



GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

ANNUAL
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA
FOR THE YEARS
1961-62 to 1977-78

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EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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DOC. No. D-869.....
Date..... 9/9/83

**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN ORISSA DURING THE YEARS, 1961-62 TO 1977-78**

Chapter I

No. 41140-E.Y.S.

**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA
EDUCATION & YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

RESOLUTION

Bhubaneswar, the 24th November 1982

Read—The Annual Administration Report on the progress of Education in Orissa during the years 1961-62 to 1977-78.

With the growth of population the need for expansion of Education in all its stages has been increasing from time to time. Although the rate of such expansion varies from year to year depending on the available resources, Education has developed much during the years from 1961-62 to 1977-78 as briefly reflected in the aforesaid Report.

Government note with pleasure that the progress of work in the Department has been generally satisfactory during the period under report and they record their appreciation of the work done by the officers and staff of the Education & Youth Services Department.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Orissa Gazette* and copies be forwarded to all Departments of Government/all Heads of Departments/Accountant-General, Orissa/Secretary to the Governor/Secretary to the Chief Minister/Private Secretaries to all Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Minister.

By order of the Governor

S. K. MAHAPATRA

Secretary to Government

Chapter 2

AN OVER-VIEW

2.1. This report presents a concise account of the progress of general education in Orissa during the period 1961—78. The year 1961 was a significant landmark in the history of the educational progress in India, since it completed a decade after Introduction of the new constitution of the country. It was also the closing year of the Second Five-Year Plan (1956—61), and the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan. During the latter plan period, the Kothari Commission (1964—66) submitted its Report on the 29th June 1966. This emphasised all the more the need for progress of education in the future plans in India inas much as yesterday's educational system will not meet today's and even less so, the needs of tomorrow. Lastly, 1961 was the year of the General Census in India, which provided relevant statistical data for planning the development of education in the country. Although the year 1978 was scheduled as the closing year for the Fifth Five-Year Plan; but under certain unavoidable circumstances it was allowed to continue till 1980.

2.2. Our Constitution prohibits discrimination against and citizen on grounds of race, place of birth, caste, sex, religion, etc. All the same, certain social and economic conditions constitute the main impediments in bringing the children of weaker sections of the Community particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and girls into schools in large numbers. In I. T. D. A. areas there is Tribal Sub-Plan for the educational development of tribal children and a special component plan is prepared for the development of the school education for the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes. Co-education is not discouraged at any level of education in Orissa. Due to heavy growth of population, every year lakhs of boys and girls attain the school-going age in this State also, and as such there are heavy demands for more schools, more teachers and other facilities at all levels of education. In order to promote enrolment and reduce the drop-out rate, the Government have planned various schemes on incentive programmes for the progress of education. Under this programme, the Government spends large amounts for free supply of reading and writing materials to the poor children, free supply of school dress and award of attendance scholarships to the girls, in addition to the special facilities for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of people in the State.

2.3. As a result of the planned efforts for development of Education during this period (1961—78), achievements in the State are summarised below : —

TABLE I

Number of Institutions and their enrolment position during 1960-61 and 1977-78

institution type	No. of Schools	1960-61		1977-78		
		Enrolment	Percentage of the corresponding age-group of the population	No. of Schools	Enrolment	Percentage of the corresponding age-group of the population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Primary ..	21,858	14,29,000	64	32,027	26,08,000	82.6
Middle ..	1,307	1,07,000	9	6,543	4,59,000	26.3
High ..	452	44,000	4.1	2,030	2,45,000	11.5
College ..	29 } 1 }	11,139	0.7	92 } 4 }	79,143	2.6
University						

Chapter 3

DEVELOPMENT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

3.1. The period from 1961—78 covered Three Five-Year Plan periods. The year 1961 was the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan and 1978 was the closing year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan. Due to some unavoidable circumstances there were two Annual Plans for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80. Towards the close of the Third Five-Year Plan the monumental and epoch-making Report of the Education Commission (1964—66) was published. This Report gave detailed guide-lines on educational policies and Principles, school plans, educational administration and supervision at various levels of education in the country. This also guided the developmental process of education in the State of Orissa. The year 1978 was almost the closing year of the Third Five-Year Plan and it was the starting point for development of elementary education under planned programmes for over one and a half decades.

3.2. By the end of the financial year 1960-61 there were 21,858 Primary Schools (21,606 for boys and 252 for girls) with 14.29 lakh students (9.89 lakh boys and 4.40 lakh girls) on the rolls and they were being taught by 37,328 teachers (36,514 men and 814 women) in this State. Subsequently the number of Primary Schools came up to 25,077 with 17.49 lakh students and 49,444 teachers by the year 1956—66. This quinquennial growth indicates that the increase in the number of schools was 14.75 per cent with an increase of students of 23.39 per cent and teachers of 32.45 per cent. In other words, on an average, the opening of Primary Schools, per year was 644 with 0.64 lakh students enrolled and 2,423 teachers appointed.

3.3. By the year 1977-78, the number of primary schools in the State rose to 32,027 with 82.6 lakh students and 75,900 teachers. By the year 1979-80 the number of primary schools reached 32,603 with an enrolment of 82.8 lakh students and 78,319 teachers. Thus, the number of teachers at the primary stage in 1977-78 was more than double as compared to the corresponding figure in the year 1960-61. The percentage of trained teachers in the primary schools of Orissa was 39 in 1960-61 which reached 77.4 per cent in 1977-78.

3.4. The number of middle schools in 1960-61 was 1,307 with 1.07 lakh students on the rolls and the number of teachers was 5,587. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (in 1965-66) the number of institutions at the middle school stage was raised to 3,310 with 2.51 lakh students and 11,401 teachers. The progress was encouraging as the number of institutions, size of enrolment and the number of teachers stood at more than double in each case during a period of only five years during the Third Plan. By the year 1977-78 the number of middle schools increased from 1,307 to 6,543 which was more than five times of that in the year 1960-61. The number of teachers in such schools increased from 5,587 in 1960-61 to 21,408 in 1977-78. The percentage of trained teachers in the middle schools was 40 in 1960-61 which increased to 45 per cent in 1977-78 and as such the pupil-teacher ratio which was 19:1 in 1960-61 came to 21:1 in 1977-78. By the end of the financial year 1979-80 (the beginning of Sixth Plan Period), the number of institutions stood at 7,007 with 5.43 lakh students on the roll and 23,254 teachers. Here also the percentage of trained teachers in the middle schools rose from 54 in 1977-78 to 56 per cent in the year 1979-80.

3.5. In order to assure literacy and to raise the percentage of universalisation of elementary education in the age-group 6—11 a number of existing L. P. Schools were upgraded to U. P. Schools and also to encourage universalisation in the age-group 11—14, a number of existing U. P. Schools were upgraded to middle schools together with the opening of new P. S. M. E. Schools in the State right from the beginning of the Third Plan Period (1961—66).

3.6. The enrolment in classes I—V was 14.29 lakhs (boys and girls) in 1960-61 with a percentage of 64 to the total child population in the age-group 6—11. In 1977-78 it rose to 26.08 lakh students and the percentage of this enrolment was 82.6 to the total child population in the said age-group. In 1979-80 such percentage has come up to 82.8 to the total child population in this age-group.

3.7. The enrolment position in classes VI—VIII was 1.07 lakhs (boys and girls) in 1960-61 and the percentage of enrolment to the total child population in the age-group 11—14 was 9 only in the said year. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965-66) the enrolment at this stage increased from 1.07 lakhs to 2.51 lakhs which is more than double of the enrolment during 1960-61. This enrolment position has gone up to 3.28 lakh students by the middle part of the Fourth Five-Year Plan period in 1968-69 with a percentage of 22.6 enrolment in classes VI—VIII to the total child population in the age-group of 11—14. But by the year 1977-78, the enrolment at this stage has come up to 4.59 lakh students which forms 26.3 per cent of the total child population in this age-group. In brief the percentage of enrolment of students in classes VI—VIII has gone from 9 per cent of the child population in 1960-61 to 26.3 per cent of enrolment at this stage in the year 1977-78.

