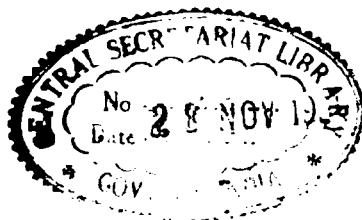


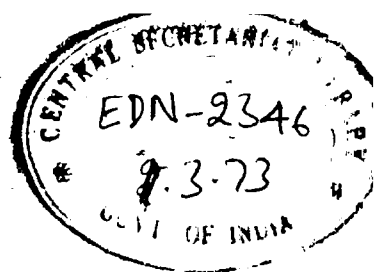


GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**PROGRESS OF EDUCATION**  
**IN**  
**ORISSA**  
**FOR THE YEAR**  
**1960-61**



**SUPERINTENDENT**  
**ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS**  
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**1964**



# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA IN 1960-61

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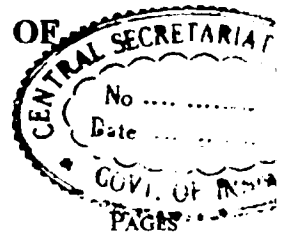
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# ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA IN 1960-61

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL SURVEY

The year 1960-61, which was the fifth year of the Second Five-Year Plan period witnessed enormous activities in almost all fields of education. Important measures for the expansion and improvement of education at various levels were taken up so that needs of the State might be met as far as the human materials and technical resources permitted. A good number of institutions were opened, standards of some of the existing ones were raised, new subjects and courses of study were introduced in some and diversified courses were introduced in some others. Facilities for teachers' training were expanded and improved, greater opportunities for scientific and technical education were provided and laboratories and libraries were replenished. Notwithstanding these activities there remained still a good deal to be done. There was enormous leeway to make up; but expansion was limited by available resources. There was serious lack in trained personnel, which was the particularly limiting factor.

I. *Educational Institutions*—The mid-year population of the State during 1960-61 was 17,565,645, the area in square miles being 60,250. The number of recognised educational institutions of all types for boys in the State rose from 23,978 to 26,277 and the number of such institutions in rural areas (which is included in the former figures) was increased from 23,232 to 25,487. The number of recognised institutions for girls rose from 755 to 1,006 and the number of such institutions in rural areas rose from 628 to 870. Since prejudices of the parents against co-education at the primary stage are rapidly vanishing, the number of primary schools, exclusively meant for girls, does not show an appreciable increase.

The following table shows the growth in the number of educational institutions of all types in the State during the year under report:—

TABLE I (1)

## UNIVERSITY, BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION AND COLLEGES

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (—)		Total
	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	Total	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	Total	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	
	University	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	
Board of Secondary Education	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Art and Science Colleges.	20	3	23	25	4	29	(+) 5	(+) 1	(+) 6
Professional Colleges.	18*	1	19	19	1	20	(+) 1	..	(+) 1
Special Colleges ..	6	..	6	6	..	6	..	..	..
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>(+) 6</b>	<b>(+) 1</b>	<b>(+) 7</b>

TABLE I (2)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (—)		Total
	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	Total	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	Total	Institution for boys	Institution for girls	
	Higher Secondary	4	1	5	4	1	5	..	
Post Basic ..	3*	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..
High ..	370	30	400	411	34	445	(+) 41	(+) 4	(+) 45
Senior Basic ..	23	..	23	25	..	25	(+) 2	..	(+) 2
Middle ..	952	73	1,025	1,130	87	1,217	(+) 178	(+) 14	(+) 192
Ashram ..	56	7	63	57	7	64	(+) 1	..	(+) 1
Junior Basic ..	361	..	361	359	..	359	(—) 2	..	(—) 2
Primary ..	18,600	234	18,834	20,037	252	20,289	(+) 1,437	(+) 18	(+) 1,455
Sevashram ..	1,189	..	1,189	1,210	..	1,210	(+) 21	..	(+) 21
Recognised ..	21,558	345	21,903	23,236	381	23,617	(+) 1,678	(+) 36	(+) 1,714
Un-recognised ..	396	3	399	551	2	553	(+) 155	(—) 1	(+) 154
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>21,954</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>22,302</b>	<b>23,787</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>24,170</b>	<b>(+) 1,833</b>	<b>(+) 35</b>	<b>(+) 1,868</b>

\* Includes one un-recognised.



TABLE I (3)  
SCHOOLS FOR PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Total
	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
							Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	
1. Elementary training.	*66	4	70	74	6	80	(+) 8	(+) 2	(+)10
2. Hindi training ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
3. Engineering ..	5	..	5	7	..	7	(+) 2	..	(+) 2
4. Poly-technic ..	4	..	4	5	..	5	(+) 1	..	(+) 1
5. Others (Technical and Industrial Arts and Crafts).	28	14	42	28	13	41	..	(-) 1	(-) 1
6. Commerce ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..
7. Physical Education.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total recognised	107	18	125	118	19	137	(+)11	(+) 1	(+)12
Unrecognised ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total ..	107	18	125	118	19	137	(+)11	(+) 1	(+)12

TABLE I (4)  
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (-)		Total
	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Increase (+) or decrease (-)		
							Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	
Music, Dancing and other Fine Arts.	8	6	14	15	8	23	(+) 7	(+) 2	(+) 9
Oriental Studies ..	144	1	145	147	1	148	(+) 3	..	(+) 3
School for Social workers.	8	2	10	7	2	9	(-) 1	..	(-) 1
School for Physically Handicapped.	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Adult Literacy Centres and Night Schools.	2,019	379	2,438	2,702	590	3,292	(+)643	(+)211	(+)854
Total recognised	2,220	388	2,608	2,872	601	3,473	(+)652	(+)213	(+)865
Un-recognised ..	1	1	2	15	2	17	(+)14	(+) 1	(+)15
Grand Total ..	2,221	389	2,610	2,887	603	3,490	(+)666	(+)214	(+)880

*Educational Institutions in Rural Areas*—The following table compares the number of Educational Institutions in rural areas in the two preceding year :—

TABLE I (5)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (—)		Total
	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Insti- tution for boys	Insti- tution for girls	Total	Institution for		
							boys	girls	
University ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts and Science Colleges.	2	..	2	4	..	4	(+)2	..	(+)2
Professional Colleges.	9	..	9	11	..	11	(+)2	..	(+)2
Special Colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for general education.	20,986	237	21,223	22,601	270	22,871	(+)1,615	(+)33	(+)1,648
Schools for Professional and special education.	2,220	392	2,611	2,871	600	3,471	(+)617	(+)209	(+)826
Grand Total ..	23,217	628	23,845	25,487	870	26,357	(+)2,236	(+)242	(+)2,478

*Educational Institutions by managements* —The following table will show the classification of Educational Institutions by types of management.

TABLE I (6)

Type of Institution	Central Government	State Government	District Board	Municipality Board	1960-61		
					Aided	Unaided	Total
1. University ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
2. Board of Science Education.	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Arts and Science Collages	..	13	..	..	12	4	29
4. Professional Colieges ..	..	18	..	..	2	..	20
5. Special Colleges ..	..	2	..	..	4	..	6
Total ..	..	33	..	..	20	4	57

Type of Institution	Central Government	State Government	District Board	Municipality Board	1960-61		
					Aided	Unaided	Total
<b>6. Schools for General Education—</b>							
(i) Higher Secondary ..	..	2	..	..	3	..	5
(ii) High Schools ..	1	82	..	5	231	126	445
(iii) Post Basic ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
(iv) Middle ..	..	190	..	10	720	297	1,217
(v) Senior Basic ..	..	22	..	..	2	1	25
(vi) Ashram ..	..	64	..	..	..	..	64
(vii) Primary ..	39	4,163	..	115	15,851	121	20,289
(viii) Junior Basic ..	..	357	..	2	..	..	359
(ix) Sevashram ..	..	1,210	..	..	..	..	1,210
(i) Total ..	40	6,091	..	132	16,808	545	23,616
Schools for Professional Education (excluding training).	..	46	..	..	9	1	56
Training ..	..	79	..	..	2	..	81
(ii) Total ..	..	125	..	..	11	1	137
(iii) Schools for special Education.	..	3,041	..	..	428	4	3,473
Un-recognised ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570
Grand Total ..	40	9,290	..	132	17,267	554	27,853

\* Includes one Post Basic School

*II. Scholars in all Educational Institutions* — The total number of boys under instruction during the year was 12,02,557 as against 10,11,984 in the previous year. The total number of girls under instruction was 4,76,933 as against 3,25,681 in the previous year. An index of the popularity and expansion of education in the State is the increase in the number of scholars in the rolls. The following table shows the growth in the number of scholars in all types of educational institutions in the State during the year under report :—

TABLE NO. 2 (1)  
SCHOLARS IN UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

Types of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease(—)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
University excluding Law and Engineering Colleges.	311	29	340	317	47	364	(+) 6	(+) 18	(+) 24
Arts and Science Colleges.	8,574	1,100	9,674	9,684	1,187	10,871	(+)1,110	(+) 87	(+)1,197
Professional Colleges including Law and Engineering Colleges and Undergraduate Training Colleges.	2,195	211	2,406	2,625	273	2,898	(+) 430	(+) 62	(+) 492
Colleges for special Education.	377	246	623	351	235	586	(—) 26	(—) 11	(—) 37
Total	11,457	1,586	13,043	12,977	1,742	14,719	(+)1,520	(+)156	(+)1,676

TABLE NO. 2 (2)

## SCHOLARS IN ALL TYPES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (SCHOOLS)

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) decrease (-)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Secondary Schools	2,101	590	2,691	2,510	637	3,147	(+)409	(+)47	(+)456
Post Basic Schools ..	85	..	85	98	1	99	(+)13	(+)1	(+)14
High Schools ..	80,272	10,345	90,617	85,999	11,830	97,829	(+)5,727	(+)1,485	(+)7,212
Senior Basic Schools ..	3,388	835	4,223	4,345	1,232	5,577	(+)957	(+)397	(+)1,354
Middle Schools ..	73,856	12,773	86,629	82,539	15,177	97,716	(+)8,683	(+)2,404	(+)11,087
Ashram ..	4,364	398	4,762	4,806	475	5,281	(+)442	(+)77	(+)519
Junior Basic ..	17,073	6,357	23,430	21,191	8,814	30,005	(+)4,118	(+)2,457	(+)6,575
Primary ..	6,78,460	2,71,398	9,49,858	8,59,466	4,05,032	12,64,498	(+)1,81,006	(+)1,33,634	(+)3,14,640
Sebashram ..	42,171	10,624	52,795	46,148	14,787	60,935	(+)3,977	(+)163	(+)8,140
Elementary Training and Hindi training Schools.	3,498	120	3,618	4,601	140	4,741	(+)1,103	(+)20	(+)1,123
Other Schools for Professional Education.	3,437	379	3,816	3,920	379	4,299	(+)483	..	(+)483
Schools for special Education.	91,822	10,276	1,02,098	73,957	16,687	90,644	(-)17,865	(+)6,411	(-)1,454
Total recognised ..	10,00,527	3,24,095	13,24,622	11,89,580	4,75,191	16,64,771	(+)1,89,053	(+)1,51,096	(+)3,40,149

According to 1951 census the total population of the State was 146,45,946 but of which 1,40,51,876 lived in rural areas. Hence about 96 per cent of the population of the State lived in rural areas. But during the year under report 11,24,388 boys and 4,03,554 girls from rural areas were reading in different recognised educational institutions as against 78,169 boys and 71,579 girls from urban areas. Thus the ratio of rural students to rural population was 11 and that of urban students to urban population was 25.

III. *Expenditure*—The total amount of expenditure on education during the year under report was Rs. 7,29,72,759 out of which Rs. 4,78,94,628 was the expenditure on direct charges which comprises expenditure as salary allowances and contingencies etc. Indirect charges comprising expenditure on direction, hostels, scholarships, stipends and buildings etc., accounted for the remaining of Rs. 2,50,78,131. The total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas was Rs. 3,39,65,397. The following tables containing direct, indirect and rural expenditures on education will show the detail of educational expenditure on each type of institutions existing in the State during the year under report:—

TABLE NO. 3 (1)  
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURE  
(a) Direct charges

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	For Boys	For girls	Total	For Boys	For girls	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	10,99,692	..	10,99,692	13,28,932	..	13,28,932	(+) 2,29,240
Board of Secondary Education	3,50,085	..	3,50,085	4,07,581	..	4,07,581	(+) 57,496
Arts and Science Colleges.	31,63,492	1,72,788	33,36,280	35,69,451	2,08,470	37,77,921	(+) 4,41,641
Professional and Special Colleges	20,81,961	7,273	20,92,234	22,88,729	15,527	23,04,256	(+) 2,12,022
Secondary schools.	1,13,53,397	10,45,130	1,23,93,527	1,36,59,809	12,23,898	1,38,83,707	(+) 14,85,180
Basic schools.	11,88,635	..	11,88,635	12,22,200	..	12,22,200	(+) 33,565
Primary schools.	1,49,05,136	3,61,146	1,52,66,282	1,76,90,489	4,34,808	1,81,25,297	(+) 28,59,015

\*Includes secondary and Basic Training schools returned as undergraduate training colleges

Type of Institution	1959-60			1960-61			Increase (+) or decrease (-)
	For Boys	For girls	Total	For Boys	For girls	Total	
Ashram schools and sevashrams.	19,99,100	59,354	20,58,454	23,71,362	91,462	24,62,824	(+) 4,04,370
Professional schools.	22,05,443	85,050	22,90,493	27,48,928	1,02,489	28,51,417	(+) 5,60,924
Special schools.	10,50,083	1,15,180	11,65,263	13,11,581	2,18,912	15,30,493	(+) 3,65,230
<b>Total .. (Direct)</b>	<b>3,94,00,024</b>	<b>18,45,921</b>	<b>4,12,45,945</b>	<b>4,55,999,062</b>	<b>22,95,566</b>	<b>4,78,94,628</b>	<b>(+) 66,48,683</b>

## (b) Indirect charges

	1959-60			1960-61			
Direction ..	3,32,510	..	3,32,510	3,05,473	..	3,05,473	(-)27,037
Inspection	11,73,242	48,589	12,21,831	13,07,717	52,732	13,60,449	(+)1,38,618
Buildings ..	95,44,895	46,887	95,91,782	12,181,073	2,63,292	12,444,365	(+)28,52,583
Scholarships and other financial concessions.	59,02,677	3,97,714	63,00,391	70,04,851	7,04,314	77,09,165	(+)14,08,774
Hostel charges.	9,37,260	1,21,655	10,58,915	13,20,542	1,37,308	14,57,850	(+)3 98,935
Miscellaneous.	20,85,946	58,760	21,44,706	17,25,892	74,937	18,00,829	(-)3,43,877
<b>Total (indirect)</b>	<b>19,996,530</b>	<b>6,73,605</b>	<b>20,650,135</b>	<b>23,845,548</b>	<b>12,32,583</b>	<b>2,50,78,131</b>	<b>(+) 44,27,996</b>
<b>Grand total (Direct and indirect)</b>	<b>5,93,76,554</b>	<b>25,19,526</b>	<b>6,18,96,080</b>	<b>6,94,44,610</b>	<b>35,28,149</b>	<b>7,29,72,759</b>	<b>(+)1,10,76,679</b>

## Educational expenditure in rural areas—

The following table shows the direct educational expenditure incurred in rural areas :—

TABLE No. 3 (2)

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS  
(DIRECT CHARGES ONLY)

Type of institution	For boys	For girls	Total
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Colleges for general education ..	1,81,657	..	1,81,657
2. Colleges for professional and Special education. ..	4,28,317	..	4,28,317
3. Higher Secondary Schools ..	29,964	..	29,964
4. High Schools ..	57,14,164	44,570	57,58,734
5. Middle Schools ..	44,41,659	2,70,422	47,12,081
6. Senior Basic Schools ..	2,34,318	..	2,34,318
7. Ashram Schools ..	8,29,584	91,462	9,21,046
8. Primary Schools ..	1,67,70,610	2,95,447	1,70,66,057
9. Junior Basic Schools ..	9,34,356	..	9,34,356
10. Sevashram Schools ..	15,33,332	..	15,33,332
11. Schools for professional and special education. ..	20,05,604	1,59,931	21,65,535
Total ..	3,31,03,565	8,61,832	3,39,65,397

Total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas is thus seen to be Rs. 3,39,65,397 during the year under report.



IV. *Summary of Main Developments (a) University Education*—1. During the year 1960-61, three colleges with Pre-University classes in Arts, two colleges with Pre-University classes in Science and one college with Pre-University classes in Arts and Science were opened. One of the Arts Colleges was a college for women with 1st Year Degree (new courses).

2. The following new classes were started in the existing colleges during the year under report:—

(a) B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar	.. B. A.
(b) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	.. B. COM.
(c) M. P. C. College, Baripada	.. B. Sc.
(d) Sundargarh College	.. B. Sc.
(e) Stewart Science College, Cuttack	.. B. Sc.
(f) Bhadrak College	.. B. Sc.
(g) Christ College, Cuttack	.. P. U. (Science)

3. The number of seats as noted below, were increased in the following colleges during the year under report :—

(1) S. C. S. College, Puri	.. B. Sc. from 32 to 48
(2) F. M. College, Balasore	.. P. U. (Science) from 112 to 128.
(3) Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack.	P. U. Arts 128 to 160, 3rd Year Arts 64 to 84.
(4) B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar	.. P. U. (Science) 128 to 176 P. U. (Arts) 96 to 128.
(5) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	.. B. COM. 32 to 48
(6) Basic Training College, Angul	.. B. Ed. 64 to 80
(7) M. P. C. College, Baripada	.. P. U. Arts 128 to 160

4. Post-Graduate class in Zoology was opened in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack by the Utkal University during the year under report.

5. In order to solve the acute problem of hostel accommodation in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government were pleased to approve the construction of 2 hostel buildings—One for 240 boys and the other for 100 girls at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,79,200 and Rs. 3,19,400 respectively. The construction of these two buildings was undertaken by the Works Department.

6. The building of the Barabati Girls' High School at Balasore was placed at the disposal of the Womens' College Committee for opening of the womens' college at Balasore under private enterprise.

7. The Arts section of the M. P. C. College at Baripada was shifted to its new building ( Mayurbhanj palace ) during the year under report.

8. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,49,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector, Puri to meet the cost of acquisition of land and buildings of Patherpuri which is now used as a hostel of the college.

9. Following grants were paid to the Utkal University during the year under report :—

	Rs.
(a) Departmental charges for the construction of Arts Block.	17,988
(b) Departmental charges for the construction of hostel building.	66,359
(c) Grant for deputation of officers for various conferences.	20,000
(d) World University Service Hostel ..	1,000
(e) Grant to Utkal University for building and teaching.	6,96,653
(f) Grant for the extension works by the University teachers. ..	2,500
(g) Grant for holding of the All-India Oriental Conference.	19,847
(h) Grant for holding the meeting of the Indian Science Congress in January 1962.	25,000

10. The senate granted affiliation and further affiliation to the following colleges during the year under report for the opening of classes and subjects noted against each :—

#### AFFILIATION

(1) Bhanjanagar College	.. Pre-University (Arts)
(2) Baragarh College	.. Pre-University (Arts and Science)
(3) Kalahandi College	.. Pre-University (Science)
(4) Phulbani College	.. Pre-University (Science)
(5) Womens' College, Balasore	.. Pre-University (Arts)
(6) Kendrapara College	.. Pre-University (Arts)

## FURTHER AFFILIATION

- (1) Ravenshaw College .. Commerce at the Degree stage with subjects such as English, Economics—Money and Banking, Economic Development, Business Organisation and Administration, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Commercial Law, Currency and Advance Banking, Advance Accounting, Auditing and Rural Economics and Co-operative Banking.
- (2) Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya. Agronomy, Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics at the M. Sc. (Ag.) Course.
- (3) S. C. B. Medical College. Post-Graduate Degree Course (M. S., M. D., M. O., M. Sc.) and Post-Graduate Diploma Course (Ophthalmology, Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology and Clinical Pathology).
- (4) B. J. B. College .. English, M. I. L., Economics (Pass) History (Pass) Oriya (Pass), Political Science (Pass) and Philosophy (Pass) at the B. A. Degree Stage.
- (5) Khallikote College .. Elements of Commerce at the Pre-University Stage.
- (6) M. P. C. College Chemistry (Pass), Physics (Pass) and Mathematics (Pass and Hons.) at the B. Sc. Stage.
- (7) Bhadrak College .. Physics and Chemistry at the B. Sc. Stage and English, Economics (with money and Banking and Economic-development of specified countries), Book-keeping and Accounts, Commercial Law, Business Organisation and Administration, Advanced Accounts, Auditing and Rural Economics and Principles of Co-operation and Co-operating Law at the B. Com. Stage.
- (8) Nirakarpur College .. English, M. I. L., General Knowledge, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology in the 1st Year Degree Course or Pre-Professional Course.
- (9) Christ College .. Physics and Chemistry at the Pre-University Stage
- (10) Stewart Science College Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at the Degree Stage.
- (11) Sundargarh College .. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Geology at Degree Stage.

The following officers of the Education Department were deputed to attend various conferences noted against their names :—

- (12) English Literature Seminar held at Delhi from 2nd to 7th January 1960. I. Shri D. P. Patnaik, Lecturer in English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- (13) First All Asian Congress of Paediatrics held at New Delhi from 2nd to 7th January 1960. I. Professor, R. N. Misra, Principal-cum-Superintendent, Medical College, Burla.

- (14) Twenty-third Session of the Indian History Congress held at Aligarh from the 26th to the 28th December, 1960.
1. Dr. B. C. Ray, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
  2. Shri P. Mukherjee, Lecturer, Post-Graduate Department of History, Utkal University.
- (15) Forty-third Session of the All-India Economic Conference held at Chandigarh from the 26th to the 28th December 1960.
1. Dr. S. Misra, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
  2. Shrimati Nilima Misra, Lecturer, Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack.
  3. Shri R. C. Patnaik, Lecturer, M. P. C. College, Baripada.
  4. Shri B. Misra, Lecturer in Economics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- (16) Thirty-five Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held at Waltair from the 29th to the 31st December 1960.
1. Dr. D. Misra, Principal, S. C. S. College, Puri
  2. Dr. G. Misra, Professor of Philosophy, Post-Graduate Department, Utkal University, Cuttack.
  3. Shri S. K. Chatopadhyaya, Lecturer in Philosophy, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
- (17) Fourth Conference of Law teachers held at Lucknow on the 28th and the 29th December 1960.
1. Shri K. S. Murty, Professor of M. S. Law College, Cuttack.

(b) *Secondary Education*—1. Grant-in-aid was given to 30 new High Schools during the year under report.

2. In order to implement successfully the Scheme of Secondary Education under the changed pattern, the post of the Joint Director of Public Instruction was continued during the year under report.

3. A new Secondary Training School was opened at Agarpara in the district of Balasore, during the year under report.

4. Craft subjects such as agriculture, carpentry, tailoring were systematically introduced in selected Secondary Schools with the Government grants.

5. Under the Central Scheme of Youth Welfare, a sum of Rs. 7,900 was allotted to 19 different High Schools of the State to under take students on tour to different parts of India.

6. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by Government of India for payment of land to Biswambar Bidyapitha, Puri, Nimapara High School, Puri and Asureswar High School, Cuttack.

7. Under the Scheme of Campus Work Project of Government of India, the first instalment of grants was paid to P. M. Academy, Cuttack, Salepur High School, Salepur and Alanahat High School, Alanahat.

8. A meeting of the Sub-committee appointed by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, was held for re-examining the conditions for the opening of Higher Secondary and Post Basic Schools in the State.

#### HIGHER SECONDARY AND POST BASIC SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

9. The M. E. Schools which were managed and aided by the District Boards were transferred to the Education Department, with effect from the 1st January 1961.

10. A branch of the Stewart School was opened at Bhubaneswar with effect from the 16th January 1961.

11. Under the auspices of the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, two refresher courses, one in mathematics and the other in social studies, were organised in the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack and in the Basic Training College, Angul, respectively for the teachers of High Schools in the State.

12. During the year under report, 30 new High Schools in the State were recognised by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa to present candidates at the High School Certificate Examination, 1961.

13. Fifty-two new High Schools were permitted to open classes higher than Class VIII during the year under report.

14. Fifty Higher Schools in the State were selected circlewise for allotment of 50 Hindi teachers.

15. During the year under report, 3 Girls' High Schools and 15 Girls' M. E. Schools were opened in the State.

16. Government were pleased to take over the management of Kantabanjhi High School in the district of Bolangir, during the year under report.

17. Government decided to take over the management of all the High Schools in the State either managed or aided by the District Boards.

18. Two holiday excursion camps, one at Puri and the other at Hirakud, were held for the students of age-groups 12—16.

19. With the assistance of the Indian Council for Child Welfare a Children Holiday Home was organised at Puri for 47 High School students of the age-groups 12—16.

20. For the first time excursion grants were given to students of age-groups 13 and above from High Schools.

21. One short-refresher course in music was held

22. The Examination Research Bureau has standardised some question in General Science and Social Studies.

23. Guide books on the teaching of English in Classes VI and VII were published by the Board and distributed among all the Secondary Schools in the State for the use of the teachers concerned.

24. Part I of the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination was conducted for the 1st time in April 1960.

25. Fifty-seven centres were fixed for the Annual High School Certificate Examination held in February 1961 and 37 centres for the Supplementary High School Certificate Examination.

26. The extension service programme for Secondary Education which was started by Government of India at the R. N. Training College, Cuttack since 1957-58, was transferred to the control of the State Government from the year under report.

1. (c) *Primary Education and provision for training facilities*— Under the scheme of expansion of training facilities in existing Elementary Training Schools, buildings for 21 Elementary Training Schools were taken up and tabular structures were purchased. A grant of Rs. 82,000 received from the Government of India was spent for the supply of equipments and furniture to those 21 Elementary Training Schools.

2. Government were pleased to upgrade 204 lower elementary grade posts of Primary School teachers to higher elementary grade posts, with effect from the 1st July 1960.

3. Primary Schools which were managed and aided by the District Boards were transferred to Education Department with effect from the 1st January 1961.

4. It was decided by the Government to increase the value of the stipends of pupil-teachers in Elementary Training Schools from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25, with effect from the 1st July 1960.

5. A short term training course for imparting training to 400 school mothers was organised in 14 centres in the State.

6. During the year under review, 500 posts of Primary School teachers were sanctioned under the State Scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan and 3,000 posts of Primary School teachers under the control scheme of relief to educated unemployment.

Out of these 3,500 posts of Primary School teachers sanctioned during the year under report, 1,000 posts were utilised for opening of new schools and the balance of the posts were utilised for giving additional teachers to the existing Primary Schools.

7. The intake capacity of 25 Elementary Training Schools was increased from 30 to 50 under the scheme of expansion of training facilities.

8. Eleven New Elementary Training Schools were opened during the year under report.

9. The existing circles under the control of Inspectors of Schools (Men's Branch) were reorganised. The names of the new circles covering the districts and the number of officers posted against each circle, are given below:—

Serial No.	Name of the districts in the new circle	No. of officers sanctioned		Location of the Headquarters.
		Class I	Class II	
1	Sambalpur-Sundargarh ..	1	2	Sundargarh
2	Dhenkanal-Keonjhar ..	1	2	Dhenkanal
3	Balasore-Mayurbhanj ..	1	3	Balasore
4	Cuttack ..	1	4	Cuttack
5	Puri-Phulbani ..	1	3	Puri
6	Ganjam ..	1	2	Berhampur
7	Kalahandi-Koraput-Bolangir.	1	3	Ultimately Bhawanipatana at present Bolangir.

10. A state wise enrolment drive was organised and conducted during 3rd week of May 1960 in all the Primary Schools in the State Co-operation of the public officers of other Departments M. L. As., M. Ps., and the press was widely enlisted. Educational supplements containing articles on various aspects of primary education and the enrolment drive were published in Daily Newspapers. The enrolment drive proved very successful.

11. In order to attract more girls for getting enrolled in Primary Schools and to attend classes regularly, attendance scholarships were awarded in the form of School uniforms.

12. A scheme with 25 stipendary seats was started for blind children under the auspices of the State Council for Child Welfare in September 1960.

13. The management of the Orissa Deaf and Dumb School at New Capital, Bhubaneswar was transferred to the State Council for Child Welfare, during the year under report.

14. Under the scheme of popularisation of sports and games in rural areas, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary, State Youth Welfare Board, Orissa.



## CHAPTER II

## EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL AND ORGANISATION

*I. Organisation*—1. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa is the head of the Department. He also acts as the Technical Adviser to Government on matters relating to education. Professor B. C. Das, M.A. (Patna), B.A. (Hons.), (London), continued as the Director of Public Instruction, during the year under report.

The administration of the Engineering Schools, technical and Industrial Institutions continued to be under the charge of the Director of Industries, that of the college for medicine and the Ayurvedic College under the charge of the Director of Health Services and that of the college of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry under the charge of the Director of Veterinary Services. The control and administration of the college of Agriculture continued to remain under the Director of Agriculture. The Sevashram and Ashram Schools continued to remain under the administrative control of Government in the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The Adult Literacy Centres in Community Development Blocks continued to remain under the control of the Director of Community Project Administration. The Burla Engineering College, the Law College and the teaching departments of the Utkal University continued to remain under the control of the Vice-Chancellor of the University. Institutions like colleges and schools of music and dance were run by private enterprise.

2. Immediately subordinate to the Director of Public Instruction are the Joint Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, the Personal Assistant, the Inspector of Schools, the Principals of Government Colleges for Arts and Science, the Principals of Teachers' Training Colleges and the Colleges for Oriental Learning, the Organiser of Basic Education, the Adult (Social) Education Officer, the Publicity Officer, the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, the Special Officer for Crafts, the Assistant Statistician, the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Principal, B. B. Sanskrit College, Principal, S. S. College, Puri, the Chief Inspector of Physical Education, the Inspectress of Physical Education, the Superintendent of Research and Museum, the Superintendent of Archaeology, Curator of Archives and the Principal, Government School of Arts and Crafts. Every other member of the department is subordinate to one or the other of these officers and addresses the Director only through the officer to whom he or she is subordinate.

## 3. Officers at Headquarters—

Name of post (1)	Held by— (2)	Remarks (3)
Joint D. P. I.	Shri G. C. Satpathy, B.A. (Hons.), (London)	
Deputy D. P. I., (Planning)	Shri B. Misra, M.Sc., A.M. (Columbia), M.S. (Michigan).	
Deputy D. P. I., (Basic and • Primary).	Shri N. Nayak, M.A., Dip-in- Edn. (till 1-7-1960). Shri R. S. Senapati, M.A. (Wis.), M.Ed., (from 1-7-1960).	
Deputy D. P. I., (General)	Shri I. B. Dasgupta, M.A., B.L.	
Deputy D. P. I., (Women's Education).	Mrs. I. L. Sinha, M.A., B.T. (Ca.), M.A. (London), Dip-in- Edn. (London), (from 1-7- 1960).	
Adult (Social) Education Officer.	Shri G. K. Mohanty, M.A. (Pat.), Dip-in-Edn. (Bristol), M.R.S.T. (London).	
P. A., (I) to D. P. I.	Shri J. B. Mohanty, M.A., L.L.B., (till 21-2-1961). Shri Ch. B. N. Nanda, M.Sc., (B. H. U.), (from 21-2-1961).	
Assistant D. P. I., (Primary)	Shri S. C. Panda, B.A. (Hons.)	
Assistant D. P. I., (Train- ing).	Shri B. Patnaik, B.A., D.Ed.	
P. A., (II) to D. P. I.	Shri D. Panda, (went on leave preparatory to retirement). Shri M. C. Parhi, (from 10-12- 1960).	
Chief Inspector of Physical Education.	Shri A. C. Das, B.P.E., M.Ed.	Was also part-time Principal, Govern- ment College of Physical Education, Orissa.
Inspectress of Physical Edu- cation.	Srimati R. Devi, M.A., D.Ed.	
Publicity Officer	Shri N. K. Rath, B.Sc., D.Ed. (till 12th February 1961).	(Transferred as Headmaster, R. C. Higher Secondary School, Cuttack).
	Shri A. Hussain, M.A., LL.B. (From 17-2-1961).	
Assistant Statistician	Shri B. B. Mohanty, B.A.	
Special Officer for Crafts	Shri Lalit Mohan Rath, B.A., D.Ed. (From 15-8-1959).	
Science Consultant	Shri Agadhu Misra, B.Sc., D.Ed. (From 13-11-1959).	
Accounts Officer	Shri G. V. R. Murty, M.A., LL.B.	

