.

The Cabinet in its meeting held on 27-8-77 had decided that the applications received from the managements of the colleges by the said date for Government concurrence either at the Director of Public Instruction's level or at Government level will be disposed of by Government. Government have in the meanwhile accorded concurrence to 10 new colleges and the following proposed colleges which were started earlier than 27-8-77 are awaiting Government decision for sanction of concurrence.

1. Adikabi Sarla Das College, Tirtol, Cuttack
2. Aul College, Aul, Cuttack
3. Basta Panchayat Samiti College, Jamsuli, Balasore
4. Chandra Sekhar College, Champua, Keonjhar
5. Jatni College of Commerce and Vocational Studies, Jatni, Puri
6. Kharasrota Mahavidyalaya, Singhpur, Cuttack
7. Utkalmani Gopabandhu Smruti Mahavidyalaya, Sakhlgopal, Puri
8. Dhamnagar College, Dhamnagar

It is, therefore, requested that the Committee constituted under your Chairmanship while sending their recommendations need not express any opinion regarding the 8 colleges referred to above. However, while formulating the recommendations, the Committee should take notice of the location of the above proposed colleges awaiting Government concurrence.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,  
Sd/- A. K. RAY

Prof. B. C. DAS,  
Retired Director of Public Instruction,  
Orissa, Chandl Road, Cuttack 8

APPENDIX IV

Colleges accorded Concurrence by Government in 1978-79

1. Suvarnarekha Mahavidyalaya, Baliapal, Balasore
  2. U. N. S. Mahavidyalaya, Khairabad, Mugpal, Cuttack
  3. S. N. College, Rajakanika, Cuttack
  4. Olavar College, Olavar, Cuttack
  5. Baba Bharabananda Mahavidyalaya, Cuttack
  6. L. N. Mahavidyalaya, Patkura, Cuttack
  7. Bapuji College, Chhendipada, Dhenkanal
  8. Baji Rout Memorial College, Bhuban, Dhenkanal
  9. U. N. College, Nalgoja, Mayurbhanja
  10. Rupsa College, Rupsa, Balasore
- 

\*Subsequently Government have accorded concurrence to the proposed college at Dhamnagar, Balasore.

APPENDIX V

List of Colleges reserved by Government for their consideration  
( Vide D. O. letter No. 37084 / EYS, dt. 5.10.78 from the  
Secretary to Government of Orissa in the Education and Youth  
Services Department )

1. Adikabi Sarala Das College, Tirtol, Cuttack
2. Aul College, Aul, Cuttack
3. Basta P. S. College, Jamsuli, Balasore.
4. Chandra Sekhar College, Champua, Keonjhar
5. Jatni College, Jatni
6. Kharasrota Mahavidyalaya, Singhpur, Cuttack
7. Utkalmuni Gopabandhu Smriti Mahavidyalaya, Puri
8. Dhamnagar College, Dhamnagar

APPENDIX VI

List of applications by Sponsors of Proposed Colleges districtwise including 26 applications received from Government

**Balasore District— 17 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision 9 applications
2. Bhadrak Subdivision 5 applications
3. Nilagiri Subdivision 3 applications

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Bishnupur Mahavidyalaya, Bishnupur
2. Bahanaga College, Bahanaga
3. Gopalpur College, Gopalpur
4. Belabhumi College, Abhana
5. Chandaneswar College, Sankari
6. Rasalpur College, Rasalpur
7. Anantapur College, Anantapur
8. Harekrushna Mahatab College, At/P. O. Kupari, Khaira.
9. Baliapal College, Simulia, P. O. Baliapal

**Bhadrak Subdivision—**

1. Ranital College, Ranital
2. Nalini Devi College, Bideipur
3. Biranchi Narayan Madhab Arjuna College, Paliabindha, Tihiri.
4. Chandbali College, Chandbali.
5. Naami College, Naami, Near Manjuri Road

**Nilagiri Subdivision—**

1. Nilagiri College, Nilagiri
2. Oupada College, Oupada
3. Swarna Chuda College, Mitrapur

**Bolangir District— 2 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision No application
2. Sonapur Subdivision 2 applications
3. Titilagarh Subdivision No application
4. Patnagarh Subdivision No application

**Sonepur Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Rampur
2. Proposed College at Biramaharajpur

**Cuttack District— 26 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision	9 applications
2. Jajpur Subdivision	6 applications
3. Kendrapara Subdivision	4 applications
4. Jagatsinghpur Subdivision	5 applications
5. Athgarh Subdivision	2 applications
6. Banki Subdivision	1 application

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Intermediate College at Saheed Seminary School, Cuttack
2. Brahmana Jharilo Mahavidyalaya At/P. O.—Raipur, Dist.—Cuttack
3. Kandarpur Functional College, Kandarpur.
4. Proposed College at Tangi, P. O.—Kotsahi.
5. Choudwar College, Choudwar
6. Sahaspur College, Balichandrapur.
7. Mahapurusa Achyutananda Mahavidyalaya, Nemalo
8. Niali College, Niali
9. Nischintakoili College, Nischintakoili