3.8. Taking the enrolment of Primary School students and teachers in position at this stages (Classes I—V : age-group 6—11) in 1960-61 into consideration it was found that the pupil-teacher ratio was 38:1. It became 34:1 in 1965-66 and further it came down to 33:1 in 1973-74 and in 1977-78 it again came up to 35:1, which again stood at 34:1 till 1979-80.

3.9. The pupil-teacher ratio in the middle school stage was 19:1 in the year 1960-61 which continued as such till the year 1973-74. Only in 1977-78 this pupil-teacher ratio changed to 21:1 and it has not yet remarkably changed.

3.10. In spite of careful planning and strict implementation of plan schemes, the children at the elementary level of education of the State, both at Primary and middle stages, leave school before completion of the normal period of schooling. This has become a serious concern both for the educationists and administrators and the Government are keen to take steps to curb this huge drop-out position of students with a view to implement the programme of Universalisation of elementary education in the State.

3.11. The drop-out position in classes I—VIII, i. e., in the age-group 6—14 stood at 79.3 per cent in 1960-61 and had gone up to 84.2 per cent in 1977-78. This means that only 16 children out of every 100 children enrolled, in the age-group 6—14 are retained up to the class VIII to complete the elementary stage of education.

In other words, 84 children out of every hundred in this age-group go to swell the size of school leavers at this stage. This alarming drop-out rate is to be curbed in order to meet the target scheduled for universalisation of elementary education in the State.

3.12. Looking at the Statistics of expenditure under heads of plan outlay and non-plan outlay on Elementary Education from 1960-61 onwards it is found that the total Plan-outlay for elementary (Primary Plus Middle) education during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961—66) was Rs. 1079.17 lakhs. It was 72 per cent of the total outlay on Education under the plan head and the total non-plan outlay on Elementary Education was Rs. 149.42 lakhs. This was 58.3 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on education.

3.13. The total Plan-outlay during the Third Plan was 72 per cent of the total outlay on education. During the First Five-Year Plan the total Plan outlay was 96.27 lakhs (59 per cent), and during the Second Plan it was Rs. 259.19 lakhs, which forms a reduced percentage of 47 per cent of the total Plan outlay on education during 1956—61. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan the total plan outlay on elementary education was Rs. 759.84 lakhs (51 per cent) which was enhanced to Rs. 1527.00 lakhs during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1974—78) which formed 59 per cent of the total plan outlay on education of the State.

3.14. Under the head non-plan outlay the percentage of allotment for Elementary Education to the total non-plan outlay on education was on a gradual increase from the very beginning of the Plan period. During 1960-61 it was 58.3 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on education, but by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965-66), this percentage came to 63.8. The percentage of non-plan outlay on elementary education to the total non-plan outlay on education was the maximum by the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1973-74) and it was 65.2 per cent of total non-plan outlay on education. By the closing year of the Fourth Plan period, it again came down to 61.0 per cent. This sort of fluctuation in the allotment of money appears to be detrimental to the plan progress of education at various levels.

3.15. During the years between the Third and Fourth Five-Year Plan the plan money spent on elementary education was 309.64 lakhs, which formed 54 per cent of the total plan outlay on Education. For the Fourth Plan Period the total amount spent on Elementary Education under plan head was Rs. 759.84 lakhs, which was only 51 per cent of the total plan outlay on education. Thus the total amount spent during these years came to 1069.48 lakhs which was less than that of the plan amount spent on elementary education during the Third Five-Year Plan period (Rs. 1079.17 lakhs). This had adverse effect on the progress of education at various stages-coming to the non-plan expenditure during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1973-74, Rs. 1010.11 lakhs, Rs. 1185.91 lakhs and Rs. 1834.64 lakhs respectively were spent which was more than 64 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on education in these years. The total amount of money under non-plan head spent during these three years mentioned above (Rs. 4035.66) lakhs was less than the amount spent on the non-plan head during 1977-78 which was Rs. 4049.38 lakhs and this amount was only 61 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on Education during the year. This shows that both Plan and non-Plan outlays were continuously growing to meet the expenditures on the development of elementary education right from 1960-61 to 1977-78.

3.16. There were two General Census operations (1961 and 1971) during the period under report which indicated a very high percentage of illiteracy in Orissa. The table below reveals the percentages of literacy districtwise together with the rate of growth of literacy during 1961—71 as follows :—

Percentage of literacy in different districts of Orissa with rate of growth of literacy (1961—71)

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Percentage of literacy		Rate of growth of literacy 1961—71
		1961	1971	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Balasore ..	29.5	33.7	14.3
2	Balangir ..	14.6	19.9	36.5
3	Cuttack ..	29.8	36.4	22.2
4	Dhenkanal ..	23.5	27.3	18.4
5	Ganjam ..	21.3	24.4	14.5
6	Kalahandi ..	11.5	13.9	20.3
7	Keonjhar ..	17.7	21.3	20.3
8	Koraput ..	8.1	10.6	30.0
9	Mayurbhanj ..	14.2	18.1	27.3
10	Phulbani ..	17.7	19.8	11.9
11	Puri ..	29.5	35.3	19.8
12	Sambalpur ..	22.9	27.1	18.3
13	Sundargarh ..	19.7	26.5	34.3

The Table above indicates that the district of Koraput has the lowest percentage of literacy (8·1 percentage and 10·6 percentage) in both the census operations (1961 and 1971). The districts of Kalahandi (11·5 per cent and 13·9 per cent), Mayurbhanj (14·2 per cent and 18·1 per cent) and Balangir (14·6 per cent and 19·9 per cent) show that more than 80 persons in every hundred are illiterates. This requires that the growth of literacy should be enhanced to reach the target of universal literacy. From this Table it can be found that the rate of growth to literacy during 1961—1971 is also encouraging since Balangir records the highest rate of literacy among all the districts and Koraput which goes on record as the lowest literacy district also comes with a nearer rate of growth of literacy (30·0) to the other two with higher rates of growth of literacy, viz. Balangir (36·5) and Sundargarh (34·3). It is interesting to note that the coastal districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore which come with much higher percentages of literacy than all other districts, show comparatively lower rate of growth of literacy during the 1961—71. This speaks of special efforts made in the case of weaker districts in this regard.

Chapter 4

DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION (1961—78)

4.1. The number of High Schools in the State was 452 (418 Boys and 34 girls) by the year 1960-61. By the end of the Third Five-Year Plan the number of High Schools increased to 1,028 (936 Boys and 92 girls). The increase in number comes to 676 during the 3rd Five-Year Plan period. On an average it comes to an increase of 115 High Schools per year. The growth was 125 per cent during the Third Plan period. By the year 1977-78, the number of High Schools has come up to 2,030 which is more than four times the number of High Schools in 1960-61. In other words as a result of planned development, the number of High Schools in the State (1028 in 1961) has been almost doubled by the close of the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1977-78).

4.2. During 1960-61, the number of teachers in the existing 452 High Schools was 4,823 (4,448 men and 375 women). But by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan, the number of teachers went up to 19,299 (8,512 men and 737 women), which is almost the double the number of teachers that were there in 1960-61. During the interim Annual Plan years (1971—74 the number of teachers also steadily increased and it reached 16,059 by the beginning of the Fourth Five-Year Plan. By the year 1977-78, the number of teachers in the existing 2,030 High Schools of the State reached 20,670. On an average, the growth in the number of teachers per school comes to 10, irrespective of size of the school. Still majority of the non-Government High Schools go under-staffed as per the yard-stick of standard staff for High Schools.