II. *Educational Services*—The following are the details of the posts in the Orissa Educational Service, Class I, Class II and Class III (Gazetted).

Serial No.	Designation	No. of posts	Scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	(a) SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE			
1	Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.	1	Rs. 1,300—100—1,800	
	(b) JUNIOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE			
2	Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	1	Rs. 1,000—50—1,250	
	Joint Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.	1	Ditto	
	(c) CLASS I			
	(i) Teaching			
3	Post-Graduate Professors in English, Oriya, Economics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Professor, Education-cum-Principal, Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.	8	Rs. 600—40—960	
4	Readers in English, Economics, History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Physics, Zoology, Psychology, in the Ravenshaw College and Reader in Education, Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.	10	Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570—E. B.—30—690—30—780—E. B.—40—860.	
5	Principal of Government Colleges at Bolangir, Baripada, Sambalpur, Puri, Balasore, Parlakimedi, Sailabala Women's College at Cuttack and the Basic Training College at Angul.	8	Ditto	
	(ii) Headquarters staff			
6	Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Orissa (General, Planning, Primary and Basic),	3	Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570—E. B.—30—690—30—780—E. B.—40—860. Plus a special pay at 20 per cent of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 subject to the further condition that the pay plus allowance should not exceed the maximum of the grade pay.	

Serial No.	Designation	Number of posts	Scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
	<i>(iii) Inspecting</i>			
7	Inspector of Schools, Central, Western, Southern and Northern Circles, Puri, Sundergarh and Dhenkanal Circles (the last 3 Circles being created from 1-7-1960).	4+3	Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570—E. B.—30—690—30—780—E. B.—40—860.	
8	Inspectress of Schools, Orissa, [the post being upgraded as Deputy D. P. I., (Women's Education), Orissa, from 1-7-1960].	1	Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570—E. B.—30—690—30—780—E. B.—40—860 with the rate of special pay at the rate of 20 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.	
9	Adult (Social) Education Officer, Orissa.	1	Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570—E. B.—30—690—30—780—E. B.—40—860.	
	OTHERS			
10	A floating post which is utilised either in the inspecting or in the teaching branch according to necessity.	1	Ditto ..	Revised scale of pay with effect from the 1st March 1961.
	<i>(d) CLASS II</i>			
	<i>(i) Headquarters Staff</i>			
11	Personal Assistant (I) to the Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.	1	Rs. 200—15—20—25—435—E. B.—25—610—E. B.—30—700. (Plus special pay of 20 per cent subject to the maximum of Rs. 60).	Rs. 260—15—320—30—400—E. B.—30—520—E. B.—40—680—50—780 (plus a special pay of 20 per cent subject to the maximum of Rs. 60).
12	Assistant Director of Public Instruction, (P. & B.) and Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Training), Orissa.	2	Ditto ..	Ditto
13	Special Officer for Crafts	1	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435—E. B.—25—600.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—420—E. B.—30—540.
14	Publicity Officer ..	1	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435—E. B.—25—610—E. B.—30—700.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400—E. B.—30—520—E. B.—40—680—50—780
15	Organiser of Basic Education, Orissa.	1	Ditto ..	Ditto
16	Personal Assistant (II) to Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.	1	Rs. 310—25—435	Rs. 420—25—500—25—550.

Serial No.	Designation	Number of posts	Scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
<i>(ii) Teaching (Colleges)</i>				
17	Lecturers of all Government Colleges for General, Special and Professional Education under the department and Principals of Government and Grade Colleges for General Education.	394+25 women	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435—E.B.—25—610—E.B.—30—700. (Plus a special pay of 20 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 60) per month for Principals of Second Grade colleges.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400—E.B.—30—520—E.B.—40—680—50—780 (plus a special pay of 20 per cent subject to the maximum of Rs. 60 per month for Principals of Seccn Grade Colleges)
18	Principal, B. B. Sanskrit College.	1	Rs. 200—460	Rs. 260—15—320—20—420—E.B.—30—540.
<i>(iii) Teaching (Schools)</i>				
19	Headmasters of Government High Schools and Secondary Training Schools at District Headquarters.	16	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435—E.B.—25—610—E.B.—30—700.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400—E.B.—30—520—E.B.—40—680—50—780
20	Headmistress of Government Girls' High Schools at Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur and Berhampur and Secondary Training School for women, Cuttack.	5+1	Ditto	Ditto
21	Principal of the school of Arts and Crafts.	1	Ditto	Ditto
22	Principal, Hindi Training Institution.	1	Rs. 200—15—260—25—460.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—420—E.B.—30—540.
23	Principal, College of Physical Education.	1	Rs. 200—700	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400—E.B.—30—520—E.B.—40—680—50—780
<i>(iv) Inspection</i>				
24	District Inspector of Schools (Two newly sanctioned, three posts of Assistant Inspector of Schools converted as District Inspector of Girls' Schools from the 1st July 1960).	13+5	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435—E.B.—25—610—E.B.—30—700.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400—E.B.—30—520—E.E.—40—680—50—780.
25	Assistant Inspector of Schools (Number reduced to one third of leaving converted as District Inspector of Schools from the 1st July 1960.	4	Ditto	Ditto
26	Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Orissa.	1	Ditto	Ditto

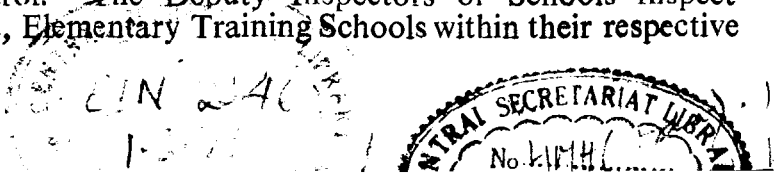
Serial No.	Designation	Number of posts	Scale of pay	Revised scale of pay
1	2	3	4	5
27	District Social Education Organisers.	13	Rs. 200—15—260—25—435 E.B.—25—610—E.B.— 30—700.	Rs. 260—15—320—20—400 —E.B.—30—520—E.B.— —40—680—50—780.
28	District Inspectress of Schools.	3+2	Ditto	Ditto
29	Chief Inspector of Physical Education.	1	Ditto	Ditto
30	Inspectress of Physical Education.	1	Ditto	Ditto
31	Superintendent of Archaeology.	1	Ditto	Ditto
32	Superintendent of Research and Museum.	1	Ditto	Ditto
33	Curators of Research and Museum.	3+2 from 1-9-1960	Ditto	Ditto
34	Curator of Archives	1	Ditto	Ditto
35	Chief Radio Telegraph Instructor.	1	Rs. 500—50—50	..
36	Medical Officer, Ravenshaw College.	1	Rs. 200—460	Rs. 260—15—320—20— 420—E. B.—30—540.
37	Science Consultant	1	Ditto	Ditto
38	Senior Craft Instructors, School of Arts and Crafts, Khallikote.	3	Ditto	Ditto
39	Lecturer in Arts, School of Arts and Crafts.	1	Ditto	Ditto
40	Lecturer in Sculpture, School of Arts and Crafts.	1	Ditto	Ditto
	(e) CLASS III			
41	Assistant Statistician	1	Rs. 175—10—215—15— 380.	Rs. 260—15—320—20— 420—E. B. 30—540.
42	Senior Instructor, College of Physical Education.	2	Ditto	Ditto

III. *Extra Departmental Agencies*—The Department continued to receive assistance from the Officers of Revenue Department such as District Magistrates, Subdivisional Officers, Block Development Officers, Executive Officers of various Municipalities. The Department is thankful to such Officers for their co-operation.

The Managing Committees of all types of institutions, the Department of Government, viz., Tribal & Rural Welfare Department, Industries Department, Department of Commerce, Political & Services Department, etc., did valuable educational work and evinced keen interest in the improvement of Primary Technical Education in their respective spheres. The work of the various Christian Missionary bodies also deserve special mention for their whole-hearted endeavour for the advancement of education among members of the backward communities. Railway authorities also assisted in the expansion of education in the State by maintaining some schools.

**IV. Directorate and Inspectorate**—The Director of Public Instruction inspects all colleges for general education and special education including the teachers training colleges. The administration and control of Government Colleges and the administration of grants to aided colleges rest with him. He also performs the duties of the Inspector of Anglo-Indian Schools. The Joint Director of Public Instruction, Orissa and other Headquarters Officers including the Deputy Directors assist him in all his functions. The Director of Public Instruction is the *ex officio* President and the Joint Director of Public Instruction is the *ex officio* Vice-President of the Board of Secondary Education.

The State is divided into 7 areas (three being formed from 1st July 1960 for the purpose of educational administration, each being designated as a Circle. Each Circle is under the charge of one Inspector of Schools, who is assisted by the District Inspectors of Schools. The Inspector of the Cuttack Circle is also assisted by one Assistant Inspector of Schools. The Inspectors inspect all High Schools for boys except those attached to Government Colleges and supervise the work of the District Inspectors of Schools. Schools attached to Government Colleges are inspected by the Principals of the respective Colleges. The Ravenshaw Collegiate Higher Secondary School, the Secondary Training School for men at Cuttack and the Secondary Training School for women at Cuttack were under the control of the Principal, Radhanath Training College, Cuttack. The Secondary Training School for men at Chikiti was under the control of the Inspector of Schools, Ganjam Circle and the Secondary Training School at Kundukela was under the control of the Inspector of Schools, Sundergarh Circle. There are 13 districts in the State and each district has one or more District Inspectors of Schools who inspect Middle Schools, Elementary Training Schools for boys and also supervise the work of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools, Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools under their respective control. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools inspect Middle Schools, Elementary Training Schools within their respective



jurisdiction and also supervise the work of the Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors under their control. The Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Sub-Inspectors inspect the Primary Schools.

The Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Women's Education) inspects all High Schools for Girls within the State. The whole State has been divided into 5 areas two of which were formed from 1st July 1960 consisting of one or more districts each and one District Inspectress has been kept in charge of each such area. There were 5 District Inspectresses in the State during the year under report. The District Inspectresses are directly responsible for the inspection of all Middle Schools for girls in their respective jurisdictions. The number of Gazetted Officers in Class I, Class II and Class III in the Directorate and the Inspectorate of the State Educational Services has been shown in detail, earlier, in this chapter. There were 30 Deputy Inspectors of Schools, 126 trained graduate Sub-Inspectors of Schools, 41 trained Intermediate Sub-Inspectors of Schools, 189 trained Matriculate Sub-Inspectors of Schools and 67 Elementary trained and 2 Matric trained Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools working in the State during the year under report.

The Organiser of Basic Education controls and inspects all the Basic Training Schools, as well as all Junior, Senior and Post-Basic Schools in the State.

The Adult (Social) Education Officer is responsible for Adult Education in the State. There were 13 District Social Education Organisers, 3 Organisers of Adult Education, one Audio-Visual Education Officer, one Production Officer and one Writer-cum-Translator under him. The District Social Education Organisers work as Technical Advisers in Social Education in the Block areas. The production staff consisting of a Production Officer and a Writer-cum-Translator help the Adult (Social) Education officer in producing Social Education literature.

The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies is the administrative head of the Sanskrit Tols and aided Sanskrit Colleges. He also inspects Sanskrit Primary Schools. He is assisted in his work by two Assistant Superintendents of Sanskrit Studies.

The Chief Inspector of Physical Education supervises Physical Education of boys in schools and colleges. He is attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. There is an Inspector of Physical Education in each circle under the control of the Inspector of Schools.



The Inspectress of Physical Education supervises Physical Education of students in the High, Middle and Primary Schools for girls.

There is a special Inspecting Officer for Muslim Education. An Inspecting Maulavi assists him in his work. He supervises all Madrasas. There are 25 High Schools and 8 M. E. Schools in which teaching in Urdu and Persian is imparted to Muslim boys and girls. These classes are also supervised by the Special Inspecting Officer.

There is a Superintendent of Archaeology and another Superintendent of Research and Museum. These officers were assisted by the Curators of Research Section and the Curators of Museum. Till the 15th January 1960 the Archives Section continued to function as a constituent unit of the Research and Museum Sections under the direct control of the Superintendent of Archaeology for all administrative purposes. But with effect from the 15th January 1960 the Archives Section has been separated from the Museum and the Curator of Archives has been functioning under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction, independent of Superintendent of Archaeology.

There is a Science Consultant who is in charge of bringing about improvement in the teaching of science in the Elementary Schools. He is working in a selected area under a Pilot Project Scheme.

There is a Departmental audit service consisting of 3 Auditors attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. Besides, there are 2 Auditors attached to the office of the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle and one Auditor each to the offices of the Inspectors of Schools of the remaining six Circles. These Auditors audit the accounts of the schools and colleges under the Department. There is an Accounts Officer deputed by the Finance Department whose duty is to supervise the work of the Auditors and to ensure effective control over expenditure and accounts procedure in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and in the offices subordinate to him.

## CHAPTER III

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

I. *Administration and control*—Primary Education, as its very name implies, constitutes the foundation on which the entire superstructure of education is built. Broadly speaking, education at this stage possesses a two-fold problem in this State on the satisfactory solution of which depends, to a very large extent the future of the community. The first aspect of the problem is to evolve a suitable system of education which may help awaken the dormant faculties of the child and the other is to provide this education to every child of the school-going age. Primary Education is provided in the Primary Schools and in the Junior Basic Schools. It is also provided in the Sevashram and in the lower classes of some Secondary Schools, both Middle and High, Senior Basic Schools and Ashram Schools. The Basic Schools followed the Basic Method of teaching and a Craft-centred curriculum. The Primary Schools followed a modified syllabus prepared on Basic lines. The courses of studies followed in Junior Basic Schools, were partly as prescribed by the Hindustani Talimi Sangha and partly the modified primary syllabus with basic features which was introduced from class I of the Junior Basic Schools with effect from the 1st April 1959. The modified syllabus prescribed by the Education Department was followed. To bring about an all-round development of the child's personality in the physical, intellectual, social and emotional sides, emphasis was shifted from cramming dry and unrelated bookish lessons to activities by which the child's inherent powers might be awakened and his curiosity aroused.

The Organiser of Basic Education, Orissa supervised and controlled the Basic Schools till December 1959, after which inspection and supervision of Basic Schools of all categories were transferred to the inspecting officers of the General Inspectorate who usually supervise and control the Primary Schools. This was done in pursuance of the policy of Government to unify both these systems of education at the elementary level under the same technical supervision and guidance.

As far as the management is concerned, some Primary Schools in the State were managed by the Railway administration, some Primary Schools were under direct management of the State Government and these are located in the Ganjam Agency and in the New Capital area. Primary Schools in ex-State areas were treated as Government managed Primary Schools. These Primary Schools were aided by Government and the State Government met the expenditure on account of payment of salaries to the teachers and the Primary School buildings of premerger time were looked after by Government. There were a few Primary Schools managed

by Municipal Boards, and District Boards, Government placed funds at the disposal of the executive officers of Municipalities or District Boards for giving financial aid to these Schools. There were a few Primary Schools which received aid directly from the District Inspector of Schools and a few which received no aid from Government. The District Inspectors of Schools appointed teachers in Government, Government managed and directly aided Primary Schools out of the lists of candidates selected by the District Selection Committee appointed by Government every year. Teachers were appointed by the authorities of the local bodies from the same lists of names drawn up by the District Selection Committee in order of merit in the Primary Schools which were aided or directly managed by them.

II. *Scheme of School Classes*—Since the year 1958-59 there was a change in the number of classes constituting the Primary stage. Primary Schools designed to provide education suited to children of the age-group 6 to 11, had previously an infant class attached to each of them. These infant classes were abolished during the year 1958-59. Thus a full-fledged Primary School known as an Upper Primary School had five classes i. e., classes I to V. Primary Schools having the first three classes i. e., classes I to III were known as Lower Primary Schools. A Public examination was held at the end of the Upper Primary stage and a scholarship examination was held at the end of Lower Primary stage.

Most of the above two types of schools followed the general courses prescribed by the Education Department but only a few had arrangements for teaching Sanskrit and Urdu. Primary Schools with provision for teaching Sanskrit were known as Sanskrit Primary Schools and those having provision for teaching Urdu were known as Urdu Primary Schools. Thus the State had four types of recognised Primary Schools viz. (i) Upper Primary (ii) Lower Primary (iii) Sanskrit Primary and (iv) Urdu Primary. There were also a few Primary Schools for linguistic minorities residing in the State for instruction in their mother-tongue in the Primary stage.

The following Table shows the number of different types of recognised Primary Schools both for boys and girls for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 4

		Total number of Schools	
		1959-60	1960-61
Upper Primary	..	2,456	3,825
Lower Primary	..	16,200	16,240
Sanskrit Primary	..	14	12
Urdu Primary	..	213	212
<b>Total</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>18,883</b>	<b>20,289</b>

## III. Schools

The following table gives the number of Primary Schools for boys and girls by management and number of pupils in them for the year 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 5

Management	Number of Primary Schools			Number of pupils		
	1959-60	1960-61	Increase or decrease	1959-60	1960-61	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Government i. e. Primary Schools run by Railway Administration.	28	39	+11	1,905	3,038	(+)1,133
State Government i. e. Government Primary Schools in ex-State areas managed by Government.	*4,101	*4,163	+62	2,32,531	3,18,707	(+)86,176
District Board	595	**Nil	**(-)595	47,869	**Nil	(-)47,869
Municipal Board.	106	115	(+)9	19,234	21,148	(+)1,914
<i>Private Bodies</i>						
(i) Aided ..	13,850	15,851	(+)2,001	6,40,402	9,11,040	(+)2,70,638
(ii) Un-aided	203	121	(-)82	7,917	8,765	(+)848
Total (i) & (ii)	18,883	20,289	(+)1,455	9,49,858	12,62,698	(+)3,12,840

\* The figures against asterisks comprise Government Primary Schools and Primary Schools in ex-State areas managed by Government.

\*\* Primary Schools which were managed and aided by the District Boards were transferred to Education Department, with effect from the 1st January 1961, after the abolition of the District Boards and coming in to force of the Orissa Zilla Parishad Act, 1961.

The total number of Primary Schools for boys and girls showed an increase of 1,406 from 18,883 in 1959-60 to 20,289 in 1960-61. The increase was due to the following reasons:—

During the year under review 500 posts of Primary School teachers were sanctioned under the State scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan and 3,000 posts of Primary School teachers under the Central Scheme of relief to educated unemployment. Out of these 3,500 posts of Primary School teachers sanctioned during the year under report 1,000 posts were utilised for opening new schools and the balance of the posts were utilised for giving additional teachers to the existing Primary Schools. As it appears from the above table the total increase in the number of Primary Schools was 1,406 including 121 unaided Primary Schools opened by private enterprise. Thus it appears that 334 more teachers were utilised in opening single teacher Primary Schools all over the State to meet the public demand for the spread of education in remote areas. There was a number of unrecognised Primary Schools called "Chatsalis" receiving grant at a flat rate of Rs. 10 per month each from the State Government. Out of 337 unrecognised Primary Schools that existed in the State during the year under report, 211 were Chatsalis which received a grant of Rs. 10 per month from the State Government. Since these Chatsalis were given grants, they were inspected by the Inspecting Officers of the Department. Instruction in these Chatsalis was mainly confined to 3 R's. and the outturn of work was quite satisfactory in consideration of the amount spent on them.

These Chatsalis were gradually converted into regular Primary Schools on condition of efficiency, but they could not all be abolished or converted into Primary Schools at a time because, they were mostly opened by enterprising men in undeveloped villages of the interior of the ex-feudatory States, often with natural barriers, where qualified teachers were not locally available nor could the villagers donate land or building for the establishment of a regular Primary School. Work was often done by one Upper Primary passed teacher for whom a regular monthly grant of Rs. 10 provided sufficient incentive. A sum of Rs. 25,320 was spent on giving grants to the Chatsalis during the year under report.

IV. *Students*—The total number of pupils under instruction in Primary Schools of the State increased during the year under report by 3,12,840 from 9,49,856 in 1959-60 to 13,62,698 in 1960-61.

The following table compares the distribution of pupils in the different classes of the Primary stage during 1959-60 and 1960-61. The figures include the number of scholars receiving Primary education in Secondary Basic as well as Ashram and Sevashram Schools:—

TABLE 6  
TOTAL NUMBERS OF PUPILS

	1959-60			1960-61		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Class I ..	328,932	152,738	481,670	450,382	250,227	700,609
Class II ..	207,458	81,967	289,425	220,933	93,321	314,254
Class III ..	139,052	45,459	184,511	156,551	56,102	212,653
Total Lower Primary Stage.	675,442	280,164	955,606	827,866	399,650	1,227,516
Class IV ..	64,814	12,436	77,250	87,371	30,440	117,811
Class V ..	46,476	7,744	54,220	55,662	9,871	65,533
Total Upper Primary Stage.	111,290	20,180	131,470	143,033	40,311	183,344
Grand Total ..	786,732	300,344	1,087,076	970,899	439,961	1,410,860
Total number of scholars in Primary Schools out of the grand total shown above, receiving primary education in Secondary, Basic as well as Ashram and Sevashram Schools was as shown below.	108,272	28,946	137,218	111,433	36,729	148,162

When we examine the ratio of boys to girls in every class, it is found that there was an abrupt fall in the number of girls after class III that is, at the end of the Lower Primary stage from 56,102 to 30,440. The reasons for this is that parents were not very keen on educating their daughters and when occasion arises for sending the latter to Upper Primary or Secondary Schools which were generally at some distance from their homes, the idea of further educating the girls was altogether dropped by them in consideration of the distance girls ceased to attend school thereafter.

V. *Stagnation and wastage*—While considering the question of wastage at the Primary stage, children reading in Class IV have not been taken into account because it has been estimated that children who have followed a regular course for four years in a Primary school will be able to retain their literacy even if they do not continue their education further. In order to calculate stagnation and wastage in the Lower Primary Classes for the year 1960-61, we have to take the students enrolled in Class III in 1960, students enrolled in Class II in the year 1959 and Class I in the year 1958-59. There is no record to determine the effect of stagnation and wastage separately. The following Table gives the combined effect of wastage and stagnation :—

TABLE 7

Year	Class	Boys	Girls	Total
1960-61 ..	III	1,56,551	56,102	2,12,653
1959-60 ..	II	2,07,458	81,967	2,89,425
1958-59 ..	I	2,43,254	95,243	3,38,497

If the number of students in Class I is taken as 100, the following Table shows how the number goes on decreasing in the course of 2 years :—

TABLE 8

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Class I	Class II	Class III
One hundred (Boys and Girls taken together) ..		85%	62·8%
One hundred boys only ..		85%	64·3%
One hundred girls only ..		86%	58·9%

The first row of the above Table shows that 37 per cent (100—62·8) of the total number of students in Class I of the Primary Schools would not be able to retain their literacy. Consequently the time and money spent on them over this short period of their education were wasted. A comparison between the Second and Third rows shows that the amount of wastage in case of girls was greater than that in case of boys. This feature together with the low enrolment of girls in Primary Schools accounted for the low percentage of literacy among the women in

Orissa. Wastage and stagnation at Primary stage were serious problems. There are many reasons for the heavy wastage at the Primary stage. In a number of cases children were pre-maturely withdrawn from schools because the parents were inclined to exploit the economic potentialities in them. In Primary Schools, particularly in single teacher Primary Schools, one teacher had to attend to more than one class and instruction was not sufficiently attractive to retaining the interest of the children and this encouraged truancy and irregular attendance and was partly responsible for wastage and stagnation. One of the measures which had been adopted recently to improve the efficiency of instruction in Primary Schools was the introduction of a system of common examination, with effect from the year 1955 in each district at the end of the Upper Primary stage. The introduction of this system of public examination at the end of the Primary School course produced a salutary effect on the teaching in the Primary Schools. The expansion of the scope of compulsory Primary education on as wide a scale as possible, which would have the effect of lengthening the average duration of a child's school life, was also contemplated to be very effective to check wastage and stagnation. However, it has been seen that a person who has read in a school for only two years and gradually lapsed into complete illiteracy realises his folly and takes general care that his children who attend school do not repeat his experience and become illiterate as himself.

VI. *Compulsion*—There is provision for the enforcement of compulsory primary education in any selected area of the State as per the Orissa Basic Education (Amendment) Act. (Act No. 8 of 1955). According to this Act the State Government may by notification, enforce compulsory attendance in schools of children of the age-group 6—11 years ordinarily residing in any local area within the jurisdiction of District Boards, Municipalities or Grama Panchayats. Such local areas or portion of a local area or any other place in the State outside the jurisdiction of the local authority are to be notified from time to time. Compulsory attendance in Primary Schools for boys, only, between the ages 6—11 years was insisted upon in the Municipal area of Parlakimedi since 1926 and in the rural area of Banki since the year 1925. Notifications were issued under the Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act, 1919 in respect of Banki and under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920 in respect of Parlakimedi. No further notification has however been issued under the Orissa Basic Education Act.

Compulsory primary education was also insisted upon in 5 more rural and urban areas of the State, with effect from the year 1953-54. Formal notifications for these areas have however not been made under the Orissa Basic Education Act.



During the year under report, a pilot project for the introduction of Compulsory Primary Education was introduced in four Blocks in the State. Primary Schools were opened in required numbers for universal provision. Teachers were appointed according to the teacher pupil ratio 1:35 in all the schools in each Block. Midday meals and attendance Scholarships were provided for the improvement of Enrolment and Retention of Children.

The names of the five areas and the four Blocks stated above are given below :—

#### FIVE AREAS

- (1) Sundargarh Town .. In the Sundargarh district
- (2) Angul Town .. In the Dhenkanal district
- (3) Athmalik Thana .. Ditto
- (4) Baripada Town .. In the Mayurbhanj district
- (5) Athgarh Town .. In the Cuttack district

#### FOUR BLOCKS

- (1) Cuttack Sadar .. In the Cuttack district
- (2) Ganjam .. In the Ganjam district
- (3) Bangiriposi .. In the Mayurbhanj district
- (4) Khariar .. In the Kalahandi district

The midday meals programme was extended to 10 more blocks which served as an incentive to draw in more children from the poorer groups thus indirectly serving the purpose of greater enrolment without legal compulsion.

On the basis of the model legislation prepared by the Ministry of Education, a draft bill is under the consideration of the State Government.

VII. *Teachers*—A comparative study of the number of teachers in Primary Schools during the year 1959-60 and 1960-61 together with their qualifications has been shown in the Table given below:—

TABLE 9  
TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

	1959-60			1960-61		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Trained teachers ..	11,535	328	11,863	12,828	345	13,174
Percentage of total ..	33.4	47.3	40.0	38.4	44.1	38.6
Untrained teachers ..	17,699	365	18,064	20,537	439	20,976
Percentage of total ..	60.6	52.7	60.0	61.6	55.9	61.4
Total number of trained and untrained teachers.	29,234	693	29,927	33,365	785	34,150

The total number of teachers increased from 29,927 in 1959-60 to 34,150 in 1960-61 while the total number of pupils under instruction in Primary Schools increased from 949,858 in 1959-60 to 1,262,698 in 1960-61. Thus there has been an increase in the pupil-teacher ratio from 31.7 in 1959-60 to 37 in 1960-61 which is quite encouraging. The increase in the percentage of trained teachers was brought about by the opening of new Elementary Training Schools. There were 9 trained and 360 untrained teachers in unrecognised Primary Schools during the year under report as against 13 trained and 367 untrained teachers respectively in the previous year. The decrease has been due to recognition of some unrecognised schools during the year.

The scale of pay of Primary School teachers generally varied according to the qualifications of the teachers and the authority managing the schools. Some teachers were also allowed special scales of pay previously because they claimed it on the ground that the ex-State Government under whom they served before the merger of the State allowed them such scales. The scales of pay of teachers in different types of Primary Schools in vogue is given below :—

(a) *Government Primary Schools*

		Revised scale of pay with effect from 1-3-1961.	
1. Lower Elementary trained teachers (men and women).	Rs. 30—1—39 (Starting pay Rs. 35)	Rs. 65—1—75—E.B.—2—77—3—80—5—85.	
2. Higher Elementary trained teachers (men and women).	Rs. 40—1—50	Rs. 70—1—75—2—95	
3. Junior Trained Non-Matriculate teachers (men and women).	Rs. 40—1—50	Rs. 70—1—75—2—95	
4. Senior Trained Non-Matriculate teachers (women).	Rs. 40—1—50—2—60	Rs. 70—1—75—2—95	
5. Untrained Matriculate teachers (men and women).	Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—2—70.	Rs. 80—3—110—E.B.—3—116—4—120—5—135.	
6. Trained Matriculate teachers (men and women).	Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—2—90 (Starting pay Rs. 60).	Rs. 100—4—120—5—130—E.B.—5—155.	

(b) *Government Managed Primary Schools, Aided Primary Schools in ex-State areas (except the schools opened under Relief of Educated Unemployment Scheme).*

1. Untrained non-Matriculate teachers	..	Rs. 30—1—39 (fixed pay Rs. 35)
2. Trained Non-Matriculate teachers	..	Rs. 40—1—50
3. Untrained Non-Matriculate teachers	..	Rs. 40—2—50—E.B.—2—80
4. Trained Matriculate teachers	..	Rs. 50—2—70—3/2—85

(c) *Aided Primary Schools (other than those in ex-State areas and schools under Unemployment Scheme).*

1. Untrained Non-Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 20—2—39 (fixed pay Rs. 35)
2. Trained Non-Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 40—1—50
3. Untrained Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 40—2—60—E.B.—2—80
4. Trained Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 50—2—70—3/2—85

(d) *Primary Schools opened under the scheme of Educational Programme to relieve educated unemployment.*

1. Untrained Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 40—2—60—E.B.—2—80
2. Untrained Non-Matriculate teachers ..	Rs. 30—1—39 (fixed pay Rs. 35)

The Primary school teachers serving in Government Primary Schools or in Primary sections of Government managed B type Middle English Schools in ex-State areas and Government practising Primary Schools attached to Government Elementary Training School were eligible to get the usual dearness allowances. The teachers serving in Government managed Primary Schools in ex-State areas and the Primary School teachers serving in other aided schools were not entitled to any dearness allowances but were entitled to house allowance or un-healthy locality allowances as laid down in Government Resolution No. 40-E., dated the 4th January 1947, with effect from the 1st April 1957. Those Primary School teachers who were not eligible to get the second additional dearness allowance admissible to Government employees were allowed a flat rate increase of Rs. 5 over and above their basic salary fixed in the revised scale of pay.

VIII. *Size of classes*—Up to the year 1958-59 it was normally accepted that a Primary School teacher was to be in charge of 30 pupils but the actual roll strength of classes in Primary Schools varied on account of the location of the school, the number of school-going children in the locality and the consciousness of the community for education according to the conditions that prevailed among different local communities. In Primary classes attached to Secondary Schools, where facilities of accommodation and supply of equipments were better than in the Primary Schools themselves and the demand for admissions was greater, the roll strength was kept upto the maximum limit of 44 including 4 seats reserved for the wards of Government servants on transfer provided the neighbouring schools were not affected.

The average pupil-teacher ratio in Primary Schools during the year under report was however, 37 as against 31·7 during the previous year.

Specifications for a class room of a Primary School was the same as before, i. e., 8 to 10 sq. ft. of floor space for each student, subject to the condition that the length of the room should not be more than 20ft. nor its breadth less than 15 ft.

IX. *Expenditure*—The following table compares the direct expenditure only in all Primary Schools (boys' and girls' schools taken together) for the past two years.

TABLE 10

	Central Government Fund	State Government Fund	District Board Fund	Municipal Board Fund	Fees	Other sources	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1959-60	14,03,245	1,29,19,086	86,119	1,61,925	14,374	6,81,473	1,52,66,222
Percentage to the total expenditure.	9·19	84·63	0·56	1·07	0·09	4·46	100
1960-61	9,41,131	1,50,21,515	11,92,617	2,2,096	6,600	7,40,338	1,81,25,397
Percentage to the total expenditure.	5·11	82·91	6·61	1·24	0·05	4·08	100

The total direct expenditure on Primary Education for boys and girls increased from Rs. 1,52,66,222 in 1959-60 to Rs. 1,81,25,297 in 1960-61. Out of the total direct expenditure as much as 82·91 per cent was met from the State Government funds.

