



QUINQUENNIAL REPORT

ON

THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA

for

THE PERIOD 1937—42

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

(i) GENERAL SURVEY

This report gives a survey of the state and progress of education in the Province of Orissa for the quinquennium ending on the 31st of March, 1942. This is the first quinquennial review of the progress of education in the province, since the report five years ago had to be an annual report for the year 1936-37, the province having come into existence since 1st of April, 1936.

The area of the province is 32,198 sq. miles and its population, according to the Census of 1941 is 8,728,544 (4,218,121 males and 4,510,423 females). The population increased by 707,427 in course of the decade.

Educational institutions :

The total number of educational institutions in the province fell from 8,701 in 1936-37 to 8,401 in 1941-42. The number of recognised institutions decreased from 7,913 to 7,543 and that of unrecognised institutions increased from 788 to 858.

The number of colleges remained unchanged at 5. There was an increase in the number of High Schools from 35 to 48 and that of Middle Schools from 181 to 227. The special schools also increased from 123 to 158 in number during the period under review. The fall was in the number

of Primary Schools from 7,569 to 7,105 both for boys and girls. This reduction was the outcome of the policy adopted to weed out the inefficient, superfluous and uneconomical Primary Schools which were scarcely serving any useful purpose. Some such schools were abolished and some amalgamated with the schools in the vicinity. Besides, many of the unaided schools were closed during the period under review.

Enrolment :—

There was an increase in the number of scholars in all the different types of institutions in the province, from 331, 688 in March 1937 to 347, 857 in the last year of the quinquennium. The number of pupils increased from 314,538 to 329,097 in the recognised institutions and from 16,550 to 18,760 in the unrecognised institutions. It is significant to note that although the number of primary schools decreased during the period under review, the enrolment in them increased from 279,924 to 283,533. The reduction in the number of schools was more than made up by the larger enrolment.

Considerable progress was made in the education of girls and women during the quinquennium. The number of female scholars in the different institutions increased from 59,993 in 1936-37 to 70,018 in 1941-42. While the increase was only from 16,798 to 17,100 in the institutions for females, it rose from 43,195 to 52,918 in the institutions for males. This indicates the popularity of co-education in the educational institutions.

The following statement gives the number of pupils at different stages of instruction in the year 1941-42.

		Boys	Girls	Total
College stage	...	1,308	52	13,60
Secondary stage	...	20,094	1,289	21,383

		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary stage	...	236,736	65,603	302,339
In special schools	...	3,910	105	4,015
In unrecognised schools	...	15,791	2,969	18,769
		<hr/>		
Total	...	277,839	70,018	347,857

Education in relation to population :

The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population fell from 3.92 in 1937 to 3.77 in 1942, in recognised institutions and from 4.13 to 3.99 in all the institutions in the province while the percentage of male pupils to the male population fell from 7.06 to 6.59, that of female pupils increased from 1.43 to 1.55.

This comparison is, however, very much misleading. It has already been pointed out that the number of scholars attending the different educational institutions was higher than what it was five years ago. The incompatibility of the above comparison was due to the fact that the percentage for 1937 was calculated with reference to the population figures of the Census of 1931.

The disparity between the progress of education among the male and female population continues to be considerable, and increasing facilities have to be provided for the quickening of the progress of education among girls and women in the province.

In 1941-42 the total number of pupils receiving instruction in the different educational institutions was still only 3.99 per cent of the total population. It goes without saying that there is much of leeway to make up, and extensive provision is needed for the promotion of education in the province.

A general summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1941-42 is appended to the Report.

Important events of the quinquennium:

An important feature in the collegiate education was the provision of a number of popular and useful subjects in the Ravenshaw College. Economics for the I. A. and Oriya as a principal subject for the B. A. examination were introduced during the period under review. Biology as a premedical course of study was introduced at the I. Sc. stage as an experimental measure for two years. The affiliation of the college in Oriya for the B.A. Honours examination was also sanctioned temporarily for a period of two years.

To meet the increasing demand, the accommodation in I. Sc. classes was increased in the Ravenshaw College.

The B. A. classes in the Maharaja's College at Parlakimedi was admitted to aid during the period under review.

An important feature of note was the provision made by Government for extension lectures in the Ravenshaw College.

The Middle School at Tikkabali in the Ganjam Agency was raised to the status of a high school to provide facilities for higher education among the aboriginal and hill tribes. The control and supervision of this school was vested in the Director of Public Instruction instead of the Agent to the Governor in Ganjam.

Domestic Science was introduced in the Ravenshaw Girls' School as a subject for the Matriculation Examination and Science classes were opened at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack. The two Middle Schools for girls at Puri and Sambalpur were converted into Middle English Schools to make provision for English education among girls.

Government Elementary Schools in the district of Koraput were transferred to the management of local bodies.

The system of aiding public libraries in South Orissa was introduced in North Orissa during the period under review.

The Elementary Training Schools in the province were reorganised during the quinquennium. A revised two-year syllabus was introduced in all the training schools. The schools in South Orissa had trained graduates as headmasters. During the period under review, trained graduates were also appointed in elementary training schools in North Orissa to secure improvement in teaching.

Uniformity in the Secondary Training Schools was effected by introducing the syllabus of the Training School at Cuttack into the Secondary Training School at Berhampur.

The Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture was constituted during the quinquennium to control the Sanskrit Vidyalayas and conduct their examinations.

Practical teaching of Ayurveda was introduced in the Sanskrit College at Puri.

A large number of scholarships were awarded by Government to pupil at different stages of instruction. The privilege of enjoying scholarships given to candidates who were natives, or domiciled in the province was extended to those who are Crijyas irrespective of their residence in the States or outside the province and to candidates whose parents are domiciled either in the province or in the Orissa States.

An additional post-graduate scholarship of Rs. 30/- a month was created for the study of a subject for which no provision existed in the colleges in Orissa.

A third grade junior scholarship of the value of Rs.10/- a month for the districts of Sambalpur and another junior scholarship of Rs. 9/- (9 months in a year) for students passing out from institutions in South Orissa were added during the quinquennium.

A scholarship of the value of Rs. 50/- a month was created for original research work in Sanskrit at the Visva-Bharati and another of Rs. 25/- a month for 5 years for the study of Art at the same institution.

Special facilities were provided for the encouragement for education among girls and women.

A senior college scholarship of Rs. 14/- and a junior one of Rs. 9/- were created for women students passing out from institutions in South Orissa.

Four special freeships were provided in the Ravenshaw College for women, one in each of the four undergraduate classes. The two in the intermediate classes were to be awarded to women taking up subjects not taught in the Ravenshaw Girls' School.

In place of the three middle English scholarships of the value of Rs. 6/- each for girls in Ganjam, 8 such scholarships of Rs. 5/- each were created for girls-two for Cuttack, two for Ganjam and one each for the four other districts.

Special facilities were created for the spread of education among the scheduled castes and aboriginal and hill tribes.

Pupils of the scheduled castes were exempted from payment of school fees in all the Secondary Schools in North

Orissa and in such schools under the management of local bodies in South Orissa. This concession was also extended to them in the Ravenshaw College, if the pupils were not in receipt of scholarships.

Pupils of the aboriginal and hill tribes reading in Forms IV and V in the high school at G. Udayagiri were exempted from payment of school fees for a period of five years with effect from the 1st of June 1941.

Twenty stipends for the pupils of the scheduled castes in the Angul High school were sanctioned for a further period of 4 years from 1941.

To encourage higher education among them, a junior college scholarship of the value of Rs. 15/- a month was created for a pupil of the scheduled castes and a senior scholarship of the same value for a pupil of the scheduled castes or hill tribes. A junior college scholarship of Rs. 20/- a month tenable at the Ravenshaw College for 2 years was created during the quinquennium for a native of the Khondmals.

(ii) ADMINISTRATION AND EDUCATIONAL FINANCE.

The quinquennium witnessed a slow but steady increase in the expenditure on education in the province. In the last year of the period under review, it was nearly 6 per cent higher than what it was five years ago. The following table gives the expenditure from different sources in 1936-37 and in the last year of the quinquennium under review.

		1936-37	1941-42
		Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	...	18,94,088	20,69,730
Local funds	...	10,25,333	2,95,542
Fees	...	6,76,772	8,34,074
Other sources	...	4,66,856	4,95,345
Total	...	40,63,049	42,94,691

The subsidy granted by Government to local bodies for education was reckoned in 1936-37, as expenditure from the funds of local bodies. The large increase in the expenditure from Government funds and reduction from the local funds was mainly due to the proper classification of the subsidy.

It may be noticed from the figures given above that the increase in the expenditure was met more from fees and other sources than from public funds. The following statement gives a comparative estimate of the percentage of expenditure from different sources :—

		1936-37	1941-42
		Rs.	Rs.
Government funds	...	46·62	62·17
Local funds	...	25·22	6·87
Fees	...	16·66	19·42
Other sources	...	11·50	11·54

In 1941-42, the provincial expenditure charged to revenue was Rs. 1,91,74,093 and of this, Rs. 26,69,730 i. e. 13·9 per cent was expended on education. For a population of 8,728,544 this works out to be only Rs. 0·31 per head of population, which is lower than per capita expenditure in most of the other provinces in India. Considering the large population and the state of education in the province, the necessity for increasing the expenditure cannot be over-emphasized.

The following table gives a comparative estimate of the total direct expenditure on collegiate and school education for men and women in 1936-37 and 1941-42 :—

		1936-37	1941-42	Increase or decrease + or
		Rs.	Rs	
Arts Colleges	For men	3,12,083	3,18,208	+6,120
	For women	8,373	9,598	+1,225
Professional Colleges for men		13,027	15,815	+2,788
High Schools	For boys	5,31,456	6,18,776	+87,320
	For girls	54,901	71,094	+16,193
Middle Schools	For boys	3,88,997	4,58,956	+69,959
	For girls	47,796	48,823	+1,027
Primary Schools	For boys	14,89,020	13,92,936	-96,085
	For girls	1,31,105	1,23,665	-7,440
Special Schools	For males	3,30,125	3,62,758	+32,633
	For females	23,814	19,494	-4,320
Total		33,30,702	34,40,123	+1,09,421

There was an increase in the expenditure on Arts and Professional Colleges as well as on High, Middle and Special schools. The total expenditure on Primary schools fell by Rs 1,03,524 during the period under review. This was mainly due to the closure of many unaided schools in Cuttack, the winding up of a number of inefficient and superfluous primary schools and some others amalgamated with the schools in the vicinity. Some primary schools were, besides, raised to the status of middle schools during the quinquennium.

So far as Arts Colleges were concerned, additional members were appointed on the teaching staff of the Ravenshaw College on account of the increased enrolment and the introduction of new and useful subjects. The B. A. classes of the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi were admitted to aid during the quinquennium. In spite of all these, the

expenditure increased but slightly. This was due to the retirement of senior professors in the Ravenshaw College and appointment of lecturers and demonstrators on lower scales of pay, introduced during the period under review.

The cost of direction and inspection increased from Rs. 2,93,624/- in 1936-37 to Rs. 3,13,974 in 1941-42. The increase was mainly due to the creation of certain posts in the ministerial service as well as in the inspecting staff and to the increments earned by the officers during the quinquennium.

A general summary of expenditure on education, giving the total expenditure, percentage of expenditure from different sources and the cost per scholar to the expenditures from such sources, is attached at the end of the report.

(iii) ADMINISTRATION INCLUDING INSPECTION.

The opening of the quinquennium coincided with the introduction of provincial autonomy. Education was under the control of a Minister responsible to the legislature, except from 5. 11. 1939 to 22. 11. 1941, when the department was placed under the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor. The whole of the Education budget was submitted to the vote of the legislature except the salaries, allowances etc. of the officers of the Indian Educational Service, which were charged on the revenue of the province.

The different aspects of education, coming under the purview of the present survey were, however, not all under the same control or entrusted to the same authority. Technical and industrial education including the Engineering Schools was under the control of the Minister in charge of Development, while Medical education was controlled by the Minister holding the medical portfolio.

Direction :

The Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head and technical adviser to Government on all educational matters. The administration of the engineering and the technical and industrial schools was entrusted to the Director of Development and that of the Medical school to the Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons.

The Director of Public Instruction is competent to inspect recognised public institutions for Collegiate education and any other public educational institutions in the province. Subject to the orders of Government, the administration and control of the Government colleges and the administration of grants to aided colleges rest with the Director. He is immediately responsible to Government with regard to the administration of the department.

The post of the Director of Public Instruction was outside the cadre of the Orissa Educational Service, and during the quinquennium, it was always held by a member of the Indian Educational Service. Mr. H. Dippie was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction upto the 6th of February, 1938 and I was in charge for the rest of the quinquennium.

Rai Bahadur Bishvambhar Misra was the Personal Assistant to the Director till the 16th of September, 1940, when he went on leave preparatory to retirement handing over charge to Sri Sarat Chandra Ghosal, who remained in charge of the office for the rest of the period under review.

Miss Nirmalabala Nayak was the Inspectress of Schools, Orissa for the whole period. The post of an Assistant Inspectress of Schools was temporarily created on 1st of August, 1940 and Miss Besuty Mahanty was

appointed to the post. This was, however, subsequently abolished.

Inspection of schools for boys :

The Inspector of Schools, North Orissa inspected the boys' high schools in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur. The inspection of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Secondary Training School at Cuttack with its Practising Middle English School was entrusted to the Principal of the Cuttack Training College. There were District Inspectors for the four districts and Deputy Inspectors for the outlying subdivisions to inspect the Middle (Vernacular), Middle English and the Elementary Training schools in their respective jurisdictions. The inspection of the Primary Schools was under the charge of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who worked under the District and Deputy Inspectors.

In South Orissa, there was one District Educational Officer in Ganjam. He is empowered provisionally to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of a District Educational Officer in the Koraput district and, the powers and duties of an Inspector of Schools in the Khondmals area. He inspected the High, Middle English and the Training schools not only in Ganjam but also in the district of Koraput. The inspection of the higher and lower elementary schools was entrusted to the Sub Inspectors in the different areas. Among these officers there were Sub Inspectors, junior grade, who were maintained on lower scales of pay.

The inspecting officers in the Agency areas worked under the Special Assistant Agents who were revenue officers. At the opening of the quinquennium, there were only 4 junior Deputy Inspectors for the district of Koraput and 5 for the Ganjam Agency excluding the Khondmals. It was considered necessary to have senior inspecting officers to advise the

Special Assistant Agents on educational matters. During the quinquennium 2 Deputy Inspectors in senior grade were appointed as an experimental measure in the district of Koraput. The scheme has proved useful and given satisfactory results. These officers are now designated as Sub-Inspectors and the junior Deputy Inspectors, as Sub-Inspectors, junior grade.

Inspection of schools for girls :

The girls' high schools and the training school for women in the province were inspected by the Inspectress of Schools, Orissa. There were two District Inspectresses, one for Cuttack and the other for the districts of Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur. These officers inspected all the girls' schools except the high and training schools in their respective jurisdictions. The primary schools for girls were also open to inspection by the Sub Inspectors of Schools.

The elementary schools for girls in South Orissa were inspected by the Deputy Inspectress, Ganjam and Koraput districts. During the quinquennium, the designation of the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools was changed into Deputy Inspectress of Schools. The Sub-Inspectors were also asked to visit the elementary schools in their jurisdictions.

Special inspecting officers :

All the institutions for Sanskrit education in the province except the Sanskrit College at Puri were inspected by the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, Orissa. This Inspector being a junior officer, the Puri Sanskrit College continued to remain under the control of the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Parlakimedü was inspected by this Special Inspecting Officer, but it was under the control of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam.

There was one Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan education in North Orissa. During the quinquennium, the inspection of the schools for Muhammadans in South Orissa also was entrusted to him. There was besides, one inspecting Moulvi for the district of Cuttack.

Two Special Inspecting Officers continued to be maintained for the education of the scheduled castes.

Educational Service, Class I :

In 1936-37, there were 9 posts in Class I of the Orissa Educational Service (men's branch) excluding the post of the Director of Public Instruction, which was outside the cadre. One of these was converted to a post in Class II during the quinquennium. Of the 8 posts, only one was held by a member of the Indian Educational Service (in 1941-42) and of the remaining 7 posts, 4 were held in abeyance.

There was only one post in the women's branch, which was held by the Inspectress of Schools, Orissa.

The following statement shows in detail the number of posts in Class I, filled or held in abeyance in the last year of the quinquennium :

PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICE-CLASS I

	Total No. of posts	Held by				No. of posts held in abeyance
		I.E.S. officers	Promoted officers	Direct recruitment	Officiating arrangement	
(a) Men's branch	8	1	2	1	—	4
(b) Women's branch	1	—	1	—	—	—

Strength and salaries of educational officers in different services :

There existed different scales of pay for educational officers in the two parts of the province. Government decided the question of unification of services in North and South Orissa, and new scales of pay were introduced for the various classes of services during the period under review. Officers^s in the two parts of the province were accordingly brought on to the same cadre.

The Orissa Educational Service was divided into classes I and II. The men's branch of Class II was subdivided into senior and junior branches. Under the system inherited from Bihar and Orissa, the two branches operated as a continuous scale and the incumbent in the junior branch was promoted to the senior in consideration of efficiency.

Government resolved in 1939 that the total number of posts in the junior branch should not be less than the number of posts in the senior branch and should not exceed the later by more than one. Promotion from the junior to the senior branch will thus no longer be automatic, but will depend on the requisite vacancy.

The number of posts in the men's branch of Class II of the Orissa Educational Service (both in the senior and junior branches) was 53 in 1941-42 against 38 five years ago. The increase in the number was due to the increase in the teaching staff in the Ravenshaw College, consequent on the increase in enrolment and introduction of new subjects in the courses of study. A lecturer was appointed in the Cuttack Training College during the period under review. The post of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam was held by an officer in the senior branch of class II.

The number of posts in the women's branch of Class II was 4 against 3 five years ago.

The Subordinate Educational Service was divided into upper and lower divisions. 15 per cent of the total number of posts was provided in the Upper Division. The number of posts in the Upper Division increased from 24 to 28 and that in the lower from 137 to 147 during the period under review. The officers in the combined cadre of school assistants and Deputy Inspectors in South Orissa were included in the Subordinate Educational Service, since unification was effected in the services.

There were 16 Sub-Inspectors of Schools, junior grade in South Orissa. These posts were included in the Subordinate Educational Service though the officers were maintained on lower scales of pay. These posts were not taken into account in fixing the number of posts in the Upper Division of the Subordinate Educational Service.

The number of posts in the lower Subordinate Educational Service (formerly known as Vernacular teacher's service) increased from 130 to 146 in 1941-42. The teachers of the secondary and elementary grades in South Orissa were included in this service since the latter part of the quinquennium.

There were, as in 1936-37, one Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, one Special Inspecting Officer for Mahammadan Education, one Inspecting Maulavi and two Special Inspecting Officers (senior and junior) for the education of the scheduled castes.