4.3. Growth in the number of High Schools as well as teachers has caused a steady rise in the enrolment of student population in the age-group 14—17. Right in the year of independence (1947-48) the total student population in the then existing 106 High Schools was 0.15 lakhs which was 1.6 per cent of the total population in age-group 14—17. After the first two Five-year Plan periods, i.e. 1960-61, the enrolment was almost trebled to 0.44 lakhs which came to 4.1 per cent of the total population in the relevant age-group. By the close of the Third Five-Year Plan in 1965-66 the enrolment rose to 1.01 lakhs which was 7.5 per cent of the total population in the relevant age-group. A remarkable progress in the enrolment was effected in the middle of the Fourth Plan. That is in 1968-69 the enrolment in the then existing 1,437 High Schools came to 1.51 lakhs (11.5 per cent of total population in the concerned age-group) and in 1969-70 1.71 lakhs students were enrolled in 1,543 High Schools of the State, which was 12.6 per cent of the total population in the 14—17 age-group. After the close of the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971), there were three Annual Plans in the three consecutive years and in 1973-74 it was found that in the existing 1,858 High Schools 1.94 lakh students were enrolled which came to 13.0 per cent of the total population in the relevant age-group. The Fifth Five Year Plan commenced in the year 1974 and continued till 1978 and this was practically a four year plan and by the end of the said plan period in 1977-78, the number of schools rose to 2,030 which was almost five times the number of schools in 1960-61. The enrolment in these High Schools came to 2.45 lakhs which was again more than five times the enrolment in 1960-61 (0.44 lakhs) which was 14.5 per cent of the total population of the State in the age-group of 14-17.

4.4. Taking the enrolment position in the age-group 14—17 and the teachers in High Schools of the State into consideration, it is found that pupil-teacher ratio just after the achievement of independence was 9.9:1. But this ratio came down to 9.1:1 by the close of the Third Five-Year Plan in 1960-61. In 1965-66, the pupil-teacher ratio rose to 10.8:1 which almost continued to be the same till the year 1969-70. At the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in 1973-74, this ratio stood at 12.1:1 and it came down to 11.8:1 by the close of the Fifth Five-Year Plan in 1977-78.

4.5. At the dawn of independence in 1947-48, the ratio between High Schools and Middle Schools in the State was 1:2.7. In other words, one High School was, on an average, accommodating the students passing from more than two Middle Schools. But by the year 1960-61 each High School in the State was enrolling students passing almost from three Middle Schools, the ratio between High Schools and Middle Schools being 1:3.2. By the close of the Third Five-Year Plan in 1965-66, every High School in the State came to accommodate students passing from more than three Middle Schools (the ratio being 1:3.2). This ratio gradually decreased to 1:2.7, 1:2.6 and 1:2.5 respectively during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1973-74 and in 1977-78, the ratio between High Schools and Middle Schools came to 1:3.1.

4.6. The total plan outlay on Secondary Education in the State was the 25.34 lakhs in the First Plan period (1951—56) which was only 15 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. During the Second Five Year Plan period the plan outlay rose to Rs. 114.48 lakhs which was 20 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. But during the Third Plan period, the plan outlay on Secondary Education was more than trebled. It was Rs. 388.13 lakhs which was 28 per cent of the Total Plan outlay on General Education during the Third Plan. This was the highest amount under plan-head compared to that in the various plan periods. During the Fourth Five-Year Plan period it was reduced to Rs. 282.94 lakhs, which was 20 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. Again the plan outlay on Secondary Education during the Fifth Five-Year Plan (4 years) was reduced to Rs. 254.00 lakhs which was only 10 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. As a result development at the level of Secondary Education was not so remarkable as it was there during the First Three Five-Year Plan periods.

4.7. Excluding Games, Sports, Training and Administration and Supervision, the total outlay on Secondary Education under Non-Plan head was Rs. 12.06 lakhs in the beginning of the year (1950-51) of the plan period in the country, which was 8.0 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on education in the State. During 1960-61 it came to Rs. 22.53 lakhs. (8.8 per cent of the total non-plan outlay) and by the close of the Third Five-year Plan period in 1965-66, the non-plan outlay on Secondary was increased to Rs. 61.83 lakhs (9.8 per cent of the total non-plan outlay). But during the year 1968-69 the non-plan outlay on Secondary Education came to Rs. 166.60 lakhs (10.7 per cent of the total non-plan outlay), Rs. 236.97 (12.8 per cent of the total non-plan outlay) during 1969-70 and by 1973-74, the non-plan outlay on Secondary Education was increased to Rupees 450.40 lakhs (15.9 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on Education). This was an Annual Plan in the State. But by the year 1977-78 the closing year of the Fifth Five-Year Plan the non-plan outlay on Secondary Education was almost double of that of the year 1973-74. It was increased to Rupees 876.93 lakhs which was 14.1 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on Education in the State for that year. Higher outlays have been allocated to the Elementary Section of Education than to the Secondary Section.

CHAPTER 5

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1960-61 TO 1977-78)

5.1. The rate of progress of Higher Education in the State was remarkable since independence of the country in general and in the subsequent period of Planned development from 1961—78 in particular. Statistical returns reveal that by the year 1947-48, there were 12 colleges (mixed 11 and women 1) and one University (Utkal) in the State. The number of colleges increased to 29 (mixed Colleges 25 and 4 Women) by the end of the 2nd Five Year-Plan period i. e. 1960-61. But by the close of the Third Five-year plan i. e. in the year 1965-66, the number of colleges came to 62 (mixed colleges 55 and 7 Women). During the Fourth Plan period in the year 1968-69, the number of colleges rose to 72 (mixed 64 and Women 8). To cope with the rising demand for higher education in the State, two more Universities viz., the Berhampur University and the Sambalpur University were established. In the year 1969-70 the number of colleges came to 77 (mixed 69 and women 8). There were three Annual plan periods from 1971—1974 and in the year 1973-74, the number of colleges was found to be 85 (mixed 77 and women 8). By the end of the year 1977-78, the number of colleges came to 92 (mixed 82 and women 10). The number of universities which continued to function by the end of the year 1977-78 was four including Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology.

5.2. The enrolment in the colleges stood at 4,104 in the year 1947-48 and it increased to 11,139 during the year 1960-61 in Arts, Science and Commerce streames, which formed 0.7 per cent of enrolment of the total population in the age-group of 17—22. The said student-strength was more than double during the third plan period and it came to 23,458 in the year 1965-66 which was 1.7 per cent of the total population in the age-group 17—22 and this percentage of enrolment continued till the year 1969-70 in which year the total enrolment increased to 41,790. After the 3 Annual plans in 1973-74 the enrolment position rose to 62,620 which was 2.0 per cent of the total population in the relevant age-group and it came to 79,143 during the year 1977-78 which was only 2.6 per cent of the total population in the age-group 17—22.

5.3 The number of teachers in colleges (Arts, Science and Commerce) was 268 (251 men and 17 women) just after independence during the year 1947-48 and it increased to 656 (596 man and 60 woman) in 1960-61. By the close of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965-66) the number of teachers in colleges stood at 1,532 (1,362 men and 170 women). During the Fourth Plan period the number of teachers in the college increased with the swelling of enrolment and the former was 3,097 during 1973-74. After the four year period of the Fifth Five-Year plan, in 1977-78 the number of teachers came to 4,027.