**Jajpur Subdivision—**

1. Angala College, Angala
2. Baitarani Mahavidyalaya, Baitarani Road, P. O.—Barundai.
3. Mahapurusa Hadi Das Mahavidyalaya, Chhatia, Cuttack.
4. Abhimanyu Samanta Sinhar College, At—Abhimanyu Nagar, P. O., Abhimanyu, Balia.
5. Dharmasala Mahavidyalaya, Dharmasala
6. Brajasundar Das Proposed College, Sayedpur

**Kendrapara Subdivision—**

1. Bijupatnaik Technical College, At—Barmohanpur, P. O.—Barapada.
2. Bramhani College, Bidyanagar, P. O.—Dandisahi
3. S. S. E. College, Mahakalapada.
4. Chandol College, Chandol

**Jagatsinghpur Subdivision—**

1. Alaka Mahavidyalaya, At/P. O.—Balua, Anikia
2. Proposed College at Naradia, Borikina, P. O.—Balikuda.

3. Proposed College at Balikuda
4. Sarala Mahavidyalaya, Rahama
5. Alanahat Proposed College

**Athagarh Subdivision—**

1. Kanpur Mahavidyalaya, Kanpur
2. Proposed Arts and Science College at Narasingpur

**Banki Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Kalapathar

**Dhenkanal District—14 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision	...	3 applications
2. Kamakhyanagar Subdivision	...	1 application
3. Talcher Subdivision	...	2 applications
4. Pallahara Subdivision	...	2 applications
5. Hindol Subdivision	...	3 applications
6. Athmallik Subdivision	...	3 applications

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Mahima Mahavidyalaya, Joranda
2. Janata College at Meramundali
3. Hindol Road College, At/P. O. Hindol Road

**Kamakhyanagar Subdivision—**

1. Parjanga College at Parjanga

**Talcher Subdivision—**

1. Women's College at Talcher
2. Proposed College at Kanha Block

**Pallahara Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Malyagiri Mahavidyalaya at Pallahara
2. Utkalamani Gopabandhu College at Khamar

**Hindol Subdivision—**

1. Janata College, Hindol at Satmilo, P. O.—Nuabag
2. Proposed College, At/P. O.—Rasol
3. Hindol College at Khajuriakata

**Athmallik Subdivision—**

1. Athmallik College, Athmallik
2. Proposed College at Kishor Nagar
3. Janata College at Binda

**Gunjam District 9 applications**

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Purusottampur Proposed College
2. Digapahandi Proposed College
3. Proposed Tutorial College, Berhampur Town
4. Proposed College at Bhismagiri
5. Proposed College at Sauntiapalli
6. Proposed College at Navapara

**Bhanjanagar Subdivision—**

1. Rusikulya Proposed College, Sorada
2. Proposed People's College at Buguda
3. N. B. C. Mahavidyalaya, Kendupadar

**Chhatrapur Subdivision—**

NIL

**Paralakhemundi Subdivision—**

NIL

**Kalahandi District—5 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision	...	1 application
2. Dharamgarh Subdivision	...	2 applications
3. Nuapada Subdivision	...	2 applications

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Kesinga

**Dharamgarh Subdivision—**

1. Dharamgarh College, Dharamgarh
2. Proposed Amohamani College at Palampur

**Nuapara Subdivision—**

1. Proposed National College at Nuapara
2. Proposed Khariar College at Khariar

**Keonjhar District 11 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision	...	5 applications
2. Anandapur Subdivision	...	3 applications
3. Champua Subdivision	...	3 applications

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Women's College at Keonjhar
2. Proposed Patna College, Patna
3. Tarini Thakurani College, Ghatgaon
4. Kushaleswar Anchalik Mahavidyalaya
5. Proposed Dadhibamana College at Turmunga of Patna Constituency.

**Anandapur Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Ragadi of Ramchandrapur Constituency.
2. Proposed College at Hatadihi
3. Soso College at Soso.

**Champua Subdivision—**

1. Barbil College, Barbil
2. Proposed Raghunath Jew Anchalik Mahavidyalaya, Rajnagar.
3. Proposed College at Ukhunda

**Koraput District—4 applications**

1. Women's College in the district
2. Proposed College at Malkangiri in the Malkangiri Subdivision.
3. Umerkote College, Umerkote at Nowrangpur Subdivision.
4. New College at Balimela in the Malkangiri Subdivision.