The number of posts in the ministerial service increased from 75 to 97 of which 26 were in the Director's office and the rest in the subordinate offices.

The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service was 4 and the number of other ungraded posts was 19 in the last year of the quinquennium.

The new scales of pay introduced for the various educational services during the quinquennium were as follows :—

Orissa Educational Service.

Men's Class I—Rs. 300-20-400-25-700—E. B. at
branch 450 and 575.

Class II— (Senior branch) Rs. 200-25-300—20—500
—E. B. at 380.

Class II— (Junior branch) Rs. 125-8—205—9—250

Women's Class I— Rs. 280—20—600—E. B. at 460.
branch Class II—Rs. 170-13—430—E. B. at 300.

Subordinate Educational Service.

For men Upper Division— Rs. 128—12/2—200
Lower Division— Rs. 65—4/2—105

For women Upper Division—Rs. 128-12/2-200.
Lower Division—Rs. 70-5/2-120.

Lower Subordinate Education Service.

- (i) Trained Matriculates (men)— Rs. 30-3/2-45-2/2-55
Trained Matriculates (women)—Rs. 40—1—55.
- (ii) Untrained Matriculates and senior trained
non-matriculates (women)—Rs.30-1-40.
- (iii) Junior trained non-matriculates (women)—
Rs. 25—1—35.
- (iv) Higher Elementary trained teachers (men and
women) Rs. 20—1/2—30.
- (v) Lower Elementary trained teachers (men and
women) Rs. 15-1/2—20.

(iv) EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION:

The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 was in force in South Orissa. A draft bill for amending this Act was gazetted in 1939, but the Ministry resigned before the bill was passed. It is necessary to amend the Act in order to improve the elementary education in this part of the province.

(v) COMMITTEES AND CONFERENCES.

Government (in their Resolution No. 3635-E., dated the 26th May 1938), appointed a committee to consider and report on the question of introduction of a uniform syllabus for the Primary Schools in North Orissa and the corresponding classes in the elementary schools in South Orissa. The committee met on the 5th of January, 1942 to consider and approve the draft report.

A committee was appointed to judge the best design of a house for a Primary School, for which a reward of Rs. 500 was offered. In 1940-41 the Committee decided the award of the prize, which was given in the same year.

Government appointed a Primary Educational Committee for the administration of primary education fund for Angul.

In July, 1939 a committee was set up for one year chiefly to organise and supervise mass literacy work in the province.

A committee was appointed to advise Government on various problems connected with secondary education including the deprovincialisation of zila schools in North Orissa. After due consideration of the report of the committee, Government were pleased to announce that they saw no good grounds for a radical change in educational

policy with a view merely to securing uniformity in the systems in North and South Orissa. It was considered that, at any rate, the time was not opportune for embarking on such a radical change in educational policy and Government accordingly decided not to proceed further with the proposals.

To consider and report on the question of a uniform syllabus in the elementary training schools of the province Government appointed a committee, which submitted its report in February, 1938. On the basis of the recommendations, a uniform syllabus was introduced in all the elementary schools of the province during the quinquennium.

Departmental committies and conferences were organised by the Director of Public Instruction to consider the existing syllabus in the two Secondary Training schools with a view to their unification and introduction of the teaching of Hindusthani in the training schools and certain classes of high schools. Since 1941, the syllabus of the Secondary Training School at Cuttack was introduced in the school at Berhampur.

Annual conferences of the District Inspectors of Schools and of Headmasters in North Orissa were held to discuss about new methods of teaching, extra-curricular activities and the like. Periodical conferences were organised for the teachers of Primary Schools in North Orissa and for the teachers of Elementary Schools in South Orissa. Conferences of Inspecting Officers and Special Assistant Agents in Koraput were held once a year to consider and discuss educational matters.

During the period under review, Government set up an Advisory Committee to advise the Director of Public Instruction on all matters connected with the education of Muhammadans.

A committee appointed in 1937-38 to propose amendment to the Madras Educational Rules and the Bihar & Orissa Education Code submitted its report the same year.

Since the creation of the province, the need for a separate University was keenly felt. Government appointed a committee to examine and report on the various problems in connection with the early formation of a separate University for Orissa. The Committee submitted its report in June 1941 recommending immediate establishment of an affiliating University which in course of time, will take up post-graduate teaching.

A bill based on the report of the University Committee was under preparation.

STATEMENT I.
Provincial Inspectorate, 1941-42.

Designation.	Number of Posts:	Scales of pay	Size of and number of Schools in District.		
1	2	3	4		
(1) INSPECTORS			District.	Area	No. of schools.
1 (a) Inspector of Schools (North Orissa)	1	Old. 360-40/2-600 E.B.-50-1250. Revised- 300-35/2-440-40-640 E. B.40-1000 New - 300-20-400-25-700 E.B. at 450 & 375,	Cuttack	...	
			Angul	...	
			Puri	...	
(b) District Educational Officer (South Orissa)	1	Old- 250-40/2-450-50/2/550 E.B. 50-600-40-800. Revised -200/-40/2-400/-30-490 E. B. 30-700. New - 200-25-300-20-330 E. B. -20-500,	Balasore	...	
			Sambalpur	...	
			Ganjam Plain	...	
2. Distrite Inspector of Schools (North Orissa)	4	Old-250-40/2/-450-50/2-550 E. B-50-600-40-800. Revised -200-40/2-400-30-490 E. B 30-700. New - 200-25-300-20-380 E. B. 20-500.	„ Agency	...	
			„ Khondmals	...	
			Koraput	...	
3, Deputy Inspector of Schools (North Orissa).	5	Old - 150-15/2-240. New - 128-12/2-200.	Total		
4. (a) Sub Inspector of Schools (North Orissa)	50*	Old - 75-5/2-125 (L. D.) 150-15/2-240 (U. D.) New - 65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 120-12/9-200 (U. D.)			
(b) Ditto. (South Orissa)	9	Old - 75-5-100-10-150-S. G. 150-10-230. Revised - 70-10/2-130 -S. G. 140-15/2-200. New - 65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 128-12/2-200 (U.D.)			

*One post was kept vacant.

	1	2	3	4
(c) Ditto (Junior grade) (South Orissa)	16	Old 50-2½ - 75. New - 50-5/2-70.		
5. Inspector of Sanskrit Schools.	1	Old - 150-15/2-240. New - 128-12/2-200.		
6. Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education.	1	Old - 75-5/2-125 (L. D.) 150-15/2-240 (U. D.) New - 65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 128-12/2-200 (U. D.)		
7. Inspector of Students Residents, Cuttack.	1	Old - 75-5/2-125 (L. D.) 150-15/2-240 (U. D.) New - 65-4/2-105 (L. D.) 188-12/2-200 (U. D.)		
8 (a) Special Inspecting Officer for the Scheduled Castes, senior (North Orissa)	1	Old - 108-4-128-12/2-200. New - 128-12 2-200.		
(b) Ditto. (Junior) (North Orissa)		Old - 40-1-60 New - 40-1 50		
9. Inspecting Maulavi.	1	40-1-50		
		(2) INSPECTRESSES		
1. Inspectress of Schools.	1	Old-325-15-475-E.B. 25-800, Revised -280-13-400 E.B. 20-600-25-700, New . 280-20-600 E.B. at 460.		
2. District Inspectresses of Schools (North Orissa)	2	Old-200-15-350 E.B. 15-500. New-170-13-300 E.B. 13-430.		
3. Deputy Inspectress of Schools (South Orissa)	1	Old - 75-5-100-10-150 S. G.150-10-250. Revised - 70-10/2-130 S.G. 140-15/2-200. New - 128-12/2-200.		

CHAPTER II

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The quinquennium was characterised by attempts at reorganisation and improvement in efficiency rather than increase in the number of primary schools in the province. In accordance with the Bihar and Orissa Education Code, Primary education in North Orissa and the Khondmals covers a period of six years, the first four years being Lower Primary to which a further two years' course is added in the Upper Primary schools. In South Orissa, according to the Madras Educational Rules Primary Education is of five years' duration. The schools, imparting such education are called Lower Elementary Schools, which more or less correspond to the Upper Primary schools in North Orissa. The Higher Elementary Schools in South Orissa have been classified as Secondary Schools, as such, are taken into account in the relevant chapter.

The total number of Primary Schools of all kinds for boys and girls, both Indian and European, went on slightly falling year after year during the quinquennium from 7,569 in 1936-37 to 7,105 in 1941-42. The decrease was due to elimination of certain superfluous schools, amalgamation of some girls with boys' schools and disappearance of a number of unaided schools, specially in the district of Cuttack.

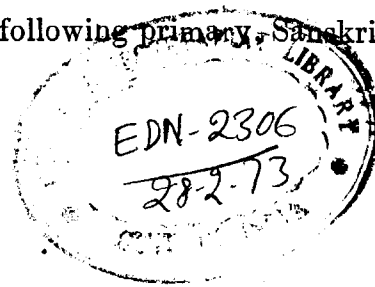
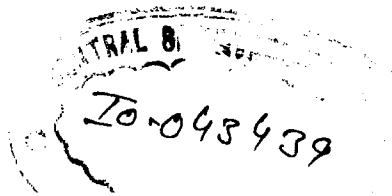
The pupils in those schools, on the contrary, increased from 279,924 in 1936-37 to 283,533 in the last year of the quinquennium.

It is significant to note that though there was a fall in the total population of boys from 225,747 to 221,021 in the Primary Schools, the number of girls increased from 14,156 to 14,249 in girls' schools and from 40,021 to as many as 48,263 in the Primary Schools for boys. There was thus a distinct tendency in favour of co-education. Mixed schools where practicable should be provided since that would eliminate inefficient single teacher girls' schools.

The following table shows the number of Primary Schools under different managements their enrolment and the direct expenditure in 1941-42, compared with those five years back.

Management.		Number of School.		Number of pupils.		Direct expenditure.	
		1936-37.	1941-42.	1936-37.	1941-42.	1936-37.	1941-42.
						Rs.	Rs.
Government.	Boys' Schools	134	122	7,403	5,887	1,07,927.	1,03,743.
	Girls' „	2	1	212	78	4,498.	3,240.
Dist. Board.	Boys' „	892	931	41,060	46,518	4,32,932.	4,16,907.
	Girls' „	77	79	3,616	4,218		
Municipal Board.	Boys' „	63	67	4,369	5,520	58,992	60,364.
	Girls' „	17	16	993	1,128		
Aided	Boys' „	4,998	4,877	1,89,179	1,93,358	8,92,309	8,32,088.
	Girls' „	322	271	10,540	10,167	66,998	59,347.
Unaided.	Boys' „	1,060	734	22,454	16,490	55,852	40,198.
	Girls' „	4	7	98	169	617	714.
Total	Boys' „	7,147	6,731	2,64,465	2,67,773	14,89,020	13,92,936.
	Girls' „	422	374	15,459	15,760	1,31,105	1,23,665.
Grand total		7,569	7,105	2,79,924	283,533	16,20,125	15,16,601

In the above table are included the following primary, Sanskrit and Urdu Schools as well as schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.



There were 998 Primary schools for boys and 95 for girls, directly managed by local bodies all over the province in 1941-42. By far the larger number of primary schools were aided institutions receiving their grants from Government and local bodies.

Local bodies in North Orissa cared more for starting of new schools rather than securing improvement in efficiency. Private interests and local jealousies played, unfortunately, important part in the administration of primary schools and their multiplication. The Sub-Inspectors, in most places encouraged new schools, where minimum conditions were complied with. All these resulted in faulty distribution and consequent waste. Once a school was recognised, the teachers if they had influence enough, could obtain the stipends as a matter of course and could afford to ignore the instructions of the inspecting staff. Weak Inspecting officers very often refrained from pointing out irregularities and neglect of rules to avoid friction with the authorities of local bodies, with the consequence that the faulty distribution persisted. A policy of definite concentration is what is urgently needed. It is necessary for Government to insist that local bodies should fix, after a careful survey of local conditions, the number and location of schools to serve groups of villages, keeping in view the budgetary provision and subject to approval of the department.

There was a very unsatisfactory feature in the organisation of primary education in South Orissa. Under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, the provision of primary education is left mainly to private agencies. The system, though desirable in principle, is very unsound in practice, leaving, as it does, plenty of room for fraud and inefficiency. A school is looked upon and treated as a business and a source of income rather than an agency for the spread of education. Schools sprang up and

continued with very little benefit to the community. The state of affairs called for a drastic change in the system. An effort was made to change the elementary education act, but without success. A number of internal changes were introduced during the quinquennium by influencing the District Educational Council, Ganjam, to improve the state of affairs. Redistribution of schools on the basis of educational needs of localities, fixing of staff and insistence on having at least one trained teacher in a two-teacher school, payment of half yearly grants on the basis of two inspections during a year, formation of village committees, improvement of buildings and organisation of teachers' conferences were some of the important changes introduced during the period under review.

Inspection :

There were 49 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in North Orissa to inspect primary schools for boys. There were also special inspecting officers, one for Muhammadan education and two for the education of the scheduled castes. Besides, there was one Inspecting Moulvi for the district of Cuttack. A Sub-Inspector had to pay a half-yearly visit to each of the schools under his charge. He was also required to visit the indigenous schools in his area. Trained graduates were appointed as Sub-Inspectors.

The appointment and transfer of these officers were made in consultation with the Chairman of the local body concerned. Under the existing rules, it was difficult to transfer a Sub-Inspector from one district to another in the interest of public service. To overcome this difficulty, it is desirable to place the Sub-Inspectors under the direct control of the Department.

There were 25 Sub-Inspectors for the boys' primary schools in South Orissa. Local bodies are not consulted in matters of appointments and transfers of these officers.

The function of the Inspecting officers under the Madras Rules is merely advisory. Advice was, however, in certain cases wasted and comment resented. Teachers are often appointed and transferred on grounds other than efficiency or need of administration. It is essential that all appointments and transfers should be made with the previous approval of the inspecting staff.

Both in North and South Orissa, one Sub-Inspector had on the average, about 100 schools under his charge. He has also to attend to his office and certain miscellaneous work. Proper attention could not therefore be paid to all the schools specially where they were not in a compact area.

In North Orissa, the primary schools for girls were inspected generally by the Sub-Inspectors and those in South Orissa by the Deputy Inspectress. During the quinquennium the Sub-Inspectors in South Orissa were asked to visit the girls' schools in their jurisdictions.

Inspection of the primary Urdu schools in South Orissa was entrusted to the special inspecting officer for Muhammadan education during the period under review.

Expenditure :

The total direct expenditure on primary education in the province was Rs. 15,16,601 in 1941-42 against Rs. 16, 20, 125 five years ago. The decrease in the expenditure was due to the elimination of a number of primary schools during the period under review.

The following table shows the direct expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls from the different sources in 1941-42 and 1936-37 :—

Schools	Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other sources	Total.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Boys-	10,85,435	51,184	24,105	1,22,013	1,10,199	13,92,936
Girls-	88,434,	12 560	9,246	1,239	12 186	1,23,665
Total	<hr/>					
for						
1941-42	11,73,869	63,744	33,351	1,23,252	1,22,385	15,16,601
Total						
for						
1936-37	5,71,017	6,90,595	47,406	1,55,512	1,55,595.	16,20,125

In 1936-37, the subsidy paid by Government to local bodies for primary education was shown as expenditure from the funds of District Boards and Municipalities. This has now been correctly accounted for as expenditure from Government funds.

It will be seen from the figures above that Government met by far the largest part of the expenditure on Primary education. Out of the total direct expenditure of Rs. 15,16,601, in 1941-42 local bodies provided only Rs. 97,095 from their own resources. During the quinquennium, the District Boards of Puri and Balasore had to struggle with unbalanced budgets with the consequent repercussions on educational grants.

The total expenditure from Government funds on primary education was Rs.11,17,285 in 1936-37, which increased to Rs. 12,68,459 in the last year of the quinquennium. The increase was mainly due to the payment of additional grants to the Municipalities in North Orissa for girls'schools, compensation to the local bodies in North Orissa for the abolition of school fees, additional grant to the District Board, Sambalpur and to the Agency Areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts and grants for encouragement of education among the Harijans.

The details of the expenditure from the Government funds were as follows :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on Government primary schools	1,19,611
Direct grants to non-Government primary schools	1,05,682
Grants to local bodies 10,43,459
Total ...	<u>12,68,459</u>

Considering the large percentage of illiterates in the province and the increase in the population, it is necessary to provide more funds for the spread of Primary education in the province.

Fees and Freestudentships :

Elementary education was free in South Orissa. In North Orissa, since 1939, fees were abolished in the Primary schools under public management and local bodies were compensated by Government for the loss in fee income.

The scale of fees, prescribed for Government Primary schools more or less were adopted in schools under private management, which were as follows:-

Infant Class and Class I -	Annas 2.
Class II	Annas 3.
Class III	Annas 4.
Classes IV and V ...	Annas 8.

In all primary classes boys, whose parents or guardians were not assessed to Choukidari tax on account of poverty or were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, or were aboriginals or members of scheduled castes, were exempted from payment of school-fees. In addition, 20% of the remaining boys were permitted to read free, provided that a teacher who was remunerated in part by the fees of his pupils excused any larger percentage from the payment of fees.

Scholarships and stipends :

In North Orissa, 145 Lower Primary scholarships were awarded on the basis of a competitive examination. A certain number of these was reserved for Muhammadans and scheduled castes. The cost of these scholarships was met by the district boards, except in the case of Angul where it was met out of the primary grant placed at the disposal of the Subdivisional Officer.

There was no system of payment of stipends to scholars in primary schools except in the Pan Boarding school at Angul.

In South Orissa, scholarships are awarded on the basis of merit as well as poverty. In Koraput 50 scholarships of the value of one rupee each a month are provided in standards IV and V. Of these 25 are reserved for the hill tribes and 1 for the scheduled castes. Fifty more scholarships of the value of annas eight each are provided in standards I to III, of which 25 and 1 are, respectively, reserved for the hill tribes and scheduled castes.

In the Ganjam Agency one hundred scholarships of the value of annas eight each a month are provided to Lamba Lanjia pupils in standard I, thirty of rupee one each to Lamba Lanjia pupils in Standard II, seventy-one of rupee one each to Khond and Savara pupils in standard III, fifty-two of Rs 2/- each to Khond and Savara pupils in Standard IV and thirty of Rs. 3/- each to Khond and Savara pupils in standard V.

The total expenditure from Government funds on scholarships in primary schools in 1941-42 was Rs. 4,394/-.

Staff :

The salaries of teachers in the lower elementary schools in South Orissa were much better than those of

teacher's in the primary schools of North Orissa. A number of teachers in the primary schools in North Orissa were maintained on salaries which were exceedingly low. It is too much to expect any reasonable standard of efficiency in the face of such meagre remunerations. The scales of pay of elementary school teachers in South Orissa were revised in 1937-38 with a view to bringing about, as far as possible, unification in the scales of pay in the two halves of the Province,

The following were the scales of pay of teachers in schools under public management in both the halves of the Province.