X. *Single-teacher school*—There were 12,129 recognised single-teacher Primary Schools in the State on the 31st March 1961 as against 11,815 on the 31st March 1960, showing an increase of 314 schools. Out of the total number of 12,462 single teacher Primary Schools, 70 were for girls. There were 4,58,767 pupils in these schools on the 31st March 1961 as against 3,91,643 pupils on the 31st March 1960. Of the 4,61,447 pupils under

instruction in all the single-teacher Primary Schools, 147,303 were girls. The schools were under different managements as noted below :—

TABLE II

Year	Central Government	State Government	District Board	Municipal Board	Aided	Unaided	Unrecognised	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1959-60	10	1,876	136	8	9,591	131	270	12,022
1960-61	11	1,730	—*	12	10,307	69	333	12,462

\* All District Board managed schools were transferred to the control of the District Inspectors of Schools of the respective districts on the abolition of the District Board with effect from 26th January 1961.

The increase in the total number of such schools was mostly due to the opening of new single teacher Primary Schools under the State scheme of the Second Five-Year Plan in school villages in the State during the year under review.

*XI. School buildings and equipment*—In the present move for expansion of Primary Education, the responsibility for providing a building for the school, wherever new schools were opened was given to the local community and thus no expenditure from the education budget was incurred during the year under report on construction of buildings.

Equipment grants at the rate of Rs. 150 per teacher, under the State Scheme of appointing 500 teachers and Rs. 180 per teacher under the Central Scheme of appointing 3,000 teachers were given to the schools whenever appointment of new teachers was made in pursuance of either of the schemes stated above.

A sum of Rs. 6,26,550 was spent on equipment grants on opening of Primary Schools under the scheme of expansion of Elementary Education and “Relief of Educated Unemployment” during the year under review.

*XII. Methods and standards of teaching*—It has been the accepted policy of Government to impart Basic Education at the Primary Stage. But lack of trained teachers, school buildings and adequate finance have stood in the way of introducing Basic syllabus in all the Primary Schools of the State. As a result, a modified syllabus with Basic features was introduced in the Primary Schools in the State with effect from the academic session, 1952-53.

This syllabus was further modified and introduced in all Primary Schools, with effect from the 1st April 1958. The main object of introducing such a modified syllabus was to bring the good features of Basic Education into all the Primary Schools in the State. The same syllabus was also introduced in Junior and Senior Basic Schools with effect from 1959. The Elementary Training School Syllabus was revised on Basic lines in order to give the required training in Crafts to pupil-teachers to enable them to teach the modified syllabus including a craft already introduced in Primary Schools.

XIII. *Reorganisations and new Developments*—(1) Under the scheme of expansion of training facilities in existing Elementary Training School buildings for 21 Elementary Training Schools were taken up and tubular structures were purchased. A grant of Rs. 82,000 received from the Government of India was spent for supply of equipments and furniture to those 21 Elementary Training Schools.

2. In order to acquaint people with the programme of introduction of mid-day meals in Primary Schools and to encourage the local people to contribute their share, 3 conferences were held at Soro, Angul and Padmapur respectively. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, addressed mass gatherings of parents of Primary School children at those conferences. This scheme is one of the measures to spread Primary Education among the needy children of the State.

3. Primary Schools which were managed and aided by the District Boards were transferred to the Education Department, with effect from 26th January 1961.

4. It was decided by the Government to increase the value of the stipends of pupil-teachers in the Elementary Training Schools for Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 with effect from 1st July 1960. A short term training course for imparting training to 400 school mothers was organised in 14 centres in the State.

5. During the year under report, Government were pleased to sanction an additional quota of 1,000 teachers under the unemployment relief scheme to meet the growing demand for additional teachers in existing Primary Schools.

6. Five hundred posts of Primary School teachers were sanctioned under the State scheme of expansion of Primary Education and 3,000 posts of Primary School teachers under the scheme of Relief to educated unemployment out of which 100 posts were utilised for opening of new schools and the rest for appointment of additional teachers in the existing Primary Schools during the year under report.

7. The in-take capacity of 25 Elementary Training Schools was increased from 30 to 50 in the first year class under the schemes of expansion of training facilities.

8. Eleven new Elementary Training Schools were opened during the year under report.

9. Fifteen Training Centres were opened at 15 different High Schools in the State for imparting one year condensed course training to in-service Primary School teachers having more than five year's experience and to fresh candidates who passed class IX

10. The Circles under Inspectors of Schools ( Men's Branch ) were reorganised. The names of the new Circles covering the districts and the number of officers posted against each Circle are given below:—

Serial No.	Names of the districts in the new Circles	Number of officers sanctioned		Location of the headquarters
		Class I	Class II	
1	Sambalpur and Sundergarh	1	2	Sundergarh
2	Dhenkanal-Keonjhar ..	1	2	Dhenkanal
3	Balasore and Mayurbhanj ..	1	3	Balasore
4	Cuttack ..	1	4	Cuttack, including one Assistant Inspector of Schools.
5	Puri and Phulbani ..	1	3	Puri
6	Ganjam ..	1	2	Berhampur
7	Kalahandi, Koraput, Bolangir	1	3	Ultimately Bhawanipatna at present Bolangir.

11. Under the auspices of the Government of India a Regional Seminar of Senior Officers of the Education Department of the Eastern Zone was held at Puri from 10th to 16th May 1960, in connection with the programme of free and compulsory primary education proposed to be undertaken in the Third Five-Year Plan. Twenty-eight delegates from Assam, Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Education Ministry participated in the seminar. The seminar was inaugurated by the Governor of Orissa in the S. C. S. College, Puri. Professor, B. C. Das, Director of Public Instruction, Orissa welcomed the delegates and explained the objectives of the four regional seminars being organised at Puri, Maha-Baleswar, Bangalore and Simla. The Chief Minister, presided over the valedictory function held on the 15th May 1960.

12. A State-wide Enrolment Drive was organised and conducted during the 3rd week of May 1960, in all the Primary Schools in the State. Co-operation of the public, officers of other Departments, M. L. As., M. Ps. and the press was widely enlisted. Educational supplements containing articles on various aspects of primary education and on the enrolment drive were published in daily newspapers. The Enrolment Drive proved very successful.

13. In order to attract more girls to be enrolled in primary schools and to encourage them to attend classes regularly, attendance scholarships were awarded in the form of school uniform. A sum of Rs. 1,20,900 sanctioned by Government for award of scholarships during 1960-61 was placed at the disposal of District Inspectors of Schools.



## CHAPTER IV

## BASIC EDUCATION

I. *Introduction*—This is the fourteenth year of the introduction of the scheme of Basic Education in the State. Basic Education is imparted through some productive craft suitable to the local environment with a view to making the pupils self-supporting. It is also the intention to inculcate in them a true sense of dignity of labour. Basic Education has three stages namely Junior Basic, Senior Basic and Post-Basic. According to a resolution of the Board of Basic Education, Orissa pre-Basic classes have been abolished from Junior Basic and Senior Basic Schools, consequent upon the abolition of infant classes from Primary Schools. The Board of Basic Education have however, said that pre-Basic classes can be run by private agencies if they so desire.

Education at the Basic stage covers a period of eight years (from grade I to grade VIII) for children of the age-group 6 to 14. Schools having these eight grades are called Senior Basic Schools and those having only the first five grades called Junior Basic schools. Post Basic schools comprise the top four grades from IX to XII.

The main aims and objectives of Basic Education are—

(a) To impart education with a view to making the pupils grow up as citizens, fully conscious of their rights and obligations in a new social order based on co-operation,

(b) To make possible a balanced and harmonious development of the inherent capacities of the child and to develop in him a sense of self-confidence and a spirit of self-reliance.

The Post Basic stage is planned for education through self-sufficiency. The school at this stage provides opportunity for a greater range of productive activities which support the community and afford the basis for sound and well-organised knowledge.

The re-constituted Board of Basic Education continued to function during the year under report with 29 members, both official and non-official with the Minister of Education as Chairman. The Board lays down the general principles and the policies for the successful implementation of the scheme of Basic Education in the State. The Director of Public Instruction, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Primary & Basic) and the Organiser of Basic Education are *ex officio* members of the Board. The Organiser acts as the Secretary to the Board.

II. *Schools and Students*—The following table gives comparative figures for the year under report with those of the previous year in regard to the number of schools and the number of pupils in basic schools.

TABLE 12

Type of institutions	1959-60						1960-61					
	No. of institution for			No. of pupils in the institutions			No. of institutions for—			No. of pupils in the institutions		
	Boys	Gisls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Post-Basic ..	3	..	3	97	..	97	3	..	3	98	1	99
2. Senior Basic	23	..	23	3,388	835	4,223	25	..	25	4,345	1,232	5,577
3. Junior Basic	361	..	361	17,073	6,357	23,430	359	..	359	21,191	8,814	30,005
Total ..	387	..	387	20,558	7,192	27,750	387	..	387	25,634	10,047	35,681

The increase in the roll strength in the Post-Basic Schools was normal. The increase in the roll strength in Senior Basic Schools was due to the increase in the number of institutions from 23 to 25 by upgrading two Junior Basic Schools into Senior Basic Schools. The roll strength in the Junior Basic Schools was still increased though the number of institutions was decreased by 2. The percentage of attendance was 30 in all types of basic schools.

There are three Post Basic Schools, one maintained by the State Government and two others sponsored by private agencies to provide Post-Basic Education. None of the Post-Basic Schools has received recognition from the Board of Secondary Education as the required condition for recognition have not yet been fulfilled by any of them. All these schools follow the syllabus prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa for Post-Basic Schools.

There has been increase in the number of Senior Basic Schools by two over that of the previous year due to upgrading of two Junior Basic Schools into Senior Basic. The Junior Basic Schools which are 359 in number include two model basic schools in urban areas under the Cuttack and Berhampur Municipalities and 48 A type basic schools established in the Community Development Blocks by the Block authorities and subsequently transferred to the Education Department.

The following table gives the number of all types of Basic Schools by management:—

TABLE 13

1960-61

Management	Post-Basic			Senior Basic			Junior Basic		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. State Government.	1	..	1	22	..	22	357	..	357
2. Municipal Board.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Private Bodies.									
(i) Aided ..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
(ii) Unaided	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	2	..	2	25	..	25	359	..	359

III. *Teachers*—The table below gives a comparative statement in regard to the number of teachers in different types of Basic and Post-Basic Schools during the year under report and the previous year:—

TABLE 14

1959-60

	Post-Basic			Senior Basic			Junior Basic		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Trained ..	10	1	11	183	4	187	893	7	900
Untrained ..	3	..	3	7	..	7	8	3	11
Total ..	13	1	14	190	4	194	901	10	911

1960-61

	Post-Basic			Senior Basic			Junior Basic		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Trained ..	5	..	5	201	2	203	907	8	915
Untained ..	7	1	8	14	1	15	11	..	11
Total ..	12	1	13	215	3	218	918	8	926

Increase in the number of teachers in the Senior Basic Schools was due to the increase of two institutions during 1960-61 and that in Junior Basic Schools was due to opening of new classes.

The following scales of pay were enjoyed by the teachers according to their qualification during the year under report:—

Revised scales of pay  
from 1st March 1961

1. Basic Trained Graduates Rs. 120—5—155—  
E. B.—5—160—10—  
220—E. B.—10/2—  
250. Rs. 185—10—235—15—  
250—E. B.—15—325
2. Basic Trained Intermediates. (i) Rs. 70—2—80—4—  
100. Rs. 115—5—130—6—  
160—E. B.—10—180.  
(ii) Rs. 100—5—120—  
6—150—(for those  
trained under Hindu-  
stani Talim Sangha,  
Wardha). Rs. 115—5—130—6—  
160—E. B.—10—180.
3. Basic Trained Matriculates. Rs. 50—2—70—E. B. Rs. 100—4—120—5—  
2—90 (Starting pay Rs. 60). 130—E. B.—5—155.
4. Basic Trained non-Matriculates and Basic Trained E. T.'s— Rs. 45—1—60—2—60  
—E. B.—1—65. Rs. 70—1—75—2—95
5. Teachers trained in pre-Basic Education. Rs. 30—1—39 Rs. 65—1—75—E. B.—  
2—77—3—80—5—85.

IV. *Size of the Classes*—A Basic School with five grades generally consists of five class rooms and one extra room for store purposes. The minimum width of each room is 14 feet and its average floor space is provided for each pupil.

V. *Expenditure*—The following table gives the total direct expenditure on different types of basic institutions for the year under review along with the percentage of the total expenditure met out of Government contribution.

TABLE 15

Types of institution	1959-60			1960-61		
	Total direct expenditure	Government contribution	Percentage of Government contribution	Total direct expenditure	Government contribution	Percentage of Government contribution
	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent
(a) Post-Basic	16,657	10,687	64	16,662	13,703	88.6
(b) Senior Basic	2,32,318	2,16,993	93	2,53,538	2,33,128	91.2
(c) Junior Basic	9,39,660	9,16,166	97	9,52,000	9,43,028	99.6
Total ..	11,88,635	11,43,846	96	12,22,400	11,89,859	97.3

Besides the amount spent on direct expenditure as given in the above table, indirect expenditure amounting to nil, Rs. 6,600 and nil were incurred from Government funds on Post-Basic, Senior Basic and Junior Basic Schools, respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 270, Rs. 13,517 and nil, respectively during the previous year.

VI. *Training Institutions*—The detailed of Basic Training Schools and the Basic Training College in respect of enrolment, output and expenditure have been given in a separate chapter on the training of teachers (Chapter VII).

VII. *Methods and standards of teaching*—Scheme and syllabus prescribed by the Hindustani Talim Sangha. Sevagram are being followed in the Basic Training Schools and Senior Basic Schools with a few modifications made therein as a result of experience extending over the past 14 years. Teaching of English has been introduced in Senior Basic Schools, with effect from the session 1956-57 as an optional subject. "Methods of teaching English" has been added to the syllabus on methodology in the curriculum of the Basic Training Schools, with effect from the academic session 1959-60. The modified Primary syllabus with basic features which was introduced in the Junior Basic Schools, with effect from the 1st April 1959, in addition to the existing subjects, such as Crafts and Community living was also given effect to in Class II of Junior Basic Schools during the year under report.

VIII. *Economic aspect of Basic Education*—The Craft and Agricultural products are generally sold to the staff and students of the institutions. The production of essential needs of life, namely, food and clothing, which is a fundamental aspect of basic education, is always kept in the forefront. Care is taken to provide equipment and raw materials for producing yarn and

h and efforts are being made to provide at least one acre of land to each Junior Basic School and three acres to each Senior School for agricultural purposes. The details of production and income in the Basic Schools during the year under report and the previous year are given in the following table :—

TABLE 16

Craft and Garden Education	1959-60		1960-61	
	Production	Money value in rupees	Production	Money value in rupees
		Rs.		Rs.
(a) Yarn spun ..	36,209 hanks	7,015	26,860 hanks	6,557
Cloth work ..	402 Yds.		772 Yds.	
(b) Fruit and Vegetables	1,253 maunds	37,752	1,322 Mds.	
Cereals ..	294 maunds	..	350 Mds.	
Main food crops ..	650 maunds	..	539 Mds.	45,375
Cotton ..	50 maunds	..	50 Mds.	
(c) Compost manure and children's labour.	..	5,200	..	6,000
Total ..	..	49,967	..	57,732

The sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 57,732 during the year 1960-61, as against Rs. 49,967 during the previous year owing to more production of fruits and vegetables and composts manure in comparison with the previous year. The *per capita* income in basic schools was Rs. 3.45 nP. during the year under report as against Rs. 3.43 nP. during the previous year.

IX. *Co-ordination with other Departments*—Close contact is maintained with the Community Development Department authorities, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the Agriculture Department, etc., and these Departments have extended their co-operation in order to expand the facilities of Basic Education. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department also extended their

co-operation by giving stipends and lump grants to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes reading in Basic Schools.

*X. Reorganisation and new Developments*—1. Two existing Junior Basic Schools at Jarsinga and Balasingain the district of Dhenkanal were upgraded into Senior Basic Schools.

2. A meeting of the Board of Basic Education was held at Bhubaneswar on the 6th September 1960. The following important resolutions were passed in the meeting:—

(a) It was resolved that the Primary and Basic Schools should remain as district schools as they are at present.

(b) It was resolved that candidates of Post-Basic Schools, Champatimunda who have passed the house examination at the end of 12th grade up to the year 1959 and have applied for admission into Basic Training Schools be examined by the Principal, Basic Training College, Angul and such students as are declared successful by him may be eligible for admission into the Basic Training Schools. This concession can not be given beyond 1959.

It was further resolved that in order to be eligible for admission into Basic Training Schools other students of Champatimunda Post-Basic School must pass the High School or Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

3. 16 Merit-*cum*-Poverty Scholarships were awarded to students on the results of the Public Examination at the end of grade V of the Junior Basic Stage, The Public Examination at the end of grade VIII of Senior Basic Schools was also held and two Merit-*cum*-Poverty Scholarships were awarded to the deserving students.

4. The Common Syllabus with features of Basic Education was worked out satisfactorily.

5. A seminar on correlated teaching for selected teachers of Basic Training Schools and Headmasters of Senior Basic Schools was held in the Basic Training School, Angul from the 28th February 1961 to the 3rd March, 1961. Shri S. Das, M. A., D. Ed., Lecturer, Basic Training College, Angul, was the Director and Shri Triath Choudhury, Headmaster, Basic Training School, Angul acted as the Assistant Director of the Seminar.

6. The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, appointed a committee consisting of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Basic and Primary Education), Orissa, Shri S. Nath, M. A. (London), Principal, Basic Training College, Angul and Shri U. N. Mohanty, Headmaster, Senior Basic School, Uradhkirinti to define the syllabus in Mathematics for Class VIII of Senior Basic Schools more clearly.

7. The Enrolment Drive was launched successfully in Basic Schools in the month of May 1960.

8. An Amount of Rs. 3,000 was provided for the six Basic Training Schools for purchase of low desks for the Trainees during the year under report.

9. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,440 was provided for the purchase of costs for the Basic Training Schools at Bargarh and Tudigadia.

10. A non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,600 was provided for the construction of a dormitory for Senior Basic School at Panimora.

11. An amount of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned for providing furniture for the Senior Basic Schools.



**CHAPTER V**  
**SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1960-61**

Secondary education form the link between Primary education and Collegiate education but as the majority have neither the opportunity nor are they fitted to go in for Collegiate education, Secondary education has now been accepted and designed to be a stage of education complete in itself inasmuch as in its contemplated pattern, it will either form the basis for specialised and technical education or give a thorough preparatory grounding to the school-leaver for life adjustment in future. Conversion of Secondary Schools into Higher Secondary and Multipurpose Schools with diversified syllabus is being done with that end in view.

I. *Administration and Control*—Secondary Schools comprise Higher Secondary Schools, High Schools and Middle Schools, though some of these schools have primary classes attached to them. Their main function is to impart Secondary education, i.e., education of the adolescents. The designations of different officers controlling and inspecting these schools have been given in Chapter II “Directorate and Inspectorate”. Control and administration of Secondary education in the State rest with the Director of Public Instruction who is advised in policy matters by the Joint Director of Public Instruction. All day to day administrative functions of the Directorate in respect of Secondary education of the State rests with the Joint Director of Public Instruction. The Director of Public Instruction sanctions grant-in-aid to High Schools managed by private bodies and lump grants to local bodies like Municipal Boards, etc., for giving aid to Secondary Schools managed by the local bodies. The District Inspectors of Schools, pay grant-in-aid to Middle Schools from the allotments placed at their disposal by the Director of Public Instruction through the Inspectors of Schools. The Inspector in charge of Circle inspects the High School. Since the year 1956-57 each Circle has been provided with an Assistant Inspector of Schools in class II of the Orissa Educational Service to help Inspectors of Schools in the supervision of High Schools. Previously the State was divided into 4 Circles each being in charge of one Circle Inspector of Schools in class I of the Orissa Educational Service. During the year 1959-60 these Circles were reorganised. The names of the new Circles covering the districts and the number of officers posted against each Circle are given below :—

Serial No.	Name of the districts in the new Circle	No. of officers sanctioned		Located at the head-quarters
		Class I	Class II	
1	( i ) Sambalpur .. ( ii ) Sundargarh	}	1	Sundargarh

Serial No.	Name of the district in the new Circle	No. of officers sanctioned		Located at the headquarters
		Class I	Class II	
2	(i) Dhenkanal ..	1	2	Dhenkanal
	(ii) Keonjhar ..			
3	(i) Balasore ..	1	3	Balasore
	(ii) Mayurbhanj ..			
4	(i) Cuttack ..	1	4	Cuttack
5	(i) Puri ..	1	3	Puri
	(ii) Phulbani ..			
6	(i) Ganjam ..	1	2	Berhampur
7	(i) Kalahandi ..	1	3	Ultimately Bhawanipatna at present Bolangir.
	(ii) Koraput ..			
	(iii) Bolangir ..			

*Administration and Control by the Board of Secondary Education*—In accordance with the provisions of section II of the Orissa Secondary Education Act, 1953 the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa has framed regulations and made recommendation to Government in respect of the following subjects under section 21 (3) of the Act :—

(1) Qualifications and scales of pay of teachers of different crafts introduced by the Board in High and Higher Secondary Schools.

(2) Payment of special pay of Rs. 10 per month to Headmasters of Middle and M. E. Schools.

(3) Increase of the amount of grant under the head "Contingencies" to M. E. Schools from Rs. 22.50 nP. to Rs. 50 per month.

(4) Revised scales of pay for the teachers of aided High Schools.

(5) Scales of pay for the Headmasters 'A' and 'B' type High Schools.

(6) Reimbursement of loss of fee income in Classes VI & VII in respect of scheduled caste girl students in M. E. Schools.

(7) Revision of the existing Provident Fund Rules in the aided Secondary Schools in Orissa.

(8) Revision of the language formula for the High School Certificate Examination of 1963 and Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination of 1964 and onwards.

II. *Schemes of School Classes*—There are variations in the scheme of school classes in institutions reckoned as Secondary and Higher Secondary School. VI to XI are reckoned as secondary classes but some High Schools have 8 classes (Classes IV to XI), some six (Classes VI to XI), others only the four top Classes (i.e., Classes VIII to XI). The Higher Secondary Schools have one more class, i. e., Class XII which corresponds to the Pre-University Class of the colleges for General Education, Middle Schools, generally have four classes, i. e., Classes IV to VII but

some have Lower Primary Classes attached to them and some have the top two classes (i. e., Classes VI & VII) only.

The duration of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education is six and seven years respectively after a five years course of Primary Education. The Classes are numbered continuously from Classes I to XII and the courses of study in the Primary Classes attached to, are practically identical with those of the Primary Schools. The duration in Higher Secondary Schools is of seven years, the top-most class being Class XII.

III. *Schools and Pupils*—High Schools which are managed by Government fall into two categories, viz., (i) High Schools at the District Headquarters, (ii) 'A' type High Schools. The posts of the Headmasters of the former categories of schools are borne in Class II of the Orissa Educational Service whereas those of the latter are borne in the Subordinate Educational Service. Schools which were not complete by the time of merger of the ex-State areas were designated as 'B' type schools which have since then been managed by the State Government. Teachers in these schools get the scales of pay at par with the teachers in the two categories of schools mentioned above but their services are not pensionable. They are however entitled to enjoy the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund. In addition to the above types of High Schools in the ex-State areas, there are private High Schools aided by Government. They are paid grants-in-aid at the rate of two-thirds of the net deficit. But aided Girls, High and Middle Schools are given grants-in-aid to meet their full deficit. Further, two High Schools for boys, viz., Bhuban High School in the district of Dhenkanal and Rastriya Vidyalaya, Gangpur in the district of Sundargarh are given grant-in-aid to meet their full deficit under special orders of Government. In addition to the above, the management of 17 High Schools which were managed by the District Boards of Ganjam and Koraput and 4 High Schools managed by Anchal were transferred to direct control of the Department during the year 1957-58 and that of 80 more High Schools were taken over by Government during the year 1958-59. Government were pleased to take over the management of 14 more aided schools during 1959-60. No such High School was taken over during 1960-61. These schools were selected on the basis of student strength and percentage of success. Government pay the entire deficit of these schools and those are called Government managed full-deficit-aided High Schools. The teachers of these schools enjoy the benefit of Contributory Provident Fund.

The following table gives the number of Secondary Schools (High and Middle Schools) for boys and girls and the number of pupils in them under different managements as on the 31st March 1961 along with those of the previous year.

These figures include those that have been upgraded into Higher Secondary Schools.

TABLE 17

## HIGH SCHOOLS INCLUDING HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Management	Number of institutions				Increase or decrease		Number of pupils				Increase or decrease	
	1959-60		1960-61		For Boys	For Girls	1959-60		1960-61		In Schools for Boys	In Schools for Girls
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls			In Schools for Boys	In Schools for Girls	In Schools for Boys	In Schools for Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Government ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1,041	..	1,136	..	+ 95	..
State Government ..	59	23	60	24	+ 1	+ 1	18,849	4,312	19,448	4,845	+ 599	+ 533
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	3	1	4	1	+ 1	..	866	118	870	110	+ 4	- 8
<u>Private Aided</u> ..	193	7	224	10	+ 31	+ 3	56,967	1,455	60,737	1,748	+ 3,770	+ 293
Un-aided ..	118	..	126	..	+ 8	..	9,488	..	12,082	..	+ 2,594	..
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>374</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>+ 41</b>	<b>+ 4</b>	<b>87,211</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>94,273</b>	<b>6,703</b>	<b>+ 7,062</b>	<b>+ 818</b>

**TABLE 18**  
**MIDDLE SCHOOL**

Management	Number of Institutions				Increase or decrease		Number of pupils				Increase or decrease	
	1959-60		1960-61				1959-60		1960-61			
	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	For Boys	For Girls	In Boys School	In Girls School	In Boys School	In Girls School	In Boys School	In Girls School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Central Government ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
State Government ..	160	14	175	15	+15	+1	16,575	2,016	13,500	2,153	+1,925	+137
District Board ..	*52	4	..	..	-52	-4	8,148	739	..	..	-8,148	-739
Municipal Board ..	8	..	8	2	..	+2	654	..	797	52	+143	+52
Private Aided ..	467	52	651	70	+184	+18	44,384	2,617	57,298	4,174	+12,914	+1,557
Un-aided ..	265	3	296	1	+31	-2	11,433	63	14,729	13	+3,296	-50
Total ..	952	73	1,130	88	+*230	+19	81,194	5,435	91,324	6,392	+10,130	+957

\*District Board Schools were transferred to other managements including that of State Government during 1960-61. Hence the totals under Cols. \*7,12 and 13 get different results.

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It will be seen from the above figures that there has been increase both in the number of High Schools including Higher Secondary and Middle Schools and in the enrolment in these Schools during the year under report as compared with those of the previous year. The number of High Schools for boys has gone up from 41 to 415 and that for girls by 4 to 35. The number for Middle Schools for boys rose from 952 by 178 to 1,130 and that for girls has gone up from 73 by 15 to 88.

The enrolment in High Schools for boys increased by 7,062 to 94,273 and that for girls increased by 818 to 6,703 respectively. The enrolment in Middle Schools for boys and for girls increased by 10,130 and 957 to 91,324 and 6,392 respectively.

The total number of boys and girls in Higher Secondary and Secondary Schools was 171,048 and 27,644 during the year under report as against 156,253 and 23,472 respectively in the previous year. The following table explains the position relating to enrolment of boys and girls during the year under review :—

TABLE 19

Type of Schools		Enrolment 1960-61		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Higher Secondary and High Schools.		88,509	12,467	100,976
Middle	..	82,539	15,177	97,716
	Total ..	171,048	27,644	198,692

Since some of the Secondary Schools have Primary classes, the total number of boys and girls receiving general education in the Secondary stage, i. e., in Classes VI—XII as given in the table below was less than the total enrolment in the Secondary Schools, i. e., in Classes I to XII. :

TABLE 20

Class	1959-60			1960-61		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
XI ..	8,831	689	9,520	9,547	868	10,415
X ..	12,168	980	13,148	14,250	1,233	15,483
IX ..	14,885	1,350	16,235	16,956	1,728	18,684
VIII ..	17,422	1,894	19,325	20,900	2,243	23,143
VII ..	27,709	3,229	30,938	33,693	4,144	37,837
VI ..	34,004	4,579	38,583	40,620	5,906	46,526
Total ..	115,026	12,721	127,747	135,966	16,122	152,088

COMMERCE AND TECHNOLOGY ALONG WITH GENERAL EDUCATION  
ARE BEING TAUGHT IN THE FOLLOWING HIGH AND  
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(1) Balasore Zilla Shool (2) Mission High School, Balasore (3) Brundaban Bidyapitha, Hinjilicut (4) Ghumsur Technical High School, Belguntha (5) C. S. Zilla School, Sambalpur (6) Sashibhusan High School, Surada and (7) Hamirpur High School, Sundargarh.

Table above shows that there has been an abrupt fall as in previous years in the number of boys and girls after Class VII. This is mainly due to the fact that the success in Class VIII examination qualified the students to take up jobs like teachership in Primary Schools and Clerkship under Pleaders etc. Many boys take up jobs and many boys and girls discontinue their studies after this stage. Some also join technical schools. The ratio of girls to boys in the Secondary stage continues to be lower than that in the Primary stage because most of the parents are not keen in giving Secondary Education to their daughters. Some of the girls discontinue their studies in Secondary Schools after they get married. However, there has been an increase in the number of girl students by 3,724 during the year under report in comparison with the number of girl students during the previous year that is 2,128.

IV. *Distribution of Secondary Schools*—Although the number of schools is increasing, the total number of High and Middle Schools with relation to the total population of the State and the area of the State is still very small. On the population basis there was one High School for 39,122 and one Middle School for 14,422 persons the Mid-year population of the State being 1,75,65,645. On the area basis, there was one High School for 134 square miles and one Middle School for 49 square miles during the year under report. The total area of the State being 60,250 Sq. miles, there are some districts in which the number of schools and the number of students in the schools are very small as compared with other districts. Special efforts are being made to encourage expansion of Secondary Education in these areas. The total number of High and Middle Schools being 450 (High and Higher Secondary) and 1,218 with 1,00,976 & 97,716 pupils respectively, the average number of pupils attending a High School and Middle School was 225 and 80.2 respectively during the year under report. The tables below give the districtwise details for the year under review.