**Mayurbhanj District—9 applications**

- |                          |     |                |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. Baripada Subdivision  | ... | 6 applications |
| 2. Panchpir Subdivision  | ... | 2 applications |
| 3. Kaptipada Subdivision | ... | 1 application  |

**Baripada Subdivision—**

1. Seemanta Mahavidyalaya, At / P.O. Jhadapokharia
2. Barsahi P. S. College, Barsahi
3. Kisan Maulik Mahavidyalaya, Bireswarpur
4. Rasgovindapur P. S. College, Rasgovindapur
5. Betnati College, Betnati
6. Proposed College kuamora



**Panchpir Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Joshipur College, Joshipur
2. Proposed College at Raruan

**Kaptipada Subdivision—**

1. Kaptipada College at Kaptipada

**Phulbani District -7 applications**

- |                          |     |                |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. Sadar Subdivision     | ... | 1 application  |
| 2. Boudh Subdivision     | ... | 1 application  |
| 3. Balliguda Subdivision | ... | 5 applications |

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Women's College at Phulbani

**Boudh Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Boudh Panchayat College, Boudh

**Balliguda Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Balliguda
2. Proposed College at Puburia
3. Proposed College at G. Udayagiri
4. Proposed D. A. V. Tribal Residential College at Kalinga
5. Proposed College at Raikia

**Puri District—20 applications**

- |                            |     |                |
|----------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. Sadar Subdivision       | ... | 8 applications |
| 2. Bhubaneswar Subdivision | ... | 3 applications |
| 3. Khurda Subdivision      | ... | 2 applications |
| 4. Nayagarh Subdivision    | ... | 7 applications |

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. New Pattern College at Puri
2. Allarnath Deb Mahavidyalaya, Brahmagiri
3. Delanga College, Delanga
4. Bapujee College at Berboi
5. Konarak Bharabati Mahavidyalaya
6. Mangala Mahavidyalaya, Kakatpur
7. Pipili College, Pipili
8. Gop College, Gop

**Bhubaneswar Subdivision—**

1. Ekamra Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar
2. Kunjabihari College, Baranga
3. Sisu Ananta Mahavidyalaya, Balipatna

**Khurda Subdivision—**

1. Begunia College, Begunia
2. Chilika College, Tangi

**Nayagarh Subdivision—**

1. Rajsunakhala College at Rajsunakhala.
2. Raghunath Jew Mahavidyalaya, Oragaon
3. Sarankul College, Sarankul
4. Pathani Samanta Mahavidyalaya, Khandapara
5. Neelamadhaba College, Kantilo
6. Brindaban Subudhi College
7. Ranpur College, Ranapur

**Sambalpur District—8 applications**

1. Sadar Subdivision	... 4 applications
2. Bargarh Subdivision	... 2 applications
3. Kuchinda Subdivision	... 2 applications
4. Rairakhol Subdivision	... Nil

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Burla
2. Brajarajnar College, Brajarajnar.
3. Correspondence College at Jharsuguda

**Bargarh Subdivision—**

1. Women's College at Bargarh
2. Proposed College at Veden

**Kuchinda Subdivision—**

1. Proposed Dileswar Rural College, Kuchinda Block at Kusumi.
2. Gokul Parbati Rural College at Kuntara, P. O.—Mahulipalli

**Sundargarh District—10 applications**

- |                          |     |                |
|--------------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. Sadar Subdivision     | ... | 5 applications |
| 2. Panposh Subdivision   | ... | 5 applications |
| 3. Bonaigarh Subdivision | ... | No application |

**Sadar Subdivision—**

1. Proposed College at Dolipli, Donagarpati
2. Proposed College at Bhukhanpada
3. Proposed Women's College, at Sundargarh
4. Bali Sankara College, Bali Sankara
5. Proposed College at Subdega

**Panposh Subdivision -**

1. Proposed College at Kinjirkella
2. Proposed College at Biramitrapur
3. Municipal College at Rourkela
4. Proposed Jaldra College at Fertiliser Plant
5. Ispat College, Rourkela-3, Sector-16

## APPENDIX VII

I. The Senate of the Utkal University has decided to introduce a faculty called the Faculty in Functional Courses of Work and Study besides the existing faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce at the Intermediate stage. The courses of studies for this new faculty shall comprise the following.

(i) **COMPULSORY SUBJECTS :**

(a) Regional Language ... ..	100 marks
(b) English ... ..	100 marks
(c) General Foundation Courses	200 marks

(ii) **ELECTIVE SUBJECTS :**

Any three subjects mentioned in Group D below have to be chosen with certain restrictions ... ..	600 marks
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**GROUP --D--ELECTIVE SUBJECTS :**

1. Agricultural technique and practices
2. Soil and Water Management
3. Agri-based and agro-based Industries
4. Dairy Husbandry, Poultry farming
5. Sheep and Goat rearing, Pig Husbandry
6. Vegetable and fruit-growing Fruit and Vegetables
7. Floriculture and Medicinal plants—Nursery management and practices.
8. Marketing
9. Entrepreneurship ( Detailed study and technique )
10. Office Management and Secretarial Practice
11. Banking -theory and technique
12. Stenography and Type-writing Intensive practice
13. Accounting and Auditing
14. Dress making and designing
15. Textiles and Textile Designs
16. Home Science and Practice
17. Basic Electrical Technology and Practices
18. Basic Electronic Technology and Practices
19. Photography Technique and Practices
20. Fishery Technique and Practice
21. Strength of different kinds of Timber, Preservation, Processing and Seasoning of Timber, Cutting of Timber.