5.4 The total plan outlay on Higher Education was Rs. 5.55 lakhs during the 1st Five-Year Plan which was 3.2 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. In the Second plan the plan outlay on Higher Education was 140.40 lakhs which formed 2.5 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education. This plan outlay came to Rs. 261.69 lakhs (18.0%) during the Third plan period and Rs. 323.13 lakhs (23.0%) during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. In the 5th plan period which continued from 1974-75, the plan outlay on Higher Education came to Rs. 598.19 lakhs forming 23.2 per cent of the total plan outlay on General Education.

5.5. As regards the non-plan outlay on Higher Education a sum of Rs. 25.54 lakhs was allocated during the year 1960-61 and this amount formed 9.9 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on Education. By the close of the Third Plan period in 1965-66 the non-plan outlay on Higher Education came to Rs. 56.31 lakhs which was 8.9 per cent of the total non-plan outlay on Education. During the Fourth Plan period in 1968-69 the non-plan outlay on Higher Education rose to Rs. 226.57 lakhs (12.2% of the Education outlay) and to Rs. 338.56 lakhs forming 12.0 per cent of the total outlay on education during 1973-74, But during the 5th Five-Year Plan period the non-plan allocation on Higher Education was increased to Rs. 845.00 lakhs which formed 13.0% of the total non-plan outlay on General Education.

CHAPTER 6

TEACHER EDUCATION

6.1. With a view to preparing teachers for various schools in different stages of general education, there were different teachers' training institutions. These institutions were generally of four categories (1) Training Colleges having B.Ed. and M.Ed courses, (2) Secondary Training Schools (C. T. Schools) (3) Elementary Training Schools (E. T. Schools) and (4) Other training institutions, viz., Hindi Training Colleges/Institutes, Sanskrit Colleges, Physical Training Colleges and Arts and Craft Training Institutions.

6.2. For pre-service and inservice training of teachers, there was only one Training College, i. e., the Training College, Cuttack with an intake capacity of 64 trainees by the year of Independence (1947-48), which subsequently in 1950-51 was renamed as Radhanath Training College, Cuttack. The Government Training College grew to 6 with an intake capacity of 908 trainees by the year 1977-78. Radhanath Training College, Cuttack, Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar, Government Training College, Sambalpur provide M. Ed. Course. Besides, SCERT., Bhubaneswar and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack are affiliated for M. A. course in Education.

6.3. In Orissa there are Secondary Training Schools where Matriculate and Intermediate candidates are eligible to undergo training. By the year 1977-78 there were 68 Secondary Training Schools and this number has come up to 73 subsequently excluding Hindi Training Institutes. In 1978-79 there were 5,688 trainees with 468 scheduled caste candidates and 423 scheduled tribe candidates. The successful candidates are required to teach in High, Middle and Primary Schools.

6.4. In order to ensure better standard of education, Matriculation was taken as the minimum qualification for Primary School Teachers and as such, Elementary Training Schools in which non-matric candidates were trained were not much in demand and a number of them were established. Still the non-matric teachers who were already in service but not trained were required to undergo this Elementary Training. For this seven Elementary Training Schools continued till 1978. Out of these, two at Umakote and Bisamakatak provide regular courses and five provide condensed courses. The regular Elementary Training Schools provided two year course and candidates had to undergo training with stipends at the rate of Rs. 45.00 p. m. The condensed courses provided a short course training for 3 months to the candidates with their long teaching experience and they were allowed to draw their salaries as trained teachers while completing the training course.

6.5. The Hindi Training Institute at Cuttack and Bhubaneswar provided ten-month course to candidates who had passed Kovid Examination in Hindi and High School Certificate Examination. These institutions imparted a content-cum-methodology course in Hindi. The subjects were Hindi language and literature, educational psychology and methods of Hindi teaching. The Institution at Cuttack was run by the Government of Orissa and the institution at Bhubaneswar was financed by the Central Government. The Government School of Arts and Crafts at Khallikote provided training for Craft Teachers for Secondary Schools. The College of Physical Education at Cuttack continued to impart training to those who want to enter as Physical Education Teachers in Secondary Schools.

Chapter 7

ADULT EDUCATION

7.1. Adult literacy was taken up by the State Government as a regular social educational programme in the year 1949. This programme is looked after by the Education and Youth Services Department as well as the Community Development Department. The programme now is administered at the State headquarters by an Additional Director of Public Instruction who is assisted by a Deputy Director. At the district level, each district has a District Organiser of Adult Education (D. O. A. E.) to look after the normal literacy programme. The main thrust of the programme was to upgrade the socio-economic status of the illiterates through education. Thus the programme does not contain only the schemes to spread literacy among the illiterate adults but also includes a programme through which functional skill and awareness are promoted among the beneficiaries of the scheme.

7.2. Under the programme of normal literacy there are 50 literacy centres in each district where 20 adults in each enrolled for a period of 6 months. Generally Primary School teachers work as part-time instructors and they are paid some additional remuneration. The following shows the position in 1977-78 about Normal Adult Literacy Programme in the State:—

(a) Number of districts covered	..	13
(b) Number of blocks covered	...	22
(c) Number of centres	..	650
(d) Number of adults enrolled	..	19,500

7.3. The Farmers Functional Literacy Programme, fully assisted by the Central Government was launched in the year 1970-71 and is being implemented in six districts of the State, namely Balasore, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Puri and Sambalpur. Under this programme in each district 120 centres are functioning, in each of which 30 adults are enrolled for 10 months. Thus in the entire State 720 centres were functioning during 1978-79 with a provision of 30 learners per centre such that 21,600 adults are provided with education facilities who are mostly farmers or agricultural labourers. During the scheduled period of ten months the adult learners are exposed to literacy skills as well as rudimentary knowledge of modern farming skill with a view to helping them to increase their productivity and hence uplift their economic standard. For organising these centres in the aforesaid districts project officers have been appointed. These project officers have a number of activities, i. e. (a) Identification of Instructors (b) identification of centres, (c) organisation of training programme for the instructors and (d) liaison with other developmental functionaries like village level agricultural workers, health workers, veterinary stockmen, etc. For supervision of centres a cluster of 10 centres was supervised by a part-time supervisor with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50.00. The Instructors are also paid an honorarium of Rs. 50.00 P. M. for such centres. The adult learners are provided with free reading and writing materials and also the centres are provided with contingent expenditure for illumination as these centres are organised in evening hours.

7.4. The literacy drive under the Non-Formal Education Programme for the age-group 15—35, was launched in the year 1976-77. This programme was organised in six districts of the State on matching basis. Funds for three districts namely, Balasore, Puri and Sundargarh are provided by Government of India whereas State Government finance to this programme in three districts of Dhenkanal, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj. In each of these districts 100 centres were opened with a provision of accommodating 30 learners per district. Thus in the State, 600 centres have been opened through which 18,000 adults were educated. These programmes are supervised by the Project Directors appointed at

district level. It may be mentioned here that the programme for the districts of Balasore, Kalahandi and Puri were looked after by the same Project Officers who were appointed for the Farmers' Functional Literacy Programme. And for the districts of Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh three Project Officers were appointed. The role and responsibility of these Officers are identical to that of the project Officers under Farmers' Functional Literacy Project. The Instructors for such centres were also provided with an honorarium of Rs. 50 per month and the centres are provided with lighting expenses, free textual materials as writing materials. A cluster of 10 centres was supervised by part time supervisors with a monthly honorarium of Rs. 50.00. The following details show the position in 1977-78 and actuals in 1978-79 :