**TABLE 21**  
**DISTRICTWISE DETAILS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS 1960-61**

Sl. No.	Name of the district	Area in Sq. miles	Population, 1951 Census)	Number of Secondary Schools		Number of pupils in—		Area in Sq. miles per—		Population per—		Average number of pupils attending	
				High & Higher Secondary	Middle	High & Higher Secondary Schools.	Middle Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Middle Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Cuttack ..	4,210	2,529,244	129	299	31,810	31,710	19	14	18,727	3,459	247	106
2	Puri ..	4,043	1,572,262	50	144	13,367	12,580	81	28	32,082	10,918	267	87
3	Balasore ..	2,507	1,106,012	53	150	11,042	11,705	46	17	20,867	7,373	208	78
4	Sambalpur ..	6,765	1,301,804	32	117	7,027	6,947	218	58	42,000	11,127	220	59
5	Ganjam ..	3,315	1,464,533	53	75	15,018	4,895	63	44	27,651	19,540	383	65
6	Mayurbhanj ..	4,021	1,028,825	25	85	4,142	6,522	161	47	41,160	12,104	167	77
7	Keonjhar ..	3,216	5,884,411	18	55	2,570	3,856	178	58	32,667	10,699	143	17
8	Dhenkanal ..	4,226	8,39,242	25	85	4,811	5,418	167	50	33,560	9,873	192	64
9	Bolangir ..	3,412	9,17,875	12	38	2,832	3,226	287	90	76,500	24,155	194	35
10	Sundergarh ..	3,768	5,52,202	18	65	3,136	6,052	235	57	34,500	8,367	184	82
11	Phulbani and Agency. Ganjam	5,692	6,16,191	10	32	1,382	1,833	569	178	61,619	19,256	138	57
12	Kalahandi ..	5,057	8,58,781	13	31	1,346	1,643	391	163	66,076	27,703	104	53
13	Koraput ..	8,975	1,239,634	12	41	2,993	1,329	822	219	105,833	30,964	249	32

The High Schools include Higher Secondary Schools also



TABLE 22

## V. TEACHERS IN HIGH SCHOOLS ( INCLUDES HIGH AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS ), 1960-61

Institution by management	Total no. of teachers in all High and Higher Secondary Schools			Total no. of trained teachers in High and Higher Secondary Schools								Total no. of untrained teachers in High and Higher Secondary Schools							
				Men				Women				Men				Women			
	Men	Women	Total	Graduates	Intermediates or Matriculates	Non-Matriculates.	Total	Graduates	Intermediates or Matriculates	Non-Matriculates.	Total	Graduates	Intermediates or Matriculates.	Non-Matriculates.	Total	Graduates	Intermediates or Matriculates.	Non-Matriculates.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Schools ..	969	237	1,206	364	301	46	711	94	52	22	198	65	139	64	258	9	23	5	39
District Board ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Board ..	39	7	46	15	13	..	28	4	1	1	6	4	3	4	11	..	1	..	1
..	2,757	125	2,882	551	622	108	1,281	29	42	16	87	426	838	212	1,476	11	23	4	38
..	671	9	680	121	59	3	183	7	..	..	7	196	262	30	488	1	..	1	2
Total--Non-Government	3,467	141	3,608	687	694	111	1,498	40	43	17	100	626	1,103	246	1,975	12	34	5	47
Grand Total ..	4,436	378	4,814	1,051	995	157	2,203	134	125	39	298	991	1,232	510	2,733	21	49	10	80
Total for 1959-60 ..	4,030	436	4,466	929	940	108	1,977	143	151	32	326	581	1,094	378	2,053	18	35	23	76
Increase or decrease in 1960-61.	(+)406	(-)52	(+)348	(+)122	(+)55	(+)49	(+)226	(-)9	(-)26	(+)7	(-)28	(+)110	(+)136	(-)68	(+)680	(+)3	(-)14	(-)13	(+)14

High Schools include Higher Secondary Schools

TABLE 23

## V. TEACHERS IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS, 1960-61

Institution by management	Total No. of teachers in all Middle Schools			Total No. of trained teachers in Middle Schools								Total No. of untrained teachers in Middle Schools							
	Men	Women	Total	Men				Women				Men				Women			
				Graduates	Intermedia-tes or Matri- culates.	Non-Gradu- tes.	Total	Graduates	Intermedia- tes or Matri- culates.	Non-Matri- culates.	Total	Graduates	Intermedia- tes or Matri- culates.	Non-Matri- culates.	Total	Graduates	Intermedia- tes or Matri- culates.	Non-Matri- culates.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Government Schools ..	852	98	960	46	354	85	485	11	29	33	73	11	327	39	377	2	13	10	25
Municipal Board ..	31	3	34	..	14	1	15	..	..	..	..	3	13	..	16	..	3	..	3
Aided ..	2,842	166	3,008	6	400	274	680	..	38	30	68	30	1,952	180	2,162	4	72	22	98
Un-aided ..	811	38	349	12	121	16	149	5	18	6	29	8	598	56	662	..	5	4	9
Total—Non-Government	3,684	207	3,891	18	535	191	744	5	56	36	97	41	2,563	236	2,840	4	80	26	110
Grand Total ..	4,546	305	4,851	64	889	376	1,329	16	85	69	170	52	2,890	275	3,217	6	93	36	135
Total for 1959-60 ..	3,981	261	4,242	70	733	447	1,250	18	78	72	168	49	2,470	212	2,731	4	67	22	93
Increase or decrease in 1960-61.	565	44	609	(-) <sup>6</sup>	156	(-) <sup>7</sup>	(+) <sup>79</sup>	(-) <sup>2</sup>	7	(-) <sup>3</sup>	2	3	420	63	476	2	26	2,214	42

Middle Schools include Middle English Schools

V. *Teachers*—It will be seen from previous Tables that the number of teachers in High and Higher Secondary Schools has gone up by 348 to 4,814. The number of men teachers has increased by 406 to 4,436 and that of women teachers decreased by 52 to 378. The number of trained teachers has also increased. The number of trained men teachers has gone up by 226 to 2,203 and that of trained women teachers decreased by 28 to 298. The total number of untrained teachers both men and women was 2,733 which is as much as 56 per cent of the total number of teachers serving in High and Higher Secondary Schools during the year under report. It may, however, be noted that of the men teachers only 49 per cent were trained whereas 79 per cent of the women teachers were trained. As regards Middle Schools the number of teachers has gone up by 609 to 4,851. The number of men teachers has increased by 565 to 4,546 and that of women teachers by only 44 to 305.

In aided High Schools there was provision for appointment of three trained Graduate teachers including the Headmaster but in order to improve the standard of teaching in those schools a scheme for appointment of a trained Graduate in place of a trained Intermediate was introduced during the year 1958-59 for the aided High Schools of the State. It was also proposed to have an additional teacher in High Schools where the roll strength in each of the top three classes exceeded 40.

The scales of pay of the teachers in Government and non-Government High and Middle Schools are given below :—

Scales of pay of teachers in High and Middle Schools (Managed by Government)	Scales of pay existed up to the 28th February 1962	Scales of pay as revised with effect from the 1st March 1962
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Headmaster—(1) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained.	(a) 200—16—260—25— E. B. — 25 — 610— E.B.—30—700 (in case of District Headquarters High Schools.)	260—780
	(b) 120—5—155—E.B.—160—10—220—E.B.—10/2—250 (Headmasters of 'A' and 'B' type High Schools draw special pay of 25 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.	185—325
(2) Passed Intermediate and Trained.	70—2—80—4—100	.. 115—180

(1)	(2) Rs.	(3) Rs.
Assistant teacher—(i) B. A. or B. Sc. and Trained.	120—5—155—E. B.—160—10—220—E. B.—10/2—250,	185—325
(ii) B. A. or B. Sc.	70—2—74—3—98—4—110—E. B.—5—140.	115—220
(iii) Passed Intermediates and Trained.	70—2—80—4—100	115—180
(iv) Passed Matric and Trained or passed Intermediates.	50—2—70—E. B.—90 (Starting Rs. 60.)	80—135
(a) Head Pandit (Sanskrit and Oriya) Head Maulvi (Urdu and Persian) and Hindi teacher.	120—5—155—E. B.—160—10—220—E. B.—10/2—250.	185—325
	70—2—74—3—98—4—110—E. B.—5—140.	115—220
(b) Second Pandit, Second Maulvi and Bengali teacher.	50—3—70—E. B.—3—90.	80—135
(c) Drawing Master, Dip. in Fine Arts . .	(a) 120—5—155—E. B.—160—10—220—E. B.—10/2—250.	185—325
	(b) 70—2—74—3—98—4—110—E. B.—5—140.	115—200
Music teacher not specified —	50—2—70—E. B.—2—90.	80—135
Physical Training Instructor—(i) Graduate with Diploma in Physical Education.	120—5—155—E. B.—5—160—10—220—E. B.—10/2—250.	185—325
(ii) Passed Intermediate or passed Matric and Trained with certificate in Physical Education.	70—2—80—4—100—E. B.—4—120—5—135.	115—180
(iii) Passed Matric with certificate in Physical Education.	60—2—90	95—135
(iv) With lower qualification	50—2—70—E. B.—2—90.	80—135

#### Scales of pay of the teachers in High Schools and Middle Schools

( Managed by Local Bodies )

1. Headmaster, B. A. or B. Sc., B. Ed. . . Rs. 130—10—220—E. B.—10—250
2. Assistant Master, B. A., or B. Sc. and Trained. Rs. 100—5—150—E. B.—8—190—E. B.—10—2—210.
3. Assistant Master, B. A., or B. Sc. . . Rs. 60—3—90—E. B.—5/2—120

4. Assistant Master, Trained Intermediate Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—100
5. Assistant Master, Trained Matric or Untrained Intermediate. Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—5/2—85
6. Assistant Master, M a t r i c u l a t e (Untrained). Rs. 40—2—60—E.B.—2—80
7. Assistant Master, Passed Middle and Trained. Rs. 35—1—45—E.B.—2—55

Scales of pay of teachers in Middle Schools (Managed by private bodies in receipt of grant from the Government).

1. Headmaster, Intermediate in Arts or Science. Rs. 50—2—70—3/2—85
2. Assistant Master, Trained Matrics .. Rs. 50—2—70—3/2—85

Scales of pay of the teachers in the High Schools (Managed by private bodies and in receipt of aid from the State Revenue).

1. Headmaster, B. A. or B. Sc., and D. Ed. Rs. 130—10—200—E.B.—10—280
2. Assistant teacher, B. A., or B. Sc., and Trained. Rs. 100—5—155—E.B.—8—190—E.B.—10/2—210.
3. Assistant Master, Passed B. A., or B. Sc., Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—120
4. Assistant Master, Passed I. A., and Trained. Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—100
5. Assistant Master, Passed Matric and trained or Passed Intermediate. Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—3/2—85
6. Assistant Master, Passed Matric .. Rs. 40—2—60—E.B.—2—80
7. Assistant Master, Non-Matric and Secondary Trained. Rs. 35—1—45—E.B.—2—55

#### Language teachers

- (i) Head Pandits, Sanskrit and Oriya .. Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—120  
Head Maulvi (Urdu, Persian) and Hindi teachers. Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—120
- (ii) Second Pandits (Second Maulvi) in L. S. E. S. Bengali teachers. Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—3/2—85
- (iii) Drawing teachers in Fine Arts .. Rs. 60—3—90—E.B.—5/2—120
- (iv) Music teachers (Not specified) fixed (Part-time). Rs. 40 (fixed)
- (a) Matriculates with Y. M. C. A. training in Physical Education. Rs. 50—2—70—E.B.—3/2—85
- (b) Unqualified Physical Training Instructors. Rs. 40—2—60—E.B.—2—80

Special pay of 25 per cent of grade pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 50 per month allowed to the Headmasters of 'A' and 'B' type High Schools, with effect from 1957-58 in consideration of the extra responsibilities shouldered by them was allowed to continue during the year under review.

The scales of pay of non-Government Secondary School teachers are lower than those of teachers serving in the Government Secondary Schools. To reduce the disparity between the two scales of pay it was proposed to give flat rate increase to the non-Government Secondary School teachers in their scales of pay. The Central Government offered to bear 50 per cent of the cost of the schemes. During 1958-59 Government of India sanctioned their share of payment of flat rate increase in the scales of pay of non-Government Secondary School teachers. The State Government were to bear 50 per cent of the cost as their matching share. But the State Government expressed their inability to pay the share. Government of India, however, released their share of cost of the schemes so that the teachers could be paid at least 50% of the proposed flat rate increase, with effect from the 1st April 1958. Accordingly, payments were made in 1958-59 and that too continued during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61.

VI. *Size of classes*—The maximum enrolment in each of the classes IV and V of High and Middle Schools was limited to 44 and that in other classes Secondary stage to 40. The size of a class room is stipulated to be 400 sq.ft. units with minimum breadth of 16 ft.

VII, *Expenditure*—(High and Higher Secondary Schools direct Expenditure).

TABLE 24  
HIGH SCHOOLS

	1959-60		1960-61	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Central Government	2,03,144	2.6	1,83,050	2.1
(b) State Government ..	40,11,825	51.5	44,57,015	50.9
(c) District Board ..	2,160	0.2	..	..
(d) Municipal Board ..	38,806	0.49	34,159	0.4
(e) Fees ..	26,04,394	33.4	29,03,043	33.1
(f) Other sources including endowments, etc.	9,21,616	13.34	11,89,429	13.5
Total ..	77,81,945	100.0	87,67,396	100.0

TABLE 25  
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Source 1959-60	Amount	Percentage	Amount 1960-61	Percentage
	Rs.		Rs.	
1. Central Government ..	90,881	1.9	26,223	0.5
2. State Government ..	23,26,753	50.3	25,52,988	50.0
3. District Board ..	60,758	1.3	1,61,232	3.0
4. Municipal Board ..	16,041	0.34	27,241	0.5
5. Fees ..	9,78,466	21.1	10,92,323	21.6
6. Other sources including endowments. ..	11,43,683	26.50	12,51,012	24.4
Total ..	46,16,582	100.0	51,11,019	100.0

The total direct expenditure on all High and Higher Secondary Schools for boys and girls rose from Rs. 77,81,945 in 1959-60 to Rs. 87,67,396 during the year under report which was met from different sources, as will be seen from the foregoing table. Similarly total direct expenditure on all Middle schools for boys and girls rose from Rs. 46,16,582 in 1959-60 to Rs. 51,11,019 in 1960-61.

The increase in expenditure was due to the increase in the number of High and Middle Schools by 45 and 249 respectively.

The following table gives the average cost of education of a pupil in a High School and Middle School and the *per capita* expenditure out of Government funds in case of a High School and a Middle School during the year under report and the previous year.

TABLE 26

Type of institution	Number of pupils	Total direct expenditure in rupees	Cost per Pupil in rupees	Expenditure out of Government funds in rupees	<i>Per capita</i> expenditure out of Government funds
1959-60					
High and Higher Secondary.	93,096	77,81,945	83.6	42,14,939	45.2
Middle ..	86,629	46,16,582	53.2	24,17,634	27.9
1960-61					
High and Higher Secondary.	1,00,976	87,72,688	86.9	46,79,045	48.1
Middle ..	97,716	51,11,019	52.3	25,79,211	26.4

From the table above it is seen, that the *per capita* expenditure out of Government funds increased from Rs. 45·2 to Rs. 48·1 due to implementation of various Plan schemes by both Central and State Governments in High and Higher Secondary Schools. But on the other hand the fall from Rs. 27·9 to Rs. 26·4 in *per capita* of Government cost in educating a pupil in Middle Schools was due to the fact that the roll strength in Middle Schools properly justify the establishment of new Middle Schools.

VIII. *Financial Concessions*—Scholarships, stipends, free studentships and other financial concessions were granted on the basis of merit and merit-*cum-poverty* to deserving candidates. The number of free-studentships admissible in both Government and aided Secondary Schools is 10 per cent of the number of pupils on the rolls. Besides, pupils of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and girl students whose parents or natural guardians are not assessed to income-tax or agricultural income-tax, are exempted from payment of tuition fees in all Secondary Schools. Girls whose parents or natural guardians are assessed to income-tax are required to pay fees at half the rate only. The Table below gives the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students and students of Other Backward Communities reading in High Schools and Middle Schools respectively during the year under review:—

TABLE 27

Type of institution.	Number of pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes			Number of pupils belonging to Scheduled Tribes			Number of pupils belonging to Other Backward Classes.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
High Schools	4,174	273	4,447	4,019	406	4,425	14,863	1,264	16,127
Middle Schools	7,764	1,135	8,899	6,784	880	7,664	20,525	2,937	23,462



The following scholarships have been instituted by Government to help Secondary School pupils. They are awarded on result of the examination held annually by the department for the purpose.

TABLE 28  
SCHOLARSHIPS

Sl. No.	Nature of scholarships	Merit scholarships		Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarship	
		Number of scholarships	Monthly rate	Number of scholarships	Monthly rate
			Rs.		Rs.
1	U. P. Scholarships ..	..	..	600	10
2	M. E. Scholarships ..	..	..	398	15
3	Senior Basic Scholarships ..	..	..	2	15
	(a) at the end of High School Certificate Examination course in the whole State.)	3 boys 1 girl	20 20	12 boys 4 girls	25 25
	(b) In Circles ..	7 boys 3 girls	15 15	28 boys 12 girls	25 25
	(c) In Districts ..	35 boys 14 girls	10 10	138 boys 36 girls	25 25
	(d) In ex-State areas ..	33	10	..	..

The total expenditure on award of scholarships and stipends in the Secondary Schools ( High, Higher Secondary and Middle ) during the year under report was Rs. 18,28,399 out of which Rs. 17,59,992 was contributed from Government funds. The total amount foregone by the Government and non-Government agencies for giving free-studentship was Rs. 5,59,332 and the amount spent on award of financial concessions was Rs. 7,27,459 during the year under review.

IX. *Methods and standards of teachings*—Inspecting Officers insist upon the use of different types of teaching aids. Grants are given by Government to schools for purchase of Science equipment and other teaching aids.

Up-to-date methods of teaching are followed in all the Secondary Schools and attempts are made to see that the number of trained teachers in such schools increases from year to year so that efficiency in the standard of teaching is maintained. A number of meetings of the syllabus committees arranged by the Board of Secondary Education were held during the year. The committees recommended the names of the examiners, paper setters and moderators for the High School and Higher Secondary School Certificate Examinations of 1961. They also recommended courses of study and text books for the High and Higher Secondary School Certificate Examinations of 1961, 1965 and 1966.

X. *Medium of instruction*—Non-language subjects were taught through the medium of the regional language. Other languages were used as the medium of instruction, if at least one-third of the total number of students in a Secondary School had any such language as their mother tongue. The Hirakud High School was allowed to have English as medium of instruction as it provided educational facilities for students belonging to several States of the Union.

The following High Schools and Middle Schools, however, had more than one language as *media* of instruction as noted against each during the year under report.

Name of the Schools (1)	Medium of instruction (2)
1. Khallikote Collegiate High School ..	Oriya and Telugu
2. Maharaja's High School for boys Parlakimedi	Ditto
3. Kabisurya High School, Chatrapur ..	Ditto
4. Shri Krushna Chandra Gajapati High School, Gurandi.	Ditto
5. Full deficit High School, Jeypore	Ditto
6. Full deficit High School, Gunupur ..	Ditto
7. Full deficit High School, Nowarangpur ..	Ditto
8. South Eastern Railway High School, Khurda Road.	Ditto
9. Marwari High School, Cuttack ..	Oriya and Hindi
10. Orient Paper Mills High School, Brajarajnagar	Ditto
11. Ispat Vidyalaya (High School) under the Hindustan Steel.	Oriya and English
12. Rastriya Vidyalaya, Rajgangpur (High School)	Ditto
13. Lutheran Mission M. E. School, Rajgangpur ..	Ditto
14. Jadakudar M. E. School ..	Ditto
15. M. E. School opened by Hindustan Steel, Ltd. ..	Ditto

XI. *Teaching of Hindi*—Hindi was taught as an extra compulsory subject from Classes VI to IX in Secondary Schools. Hindi has been prescribed as an optional subject for the High School Certificate Examination under the Second Five-Year Plan. Scheme for appointment of Hindi teachers in High Schools has been introduced as centrally sponsored scheme and by the 31st March 1960, 180 teachers have been appointed including 50 appointed in 1959-60. During the year under report 50 Hindi teachers were appointed in High Schools. Thus the total number of teachers in Hindi on the 31st March 1961, was 230.

XII. *Examination Results*—As in the previous year, two types of examinations were held for students at the Secondary stage, one at the end of Class VII and the other at the end of Class XI. The examination at the end of Class VII was again divided into two types. One was scholarship examination for which selected candidates were sent by the Headmaster of Middle, Middle English and High Schools to compete for the scholarships. This examination was conducted by the Inspectors of Schools of different circles for all the schools in their respective jurisdictions. The other was the common examination. For this examination, the Middle and Middle English Schools were attached to neighbouring High Schools where the examinations were conducted. The public examination held at the end of Class XI is called the High School Certificate Examination. This examination is conducted by the Board of Secondary Education. Two such examinations were held during the year 1961, one in February 1961 and the other in July. Candidates who could not take up the Annual High School Certificate Examination held in February, 1961 or failed in the same examination appeared for the Supplementary High School Certificate Examination in July 1961.

*Centres of Examination*—Fifty-seven Centres were fixed for the Annual High School Certificate Examination of 1961 and 37 centres were fixed for the Supplementary High School Certificate Examination of 1961 against 57 Centres for Annual and 27 for Supplementary Examination in 1960.

The following tables show the results at the end of Middle and High School courses in 1959-60:—

TABLE 29

		No. appeared including private candidates	No. passed including private candidates	Percentage of success
Middle school stage	Boys ..	28,914	24,267	84 per cent
	Girls ..	3,071	2,460	80 per cent
Total ..		31,985	26,727	84 per cent

TABLE 30  
HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION 1961

High School Certificate Examination General	No. appeared including private candidates		No. passed including private candidates		Percentage of success	
	Annual	Supplementary	Annual	Supplementary	Annual	Supplementary
Boys ..	10,524	7,010	5,216	2,756	49 per cent	39 per cent
Girls ..	940	415	525	179	55 per cent	42 per cent
Total ..	11,464	7,425	5,741	2,935	50 per cent	39 per cent
High School Certificate Examination Technical						
Boys ..	60	53	24	14	40 per cent	26 per cent
Girls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	60	53	24	14	40 per cent	26 per cent

XIII. *School Buildings, Library and Equipments*—For the purpose of effecting improvements to the buildings and for construction of additional buildings of Secondary Schools in the State, grants were paid to 31 schools during the year under report. Grants were also paid to 7 High Schools for effecting improvement in science teaching and school libraries.

Craft training has been made compulsory in the syllabus of a High School Certificate Examination and craft teaching like spinning, weaving, tailoring and carpentry was introduced in 15 existing high Schools during the year 1956-57. During the year 1957-58 non-recurring grants were paid to the second batch of 45 new High Schools for introduction of crafts. Craft teaching was introduced in 35 High Schools during the year 1958-59 and 25 High Schools in 1959-60. Non-recurring grants were paid to 10 non-Government High Schools for purchase of craft materials and for construction of craft shed during 1960-61. A sum of Rs. 32,000 for construction of craft shed and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of craft materials was given to each of the 10 Schools. Craft training was also introduced in M. E. Schools in the year under review. Till the year 1960-61 craft teaching has been introduced in 158 M. E. Schools.

XIV. *Reorganisation and new development*—1. Grant-in-aid was given to 30 new High Schools during the year under report.

2. In order to implement successfully the schemes of secondary education under the changed pattern, the post of the Special Officer for Secondary Education which was redesignated as the Joint Director of Public Instruction during the year 1958-59 continued this year.

3. A new Secondary Training School was opened at Agarpara during the year under report.

4. At the instance of the All-India Council for Secondary Education an Extension Service Department was started in the R. N. Training College during 1957-58. Under the auspices of the Board of Secondary Education Orissa with a view to provide in-service training to the Secondary School teachers for the improvement of their efficiency in teaching a number of seminars and courses were organised by the Department in which large number of teachers from different High Schools participated. Books on methods of teaching were read out and visual aids were sent to different schools according to the requirement for improvement of teaching. This programme was transferred to the control of the State Government from the year under report.

5. Craft subjects such as agriculture, carpentry, tailoring were systematically introduced in selected Secondary Schools with the Government grants.

6. Under the Central Scheme of Youth Welfare a sum of Rs. 7,900 was allotted to 19 different High Schools of the State to undertake students tour to different parts of India.

7. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was sanctioned by Government of India for payment of loans to the following 3 High Schools for construction of hostel buildings.

		Rs.
(1) Biswambar Vidyapitha, Puri	..	32,300
(2) Nimapra High School, Puri	..	32,300
(3) Asureswar High School, Cuttack	..	15,400

8. Under the scheme of Campus work project of Government of India the first instalment of grant was paid to the following High schools for construction of recreation hall-cum-auditorium.

		Rs.
(1) P. M. Academy, Cuttack	..	7,000
(2) Salepur High School	..	7,000
(3) Alanahat High School	..	4,000

9. A meeting of the sub-committee appointed by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa was held for re-examining the conditions for opening of Higher Secondary and Post-Basic Schools in the State.

10. The M. E. Schools which were managed and aided by the District Boards were transferred to the Education Department with effect from the 1st January 1961.

11. A branch of the Stewart School was opened at Bhubaneswar with effect from the 16th November 1961.

12. Under the auspices of the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa two refresher courses, one in Mathematics and the other in Social Studies were organised in the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack and in the Basic Training College, Angul respectively, for the teachers of High Schools in the State.

13. During the year under report 30 new high schools in the State were recognised by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa to present candidates at the High School Certificate Examination, 1961.

14. Fifty-two new High Schools were permitted to open Classes higher than Class VIII during the year under review.

15. Additional sections were opened in the following girls High Schools in the State during the year under report.

- (1) Puri Girls Higher Secondary School—Class IX
- (2) Government Secondary and Training—Classes VIII and VI School for women at Berhampur.
- (3) Government Girls High School—Classes VI and VII Berhampur.

16. A refresher course on the teaching of English in lower classes of High Schools in the State was organised in the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack by the Extension Service Department from the 3rd October 1960 to the 9th October 1960. 56 teachers from different High Schools participated in it. Shri R. S. Senapati, D.D.P.I. (P. & B.) conducted this course as Director.

17. Fifty High Schools in the State were selected circlewise during the year under report for allotment of 50 Hindi teachers as given below :—

- (1) Dhenkanal Circle—3
- (2) Ganjam Circle—11
- (3) Cuttack Circle—17
- (4) Bolangir Circle—3
- (5) Balasore Circle—9
- (6) Puri Circle—5
- (7) Sundergarh Circle—2

18. During the year under report 6 girls High Schools and 15 girls Middle English Schools were opened in the State out of which 2 High Schools were opened under Government management and the remaining high schools and all the 15 Middle English Schools were opened under private management.

19. Government were pleased to take over the management of Kantabanji High School in the district of Bolangir during the year under report.

20. Government decided to take over the management of all the High Schools in the State managed or aided by the District Boards. The following developments were made by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, towards improvement of Secondary Education of the State.

21. Re-orientation courses for teachers of English in Middle English Schools and senior Basic Schools were arranged for a period of 15 days. The courses were held at 23 different centres in the State in which 455 teachers participated.

22. Two holiday excursion camps, one at Puri and the other at Hirakud were held for the students of age-group 12—16 during the months of June and December 1960, respectively.

23. With the assistance of the Indian Council for child welfare a Children's holiday Home was organised at Puri in June 1960 for 47 High School students of the age-group 12—16.

24. For the first time excursion grants were given to students of the age-group 13 and above from High Schools.

25. A meeting of the members of English syllabus committee and Education committee was held in October 1960, to discuss problems regarding the teaching of English in the structural pattern. Mr. A. P. Weaver, the Education Officer and Mr. J. D. K. Argbs, the regional Representative of the British Council, Calcutta, were invited and gave talks and demonstration lessons on the teaching of English in Classes VI and VII.

26. One short-Refresher course in Music was held in October 1960.

27. The examination Research Bureau has standardised some questions in general science and social studies.

28. Decision was taken that in order to improve the discipline and general welfare of students of Secondary Schools, class-wise meetings of teachers and guardians should be arranged frequently.

29. The new course of study prescribed by the Board for classes VI and VIII was introduced in all schools for the first time during the year.

30. Guide books on the teaching of English in classes VI and VII were published by the Board and distributed among all the Secondary Schools in the State for the use of the teachers concerned.

31. Part I of the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination was conducted for the first time in April 1960.

32. Fifty-seven centres were fixed for the Annual High School Certificate Examination held in February 1961 and thirty-seven centres for the Supplementary High School Certificate Examination.

33. The Extension Service Programme for Secondary Education which was started by Government of India at the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack since 1957-58 was transferred to the control of the State Government from the year under report.

34. During the year under report two new Higher Secondary Schools were recognised by the Board of Secondary Education for presenting candidates at the Higher Secondary School Certificate Examinations, Part I in addition to the three recognised during the previous year. The three Higher Secondary Schools which were permitted to present candidates at the Part I Examination last year, have been permitted to present them at Part II of the examination and to open class XII during the year under report. The total number of recognised Higher Secondary Schools in the State during the year was five against three of the previous year. One of them is for girls and the remaining four for boys.



## CHAPTER VI

## UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION

1960-61

I. *Utkal University*—(a) General—The Utkal University entered into the 17th year of its existence during the year under report. As reported last year, a phased programme had already been drawn up to shift the headquarters of the University to the campus at Bhubaneswar. The construction work in the new campus proceeded satisfactorily during the year under report. The Humanities Block was completed. The construction of a hostel for 300 boarders is nearing completion. The construction of the library buildings, staff quarters and administrative block has been taken up. The plans and estimates for the block of Statistics and Anthropology were approved by the University Grants Commission. It is proposed to shift the University to the campus during the next academic session.

The scheme for the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course has been in operation for well-nigh two years although it may be considered too early to pronounce any final judgement. The experience gained is encouraging. The first Pre-University Examination was held in 1960. A reform in the system of examination was introduced at the Pre-University stage, as an experimental measure. Under this new system, 80 per cent of the marks was assigned to the University examination and 20 per cent to the tutorial work and periodical examination, in assessing the total performance of a candidate.

The University had nine Post-Graduate Department in different subjects, namely, Sanskrit, Philosophy, Anthropology, Psychology, Political Science, Statistics, Geology, History and Zoology. The first three were under the direct management of the University and the remaining six departments were under the administrative control of the Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The University Grants Commission approved the scheme of the University for opening Post-Graduate classes in Zoology during the year under report. With view to meeting the requirements of the State in technical personnel, it was decided to increase the admission of students from 120 to 198 from 1961-62 in the University College of Engineering at Burla. Diploma in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering have been instituted. A certificate course in library science has been instituted to meet the demand for trained librarians. The question of opening Post-Graduate classes in Commerce during the Third

Plan period is under consideration. With a view to encouraging our young men and women to join the N. C. C., a suggestion has been made that the University may introduce Military Science as one of the electives for the degree course and fall in line with a number of other Universities in the country. In consideration of the need for Military Training for our youth, the question has been taken up for consideration of the University.

All the above activities mark a definite stage in the development of teaching functions of the University. With generous grants from the University Grants Commission, the Union Government and the State Government, the University will be able to expand its activities rapidly and achieve its objectives.

The Seventeenth Annual Convocation for conferring degrees was held on the 14th January 1961 in the Ravenshaw College compound in a pandal specially constructed for the purpose. Shri Sriprakash, Governor of Maharashtra delivered the convocation address. In all 2,146 men and women were qualified to receive degrees. The following persons were qualified to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy—

#### SCIENCE

Shri Tapas Kabi

Shri Siba Prasad Misra

Shri Birendra Kumar Patnaik

#### ARTS

Shri Benimadhab Padhi

Shri Surendra Prasad Sinha

The University received during the year the following grants and donations from the Government of India, the University Grants Commission, the State Government and certain other sources as detailed below:—

#### A—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

	Rs.
1. Grants for individual research ..	10,017
2. For construction of stadium at Khallikote College.	6,000
3. For land reform scheme ..	5,512

## B—STATE GOVERNMENT

	Rs.
1. J. V. Parishad ..	15,000
2. Teachers Conference (Sending Delegates)	5,000
3. W. U. S. Hostel ..	1,000
4. Research Scholarship ..	2,500
5. Reservation of seats in T. B. Sanitorium	750
6. Excursion (Law students) ..	580
7. Last year's grant for Encyclopedia (1959-60) grant.	26,000
8. Grant for Geology in Post-Graduate Stage.	60,000
9. Grant for Field Training in Anthro- pology.	1,200
10. Equipment for Anthropology ..	10,297
11. Equipment for Statistics ..	2,500
12. Post-graduate grants (for salary) ..	80,000
13. Building and equipment of Engineer- ing College.	10,124
14. Recurring grant for Engineering College.	1,50,000
15. Compensation for not holding the Matri- culation Examination.	1,25,000
16. Block grant (University maintenance) ..	20,000
17. Grant for equipment in Zoology ..	19,000

## C—UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

1. Purchase of library books for Humani- ties.	50,000
2. Research Scholarship ..	2,500
3. Purchase of books for Post-graduate Department.	9,000
4. Construction of Arts Block ..	40,000
5. Supply of National biography ..	918
6. Salary for the teaching staff of Anthropology, Zoology and Statistics.	30,000

	Rs.
7. Film Club ..	3,750
8. Field Training ..	1,200
9. For becoming corporated member ..	6,664
10. Equipment Anthropology ..	20,582
11. Laboratory equipment for Psychology Department.	10,000
12. Additional staff for U. G. C. section ..	5,000
13. Educational tour by Engineering College.	4,615
14. Improvement salary for Geology Department.	7,085
15. For introduction of three-year Degree Course.	25,000
16. Improvement of salary scales of private Colleges.	1,22,826
17. Post-graduate Scholarships ..	1,200

(b) CONFERENCES, COMMITTEES AND OTHER CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS

*Inter-University Board of India*—1. The University continued to be a member of the Inter-University Board of India. The University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor Padmabhusan, Col. Commandant Dr. P. Parija, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.A. (Cantab.), I.E.S. (Retd.), F. N. I. The Vice-Chancellor continued as a representative of the Indian Universities to the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. He has also been selected the President of the Inter-University Board for the year 1961-62.