22. Furniture Making
23. Automobile Repair and Maintenance
24. Construction of Building; Technique and Practice.
25. Road Building; Technique and Practice
26. Survey of Land etc.
27. Land Settlement, Technique and Practice
28. Technique and Practice of Making Plastic Materials.
29. Bee-keeping, Sericulture, Technique and Practice etc.
30. Training of village-level workers and extension workers.
31. Intensive Training in English Language, English Literature.

II. At least 50% marks will be assigned to practice

III. The environmental facilities available in the locality of a Functional College and the small scale and mini industries existing or going to be set up around it should be taken into consideration by the State Government and the Universities and suitable elective subjects suggested by them.

IV. The students passing Intermediate Examination in Functional Courses shall be eligible to take admission in B. A. and B. Com. Classes.

V. Steps are being taken to form Boards of Studies or Committees for different subjects enumerated under Group-D to prepare detailed Courses of work-load studies as early as possible so that this can be introduced in new Colleges with effect from the session 1979-80.

VI. The Academic Council has accepted the scheme in principle and is expected to finalise the courses and Regulations by March, 1979. It may also add to the number of Elective subjects.

APPENDIX VIII (1)

List of persons who met the Committee and participated in the deliberations during the Committee's visit to the District of Balasore

Place ... Balasore Circuit House & other places

Date ... 11-4-78 to 13-4-78 and 24-1-79 to 26-1-79

Shri Bairagi Jena, Member of Parliament  
Shri H. P. Mohapatra, M. L. A., Soro  
Shri Gopinath Das, M. L. A., Similia  
Shri Kartik Chandra Rout, M. L. A., Balasore  
Shri Rajendra Chandra Mardaraja Harichandan,  
M. L. A., Nilagiri.  
Shri Gangadhar Das, M. L. A., Chandbali  
Shri Hrudananda Mallik, M. L. A., Dhamnagar  
Shri Ratnakar Mohanty, M. L. A., Bhadrak  
Shri Jadunath Dasmohapatra, Advocate, Balasore  
Shri Rabindra Mohan Das, Balasore  
Shri Peary Mohan Das  
Shri Gouranga Charan Dash, Rasalpur  
Shri Trilochan Panigrahi, Bishnupur  
Shri D. N. Panda, Bishnupur  
Shri Pravakar Sahu, Gopalpur  
Shri B. Mishra, Gopalpur  
Shri Harihar Panda, Gopalpur  
Shri Upendra Behera, Gopalpur  
Shri Rudra Charan Mohapatra, Anantapur  
Shri J. Pati, Advocate  
Shri U. Panda, Dhamnagar  
Shri M. Pati, Dhamnagar  
Dr. Debendra Nath Das, Paliabinda  
Shri M. N. Mallick, Paliabinda  
Shri Balaram Sahu  
Shri Jagabandhu Sahu

OFFICIAL MEMBERS .

Shri M. M. Mishra, Inspector of Schools, Balasore  
Shri P. K. Das, Inspector of Schools, Balasore  
Shri P. Samal, S. D. O. ( Civil ), Balasore  
Shri A. Samantray, I. A. S., S. D. O., Bhadrak  
Shri Braja Mohan Das, Asst. State Survey Officer,  
D. P. I.'s Office.

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APPENDIX VIII (2)

List of Persons who met the Committee and participated in the deliberation during the Committee's visit to the District of Bolangir

Place ... Bolangir Circuit House  
Date ... 16-12-77 to 17-12-77

- Shri S K. Patnaik, I. A. S., Collector Bolangir, and Co-opted Member to Committee.  
Shri Yudhistira Misra, Former Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University.  
Shri Mrutyenjaya Panda, Principal Rajendra College, Bolangir.  
Shri B. B. Jena, Principal, Government Training College, Bolangir.  
Shri B. M. Das, Assistant State Survey Officer, D. P. I.'s Office  
Inspector of Schools, Bolangir

APPENDIX VIII (3)

List of persons who met the Committee and participated in the deliberations during the Committee's visit to the District of Cuttack

Place ... Cuttack Circuit House, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and other places.  
Date ... 19-9-78 to 22-9-78 and 17-1-79 and 19-1-79