SOUTH ORISSA

Government Schools :—

Higher Elementary Trained teachers (Men and Women). Rs. 20-1/2-30 (Biennial)

Lower Elementary Trained teachers (Men and Women). Rs. 15 1/2-20 (Biennial)

Schools under local bodies :—

MEN

WOMEN

Higher Elementary Trained teachers:—

Rs. 18-1/2-22 (Biennial). Rs. 23-1/2-27 (Biennial)

Higher Elementary untrained teachers—

Rs. 13/- Rs. 18/-

Lower Elementary trained teachers—

Rs. 13-1/2-17 (Biennial) Rs. 18-1/2-22 (Biennial)

Lower Elementary untrained teachers—

— Rs. 13/-

NORTH ORISSA

Schools under local bodies :—

Teachers who have passed the middle standard and have been trained. Rs.12-1/3-17 (Triennial).

Teachers who have passed a lower standard and have been trained. —Rs. 10-1/3-15 (Triennial).

Untrained teachers who have passed the middle standard, —Rs. 8-1-13 (Triennial).

Untrained teachers who have passed a lower standard. —Rs. 5 1-10 (Triennial).

Teachers in schools under the management of local bodies enjoyed better security of service than those in the aided or stipendiary schools. Unfortunately, very few local bodies followed any definite procedure with regard to suspension or dismissal of teachers.

Primary and Elementary schools were generally staffed with men teachers. A large number of girls' schools were also under the charge of men teachers. It is no doubt desirable to have women teachers to handle children at the lower primary stage, but the number of women available to serve as teachers in schools was still very small. Attempt was however made during the quinquennium to appoint women teachers in the schools in urban areas. Of the 11,344 teachers in the Primary and Lower Elementary schools in the Province, 1,122 were men and only 222 were women in 1941-42, against 12,071 and 205 respectively five years ago.

A number of teachers with Upper Primary and Lower Elementary qualifications continued to work in Primary schools. Their number was, however, fast diminishing. Training was considered as essential for a teacher and untrained teachers were gradually replaced by teachers with training qualifications. In granting recognition to new schools, care was taken to see that no teacher below middle or higher elementary qualification was appointed.

The majority of women teachers were only of primary qualifications, since there was a paucity of women with

necessary qualifications coming forward to work as teachers.

The percentage of trained teachers to the total staff in the Primary schools increased from 52 to 56 among men teachers and 75 to 80 among women during the period under review.

The elementary training schools were reorganised during the quinquennium. The new two-year syllabus was introduced throughout the Province. These schools admitted pupils not below the higher elementary or middle qualifications. The teachers trained in these schools will be better qualified and equipped to deal with the new syllabus to be introduced in the Primary schools in the near future.

The table below gives a classification of trained and untrained teachers of different grades in the Primary schools of the province.

Grade.	Men teachers.		Women teachers.	
	Trained.	Untrained.	Trained	Untrained.
Collegiate	—	1	—	—
Secondary	34	45	6	5
Elementary	6,244	4,798	171	40
Total	6,278	4,844	177	45

Curriculum :

Considerable diversity existed in the system of primary education in the two parts of the Province. The elementary schools in South Orissa aim at an efficient system of instruction in the elements of knowledge accordingly involving excessive memory work. The system in North Orissa has in view the development of the primary powers of the child, with the necessary guidance. The courses of study in the elementary training schools

in the two parts of the province used to correspond to the two different systems, The training schools in South Orissa did not provide any teaching with regard to the nature and needs of the child. The syllabus for the elementary training schools was, however, reconstituted during the quinquennium, which has now been introduced throughout the Province. With a view to introducing a uniform syllabus for primary education in the Province, Government appointed a Committee in 1938 to consider and report on the matter. The report of the Committee is awaited.

An experiment in basic education was made during the quinquennium. Sixteen basic Primary schools were started in 1939-40 at Bari in the district of Cuttack. The experiment did not, however, prove successful, since it failed to be self-supporting, spinning being the only craft introduced in these schools. The system was not found suitable for the conditions in Orissa and from an examination of the progress made, it was not considered desirable to continue the experiment any longer. The schools were accordingly closed in 1941.

Health and Physical Education :

Persistent attempts were made during the quinquennium for the imparting of health education among the school children. In the Primary schools of North Orissa steps were taken to teach Hygiene on practical basis. Health parades were insisted upon providing arrangements for the children to wash their own clothes in the school premises at least once a week. Personal Hygiene of the pupils was looked after and a system of daily inspection of health was introduced in the schools of North Orissa. The nails, teeth, hair, dress etc. of each child were examined with a view to correcting the defects and irregularities. Every attempt was made to secure personal

cleanliness as far as practicable. Keeping the class-rooms and the school compounds neat and tidy was insisted upon. At certain places, a cheerful atmosphere was clearly visible. The home influence, particularly in the rural areas stands, however, in the way of steady progress in this direction.

It may be mentioned in this connexion that the higher and lower elementary schools in important villages were the only centres where "the Health and Baby week" celebrations were held in South Orissa, which provided opportunities to arouse health consciousness among the school children.

Physical training is a part of the curriculum in the Primary schools of the Province. Physical culture is now looked upon as a part of school education. A system of circle sports and organised games was introduced during the period. Sports on competitive basis was organised at certain centres. Children in the Primary schools in the rural areas generally played indigenous games. Drill was also taught to pupils where there were trained teachers, and mass drill was organised at some places.

Calcium lactate was experimented on some defective children in the Primary schools. The experiment had, however, to be discontinued since the material was not available in the market.

School building :

The two-roomed buildings with iron corrugated roofs in North Orissa were not considered satisfactory for the Primary schools. The system of having one long room in South Orissa was not only expensive but also objectionable from the teaching point of view.

Government offered a reward of Rs. 500/- for the best design of a cheap and standard school house satisfying

the requirements laid down for the purpose. In the last year of the quinquennium, the best design was selected and the reward was given.

Recognition :

In South Orissa, the power of recognition of elementary schools vested in the District Educational Council in the plains and the Special Assistant Agents in the agency areas. The conditions of recognition are clearly set out in the rules framed under Section 41 (2) of the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920. The District and the Deputy Inspectors who exercised the power of granting recognition to Primary schools in North Orissa were guided by the instructions issued by the Director of Public Instruction of Bihar and Orissa, in 1935. According to the rules laid down therein, schools were classed as A, B or C according to the degree to which they satisfied the following minimum requirements.

(i) Staff :—There should be at least one teacher for two classes having on the average 30 pupils in attendance.

(ii) Building :—There should be enough space for separation of classes, each pupil having sufficient space for individual work.

The rooms should be well-lighted and ventilated and weather permitting, open air classes may be held.

(iii) Equipment :—

(a) Each class should be provided with a black-board.

(b) Each teacher should be provided with a copy of each of the text-books used in the school.

(c) A desk should be provided for each pupil of class III and higher classes.

Class "A" certificates were granted to schools which confirmed fully to the minimum conditions, and "B" to those which complied with most of the minimum requirements, but had slight deficiency in the matter of space and equipment. Schools which, in many respects, lacked the minimum requirements were classed under "C" and this class needed gradual elimination.

A school containing only 2 classes of the Primary course was permitted to manage with one teacher only. A four-class lower primary school in a sparsely populated area was also similarly permitted, as an exception. Accordingly, there were schools of these types which were granted A or B class certificates.

The following table shows the number of Primary schools for Indians in North Orissa in 1941-42, classed as A, B and C.

	<i>Upper Primary</i>				<i>Lower Primary</i>			
	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	Total.
Cuttack	10	122	14	146	43	435	1,861	2,339
Angul	11	8	0	19	24	36	71	131
Puri	7	61	7	75	34	266	481	781
Balasore	56	59	0	115	79	282	361	722
Sambalpur	36	42	0	78	95	280	79	454
Total								
for 1941-42.	120	292	21	433	275	1,299	2,853	4,427
Total								
for 1936-37.	123	206	89	418	203	999	3,483	4,685.

It will be seen from the figures above that there are still a considerable number of C class schools both upper and lower primary and vigorous steps are required to improve the present state of affairs. The system of granting such classified recognitions had the effect of improving the quality and efficiency of schools.

This system of recognition did not extend to the schools in South Orissa. Considering the wastage and inefficiency in the schools in this part of the Province, it is necessary to introduce this system of classification, obtaining in North Orissa.

Wastage

According to the latest Census, 11% of the population of Orissa is literate. This indicates that there is much of leeway to make up in the provision of Primary education in the Province. It is, however, unfortunate that the existing provision was to a great extent ineffective and wasteful, because of stagnation (i.e. retention of pupils in a class for more than one year) and wastage (i.e. premature withdrawal of pupils before the end of the primary course).

The following table indicates the amount of wastage and stagnation in the Primary schools in the Province.

Enrolment of pupils in Primary Classes :

	Infant Class	I. Class	II Class	III Class	Class IV	Class V :
	Class.					
NORTH ORISSA :						
Boys-	50,439	36,627	30,190	23,626	9,508	7,701
Girls-	19,060	11,505	8,465	4,941	1,106	656
SOUTH ORISSA :						
Boys-	803*	35,370	17,483	12,124	9,154	3,761
Girls-	85*	10,882	4,554	2,577	1,388	384
<hr/>						
Total						
Boys-	51,242	71,997	47,673	35,750	18,662	11,462
Girls-	19,145	22,387	13,019	7,518	2,494	1,040

*Relate to Khondmals.

The following statement compares the percentage of pupils in Classes I to V in 1936-37 and 1941-42 to the total school population in these five classes:—

	1936-37.	1941-42.
Class I	43%	41%
Class II	25%	26%
Class III	18%	19%
Class IV	9%	9%
Class V	5%	5%
	100	100

There has been only a slight improvement during the course of the five years, since classes II and III contain a somewhat larger percentage than what they did five years ago.

There were 72,274 pupils in the Infant Class in North Orissa in 1938-39, while the number was only 28,567 in Class III in the year 1941-42. It is unfortunate that out of every 100 pupils admitted to the Infant Class, only 40 reached Class III. The situation was even worse in the schools of South Orissa, where of the 52,552 pupils in 1938-39 in Class I, only 10,542 or 20 per cent reached Class IV in the last year of the quinquennium. The percentage was exactly the same in 1939-40.

The state of affairs indicates that many parents have not yet realised the utility of Primary education. At any rate, the future benefits of completing the Primary course from the material point of view are doubtful to many of them. But of greater importance is the fact that among poor classes, children have to work as wage-earners from very early age and, as such, it is not possible for them to continue coming to the schools for completing the Primary course. In Angul, it was discovered that if students could join one year earlier they could complete the course. Steps

are taken to organise propaganda work so that children could come to schools one year earlier.

Single-teacher schools :

The wastage and stagnation were to a large extent due to the single-teacher Primary schools. Unfortunately, 55 per cent of the Primary schools were single-teacher schools in 1941-42 against 38% five years ago. Such schools are, no doubt, useful, where a school has only two classes or is located in a sparsely populated area. But in other cases they were, as a rule, inefficient and wasteful.

The following table shows the number of single-teacher Primary schools in the different areas with their enrolments.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Schools</i>		<i>Enrolment</i>	
	For boys	For girls	In the boys' Schools	In the girls' Schools
Cuttack	1,551	58	44,005	1,488
Angul	62	8	1,635	186
Puri	452	38	13,163	1,059
Balasore	365	29	10,701	799
Sambalpur	162	3	5,198	67
Ganjam Plains	695	28	22,275	808
Ganjam Agency	161	5	3,955	114
Khondmals	36	—	818	—
Koraput	267	4	7,801	92
Total for 1941-42	3,751	173	1,09,551	4,613
Total for 1936-37	2,636	207

The single-teacher schools increased in number during the quinquennium. The increase was due to conversion of certain four-class schools to two-class schools with a single teacher in the district of Puri, elimination of superfluous

teachers in some of the schools in the district of Ganjam and starting of a number of schools in the Khariar subdivision in the district of Sambalpur with insufficient funds. On the whole the position in North Orissa continued to improve in this respect.

Compulsory Primary education :

As in the last quinquennium, compulsory Primary education for boys continued in the Banki Union in the district of Cuttack and in the Parlakimedi Municipality in the district of Ganjam. It is unfortunate that even in the schools in these areas, there was a good deal of wastage, as will be evident from the following figures.

Area and enrolment in 1941-42

Class or standard.	Banki Union,	Parlakimedi
	Boys.	Municipality. Boys.
Infant Class	268	...
Class I	177	469
Class II	146	362
Class III	111	213
Class IV	23	119
Class V	8	110
	733	1,273

In the Banki Union, there were 248 boys in the Infant Class in 1938-39 and only 111 in Class III in the year 1941-42. Thus out of every 100 boys admitted into the Infant Class, only 45 reached Class III.

The situation was even worse in the Parlakimedi Municipality, where of the 470 boys in Class I in 1938-39, only 119 or 25 per cent reached class IV in the last year of the quinquennium.

In the Banki Union, most of the pupils came from poor homes. Teachers lacked sense of duty and were protected by influential gentlemen in the locality. The Executive Officers were averse to penalise poor parents for non-attendance of their children. Better results may be obtained if the schools were placed under the management of the department.

Attempts were made in Parlakimedi Municipality to improve the state of affairs. A supervisor of elementary schools was appointed to look after the schools and an attendance committee was formed to advise the parents.

It was difficult to enforce compulsion with stringent measures. Many children were withdrawn from schools as soon as they reached the maximum age of compulsion without completing the primary course. The real cause for the unsatisfactory progress of compulsory education was the economic condition of the people.

The following table shows the school population in the areas under compulsion in 1941-42.

STATEMENT III.

Number of areas under compulsion (a) for boys.

Urban areas,	Total school Population.	Rural areas.	Total school Population.
Parlakimedi Municipality.	1, 273	24 villages under Banki Union Board.	733

Compulsion was not enforced in the case of girls.

Experiments :

In the lower classes of the Primary schools Arithmetic is taught with the help of the concrete, which has proved interesting both to the teachers and the taught. Two or

more text-books have now been introduced for a class in the Primary school. Since the teacher has to finish the books during the year, the old method of cramming is being necessarily replaced by intelligent and quicker reading with comprehension. During the period under review, dramatisation of stories was regularly carried out in a number of schools. All these have brought healthy modifications in the method of teaching in the Primary classes.

Reading in the Infant class is done chiefly with the help of charts and flash cards. Children in schools which had discarded the primer in the Infant class in the last six months and who were taught reading from charts were found to read printed books more fluently and correctly than those who were taught reading from the primer prescribed for that class.

CHAPTER III

SECONDARY EDUCATION—MIDDLE SCHOOLS

(i) ORGANISATION-ADMINISTRATION-INSPECTION

The schools, coming under the scope of this chapter, are, broadly, of two types. One is the Middle English School, where English is a compulsory subject in the curriculum, and which accordingly leads to the High School stage. The other type, where English is not a compulsory subject for study, is intended to be very largely a complete course in itself. The Middle Schools in North Orissa and the Higher Elementary Schools in South Orissa come under this type. Teachers for the Primary schools continued to be recruited from these schools.

The Middle English Schools in North Orissa provide a four-year course of study after the Lower Primary stage. The first two years in these schools correspond to the Upper Primary course with the addition of the teaching of English. The Middle (Vernacular) Schools add two years of education in a Modern Indian Language after the Upper Primary course.

In South Orissa, following the Madras system, the Middle English School contains five classes, the two lower classes corresponding to the two top classes of the Lower Elementary Schools. The Higher Elementary

Schools, provide generally the three Middle School classes along with the 5 years of lower elementary course.

Five years ago, there were 122 Middle English Schools for boys and only two for girls. To these, as many as 32 schools were added during the quinquennium including 3 for girls.

The number of Middle (Vernacular) and Higher Elementary Schools for boys increased from 47 to 62 and such schools for girls fell from 10 to 9 during the period under review.

Almost all the High Schools in the Province contain the Middle English classes as well, but these have not been taken into account for the purposes of this chapter. The following tables show the distribution of Middle (Vernacular), Higher Elementary and Middle English Schools in the different areas and their classification, in respect of management.

For Boys								For Girls						
Area.	Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Aided by Govern- ment.	Aided by District Board.	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Aided by Govern- ment.	Aided by District Board.	Un-aided	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.														
Cuttack	1	5	--	4	28	23	61	--	--	--	2	--	--	2
Angul	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puri	--	--	1	2	23	--	26	1	--	--	1	--	--	2
Balasore	--	--	--	1	29	1	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sambalpur	--	13	--	2	3	2	20	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ganjam Plains	--	3	1	4	--	--	8							
Ganjam Agency	--	--	--	--	--	--	--							
Khondmals.	1	--	--	--	--	--	1							
Koraput	--	3	--	--	--	--	3							
Total ...	2	24	2	14	83	26	151	2	--	--	3	--	--	5

Area	For Boys							For Girls						
	Government	District Board	Municipality	Aided by Govern-ment.	Aided by District-Board	Un-aided	Total	Government	District Board	Municipality	Aided by Govern-ment.	Aided by District Board.	Un-aided	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

MIDDLE (VERNACULAR) AND HIGHER ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Cuttack	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Angul	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Puri	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balasore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Sambalpur	--	--	--	--	3	--	3	2	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ganjam Plains.	--	30	--	6	--	--	36	--	2	--	1	--	--	3
Ganjam Agency	11	--	--	2	--	--	13	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Khondmals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Koraput	--	8	--	1	--	--	9	--	1	--	1	--	--	2
Total ...	11	38	--	10	3	--	62	3	3	--	3	--	--	9

Provision of Middle English, Middle and Higher Elementary Schools remained mainly a concern of local bodies. Government maintained only two Middle English Schools for boys—one for the convenience of practice teaching by the pupils in the Secondary Training School at Cuttack and the other in the Khondmals where no local bodies existed and private enterprise for providing such schools was not forthcoming. One such school in the Ganjam Agency was raised to the status of a High School during the quinquennium. Government also maintained as many as 11 Higher Elementary Schools for boys in the Ganjam Agency, since no local bodies existed in this area. Besides, a number of schools obtained grants-in-aid from Government.

Middle Schools for boys were practically extinct in North Orissa. There were only 3 such schools in Sambalpur and one in Angul. Local bodies as well as private enterprise had distinct preference for English Schools, and that was in keeping with the demand of the people. In the Higher Elementary Schools for boys in South Orissa, no school-fees were charged, and English, though an optional subject, was included in the curriculum. Accordingly these schools continued to be popular and their number in course of the five years increased from 39 to 58.

At the opening of the period under review there were only 2 aided Middle English Schools for girls. During the quinquennium, Government raised 2 Middle Schools directly under their management to the status of Middle English Schools. One more Middle English School was also admitted to aid. Of the 9 Higher Elementary and Middle Schools for girls, 3 were maintained by Government, 3 by District Boards and the other three received grants-in-aid from Government.

It is worth noticing that in the Agency areas, the number of Middle English, Middle and Higher Elementary Schools both for boys and girls increased from 21 to 28 during the quinquennium.