The University continued to be a member of the Association of the Commonwealth Universities during the year on payment of the usual membership fee.

2. The following persons represented the University in Boards, Councils or Committees during the year under report:—

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Name of the Board, Council or Committees
1	Padmabhusan, Lt. Col. Dr. P. Parija, O. B. E., D. Sc., M. A. (Cantab.) I. E. S. (Retd.) F. N. I.	Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University.	1. Presided over the 47th session of the Indian Science Congress held at Bombay. 2. Continued to be the representative of the University on the State Board of Technical Education. 3. Continued to be the representative of the University on the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
2	Dr. S. Misra, M. A., Ph.D. (London).	Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Representative of the University on the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.
3	Dr. N. K. Sahu, M.A., Ph.D.	Lecturer, in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Representative of the University on the Indian Historical Records Commission.
4	Prof. P. Pradhan, M.A.	Prof. of Sanskrit, Utkal University.	Member of the Executive Board of the National Academy of Letters.
5	Dr. R. G. Panigrahi, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), M.P.H. (Harv.).	Prof. S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack.	Representative of the Utkal University to the Medical Council of India.
6	Dr. B. Samantray, M. Sc., B.L., Ph. D. (Lond.) D. I. C. (England).	Prof. and Head of the Deptt. of Botany.	Representative of the University on the Children's Literature Committee till 5th November 1960.
7	Dr. R. N. Rath, M.A. Ph.D. (Lond.).	Prof. of Psychology .	Representative of the University on the Children's Literature Committee from 6th November 1960.
8	Shri G. C. Rath, M. A., Dip.-in-L. Sc.	Registrar of the Utkal University.	Representative of the University on the Board of Anglo-Indian Education.
9	Dr. K. V. Rao, M.A., M. Litt., D. Litt.	Head of the Deptt. of Political Science of the University.	Represented the University on the State Council for the Education of Women and Girls.

3. Delegates were sent to the following learned bodies to represent the University.

### DELEGATES

Sl. No.	Name of the Conference place and date	Name of delegates
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	Fourth Annual Symposium on Spectroscopy held at Bombay on the 2nd January 1960.	Dr. T. Pradhan, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.
2	Seminar on Public Administration, its study/teaching and research held from the 7th to 12th March 1960.	Dr. K. V. Rao, Reader and Head of the Post-Graduate Department of Political Science.
3	Indian Educational and Vocational Guidance Association, held at Hyderabad from the 26th to the 28th October 1960	Dr. R. C. Das, Reader in Education Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.
4	The Third Summer School of Mathematics, held at Delhi from the 9th May 1960.	1. Shri Karamat Ali, Lecturer in Mathematics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 2. Shri R. K. Bose, Lecturer, G. M. College, Sambalpur.
5	Summer School of Linguistic, held at Poona from May and June 1960.	Dr. Satyaswarupa Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit, Dhenkanal College.
6	Twentieth Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, held at Chandigarh from the 21st to the 25th December 1960 (inclusive).	1. Dr. S. Misra, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. 2. Dr. B. Misra, Professor of Rural Economics, Department of Rural Economics and Sociology.
7	Tenth Annual Conference of the Anatomical Society of India, held at Kanpur (U. P.) from the 26th to the 28th December 1960 (inclusive).	Dr. R. Mohanty, Principal, S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack.
8	Fourth All-India Commerce Conference, held at Jabalpur from the 28th to the 30th December 1960.	Dr. Surya Kanta Das, Lecturer G. M. College, Sambalpur.

- | (1) | (2)   | (3)   |
|-----|---|---|
| 9   | Indian Science Congress Association, held at Roorkee from January 3rd to January 9th, 1961. | 1. Dr. D. Patnaik, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                     |
|     |   | 2. Dr. G. N. Mohapatra, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                 |
|     |   | 3. Dr. G. Misra, Reader, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.  |
|     |   | 4. Shri Dinabandhu Misra, Lecturer, G. M. College, Sambalpur.                                 |
|     |   | 5. Dr. S. K. Sinha, Lecturer, S. K. C. G. College, Parlakimedi.                               |
|     |   | 6. Dr. B. K. Behura, Reader, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                      |
|     |   | 7. Dr. M. S. Kanungo, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                   |
|     |   | 8. Dr. A. K. Dey, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                      |
|     |   | 9. Shri S. Acharya, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                     |
|     |   | 10. Shri N. Acharya, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                    |
|     |   | 11. Mr. M. M. Hassan, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                   |
|     |   | 12. Dr. R. Rath, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                       |
|     |   | 13. Dr. J. P. Das, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                      |
|     |   | 14. Dr. T. Pradhan, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                     |
|     |   | 15. Dr. T. Ratho, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                       |
|     |   | 16. Dr. B. N. Sahu, Professor of Agronomy, Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar.           |
|     |   | 17. Shri B. C. Sengupta, Reader in Entomology, Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar.       |
|     |   | 18. Shri M. M. Nanda, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                   |
|     |   | 19. Shri S. P. Misra, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                                   |
|     |   | 20. Shri J. K. Mohanty, Assistant Professor, Pharmacology, S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack. |
|     |   | 21. Dr. R. N. Sen, Professor, Physiology, S. C. B. Medical College, Extension, Burla.         |
|     |   | 22. Dr. M. K. Rout, Reader in Chemistry, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                          |
|     |   | 23. Shri G. C. Rath, Registrar, Utkal University, Cuttack.                                    |

- | (1) | (2)   | (3)   |
|-----|---|---|
| 10  | Twenty-third Annual Conference of Indian Political Science Association held at Patna from 27th to 29th December 1960. | 1. Dr. K. V. Rao, Reader and Head of the Post-Graduate Department of Political Science, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>2. Dr. S. C. Das, Reader in Economics Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>3. Shri R. K. Das, Lecturer in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.     |
| 11  | Eleventh session of the All-India English Teachers Conference held in Delhi from 28th to 30th December 1960.          | 1. Dr. A. P. O. Brien, Professor of English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>2. Shri Nanda Kishore Misra, Lecturer, in English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>3. Shri A. K. Mohapatra, Lecturer-in English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                             |
| 12  | English literature Seminar held at Delhi from the 2nd to 7th January 1961.  | 1. Shri D. P. Patnaik, Lecturer in English, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.   |
| 13  | First All Asian Congress of Pediatrics held at New Delhi from the 2nd to 6th January 1960.                            | 1. Prof. R. N. Misra, Principal-cum-Superintendent, Medical College, Burla.   |
| 14  | Twenty-third Session of the Indian History Congress held at Aligarh from the 26th to 28th December 1960.              | 1. Dr. B. C. Ray, Lecturer, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>2. Shri P. Mukherjee, Lecturer, Post-Graduate Department of History, Utkal University.   |
| 15  | Forty-third Session of the All-India Economic Conference held at Chandigarh from the 26th to 28th December 1960.      | 1. Dr. S. Misra, Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.<br>2. Srimati Nilima Misra, Lecturer, S. B. Women's College, Cuttack.<br>3. Shri R. C. Patnaik, Lecturer, M.P.C. College, Baripada.<br>4. Shri B. Misra, Lecturer in Economics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. |
| 16  | Thirty-fifth Session of the Indian Philosophical Congress held at Waltiar from the 29th to 31st December 1960.        | 1. Dr. D. Misra, Principal S. C. S. College, Puri.<br>2. Dr. G. Misra, Professor of Philosophy, Post Graduate Department, Utkal University, Cuttack.<br>3. Shri S. K. Chatopadhaya, Lecturer in Philosophy, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.                             |
| 17  | Fifth Conference of Law Teachers held at Lucknow on the 28th and 29th December 1960.                                  | 1. Sri K. S. Murty, Professor of M. S. Law College, Cuttack.  |



## (C). MISCELLANEOUS—

(a) *University Library*—During the year under report 4,545 books were added to the library. The total number of books in the library was 37,154 excluding 1,258 books of undersigned sequences. The number of visitors of the library during the year under report was 35,200 and the number of interval readers was 20,542. Total number of books issued during the year under report was 98,514.

*Journals*—The total number of journals subscribed in the library was 245 excluding 50 journals received free of cost.

*Newspapers*—The total number of newspapers subscribed in the library was six including London Times and Financial Times donated by the British Information Services.

*Manuscripts*—The total number of palm-leaf manuscripts added during the year was 91.

(b) *Extramural Lectures*—Shri Ganesh Prasad Rath, delivered two extension lectures on possibilities or development of mineral and metal industries in Orissa with special reference to the Second and the Third Five-Year Plans.

(c) *Encouragement and improvement of Oriya language and literature*—The University continued to administer the funds placed at its disposal by the Government for the purpose of encouragement and improvement of Oriya language and literature with the help of a committee appointed by the Syndicate.

It has been decided to publish the following manuscripts out of the encouragement and improvement of Oriya language funds.

1. Swasthya Chandrika
2. Abbott's Life of Napoleon (Oriya Translation)
3. Bharatiya Kala O Sthapatyar Itihas

Twenty copies of the book 'Palligiti Sanchayan' were purchased. About 30 palm leaf manuscripts have been purchased.

*Oriya encyclopaedia*—It was gratifying to note that the one volume popular Encyclopaedia was nearing completion and the manuscript was being made ready for the press.

(d) *World University Service*—Due to heavy rush for admission in to the Hostels of the World University Service, two more hostels were opened during the year one for men Students and the other for women Students, in addition to the Hostel for women established in 1957. A total sum of Rs. 1,800 was disbursed as financial help to poor and deserving Students of the University. Through the efforts of the World University Service, five Students

suffering from T. B. were admitted to the Sanatoria at Chandpur in the District of Puri and Tamberam near Madrass. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has so far been received from national Headquarters for financial help for distribution among the students of flood affected area. Schemes on Book Bank, Co-operative Canteen and Students' Health Centre are in progress.

(e) *Games and Sports*—Shri R. K., Das, M. A., lecturer in History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, was appointed as the Secretary of the Sports Council of the University for the session 1960-61.

The University organised inter-college tournaments in various games and sports and sent representative teams to participate in the Inter-University tournaments and Athletic meet. A sum of Rs. 19,500 was provided in the budget for the year 1960-61 for the purpose.

Inter-college competitions in the following items were conducted by the University during the year.

Hockey, Tennis, Table-Tennis, Football, Badminton, Volleyball and Athletics.

*Inter-University Tournaments*—During the year, the University sent representative teams to participate in the following Inter-University tournaments and sports:—

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Hockey      | .. Banaras  |
| 2. Football    | .. Gorakpur |
| 3. Badminton   | .. Cuttack  |
| 4. Volley-ball | .. Madras   |
| 5. Cricket     | .. Banaras  |
| 6. Athletics   | .. Lucknow  |

The University conducted the South Zone Inter-University Badminton Tournament in October 1960. Coaching Schemes were executed in hockey, badminton, foot-ball, volley ball and cricket. Shri N. B. Banerjee, Msc., Secretary of the Sports Committee, attended the 20th Annual meeting of the Inter University Sports Board of India held at Peradeniya, Ceylon, on the 11th April 1960 as the representative of this University.

(f) *Students Information Bureau*—Dr. Harihar Misra, M. sc. (Cal.), M. sc. Ph. D. (Standford), Lecturer in Physics, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack continued as the Secretary of the Bureau for the academic year 1960-61. The advisory committee for the Bureau was reconstituted. The questions of publishing University

results in the information bulletin, organising Orientation lecturers in colleges and finding out employment opportunities were considered in a meeting of the Advisory Committee. The number of personal calls registered at the Bureau was 473 and 1,687. Letters were issued to individuals, carrying information regarding admissions, examinations and courses of studies of Indian and foreign Universities. The number of volumes added to the reference library was 172. Applications from 12 students were forwarded to the Indian High Commission/Embassies in the United Kingdom, United States of America and West Germany for higher studies in textile technology, business administration, engineering, L.L.M.F.R.C.S. and Post-Graduate degree in English language and other subjects. Eight students for whom seats were arranged earlier in educational institutions abroad proceeded to their respective places of study during the year. The Bureau issued press notes on offer of scholarships and admissions to different technical institutions. The publication of the monthly Bulletin has been continued. The purchase of text books at concession rates and utilisation of other educational facilities offered by the Government of United Kingdom is a new scheme entrusted to the Bureau. The purpose of the scheme is to supply text books on scientific and technical subjects to teachers and students of the University at a price of about 1/3rd of the usual market price.

(g) The Jnana Vijnan Parishad continued to function during the year under report. The Executive Committee of the Parishad had two sittings and the Parishad met once during the year under report. In order to promote research in different branches of knowledge, the Parishad considered applications received from teachers of affiliated colleges and others and made grants of Rs. 7,600 to 10 scholars. The Syndicate sanctioned a sum of Rs. 362 as subsidy grant for purchase of an 'Air liquifying plant' under the Parishad.

The Parishad considered applications received from three other research scholars and decided to purchase books and journals worth about Rs. 3,600 for the University library in order to enable them to take the books on loan from the library in connection with their research.

Shri L. K. Mohapatra, Lecturer in Anthropology, Gouhati University submitted his thesis on 'A Hili Bhijyan Village—An Empirical Socio-Economic Study' for which a grant of Rs. 830 had been sanctioned to him from the funds of Janan Vijnan Parishad.

(h) The work of writing the different parts of History of Orissa has been entrusted to the following persons:—

1. Dr. H. N. Sinha .. Muslim and Maratha period
2. Dr. N. K. Sahoo .. Ancient History
3. Shri P. Mukherjee .. History of the Nineteenth Century

II. *Art and Science Colleges*—Institutions and students : The Utkal University prescribes the courses of studies for all colleges imparting general education and conducts examinations based on such courses. The degrees conferred by the Utkal University in different faculties have been indicated in section VIII of this chapter.

The table below shows the names of colleges of general education affiliated to the Utkal University with the number of students enrolled in each during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 31

Serial No.	Name of the Arts and Science Colleges	Courses of study taught during 1960-61	Management	Number of students in this colleges	
				1959-60	1960-61
1	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.	Arts, Science and Commerce—Degree ; Arts and Science—Post-Graduate.	Government ..	2,012	2,049
2	S. C. S. College, Puri ..	Arts and Science—Degree course.	Do. ..	936	1,010
3	F. M. College, Balasore	Arts and Science—Degree	Do. ..	514	495
4	Bhadrak College, Bhadrak	Arts, Science and Commerce—Degree.	Non-Government	732	846
5	G. M. College, Sambalpur	Ditto ..	Government ..	875	947
6	M. P. C. College, Baripada.	Arts and Science Degree	Do. ..	469	465
7	Khallikote College, Berhampur.	Arts, Science and Commerce—Degree.	Non-Government	913	955
8	S. K. C. G. College, Parlakimedi.	Arts and Science Degree	Government ..	353	285
9	Christ College, Cuttack	Arts, Pre-University Science—Degree.	Non-Government	607	729
10	Rajendra College, Bolangir.	Arts and Science—Degree. Commerce—2nd year only.	Government ..	241	267
11	Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack.	Arts—Degree ..	Do. ..	334	352
12	Stewart Science College, Cuttack.	Pre-University Course, Pre-Professional and 1st year of 3rd year Degree Course (Science).	Non-Government	288	384

Serial No.	Name of the Arts and Science Colleges	Course of study taught during 1960-61	Management	Number of students in this college:	
				1959-60	1960-61
13	N. C. College, Jajpur ..	Arts—Pre-University and 2nd year.	Non-Government	186	217
14	V. Deb College, Jeypore	Arts and Science—Pre-University Course and 1st year Degree.	Government ..	166	133
15	B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar.	Arts and Science Degree	Do. ..	262	453
16	Science College, Keonjhar	Science—Pre-University Course and 2nd year.	Non-Government	153	137
17	I. Sc. College, Angul ..	Arts—Pre-University Course 1st year Degree Science—Pre-University and Pre-Professional.	Government ..	187	249
18	Government Women's College, Berhampur.	Arts—Pre-University 1st year Degree.	Government ..	56	51
19	Science College, Sundergarh.	Science—Old Course Intermediate and Degree.	Private aided ..	128	152
20	Women's College, Sambalpur.	Arts—Pre-University and 2nd year.	Ditto ..	16	34
21	Dhenkanal College, Dhenkanal.	Arts—Pre-University Course.	Private aided	64	58
22	Nirakarapur Science College.	Science—Pre-University course Pre-Professional.	Ditto ..	64	140
23	Khurda College ..	Arts—Pre-University Course.	Ditto ..	89	96
24	Women's College, Balasore.	Arts—Pre-University course and 1st year Degree Course.	Private, un-aided	..	15
25	Science College, Phulbani.	Science—Pre-University Course.	Government	..	43
26	Bhanjanagar College ..	Arts—Pre-University Course.	Private aided	..	58
27	Panchayat College, Bargarh.	Arts, and Science—Pre-University Course.	Private, un-aided	..	94
28	Kendrapara College ..	Arts—Pre-University Course.	Private, un-aided	..	118
29	Kalahandi Science College.	Science—Pre-University Course.	Ditto ..	..	39
Total ..				9,654	10,871

There were four colleges exclusively for women. All the other colleges also admit women students. The Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack has been teaching up to the degree stage in Arts since many years. Provision for teaching in the First Year Degree Course was made in Government Women's College, Berhampur during the year under report. The other two provides teaching up to the Pre-University Standard in Arts with second year old course in Intermediate Standard and the 4th one provides teaching upto the Pre-University Standard only. Out of the 18 degree colleges, 12 are managed by the State Government and the remaining six by private bodies which received aid from the Government. Out of the eleven Intermediate Colleges, one is managed by Government and 10 by private bodies. The Ravenshaw College which is managed by Government has provision for Post-Graduate teaching in a number of subjects. There is provision for research in this college and some students and members of the staff worked for research degrees. Sixteen students were doing research work in the college during the year under report. All the intermediate colleges provide Pre-University courses and entertain candidates coming after the High School Certificate Examination whereas the Degree Colleges provide Three-Year' Degree Course. In N. C. College, Jajpur and Women's College, Sambalpur, Old Intermediate courses in Second Year only were adopted. In all the degree colleges though First Year Degree Course ( new course ) was introduced during the year under report, old courses in B. A. and B. Sc. were in continuance. With the introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course with a pre-University Course extending over one year, necessary modifications have been made in each college in the courses of studies from 1959-60 accordingly. Post-Graduate courses leading to M. A. or M. Sc. degree cover a period of two academic years after graduation and Ph. D. requires at least two years after M. A. or M. Sc.

The total number of students in colleges for general education during the year under report was 10,871 as shown above, out of which 1,186 were women as against a total enrolment of 9,654 including 1,100 women during 1959-60. Besides these students, there were 37 students in the Wireless Training Class attached to the Ravenshaw College as against 20 during the previous year.

*(b) Colleges for professional education institutions and scholars*—The names of professional colleges affiliated to the

Utkal University with number of students enrolled in each during 1959-60 and 1960-61 are given in the table below:—

TABLE 32

Sl. No.	Name of the professional and special colleges	Number of students in these colleges	
		1959-60	1960-61
1	Madhu Sudan Law College, Cuttack ..	264	332
2	University College of Engineering, Burla ..	357	451
3	Radhanath Training College, Cuttack ..	122	127
4	Basic Training College, Angul ..	55	57
5	College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bhulaneswar.	176	203
6	Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar	275	387
7	S. C. B. Medical College, Cuttack ..	431	522
8	Medical College, Burla ..	49	99

The following table shows the names of professional and special colleges not affiliated to the Utkal University but classified as colleges for the purpose of statistics, with number of students on their rolls during 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 33

Sl. No.	Name of the colleges	Number of students in these colleges	
		1959-60	1960-61
1	Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapith, Puri ..	66	41
2	Sadasiv Sanskrit College, Puri ..	103	92
3	B. B. Sanskrit College, Bolangir ..	23	23
4	Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi ..	50	43
5	Ramdhin Sanskrit College, Berhampur ..	95	80

Sl. No.	Name of the professional and special colleges	Number of students in these colleges	
		1959-60	1960-61
6	Utkal College of Music and Dance Cuttack.	159	172
7	Kalavikash Kendra, Cuttack ..	190	175
8	Basic Training School, Angul ..	39	38
9	Basic Training School, Raj-Sunkhala ..	76	74
10	Basic Training School, Bhanjanagar ..	63	64
11	Basic Training School, Nowrangpur ..	22	22
12	Basic Training School, Tudigadia ..	75	79
13	Basic Training School, Bargarh ..	20	20
14	Secondary Training School, Cuttack ..	125	118
15	Government Secondary Training School for men at Chikiti.	83	87
16	Secondary Training School, Kundukela ..	79	80
17	Secondary Training School, for Women's Cuttack.	29	57
18	Secondary Training School, Agarpara ..	40	40

The number of constituent colleges for professional education under the University remained as before during the year under report. Short reports regarding these colleges are given below:—

(i) *The Madhusudan Law College* is managed by the University with the assistance of a Governing Body. The teaching staff consists of one whole-time Professor and one whole-time lecturer and 5 part-time Lecturers. The college holds its classes in the buildings of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack from 7 A.M. to 9-30 A.M. in the morning and from 6-30 P.M. to 7-30 P.M. in the evening. A section of the University library qualified with books on Law is opened to the staff and students of the Law College. The students and members of the staff also make use of the Ravenshaw College library. The college has no separate hostel of its own and the students reside in the University Hostel. The University authorities have taken steps to construct a hostel for hundred boarders of the college at Cuttack.



*Research activities*—Papers were read at the third All-India Law Teachers' Conference and the Indian Law Institute by the college staff.

(ii) *University College of Engineering, Burla*—The strength of the College was 451 during the year under report. The total strength of the teaching staff including the Principal was 38 during the year. The college has four hostels and the total number of boarders was 420. The remaining students lived with their guardians. The total number of books in the library was 5,589 and the number of journals was 272. The Audio-visual Association was founded in the College in the year 1958-59 to show films including educational and feature films to the students and the staff of the college.

*Research activities*—The research work on 'metal chelates' is continued in the Chemistry Department of the College. A joint Research paper entitled 'the citrate complex of cobalt' was communicated to the Indian Science Congress 1961. Six Research papers were communicated to the Journal of the Indian Chemical Society for publication.

*College Building*—The College building was completed. The ground around the College building was developed. The new Workshop building was under construction. The new hostel building of 2 units for 125 students each was under construction.

The second examination was introduced during the year under report.

(c) *Other Colleges*—Details regarding Teacher Training Institutions namely, the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack, the Basic Training College, Augul, which provide for a degree course in teaching and 11 Under-Graduate Training Colleges which provide for a Certificate Course in teaching have been given in Chapter VII and details of colleges for medicine, veterinary science and agriculture have been given in Chapter VIII.

III. *Teachers*—There were 555 men and 60 women teachers in colleges for general education during the year under report as against 474 men and 54 women teachers respectively in the previous year. There were 86 men teachers in colleges for special education in the previous year. The teachers in Government Colleges are classified into three categories namely, (i) Professor, (ii) Reader, (iii) Lecturer. The scales of pay attached to the posts of teachers of these different categories and to the post of the Principal, S. S. Sanskrit College, Puri have been given in Chapter II.

under Educational Services. The posts of other teachers in Government Sanskrit Colleges are in the scale of pay of Rs. 175—10—215—15—275—E.B.—15—350. The following are the scales of pay attached to the posts of teachers in aided colleges for general education :—

- (a) Degree Colleges .. (i) Principal, Rs. 300—20—320—25—420—30—570.  
 (ii) Lecturers, Rs. 180—10—250—E.B.—15—460.
- (b) Intermediate Colleges.. (i) Principal, Rs. 260—25—435—25—460.  
 (ii) Lecturers, Rs. 180—10—250—E.B.—15—310.

(IV) *Expenditure*—The total direct expenditure on colleges for general education and special education as well as on the Utkal University is given below :—

TABLE 34

	Total direct expenditure for 1959-60	Percentage of Government contribution	Total direct expenditure for 1960-61	Percentage of Government contribution
	Rs.		Rs.	
(a) Colleges for general education.	33,36,280	64·2	37,77,921	59·2
(b) Colleges for special education.	1,94,742	73·5	2,20,304	76·8

V. *Scholarships, stipends and free-studentships*—The total expenditure on the award of scholarships and stipends including other financial concessions to students in colleges for general education from Central Government and State Government sources, from the institutions and from the local bodies, including the expenditure on scholarships and stipends awarded by other agencies was Rs. 6,95,639. Out of this an amount of Rs. 5,92,706 was met from Government funds, as against Rs. 3,85,992 and Rs. 3,79,258 respectively in the previous year. The total number of all scholarships and stipends was 2,044 (1,705 boys and 339 girls) as against 1,647 (1,395 boys and 252 girls) during the previous year. The total expenditure on the awards of scholarships and stipends to students in colleges for special education was Rs. 15,091 out of which Rs. 13,504 was met from Government funds as

against Rs. 13,380 and Rs. 13,065 respectively in the previous year. The total number of scholarships and stipends was 162 (160 boys and 2 girls) as against 115 during the previous year. The total amount of money foregone on account of award of free studentships was Rs. 1,30,640 and Rs. 948 by colleges for general and special education respectively, as against Rs. 1,40,955 and Rs. 948 during the previous year. Besides, Rs. 1,82,971 and Rs. 5,423 were spent on account of grant for other financial concessions in colleges for general education and for special education respectively, as against Rs. 57,586 and Rs. 6,567 during the previous year.

VI. *Methods and standards of teaching*—The lecture method of teaching continued to be adopted to impart instruction to the students. The tutorial class system in small groups was in vogue, with one class a week for every subject, excepting in English in which two tutorial classes were held per week for each batch of students. The maximum number of strength of the tutorial classes was 16. The maximum number of general lectures per week prescribed by the University to be taken by teachers of different categories in the colleges for general education is given below:—

TABLE 35

Categories of teachers	Maximum number of lecture tutorial/ practical classes
(a) Professors ..	15
(b) Readers ..	18
(c) Lecturers taking substantial part in Honours and Post-Graduate teaching ..	18
(d) Other Lecturers ..	21

VII. *Medium of Instruction*—English was the medium of instruction in the non-language subjects in the colleges for general and professional education affiliated to the Utkal University. Sanskrit was the medium of instruction in Sanskrit Colleges and Oriya was the medium of instruction in undergraduate training colleges.

VIII. *Examination results*—The table appended below gives the results of various examinations conducted by the Utkal University and the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa for the year under report and the previous year.

TABLE 36

Name of Examination	1959-60		1960-61	
	No. appeared (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. passed (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. appeared (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. passed (boys and girls including private candidates)
<b>Annual Examination</b>				
1. High School Certificate (both boys and girls, general and technical)	10,454	5,976	11,528	5,765
2. Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination	..	..	166	90
3. Pre-University (Humanities)	1,650	1,095	2,401	1,633
4. Pre-University (Science) ..	1,660	1,281	2,312	1,669
5. I. A. ..	2,158	1,098	1,177	514
6. I. Sc. ..	1,624	984	413	201
7. I. Com. ..	182	83	181	119
8. I. Ag. ..	71	49	102	88
9. B. A. (Pass) ..	1,602	703	1,055	522
10. B. Sc. (Pass) ..	171	118	220	136
11. B. Com. ..	248	72	174	112
12. B. A. (Hons.) ..	211	163	233	187
13. B. Sc. (Hons.) ..	100	36	98	79
14. M. A. ..	188	155	177	134
15. M. Sc. ..	63	53	44	30
16. M. B., B. S. (June), Final Part II	33	24	41	28
17. LL. B. (Part II) ..	67	55	69	66
18. Master of Law ..	2	..	1	Nil
19. B. O. L. ..	6	4	3	1
20. Engineering (Final Examination)	48	46	6	78
21. Dip.-in-French ..	..	..	..	..

Name of Examination	1959-60		1960-61	
	No. appeared (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. passed (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. appeared (boys and girls including private candidates)	No. passed (boys and girls including private candidates)
<b>Annual Examination</b>				
22. Dip.-in-German ..	4	4	1	1
23. Certificate course in French	3	2	2	2
24. Certificate course in German	7	7	9	7
25. Spoken English Test (I. A. & I. Sc.).	477	261		..
26. Spoken English Test (B. A.)	235	79	..	..
27. B. Ed. ..	198	191	208	206
28. D. A. M. S. ..	6	6	16	9
29. B. Ag. ..	35	35	36	30
30. Acharya ..	..	..	66	50
31. Sastri ..	..	..	41	30
32. Diploma in Statistics ..	9	9	9	5
33. B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	32	24	32	26
34. M. Ed. ..	8	8	10	10
<i>Supplementary</i>				
1. High School Certificate (both general and technical).	7,665	3,128	7,473	2,949
2. I. A. ..	998	502	474	174
3. I. Sc. ..	689	351	123	78
4. I. Com. ..	47	28	47	29
5. I. Ag. ..	25	20	25	18
6. B. A. (Pass) ..	542	280	554	306
7. B. Sc. (Pass) ..	56	33	78	50
8. B. Com. ..	79	39	70	26
9. D. A. M. S. ..	8	8	12	7
10. Engineering (Final) ..	2	2	8	8
11. B. V. Sc. & A. H. ..	8	8	6	6
12. Final B. Sc. (Ag.) ..	..	..	8	8

IX. *Research in colleges and in the Utkal University—Research scholarships—(a) Government of India Scientific Research Scholarships—*Since this time, this Scholarship was relinquished by Shri P. Tripathy, the scholarship allotted to the Utkal University was lying vacant. Steps were taken to fill up the same.

(b) *University Grants Commission—*Post-Graduate Scholarship in Science of Rs. 100 was awarded to Shri Saroj Kumar Misra, during the year under report. Post-Graduate Research Scholarships in Humanities of Rs. 200 per month each were awarded to Shri Kailash Chandra Panda and Sm. Kajal Palit. Shri K. C. Panda relinquished the scholarship in order to join his appointment as a Lecturer in the University. Post-Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 100 per month each were awarded to (1) Shri Debendra Nath Mohapatra, (2) Shri Binod Chandra Kar and (3) Miss Rupali Mukhapadhaya. Research Scholarships of Rs. 200 per month each were awarded to Shri Bharat Charan Mallick and Shri Karuna Sagar Behera.

(d) The following table gives an account of the Research work done in colleges during the year under report:—

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Subject of research	Number of original papers published
1	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack ..	(a) Botany ..	21
		(b) Chemistry ..	24
		(c) Commerce ..	1
		(d) Economics and Political Science.	6
		(e) English ..	7
		(f) Geography ..	3
		(g) Geology ..	1
		(h) History ..	5
		(i) Mathematics ..	4
		(j) Oriya and Sanskrit	24

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Subject of research	Number of original papers published
	Ravenshaw College, Cuttack— <i>concl.</i>	(k) Persian Urdu ..	2
		(l) Philosophy ..	3
		(m) Physics ..	6
		(n) Political Science ..	1
		(o) Psychology ..	10
		(p) Zoology ..	9
		(q) Statistics ..	1
2	G. M. College, Sambalpur ..	(a) Commerce ..	3
		(b) Botany ..	5
3	B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar	Oriya ..	1
4	Government Training College, Angul.	A Research Project in 'Fruit and Vegetable Preservation'	..
5	M. P. C. College, Baripada..	(a) Economics ..	1
		(b) Mathematics ..	2
		(c) Zoology ..	1
6	Radhanath Training College, Cuttack.	Education ..	4
7	S. C. S. College, Puri ..	(a) English ..	3
		(b) Oriya ..	1
		(c) Economics ..	1
		(d) Zoology ..	3
		(e) Philosophy ..	1
8	Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry.	(a) Parasitology ..	3
		(b) Department of Pharma- cology.	4
		(c) Department of Medicine	13

Sl. No.	Name of the college	Subject of research	Number of original papers published
	Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry— <i>concl'd.</i>	(d) Anatomy Department..	6
		(e) Physiology and Biochemistry.	6
		(f) Bacteriology ..	9
		(g) Surgery ..	7
		(h) Gynaecology ..	6
9	V. D. College, Jeypore ..	(a) Oriya and Sanskrit ..	6
		(b) Logic ..	1
		(c) Zoology ..	1
		(d) History ..	6

X. *Reorganisation and new Developments*—The number of seats as noted below were increased in the following Colleges during the year under report:—

1. S. C. S. College, Puri .. (a) B. Sc. from 32 to 48  
(b) Pre-University Science from 160 to 192.  
(c) Philosophy (Hons.) from 16 to 32.
2. F. M. College, Balasore . Pre-University Science from 112 to 128.
3. Sailabala Women's College, Cuttack. Pre-University Arts, 128 to 160, Third year Arts, 64 to 80.
4. B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar. Pre-University Science, 128 to 176.  
Pre-University Arts, 96 to 128
5. Ravenshaw College, Cuttack B. Com., 32 to 48
6. Basic Training College, Angul. B. Ed. from 64 to 80
7. M. P. C. College, Baripada Pre-University Arts, 128 to 160



2. In order to solve the acute problem of hostel accommodation in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government were pleased to approve the construction of two hostel buildings one for 240 boys and the other for 100 girls at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,79,200 and Rs. 3,19,400 respectively. The construction of these two buildings was undertaken by the Works Department.