<i>1. Farmers' Functional Literacy</i>		1977-78	1978-79
(a) Number of districts covered	..	5	6
(b) Number of Blocks covered	..	42	60
(c) Number of Centres opened	..	300	720
(d) Number of persons enrolled	..	9,000	21,600
 <i>2. Non Formal Education Programme</i>			
(a) Number of districts covered	..	4	6
(b) Number of Blocks covered	..	12	18
(c) Number of Centres opened	..	400	600
(d) Number of persons enrolled	..	12,000	18,000

ANNEXURE A
General Education in Orissa (1961—78)

TABLE I
Development of Educational Institutions (1960-61—1977-78)

Items	1960-61	1962-63	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1973-74	1976-77	1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1. Number of Primary Schools											
Boys ..	21,606	23,580	23,948	24,810	26,116	26,117	26,303	27,481	31,573	31,458	31,811
Girls ..	252	252	254	267	269	264	251	247	249	229	216
Total ..	21,858	23,832	24,202	25,077	26,385	26,381	26,554	27,728	31,822	31,687	32,027
2. Number of Middle Schools											
Boys ..	1,212	1,903	2,218	2,983	3,606	3,811	3,985	4,134	4,585	6,324	6,469
Girls	95	170	224	327	386	70	62	59	58	59	74
Total —	1,307	2,073	2,442	3,310	3,992	3,881	4,047	4,193	4,643	6,383	6,543
3. Number of High Schools											
Boys ..	418	615	696	936	1,146	1,262	1,359	1,469	1,654	1,762	1,825
Girls —	34	55	65	92	138	175	184	196	204	209	205
Total —	452	670	761	1,028	1,284	1,437	1,543	1,665	1,858	1,971	2,030
4. Number of Colleges											
Men ..	25	..	..	65	62	64	69	73	77	82	82
Women ..	4	..	..	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10
Total ..	29	..	..	62	69	72	77	81	85	92	92

TABLE II

Districtwise Information on General Education in Orissa (1977-78)

Sl. No.	Name of district	Projected population 1977 (in '000)	Institutions and Enrolment for General Education											
			No. of Institutions	Primary		No. of Institutions	Middle		No. of Institutions	Secondary		No. of Institutions	Collegiate	
				Enrolment in Classes (I—V) in '000			Enrolment in Classes (VI—VIII) in '000			Enrolment in Classes (IX—XI/XII) in '000			Enrolment	
				Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	Balasore ...	2,105	2,287	163	101	818	38	18	260	21	6	7	7,668	684
2	Balangir ..	1,453	2,299	89	47	332	12	3	82	7	1	5	2,069	569
3	Cuttack ..	4,402	4,838	308	63	1,420	80	40	535	50	18	18	17,049	2,504
4	Dhenkanal ..	1,488	1,819	89	87	413	21	8	113	11	3	5	3,209	463
5	Ganjam ..	2,638	3,082	173	32	441	30	10	153	18	4	10	6,520	835
6	Kalahandi ..	1,338	1,891	83	37	219	10	2	64	5	1	1	704	212
7	Keonjhar ..	1,099	1,380	62	64	337	12	4	93	7	2	2	2,062	73
8	Koraput ..	2,350	3,904	143	53	317	11	4	67	6	2	5	1,771	191
9	Mayurbhanj ..	1,649	2,195	103	..	485	20	8	145	12	3	6	3,923	507
10	Phulbani ...	715	1,652	52	28	174	5	2	35	3	1	1	512	35
11	Puri ..	2,692	2,539	186	118	691	43	20	232	24	9	14	11,070	4,280
12	Sambalpur ..	2,122	2,639	129	77	568	27	10	141	14	5	12	5,870	2,297
13	Sundargarh ..	1,185	1,505	76	45	328	14	7	111	8	4	6	2,604	1,462
	Orissa ..	25,236	32,030	1,656	752	6,543	323	136	2,031	186	59	92	65,031	14,112

TABLE III

Teachers in the Institutions for General Education in Orissa 1977-78

Sl. No.	Stages of Education	Number of Teachers		Total
		Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Primary School Stage (Primary Schools & Primary Schools in Middle and High Schools).			
	(a) Trained	54,421	4,321	58,742
	(b) Un-trained	15,419	1,739	17,158
	Total	69,840	6,060	75,900
2	Middle School Stage (including Middle Sections of High Schools).			
	(a) Trained	10,223	1,300	11,523
	(b) Un-trained	9,551	334	9,885
	Total	19,774	1,634	21,408
3	High School Stage (excluding teachers for Primary & Middle Sections).			
	(a) Trained	11,901	2,027	13,928
	(b) Un-trained	6,143	599	6,742
	Total	18,044	2,626	20,670
4	Higher Education			
	(a) Colleges	3,174	597	3,771
	(b) University Teaching Departments.	232	24	256
	Total	3,406	621	4,027

TABLE IV

Literacy Rates for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population as compared to that for general population in Orissa during 1961 and 1971.

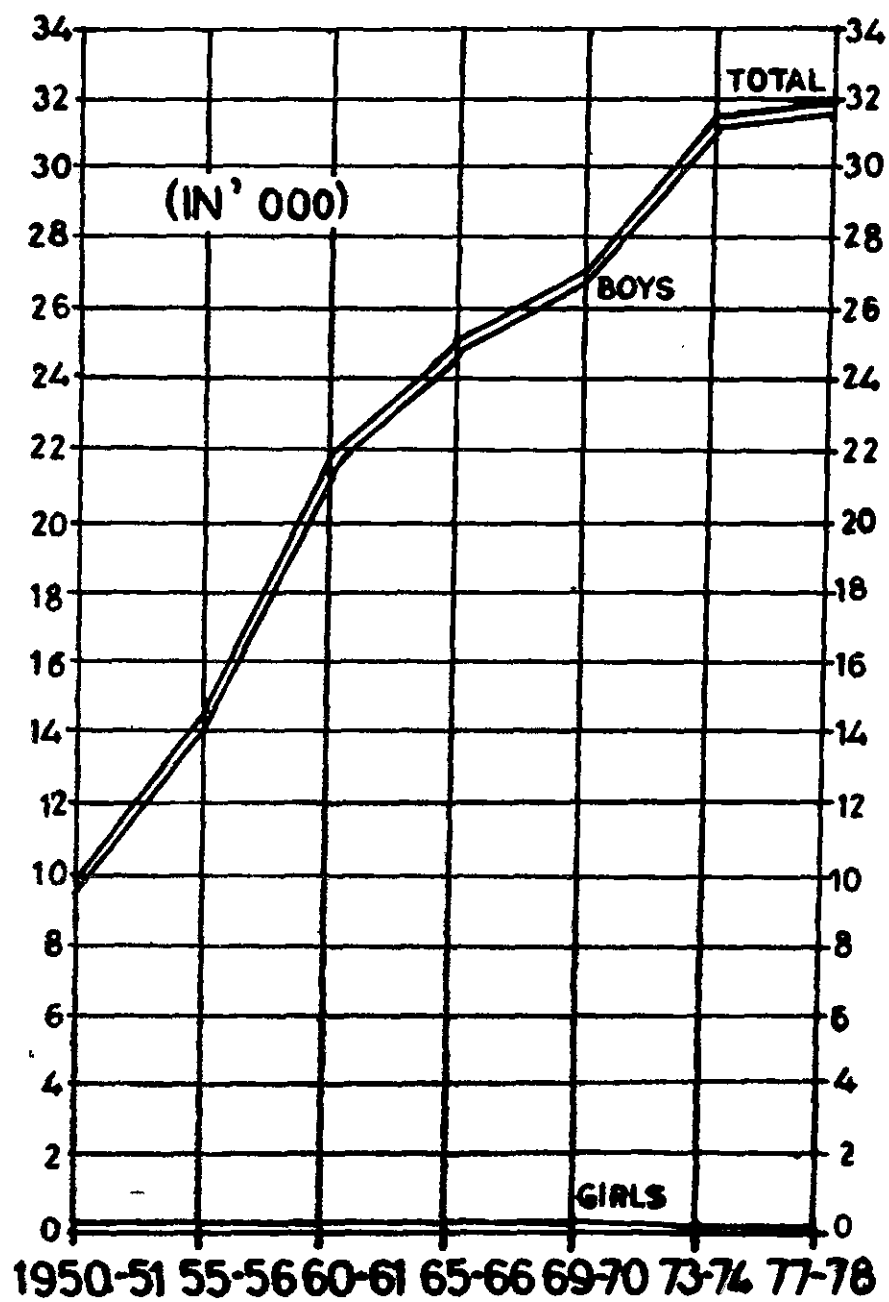
(According to the Census Report)