- Shri Raj Kishore Ram, M. L. A., Choudwar  
Shri Managobinda Samal, M. L. A., Barchana  
Shri Batakrishna Jena, M. L. A., Kisan Nagar  
Shri Nalinikanta Mohanty, M. L. A., Raj Nagar  
Shri S. K. Mohapatra, M. L. A., Cuttack Sadar  
Shri K. C. Mallick, M. L. A., Jagatsinghpur  
Shri Umesh Swain, M. L. A., Balikuda  
Shri Damodar Rout, M. L. A., Ersama  
Shri Tapas Das, M. L. A., Pattamundai  
Shri Sarat Kumar Dev, M. L. A., Aul  
Shri Rabi Das, M. L. A., Dharmasala  
Shri Santanu Kumar Das, M. L. A., Binjharpur

- Dr. M. K. Rout, Principal, Ravenshaw College,  
Cuttack.
- Prof. P. K. Das, Addl. D. P. I., Orissa
- Shri K. C. Pattanaik, Addl Dist. Magistrate, Cuttack
- Shri K. K. Rath, O. A. S. (J), Addl. Dist. Magistrate  
( General ), Cuttack.
- Shri H. K. Mohanty, Inspector of Schools,  
Cuttack-III Circle, Cuttack.
- Shri B. Palai, Inspector of Schools, Cuttack-I Circle,  
Cuttack.
- Shri Pratap Kishore Das
- Shri Sahadev Nayak
- Smt. Mira Das
- Shri C. C. Prusty, S. D. O., Jajpur
- Shri Bhaskar Mohanty, Borikina
- Shri K. C. Nanda, Secretary, Kandarapur College,  
At/P. O. - Sidheswarpur.
- Shri B. P. Bahalia, Secretary, S. S. B. College,  
Mahakalpara.
- Shri K. C. Biswal, Ex-Chairman, Mahakalpara
- Shri K. Rout, B. D. O., Mahakalpara
- Dr. A. Barik, Mahakalpara
- Shri Chakradhar Rout, Binjharpur
- Shri M. Das, Nemalo
- Shri D. Nayak, Secretary, Brahmani College,  
Bidyanagar.
- Shri S. N. Das
- Shri C. T. M. Ray, Bermohanpur
- Shri R. C. Tripathy, Dharmasala
- Shri D. Pati, Baitarani Road
- Shri S. K. Kanungo, Sahaspur
- Shri R. N. Sahu, Raipur
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APPENDIX VIII (4)

**List of persons who met the Committee and participated during the Committee's visit to the District of Dhenkanal**

Place ... Dhenkanal Circuit House and other places.  
Date ... 26-9-78 to 27-9-78

Shri Haldhar Mishra, M. L. A., Gandia  
Shri Trinath Naik, M. L. A., Hindol  
Shri Surendra Pradhan, M. L. A., Biramaharajpur  
Shri B. K. Patnaik, M. L. A., Athmallik  
Shri D. K. Pani, Joranda  
Shri B. K. Das, Joranda  
Shri R. K. Pradhan, Boinda  
Shri H. P. Pradhan, Khamar  
Shri B. N. Singh, Hindol  
Shri B. N. Patnaik, Hindol  
Shri Pradip Chandra Deo, Athmallik  
Shri B. M. Panigrahi, Athmallik  
Dr. Captain R. C. Pradhan, Athmallik  
Dr. Chaitanya Sahoo, Hindol  
Shri R. K. Majhi, Boinda  
Shri P. K. Sahoo, Pallahara  
Shri Mrutyunjay Pal, Ex-M. L. A., Pallahara  
Shri Ganeswar Sahu, Pallahara  
Shri Tareswar Pati, Hindol  
Shri Sadananda Pradhan, Dimiri  
Shri D. Sahu  
Shri D. Pradhan, Khamar  
Shri F. N. Pradhan, Khamar  
Shri R. C. Jena, Khamar  
Shri H. P. Pradhan, Pallahara  
Shri R. R. Majhi, Boinda  
Shri S. S. Ratha, Hindol Road  
Shri Narayan Sahu  
Shri B. N. Patnaik, Satmile Hindol

**OFFICIAL MEMBER :**

**Shri Madan Mohan Nanda, S. D. O., Pallahara**

**Shri S. N. Mohapatra, S. D. O., Dhenkanal**

**Shri P. Kar, S. D. O., Athamallik**

**Shri R. N. Parida, S. D. O., Hindol**

**Shrimati Urmila Das,**

**Principal, Women's College, Dhenkanal.**

**Smt. S. Das, Inspector of Schools, Dhenkanal**

**Shri Jaganath Mohanty, Officer-in-charge, E. T. Cell**

APPENDIX VIII (5)

List of persons who met the Committee and participated during the Committee's visit to the District of Ganjam