It may be seen from the tables given above that local bodies maintained 67 schools in the Province. Eighty six more schools were besides, granted aids by them.

Besides the aid given by Government to some schools, the local bodies were granted subsidies for providing education. The original grant fixed by Government for "Middle" education still operated and consequently the District Boards in North Orissa were not in a position to meet the additional cost involved in the conversion of Middle to M. E. schools nor could they admit new schools to grants-in-aid. Some Upper Primary schools raised to Middle standard continued to receive the original Primary grants which were hardly sufficient to maintain them.

The expenditure over Middle, Middle English and Higher Elementary schools amounted to Rs. 5,07,779/- in 1941-42, of which Rs. 2,00,943/- was met from Government funds, as against Rs. 4,36,793/- and Rs. 1,31,369 respectively, five years ago.

The boys' schools in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur were inspected by the District and Deputy Inspectors of Schools in their respective areas. Inspection of the Middle English Schools for boys in South Orissa was conducted by the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, and that of Higher Elementary schools by the Sub-Inspectors.

The Chairmen of the District Boards in course of their tours visited the schools at times and made suggestions for their improvement.

The Girls' Schools in the districts of Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur were inspected by the District Inspectress of Schools at Puri and those in the district of Cuttack by the District Inspectress of Schools, Cuttack. The inspection of the Higher Elementary Schools for girls in South Orissa was conducted by the Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Ganjam and Koraput districts.

**(ii) STAFF, SALARIES, MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS AND
CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.**

In respect of salaries and minimum qualifications of teachers, the schools in North Orissa and in the Khondmals followed the provisions made in the Bihar and Orissa Education Code. A Government Middle English school has to maintain two English teachers in the Subordinate Educational Service and five teachers in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service. The standard staff of a Government Middle school consists of 5 teachers in the Lower Subordinate Service, according to the rule laid down in the Code.

The following are the standard scales of pay in a Middle English School in North Orissa, managed by a local body or aided from public funds :

Headmaster.....Rs.50/-

Assistant master Rs.35/-

Other teachers...Rs.25, Rs. 20/- and Rs.15/-

Though these scales were applicable to all the Middle English schools in North Orissa, it is doubtful if all such schools in the rural areas paid their teachers at the minimum prescribed rates. There was seldom any incremental scale of pay and teachers in schools aided by local bodies did not, in some cases, enjoy reasonable security of service.

The rules provide that the Headmaster must have passed the Intermediate Examination. It is necessary that they should possess training qualifications as well. The assistant master, according to the rules, should be a Matriculate with training qualification. The paucity of trained Matriculates fostered the continuance of unqualified teachers in some of the Middle English Schools. Accordingly the number of seats in the Secondary Training School at Cuttack was increased from 30 to 40 in 1941-42 to meet the increasing requirement.

No teacher could be appointed in a Middle School who did not obtain the Middle School Certificate and was not also trained.

In South Orissa, the Middle English Schools had ordinarily trained graduates as headmasters, while the others were trained teachers of the Secondary grade.

In the Higher Elementary Schools, the teachers handling the three top classes should hold trained teachers certificate of the Secondary grade, while others have to possess training qualifications of Higher Elementary grade.

The following were the scales of pay in the schools managed by Government and local bodies.

Government Schools:—Training graduates:—

Men- Rs. 65-4/2-105/-.

Women- Rs. 70 5/2-120/-.

Trained Matriculates :- Men- Rs. 30-3/2-45 2/2-55.

Women- Rs. 40-1-55/-.

Untrained Matriculates and Senior trained non-Matriculates :-

(Women)- Rs. 30-1-40/-

Trained teachers of Higher Elementary Grade :—

Men & Women- Rs. 20-1/2-30/-.

Junior trained non-Matriculates :— (Women)- Rs. 25-1-35/-

SCHOOLS UNDER LOCAL BODIES.**SOUTH ORISSA**

Trained graduates- Men and women- Rs. 65-5/2-100/-.

Trained teachers (Secondary grade)—Men and Women-
Rs. 30-3/2-45-2½/2-50.

Trained teachers (Higher Elementary Grade)-
Men- Rs. 18-1/2-22. Women-Rs. 23-1/2-27.

NORTH ORISSA

Teachers who have passed the Teachers' Certificate
Examination—Rs. 30-2/3-50.

Teachers who have passed the Final Vernacular Mastership
Examination-Rs. 20-2/3-40.

Teachers who have passed the Middle Standard and have
been trained- Rs. 12-1-17.

The scales of pay in different schools under private
management varied from school to school.

(iii) ENROLMENT AND FEES :—

There was a considerable increase in the school population during the quinquennium. So far as boys' schools are concerned, the number of pupils increased from 12,492 to 16,441 in the Middle English Schools and from 5,824 to 7,693 in the Middle and Higher Elementary Schools. There was also an increase in the number of girls reading in the Middle, Higher Elementary and Middle English Schools. Their enrolment increased from 516 to 1,052 in the Middle English schools, while in the Higher Elementary and Middle Schools, the number declined from 1,360 to 938 indicating a distinct preference for English education. Though the total number of girls on the whole increased only by 164, the girl population in the boys' schools increased from 706 to 1,282 during the period under review.

The following were the standard monthly rates of school-fees in the Middle and Middle English schools in North Orissa (based on the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Education Code).

	MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.			MIDDLE SCHOOLS								
	General. For aborigines & scheduled castes.			General For aborigines & scheduled castes.								
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Class IV	1-	4-	0	0-	4-	0	0-	8-	0	0-	3-	0
Class V	1-	4-	0	0-	6-	0	0-	8-	0	0-	4-	0
Class VI	1-	8-	0	0-	8-	0	0-	10-	0	0-	6-	0
Class VII	1-	10-	0	0-	10-	0	0-	10-	0	0-	8-	0

Standard fees were charged in all the Middle English Schools in North Orissa except in the Middle English School at Khariar where education was free, as also in 7 recently converted Middle English Schools under the District Board, Sambalpur.

In South Orissa, the Higher Elementary Schools provided free-education. The rates of school fees in the Middle English Schools, as governed by the Madras Educational Rules, were as follows :—

Classes IV and V-Rs. 10/- a year in 8 instalments.

Form I, II and III-Rs. 22/- a year in 8 instalments.

Backward classes were in South Orissa allowed a concession of half the school fees, on production of poverty certificates. This concession was admissible in the case of girls, Oriyas and Muhammadans.

In the Phulbani Middle English School in the Khondmals, which is maintained by Government, special school fees were charged at the rate of eight annas in the

two upper and 4 annas in the two lower classes, according to the Bihar and Orissa Education Code.

So far as Girls' Schools are concerned, in the Higher Elementary Schools in South Orissa, no school fee was charged, while in Middle and Middle English Schools in North Orissa, nominal fees of two to four annas were charged in the different classes.

During the quinquennium, pupils belonging to scheduled castes were exempted from payment of school fees in all types of Secondary schools in North Orissa and in such schools of South Orissa under the management of local bodies.

(IV) SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS AND FREESHIPS

In the schools of North Orissa, free-studentships were granted to 10 per cent of the students on the rolls in each school. In granting the freeships, merit as well as poverty were taken into account.

The Upper Primary scholarships were tenable in the Middle, Middle English and High schools. 50 such scholarships at the rate of Rs. 4/- a month tenable for 2 years were awarded every year on the basis of examination results in North Orissa and the Khondmals. Of these, 12 were reserved for girls, 3 for Khonds and 2 for scheduled castes.

Scholarships were also granted every year by Government in the Middle English and Higher Elementary schools in South Orissa. The number of such scholarships awarded was 56 and 36 respectively. Of the former 4 were reserved for Muhammadans, 7 for scheduled castes, 18 for hill tribes and 4 for girls. Of the latter 6 were reserved for scheduled castes, 16 for hill tribes and 2 for girls. A number of scholarships were also granted from private funds. All scholarships were awarded on principles of merit and poverty.

There was provision for free-studentships in the aided schools of South Orissa upto a limit of 10% of the fee income including scholarships.

(V) RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOLARS

In rural areas, there is generally less demand for provision of hostel accommodation. In North Orissa greater emphasis was laid on such provision than in South Orissa, where it was rather meagre.

Of the 17,493 scholars in the Middle English School, 3,718 were in the hostels in 1941-42 and in the Middle and Higher Elementary schools only 394 out of 8,681 pupils were boarders.

(VI) CURRICULUM

The curriculum followed in the schools of North Orissa was according to the departmental syllabus, while the schools in South Orissa continued to follow the Madras syllabus. In the lower classes, the courses of study other than English were more or less the same as prescribed for the corresponding classes in the Primary and Elementary schools.

In North Orissa, at the end of the Middle and Middle English courses, students had to appear at a public examination. This Middle School Certificate Examination was conducted by the School Examination Board. Students in the high schools did not, however, have to appear at this examination at the end of the Middle English course.

In South Orissa, at the end of the Middle English course, both in the Middle English and High Schools, a house examination was conducted by the respective headmasters in their schools. A school leaving certificate examination was held in the Higher Elementary Schools

by the Sub-Inspectors in the case of boys' schools and Deputy Inspectress in the case of girls' schools.

The public examination in North Orissa, mentioned above, produced pupils of improved type, and should be introduced throughout the province for all students whether in Middle or High Schools.

The curriculum was almost entirely literary in character. The Department persistently encouraged some form of vocational training in these schools. The school authorities were also desirous of introducing such training. The following 21 schools had vocational classes attached to them, of which the 9 star-marked schools obtained special grants for the purpose. Good reports continued to be received regarding the working of such classes :—

Name of area.	Name of school	Nature of work done
Puri	*1. Janla M. E. School	Carpentry
	*2. Gop M. E. School	Carpentry and cane work
	3. Begunia M. E. School	Agriculture and Poultry
	4. Rameswar M. E. School	Weaving
	5. Puri Anglo-Bengali M. E. School	Tailoring
	6. Banpur M. E. School	Tailoring
	7. Bolgarh M. E. School	Weaving
Cuttack	*9. Sidheswarpur M. E. School	Agriculture
	10. Cuttack Practising M. E. School	Carpentry
Sambalpur	*11. Rampella M. E. School	Weaving
	12. Patnaikpara M. E. School	Carpentry

Balasore	*13.	Narayan Chandra M. E. School	Carpentry
	14.	Tihiri Ratnakar Sahajoga M.E. School	Agriculture
	*15.	Basta M. E. School	Tailoring
	*16.	Bagurai M. E. School	Tailoring
	17.	Hatigarh M. E. School	Agriculture and Carpentry
Ganjam (Plains)	*18.	Municipal Oriya M. E. School.	Weaving
	*19.	Board Higher Elementary School, Kukudakhandi	Weaving
Khondmals	20.	Phulbari M. E. School	Tailoring
Koraput	21.	Aided Mission Higher Elementary School, Nowrangpur.	Weaving

(VIII) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In almost every school in South Orissa, a combined teacher was maintained for drill and drawing. In North Orissa, these subjects were taught by some teachers in charge of general subjects. In any case, drill was taught in all the schools. Most of the schools made provision for different modern games, and organised sports became regular feature at certain places. Games were also provided in the girls' schools.

Regular annual medical examination of all the pupils could not be carried out. But in many schools, such examination was conducted at intervals. A system of daily health inspection was introduced in the schools of North Orissa and some schools made provision for midday tiffin.

Calcium lactate was experimented on some pupils, but it was discontinued owing to high price of the stuff.

(VII) BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENTS

The District Boards of Cuttaack, Puri and Balasore were unable to make substantial grants for the improvement and extension of school buildings. Many of the buildings were not kept even in proper state of repair. In certain schools, class rooms were rather over-crowded. Almost all the schools possessed furniture of old patterns.

The buildings and equipments in the schools of South Orissa were satisfactory. The Madras Grants-in-aid Code, which operated in this part of the province, provides for sanction of building grants with respect to aided institutions.

(IX) EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

There was all along continuous pressure from authorities for promotion of extra-curricular activities in the schools. Scouting was very popular and useful in South Orissa. It did not, however, make satisfactory progress in the schools of North Orissa during the quinquennium. Scout troops participated in provincial rallies. Red Cross Societies were organised in some schools, advising pupils as well as residents in villages nearby, regarding matters of personal hygiene debates, dramatics and independent reading outside school hours were encouraged in all the schools. Students almost everywhere took part in the literacy campaign. It is a happy feature that school-masters in many places were co-operating with villagers and instructing them about education and village sanitation.

(X) EXPERIMENTS

During the quinquennium, facilities were provided for the teaching of practical civics in some schools in North Orissa. Supervised study in the library found a place in the class time-table. An attempt was made to introduce teaching of Basic English in Class IV of the Middle English schools in the Khurda Subdivision.

Hindi was also taught in some schools during the period, with the co-operation of Prantiya Rasthra Bhasa Prachar Sabha.

CHAPTER IV

SECONDARY EDUCATION—HIGH SCHOOLS

(i) ORGANISATION, ADMINISTRATION, INSPECTION

High Schools in the province, with very few exceptions, combine in them the Upper Primary, Middle and the High School courses, extending over a period of eight years, which are, however, differently divided. The Upper Primary, Middle and the High School courses in North Orissa are of two, two and four years' duration, while in South Orissa, they cover two, three and three years respectively.

The quinquennium witnessed an appreciable increase in the number of High Schools in the Province. Five years ago, there were 33 High Schools for boys and two for girls, and to these, as many as 13 more including one for girls were added during the period. The increased demand for a larger number of High Schools is a sign of increased desire on the part of the people for higher education. It is regretted, however, that the condition and working in some of the high schools under private management were far from satisfactory.

The following table shows the distribution of high school in different areas and their classification in respect of management.

Area	Boys' Schools				Girls' Schools.					
	Government	District Board	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total	Government	District Board	Aided	Un-aided	Total
Cuttack	1	—	10	1	12	1	—	—	—	1
Angul	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puri	1	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Balasore	1	—	6	1	8	—	—	1	—	1
Sambalpur	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Ganjam										
Plains.	—	6	3	2	11	1	—	—	—	1
Ganjam										
Agency	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Khondmals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koraput	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	8	27	4	45	2	—	1	—	3

One of the aided schools for boys in the district of Cuttack was a institution for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

Government provided and maintained one High School in each of the district headquarters in North Orissa to serve as Models to other schools. During the quinquennium a Government Middle English School in the Ganjam Agency was raised to the status of a High School for the spread of higher education among the Khonds. This, as also the Government High School at Angul, were the only high schools in the respective partially excluded areas. Besides, two high schools for girls—one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampur were also maintained by Government.

District Boards in South Orissa directly managed as many as 8 high schools in the two districts, while the Boards in North Orissa were not permitted to spend their resources in providing such schools and concentrated their attention in the provision of primary and middle school education.

It has always been the policy of Government to aid private enterprise in providing high schools, where it was forthcoming. There were 19 aided High Schools in 1936-37 and as many as 9 more were admitted into aid during the quinquennium, including one for girls at Balasore, managed by the American Baptist Mission. Besides, there were 4 unaided High Schools, and a number of High Schools were in the process of making since permission was given to open one or more classes in Middle English Schools for boys and for girls at certain places.

Two of the aided High Schools in South Orissa were maintained by prominent Zemindars, and as such, were financially well off. The provision made by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi is an outstanding example. Schools in North Orissa were managed by managing committees and from other resources, besides the aid received from Government, which consisted of mainly of the School-fees collected from students. Some of them were financially weak and teachers in many of them were, as a rule, maintain minimum scales of pay.

Due to the opening of a new Government High School and admission of a larger number of schools to aid, Government expenditure on High Schools increased from Rs. 2,16,767 to Rs. 2,50,26 during the quinquennium.

A committee was appointed in the year 1937 with Pandit Godavarish Mishra as President to advise Government on various problems in connection with Secondary education in the province, particularly on the proposal for deprovincialisation of Zila Schools in North Orissa, including

the method of handing over control and the agency to whom such control should be transferred. Government, after due consideration of the report of the committee, decided that they did not see any good grounds for a radical change in educational policy, with a view to merely securing uniformity in the systems in North and South Orissa. It was considered that, in any case, the time was not opportune for embarking on such a radical change of policy, and it was decided not to proceed further with the proposals.

The high schools in North Orissa were under the administrative control of the Inspector of Schools and those in South Orissa under the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, excepting the schools in the Agency tracts which were under the control of the Agents to the Governor in charge of those areas. The control and supervision of the Government high school in the Ganjam Agency was, however, vested in the Education Department at the close of the quinquennium.

The Board of Secondary Education for high schools in North Orissa was not established till the end of the period under review and the D. P. I. was authorised to exercise its functions. In South Orissa, the Secondary Education Board existed as an ad hoc body, in the early part of the quinquennium. Its powers were merely advisory and subsequently it ceased to exist. The power with regard to recognition of high schools and their admission to aid was vested in the D.P.I.

The inspection of boys' high schools in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur was conducted by the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, who paid his annual visits to the schools in his charge. In South Orissa, all the high schools for boys including those under the administrative control of the Revenue Department, were inspected

by the District Educational Officer, Ganjam. Inspection of the three girls' high schools in the province was in charge of the Inspectress of Schools for Orissa.

(II) STAFF:—SALARIES, MINIMUM QUALIFICATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE :

In all the high schools in the province, English as also the non-language subjects were taught by trained graduates in the high school classes. Except in a small number of cases in schools under private management, untrained graduates were not generally appointed as teachers for such classes. The Government high schools and all the high schools in South Orissa maintained specialist teachers for drawing and physical instruction, while most of the schools in North Orissa under private management did not make such provision. Classics and Modern Indian Languages were generally taught by Pandits, but in some places trained Matriculates were taking their place in the teaching of Oriya in the higher classes. Since the high schools contained middle school classes as well, the teaching staff consisted, in addition, of Pandits and trained teachers with Matriculation and Intermediate qualifications.

In all the Government High Schools, the headmasters were officers in the senior branch of Class II of the Provincial Educational Service, which the scale of pay was revised during the quinquennium. The scales of pay of the other teachers remained as follows :—

Trained Graduates-Men-	Rs. 65-4/2-105-Lower Division.
	Rs. 128-12/2-200-Upper Division
Trained Matriculates-Men-	Rs. 30-3/2-45-2/2-55.

In the District Board High Schools, the revised scales were as follows :—

Headmasters—	Rs. 110-10/2-170
Trained Graduate Assistants—	Rs. 65-5/2-100.

Secondary grade trained teachers—Rs. 30-3/2-45-2½/2-50.

As regards schools under private management, the salaries of teachers varied from school to school. The following minimum salaries were prescribed for schools in North Orissa.

Headmaster	Rs. 100/-	I. A. Trained	Rs. 40/-
Graduate-Trained	Rs. 50/-	I. A. Un-trained	Rs. 30/-
Graduate-untrained	Rs. 40/-	Matriculates	Rs. 25/-

Incremental scales of pay were uncommon in these schools. Though the salaries in some of the schools were quite decent, weak financial position in some others compelled them to maintain graduates on minimum salaries. Accordingly there was lack of incentive in these schools for good work.