Sl. No.	Population	Literacy Rate 1961			Literacy Rate 1971		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	General Population	34.7	8.6	21.7	38.3	13.9	26.2
2	Scheduled Caste Population.	19.8	3.4	11.6	26.0	5.2	15.6
3	Scheduled Tribe Population.	13.0	1.8	7.4	16.4	2.6	9.5

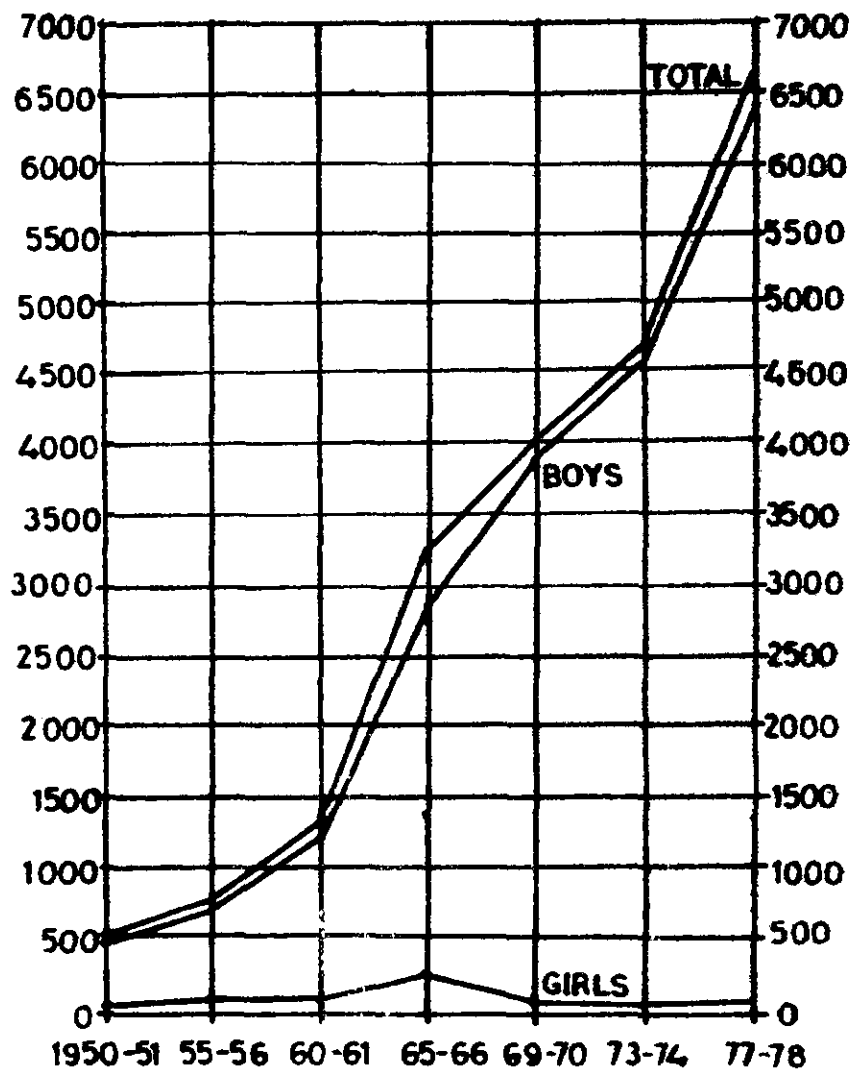
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ANNEXURE - (B) V

GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ORISSA



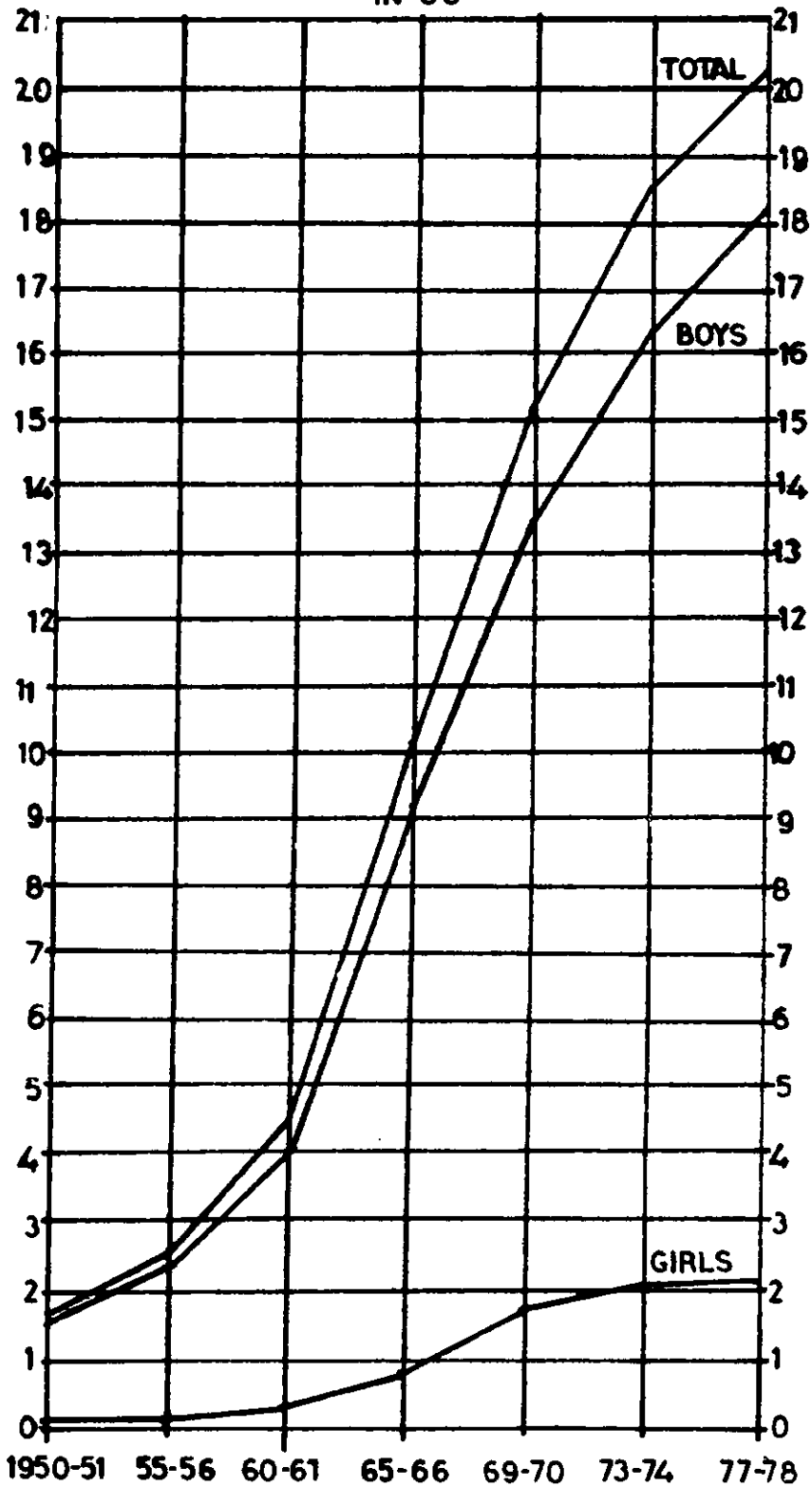
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS IN ORISSA