Place ... Inspection Bunglow and other places  
Date ... 23-1-78 to 25-1-78

- Shri Harihar Swain, M. L. A. & Minister of State,  
Commerce & Transport.  
Shri Udayanath Naik, M. L. A., Jagannath Prasad  
Shri Ananta Narayan Singh Deo, M. L. A., Sorada  
Shri Tarini Pattanayak, M. L. A., Kavisuryanagar  
Shri Biswanath Sahu, M. L. A., Chhatrapur  
Shri Jagannath Pati, M. L. A., Chikiti  
Shri Udaya Narayan Dev, M. L. A., Mohana  
Shri S. K. Pattanayak, Kendupadar  
Shri Goura Chandra Padhi  
Shri N. K. Behera  
Shri S. C. Bhatta  
Shri R. C. Das  
Shri S. S. Rao  
Shri T. N. Murty  
Shri N. Samantaray  
Shri K. Krishna Rao  
Shri N. S. Ayyangar, Journalist, Berhampur  
Shri B. C. Choudhury, Advocate  
Shri S. S. Padhi  
Shri Bidyadhar Padhi  
Shri B. C. Swain  
Shri R. C. Swain  
Shri D. Naik  
Shri B. Jayram Patra  
Shri U. M. Patra  
Shri B. K. Panda  
Shri B. Sahu, Advocate

OFFICIAL MEMBER :

- Prof. P. K. Das, Principal, Khallikote College, Berhampur  
Miss Dehabala Ray, Principal, Women's College, Berhampur  
Shri Ramani Ranjan Das, Principal, Govt. Training College Berhampur  
Shri S. R. Patnaik, Inspector of Schools, Ganjam  
Shri Braja Mohan Das, Asst. State Survey Officer, D.P.I.'s Office, Bhubaneswar

APPENDIX VIII (6)

**List of persons who met the Committee and participated  
in the deliberations during the Committee's visit to the  
District of Kalahandi**

Place ... Kalahandi Circuit House  
Date ... 14-12-77 to 16-12-77 and  
25-7-78 to 26-7-78

- Shri Ghasiram Majhi, M. L. A., Nawapara  
Minister of State, Health & Family Welfare and  
Animal Husbandary, Orissa.
- Shri G. Naik, M. L. A., Dharamgarh  
Shri D. Naik, M. L. A., Bhawanipatna  
Shri N. Choudhury, M. L. A., Kesinga  
Shri R. Behera, M. L. A., Koksara  
Shri Kapil Narayan Tiwari, M. L. A., Khariar  
Shri Ramchandra Patra, Dharamgarh  
Shri T. Majhi, M. L. A., Narla  
Shri M. Barad, M. L. A., Junagarh  
Shri U. Padhi, Nawapara  
Shri Shyam Kumar Padhi, Khariar  
Shri N. Mohapatra, Principal, Kalahandi Science College  
Shri M. G. R. Patnaik, Inspector of Schools, Kalahandi  
Shri K. C. Mohapatra, Secretary, Khariar College,  
Khariar.
- Shri P. R. Mund, President, Krusak Parishad, Kalahandi  
Shri P. Nayak, President, Kalahandi Zilla Harijan,  
Adivasi Sangha, Bhawanipatna.
- Shri S. Jena, S. D. O. ( Civil ), Nawapara  
Shri Pratap Kumar Singh and others  
Shri Premial Pradhan, Advocate  
Shri Bimal Kanta Bose  
Shri Prem Kumar Azad, Secretary, National College  
Committee, Nawapara.
- Shri Braja Mohan Das, Assistant State Survey Officer,  
D. P. I.'s Office.

APPENDIX VIII (7)

List of persons who met the Committee and participated during the Committee's visit to the District of Keonjhar

Place	...	Keonjhar Circuit House
Date	...	22-8-78 to 24-8-78 & on 18-10-78 to 20-10-78

- Shri Saharee Oram, M. L. A., Champua  
Minister Rural Development, Forest, Fisheries & A. H.  
Shri Kumar Majhi, M. L. A., Keonjhar  
Shri Maheswar Majhi, M. L. A., Patna  
Shri Niladri Naik, M. L. A., Telkoi  
Shri A. Sahu, Kushaleswar  
Shri J. R. Dash, Barbil  
Shri S. P. Misra, Barbil  
Shri U. K. Mahanta, Champua  
Shri D. K. Rout, Champua  
Shri P. C. Navak, Rajnagar  
Shri B. K. Mohanty  
Shri Bhagirathi Mahanta, Advocate  
Shri Niranjana Patnaik, Keonjhar  
Shri Dusasan Dev, Journalist  
Shri N. Mohapatra, Journalist  
Dr. Sarat Chandra Dash, Director, S. I. E. & Secretary  
to the College.  
Shri S. K. Ray, Principal, Keonjhar College  
Shri D. N. Pradhan, Inspector of Schools, Keonjhar  
Shri U. N. Mohanty, District Inspector of Schools,  
Champua.  
Shri N. Kar, District Inspector of Schools, Keonjhar  
Shri B. M. Das, Asst. State Survey Officer, Office of  
the D. P. I.