In South Orissa, no such minimum salaries were prescribed for schools under private management. They adopted more or less the scales of pay obtaining in the schools under public management.

The conditions of service for the staff in the high schools under District Boards were governed by the Fundamental Rules and the Orissa Service Code. The teachers contributed to the provident funds of the respective local bodies.

Teachers in the high schools under private management in South Orissa entered into agreement regarding their continuance and conditions of service with the managements concerned, as required by the Madras Rules. No such regulation existed in North Orissa, but, still, good teachers were fairly secure in their posts. Only in two or three cases, dismissals or resignations occurred during the quinquennium.

The Inspectress of Schools, Orissa, who was also the Lady Principal of the Ravenshaw Girls' School, was in Class I of the Women's branch of Provincial Educational Service. The Headmistress of the Berhampur Girls' High School belonged to Class II of the same service. The scales of pay for the other teachers were as follows:—

Trained Graduates—	Rs. 70-5/2-120	Lower Division
	Rs. 128-12/2-200	Upper Division
Trained Matriculates—	Rs. 40-1-55.	

In the Baptist Mission Girls' High School at Balasore, the Headmistress was paid a salary of Rs. 114/- a month, trained graduates between Rs. 75/- and Rs. 85/- and trained teachers with intermediate qualification between Rs. 50/- and Rs. 70/-.

(III) ENROLMENT AND FEES.

With the increase in the number of High Schools, the number of pupils in these schools increased considerably. In 1936-37, there were 9,720 scholars in the high schools for boys. The figures increased to 13,340 in course of the five years. Facilities for more practical education were lacking and whatever limitations there may be in the High School education, a general belief has been created that such education provides opportunities for a remunerating career.

Substantial progress was also made in the education of girls during this period. Though the number of pupils in the Girls' High Schools rose only from 515 to 675, the girl population in the High Schools for boys increased from 268 to as many as 519, indicating a growing popularity of co-education.

The rates of school fees charged in the schools of North Orissa were governed by the Bihar and Orissa Education Code, and those in the schools of South Orissa

by the Madras Educational Rules. The fees charged, accordingly, in the different schools for boys and girls in the province were as follows:—

NORTH ORISSA (Monthly)

	High Schools for boys.			High Schools for girls
	Govern- ment	Aided	Special rates for aborigines and untouchables.	
Class IV	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 1-8-0	Re. 0-4-0	Rs. 1-0-0
„ V	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 1-12-0	Re. 0-6-0	Rs. 1-4-0
„ VI	Rs. 2-0-0	Rs. 2-0-0	Re. 1-0-0	Rs. 1-8-0
„ VII	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 2-0-0	Re. 1-0-0	Rs. 1-12-0
„ VIII	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 2-8-0	Rs. 1-4-0	Rs. 2-0-0
„ IX	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 3-0-0	Rs. 1-8-0	Rs. 2-4-0
„ X	Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 2-8-0
„ XI	Rs. 3-12-0	Rs. 3-8-0	Rs. 1-12-0	Rs. 2-12-0

SOUTH ORISSA (Annually)

Classes IV and V—8 instalments	@ Rs. 1- 4-0
Forms I, II and III do.	@ Rs. 2-12-0
Forms IV, V and VI do.	@ Rs. 5- 4-0

According to the provision in the Madras Educational Rules, Oriya students in the schools of South Orissa, on proof of need, were entitled to a concession of half the prescribed fees. The same concession was also enjoyed by girls and muslim boys.

Pupils belonging to scheduled castes were exempted from payment of school fees in all types of Secondary Schools in North Orissa. Such students in South Orissa also enjoyed similar exemption in the Secondary Schools under the management of local bodies. They were, besides, exempted from payment of admission fees in all

the schools in the province. During the quinquennium, pupils belonging to aboriginal classes were exempted from payment of school fees in the Government High School at G. Udayagiri in the Ganjam Agency.

(IV) SCHOLARSHIPS, STIPENDS AND FREESHIPS

In the high schools of North Orissa, the number of free-studentships was 10% of the enrolment in each school. These were granted to pupils in consideration of poverty and good progress in the class. A number of students also received monthly help from Poor Boys' fund in certain schools.

The system of granting such fee remissions in South Orissa existed only in aided schools upto a limit of 10% of the fee income including scholarships.

Thirty-three scholarships of the value of Rs. 5/- each a month were awarded in North Orissa on the result of Middle Schools Certificate Examination. Five of these were reserved for girls. The scholarships were payable for four years at the High School stage. Besides, 20 stipends at the rate of Rs. 3/- a month were awarded to deserving pupils of the scheduled castes in the Angul High School.

In South Orissa, scholarships were awarded in consideration of merit as well as poverty. The number of scholarships awarded in High School classes was 45 of which 3 were reserved for girls, 2 for Muhammadans, 13 for hill-tribes and 4 for scheduled castes.

Government expenditure over scholarships in Secondary Schools for Indians amounted to Rs. 18,941/- and for Anglo-Indians and Europeans Rs. 696/- in the last year of the quinquennium.

In addition to scholarships met from Government funds, a number of scholarships were also available from private sources.

(V) RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOLARS

Provision of hostel accommodation for pupils formed an important item in the High Schools of North Orissa, and in the hostels of the Boys' Schools there were 1,462 boarders in 1941-42 out of 7,812 pupils attending the schools.

The two Girls' High Schools in North Orissa had their attached hostels, where 91 of their pupils resided out of 675 pupils on the rolls.

Adequate provision for hostel accommodation did not exist in South Orissa. Most of the pupils were day scholars; only 199 resided in small attached hostels.

Out of 14,015, the total High School population in the province, 1,752 were residing in the hostel at the close of the quinquennium.

(VI) MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

English used to be the medium of instruction in all the High Schools, though for the Patna University there was the option for writing answers in a Modern Indian Language. Consequent on the change in the regulations of the Patna University, Oriya was introduced as the medium of instruction in the High Schools of North Orissa. Muslim boys in the lower classes were taught through the medium of Urdu in the Moslem Seminary at Cuttack. Students, whose mother-tongue is not Oriya, are allowed to answer questions at the Matriculation Examination in Bengali, Hindusthani or in English.

Difficulties were experienced with regard to necessary text-books in Oriya which were, however, gradually made

available. The Patna University allowed the retention of English technical terms on account of lack of suitable words in the Modern Indian Languages. The changeover from English as the medium has also created special problems in bilingual areas.

In some of the High Schools in South Orissa, Oriya was made the medium of instruction.

(VII) CURRICULUM

The courses of study prescribed for the Matriculation Examination of the Patna University are followed in the two top classes of the High Schools in North Orissa, the lower classes following the departmental syllabus. There is a considerable overlapping since a good deal of History, Regional Geography and Mathematics squeezed into the Middle School course is again repeated at the higher stage. It will be necessary to devise a suitable adjustment in future reorganisation.

In the similar manner, in the High Schools of South Orissa, the syllabus for the Madras Secondary School Leaving Certificate is followed in the three top classes, while the lower classes follow the Madras syllabus.

Science is compulsory in the schools of South Orissa, and Manual Training, though not an examination subject, is also compulsory in all the High Schools. Besides, Typewriting and Agriculture were also taught in two of the schools there.

In North Orissa, since Science and Manual Training were not compulsory, no non-Government High Schools, barring a few exceptions made provision for such subjects; since it was expensive to make such provision.

The two Girls' Schools in North Orissa taught Domestic Science for the Matriculation Examination. Besides, certain

arts like Drawing, Music and Needlework were made compulsory in all the classes upto class IX in the Ravenshaw Girls' School at Cuttack.

The curriculum for the High School was mostly examination-ridden and studies were accordingly literary. The department encouraged vocational and practical education in the schools. During the quinquennium Agricultural Botany was introduced in the Mission High School at Cuttack and a special grant was given for the purpose. Students of the Christian High School, Balasore availed themselves of the opportunity of learning certain crafts in the Technical School, located within its compound, which was given a special grant on that account. Schools were encouraged to have small workshops of their own containing certain simple implements for the students to do small mendings themselves.

The Department persisted in encouraging extra-curricular activities. The old idea that such activities would have baneful effects on the examination results is slowly dying out and the teachers and school authorities are fast realising the importance of such activities. The school libraries were equipped with attractive books on varieties of subjects and pupils were taking interest in reading masters outside their text-books.

(VIII) EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS

In North Orissa, the High Schools presented candidates for the Matriculation Examination of the Patna University, while students from schools in South Orissa appeared at the Madras Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. On the results of this examination conducted by the Government of Madras, certain candidates were eligible for admission to Universities, if declared as such by the Andhra University. Government were considering to conduct this S. S. L. C. Examination

themselves in South Orissa, till a uniform system is introduced for the whole province.

The schools held generally two examinations in a year for each class. Besides, weekly or fortnightly tests were common features in most of the schools. Comprehensive tests for language study were introduced in the schools of North Orissa during the quinquennium.

Better results will be realised, if a public examination is conducted for all after the middle stage, and admissions are made to the High School classes only out of the successful candidates.

(IX) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The School Medical Officer, a medical graduate, delivered courses of lectures on hygiene to the High School students in the province. Medical examination of the pupils was conducted by him from time to time. The periodical reports of the Medical Officer showed a gloomy picture, specially in the coastal areas in North Orissa where Malaria and malnutrition were rather common. It is reported that the health of the students in the schools of South Orissa was generally good. Increasing attention was paid to the health of the pupils. It is a happy sign that guardians are appreciating the work and taking to necessary treatment where defects were pointed out by the Medical Officer.

Government sanctioned the proposal for levying an annual fee of annas two only for the medical examination of each boy student reading in the high schools in the rural areas, provided each such student is medically examined at least once a year.

Doctor-teachers were appointed in 3 Government High Schools in North Orissa during the quinquennium.

Besides teaching Physiology and Hygiene for the Matriculation Examination, they teach Hygiene in the lower classes. They are charged with the special duty of rousing the health consciousness of students and doing all that is possible in developing the preventive side of health. A system of daily health inspection was introduced and teachers were asked to take greater interest in the health of their students. Instructions were issued on balanced diet, and compulsory midday tiffin was introduced in some schools.

In the High Schools for girls, medical examination was conducted by lady doctors and the results were communicated to the guardians.

Calcium lactate as a substitute for milk was experimented on some pupils and appreciable improvements were noticed. The experiment was however, discontinued, on account of the material not being available.

Games and physical training received particular attention. Special teachers for drill and games were maintained in the Government High Schools in North Orissa and in all the High Schools of South Orissa. Many of the schools under private management in North Orissa did not have special teachers for this purpose. Games were compulsory in many schools. Besides, annual tournaments in field sports and track events were also organised in South Orissa.

(X) BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT

Government schools have large and commodious school buildings, most of them according to up to-date plans. Almost all the high schools under private management in North Orissa possess decent school buildings, though most of them do not have large halls which can be used for assembly or reading room purposes. The High Schools in

South Orissa are not all provided with good and suitable buildings.

The accommodation provided for the Girls' High School at Berhampur, was inadequate and the matter remained under consideration of Government.

Most of the schools were properly equipped with regard to furniture apparatus and library books. The District Boards of South Orissa allotted annual grants to the schools for this purpose.

During the quinquennium, a large number of dual desks and long benches were replaced by single-seat and desks of approved pattern. Many class libraries were also furnished with useful juvenile literature.

(XI) EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Stress was laid on the promotion of extra-curricular activities in the schools, and teachers were alive to the need for such activities. Scouting was common and popular in all the schools and rallies were held from time to time. One student from the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, attended the world Jamboree in Holland.

Junior Red Cross was growing popular. School magazine, debating societies and sports were the further important activities pursued in different schools.

In the anti-illiteracy campaign, High School students did excellent work and certain night schools were conducted by students in South Orissa.

Girl Guide Companies existed in the Girls' High Schools. The Junior Red Cross Society was added during the quinquennium. Debates were also organised in these schools. Besides, certain works of art were also taught to the pupils.

It is a healthy feature that such activities were on the increase and their utility is appreciated.

(XII) EXPERIMENTS

In some of the schools in North Orissa, provision was made in the class time-tables for supervised study and instructions on general knowledge. Domestic Science was introduced in the Girls' Schools as a part of the curriculum.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION-UNIVERSITY STAGE

(I) UNIVERSITY

The province has not as yet a University of its own. As in 1936-37, schools and colleges in North Orissa remained affiliated to the Patna University and colleges in South Orissa to the Andhra University. Government continued making an annual contribution of Rs. 2,000/- to the Patna University.

In response to the need keenly felt since the creation of the province, Government appointed a Committee in March, 1938, to examine and report on the various problems in connection with the early formation of a separate University in Orissa.

The Committee held twelve sessions, and submitted its report in June, 1941, recommending immediate establishment of an affiliating University, which, in course of time, will undertake post-graduate teaching. The finances of this proposed University have been considered and details with regard to the constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate have also been worked out. The Committee

has recommended that this University should be an autonomous body, and Government should hand over a block grant to this institution, consonant with its dignity as such.

Government were trying to expedite preliminaries and prepare a bill based on the report of the University Committee.

(II) COLLEGES

There were, as before, four Arts Colleges in the province. The two Sanskrit Colleges—one at Puri and the other at Parlakimedi—had their examinations conducted and titles given by the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture. These were not affiliated to any University and as such, were classed as Tols. On account of the rapid increase in the number of students in the Colleges, and the remoteness of certain parts from the existing institutions, need was felt for having more colleges in the province. Government were sympathetically considering a representation for opening an Intermediate College at Sambalpur.

Of the four colleges, only one—the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack is a purely collegiate institution, while the other three contain High School classes as well. Two of these are Intermediate Colleges including the one which is a women's institution.

Besides, there was also a training college maintained by Government.

The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack :

This degree college, besides teaching upto the B. A. and B. Sc. standards of the Patna University, provides facilities for postgraduate study in English. Law college classes are also a part of this institution.

The College has a Governing body, and a feature of note during the quinquennium has been the appointment of non-official presidents since 1937-38. It is maintained by Government, the direct cost of management in 1941-42 being Rs. 2,73,142 of which Rs. 92,581 was met from fees and other sources against Rs. 2,74,533 and Rs. 61,067 respectively five years ago. The cost was even slightly reduced inspite of the increase in the number of teachers. This was due to gradual extinction of the Indian Educational Service and retirement of senior members of the Provincial Service who were replaced by teachers on lower scales of pay.

There has been an appreciable increase in the number of students since 1939-40. The rise became remarkable in 1941-42 reaching the figure, 1,025 as against 593 at the close of the last quinquennium. The number of women students also increased from 4 to 20 during this period. This is a clear sign of increased desire on the part of the people to obtain higher education.

Government provided additional subjects to meet the requirements of the increasing college population. Elementary Economics for the I. A. and Oriya as a principal subject for the B. A. pass course were introduced during the period under review. Oriya for the B. A. Hons. Examination has also been temporarily sanctioned. Besides as an experimental measure, Biology has been introduced in the I. Sc. course to serve as a pre-medical course of study. The introduction of these new subjects as well as the increase in the rolls necessitated the appointment of a number of additional members in the teaching staff.

A new feature during the period under review was the provision of extension lectures in the college since 1938-39, and eminent persons have delivered such lectures since then.

There was a state of indiscipline among the students in February 1940. Following the punishment inflicted by the Patna University on some students for disobedience of its orders, students went on strike and attempted to boycott the University examination. Strong measures were taken to let the examinees in and students were not allowed to join the college without undertakings from their guardians to control their wards and see that they obey the orders of the college authorities. The state of discipline was satisfactory, since these measures were taken.

His Excellency Sir John Hubback was pleased to visit the college in 1940 and His Excellency Sir Hawthorne Lewis also graced the college by a visit in November, 1941.

Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi :

This college, teaching upto the B. A. standard, is affiliated to the Andhra University. In 1936, affiliation was secured for the B. A. classes, and this is the only degree college under private management. It is managed by a Governing body, consisting of the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Principal of the College. The institution is financed by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi with the help of a Government grant. The B. A. classes obtained grants-in-aid from Government in 1939-40.

The quinquennium witnessed an increase in the number of students from 98 to 169 in 1941-42, including four women students. The direct expenditure also increased from Rs. 23,750/- to Rs. 31,403/- of which Rs. 10,783/- was met from Government grant against Rs. 9,218/- in 1936-37.

Khalikote College, Berhampore :

This Intermediate College is affiliated to the Andhra University. It is managed by a Managing Committee

of 12 members, of whom the President is the Raja Bahadur of Khallikote. It is financed from endowment fees and Government grant.

In 1936-37, the enrolment of the college was 94. There was a fall in the strength of the college in the earlier part of the quinquennium. Subsequently the number increased to 117 including 6 women students. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 13,805/- to Rs. 13,663/- during the quinquennium and the Government grant from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 2,800/-.

Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack :

This was an anomalous institution, the high school having the I. A. classes attached at one end and the lower primary classes at the other. The process of closing the lower primary classes was begun during the last quinquennium and there were no such classes left now. The institution has become a real secondary school with I. A. classes attached to it.

The number in the Intermediate classes after a fall for two years increased to 20 as against 12, five years ago.

The school is managed by Government, and the direct cost on account of the I. A. Classes was Rs.9,598/- in 1941-42 of which only Rs.918/- was met from fees. The corresponding figures were Rs. 8,373/-and Rs. 566/- respectively five years ago.

Post-graduate and research :

The Ravenshaw College provides facilities for post-graduate study in English only. For any other subject, students from Orissa had to go to institutions in other provinces.

Two post-graduate scholarships, tenable for two years, of Rs. 30/ each a month were awarded every year to students going in for post-graduate study in Arts or Science subjects. One of these scholarships created in 1940-41 was definitely meant for study of subjects not provided in the Ravenshaw College. It was decided during the quinquennium to award these scholarships on the basis of merit as well as poverty.

There is no separate Law College in the province, and B. L. classes comprising of two years' course are attached to the Ravenshaw College. The number of students studying Law remained almost stationary during the quinquennium. There was, however, a small increase in 1941-42 and the number became 64 against 51, five years ago. This state of affairs in face of the increasing number of graduates coming out year after year might be due to discouraging prospects in the legal profession.

The teaching staff for the Law classes consisted of one wholetime professor and two part-time lecturers. Certain eminent lawyers from the Bar were invited at times to deliver extension lectures to the Law students. Many students attended the Law Courts, specially the circuit sittings of the High Court to obtain practical knowledge, in practice and procedure.

Facilities are available to graduates for a professional course of study in the Cuttack Training College. Prospective Sub-Inspectors of Schools and teachers for secondary schools are required to go through this course of training. Besides, seats continued to be reserved in the Training College at Rajahmundry for 8 students from Orissa, specially for the benefit of Telugu candidates.

Research :

Research work was continuing in the Physics, Chemistry and Botany laboratories as also in the Arts

departments of the Ravenshaw College. Papers were contributed to different All India Conferences and Government deputed certain contributors to attend the sessions, though this could not become possible in 1941-42 due to financial stringency. A number of papers were published during the period in different Research Journals.