3. The following new classes were started in the existing Colleges during the year under report:—

B. J. B. College, Bhubaneswar	..	B. A.
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	..	B. Com.
M. P. C. College, Baripada	..	B. Sc.
Sundergarh College	..	B. Sc.
Stewart Science College	..	B. Sc.
Bhadrak College	..	B. Sc.
Christ College, Cuttack	..	Pre-University Science.

4. Post-graduate class in Zoology was opened in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack by the Utkal University during the year under report.

5. Honours classes were started in History and Mathematics in the M. P. C. College, Baripada.

6. The following six new Colleges were affiliated to the Utkal University during the year under report :—

- (i) Kendrapara College, Kendrapara
- (ii) Women's College, Balasore
- (iii) Panchayat College, Bargarh
- (iv) Bhanjanagar College, Bhanjanagar, Ganjam
- (v) Kalahandi Science College, Bhawanipatna
- (vi) Phulbani Science College, Phulbani

7. The building of the Barabati Girls' High School at Balasore was placed at the disposal of the "Women's College, Committee" for opening the Women's College at Balasore under private management.

8. The Arts Section of the M. P. C. College at Baripada was shifted to its new building (Mayurbhanj palace) during the year under report.

9. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,49,000 was placed at the disposal of the Collector, Puri to meet the cost of acquisition of land and buildings of Patharpuri which is now used as a hostel of the College.

10. Following grants were paid to the Utkal University during the year under report :—

	Rs.
(a) Departmental charges for construction of Arts Block.	17,988
(b) Departmental charges for construction of hostel building.	66,359
(c) Grant for deputation of Officers for various conferences.	20,000
(d) World University Service Hostel ..	1,000
(e) Grant to Utkal University for building and teaching.	6,96,653
(f) Grant for the extension works by the University teachers.	2,500
(g) Grant for holding of the All-India Oriental Conference.	19,847
(h) Grant for holding the meeting of the Indian Science Congress in January 1962.	25,000
(i) Government were pleased to communicate their orders for relaxing the minimum qualification for appointment as lecturers in English. The existing minimum qualification was 48 per cent of marks in aggregate in the M. A., Examination with second class. According to the revised order the minimum qualification is fixed at 45 per cent—This relaxation has been allowed for two years only.	
(j) The Senate granted affiliations and further affiliations during the year to the following institutions in subjects noted against each.	

#### AFFILIATION

1. Bhanjanagar College	..	Pre-University (Arts)
2. Bargarh College	..	Pre-University (Arts & Science)
3. Kalahandi College	..	Pre-University (Science)
4. Phulbani College	..	Pre-University (Science)
5. Women's College, Balasore		Pre-University (Arts)
6. Kendrapara College	..	Pre-University (Arts)

## FURTHER AFFILIATION

1. Ravenshaw College .. Commerce at the Degree stage with English, Economics—Money and Banking, Economic Development, Business Organisation and Administration, Book Keeping and Accountancy, Commercial Law, Currency and Advance Banking, Advance Accounting, Auditing and Rural Economics and Co-operative Banking.
2. Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya. Agronomy, Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics at the M. Sc. (Ag.) Course.
3. S. C. B. Medical College. Post-graduate Degree course (M. S., M. D., M. O. M. Sc.) and Post-graduate Diploma Course (Ophthalmology, Gynaecology, Anaesthesiology and Clinical Pathology).
4. B. J. B. College .. English, M. I. L., Economics (Pass), History (Pass), Oriya (Pass), Political Science (Pass), and Philosophy (Pass) at the B. A. Degree stage.
5. Khallikote College .. Elements of Commerce at the Pre-University stage.
6. M. P. C. College .. Chemistry (Pass) Physics (Pass), and Mathematics (Pass and Hons.) at the B. Sc. stage.
7. Bhadrak College .. Physics and Chemistry at the B. Sc. stage and English, Economics (with money and Banking and Economic Development of specified countries), Book keeping and Accountancy, Commercial Law, Business Organisation and Administration, Advance Accounting, Auditing and Rural Economics and Principles of Co-operation and Co-operative Law at the B. Com. stage.

8. Nirakarpur College .. English, M. I. L., General Knowledge, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology in the 1st year Degree Course or Pre-Professional Course.
9. Christ College .. Physics and Chemistry at the Pre-University stage.
10. Stewart Science College Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics at the Degree stage.
11. Sundargarh College .. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Geology at the Degree stage.

## CHAPTER VII

1960-61

*Training of Teachers (Basic and Non-Basic)*—Institutions for the training of teachers in the State are of four different types, viz. :—

- (i) Post-graduate Training Colleges (Basic and Non-Basic) ;
- (ii) Under-graduate Training Colleges (Basic and Non-Basic) which are known as Secondary Training Schools and Basic Training Schools respectively in this State have under the direction of Government of India been turned as Under-graduate Training Colleges for the purposes of returns ;
- (iii) Training Schools which include the Elementary Schools, the Junior Training Institution for women and the Senior Training Institution for women ; and
- (iv) The Hindi Training Institution and institutions to impart Physical Training and training in Arts and Crafts.

*I. Post-graduate Training Colleges*—There are two Post-graduate Training Colleges in the State. viz. ; Radhanath Training College at Cuttack and Basic Training College at Angul. Both these colleges admit candidates possessing a degree in Arts, Science or Commerce. They provide one-year course in pedagogy and are managed by Government. They are affiliated to the Utkal University. The Radhanath Training College, prepares candidates for the B. Ed. and M. Ed. Examinations of the University and the Basic Training College at Angul for the B. Ed. examination only. Reports of the activities of the two colleges are given below :—

(a) *Radhanath Training College, Cuttack*—This college completed its 40th year on the 11th July 1960. The College was a Non-Basic Professional Training College. Classes in M. Ed. courses were opened in the College with effect from the session 1957-58 for graduates with degree or diploma in Education. Training is imparted to the students to prepare for both the B. Ed. and M. Ed. Examination of the Utkal University. Ten students were admitted to the M. Ed. course during the year under report and all of them were getting stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 each per month. Students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, received stipends from the Union Government. One hundred and seventeen students including thirty-one women students were admitted to the B. Ed. course out of which 70 (58 men and 12 women, were stipendiary and 47 were non-stipendiary. The staff of the college consisted of 9 Gazetted members including the Principal-cum-Professor and one Reader, besides one part-time Lecturer for delivering lectures on Hygiene. The total expenditure

during the year under report was 1,13,990 as against Rs. 1,03,171 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 34,338 was spent on giving stipends to trainees, out of which Rs. 30,880 was spent by the State Government and Rs. 2,993 by Central Government. The total number of books in the library was 4,726 including 67 books purchased during the year under report. Research in problems connected with Secondary Education was undertaken on the following projects.

Project No. 1—Teaching of Science scientifically ;

Project No. 2—Study and scrutiny of English syllabus of High Schools.

A sum of Rs. 32,130 was sanctioned and utilised for M. Ed. Class including the research scheme and a sum of Rs. 9,439 was sanctioned and utilised in connection with creation of additional seats for the B. Ed. Class.

There were only two men students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and 10 students including 2 women students belonging to Backward Communities. The two men students of Scheduled Tribes and three students including 2 women students of Backward Classes, received stipends amounting to Rs. 2,993 from Central Government fund and six men students and one woman student belonging to Backward Communities, received stipend amounting to Rs. 2,850 out of the State Government fund during the year under report. There are two hostels attached to the college : one for men students and the other for women students. 71 men students and 18 women students of the college resided in the hostel during the year under report.

The State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance which was set up as an institution attached to the college since June, 1955 continued to function during the year under review. It provides both educational and vocational guidance and compiles and publishes occupational information in co-operation with other similar agencies. The Principal of the college is the *ex officio* Director of the Bureau. The expenditure incurred by the State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance during the year under review was Rs. 9,495. A list of the important activities of the State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance during the year under report are given below:—

(i) *Personal guidance*—Individual guidance regarding the choice of careers and courses as well as the choice of different kinds of Vocational Training was given to 48 students. This was done on the basis of test results and personal interview.

(ii) *Postal information*—Many students who for various reasons are not able to approach the Bureau personally, seek advice and information by post. The Bureau offered postal information to 54 such students.

(iii) Psychological test of the children belonging to age-group 5 to 11 for the award of merit scholarships for studying in different public schools is conducted by the Bureau every year. During the year under review 68 such students were tested.

(iv) *Supply of Cumulative school records*—The cumulative school record form prepared by the Bureau was introduced in 99 schools during the year 1959-60. The same were introduced in 11 more schools during the year under report. All the 110 schools were supplied required number of cards for introduction of the same to the newly admitted students in Class VI. Teachers and Headmasters of individual schools who came to the Bureau personally were given necessary instructions.

(v) The Bureau has prepared an intelligence test battery namely Orissa Group Test of Intelligence which was standardised as a sample of local students. But as this is not adequate for the purpose of wider application in the field of counselling, there is necessity of re-standardising the same on a wider sample of students in the different representative schools of the State.

(vi) The Ministry of Labour and Employment send every year a number of career Pamphlets issued from time to time for distribution in schools. The Bureau prints the Oriya version of the same for the purpose of distribution. During the year under review only one such career Pamphlet could be printed.

(vii) Organisation of conferences in different areas of the State is a regular activity. Only one conference was organised during the year under report.

(viii) The bi-monthly Bulletin viz., "The Guidance Information" was regularly published. Such bulletins were sent to all the Secondary Schools of Orissa.

(b) *Basic Training College, Angul*—This college completed its 6th year on the 1st July 1961. Out of the 57 students on the roll 1 student belonged to Scheduled Caste and 9 belonged to other Backward Classes. No women students took admission though there were 12 seats reserved for them during the year under report. All the 57 students got stipend at Rs. 40 per month each. The expenditure on stipends during the year was Rs. 24,254. There were 4,440 books in the College Library on different subjects. It is a fully residential college. There are two hostels, one for men and another for women students. The hostel is organised on a democratic co-operative basis. The students themselves are in charge of organisation of community life, management of community kitchen including preparation of food and daily cleaning of hostel premises.

The staff of the college consisted of 9 numbers including 5 in the Gazetted rank and 4 in the non-gazetted rank.

A sum of Rs. 95,122 was spent on the college during the year under report as against Rs. 97,517 in the previous year. Out of this Rs. 56,565 was spent on direct charges and the rest was spent on indirect charges. A sum of Rs. 8,625 received from the State Government was spent in purchasing useful laboratory equipments for Psychological testing in the college. A sum of Rs. 11,500 recovered from Government of India for undertaking a research project on fruit and vegetable preservation during 1959-60, was utilised during the year under report.

*Social Activities*—The social activities as practised in the college during the year under report cover mainly the study of the structure, function and problems of the society through survey, participation in and contact with and celebration and service to the people. Utilisation of the social data and resources for educational purposes has also been attempted. Such projects for social activities were undertaken at Chhendipada and Angul Town by locating two batches of students at these two centres during May and June, 1960. Some social work was done in the fair at Santri.

The following table shows the results at the University Examinations of both the Training Colleges:—

TABLE 38

## RESULTS OF THE B. ED. EXAMINATION (BOTH THE TRAINING COLLEGES)

	Number appeared			Number passed			Percentage of success		
	Regu- lar	Pri- vate	Total	Regu- lar	Pri- vate	Total	Regu- lar	Pri- vate	Total
Men ..	144	32	176	143	31	174	99%	97%	98%
Women ..	31	1	32	31	1	32	100%	100%	100%
Total ..	175	33	208	174	32	206	99%	97%	99%

## RESULTS OF THE M. ED. EXAMINATION (RADHANATH TRAINING COLLEGE)

Men ..	10	..	10	10	..	10	100%	..	100%
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	..	10	10	..	10	100%	..	100%



II. *Under-Graduate Training Colleges (Basic and Non-Basic)*—  
There are 6 Under-graduate Basic Training Colleges and 5 Under-graduate Non-Basic Training Colleges in the State as noted below during the year under report. These institutions, which are classed as colleges for the purpose of returns, are known in this State as Basic and Secondary Training Schools respectively:—

Basic Training Schools

- |    |                       |    |              |
|----|-----------------------|----|--------------|
| 1. | Basic Training School | .. | Rajsunakhala |
| 2. | Ditto                 | .. | Nowrangpur   |
| 3. | Ditto                 | .. | Tudigadia    |
| 4. | Ditto                 | .. | Angul        |
| 5. | Ditto                 | .. | Bargarh      |
| 6. | Ditto                 | .. | Bhanjanagar  |

Non--Basic or Secondary Training Schools

- |    |                             |    |                    |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1. | Secondary Training School.. |    | Cuttack            |
| 2. | Ditto                       | .. | for Men, Chikiti   |
| 3. | Ditto                       | .. | Kundukella         |
| 4. | Ditto                       | .. | for Women, Cuttack |
| 5. | Ditto                       | .. | Agarpara           |

Total number of scholars in the Under-graduate Basic and Non-Basic Training Colleges was 297 and 382 as against 295 and 316 respectively during the previous year and the total direct expenditure on these institutions was Rs. 93,119 and Rs. 86,873 respectively during the year under review as against Rs. 89,126 and Rs. 68,960 respectively during the previous year.

The following table gives the result of the Basic Training and Non-Basic Training Examinations of the above institutions:—

TABLE 39

Name of the examination	Total No. appeared	Total No. passed	Percentage of success
Basic Training School—			
Men ..	145	133	91 %
Women ..	..	..	..
Total ..	145	133	91 %
Non-Basic Training School—			
Men ..	144	134	93 %
Women ..	29	25	85 %
Total ..	173	159	92 %

III. *Training Schools (Elementary Training Schools)*—The Elementary Training Schools provide a two-year's course to students who have passed Class VII of a High or Middle School. There were 81 such schools (including 6 for girls) during the year under report as against 69 in the previous year.

During the year under report the schools continued to teach the modified basic syllabus which included basic feature like craft training, safai work and community life. Such training is imparted to the trainees with a view to making them qualified to teach the modified basic syllabus introduced in all the Primary Schools. There were 4,601 men and 140 women under training during the year under review as against 3,498 men and 120 women during the previous year. The increase in the number of trainees was due to the opening of 11 more training schools to meet the rapidly growing demand of trained teachers for Primary Schools opened under the plan schemes.

The Academic session in these training schools commences in July every year. The pupil-teachers under training receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 25. No tuition fee is charged from the trainees. Besides the professional syllabus which provides for the theories and practices on education, attention is given to the supervision of lessons of the trainees. With the rapid expansion of Primary education, the problem of recruiting trained teachers was keenly felt for which fresh Elementary Training Schools were started in different districts to meet the demand under Second Five-Year Plan. Some training schools, however, have yet no practising school attached to them but use nearby schools for practice teaching. The extra curricular activities of an Elementary Training School consist of mass prayer, gardening, craft and safai work. Spinning, weaving, garden-cum-agriculture has been introduced in a number of Elementary Training Schools and craft teachers have been appointed in most of the Elementary Training Schools.

IV. *Reorganisation and New Developments*—During the year under report 2 Elementary Training Schools were opened for imparting training to the women candidates. The total number of Elementary Training Schools for women during the year under report was 6 as against 4 in the previous year. The total number of women trained was 136. The total direct expenditure incurred on these Elementary Training Schools during the year under report was Rs. 6,06,279, out of which the expenditure by the Government was Rs. 5,93,966.

*Examination Results*—The following table give the results at the end of the Elementary Training Courses during the year under report:—

TABLE 40

—		Total No. appeared	Total No. passed	Percentage of success
Men	..	2,106	1,898	90%
Women	..	76	73	96%
Total		2,182	1,971	93%
Senior and Junior Training for Women		22	22	100%

*V. Other Teacher-Training Institutions*—(1) *Hindi Training Institution*—The Hindi Training Institution, Cuttack started functioning in December 1956 to train persons to be appointed as Hindi teachers in Secondary Schools. There was only one institution of the type in the State during the year under report. This institution provides 10 months course to which students who have passed the Kovida Examination and the High School Certificate or the Sahityacharya Examination are admitted. This restriction is relaxed in cases of candidates exceptionally qualified in Hindi. There were 26 men and 4 women in the institution during the year under report as against 31 men and 2 women during the previous year. All the 30 trainees were getting stipends at the rate of Rs. 40 per month each and a sum of Rs. 9,931 was spent on that account during the year under report. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,825 which was not from the State Government Funds as against Rs. 19,154 in the previous year. The decrease in the expenditure was due to less expenditure on contingencies.

The staff consisted of two teachers, viz., the Principal and one Assistant Teacher.

The table below gives the result of the Hindi Examination during the year under report:—

Total No. appeared	Total No. passed	Percentage of success
32	30	94%

(2) *The School of Arts and Crafts*—The Government school of Art and Crafts at Khallikote in the district of Ganjam was started during the year 1957-58 for providing training to Craft teachers for Secondary Schools. This institution continued to function during the year under report.

The minimum qualification for admission into the institution is passing of the High School Certificate Examination. This condition, however, is relaxed if a candidate is found to have exceptionally strong aptitude for Art and Crafts. 105 trainees (95 men and 10 women) were under training and 69 of them were receiving stipends from Government during the year under report. The rate of stipends was Rs. 30 per month. A sum of Rs. 22,161 was spent as payment of stipends to trainees during the year as against Rs. 17,880 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure of the institution during the year under report was Rs. 51,754. The expenditure on direct charges was Rs. 40,699 in the previous year. The institution imparts training in Art and Crafts and other fine arts. The medium of instruction is Oriya as well as English. No fee is charged from the trainees. Duration of the course is of 4 years, the Intermediate stage covering 2 years and the Diploma stage covering two years. There were 70 boarders in the approved hostel during the year under report. The staff consisted of the Principal, 2 Lecturers and one Junior Craft Instructor all of whom are diploma holders. Besides, there are 4 indigenous Craftsmen in the school who are not diploma holders.

The following subjects were taught in the institution during the year under report:—

(a) *Fine Arts*—Still life, water colour painting, oil painting life drawing, sculpture, filigree Manipuri weaving, Oil painting (advanced), book craft, stencilling (advanced) Indian painting and Stone carving.

(b) *Commercial Arts*—Poster painting, book jacket designing, level designing.

(c) *Crafts*—Leather crafts, cane and bamboo works, pottery, book crafts, batik design and printing, filigree works, sewing and Knitting and stone carving.

(3) *The College of Physical Education*—A College of Physical Education was started at Cuttack under Government management during the year 1957-58 to train Physical Training Instructors in order to raise the standard of teaching of Physical Education in the Secondary Schools. Thirty-three trainees were admitted into the institution during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 17,927 was spent on the institution on direct charges and the total amount was borne by the State Government. The Chief Inspector for Physical Education, Orissa worked as the

part-time Principal of the College and there were 5 members on the staff, two possessing degree in Physical Education. Thirty-three trainees appeared and 32 came out successful in the final examination. The college has been located temporarily in a rented building in the Barabati Stadium pending construction of a permanent building for the college.

#### REORGANISATION AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS

1. During the year under report, Government were pleased to upgrade 204 Lower Elementary grade posts of Primary School teachers to Higher Elementary grade posts, with effect from 1st July 1960.

2. At the instance of Government of India, a sum of Rs. 82,000 was provided for the purchase of furniture and teaching aides for 21 newly opened Elementary Training Schools in the State.

3. It was decided by Government to increase the value of stipends for the pupil teachers in Elementary Training Schools from Rs. 22 to Rs. 25, with effect from 1st July 1960.

4. A short-term training course for imparting training to 400 school mothers was organised in the following centres during the year under report:—

Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack; Women's Training Institution, Cuttack; Girls' Middle English School, Keonjhar; Girls' M. E. School, Dhenkanal; M. P. K. Girls' High School, Baripada; Government Girls' High School, Bolangir; L. L. Girls' High School, Sambalpur; Girls' M. E. School, Bhawani-patna; Girls' High School, Boudh; Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Berhampur; Jeypore Girls' High School, Koraput; Girls' Higher Secondary School, Puri; Barabati Girls' High School, Balasore; and Girls' M. E. School, Sundergarh.

5. The Assistant Director of Public Instruction (Primary), Orissa attended a Seminar on Teachers' Training at the Primary Stage at New Delhi from the 3rd October 1960 to the 10th October 1960.

6. It was resolved in the meeting of the Board of Basic Education held at Bhubaneswar on the 6th September 1960, that candidates who had passed the home examination at the end of Class XII up to the year 1959, in the post basic school at Champatimunda and applied for admission into Basic Training Schools be examined by the Principal, Basic Training College and such students as are declared successful by him be considered eligible for admission into the Basic Training Schools.

7. The Hindi Training Institution, Cuttack was shifted from the Rastrabhasa Premises to the Barabati Stadium buildings, Cuttack.

8. Eleven Elementary Training Schools were opened at the following places in the State during the year under report:—

Name of the Elementary Training Schools	District
(1) Ragadi (Banki) ..	Cuttack
(2) Adaspur ..	Cuttack
(3) Rajaloka ..	Mayurbhanj
(4) Langaleswar ..	Balasore
(5) Rameswar ..	Puri
(6) Omerkot ..	Koraput
(7) Laxmipur ..	Koraput
(8) Padmapur ..	Sambalpur
(9) Dharmagarh ..	Kalahandi
(10) Elementary Training School for Women, Puri. ..	Puri
(11) Elementary Training School for Women, Jeypore. ..	Koraput

9. The intake capacity of 25 Elementary Training Schools was increased from 30 to 50 under the scheme of expansion of training facilities sponsored by the Government of India. Hundred per cent assistance outside the State plan ceiling was available for this scheme.

10. It was decided to open 15 training centres at 15 different High Schools of the State for imparting one-year condensed course training to Primary School Teachers having more than 5 years experience and to non-teacher candidates who have passed Class IX or a higher class.

11. A refresher course training for a batch of 30 women teachers was organised in the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack during the year under report.

12. A grant of Rs. 25,00,000 sanctioned by Government during the year 1959-60 in the scheme of expansion of training facilities in existing E. T. Schools was utilised by placing it partly with the District Magistrates concerned who have been entrusted with the construction work and partly towards payment of the cost of tubular structure materials to Kalinga Industries.

**CHAPTER VIII**  
**PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION**  
**1960-61**

This chapter surveys the progress achieved in the field of Professional as well as Technical Education (excepting the Teacher's Training Institutions) of both Matriculation and Post-matriculation standards. An account of the progress in the field of teacher-training has already been given in Chapter VII.

**I. SCHOOLS**

*Engineering Schools*—(a) Out of six Engineering Schools including one Mining Engineering School in the State under the control of the Director of Industries, four Engineering Schools including the Mining Engineering School were managed by the State Government and two Engineering Schools by private bodies. Detailed reports regarding these schools are given below :—

- (i) The Orissa School of Engineering provides a four-year's course after Matriculation (three-years' theoretical course followed by one-year practical course). After completing it students qualify themselves for over-seership in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical branch of engineering according to the type of course studied by them. There were 538 students on its roll and the total direct expenditure on this school during the year was Rs. 4.75 lakhs.

The State Council of Technical Education and Training prescribes the courses of studies and conducts the examinations at the end of each academic year.

- (ii) *Kendrapara Engineering School*—This school was established in the private sector during the year under report. The school started functioning from July 1960, with an admission capacity of 60 students. The total strength of students on the roll was 58. For the preliminary work of the school a sum of Rs. 2.88 lakhs was granted as grant-in-aid as against a sum of Rs. 1.06 lakhs during the previous year.
- (iii) *The Engineering School, Berhampur*—This school started functioning at Berhampur in the district of Ganjam in the year 1955-56 under private management till November 1958 when the management was taken over by Government. The institution imparts three-year's training with one-year's practical training under P. W. D. The total number of students in the school was 511 during the year under report as against 507 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the school during the year under report was Rs. 5.55 lakhs.

- (iv) *The Engineering School at Bhadrak*—This school continued to function under the management of a private body during the year under report as in the previous year. The total number of students in the school during the year was 247. The total expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 4.11 lakhs.
- (v) *The Engineering School, Jharsuguda*—The school of Engineering at Jharsuguda was started in 1955-56 by Government and managed by a private body till October 1959, when it was taken over by the State Government. There were 386 students in the school as against 388 in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred (direct and indirect) was Rs. 8.05 lakhs.
- (vi) *The Orissa Schools of Mining Engineering, Keonjhar*—The school started functioning at Jharsuguda in the district of Sambalpur in the year 1956-57 and was subsequently transferred to Keonjhar in June 1957. The School was under the administrative control of the Mining & Geology Department and subsequently transferred to Industries Department, with effect from April 1960. The school imparts three year's training in Mining Engineering with one-year's practical training. The total number of students in the school was 92 during the year under report as against 92 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2.32 lakhs during the year under report.

There were 16 Industrial Schools under the control of the Industries Department during the year 1960-61.

The statement below gives statistical details of the above 16 institutions during 1960-61:—

TABLE 41

Serial No.	Name of the district	Name of the School for Industries, etc.	Subjects taught	Trainees on roll	Expenditure incurred
					Rs.
1	Cuttack ..	Narsingpur ..	Light Engineering, Wood Engineering.	32	16,348
2	Puri ..	Nayagarh ..	No student was admitted as the school was under conversion to Junior Technical School.	32	7,594
3	Phulbani ..	Phulbani ..	Tailoring, Wood Engineering	37	4,928



Serial No.	Name of the district	Name of the School for Industries, etc.	Subjects taught	Trainees on roll	Expenditure incurred
					Rs.
4	Sundargarh	Bargaon ..	Wood Engineering, Light Engineering.	49	62,730
5	Bolangir ..	(a) Bolangir ..	Light Engineering, Tailoring	41	33,546
		(b) Sonapur ..	Wood Engineering, Electric Wiring.	25	95,440
6	Balasore ..	Bhadrak ..	Light Engineering, Electric Wiring.	40	43,791
7	Dhenkanal	(a) Angul ..	No student was admitted as the school was under conversion to Junior Technical School.		4,904
		(b) Athmallik ..	Carpentry, Shoe making, Weaving, Wood Engineering, Leather Craft.	19	1,07,172
8	Mayurbhanj	Baripada ..	Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Soil Conservation.	126	65,460
9	Kalahandi ..	Junagarh Training-cum-Production Centre.	Brick and Tile making, Blacksmithy, Carpentry, Soil Conservation and Weaving, I. C. Engineering Turning and drilling.	84	89,955
10	Sambalpur	(a) Kuchinda (b) Sambalpur (c) Bargarh	Wood Engineering, Light Engineering, Tailoring, Electric Wiring, Carpentry, Shoe making.	55	2,53,131
11	Ganjam ..	(a) Berhampur (b) Belguntha	Carpentry, Weaving, Blacksmithy, Shoe-making, Wood Engineering, Light Engineering.	56	59,484

*Commercial Schools*—There were 2 Commercial Schools during the year under report. One of them is attached to the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack and is managed by Government. The other is at Berhampur, managed by private bodies and is un-aided. 34 students (24 in the Government and 10 in the un-aided schools) were on the roll during the year under report. The total direct expenditure during the year was Rs. 65,905, out of which Rs. 5,005 was spent in the Government institution and Rs. 900 in the un-aided one.

## II. COLLEGES

(1) *Colleges of Agriculture*—The Agriculture College named the Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya was established in the year 1954-55 and is located at New Capital, Bhubaneswar. The college imparts instruction in professional education for both I. Sc. (Ag.) and B. Sc. (Ag.) examinations of the Utkal University. There were 387 students in the college during the year under report as against 275 in the previous year. It is controlled by the Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa. There is a Governing Body for the college constituted by Government. There were 36 whole-time and 6 part-time teachers working in the college. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,53,787 as against Rs. 4,35,678 during the previous year.

The table below gives the results of the different examinations held during the year under report :—

TABLE 42

Year	Number appeared		Total	Number passed		Total	Percentage of success
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		
1960-61 I. Sc. (Ag.) Annual.	102	..	102	102	..	102	100 %
B. Sc. (Ag.) Annual.	36	..	36	36	..	36	100 %

(2) *The Orissa College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, New Capital, Bhubaneswar*—This college entered its fifth year. There were 203 students during the year under report as against 176 during the previous year. The veterinary hospital at Bhubaneswar was attached to it. The total expenditure incurred by the college during the year under report was Rs. 3,90,165 as against Rs. 3,85,061 during the previous year. The following Table gives the examination result of the college during the year under report.

TABLE 43

Year and Subject	Number appeared		Total	Number passed		Total	Percentage of success
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls		
1960-61 B. V. Sc.	32	..	32	26	..	26	84.3 %

Number of boarders in approved hostel was 187 and the teaching staff was 37.

(3) *Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack*—This college was established in the year 1943. The college is affiliated to and managed by the Utkal University with the assistance of a Governing Body as an aided college. Number of students on the roll was 332 including 2 women students. The college holds its classes in the buildings of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in the morning. Some of the students were accommodated in the University hostel. Steps were taken to construct a hostel for 100 boarders at Cuttack. There were one whole-time Professor one whole-time Lecturer and 5 part-time Lecturers in the college during the year under report. 69 candidates appeared at the Final LL. B. Examination in May, 1961 and 66 came out successful.

(4) *The University College of Engineering at Burla, Sambalpur*—The college started functioning, with effect from the session 1956-57. There is provision for a four-year degree course in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The strength of the college during the year was 451 as against 357 during the previous year. The teaching staff consisted of 38 members.

The expenditure incurred on the college during the year under report was Rs. 9,89,936 out of which Rs. 63,568 was spent on stipends to 108 students of the college. The total number of boarders in the college hostels was 420. The total number of books in the college library was 5,589.

The construction of the college building was completed in all respect during the year and the new hostel buildings of two unit for 125 students each was under construction. Construction of six staff quarters was taken up.

(5) *College for medicine*—There were three colleges for medicine namely, (i) Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack, (ii) Medical College of Burla and (iii) Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha, Puri.

(i) *Shriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack*—The college provides a Five-Year course leading to the M. B., B. S. degree of the Utkal University. There were 522 students including 158 girls students on roll during the year under report. The teaching staff consisted of 76 members including two part-time Lecturers out of whom six were women. There were boarders residing in the approved hostels. The total expenditure incurred during the year on salary of the staff and other indirect charges was Rs. 11,11,636 out of which Rs. 1,96,984 was meant from the Central Government funds Rs. 8,36,105 from State Government funds and Rs. 74,522 from fees and Rs. 4,025 from other sources.

*Research activities*—Research work was mostly done in the Departments of Pharmacology, Skin and V. D. and Obstetrics and Gynaecology and 25 papers were published in learned journals during the year under review.

(ii) *Medical College, Burla*—As an extension of S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack a Medical College at Burla in the district of Sambalpur was started in the year 1959. This college is affiliated to the Utkal University and is under the administrative control of the State Government. There were 99 students including 18 girls on rolls on the 31st March 1961. The college teaches for the M. B., B. S. degree. There were 16 members in the staff including two part-time Professors of Pharmacology and Social Preventive medicines. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,38,796 as against Rs. 4,39,373 during the previous year. Ninety-eight students resided in approved hostels and only one with parents.