VII

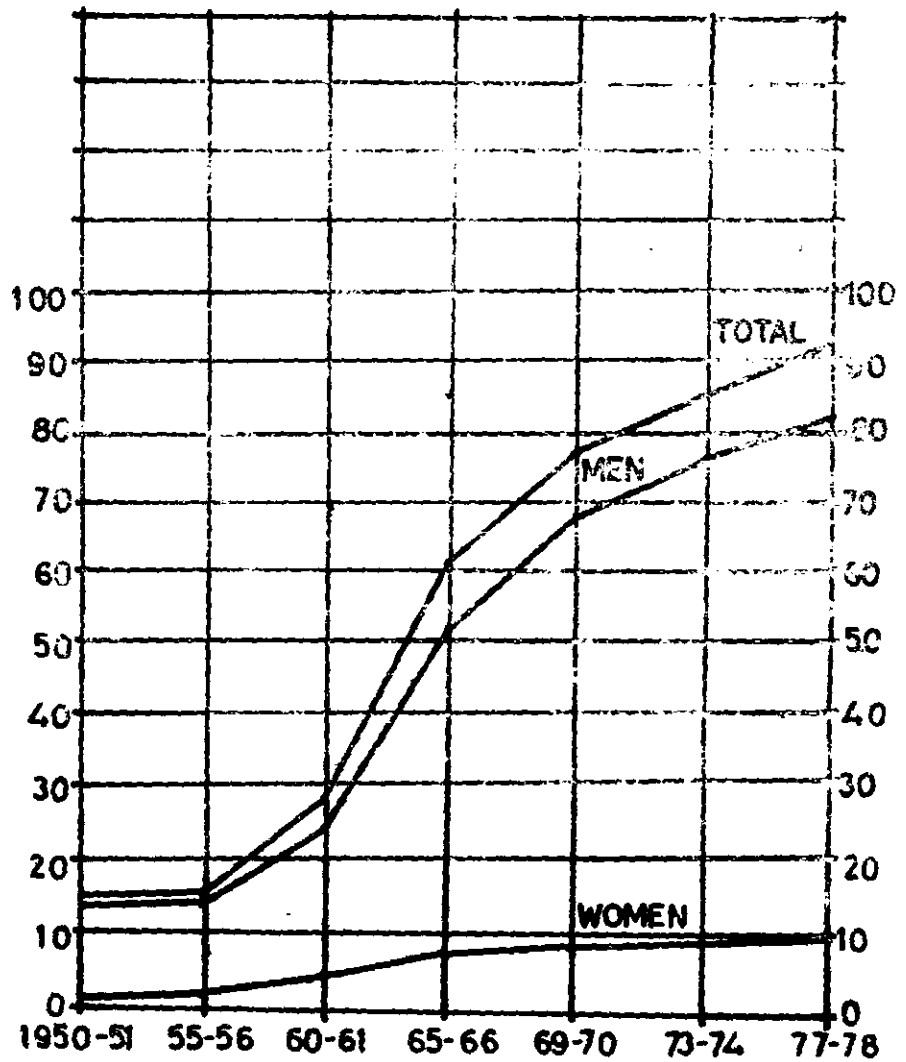
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOLS IN ORISSA