A scholarship of Rs. 50/ a month was created during the period for original research work in Sanskrit at Viswa-bharati. In the last year of the quinquennium Government created two research scholarships of the value of Rs. 50/- each to be awarded annually for a period of two years.

(III) STAFF:— SALARIES AND MINIMUM QUALIFICATION

Government Colleges :

Notwithstanding the separation of this province from Bihar, the cadre of the Indian Educational Service remained joint for Bihar and Orissa, the cost being allocated between the two provinces by mutual consent according to the distribution of posts. The number of officers in this service in the college was two at the beginning of the quinquennium which was reduced to one on my taking over the charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction since February, 1938.

Excepting the Principal of the Ravenshaw College the teaching staff in this college as also in the Cuttack Training College consisted entirely of members of the Provincial Educational Service. This service was divided into two classes, I and II, the latter subdivided into senior and junior branches, which however used to operate as a continuous scale. Those who were in service before the creation of the province, had their salaries based on the Bihar and Orissa scales of pay, which were as follows :—

CLASS I—Rs. 360 40/2-600-E.B.—50/1-1, 250 (Bihar and Orissa old scale.)

Rs. 300—35/2—440—40—640—E. B.—40—1,000
(Bihar & Orissa revised scale).

CLASS II—Senior Branch— Rs. 250-40/2-450-50/2-550-E.B.—
50/1-600-40/1-800 (Bihar and
Orissa old scale.)

Rs. 200-40/2-400-30-490-E. B.—
30-700 (Bihar and Orissa revised
scale.)

Junior Branch—Rs. 170-10-250 (Bihar and Orissa
old scale.)

Rs. 144-7-200 (Bihar and Orissa
revised scale.)

In accordance with the recommendations of the Orissa Retrenchment Committee of 1938, Government in their Resolution No. 1570 E., dated the 15th of July, 1939 announced the following new scales of pay for men's branch of the Orissa Educational Service Class II which was applicable to all entrants recruited since the 1st April, 1936.

CLASS II—Senior Branch—Rs. 200-25-300-20-500- E. B. at
Rs. 380/-.

Junior Branch—Rs. 125-8-205-9-250/-

It was also resolved that the total number of posts in the junior branch should not be less than the number of posts in the senior branch and should not exceed the latter by more than one. Thus the promotion from the junior to the senior branch will no longer be automatic, but will depend on the requisite vacancy.

The scale of pay for the women's section of the Class II of the Orissa Educational Service was also reconstituted by the same Resolution, as given below along with the Bihar and Orissa scales.

CLASS II—Rs. 200-15-350-E. B.-15-500/- (Bihar and Orissa
old scale.)

Rs. 170-13-300-E. B.-13-430/- (Bihar and Orissa revised scale).

Rs. 170-13-300-E. B.-13-430/ (Orissa scale.)

The following scales of pay for incumbents in Class I of the Orissa Educational Service were sanctioned in Resolution No. 1640 E., dated the 4th June, 1941 of the Government of Orissa.

MEN'S BRANCH

Rs. 300-20-400-25-700-E. B. at Rs. 450/- and Rs. 575/-.

WOMEN'S BRANCH

Rs. 280-20-600-E. B. at Rs. 460/-.

The scales of pay obtained in the two colleges under private management were as follows :—

MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE, PARLAKIMEDI :—

Principal—Rs. 250-15-400.

Chief Lecturer—Rs. 130-7-200.

Assistant lecturer—Rs. 100-5-150.

KHALLIKOTE COLLEGE, BERHAMPUR :—

Principal—Rs. 200-25-300.

Lecturer—Rs. 100-5-150.

The minimum qualification for appointment in the teaching staff has been a Second Class M. A. or M. Sc. degree of an Indian University. By far the larger number in the staff of Government colleges consisted of teachers, who possessed first class degrees or were graduates from British Universities.

(IV) ENROLMENT AND FEES

There was a considerable increase in the number of students during the quinquennium, specially during the

last two years. The increase was shared more or less by all the colleges, though, as has already been pointed out, it was remarkable in the Ravenshaw College. The total college population, which was 818 five year ago, came to be 1,360 in the last year of the quinquennium including 52 women students of which as many as 32 were in the men's colleges.

The fees paid in a year in the different colleges were as follows :—

	Ravenshaw College	Ravenshaw Girls' School	Parlakimedi College	Khallikote College
	Rs.	Rs.		
I. A.	72	36	Rs. 90/- or Rs. 84/- if paid in advance	Rs. 90/- or Rs. 84/- if paid in advance
I. Sc.	84		instalments.	instalments
B. A.	84		Rs. 114/- or Rs. 108/- if paid in advance	
B. Sc.	96		instalments.	
M. A	120			
Law	120			

According to the Madras Educational Rules, Oriya students, on proof of need, enjoyed the concession of paying half the fees in the colleges in South Orsssa. This concession was also enjoyed by Muhammadan and women students.

Pupils from scheduled castes, if not in receipt of scholarships, were exempted from payment of fees in the Ravenshaw College during the quinquennium. Scheduled class students were also exempted from payment of admission fees in all the colleges of the province.

No fees were charged in the Cuttack Training College.

(V) SCHOLARSHIPS AND FREESHIPS

Mention has already been made of the post-graduate and research scholarships. The following scholarships were awarded to undergraduates in the different colleges in the province.

NORTH ORISSA:—

SENIOR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS :—

First grade—	One of Rs. 25/-	for two years.
Second grade—	Two of Rs. 20/-	do
Special for women—	One of Rs. 23/-	do
Special for scheduled castes or hill tribes—	One of Rs. 15/-	do

JUNIOR COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS :—

First grade—	One of Rs. 20/-	for two years.
Second grade—	Three of Rs. 15/-each	do
Third grade—	Ten of Rs. 10/-each	do
Special for women—	One of Rs. 20/-	} do
	One of Rs. 15/-	
	One of Rs. 10/-	
Special for scheduled castes—	One of Rs. 15/-	do

SOUTH ORISSA—

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS :—

One of Rs. 14/- each for men students for two years (9 months in a year).

One of Rs. 14/- each for women students for two years.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS :—

Two of Rs. 9/- a month for men students for two years (9 months in a year).

One of Rs. 9/- a month for women students for two years.

Two special scholarships for Muhammadans—a senior scholarship of Rs. 10/- and a junior one of Rs. 7/- used to be awarded to Muhammadan students of North Orissa. These were thrown open to all Muhammadans of the province since the last year of the quinquennium. The scholarships were tenable at the Ravenshaw College and awarded on the recommendation of the Governing Body of the College on the basis of merit and poverty.

Government expenditure on scholarships in Arts colleges in 1941-42 was Rs. 11,315/-. Besides, a large number of scholarships were also awarded by Orissa States and from private funds.

In North Orissa, a certain number of free-studentships were available to poor and meritorious undergraduates in the college. Nine-tenth of five per cent of students in the college classes reading Arts and Science were awarded freestudentships. One full and two half freeships were, besides, awarded from the Ravenshaw College Improvement Fund.

Four full freestudentships—one each in the four undergraduate classes in the Ravenshaw College—were provided during the quinquennium for women students. The freeships in the Intermediate classes were granted to students taking up combinations of subjects not provided in the Ravenshaw Girls' School.

(VI) RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOLARS

All the five colleges have hostels, which were utilised to the full. With the increase in the enrolment, the number of students, seeking admission into the hostels, naturally increased.

The increased admissions in the Ravenshaw College created a serious problem with regard to residential accommodations. The hostels were full to the capacity and a large number of students had to be refused seats in the hostel. Of the 1,025 students on the rolls in March 1942, only 382 lived in the hostels and the rest 643 in number, had to continue as day scholars.

As a large number of day scholars were living in surroundings far from satisfactory, attempts were made for starting aided hostels in rented houses to provide improved conditions of residence. Correspondence was in progress for renting of houses when the quinquennium closed.

The Cutack town was divided into 18 tutoriums and one or two members of the college teaching staff were in charge of each to look to the needs and healthy residence of the day scholars.

The hostel attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School, besides providing residence to its own students accommodated also some women students of the Ravenshaw college, there being no women's hostel in this institution.

Of the 169 pupils in the Maharaja' College, Parlakimedi in 1941-42 as many as 73 resided in the college hostel.

In the Khallikote College, boarders numbered only 20 out of 117 students in the college classes.

The Cuttack Training College has a commodious hostel capable of providing residence to all the students of the institution; and in 1941-42, 19 out of 29 students in the college resided in the hostel. There being no separate hostel for women students, arrangement was made for their accommodation in the hostel of the Ravenshaw Girl's School.

(VII) MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

English is the medium of instruction in all the colleges. The University Committee carefully considered the question of teaching in the colleges through a Modern Indian Language and did not think it at all practicable at the University stage.

(VIII) CURRICULUM

Colleges in North and South Orissa, according to their affiliations, followed respectively the curriculum prescribed by the Patna and Andhra Universities.

The Ravenshaw College was affiliated to the Patna University in the various subjects to the following extent :—

M. A.— English

B. A. Honours—English, Sanskrit, Persian, Oriya, Philosophy, History, Economics and Mathematics.

B. Sc. Honours—Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics.

B. A. pass— English, Vernacular Composition, Sanskrit, Persian, Oriya, Philosophy, History, Economics, Mathematics and Botany.

B. Sc. pass— Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics.

I. A.— English, Vernacular Composition, Sanskrit, Persian, Oriya, Logic, Mathematics, History, Economics and Botany.

I. Sc.— English, Vernacular Composition, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany. (Biology has been introduced in place of Botany, since 1941 and candidates will appear in Biology in 1943 examination).

Oriya for the B. A. Pass and Honours, Economics for the I. A. and Biology for the I. Sc. were the additional subjects introduced during the quinquennium.

Ravenshaw Girls' School was affiliated to the Patna University in English, Vernacular Composition, History, Logic, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Oriya and Domestic Science, the last being the addition during the period under report.

It would appear from the above accounts that Government made provision for additional useful and popular subjects in the courses of study in the colleges.

The Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi was affiliated to the Andhra University in the following subjects.

B. A.—English, Vernacular Composition, Mathematics, History and Economics (Economics main).

I. A.— English, Vernacular Composition, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Agriculture, History and Economics and Banking.

The Intermediate classes in the Khallikote College likewise provided for English, Telugu, Oriya, Urdu, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Logic and History for the Andhra University examination.

(IX) HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The students of the Ravenshaw College had the services of a medical graduate attached to the college as a whole-time medical officer. He, not only rendered medical aid to patients, but also conducted medical examination of each student once a year, and delivered annually a course of lectures on First Aid.

The free distribution of cod liver oil and calcium lactate had to be discontinued owing to the scarcity of the materials on account of the War.

In the Ravenshaw Girls' School, medical officers were appointed every year to deliver ten lectures on First Aid

and Home Nursing. Medical examination of the pupils was conducted by a lady doctor.

There was no provision for regular medical examination in the Khallikote College or in the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi.

Instructions on First Aid were given in the colleges. In the Cuttack Training College, every pupil-teacher was required to undergo a course of First Aid during the period of his training.

All the men's colleges have extensive playgrounds with arrangements for various sports and games. For the convenience of the increasing number of day scholars in the Ravenshaw College, a foot-ball ground was provided by the College in the Killa Maidan. Separate arrangement was also made for the women students of this college in the college compound for playing badminton.

Trained and qualified physical training instructors were maintained in most of these colleges for teaching games and Gymnastics. Games continued to be compulsory at the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and the Khallikote College, Berhampur. Compulsory games had, however, be discontinued at the Ravenshaw College, due to apathy of a section of students, particularly because of the distance of the places of residence of the day scholars from the college compound.

Increasing attention was given to games in the Cuttack Training College and attendance at games was made compulsory.

(X) EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS

Intermediate, B. A. and B. Sc. (Pass and Honours) annual examinations of the Patna University are held in

February every year. Candidates unable to appear on grounds of health or failing in not more than two subjects (the aggregate being considered as a subject for this purpose) at this examination, are provided with another chance in the month of June at a supplementary examination.

The Patna University made provision for an optional viva voce test for these examinees, and successful candidates receive special certificates. A number of candidates were taking this optional test.

The M. A. examination is held once a year in July. There are two examinations in Law—Preliminary and Final—at the end of each year's course and each examination is held twice a year, in June and January.

The examination for the Diploma in Education is conducted once a year in April. In addition to the theoretical examination, a practical test is held in the teaching of the school subjects.

The Intermediate and Degree examinations in South Orissa under the Andhra University are held once in March-April and again in September. A candidate may, at his option, present himself for the whole or for a part at any one time.

The results of the different examinations will be found in the General Table VIII annexed at the end.

(XI) EXTRA-MURAL ACTIVITIES

The Ravenshaw College continued having two issues of the college magazine every year. A college weekly of wit and humour started during the quinquennium was discontinued in 1941-42 due to increased price of paper and lack of enthusiasm on the part of the student contributors.

The College Unions and the Societies continued their usual debates and discussions from time to time. The hostels' Dramatic Club functioned as usual.

Since 1940 a series of extra-mural lectures were delivered every year in January to April by some members of the Ravenshaw College staff, and students took more and more interest in these lectures.

In the other colleges, particularly in the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, the different College Societies and the Dramatic Club had their usual sittings, discussions and performances.

The Provincial Museum was housed in the Ravenshaw College and continued its activities with vigour. A large number of valuable exhibits were obtained for the Museum during the quinquennium. Its library was built up with a collection of useful books on Archæology. The Museum was put on the free distribution list of the Archæological department of the Government of India. The Director General supplied a set of journals on *Epigraphica Indica* and *Memoirs of Archæological survey in India*.

A large number of coins were added to the coin cabinet of the Museum by gifts or purchase. For facilitating the operation of the Treasure Trove Act, Government appointed a committee with the Principal, Ravenshaw College as ex-officio President and 5 other members of the college teaching staff.

The students' Information Bureau, attached to the Ravenshaw College continued to render useful service by supplying information to students desiring higher education in India or abroad.

(XII) UNIVERSITY TRAINING CORPS

With a view to introducing a University Training Corps, 10 members of the Ravenshaw College teaching staff

were deputed for military training at Burrackpore. The Executive Engineer, Southern Division and I accompanied the Commanding Officer from Patna to inspect the college for suitable accommodation for the armoury and stores. Correspondence was in progress when the quinquennium closed.

CHAPTER VI

ADULT EDUCATION.

The activities for the promotion of education among the adults in the province can be conveniently considered under the following four heads.

(a) Adult schools :

There were two recognised and aided schools for adults in the province, as in the last quinquennium. Both the schools were in the district of Ganjam—one at Kukudakhandi and the other at Parlakimedi. The expenditure over these schools was entirely met by Government. The number of pupils went on falling from 133 to 92 in course of these five years, though the expenditure increased slightly from Rs. 466/- to Rs. 500/-.

(b) Night schools :

Five years ago there were as many as 42 night schools in the province with 1,056 pupils on the rolls. Some of these schools were however, scarcely serving any useful purpose. Continuous steps were taken year after year to weed out the ill-working and inefficient schools, so that there were only 11 schools with 277 pupils at the end of the quinquennium.

(c) Adult women's education; Zenana schools :

The American Baptist Missionary Society at Balasore used to impart education to adult women with the help of grants-in-aid from Government. The number of pupils went on declining and the Mission gradually reduced the number of teachers. Subsequently the Society expressed its inability to continue the work and at the close of 1938-39, the work was discontinued. Besides, there was a Zenana school at Cuttack in 1936-37 with a peripatetic mistress. During the period under review, the number of such schools was increased to four, one each at the headquarters of the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur with peripatetic teachers, paid by Government. The total expenditure incurred from Government funds was Rs. 1,270/- against Rs. 1,080/-.

The adult women under instruction made progress in the three RS, hygiene and handwork.

With a view to ensure efficiency, Managing Committees were constituted in 1940-41 at these four centres with members from both sexes. It was also considered desirable to limit the centres and restrict the admissions into these institutions, to secure better results.

As against 18 pupils in the Cuttack Zenana school and 105 in the centres run by the American Baptist Missionary Society at Balasore in 1936-37, there were 94 pupils in the four Zenana schools at the close of the period under report.

(d) Literacy campaign :

With a view to conducting a drive against illiteracy among the adult population, a literacy campaign was launched early in 1939. As a result of an appeal from the Hon'ble Minister of Education, there was an enthusiastic response from all quarters of the province. Centres were opened throughout the province and the work was started

mainly with the help of the teachers of Primary Schools. Student volunteers also did a good deal in teaching illiterate during the summer vacation.

The movement was promising. To enlist further co-operation and enthusiasm, a literacy day was celebrated on the 5th October, 1939, with processions, slogans, songs and speeches. A Provincial Mass Literacy Committee was formed, with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as President, to organise and supervise the movement. The stir was kept up and success continued for some time.

The teachers at all the centres were honorary. Government expenditure consisted in the provision of Kerosene, slates, chalk and other contingencies, in addition to the supply of charts and readers at nominal prices.

Interruptions came in with the cold weather and harvesting season. The floods of 1940 in the northern parts of Orissa seriously affected the attendance of the learners. Interest flagged, local sympathy was on the wane and public enthusiasm very much declined. Attempts by the Department to induce the illiterate adults to attend the classes could not bear much fruit. Finally as a result of this apathy a great many of the centres ceased to function, though in Angul, where the organisation had taken slightly firm root, twenty centres continued to work out of 34 in the province at the close of the quinquennium.

FURTHER EDUCATION

Scarcely any one went up for further education after going through the literacy course. The aim of this course has always been generally to impart literacy—a knowledge of the three R's.

In order to prevent relapse into illiteracy after completing this elementary course and to realise the pleasures and usefulness of this educational attempts were made to open

more village libraries and reading rooms in different parts of the province, some of which received aid from Government.

68 libraries were functioning at the close of the period under review against 58, five years ago.

The following table shows the extent of progress in adult education made during the quinquennium :—

	Regular schools.	Temporary classes	Libraries started and functioning.	Reading rooms.	Enrolment.	Number rendered literate.	Grants-in-aid.	Voluntary contribution.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) MEN								
1936-37	44	—	58	—	1,189	—	3,011	—
1941-42	13	34	68	—	1,005	789	1,663	—
(b) WOMEN								
1936-37	2	—	—	—	123	—	1,080	—
1941-42	4	—	—	—	94	—	1,270	—

CHAPTER VII

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

There were 15 institutions in the Province composed of different classes of schools for technical and vocational education. Though the total number was just one more than what it was five years ago, there were important differences in the compositions as will be evident from the table below :—

	1936-37		1941-42	
	Number of Schools	Number of pupils	Number of schools	Number of pupils
Engineering Schools ...	1	124	1	125
Industrial Schools ...	10	234	9	251
Commercial Schools ...	1	21	4	77
Medical Schools ...	1	150	1	107
Law Schools ...	1	11
Total ...	14	540	15	560

The direct expenditure over these schools was Rs. 1,91,230 against Rs. 1,69,702 of which Rs. 15,9,670 against Rs. 1,22,430 was met from Government funds.