(iii) *Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapitha, Puri*—This Ayurvedic college was established in the year 1949 and is affiliated to the Orissa Ayurvedic Examinatinn Board. There were 41 students on roll including two women students. Thirty-seven students resided in the approved hostel. The teaching staff consisted of 19 members of whom one was a woman. An expenditure of Rs. 79,181 was incurred during the year under report as against Rs. 86,259 during the previous year. Fifteen men and one woman students appeared at the D. A. M. S. Examination (final) and 8 men and one woman students came out successful. Twelve men appeared in the Supplementary Examination out of which seven came out successful.

## CHAPTER IX

## ADULT (SOCIAL) EDUCATION

I. *General summary*—The Community Development Programme has given an impetus to Adult (Social) Education. The aim of Adult (Social) Education has been not only to spread literacy among the illiterate masses but also to create in them a desire for better living. In order to achieve this ideal, the following effective steps are being taken viz.—

- (a) Production of simple and interesting literature;
- (b) Preparation of attractive visual aids like, charts and folders;
- (c) Production of audio aids like gramophone records;
- (d) Organisation of audiovisual performances like Dramas, Play-lets, Palas, Daskathias and film shows.

Centres for Adult (Social) Education were organised in three compact areas of the State, viz. Baripada in Mayurbhanj district, Dhenkanal Sadar in Dhenkanal district and Banpur in Puri district. Each area was supervised by a District Organiser of Adult Education. The District Social Education Organisers in Class II of the Orissa Education Service supervise the Social Education activities in the Community Development Blocks in the different districts. There were 13 District Social Education Organisers serving in different districts during the year under report. The Adult (Social) Education Officer who is in Class I of the Orissa Educational Service, directs and supervises the work of the District Organisers. He is assisted by an Audio Visual Education Officer and a Production Officer in the Directorate. He publishes suitable literature and reading materials for use in the literacy classes of the illiterates and for the neoliterates.

II. *Social Education Centres and Literacy Classes*—The Adult Education Centres opened in the State are not permanent institutions but are recognised for a period of 3 months in the compact areas, 6 months in block areas and 9 months in tribal areas. Such centres are required to fulfil the necessary conditions laid down by their respective departments.

Admission of persons to such literacy centres is limited to those within the age-group 12 to 50. These centres are organised in school buildings or in Bhagabat houses. A teacher or volunteer who undertakes this work is permitted to conduct classes for a period of 3 months in compact areas and 6 months in centres created in block areas and 9 months in tribal areas. At the end of this period an examination is conducted by the District Organisers and Social Education Organisers in their respective areas.

The volunteers or teachers were paid a remuneration of Rs. 3 for each adult made literate in compact areas and Rs. 3 per adult in block areas on contract basis. During the year under report 3,629 adult literacy centres both for men and women were organised in the State. Besides the above centres, there were also some regular schools, organised by the Community Development Department for teaching adult illiterates. The Community Development Department supplies materials like kerosine oil, slate pencils, paper, etc., and the Education Department supplies books to all these centres.

III. *Enrolment*—1,00,235 persons i.e., 85,025 men and 15,210 women were enrolled during the year out of which 60,015 men and 12,312 women were made literate during the year under report.

IV. *Organisation*—In order to bring about co-ordination and integration in the work being done in the field of Social Education by the Community Development Department on the one hand and the Education Department on the other, the following activities were performed during the year under report, viz. Recreational activities, Shishu Rajjas, Mahila Samitis, Discussion groups, Exhibition, Sports activities, Youth Clubs, Juba Sanghas, Dramatic performances, Film-shows, Radio listening groups, Pallas, Daskathias, Village leaders training camps and Community entertainments, etc.

V. *Expenditure*—A sum of Rs. 11,10,858 was spent on the literacy centres and the regular schools during the year under report. The entire amount was met from Government funds. The cost was met out of the provision of the Education Department and the Community Development Department.

VI. *Production of literature*—The Education Department produced the following books for distribution in all the adult education centres in the State for use as follow-up literature for the neoliterates under instruction as there was popular demand from blocks except item No. I:—

- |                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Oriya Akhsyara Sikhya ..     | Bi-colour—15,000 copies<br>(Reprint). |
| 2. Alokapathe—Part V ..         | „ 15,000 copies                       |
| 3. Aeka Nutana Gramara Janma .. | „ 5,000 „                             |
| 4. Satoti Sanja Gapa ..         | „ 5,000 „                             |
| 5. Patita Mochana ..            | „ 5,000 „                             |
| 6. Alope Pathe—Part IV ..       | „ 15,000 „<br>(Reprint).              |

VII. *Audio Visual Education*—Experience has taught that dramas, play-lets, pallas and daskathia serve as a useful medium for the spread of Social Education. Hence frequent use of the media was made during the year under report. The themes were carefully selected on the basis of the felt needs of the villagers. Local talents were also encouraged to give performance on payment of subsidies.

The following visual aides were produced for distribution to Community Development Blocks in the State:—

(1) *Posters*—Four affective multi-coloured posters named below were produced during the year under report for distribution in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks:—

- (i) Idle gossip of women as against pursuing useful handicrafts.
- (ii) Outbreak of fire in rural areas
- (iii) Building of tiled houses
- (iv) Preservation of fodder for cattle

5,000 copies of each of the above posters were printed and distributed among the several Social Education Centres in the State through District Social Education Organisers.

(2) *Records*—Three gramophone records containing Solo-songs on topics given above were produced by Messrs. Hindusthan Musical Products, Calcutta and 250 copies of each record were received for distribution to blocks.

(3) *Films*—The following documentaries as declare by the Director, National Institute of Audio Visual Education, New Delhi to be predominantly educational have been purchased for the A. V. Film units:—

- (i) The way of life
- (ii) Community neighbours

(4) *Filmstrips*—282 copies of the 35 mm. filmstrips on “Family Planning” produced by Messrs. Madonna Movietone were purchased for distribution to Social Education agencies.

(5) *Old Gramophone Records*—As there was popular demand for our old records, 6 old records at the rate of 100 copies were printed by Messrs. Gramophone Company and distributed in the Blocks.

(6) The A. V. Unit organised the following activities for the number of times noted against each during the year under report:—

No.	Drama	Old play-let	New play-let	Subsidy
No. of performances	9	5	6	20

(a) *Village libraries*—Aid was given to the extent of Rs. 75,000 to 3,000 village libraries on the basis of the approved expenditure incurred by them during the year under report. Rs. 15,765 was spent for integrated library services organised at Angul.

(b) *Children's Literature Committee*—The Children's Literature Committee constituted by Government during the year 1957-58 was in continuance during the year under report. Prizes amounting to Rs. 1,500 were awarded to persons submitting suitable books on children's literature and a sum of Rs. 1,827 was also spent for purchase of books on children's literature to be given to public libraries and library of the Committee. The Committee has met altogether 7 times during the year under report.

(c) The State Audio Visual Education Board which was constituted during the year 1957-58 for giving necessary advice to the Government on A. V. Education was in continuance during the year under report and has met to discuss on various items of A. V. Education in the light of the recommendation made by the National Board for Audio Visual Education. Shri S. C. Samanta, Headmaster, Elementary Training School, Khallikote was deputed for training at the National Institute of Audio Visual Education, New Delhi, during the year.



## CHAPTER X

## EDUCATION OF GIRLS AND WOMEN

I. *Type of institutions*—(a) *Colleges for Women*—The Shailabala Womens College at Cuttack which is affiliated to the Utkal University as a Degree College in Arts was the only College in the State, exclusively meant for women till 1957-58. In the year 1958-59 an Intermediate College for women was opened at Berhampur under Government management. In view of the expanding needs for women's education, an Intermediate Arts College was opened under private management at Sambalpur during the year 1959-60 and another College was started at Balasore during the year under review. There were 443 women students in the above four women's Colleges during the year under report. Women students, however, were eligible for admission into Colleges meant for men students. There were 734 women students in the Colleges for general education meant for men students during the year under report as against 694 during the previous year. Besides, there were 273 and 235 women students in the Colleges for professional and special education respectively as against 182 and 246 respectively during the previous year. Notes on the activities of the four women's Colleges are given below.

(a) *Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack*—(i) *General*—The number of girls on the roll in the Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack was 353 during the year under report against 334 in the previous year. This increase was due to the gradual expansion of the College. One hundred women students were accommodated in the college hostel. The staff consisted of twenty Lecturers including the Lady Principal. The College library possessed 9,760 volumes. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 1,53,957 as against Rs. 1,54,955 during the previous year. Out of former amount, the expenditure from Government funds was Rs. 1,08,946 the balance being met out of other sources like fees, endowments, etc.

(ii) *Examination results*—The following Table shows the examination results of the college during the year under report:—

TABLE 44

Name of the Examination		Number appeared	Number passed
(1)		(2)	(3)
1961	(a) I. A. Examination	73	12
	(b) Pre-University	168	111
	(c) First Year of Three-years Degree Course	54	47
1961	B. A. Examination	71	32
	B. A. Examination (Supplementary)	19	5
	I. A. Examination	24	11

One student stood fourth among the successful candidates of Pre-University Examination, 1961.

(iii) *National Cadet Corps*—(a) N. C. C. was started in the college in the year 1955-56. During the year under review there were 90 cadets and two officers were on the roll, cadets of the college attended 8 camps inside the state and some of the cadets attended All-India Training Camps in Pahelgaon in Kashmir and Kharagvashla in Bombay. They also joined the parades held at Cuttack on the Republic Day, the Independence Day and the N. C. C. Day as usual.

(b) *Government Women's College at Berhampur*—This college was opened on the 7th July 1958 in the old building of the Government Secondary Training School which was shifted to Chikiti. Fifty-one women students were on the roll during the year out of which thirteen resided in the hostel. Teaching staff comprised of six teachers including the Lady Principal. The total amount spent on the college during the year under report was Rs. 41,229 as against Rs. 36,556 in the previous year. Out of the former amount Rs. 37,225 was met out of State Government funds. A portion of the building within the college premises was used as the hostel. The College library consisted of 1,147 books. The following Table gives the result of the college for the year 1961;—

TABLE 45  
GOVERNMENT WOMEN'S COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR

Name of the examination of 1961	Name of student appeared			No. of students passed		
	Reg.	Private	Total	Reg.	Private	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Annual I. A. Examination.	5	..	5	4	..	4
Pre-University Examination.	23	1	24	16	1	17
First-Year Degree Course Examination of the 3-Year Degree Course.	20	..	20	16	..	16
I. A. Examination (Supplementary).	2	..	2	..	..	..

(c) *Women's College, Sambalpur*—The Intermediate Arts College for women at Sambalpur was affiliated to the Utkal University in the year 1958-59. The College was under private management. There were 34 women students on the roll during the year under report out of which 15 resided in the approved hostel. The teaching staff comprised of six Lecturers including the Lady Principal. The total amount spent on the college during the year under report was Rs. 48,204 out of which Rs. 28,185 was met out of State Government funds.

A separate building was rented at Rs. 900 per annum for use as a hostel temporarily.

The following Table gives the result of the examination for the year 1961 of the College concerned :—

TABLE 46

Annual Examination of 1961.	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed.
Annual I.A. (Examination)	14	8
P. U. Examination	19	14
I.A. Examination (Supplementary)	3	1

(d) *Women's College, Balasore*—The Women's College at Balasore was started from the beginning of the session 1960-61, under private management in a building formerly occupied by the Barabati Girl's High School. The College was granted affiliation to Utkal University at the Pre-University stage, fifteen women students were admitted during the year under report out of whom three resided in a hostel provided by the management. The total amount spent on the College during the year under report was Rs. 18,974 out of which Rs. 728 was received from fees, Rs. 15,000 from State Government and Rs. 412 from Central Government.

TABLE 47

The following Table gives the result of the College for the year 1961 :—

Name of the Examination	Number of students appeared.	Number of students passed.
Pre-University Examination	15	9

(e) *Higher Secondary, High and Middle Schools*—During the year under report there were one Higher Secondary School, 34 High Schools and 88 Middle English Schools in the State exclusively meant for girls as against one Higher Secondary School, 30 High Schools and 73 Middle English

Schools during the previous year. The total number of girls reading in Higher Secondary, High and Middle English Schools was 639, 11, 830 and 15,177 respectively during the year under report as against 5,305,308 and 5,310 respectively in the previous year including those reading in primary classes attached to High and Middle Schools. Girl students were also reading in High and Middle Schools meant for boys which are generally treated as co-educating institutions. During the year under report 6,35,762 and 8,895 girls respectively were reading in Higher Secondary, High and Middle English Schools for boys.

The enrolment drive for the spread of Primary Education had increased the impetus for admitting girls in Primary Schools and consequently in the Secondary Schools. But it has not been possible to open Girls' High and M. E. Schools in proportion to the demand in all areas uniformly due to paucity of teachers. Parents therefore, get their girls admitted in Boys' High and M. E. Schools.

Another factor which has retarded the enrolment of girls in schools is the poor economic condition of the people and lack of transport facilities. Parents are compelled to educate their girls in the local High Schools meant for boys or discontinue their education, rather than send them to Girls' Schools at a distance, which have not yet been provided with hostel facilities as they have recently been started. Measures are being taken for providing subsidised transport and hostels in the Girls' High Schools and M. E. Schools. This will serve as an incentive to Girls' education.

The following Table gives the number of girls in different classes in all types of Higher Secondary, High, Middle, Senior Basic and Ashram Schools in the State during the year under report as well as in the previous year :—

TABLE 48

Number of Students in Classes			1959-60	1960-61
	(1)	..	(2)	(3)
Middle	VI	..	4,579	5,906
	VII	..	3,229	4,144
High	VIII	..	1,894	2,243
	IX	..	1,350	1,728
	X	..	980	1,233
	XI	..	689	368
	XII	..	..	35

The total direct expenditure on Higher Secondary, High and Middle Schools for girls was Rs. 70,030, Rs. 7,08,851 and Rs. 4,44,977 respectively as against Rs. 65,698, Rs. 6,17,951 and Rs. 3,32,513 in the previous year. The number of women teachers working in High and Higher Secondary Schools and Middle Schools was 378 and 305 respectively during the year under report as against 332 and 261 respectively during the previous year. The number of girls who appeared at the Middle English School Examination was 3,071 out of whom 2,460 came out successful. There were 1,232 girls in Senior Basic Schools during the year under report and two girls in Post Basic Schools studying during the year under report.

(f) *Primary Schools*—There were 252 Primary Schools (including 70 single teacher schools) exclusively for girls as against 235 during the previous year. As there was provision for co-education at the primary stage, the number of Primary Schools for girls was not increased for providing education to girls in the age group 6—11. Boy students are admitted into the lower classes of Primary Schools exclusively meant for girls. Out of 22,826 students in the Primary Schools meant for girls during the year under report 2,066 were boys. There were 3,82,472 girls studying in Primary Schools meant for boys during the year under report. When the roll strength of girl students in the Boys Primary Schools of the current year is compared with that of the previous year, the increase from 255,504 in 1959-60 to 382,472 in 1960-61 seemed to be very encouraging. This was due to the successful implementation of various plan schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A sum of Rs. 4,34,808 was spent under direct charges to maintain the Girls' Primary Schools as against Rs. 4,46,988 in the previous year. The number of women teachers working in all the Primary Schools of the State during the year under report was 785 as against 693 teachers working during the previous year. The total number of girls who appeared at the Upper Primary and Lower Primary Final Examinations was 8,292 and 48,087 respectively, out of whom 6,386 and 38,913 came out successful. There were 8,814 girls in Junior Basic Schools during the year under report, as against 6,367 in the previous year.

(g) *Professional and Special Schools*—There were 6 Elementary Schools, one Tol for Oriental Studies, 2 Schools for Training of Social Workers, one School for Fine Arts, 590 Centres for Adults, 13 Schools for Industrial, Arts & Crafts, and 7 Music & Dancing Schools during the year under report exclusively for girls and women. The number of scholars in these institutions was 110; 25; 70; 47; 14,087; 359 and 462 respectively. The direct expenditure on the above institutions was Rs. 43,164, Rs. 2,032, Rs. 46,278 Rs. 6,200, Rs. 1,28,676, Rs. 59,385 and Rs. 35,726 respectively.

During the year under report 1,855 girls were studying in Professional and Special Schools meant for boys. Besides the above number there were 51 and 14,787 girl students in Ashram Schools and Sevashrams respectively during the year under report. There were 396 women teachers serving in the professional and special schools in the State as against 171 in the previous year.

II. *Co-education*—Facilities for co education were provided at every stage of education beginning from the Primary stage upto the University stage and there were 4,73,075 girls reading in all types of institutions in the State during the year under report as against 3,25,511 in the previous year.

III. *Examination Results*—The following Table shows the performances of women students at the different examinations during the year under report.

TABLE 49

Name of the examination	Number of girls appeared	Number of girls passed
ANNUAL		
High School Certificate Examination, General.	940	525
Technical	..	..
I.A.	.. 90	.. 39
I.Sc.	.. 33	.. 12
B.A. ( Hons. )	.. 35	.. 26
B.Sc. ( Hons. )	.. 7	.. 4
B.A. ( Pass )	.. 122	.. 57
B.Sc. ( Pass )	.. 9	.. 4
M.A.	.. 19	.. 17
M.Sc.	.. 2	.. 2
B.Ed. ( Non-Basic )	.. 31	.. 31
M. B., B. S.	.. 14	.. 10
Acharya	.. ..	.. ..
Sastri	.. 1	.. 1
SUPPLEMENTARY		
High School Certificate Examination, General.	415	179
Technical	..	..
I.A.	.. 36	.. 15
I.Sc.	.. 12	.. 5
B.A.	.. 71	.. 30
B.Sc.	.. 4	.. 2

IV. *Scholarships, stipends, free-studentships and other financial concessions at different stages of education*—Special concession in respect of tuition fees at different stages of education as detailed below continued to be allowed to girl students during the year under report:—

(a) Girls were exempted from payment of tuition fees in Primary and Middle Schools.

(b) Girl students were granted exemption of half the tuition fees in classes VIII and above of High Schools, if their parents or natural guardians were assessed to income-tax or agricultural income-tax. Otherwise they were exempted from payment of the entire tuition fees.

(c) Girl students reading in colleges were granted exemption of half the tuition fee, if their parents or natural guardians were assessed to income-tax or agricultural income-tax. Otherwise, they were required to pay fees at full rates.

V. *Expenditure*—During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,23,292 was pent on direction, buildings, scholarships and hostel charges, etc., as against Rs. 10,43,605 during the previous year. Besides the above indirect expenditure a sum of Rs. 22,95,566 was spent as direct charges on recognised institutions for girls and women in the year under report as against Rs. 18,45,921 during the previous year.

VI. *Women Supervisory Staff*—The supervisory staff maintained for inspection and look-after of the education of girls and women in the State was re-organised with effect from July 1960. The post of Inspectress of Schools was upgraded to Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Women's Education) and 2 more posts of District Inspectress were created in addition to the existing 3 with effect from the 1st July 1960. The Inspectress of Physical Education who was in class II of the Orissa Educational Service for supervising the physical education among girls continued to work during the year under report.

VII. *Reorganisation and new Developments*—(a) In view of the expanding needs for women's education one more Intermediate Arts College was started at Balasore under private management during the year under report.

(b) Government of India in the Ministry of Education sponsored a scheme for expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers during the latter part of the year 1957-58. The State Government took advantage of the Central assistance available under the scheme and accepted the scheme for implementation during the year 1957-58. The scheme was actually

implemented during the year 1958-59 and continued during the year 1959-60 and also during the year under report. The following facilities were provided under this scheme :—

- (1) As a special measure for expansion of girls' education in the State, 400 School Mothers were appointed in Boys' Primary Schools having substantial number of girl students on the rolls during the year under review, in addition to 400 School Mothers appointed during the previous year.
- (2) In order to provide housing facilities for women teachers serving in rural areas, 578 sets of quarters were allotted among the different districts of the State under the scheme of "Relief of Educated unemployment" and the centrally sponsored scheme for "Expansion of girls" education and training women teachers.
- (3) A short term training course for imparting training to 400 School Mothers was organised in 14 different centres in the State during the month of December 1960.
- (4) In order to attract more girl students for study in schools attendance scholarships were awarded as in the previous year in the form of school uniform. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was sanctioned by Government for award of attendance scholarships to girl students of Primary Schools of the State.

(c) The first meeting of the State Council for the Education of Girls and Women was held on the 13th November 1960 in the Secretariat Conference Room at Bhubaneswar. The Governor of Orissa inaugurated the conference and the Chief Minister, Orissa presided over the conference. The Secretary of the council explained the progress made in the field of Womens' Education in the 2nd Plan and the expansion programme envisaged in the Third Five-Year Plan. The following items on Womans' Education were discussed.

- (i) Starting of Training College for Women
- (ii) Nature of curriculum for Girls' School
- (iii) Starting of condensed course for Women
- (iv) Giving more scope and variety for teaching craft in Girls' Schools.
- (v) Adult Education for women

(d) During the year under report 3 new High Schools and 15 Middle English Schools were opened in different districts in order to meet the growing demand for girls in the age-group 6—11.

(e) A Refresher Course Training for a batch of 30 Women Teachers was organised in the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack during the year under report.



## CHAPTER XI

## MISCELLANEOUS

I. *Pre-Primary Educaiton*—Education imparted to children of Pre-Primary age-group that is to children of the age-group from 3 to 5. Such education is given under different systems like, the Nursery system, Kindergarten system and Montesori system. In Orissa we have institutions imparting Pre-Primary Education through Nursery and Kindergarten system.

During the year under report there were the following institutions having either Pre-Primary classes only or having Pre-Primary classes along with other classes also :—

- (1) Nursery School, Sisubhaban, Cuttack
- (2) St. Joseph's Convent Nursery School, Bhubaneswar
- (3) Kindergarten class attached to Stewart School, Cuttack.
- (4) Kindergarten class attached to St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.

There were 79 children on roll in Nursery Schools including 35 girls of the age-group 3—5 years. A sum of Rs. 2,000 was given as recurring grant and Rs. 1,713 as non-recurring grant to the Nursery School at Bhubaneswar and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was given as a non-recurring grant to the Sisubhaban at Cuttack.

(b) *Education of the Handicapped*—A School with 25 stipendiary seats was started for blind children in Orissa under the auspices of State Council for Child Welfare in September 1960 with the Principal and another teacher. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was given as grant to State Council for Child Welfare for construction of the Blind School and another sum of Rs. 12,200 was also given by the State Government for purchase of equipments for the said School. Besides these two non-recurring grants, a sum of Rs. 17,300 was also given as recurring grant to the said council.

II. *Aesthetic Education*—Aesthetic Education includes within its scope Education in art, music, dance, drama, etc.

(a) *Arts*—“Drawing and fine arts” was taught as a compulsory subject up to class VIII in High Schools and as an optional subject for the High School Certificate Examination of the Board of Secondary Education. Craft was made a compulsory subject in the syllabus of High Schools. A School of Art and

Crafts which was started in July 1957 by the State Government at Khallikote continued to teach fine arts, viz: (1) still life, water colour painting, oil painting, life drawing and sculpture (2) Commercial Arts and (3) Crafts viz: Leather crafts, cane and bamboo works and pottery, etc., details of which have been given in Chapter VIII. Instruction in the school was imparted through the medium of both Oriya and English. A sum of Rs. 34,593 was spent from Government funds on this institution during the year under report as against Rs. 40,699 in the previous year. The main purpose of the school is to train craft teachers for High and Middle English Schools.

(b) *Music and Dance* — Music was taught as a co-curricular subject up to class VIII in the Secondary Schools for girls and also as an optional subject for the High School Certificate Examination. Generally part-time teachers were appointed to teach the subject in such schools. The Utkal Nrutya Sangit Natyakala Parishad which was started in 1954-55 continued to function during the year under report in co-ordination with the National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music.

*The Utkal School of Music and Dance, Cuttack*— This school was raised to the status of a college during 1957-58 and was named as the Utkal College of Music and Dance. This college continued to function during the year under report imparting education in music up to degree and post-graduate standards. There were 19 boys and 20 girls reading in the college and 48 boys and 85 girls reading in the attached school classes of the college. The number of teachers in this college was 15 out of which 5 were part-time teachers. A sum of Rs. 29,902 was spent on this institution during the year under report.

(ii) *Kalavikash Kendra, Cuttack*— This college was managed by a private body, viz: National Music Association, Cuttack and was aided by the State Government through the Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy. The college of Indian Dance and Music sponsored by the Kalavikash Kendra was another college of Music and Dance in the State. It was affiliated to the Bhatkhanda College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow. The college was aided by the State Government through the Sangit Natak Academy, Orissa. There were 27 boys and 45 girls studying in the college and 20 boys and 83 girls in the attached school classes during the year under report. Out of 15 members in the teaching staff of the college, 7 were part-time teachers of which one was honorary. The total expenditure of the college during the year under report was 57,873.

There were 23 Music and Dance Schools (14 for boys and 9 for girls) during the year under report as against 13 in the previous year. There were 452 students including 260 girls in recognised music schools meant for boys whereas the number of students in recognised Music schools meant for girls during the year under report was 297 including 65 boys. Thus the total number of boys and girls learning music was 517 and 557 respectively. A sum of Rs. 10,531 was spent on recognised schools during the year under report as against Rs. 49,529 during the previous year.

*The Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, Bhubaneswar*—The Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy received a grant of Rs. 1,02,130 from the State Government and Rs. 14,000 from the Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi respectively during the year. Rs. 1,02,130, i.e., Rs. 55,000 as normal grant and Rs. 20,000 being a grant for the colleges, Rs. 22,130 being the arrear grant for 1959-60 and an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 for 1959-60 was received from the State Government and Rs. 14,000 was received from the Sangeet Natak Academy, New Delhi and Rs. 110 was the sale proceeds for the year 1960-61. The total fund available for expenditure during the year 1960-61 including the balance for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 1,16,240 out of which a sum of Rs. 1,12,496 spent during the year under report. An amount of Rs. 7,930 was paid on account of stipends to 16 students learning music and dance, 8 of them in different places like Madras, Bombay, Poona, Lucknow, Calcutta and Santiniketan and 7 in institutions inside the State. Grants of Rs. 26,500 and Rs. 21,500 were paid to the Utkal Colleges of Music and Dance and Chhau Organisations in the State. A sum of Rs. 60,600 was given as grants to 36 aided institutions of Music and Dance in the State during the year. Besides 6 district branches were given Rs. 1,000 each to give financial aid to institutions of music and dance in their respective districts which were not given grant direct by the Academy.

*Research*—Many dance poses found in the temple walls of Konark and Puri were collected and preserved for future use. 19 students were given a monthly stipend of Rs. 10 each with effect from July 1960 for learning Odissi dance and Music in institutions of the State. The stipends were given from the grants received by the State Sangeet Natak Academy from the Sangit Natak Academy, New Delhi for "Research and Training".

An All-India Music Conference was organised by the Bhubaneswar Music Conference Committee under the auspices of the Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy at the Kalamandap, Bhubaneswar on the 13th, 14th and 15th August 1960, to synchronise with the Independence Day Celebrations.

A cultural show was organised at Rajbhawan, Bhubaneswar on the 15th November 1960, by the Academy in honour of the visit of Dr. Theoder Heuss, former President of Federal Republic of Germany.

With a view to make a comparative study of Bharat Natank Natyam and Odissi dance and to patronise traditional dances of the State, the Academy arranged a cultural show of Gotipua, Sakhinacha and Sankirtana in the State Museum premises at Bhubaneswar on the 28th and 29th November 1960.

III. *Oriental Education*—Oriental Education is divided into 2 branches of studies, viz., Sanskrit Education and Islamic Education.

(a) *Sanskrit Education—Collegiate stage*—There were 4 Sanskrit Colleges in the State during the year under report recognised by the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture. They were (1) Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri, (2) B. B. Sanskrit College, Bolangir, (3) Sanskrit College, Parlakemedi and (4) Ramdhina Sanskrit College, Berhampur. The former 2 colleges were managed by Government and the latter two by private bodies. Education at all stages in these colleges was free.

The Sadasiv Sanskrit College was founded in the year 1918. The total roll strength of the college during the year under report was 52 besides 40 students reading in the attached Prathama and Madhyama classes. There were 50 students in approved hostels out of which 6 (six) belonged to other backward classes. The total number of teachers in the institution was 24 during the year under report. The total expenditure of the institution during the year under report was Rs. 1,13,839.

The Bidya Bhusan Sanskrit College at Bolangir was started during the year 1948, after the merger. It was affiliated to the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture in the year 1948. There were 18 students including one girl student on roll during the year under report. The staff of the college consisted of 10 teachers. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 21,194 during the year under report.

The Sanskrit College at Parlakemedi which is also affiliated to the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture, was managed by a private body. There were 43 students on the roll. The staff consisted of 10 teachers and the total expenditure of the college was 20.776 during the year under report.

The Ramadhina Sanskrit Tol at Berhampur was raised to the status of a college in the year 1958-59. The total number of students in the college was 80. The staff consisted of 12 teachers. The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 26,454 out of which Rs. 12,800 was borne by the State Government.

The following Table gives the result of the Sanskrit Examinations of collegiate standard. This includes the results of the colleges mentioned above as well as those of some tols where college courses were being taught.

TABLE 50

Serial No.	Name of the examination	Total number of students appeared		Total number of students passed	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Acharya ..	66	..	50	..
2	Shastri ..	40	1	29	1

(b) *Sanskrit Tols*—Sanskrit Tols provided Sanskrit Education equivalent to primary and middle standard. The whole course from Prathama to Acharya covered a period of 10 years, i. e., Prathama 2 years, Madhyama 4 years and Acharya 4 years. There were 147 tols in the State during the year under report out of which 130 tols were aided by Government, 12 tols were placed under the direct management of Government and remaining unaided. The total number of pupils reading in the recognised tols was 3,248 including 102 girls during the year under report. The total number of teachers in the recognised tols was 428. Pandits teaching in the tols were all untrained persons. Medium of instruction in all Sanskrit institutions was Oriya in Prathama and Madhyama stages and Sanskrit in Acharya and Sastri stages. Teaching of Hindi was included in the revised Prathama and Madhyama syllabus as an optional subject. The revised syllabus introduced in all the Prathama and Madhyama Sanskrit tols included the teaching of English, History, Geography, Mathematics, Civics and Hindi.

The total direct expenditure on the tols was Rs. 2,84,721 during the year under report.

*Hostels*—There were two recognised hostels attached to the Baripada Sanskrit Tols in the district of Mayurbhanj and Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi.

The table below shows the results of various Sanskrit examinations in the tols for 1960-61—

TABLE 51

Serial No.	Name of examination	Number appeared		Number passed	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	Prathama ..	521	7	306	7
2	Madhyama ..	86	8	61	4

*Re-organisation and new developments—*

1. Twenty-five stipends and 7 rewards were awarded to students and teachers respectively on the result of various sanskrit examinations of the year 1960. One reward worth Rs. 50 was also awarded to a successful candidate possessing highest marks in the last part of the Acharya Examination. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid as stipend to poor students of 2 aided tols of the State.

2. The revised syllabus recommended by the Sanskrit Council for Prathama classes and approved by the Government was introduced in all the tols and revised Madhyama syllabus which was introduced in 1957-58 remained effective during the year under report.

3. A sum of Rs. 1,750 was sanctioned for purchase of library books in 35 tols.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 770 was sanctioned for purchase of a Typewriter and a bicycle, one iron chest and two big carpets respectively during the year under report.

(c) *Islamic Education*—Reorganised Islamic institutions were of two kinds, namely (1) the Madrasas which prepared candidates for the examinations held by Madrasa Examination Board, Bihar, and (2) Primary Urdu Schools in which religious instruction in Islamic system was given in addition to secular instruction. Report on Primary Urdu Schools has been given in Chapter III. There were 3 Madrasas in the State during the year under report. Bearing of Persian was compulsory at the High School stage for those boys who offered Urdu for their M. I. L. Persian could also be taken as an additional optional subject at this stage. Study of Persian and Arabic was provided where there was demand for it at the High School stage. Some ordinary Primary Schools had Urdu classes attached to them and one Elementary Training School was specially meant for Urdu teachers.