IN '00



VIII

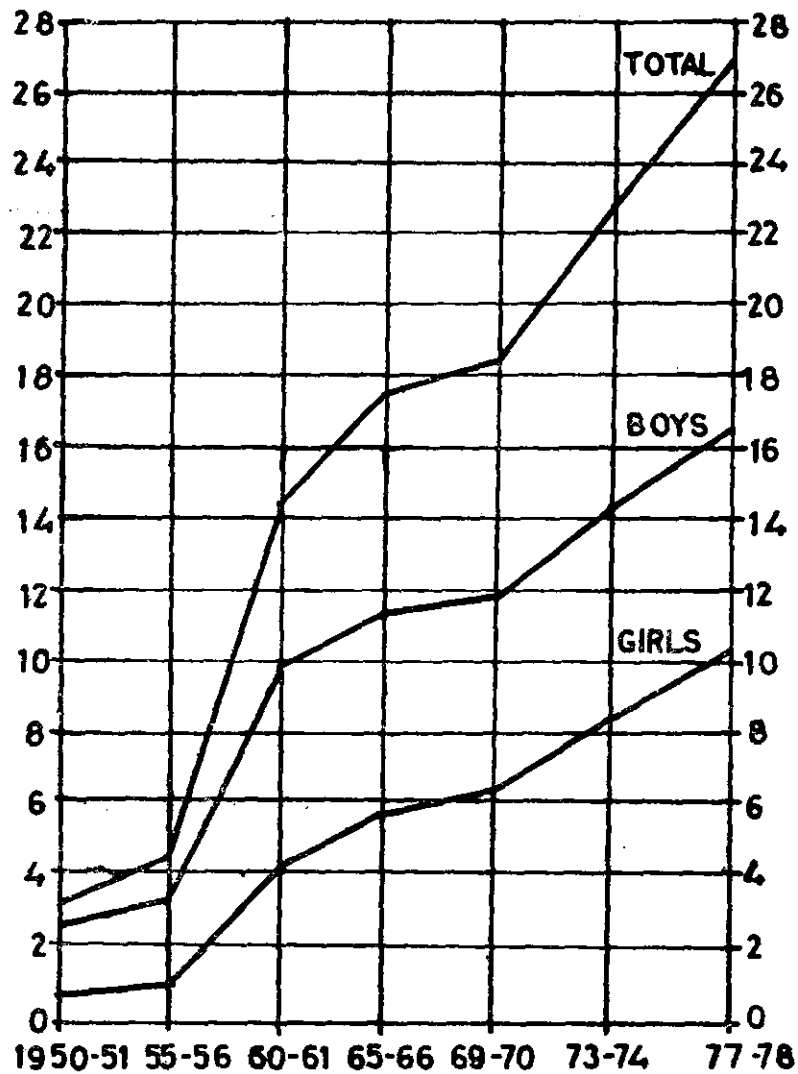
GROWTH IN NUMBER OF COLLEGES IN ORISSA



IX

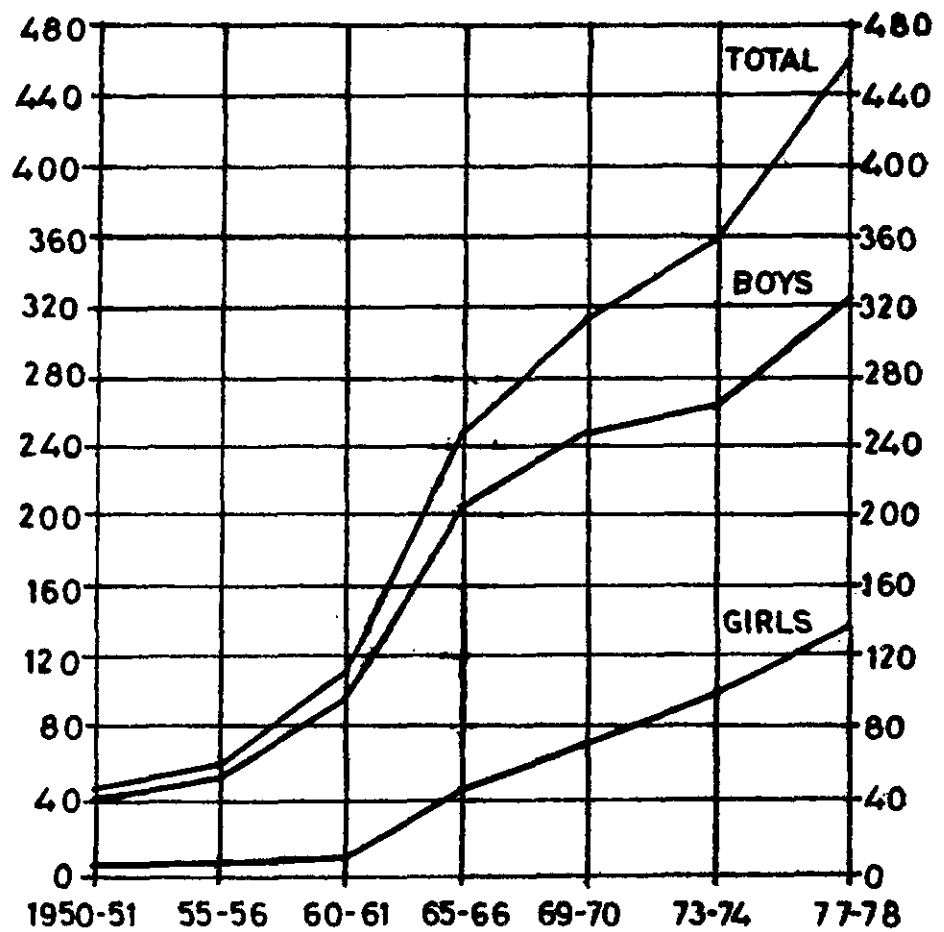
GROWTH OF ENROLMENT AT PRIMARY SCHOOL STAGE, CLASSES (I-V) IN ORISSA

IN LAKHS



GROWTH OF ENROLMENT AT MIDDLE SCHOOL STAGE (CLASSES VI-VIII) IN ORISSA

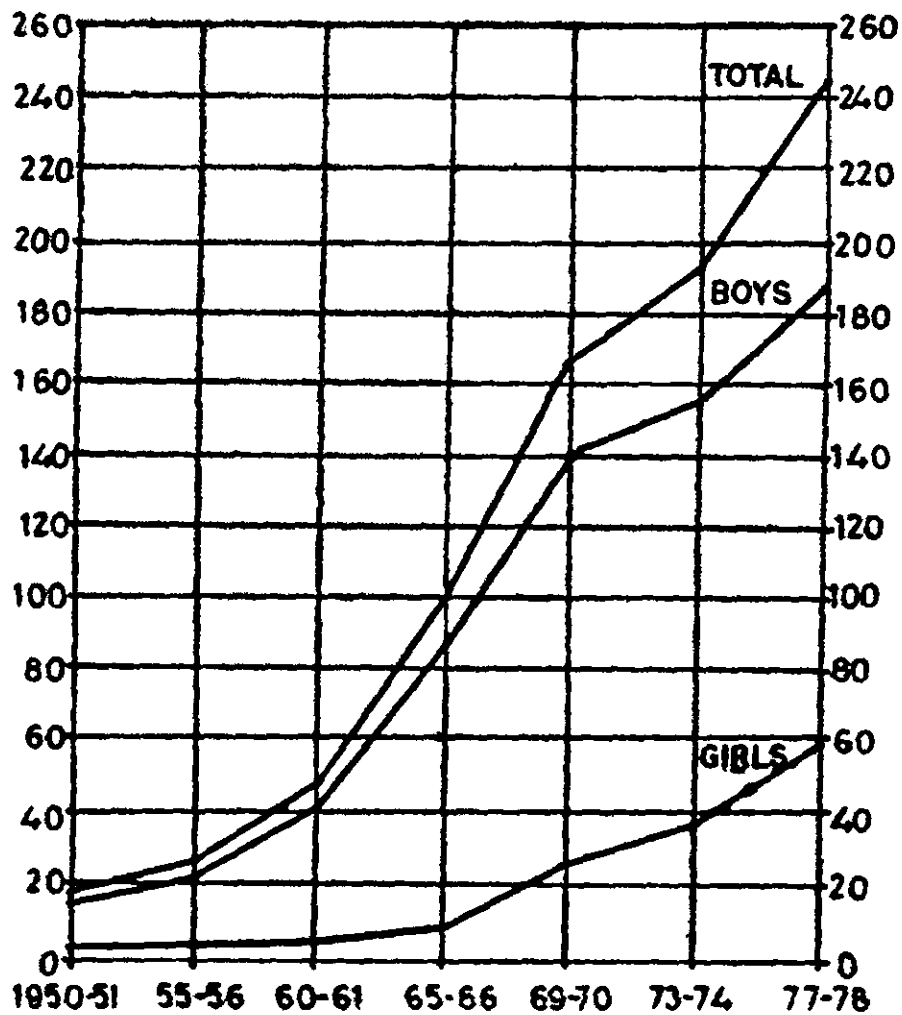
IN'000



XI

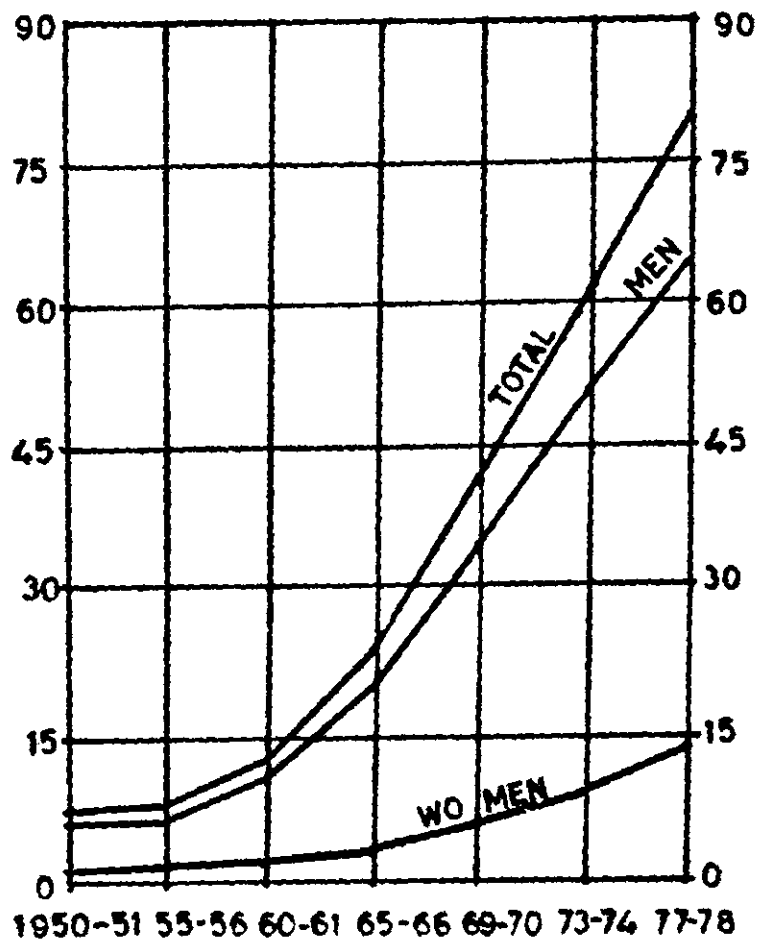
GROWTH OF ENROLMENT AT HIGH SCHOOL STAGE (CLASSES IX-XI / XII) IN ORISSA

IN '000



GROWTH OF ENROLMENT IN COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION IN ORISSA

IN'000



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