***Engineering School**—The Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack provides a three years' course of study for the Bihar and Orissa Civil Engineering Subordinate Examination. There is also the provision for a year's training to the students coming out successful at the final examination. Besides, the Industrial diploma course formed an important section of this institution.

The number on the rolls of the school went on increasing from 124 at the close of the last quinquennium to 155 in 1940-41. In the last year of the period under review, it was brought down to 125 since, on account of the training of war technicians, the number of admission to the Civil Engineering Subordinate class was limited to 20, and no admissions were made to the Industrial Diploma class.

A good deal of improvement was effected during the period in the equipment of the institution. Electric power was introduced into the workshop and a number of machines and other equipment—notably, an electroplating set, a flexible shaft drilling and polishing machine for the motor shop and a centrifugal pump motor were obtained for the institution. A teacher for machine-driving and two instructors for the electric and motor shops were added to the teaching staff.

The results of the various examinations were all along satisfactory of the 39 candidates presented for the Final Civil Engineering Subordinate Examination in 1941-42, 35 came out successful, while 7 out of 9 students passed the final test in Industrial Diploma.

It is encouraging to note that almost all the successful students from this school were reported to have found employment. A student of the Industrial Diploma class was selected for training under the Bevin Training Scheme.

*Based on the report from the Director of Development, Orissa.

A stipend of Rs. 15/- a month was given to a Savara boy of Parlakimedi for receiving training in carpentry at this school.

The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 58,291 to Rs. 70,015, of which Rs. 60,718 was met from Government funds against Rs. 51,382 in the last year of the previous quinquennium.

Training of war-technicians :—

The Central Government sanctioned a scheme for the training of 188 war technicians in the Engineering school. The first batch of students joined in March, 1941. The capacity of the centre was subsequently raised to 584, including 25 per cent supernumeraries.

The training was imparted in two shifts in different trades, namely of blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, fitters, machinists, tin-and copper-smiths, turners, welders and painters.

The scheme was financed by the Government of India, who sanctioned the necessary staff and equipment for the purpose. Stipends were also sanctioned at the rate of Rs. 25/- a month for Matriculates and Rs. 20/- for under-matrices.

The Balasore Technical school became a centre for the training of war technicians from July, 1941 with seats for 12 trainees, and another centre for such training was also started in the workshop of the sugar factory at Rayaghada with seats for a small number.

Of the 201 trainees qualified by the 31st March, 1942, 180 joined in the Army, 6 in the Navy and the other 15 in Civil industries.

His Excellency the Governor honoured the school by paying a visit in July, 1941.

Industrial Schools :—

Five years ago there were 10 industrial schools in the province with 234 pupils, involving a direct expenditure of Rs. 16,696 to Government. The number of schools fell to 9, but the pupils increased to 251 and the Government expenditure to Rs. 36,763 during the year ending 31st March 1942.

The following were the industrial schools in different parts of the province which provided instruction in certain useful crafts like weaving, tailoring, toy-making, basket-making, wood and metal work and the like :—

1. Phulbani Industrial School
2. Shelter Industrial School, Cuttack
3. Basanta Kumari Bidhaba Asram, Puri
4. Balasore Technical School
5. Orissa Poor Industries Cottage, Cuttack
6. Weaving School under Angul Central Co-operative Banking Union Ltd., Angul.
7. Weaving School under the Salvation Army, Angul.
8. Madhusudan Village Industries Institute
9. Pan Boarding School at Angul

Of the 9 schools, only the first one was managed by Government, while the others were under private management, receiving grants-in-aid from Government. All the schools were under the control of the Development Department, except the last mentioned institution, the Pan Boarding School at Angul, which received its grant from the Education Department.

Nos. 2 and 3 in the above list of schools were meant for the training of girls and women only and the other seven schools for male pupils with facilities for training in the various crafts provided.

Phulbani Industrial School :—

This Government-managed school imparted training in carpentry, smithy and weaving. Admissions into the school, which used to be at odd times throughout the year, were regularized and made only in January every year. Six Khond boys from the Ganjam Agency were admitted for training under orders of Government in 1940-41, and there were 31 pupils on the rolls at the close of the period.

It is gratifying to note that students after obtaining the training either found employment or successfully followed in their homes, the trades in which they were trained.

The sale proceeds of the articles prepared at the school were Rs. 1,640/- and the total expenditure was Rs. 7,043 in the year 1941-42.

Madhusudan Village Industries Institute :—

The Institute established in 1938-39, was the only one of its kind run by a private association with a Government grant of Rs. 20,000/- a year. There were 7 sections in the institute in the following crafts :—(1) Spinning, (2) Weaving, (3) Paper-making, (4) Oil-crushing, (5) Soap-making, (6) Toy-making and (7) Cane and willow work. The course of study in each section covered a period of one year from January to December. 40 students were admitted during 1941-42 of whom some secured stipends. All the 31 students who appeared at the final examination from this institute came out successful and most of them found employment under the All-India Village Industries Association, All-India Spinners' Association and in the States. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March, 1942 was 27.

All-India Village Industries and All-India Spinners' Associations :—

Since the beginning of the quinquennium, grants were paid year after year to the All-India Village

Industries Association for training of persons in epiculture and manufacture of Gur from date-palm and palmyra. A number of persons mostly from the class of professional tappers obtained the training. The Utkal Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association was likewise paid grants for the training of spinners and supplying efficient implements at half the cost price. Many spinners were trained and a large number of carding bows and charkhas of improved type was supplied to them. The grants were however discontinued since 1940-41.

Training of Orissa Students in Technical institutions outside the Province :—

Arrangements were made for the training of students from Orissa in certain technical institutions outside the province. The following table gives an account of the position in this respect in the last year of the period under review.

Sl. No.	Name of institution	No. of stipendiary students.	Subjects	Remarks
1.	Bihar College of Engineering.	4	Civil Engineering.	One stipendiary student admitted and 4 continued from the previous year. The newly admitted stipendiary student discontinued his studies. There were 11 Orissa students including 7 non-stipendiaries.
2.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	1	Mining	... One student admitted.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Ceramics Department of the Benares Hindu Univer- sity.	1	Metal enamelling.	One continued from the previous year.
4.	Government School of Art, Calcutta.	2	Fine Art & Commercial Art.	Two continued from the previous year.
5.	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	1	Textile course.	One continued from the previous year.

Vocational Education in Secondary Schools :—

Vocational classes were attached to certain Secondary Schools in the province. There were 21 Middle Schools with classes mainly in Weaving, Tailoring, Agriculture, Carpentry, Cane work and Poultry-farming attached to them. Of these schools, 9 received special grants for this purpose. Details with regards to these have been given in Chapter III. Manual training was a compulsory subject in the high schools of South Orissa. Only a few high schools in North Orissa made provision for some practical training.

*Medical School :—

The Orissa Medical School at Cuttack is maintained by Government. It provides a four year course of study for the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examinations. During the quinquennium 138 students qualified from this institution. Of the 52 candidates presented for the final examinations in 1941-42, 27 came out successful including 3 women.

*Based on the Report from the Director of Health and Inspector General of Prisons, Orissa.

There were 107 students on the roll including 14 women and the direct Government expenditure was Rs. 61,471 as against an expenditure of Rs. 54,132 for 150 students five years ago. Eight male and two female students were awarded Government scholarships, 3 male and one female students enjoyed free-studentships, 2 male students were awarded the Mayurbhanj Scholarships and 5 male students received stipends from local bodies and States.

The school has also the provision for a compounders' class into which students are admitted in two batches, in April and October. In 1941-42, there were 37 students and 16 qualified. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March, 1942 was 20.

Besides the six civil assistant surgeons and an equal number of sub assistant surgeons who were respectively lecturers and demonstrators the following officers also imparted instructions in the subjects noted against them :—

- (a) Bacteriologist and Pathologist Pathology
to Government.
- (b) Assistant Director of Public Hygiene
Health.
- (c) Annalytical Chemist, Orissa Physics &
Chemistry.

Since 1941-42, the minimum standard of general education for admission to the L. M. P. course was fixed at I. Sc. of a recognised University or any other examination recognised by Government as equivalent thereto.

His Excellency the Governor honoured the school by paying a visit in 1940 41.

There were unfortunately three strikes among the students during the quinquennium. The authorities firmly

handled the situation and strong measures were taken to improve the discipline in the school.

The post-graduate training class was held at this institution from April to June instead of January to March and nine Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons including four local Indian Doctors attended the class in 1941-42 and passed the examination.

Commercial Schools :—

The Commercial school at Cuttack is attached to the Cuttack Training School and is managed by Government. It provides for training in typewriting, shorthand, book-keeping and drafting. The school served a useful purpose by qualifying youngmen for the different ministerial jobs in the province.

At the beginning of the quinquennium there were 38 students in this school. The number went on gradually declining and at the close of the period, it became 21, exactly what it was five years back. This was due to the opening of private commercial schools, in the locality, one of which was recognised by the Department. The number of pupils at the Government Commercial School and the three unaided schools was 77, in the last year of the period under review.

For the first two years of this period, the income from the fees in the Commercial School managed by Government was higher than the expenditure but as the number of pupils declined, it fell short of the expenditure, the fee income being Rs. 1,634/- against the expenditure of Rs. 2, 352/- in 1941-42.

Law Schools :—Law College classes are attached to the Ravenshaw College and of this accounts have already been given under University Education in Chapter V.

Five years ago, there was a Law School attached to the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack. It provided a three years' course of study for the Pleadership Examination. The school was maintained entirely from the fee income. It was however, decided to abolish the pleadership examination and the school ceased to exist from 1938-39.

CHAPTER VIII

AESTHETIC EDUCATION.

ARTS, CRAFTS, MUSIC AND DANCING.

There were 9 Industrial Schools in the province where instruction was given in certain crafts. Details with regard to these schools have already been given in the preceding chapter.

Certain crafts were taught in some of the Secondary Schools. There were 21 Middle Schools with vocational classes. Manual training was a compulsory subject in the high schools of South Orissa and only a few such schools in North Orissa made provision for some practical training. Full particulars have been given in Chapters III and IV.

There was no Art School in the province. Two students with stipends from Government were studying in the Government School of Art, Calcutta in 1941-42. A special scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month for 5 years was created during the quinquennium for the study of Art at the Visva-Bharati.

The quinquennium witnessed the starting of a Music School at Cuttack. Music was also taught in the Government High and Training Schools for girls.

CHAPTER IX

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Teachers at all stages :—The institutions for the training of teachers in the province come under three distinct categories.

- (i) The Training College provides a course of training for graduates intending to work as teachers or Sub Inspectors of Schools.
- (ii) The Secondary Training schools are meant for intending teachers possessing Matriculation, S. S. L. C. or Intermediate qualifications.
- (iii) The Elementary Training schools admit persons who have passed the Middle School Examination for training in teachership.

In case of women, candidates with Upper Primary qualifications are also admitted in to the junior training course.

Training College :—The Cuttack Training College provides a one year course of training for the Diploma Examination of the Patna University. Besides, seats continued to be reserved in the Training College at Rajahmundry for 8 students from Orissa specially for the benefit of Telugu candidates.

There being no separate training college for women in the province, arrangement was made since 1938 for the training of women in this institution.

In addition to the theoretical subjects, the pupil-teachers have to go through a course of practical teaching according to the requirements of the University. Increased emphasis was laid on extra-curricular activities and physical education, attendance at games being compulsory. A radio and an epidioscope obtained for the college, proved valuable aids to education.

There used to be ten stipends of Rs.20/- each a month, available at this college, which were reduced to five at the begining of the quinquennium. The stipends were afterwards converted into equal number of bursaries as an experimental measure for five years, and awarded to good and necessitous students. Of these, one was reserved for a pupil from the scheduled castes and another for one from the aboriginal and hill tribes. Women students had prior claim to the open bursaries. Besides, 15 students were supplied with a set of text-books each.

Due to the change over to Modern Indian Language as the medium of instruction in the high schools, practice lessons in teaching were arranged accordingly. Candidates from Orissa, who were to teach through the medium of Telugu, underwent training in the College at Rajahmundry.

To meet the increased demand for trained graduates, the number of seats in the Training College was increased from 22 to 30 during the quinquennium and there were 29 pupil-teachers on the rolls in 1941-42 against 21 five years ago.

The results of the Cuttack Training College were all along satisfactory. Of the 135 pupils trained in this institution, 124 graduates including 12 women qualified during the quinquennium. It is gratifying to note that the school authorities all over the province availed themselves more and more of the services of this college in making new appointments. Of the 335 graduate teachers in the different schools in the province, as many as 239 were trained teachers.

The teaching staff consisted of the Principal, an Assistant Professor and one lecturer. In addition, there were three part-time teachers for imparting instructions in hygiene, drawing and physical training. The post of the Principal of the college is one of Class I, Assistant Professor of Class II senior branch and the lecturer of Class II junior branch in the Educational Service cadre of the province.

Secondary Training Schools :—

There were, as in the previous quinquennium, two Secondary Training schools in the province—one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampur providing a two-years course of training to students qualified at the Matriculation or Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination. Students with Intermediate qualifications also obtained their training in these schools.

There was provision for the admission of 30 students every year in the Secondary Training School at Cuttack and 40 in the school at Berhampur where the admissions were biennial. Owing to the dearth of training Matriculates in North Orissa, 10 more were admitted into the Cuttack Training School in the last year of the quinquennium. The full strength in the school at Berhampur was not, however, reached any time during the quinquennium. Students with Intermediate qualifications used to undergo only one year's training in this school, by joining in the 2nd year. This system continued till the year 1941-42 when the syllabus of the Secondary training school at Cuttack was introduced in the school at Berhampur.

Besides studies in the theoretical subjects, practical training is given in these schools in the art of teaching. For the purpose of practice teaching, a Middle English School is attached to the Secondary Training School at Cuttack. The pupils in the Secondary Training School at Berhampur had their practice lessons in Middle Schools

under private management, which are situated at a distance. It was under the consideration of Government to raise the Lower Elementary School attached to the Training School at Berhampur to the status of a Middle English School.

There was a good deal of difference between the syllabuses and the courses of study in the two schools, one following the Bihar and the other, the Madras system. Drawing and physical training were two major subjects in the Training School at Cuttack, since no specialist teachers in these subjects were maintained in the Middle and Aided High Schools in North Orissa. Specialist teachers were appointed in such schools in South Orissa, and as such, these subjects were not so important in the curriculum of the Training School at Berhampur. One important deficiency at the Berhampur school was the neglect in the teaching of Oriya since Oriya Pandits were in charge of this subject in the Middle and High Schools in South Orissa.

It was considered desirable to remedy the deficiencies and introduce a uniform syllabus, course of study and system of examination for the whole province; and since 1941 the syllabus of the Secondary Training School at Cuttack was introduced in the school at Berhampur.

The two schools are maintained by Government. 20 stipends at the rate of Rs. 15/- a month used to be awarded at the Secondary Training School at Cuttack. The stipends were replaced by 15 bursaries of the value of Rs. 10/- each a month awarded to poor and deserving students. 10 of these were made available in the above school, of which 2 were reserved for the pupils from the scheduled castes and two for students from the aboriginal and hill tribes. Women students desiring to study in this school were given a prior claim to the 6 open bursaries. Likewise, of the 5 bursaries, available at the school at

Berhampur, one each was reserved for the scheduled castes and hill tribes, while women were allowed prior claims over the three open bursaries.

Two men teachers of the Stewart School at Cuttack were awarded a scholarship of Rs. 20/- a month each for undergoing a course of training in the Loveton Training School at Madras. A women teacher was also awarded a scholarship of the same value at the Sacred Hart Training College, Bangalore.

There was no separate Secondary Training school for women. Facilities were given for their training in the two schools for men in the province. In spite of the provision of priority of claim over open bursaries, no woman candidate sought admission during the quinquennium to the Cuttack Training School, and only a few women qualified from the school at Berhampur.

The number of pupils in the Training school at Cuttack rose from 56 to 66, while that in the school at Berhampur fell from 35 to 28 during the quinquennium. 184 pupil-teachers qualified from the two training schools during the five years. Of the 988 Matriculate and Intermediate passed teachers in the province on 31-3-42 as many as 621 were trained teachers against 464 five years ago.

Elementary Training School :—

There were, as before, 15 Elementary Training Schools for men in the province, all of which were maintained by Government. A new training school was started at Bari for Basic Education during the period, which was subsequently closed.

Besides the elementary training classes attached to the Secondary Training School at Berhampur, there were four elementary training schools in South Orissa. In 3 of these schools, students with primary qualifications used

to be admitted for training in teachership. It was definitely wasteful to train as teachers those who had themselves received only a course of primary education. During the quinquennium, all these institutions, which included the Agency Training Schools meant for pupils from hill tribes, were converted into Higher Elementary Training Schools, admitting pupils, qualified at the Middle School Examination.

All these schools provided a two-years' course but the system of training used to be defective in that, it ignored by far the most important subject, a study of the nature of the child.

North Orissa had 11 schools including one at Cuttack, which was specifically meant for Muhamadans. All the schools admitted middle passed students for training, except the school for Muhammadans which used to train U. P. passed men. This was however brought into line with others during the quinquennium. Thus by the end of the period under review, all the elementary training schools for men in the Province were admitting only Middle passed students for training in teachership.

Schools in North Orissa used to provide only a one-year course of training which was quite inadequate for the purpose. It was also felt necessary to have better types of teachers for these schools.

With a view to remedying the deficiencies in the two systems and introducing uniformity throughout the province, Government appointed a committee in 1937 for drawing up a uniform syllabus covering a two-years course for the whole of the province. The revised syllabus, accordingly drawn up, was first introduced in North Orissa in 1938-39 and was subsequently extended to the schools in South Orissa.

into the schools in North Orissa, excepting the one at Sambalpur, had to be made biennial, on account of lack of accommodation. This will continue until the necessary extensions are made to the school buildings. The schools in South Orissa had their annual admissions, except the school at Serango, where it continued to be biennial for want of sufficient number of Savara candidates. Graduate teachers were working as headmasters in the training schools in South Orissa, whereas in North Orissa, Pandits used to remain in charge of such schools. During the period under review, trained graduates were appointed in all the elementary training schools in North Orissa as well, with a view to improvement in the training.

Uniformity was made complete when the school session in these schools of North Orissa was made to commence in July instead of January, in line with the practice obtaining in South Orissa.

The products of the reorganised training schools were better in general knowledge and outlook, but their position in matters of pay and prospects was no better than that of the old teachers.

The number of pupils under instruction in these schools fell from 549 in 1936-37 to 467 in 1941-42, due to biennial admissions. There was an increase in the number of men teachers with elementary training qualification from 6,681 to 6,726.

The direct expenditure over the secondary and elementary training schools for men in the province rose from Rs. 97,127/- to Rs. 98,360/- during the five years, the increase being mainly due to the appointment of trained graduate teachers in the elementary training schools in North Orissa.