A special Inspecting Officer for Mohammadan Education and an Inspecting Maulavi inspected and supervised Islamic Education in schools for general education and special education.

There were only two colleges, i.e., Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Bhadrak College, Bhadrak, where provision for teaching Urdu and Persian had been made. There were 25 High Schools and 8 M. E. Schools providing facilities for learning Urdu and Persian. There were 190 Primary Urdu Schools (165 for boys and 25 for girls), 63 ordinary Primary Schools, 20 Upper Primary Schools, 15 Special Primary Schools teaching Urdu in the State during the year under report. There were 14,168 Mohammadan students in all types of Primary Schools, 1,071 in Secondary Schools and 329 in Madrasas during the year under review. Five students appeared at the Wastania and 6 in Fawqania and one in Alim examinations out of whom 4, 5 and 1 passed the above examinations respectively.

A sum of Rs. 18,234 was spent on direct and indirect expenditure on Madrasas during the year under report. There were 20 Muslim pupil teachers in the only Elementary Training School meant for them during the year under report. Training was given through the medium of Urdu. The old system of bianual admission was followed in the school during the year under report.

IV. *Education of the Handicapped*—The Orissa Deaf and Dumb School at new Capital, Bhubaneswar continued to be the only institution of its type in the State. The management of the institutions was taken over by the State Government from June 1956. During the year under report the management of the school was transferred to the State Council for Child Welfare. It admitted boys and girls of the age-group 6 to 16 and provided a five year course (i.e., 2 years for Primary and 3 years for advanced course) in lip reading, articulation, etc. There were 29 students on the roll during the year out of which 26 were boys and 3 girls. Twenty-three boys and 2 girls received stipend amounted to Rs. 3,037. The courses of training were specially meant for the deaf and mute. There were three teachers working in the institution. The total expenditure on this institution during the year 1960-61 was Rs. 7,138.

V. *Education of Delinquent Children*—There was no reformatory school in the State during the year under report. Elementary Education was imparted to the juvenile prisoners by paid teachers in each of the Jails and Sub-jails of the State. These classes were not recognised by the Education Department. The Inspectors of Schools in charge of the circles who were *ex officio* visitors according to rule 41 of the Orissa Jail Manual were authorised to visit the inmates in the Jails. Since there was no provision for any examination or award of certificate, etc., these classes did not

come under the type of institution designated as Reformatory schools. Contribution was being made as usual to the Reformatory School at Hazaribag in Bihar for deputation of delinquent children from Orissa. Two boys of the age-group 12—14 from Orissa were admitted to the school during the year under report and one accused boy was released during the year under report from the institution. The teaching staff of this school comprised three M. A. passed teachers and one Matron who was an M. A. in Psychology. General Education was imparted up to the Senior Basic standard. In addition to teaching in general and technical education, training was imparted to the Juvenile prisoners on self-Government. The Juvenile Jail Schools at Angul, Talcher and Dhenkanal imparted education up to Primary standard to the Juvenile offenders. The following table gives the enrolment, teacher and expenditure of the institutions.

TABLE 52

Institution	Teachers	Scholars	Expenditure
Juvenile Jail Schools at Angul, Talcher and Dhenkanal.	3	75	Rs. 3,427

VI. *Education of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes*—By an order of the President of India, issued under para. 6 of schedule fifty to the Constitution of India, the following areas in the State of Orissa have been declared as Scheduled areas:—

(1) The districts of Koraput, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh.

(2) Ganjam Agency including Khandmals and excluding Chekapadhandam and Pandukhole Mutha of the Surada Naliabas.

The areas and population of the Scheduled areas are given below—

TABLE 53

Serial No.	Tracts	Areas Sq. Miles	Total population (1951-Census)	Tribal population (1951-Census)
1	Koraput district . .	9,874	1,269,346	522,841
2	Mayurbhanj district.	4,024	1,023,825	504,676
3	Sundargarh district.	3,754	552,203	312,620
4	Ganjam Agency (Areas detailed above).	4,362	448,478	182,268



These constituted nearly one-third of the total of the State. There were large tracts in other districts which had large tribal population. The question of recommending some of them to be declared as Scheduled areas was under examination. Since they were both economically and educationally backward, the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were exempted from payment of tuition fees in all types of educational institutions. Moreover, the poor deserving students received stipends and lump grants from Central Government and State Government funds. Pupils of Primary Schools were supplied with reading and writing materials. The following table shows the number of scholars reading in different types of schools during the year under report.

TABLE 54

Types of institution	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
High Schools ..	4,447	4,425	16,127
Middle Schools ..	8,899	7,664	23,462
Primary Schools ..	173,485	179,620	351,227
Senior Basic Schools ..	523	316	1,299
Junior Basic Schools ..	3,343	1,535	8,826
Ashrams ..	520	4,250	404
Sevashram ..	13,264	28,042	13,549

VII. *Physical Education*—Inter-District Football Tournament was conducted at Cuttack in October 1960. Cuttack District-Intert High School Association won the final by defeating Mayurbhanj. A selected team was sent to Indore to participate in the All-India High School Football Tournament held at Indore in November 1960.

State High School Athletic Meet was conducted at Cuttack and a contingent consisting of 50 boys and girls was sent to Trivandrum to take part in the VI National High Schools Championship in December 1960.

Children's Week was observed in Orissa from the 14th November to the 21st November 1960. Mass Rally, Demonstration of Physical activities, Fancy dress, Music, Drama, Dance and recitation, etc., were the main items in which all the Local High School boys and girls and nearly 100 Primary School children participated.

Lectures on sports and games, athletic competitions, film shows were the main items of interest during the observance of sports week.

Under the scheme of Development of Physical Education sponsored by Government of India, a sum of Rs. 2,220 was given to 3 Gymnasiums.

Under the Central Scheme of popularisation of sports and games in rural areas, a sum of Rs. 13,000 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary, State Youth Welfare Board, Orissa.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 was received from the Government of India under Development Plan for purchase of library books and for development of playgrounds in the Government College of Physical Education, Orissa, Cuttack.

Physical Education for Girls in the State was organised by a Lady Physical Education Officer in Class II of the Orissa Educational Service. The dearth of trained Women Physical Education Teachers was still hindering the progress of Physical Education among girls in the State. Steps were taken to train up more women candidates in this line.

Physical Education was imparted in Girls High Schools, M. E. Schools, Colleges and Elementary Training Schools. During the year under report, the girl students took active part in Annual sports, District sports, Olympic sports, State High School sports and they regularly participated in Republic Day Parade and Children's Day function, Independence Day Programme, etc. In Republic Day Parade, the girls in most of the districts and Sub-divisional Headquarters won Chief Minister's Shield and Cup for their best parade, discipline and smart turnout.

Almost all the Girls High Schools participated in the State High School Meet held at Cuttack and won in various games and got the prizes. About 30 girls were selected from various Schools of Orissa to participate in the VI All-India High School Games conducted at Trivandrum during the last week of December 1960. Eight girls were selected from Orissa to participate in All-India Olympic Meet which was conducted at Jullandhar.

VIII. *Youth Welfare*—The State Youth Welfare Board which was established during the year 1957-58 continued to function during the year under report creating some enthusiasm among the youth of the State. During the year under report, the Board

received a sum of Rs. 34,000 from the State Government for organising its different activities. In addition to State Government grant, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was received from the Government of India for organising sports rallies in different parts of the State. The non-student activities of the Board gathered momentum during the year under report. During the year under report 23 youth festivals were organised with an expenditure of Rs. 10,000 as against 10 with an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 during the previous year.

The Board also received specific grants from the Government for helping non-students organisations working in the State. These grants amounted to Rs. 35,070, out of which a sum of Rs. 4,000 were given to Bharat Sevak Samaj to increase its activities. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was also given to the Youth Hostel Association, Orissa, for organising 5th National Youth Hostel Conference and a sum of Rs. 3,000 for Orissa Youth Hosteller's Rally at Bhubaneswar. The State Government were pleased to place an amount of Rs. 20,000 with the Board for construction of the Khandagiri Youth Hostel. A sum of Rs. 3,070 was also received by the Board from the Government of India for providing assistance to youth and recreation clubs.

The Board granted a sum of Rs. 4,000 to the Utkal University for organising two holiday corps one at Rourkela and the other at Balugaon.

Thirteen High Schools in the State conducted student tours to places of historical and industrial importance and total amount of Rs. 4,000 was given as grant from the Board's fund during the year under report. In respect of Social work and hobby centres the total grant was Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,300 respectively and nine schools in the first case and seven schools in the second case were given grants.

IX. *Boy Scouts and Guides*—During the year 1960-61, more High Schools and Middle English Schools were affiliated to the Bharat Scouts and Guides Association. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was paid as grant-in-aid to the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

X. *National Cadet Corps*—N. C. C. which was started in the year 1948, continued to function with additional units during the year under report. One 4-Company Battalion, one 2-Company Battalion, one Independent Coy., one Medical Coy., one Senior Division Air Wing, one Girls Senior Division, one Artillery, two E. M. E., one Engineering Platoon, one Independent Coy. at Bhadrak, one Naval Wing and one Armed Corps, 109 Junior Division troops for boys and 10 Junior Division Troops for girls were functioning. Due to the doubling of the strength of technical units and increase in the strength of other units by 25 per cent and raising of N. C. C. (R).

the strength during the year under report was increased to 91 Officers and 6,955 Cadets in the Senior Division and 118 Officers and 5,310 Cadets in the Junior Division including Girl's Division.

The sanctioned strength of the Senior Division was 91 Officers and 6,955 Cadets [includes N. C. C. (R)] and that of the Junior Division was 118 Officers and 5,310 Cadets. During the year under report the Annual Training Camps of the Infantry and Girl's Division were held at Rangeilunda. The camps of the Medical Unit and the Senior Air Wing were held respectively at Lucknow and Barrakpur. A Social Service Camp was held at Hirakud. During the year under report 18 cadets participated in the Republic Day Celebration held at Delhi. 200 A. C. C. Units were raised up to the year 1960-61 with a strength of 1,200 cadets. All these units continued to function during the year under report.

XI. *Extra-curricular activities*—*Junior Red-Cross, St. John Ambulance*—Junior Red-Cross Groups were functioning in 4 Training Schools, 220 Secondary Schools and 10 Middle Schools. There were 7,533 boys and 2,085 girls in the Junior Red Cross Groups. 141 schools received a grant of Rs. 60 each during the year under report for the promotion of J. R. C. work. The Juniors of all the groups rendered useful service in the villages. They collected funds for the various social organisations. They were given lectures on First-aid, prevention of blindness, and Home Nursing. The Juniors took part in the celebration of Leprosy Day, T. B. Day, Children Day, etc. They rendered useful service in the melas. Shri P. C. Mohanty, a Junior of P. M. Academy, Cuttack was awarded a medal for outstanding service by the Indian Council for Child Welfare. The Juniors in the districts of Balasore and Cuttack rendered useful service during the flood of 1960.

XII. *School meals*—A few Secondary Schools arranged to supply light refreshment during the mid-day recess and the students paid for it. Some of the Basic Schools utilised garden products for supplying refreshments to their students. Mid-day meals and powdered milk were supplied at Government cost to children of Primary and Secondary Schools in the flood-affected areas and in the Block areas where compulsory Primary Education Scheme was taken up.

XIII. *School Medical Services*—The total number of scholars examined by Medical Officers during the year was 494 in six High Schools. The number of defective students detected during the year was 105 and nutrition was found to be good in cases of 53 fair in cases of 270 and poor in cases of 174 students.

The School Health Service for girls reading in High Schools was started in 1955. The Lady School Medical Officer appointed for the purpose examined 4,300 girl students in 32 schools. The height and weight of the girls from age 7 to 16 were found to be below normal due to under nutrition, low economic condition, poverty and ignorance. 89 per cent of the girl students were vaccinated against small-pox.

XIV. *Facilities for Education of Displaced students*—After the migration of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, colonies in rural and urban areas were started for them sponsored by the Government of India. Primary Schools started in those colonies were in continuance during the year under report. Government in the Relief and Rehabilitation Department were responsible for all expenditure incurred in such schools. Books, slates, writing materials and clothing were supplied to the children of such Primary School at Government cost. At the Secondary and the University stages, refugee pupils were given financial help. Such students reading in Secondary Schools were allowed free-studentships also.

XV. *The Research Section of the State Museum*—The Research Section of the State Museum established since April 1950, continued to function during the year under report. Formerly it was controlled by the Superintendent, Archaeology and Museum. During the year 1960 the functions being bifurcated, there was a Superintendent for Archaeology and another Superintendent for Research and Museum. These officers were assisted by the Curators of Research Section, Curator of Museum and the Curator of Archives. Till the 15th January 1960 the Archives Section continued to function as a constituent unit of the Research and Museum Sections under the direct control of the Superintendent of the Department for all administrative purposes. But with effect from the 15th January 1960 the Archives Section was separated from the Museum and the Curator of Archives was to function under the direct control of Director of Public Instruction independent of the Superintendent of Archaeology. During the year 1960-61 the question of reorganisation and development of the State Archives was taken up and as a first step five new posts and necessary money grants were sanctioned during the year under review. In absence of a permanent building of the State Archives it was allotted a portion of the old Secretariat building as a temporary measure until it could be provided with a permanent building.

The following activities were undertaken during the year under report:—

*Examination and acquisition of Manuscripts*—During the year under report 608 palm-leaf manuscripts brought from different places of Midnapur, Cuttack, Puri and Ganjam districts were examined out of which 202 manuscripts were acquired and 94 manuscripts were received at present. Some fifty of these manuscripts are notable acquisitions of the year, the most important of which are mentioned below:—

### SANSKRIT

1. Abhinava Gitagovinda, Mahakavya by Gajpati Purushottama Deva ( 1466—1497 A. D. ).
2. Shri Krushna Lilamruta Mohakavya by Kavi Nityananda
3. Tika on Raghuvamsa by Raghunath Das
4. Jalesvara Padhati (Sumrti) by Jalesvara Misra
5. Sradha Pradipa by Vipra Misra
6. Smrutisara Samuchaya by Baguri
7. Adhbhuta Sagara by Mayura

### ORIYA

1. Anuraga Kalpalata ( Kavya ) by Shyamsundara Deva
2. Lavanyanidhi Kavya ( Kavya ) by Nalinaksha Mardaraja
3. Modalatika by Kunjabihari Bhramaravara
4. Nilgirivihara by Gopinath Singh
5. Ichhavati Kavya by Padmanabha Srichandana

It may be noted here that almost all the old manuscripts brought from the Midnapur district are written in Oriya characters.

*Reorganisation of the Manuscript Library*—Owing to heavy increase in the number of manuscripts, the necessity of its reorganisation and for proper arrangement and display was being felt during the last ten years. This could be done to a great extent after the supply of 40 iron racks to the Manuscripts library according to the Museum Development Scheme.

## RESEARCH

During the year under report research was carried on in the following subjects:—

- (a) Culture of Astronomy and Astrology in Orissa in the past up to the British period.
- (b) The beginning of the Anaka years of the Suryavamsi kings of Orissa with special reference to their inscriptions.
- (c) Development of the Kavya literature in Orissa
- (d) Poets and scholars of the old Jeypore Kingdom
- (e) Developments of Oriya literature in the Dhenkanal-Keonjhar region.

## PUBLICATION

According to the Scheme Development of Modern Indian Languages initiated by the Government of India, five old Oriya Kavyas, namely, (1) Kalpalata by Sishu Arjuna Dasa, (2) Chata Ichchavati by Poet Banamali Dasa, (3) Parimala by Narasimha Sena, (4) Kalavati and (5) Premalochana by Vishnu Dasa were being published by the Superintendent of Research and Museum. The Curator in-charge of the Manuscripts library had to compare, verify and correct the text of these five works after they were copied from the original Manuscripts. Regular research had to be made by the Curator to add historical notes in each work, in order to make them worthy publications of the Museum. The Curator spent about four months in making these works ready for publication.

Besides this heavy work, the Curator published the following articles in English and Oriya:—

*Papers published in English (Orissa Historical Research Journal)*—

- (1) Mukunda Vilasa Mahakavyam by Jatindra Raghuttama Tritha.
- (2) Abhinava Gitagobinda by Gajapati Purusottama Deva
- (3) Sangita Naryanam by Gajpati Narayana Deva

*Papers published in Oriya*—

- (1) Two articles on the poets of the old
- (2) Nandapur or Jeypore Kingdom (published in the Jhankara).
- (3) Sangita Narayan by Gajpati Narayana Deva (published in the Jhankara).

(4) *Mukunda Vilasa Mahakavya* by Jatindra Raghuttama Tirth ( Published in Konark ).

(5) *Premasila Kavya* by Kunjabihari Bhramaravara ( Published in Konark ).

Some other articles could not be published for want of reference books and manuscripts.

*Library*—The curator remained in charge of the museum library as during the previous ten years. But no appreciable addition could be made to the stock of the library ( the total number of books and journal received during the year being only 80 ) due to want of funds.

Being in charge of the manuscripts library which is rapidly growing every year, the curator has to devote all his time in the examination study and arrangement of manuscripts, and carrying research on them which have now become the whole time work for a curator.

*Other works*—The curator was engaged for more than a month in arranging the exhibits in three Archaeological galleries and in Epigraphy gallery in the new museum building under the direction of Shri J. K. Ray, the ex-Superintendent of Museum.

*Helping scholars*—During the year under report following scholars were helped in their research work:—

#### SUBJECT

- (1) Dr. Charles Fabri Art of Orissan temples
- (2) Dr. Asoka Kumar Bhattacharya, M. A., Ph. D., National Museum, New Delhi—Orissan paintings.
- (3) Shri Nibarana Chandra Chatterjee, Sanskrit Professor, S. N. College, Calcutta—Abinava Gitagovinda.
- (4) Shri Vijaybhusana Arya, Research Scholar, Lucknow University—Social customs of Orissa.
- (5) Shri B. N. Jha, Research Scholar, Bombay University—Poet Vidyapati and Govinda Das of Mithila.

XVI. *Curricular and Text Books*—The Education Department prepared syllabi for the Primary Classes. i.e., Classes I to V and prescribed text books for those Classes. Syllabi and courses of study for the H. S. C. Examination and for H. H. S. C. Examination were prescribed by the Board of Secondary Education. Syllabi for the Post-Basic School have been prepared by the Board also. The University prepared courses of studies for the University Examinations and prescribed text books for use in Colleges affiliated to the University.



Text books were selected by the Department, the Board of Secondary Education and the University on consideration of the suitability and merit of all books submitted by Authors and Publishers. The Board of Secondary Education published some text books in English and Modern Language (Oriya). Sanskrit Text to High School Certificate Examination has also been published by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa for the High School Certificate Examination and the University published some books in Oriya only for the Intermediate Examination.

XVII. *Hostels and Boardings and Homes*—Hostels were attached to all types of Schools and Colleges in the State. Besides regular hostels, there were boarding houses in each School or College area to accommodate the over-flow from the hostels. Percentage of boarders in hostels attached to the Colleges and Schools for general education was very low. The following table gives the number of students resident in the hostels attached to different type of institutions:—

TABLE 55

Serial No.	Type of institution	Total No. of institution	Number of scholars	Number of boarders in approved hostels
1	Colleges for General Education.	29	10,871	2,841
2	Colleges for Professional Education.	20	2,898	2,427
3	Colleges for Special Education	6	586	140
4	Schools for General Education (High and Higher Secondary and Post-Basic).	453	101,075	16,179
5	Middle, Senior Basic and Ashram Schools.	1,307	108,574	22,864
6	Primary, Junior Basic and Sevashram Schools.	20,648	1,353,638	7,338
7	Schools for Professional Education.	137	9,040	6,946
8	Schools for Special Education	3,473	90,644	1,506

XVIII. *Institutions not following departmental syllabus*—The Anglo-Indian and European Schools of the State and the Deaf and Dumb School, Orissa did not follow the departmental syllabus. Professional Schools under the Departments other than the Department of Education followed syllabus prescribed by their respective Departments.

## CHAPTER XII

1960-61

CRITICAL REVIEW OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND TENDENCIES

In this chapter an attempt has been made to assess briefly the trends of development in the important spheres of education as revealed from the facts pertaining to the year under report.

*I. Primary Education*—In view of the decision of the Government of India for the introduction of universal free and Compulsory Primary Education in the country by the end of the Third Plan period, and Orissa being considered to be one of the six backward States and the expansion programme of Primary Education as embodied in the State Second Five-Year Plan being felt to be slow, it was considered necessary to take such advance steps before the commencement of the Third Plan as would enable the State to cope with other advanced States, in implementing the policy, decision of the Government of India. Accordingly, the Government of India was approached and an additional quota of 3,000 Primary School teachers was allotted to the State. In addition to that 500 posts of Primary School teachers were sanctioned under the State Scheme during the year under review. Out of these 3,500 posts of Primary School teachers sanctioned during the year, 1,000 posts were utilised for opening new Primary Schools and the balance of the posts was utilised for giving additional teachers to the existing Primary Schools. The rate of expansion at the primary stage could be accelerated by enrolling an additional number of 312,840 children in Primary Schools during the year under report, whereas the actual increase in the previous year had been 178,934. There was a rapid increase in the number of girls in the Primary Schools. This could be achieved due to the adoption of the following special measures by the Department :—

- (1) In order to attract more girl students for study in Schools, attendance scholarship in the shape of school uniforms were given to the girl students reading at the primary stage. A sum of Rs. 1,20,900 was sanctioned for the purpose during the year under report.
- (2) Appointment of 400 School Mothers was made in Primary Schools having a substantial number of girl students on the rolls.
- (3) In order to provide housing facilities for the women teachers serving in rural areas, quarters were constructed in different parts of the State.

11. *Basic Education*—The following recommendations made by the Board of Basic Education in 1958-59 and accepted by Government were enforced during the year 1959-60 and continued during the year under report.—

- (a) Modified syllabus with emphasis on craft and community living was introduced in all Basic and non-Basic Schools.
- (b) Pupil teachers of Basic Training Schools were given training in the methods of teaching English so as to enable them to teach English in classes VI and VII.

A meeting of the Board of Basic Education was held at Bhubaneswar on the 6th September 1960. The following important resolution were adopted in the meeting:—

- (a) It was resolved that the Primary and Basic Schools should continue to remain as distinct schools, as they are at present.
- (b) The Board took the decision that candidates of Post-Basic School at Champatimunda who have passed the House Examination at the end of 12th grade upto the year 1959 and have applied for admission into Basic Training Schools should be examined by the Principal, Basic Training College, Angul and such students as would be declared successful by him might be eligible for admission into the Basic Training Schools. This concession could not be given beyond 1959. It was further resolved that in order to be eligible for admission into Basic Training Schools other students of Champatimunda Post-Basic School, must pass the High School or Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

Steps were taken by the Board of Secondary Education for unification of the courses of study in Post-Basic Schools and the Higher Secondary Multipurpose Schools. Sixteen Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarships were awarded to students on the results of the Public Examination at the end of the Grade V of the Junior Basic Stage. The Public Examination at the end of Grade VIII of Senior Basic Schools was also held and two Merit-cum-Poverty Scholarships were awarded to deserving students. The common syllabus with feature of Basic Education was worked out satisfactorily.

III. *Secondary Education*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 952 to 1,130 and for girls from 73 to 88 during the year under report. The number of High Schools including

Higher Secondary Schools for boys increased from 374 to 415 and for girls from 31 to 35. Thirty new High Schools were admitted to grant-in-aid and 52 new High Schools were permitted to open classes higher than class VIII during the year under report.

Re-orientation courses for teachers of English in M. E. Schools and Senior basic Schools were arranged for a period of 15 days. The courses were held at 23 different centres in the State in which 455 teachers participated.

A refresher course on the teaching of English in lower classes of High Schools in the State was organised in the Radhanath Training College. Fifty-six teachers from different High Schools participated in it.

Under the auspices of the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, two refresher courses, one in Mathematics and the other in Social Studies were organised in the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack and in the Basic Training College, Angul, respectively.

An Examination Research Bureau was started by the Board of Secondary Education and a Research Officer was appointed. The purpose of the Bureau is to carry on research on the system of examination prevalent at present and to recommend concrete reforms on the lines suggested by the Secondary Education Commission.

Craft Training which has been made a compulsory subject in the syllabus of High School Certificate Examination was introduced in 10 new High Schools during the year and non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 32,000 were paid to those High Schools for construction of craft sheds and Rs. 10,000 for the purchase of craft materials was given to the 10 new schools. This brought the total number of schools provided with crafts to 160. Craft teaching has been introduced in 158 M. E. Schools by the year under report.

For the purpose of effecting improvements to the buildings and for construction of additional buildings of Secondary Schools in the State, grants were paid to 31 schools during the year under report. Grants were also paid to 7 High Schools for effecting improvement in Science teaching and school libraries.

Rapid growth of Secondary Schools and organisation of Headmasters Seminars, educational workshops and various extension service projects for teachers and students significantly contributed to qualitative as well as quantitative improvement of Secondary Education in the State during the year under report.

A new Secondary Training School was opened in Agarpara, in the district of Balasore. Construction of buildings for opening M. Ed. classes in the Basic Training College at Angul was completed.

*IV. Women's Education*—Important measures for expansion and improvement of girls' education at various levels were adopted with the help of State as well as Central Schemes and efforts were made for their full implementation. Private agencies also contributed their mite to make the drive successful.

An Intermediate Women's College was opened at Balasore during the year by private enterprise and 15 women students were admitted. Three Girls' High Schools and 15 Girls' Middle English Schools were opened. New subjects and courses were introduced and greater facilities for training of teachers were provided.

To make up the leeway in women's education at the Primary level, advantage was taken of the Central Scheme of Assistance to States for expansion of girls education and training of women teachers. Funds were provided for construction of 578 sets of quarters for free residential accommodation of women teacher serving in Rural Elementary Schools and 400 school mothers were appointed in the Primary Schools of the State to look after the convenience of the girl students, to teach them sewing and music and to persuade parents to send their daughters to schools.

The supervisory staff maintained for the inspection and for looking after the education of girls and women in the State was re-organised from July 1960. The post of Inspectress of Schools was upgraded to Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Women's Education) and two posts of District Inspectresses were created in addition to the existing three, with effect from the 1st July 1960.

*V. University Education*—An important development during the year was the introduction of the three-year degree course after the Pre-University Course extending over one year after the High School Certificate Examination. New colleges teaching up to Pre-University classes in Arts and Science were opened at Balasore, Phulbani, Bhanjanagar, Bargarh, Kendrapara and Kalahandi. The college that was opened at Balasore was a college for women. Out of the above six colleges opened during the year under report, the Science College, Phulbani and the Kalahandi Science College provided teaching of Science up to Pre-University standard. The Science College at Phulbani was a Government College and the other five colleges were started by private enterprise.

Beside the six new colleges started during the year, further affiliation was granted to the following existing colleges in certain subjects—

(1) Ravenshaw College .. Commerce at Degree Stage

- (2) Utkal Krushi Mahavidyalaya. Agronomy, Agricultural Botany and Agricultural Economics at the M. Sc.(Ag.) Course.
- (3) S. C. B. Medical College Post-Graduate Degree Course (M. S., M. D. M. O., M. Sc.) and Post-Graduate Diploma Course.
- (4) B. J. B. College .. English, M. I. L., Economics (pass) History (pass), Oriya (pass) Political Science (pass) and Philosophy (pass) at the Degree stage.
- (5) Khallikote College .. Elements of Commerce at the Pre-University stage.
- (6) M. P. C. College .. Chemistry (pass), Physics (pass) and Mathematics (pass and Hons.) at the B. Sc. stage.
- (7) Bhadrak College .. Science and Commerce at the Degree stage.
- (8) Nirakarpur College .. Arts and Science in the 1st year of the D. C. or Pre-Professional course.
- (9) Christ College .. Physics and Chemistry at the Pre-University stage.
- (10) Stewart Science College Science at the Degree stage
- (11) Sundargarh College .. Science at the Degree stage

All-round improvements were effected in the colleges by means of grants for purchase of furniture, science apparatus, Library books and improvement in buildings. Grants were received by the Utkal University from the University Grants Commission for construction of buildings, purchase of equipment, etc., for the Engineering College and for the teaching departments of the University.

VI. *Miscellaneous* —Under the Scheme 'Education of the Handicaped' a school with 25 stipendary seats was started for blind children in Orissa under the auspices of the State Council for Child Welfare. A sum of Rs. 80,000 was given as grant to State Council for Child Welfare for construction of the building for the blind school during the year under report. Besides, a sum of Rs. 12,200 was given for purchase of equipments, etc., and Rs. 17,300 as recurring grant to the said Council.

Under the scheme of Development of Physical Education in the State, a sum of Rs. 2,220 was given to 3 Gymnasiums and another sum of Rs. 13,000 was placed at the disposal of the Secretary, State Youth Welfare Board, Orissa for giving grants in connection with popularisation of sports and games in rural areas. Besides, a sum of Rs. 34,000 was given to the State Youth Welfare Board for organising its different activities.

**CHAPTER XIII**  
**No. 23309-E.**  
**GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA**  
**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**

**RESOLUTION**

*Dated Bhubaneswar, the 22nd September 1962*

**READ**—The report on the progress of Education in Orissa during the year 1960-61.

*Administration*—Shri B. C. Das was the Director of Public Instructions throughout the year.

The year 1960-61 was the fifth year of the 2nd Five-Year Plan period. This period was marked by a vigorous activity in almost all fields of education in the State. The progress made during the year under report in important fields of Education is briefly indicated as below.

*University Education*—The University Grants Commission approved of the Scheme of the Utkal University for opening of Post-graduate classes in Zoology. Three colleges with Pre-University classes in Arts, two Colleges with Pre-University classes in Science and one college with Pre-University classes in Arts and Science were opened. New classes at degree stage in Science, Arts and Commerce were started in seven colleges and the numbers of existing seats in different classes of different colleges increased. The total number of students in colleges for general education was 10,871 out of which 1,186 were women.

*Secondary Education*—The number of High Schools including Higher Secondary Schools for boys increased from 374 to 415 and for girls from 31 to 35. Thirty new High Schools were admitted to Grant-in-aid and 52 new High Schools were permitted to open classes higher than class VIII.

A new Secondary Training School was opened in Agarpara in Balasore district. The number of M. E. Schools for boys increased from 952 to 1,130 and for girls from 73 to 88.

*Primary Education*—3,500 posts of Primary School teachers were sanctioned during the year under report. A statewide enrolment drive was organised and conducted during the third week of May 1960 in all Primary Schools of the State. The drive proved very successful and the total number of pupils under instruction in Primary Schools of the State increased from 949,858 to 1,262,698 during the year 1960-61.

*Women Education*—Important measures for expansion and improvement of girls' education at various levels were adopted. There were 473,075 girls reading in all types of institutions in the State during the year under report. Facilities for co-education were provided at every stage of education.

The number of recognised educational institutions of all types for boys in the State rose from 238 to 2627, and that of girls from 755 to 1,006. The total number of boy students during the year was 1,202,557 as against 1,011,984 in the previous year and the total number of girl students under instruction was 473,075 as against 325,511 in the previous year.

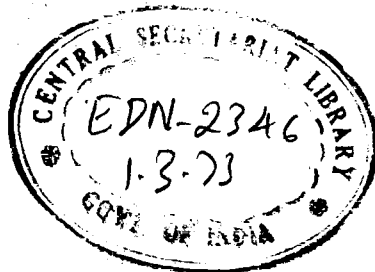
*Physical Education*—The State High School Athletic Meet was conducted at Cuttack. More High Schools and M. E. Schools were affiliated to Bharat Scouts and Guides Association.

N. C. C. which was started in 1948 continued to function with additional units during the year under report.

*Expenditure*—The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 7,29,72,759 out of which Rs. 4,78,94,628 was direct charges. The total direct expenditure incurred in rural areas was Rs. 3,39,65,397.

Government note with pleasure that the progress of work in the Department has been generally satisfactory during the year and they record their appreciation of the work done by the officers and staff of the Education Department.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Orissa Gazette* and a copy forwarded to Director of Public Instruction, Orissa/Political & Services (Gen.) Department.



By order of the Governor  
B. VENKATRAMAN  
Secretary to Government

OGP—MP-VI ( D.P.I. ) 2—501—25-9-1964