APPENDIX VIII (8)

**List of persons who met the Committee and participated during the Committee's visit to the District of Koraput**

Place           ...           Koraput Circuit House  
Date            ...           28-4-78 to 30-4-78

Shri Ram Chandra Ulaka, M. L. A., Bissamacuttack  
Shri Raghunath Patnaik, M. L. A., Jeypore  
Shri Habibulla Khan, M. L. A., Nowarangpur  
Shri Dambaru Majhi, M. L. A., Kodinga  
Shri Rabising Majhi, M. L. A., Umarkote  
Shri P. M. Mohapatra, I. A. S., Dy. Chief Administrator,  
D. D. A., Koraput.  
Shri D. Rout, Inspector of Schools, Koraput  
Shri Braja Mohan Das, Asst. State Survey Office,  
D. P. I.'s Office.

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APPENDIX VIII ( 9 )

List of persons who met the Committee and participated  
during the Committee's visit to the District of Mayurbhanj

Place ... .. Baripada Circuit House and other places

Date ... .. 20.8-78 to 22.8-78

- Shri Prasanna Kumar Dash, M. L. A., Baripada  
Shri Purusottam Naik, M. L. A., Bangiriposi  
Shri Ranta Chandra Kisku, M. L. A., Baisinnga  
Shri R. Soren, M. L. A., Khunta  
Shri H. C. Choudhury, Badasahi  
Shri H. K. Parida, Advocate, Betnati  
Shri Bijen Das, Advocate, Badsahi  
Shri P. K. Das, Advocate, Badsahi  
Shri K. Behera, Betnati  
Shri P. C. Behera, Bareschi P. S.  
Shri Somnath Parida, Betnati  
Shri S. Kumbule, Secretary, Proposed Betnati College  
Shri R. C. Das, Badsahi  
Shri Satyabadi Misra, Principal, M. P. C. College  
Dr. S. C. Dash, Director, S. I. E. and Secretary to  
the College Committee.  
Shri G. N. Dash, Inspector of Schools, Mayurbhanj  
Shri B. M. Das, Assistant State Survey Officer,  
D. P. Is' Office.

**APPENDIX VIII ( 10 )**

**List of persons who met the Committee and participated in the deliberations during the Committee's visit to the District of Phulbani**

Place ... .. Phulbani Circuit House and other places

Date ... .. 26-4-78 to 27-4-78

Shri Natabar Pradhan, M. L. A., Boudh  
Shri Shribatch Digel, M. P.  
Shri P. Behera, M. L. A., Phulbani  
Shri Ranjit Kumar Pradhan, Udayagiri  
Shri P. Bisi  
Shri S. N. Dalal, Advocate, Boudh  
Shri Y. Mishra, Advocate, Boudh  
Shri B. K. Meher, Advocate, Boudh  
Shri T. Kohi  
Shri A. N. Misra, Advocate, Boudh  
Shri P. B. Misra, Boudh  
Shri L. Mohapatra, President, Bar Association, Boudh  
Shri A. K. Patra and others, Baliguda  
Shri B. Patra and others, Baliguda  
Shri G. R. Dalal, Advocate  
Shri Raja Kishore Mallik, Baliguda  
Shri D. Kotar, Advocate, Phulbani  
Shri S. Jena, General Secretary, Nikhil Utkal Kui Samaja Union, Kalinga.  
Shri J. Ch. Das, Advocate, Phulbani  
Shri N. Mohanty  
Shri J. J. M. Rao, Principal, Phulbani College  
Shri M. Sahu, Journalist  
Shri Kaludeb Behera, G. Udaigiri  
Shri N. N. Mitra, S. D. O. ( Civil ), Boudh  
Shri B. N. Das, S. D. O., Baliguda  
Shri P. K. Das, Inspector of Schools Phulbani  
Shri Braja Mohan Das, Assistant State Survey Officer



APPENDIX VIII ( II )

List of persons who met the Committee and participated in the deliberations during the Committee's visit to the District of Puri

Place . . . . . Puri Circuit House and other place

Date . . . . . 17-6-78 to 18-6-78

- Shri Satyapriya Mohanty, M. L. A., Speaker, O. L. A.  
Dr H K. Mahatab  
Dr Radhanath Rath, Editor, The 'Samaja'  
Shri Padmacharan Samanta Sinhar, M. P.  
Shri Surendra Nath Naik, M. L. A., Dy. Speaker, Kakatpur  
Shri Gopinath Bhoi, M L. A., Balipatna  
Shri Satya Sundar Mishra, M. L. A., Khandapara  
Shri Surendra Kumar Routray, M. L. A., Jatni  
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi, M. L. A., Begunia  
Shri Ajoy Kumar Jena, M. L. A., Brahmagiri  
Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy, M. L. A., Puri  
Shri Bhagabat Behera, M. L. A., Nayagarh  
Shri Sudarsan Mohanty, M. L. A., Khurda  
Shri Harihar Karan, M. L. A., Daspalla  
Shri Ashok Dash  
Shri Gangadhar Mohapatra, Advocate, Puri  
Shri Gangadhar Tripathy  
Shri Radhashyam Das  
Shri L. Mahender Misra, Sakhigopal  
Shri Harihar Mohapatra, Sakhigopal  
Shri A. B. Das  
Shri Harihar Das  
Shri P. C. Patnaik  
Shri Gopal Mishra, Special Correspondent,  
A. B. Patrika, Bhubaneswar.  
Dr. Banshidhar Panda  
Shri Jyotish Ch. Patnaik  
Prof. S. Nath  
Shri Trilochan Misra, Principal, S. C. S. College, Puri  
Major G. P. Mohanty, Principal, B. J. B. College, BBSR.  
Dr. S. C. Dash, Director, S. I. E., Secretary to the  
College Committee.  
Shri Bhagirathi Naik, Inspector of Schools, Puri  
Shri Narayan Dash, A. D. M., Bhubaneswar  
Shri R. P. Das, Dy. D. P. I., (General)

- Shri D. Kanungo, S. D. O. (Civil), Bhubaneswar  
Shri U. Mohapatra, Principal, Rajadhani College,  
Bhubaneswar.  
Shrimati S. Behera, R. W. College, Bhubaneswar  
Shri D. P. Tripathy, I. A. S. (Retd.), Chairman,  
Improvement Trust, Bhubaneswar  
Shri B. K. Rout, O. A. S. (I), Director of Estates and  
Deputy Secretary, P. & S. Department.  
Shri B. M. Das, Asst. State Survey Officer,  
D. P. I.'s Office
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APPENDIX VIII ( 12 )

List of persons who met the Committee participated during  
the Committee's visit to the District of Sambalpur

Place ... Sambalpur Collectorate Hall and at other  
places.

Date ... 30-1-78 to 1-2-78 and on 28-7-78

Dr. D. C. Misra, Vice-Chancellor, Sambalpur University

Shri K. S. Srinivas. I. A. S., R. D. C., Northern Division,  
Sambalpur.

Shri Shradhakar Supakar, Sambalpur

Shri B. C. Hotta, Bargarh

Dr. G. M. Biswal

Shri S. Dehury, Athmallick

Shri Ramesh Chandra Gantia

Shri A. K. Padhi, Sambalpur

Shri Ashok Kumar Bisi, Advocate

Shri Sitaram Hota, Bheden

Shri Sanatan Bisi, Advocate, Sambalpur

Shri Srinivas Behera

Shri J. Pradhan

Shri Parikshit Das, Advocate

Shri R. R. Dube

Shri Madhab Chandra Paude

Shri K. Acharya, Bargarh

Shri P. Panda, Advocate, Bargarh

Shri J. B. Swain, Superintending Engineer Irrigation,  
Burla.

Dr. K. Samal, Prof. of Physics, U. C. E., Burla

Dr. J. N. Panda, Prof. of Mathematics, U. C. E., Burla

Dr. K. S. R. Murty, Principal, G. M. College,  
Sambalpur.

Dr. R. S. Jena, Registrar, Orthopaedic Surgery,  
V. S. S. Medical College, Burla

Shri S. Dubey, Inspector of Schools, Sambalpur

Shri G. P. Mahapatra, D. P. R. O., Sambalpur

Shri Jagadis Panda, D. D. O., Sambalpur

Shri Braja Mohan Das, Asst. State Survey Officer,  
D. P. I's. Office.

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APPENDIX VIII ( 13 )

List of persons who met the Committee and participated during the Committee's visit to the District of Sundargarh

Place :- Sundargarh Circuit House and other places

Date :- 1-2-78 to 5-2-78

Shri Debananda Amat, M. P.  
Shri Ignés Majhi M. L. A., Minister of State, Law  
Shri K. C. Patel, M. L. A., Sundargath  
Shri P. C. Bhagat, M. L. A., Biramitrapur  
Shri Raj Kishore Samantaray, Rourkela  
Shri Braja Kishore Mohanty, M. L. A., Rourkela  
Shri Yagneeswar Mohapatra, Advocate  
Shri D. K. Ray, Counsellor, N. A. C. ( C. T. ), Rourkela  
Shri Indramani Kalo and others, Balisankara  
Shri B. Patel and others, Darliparlli  
Shri T. C. Patnaik and others, Biramitrapur  
Shri B. P. Rath, Bitamitrapur  
Shrimati S. Misra and others, Rourkela  
Shri D. N. Pati, Journalist  
Shri B. Palai, Rourkela  
Shri K. S. Kar, Rourkela  
Shri B. C. Parida, Rourkela  
Shri C. B. Rao, Rourkela  
Shri P. Naik and others, Subdega  
Shri S. Naik Subdega

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Sub. Matter-1 Systems Unit,  
National Institute of Educational  
Planning and Administration  
17 B, Safdar Road, New Delhi-110026  
LCC. No. .... 321 .....  
Date..... 2/2/81