There were, as in the last quinquennium, 3 elementary training schools for women. Two of these the Hindu

Women's Training Institution at Cuttack and the elementary training classes attached to the Government Secondary and Training School for women at Berhampur were under direct management of Government. The third was managed by the Baptist Missionary Society at Cuttack and received substantial aid from Government. The period of training was two years for the senior and the junior course. No candidate was eligible for admission into the senior course of training, which was provided in the institution last mentioned, unless she had read upto class IX. The course for the Senior Certificate is of one year for candidates with such qualifications, possessing junior certificates. Women, with upper primary qualifications continued to be trained in those schools for the junior course, since the number of middle passed candidates was still very small. Candidates with lower primary qualifications were admitted into the Hindu Women's Training Institution at Cuttack. They were placed for a year in a preparatory class before commencing their training. The number in these schools fell from 58 to 31 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 17,687/- to Rs. 17,099/- during the period under report. But there was an increase in the number of women teachers with elementary training qualification from 206 to 243.

New methods and refresher courses :—

New methods in reading and arithmetic, i. e. teaching through the concrete, were followed in all the elementary training schools and stress was laid on the dramatisation of stories. Refresher course in physical training was given by the Physical Training Instructor in Berhampore Training School to some physical training instructors of Secondary schools and to teachers of municipal schools in the locality. In North Orissa, refresher courses for selected trained teachers of Primary schools were also organised at several centres.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION OF THE PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED :

Till 1938-39, there was no institution in the province for the education of defectives. In that year a Deaf and Dumb school was started at Cuttack. The school was recognised in the following year. It receives a grant from Government equal to the amount to be raised by the authorities of the school, subject to a maximum of Rs. 600/- a year. The grant will be revised when the institution has 20 students on the rolls.

During the quinquennium Government awarded a scholarship of the value of Rs. 12/- a month to a boy of this province for studying in the Deaf and Dumb School in Calcutta. Since 1940 a stipend of Rs. 10/- a month was awarded to a pupil at the Deaf and Dumb school at Cuttack.

The school together with the hostel is housed in a rented building. The course of study in the school covers five years—two for the primary and three for the advanced stage. Articulation and lip reading form the main features of instruction, and in the advanced stage, a course of vocational training is given in addition. The school admits boys and girls between the ages of six and sixteen and provides for their boarding and lodging.

The following statement gives statistical information regarding the education of the mentally and physically handicapped.

Schools for the blind		Schools for the deaf and mutes		Schools for mentally retarded children	
No.	Enrolment	No.	Enrolment	No.	Enrolment
Nil.	Nil.	1	4	Nil.	Nil.

CHAPTER XI

ORIENTAL STUDIES

Considerable diversity existed between the two halves of the province in the matter of Sanskrit education. Following the system that obtained in the old province of Bihar and Orissa, North Orissa had a separate Association for the control of higher Sanskrit studies, while in South Orissa, these were controlled by the Andhra University. Government set up a Committee of representatives from both parts of the province to recommend a constitution for a Sanskrit Association for the whole province. After due consideration of the matter Government sanctioned the constitution and functions of the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture, which was established in 1940-41. The Association consists of a Sanskrit Parishad and a Council. The Parishad is constituted with 36 members including 20 Pandits elected by registered Pandits. It has been provided that a person donating a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000/- to the Association for the encouragement of Sanskrit Learning and Culture will become a life member of the Association. The Council consists of 15 members. The Association controls all Sanskrit Vidyalayas and conducts all their examinations.

There were as before, two Sanskrit Colleges in the province the Sanskrit College at Puri and the Maharajah's

Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi. The latter institution used to be affiliated to the Andhra University, but since the last year of the quinquennium it was affiliated as a tol to the Orissa Association, like the Sanskrit College at Puri,

The Puri Sanskrit College was maintained by Government and was under the control of the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa. The number of pupils in the College fell from 157 in 1936-37 to 134 in 1941-42. The fall was to some extent due to the withdrawal of the free-boarding facilities, which used to be possible on account of contributions of some Mahants. There was an increase in the direct expenditure from Government funds from Rs. 16,686/- to Rs. 19,370/- during the period.

The Maharajah's Sanskrit College was managed by the Maharajah of Parlakimedi with the help of a Government grant. The College was under the control of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam. The number of pupils in the College fell from 121 in 1936-37 to 94 in the last year of the period under review. The total expenditure of the institution in 1941-42 was Rs. 4,580/- of which Rs. 2,000/- was met from Government funds as against Rs. 8,589/ and Rs. 2,260/- respectively five years ago.

The total number of Sanskrit Tols in the province increased from 81 in 1936-37 to 114 in 1941-42. This large increase was recorded in the last year of the quinquennium, because all the Advanced and Elementary Sanskrit Schools in South Orissa were raised to the status of Tols in that year. In 1941-42, the number of pupils in the Tols was 2,443 and the total direct expenditure was Rs. 65,465/- of which Rs. 40,952/- was met from Government funds.

The tols in North Orissa receiving grants-in-aid from Government were managed by Committees approved by

the department, while those in South Orissa with a few exceptions were owned and managed by single individuals. The Committee system appeared to be more efficient and was being gradually introduced in South Orissa, with success.

The number of recognised Primary Sanskrit Schools fell from 61 in 1936-37 to 39 in 1941-42. The reason for the increase in the number of Tols was necessarily the reason for the fall in the number of Sanskrit Schools. Even so, there was a decline in the number of Primary Sanskrit schools in North Orissa from 50 to 39 during the quinquennium. A number of these schools were inefficient and inadequately staffed, and some of them were merged in the general Primary Schools in the locality. A girls' Primary Sanskrit school was recognised in 1941 in the district of Puri. In the last year of the quinquennium, there were 1,382 pupils in the Sanskrit schools and the direct expenditure was Rs. 7,144/- of which Rs. 3,354/- was met from Government funds.

These schools followed the general Primary school syllabus, and generally one period a day was devoted to the teaching of Sanskrit.

All the institutions for Sanskrit education in the province, except the Puri Sanskrit College, were inspected by the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, Orissa.

Since the last year of the quinquennium, the system obtaining in North Orissa with regard to curriculum, teaching and examinations were introduced in the institution for Sanskrit education in South Orissa. The Orissa Sanskrit Council was considering the necessary changes in the curriculum for the different kinds of Sanskrit schools in the province.

The expenditure from Government funds on Sanskrit education was Rs. 52,961 in 1941-42, details of which are given below :-

		Rs.
Inspection	3,715
Travelling allowance of non-official members.		1,272

Examination charges less receipt	2,473.
Rs. 1,449/-.	
Tols	42,147
Primary Sanskrit Schools	3,354.
Total	<u>52,961</u>

In the last year of the quinquennium, 287 candidates were presented for the Prathama, 483 for the Madhyama and 183 for the Acharya Examinations of whom 189, 331 and 128 respectively came out successful.

There were, as before, 6 Madrasas in the province, all in North Orissa, and five of them received grants-in-aid from Government. There were 311 pupils in these institutions in 1936-37. The figure slightly increased to 324 in the last year of the quinquennium. The total expenditure on these institutions fell from Rs. 7,144/- to Rs. 6,508/- of which Rs. 2,701/- was met from Government funds against Rs. 3,306/- five years ago.

Of the 9 candidates presented for the Wastania Examination in 1941-42, five came out successful. Only 2 candidates appeared at the Maulavi Examination and none of them qualified.

The Madrasa Sultania (senior Madrasa) at Cuttack was the only institution which provided Islamic studies to an advanced stage. Its condition, however, continued to be unsatisfactory during the latter part of the quinquennium. Of the 5 candidates presented from this Madrasa for the examinations in 1941-42, none came out successful.

The number of Madrasas and of candidates taking the examinations did not warrant the setting up of a separate Madrasa Examination Board for Orissa. Arrangement was made with the Government of Bihar to have the candidates from Orissa examined at the various Arabic examinations of the Madrasa Examination Board, Bihar on the contribution of Rs. 200/- a year. This arrangement continued during the quinquennium.

Particulars of Madrasas, Primary Urdu schools, Tols and Primary Sanskrit schools in the province for the year 1941-42 are given in Appendix II annexed at the end.

CHAPTER XII

Education of Indian girls and women

Considerable progress was made in the education of Indian girls and women during the quinquennium. Parents were gradually realising the importance of their daughters education, and the post-ponement of marriage to a later age was making it possible to retain girls at schools for a longer period.

The number of Indian girls and women under instruction increased from 59,750 to as many as 69,795 during the five years. The percentage of such pupils to the total Indian female population was 1.55 in the last year of the quinquennium. The number of pupils at different stages of instruction was as follows:—

	1936-37.	1941-42.
College stage	20	52
High school stage	174	431
Middle school stage	486	815
Primary stage	56,558	65,424
In special schools	122	104
In unrecognised institutions	2,390	2,969
Total	59,750	69,795

The quinquennium witnessed an appreciable progress in co-education. While the number of girls in the girls' schools for Indians increased only from 16,566 to 16,966, their population in the institutions for Indian boys increased from 43,085 to 52,790.

The following table shows the number of girls reading, the different types of institutions for Indian boys —

	<u>1936-37.</u>	<u>1941-42.</u>
Colleges	8	32
High Schools	186	422
Middle Schools	706	1,282
Primary Schools	39,993	48,232
Special Schools	31	21
Unrecognised institutions.	2,161	2,801
Total	<u>43,085</u>	<u>52,790</u>

There was no degree college in the province for women. The I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School had 20 pupils on the rolls against 12 five years ago. The direct expenditure on account of these classes rose during the period from Rs. 8,373 to Rs. 9,598- of which Rs. 8,680 was met from Government funds.

Most of the women desiring to take a college course were reading in the men's colleges. This was mainly due to the wider choice of subjects. The number of women in them increased from 8 to 32 during the period.

Special facilities were provided for encouraging higher education among women. Three junior college scholarships of the value of Rs. 20/- Rs. 15/- and Rs. 10/- each a month were awarded in North Orissa. To these a senior scholarship of Rs. 20/- a month was added during the period under review. One junior colleg scholarship of Rs. 9/- and one senior scho'arship of Rs. 14 /- a month were also created for women students passing out from high schools in South Orissa. Besides, four special free-studentships were created one each in the 4 undergraduate classes in the Ravenshaw College. The two freestudentships in the Intermediate classes were granted to women students taking up subjects not provided in the I. A. classess attached to the Ravenshaw Girls school.

There were two high schools for girls maintained by Government, one at Cuttack and the other at Berhampore.

An aided girls' high school at Balasore, run by the Baptist Mission, was added during the quinquennium. The total number of pupils attending the High Schools for girls, increased from 515 to 675 and the expenditure from Rs. 54,901 to Rs. 71,094 of which Rs. 50,543 was met from Government funds against Rs. 44,395, five years ago. The increase in the expenditure was due mainly to the grant-in-aid given to the Baptist Mission School and duplication of certain classes in the Ravenshaw Girls' School.

The lower primary classes in the Ravenshaw Girls' School were abolished. Accordingly accommodation and staff became available for the upper classes and more students were admitted to the secondary classes. Domestic Science was introduced in this school as a subject for the Matriculation Examination, and Drawing, Music and needle work were made compulsory in all classes upto class IX.

Eight Middle English scholarships of the value of Rs. 5/- each were awarded to girls reading in the High School classes. Of these, two were meant for the district of Cuttack, two for Ganjam and one each for the other four districts.

The number of Middle English Schools for girls increased from 2 to 4. Of these, two were aided and two maintained by Government. There was a decline in the number of Middle and Higher Elementary Schools from 10 to 9 during the five years. While the enrolment in these Schools fell from 1360 to 988, the number of pupils in the Middle English Schools increased from 516 to 900, indicating a distinct preference from English education. The direct expenditure on Middle, Higher Elementary and Middle English Schools for girls decreased from Rs. 47,796 to Rs. 38,441 during the period under review.

The total number of Primary Schools for girls in 1936-37 was 422 with an enrolment of 15,459, the direct expenditure being Rs. 1,31,105. The number of Schools

during the five years decreased to 374 while the enrolment increased to 15,760. The direct expenditure fell to Rs. 1,23,665. The fall in the number of schools was due to the conversion of some into boys' schools, the amalgamation of a number of inefficient schools with the Primary Schools for boys in the vicinity and also to the closure of some inefficient schools. The reduction in the number was, however, more than made up by the results attained.

Included in the number of Primary Schools are 54 Urdu Schools and one Sanskrit School for girls.

The number of single-teacher Primary Schools for girls was 173 against 207 five years ago. These schools were generally inefficient and attempts were made to curtail their number by amalgamating some of them with boys' schools wherever possible.

Women teachers are undoubtedly better suited for handling children in the Lower Primary classes. But on account of paucity of such teachers, even many of the Primary Schools for girls continued to be in charge of men teachers. The number of women teachers in the High, Middle and Primary Schools was 51,102 and 222 against 32, 80 and 205 respectively five years ago.

It is encouraging to note that Puri, Cuttack and Balasore Municipalities appointed some women teachers in the Primary Schools for boys for better handling of Infant class and class I.

In the last year of the period under review, 7½ girls, were awarded scholarships in the Middle Schools, 19 in the Upper Primary and 77 in the Lower Primary Schools.

There was no training College or Secondary Training school for women. Facilities were provided for them in the men's institutions, where they were given preference with regard to admissions and the award of the open bursaries.

There were 3 Elementary Training schools for women. Of these, the Hindu Women's Training Institution at Cuttack and the training classes attached to the Secondary and Training school for women at Berhampure were

maintained by Government. The third was managed by the Baptist Missionary Society at Cuttack and received substantial aid from Government. This latter institution provided both junior and senior courses of training. The number of Middle passed candidates was very small and women with Upper Primary qualifications had to be trained as teachers in these schools. Candidates with Lower Primary qualifications had to be given one year's preparatory course of lessons before joining the training classes in the Hindu Women's Training Institution.

The number of pupil mistresses on 31-3-42 in the Elementary Training schools decreased from 58 to 31, since no admissions were made in January in North Orissa, consequent on the change in the school session. The expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 17,687/- to Rs. 17,099 during the quinquennium.

There were, as before, two industrial schools in the province for girls and women. The shelter at Cuttack was managed by the Church of God American Missionary Society with the help of a Government grant. The Swargadwar Bidhabasram imparted instruction to widows on certain crafts. This institution was also aided by Government. There were 53 girls and women in these two institutions against 33 five years ago. The direct expenditure fell from Rs. 6,127 to Rs. 2,395.

There were two orphanages for Indian girls in South Orissa managed by Missions, with the help of a grant from Government.

At the opening of the period under review there were two Zenana schools. The Zenana school at Cuttack with a peripatetic mistress, received a grant of Rs. 480/- from Govt. The number of women under instruction was 18. The American Baptist Society at Balasore, with a grant of

Rs. 600/-, maintained 6 teachers for imparting education to Purdah women. The number of such women on the rolls was 105. Subsequently the society expressed its inability to continue the work and towards the close of 1938-39, the work was discontinued.

In the last year of the quinquennium, there were 4 Zenana schools in the province one each at the district headquarters of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur with peripatetic mistresses. Adult women were taught by them the 3 Rs, hygiene and hand work. There were 94 pupils on the rolls and the expenditure from Government was Rs. 1,270/-.

Attempts were made to provide varieties of useful subjects in the girls' schools. Mention has already been made of the provision of Music and Domestic Science in the Ravenshaw Girls' School. Music was also introduced in the Hindu Women's Training Institution at Cuttack and Government Secondary and Training school for women at Berhampur and part-time music instructors were appointed for the purpose.

The Girl Guide, the Blue Bird and the Junior Red Cross movements were making steady progress in the girls' schools.

The Diploma Examination in Hygiene and Needle Work continued to be held by the Orissa Women's League of Service. The work was gaining in popularity and the number of competitors was increasing.

No separate arrangement has been made for the medical examination of girls in schools. Students in the Secondary and the Training schools for girls in the towns of Cuttack Berhampore and and Parlakimedi were examined by the lady doctors attached to the local hospitals. This was started as an experimental measure in 1940-41.

CHAPTER XIII

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES & COMMUNITIES

A. EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIANS AND EUROPEANS.

Separate institutions with distinctive European character were maintained in the province for the education of Anglo-Indian and European children. These were governed by the Code of Regulations for European schools with regard to prescription of courses of study, award of grants etc. The Director of Public Instruction continued to perform the duties of the Inspector of European Schools.

The Interprovincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education recommended that European schools with a kindergarten department and classes I to IV are to be classed as Primary, those providing a complete secondary course upto standard IX, as secondary and those which provide a course of secondary education, terminating at standard VII as Lower Secondary Schools.

It was further recommended that the Junior Cambridge Examination (or a Government Middle School Examination) should be taken at the end of Standard VII and the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, two years later, at the end of standard IX.

The Board also suggested that in the larger schools, some pupils should be given the opportunity, when

considered desirable, of spending an extra year in the lower secondary stage, by the division of standard VII into an upper and a lower class.

Government accepted these recommendations in 1939-40.

There were, as before, 3 schools in the province for Anglo-Indian and European pupils. The Stewart school at Cuttack was a secondary school and the B. N. R. European school at Khurda Road, a Primary school for boys. The St. Joseph's Convent for girls, which used to be classed as a Primary school, was returned as a Lower Secondary school since 1939-40.

The school population in these institutions increased from 439 in 1936-37 to 512 in 1941-42. The number of Indian pupils increased from 92 to 145 during the period, constituting 28 per cent, of the total strength as against 21 per cent five years back. There was thus a growing popularity of these schools among Indian parents.

The total expenditure on schools for Anglo-Indian and Europeans fell from Rs. 1,14,910 in 1936-37 to Rs. 96,361 in the last year of the period under review. The large expenditure in 1936-37 was mainly due to the extension to the buildings of the Stewart School at Cuttack for providing a Science laboratory and a kindergarten room besides the ordinary class rooms. Their details are given below :—

Sources	1936-37		1941-42	
	Amount of expenditure met from.	Percentage of cost met from.	Amount of expenditure met from.	Percentage of cost met from.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial Revenue	40,400	35	34,181	35

	1936-37 Rs.		1941-42 Rs.	
Fees.	29,061	25	46,316	49
Other sources	45,449	40	15,864	16
Total	1,14,910		96,361	

In 1938-39, Government on the recommendations of the Joint Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education for the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa fixed the annual free-boarding grants to the two boarding schools in the province on a five years' average calculated on the period ending with the year 1936-37. With funds released from these grants, it became possible to provide adequate supplementary grants for the efficient management of these schools. An additional sum of Rs. 3,120/- over and above the statutory minimum of Rs. 30,729/- was sanctioned on a recurring basis for the education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans in Orissa in 1940-41.

During the quinquennium, one Anglo-Indian female scholar reading in the Khallikote College, Berhampore and another reading for her degree at Lucknow were each awarded a Government scholarship of Rs. 20 - a month. Two Anglo-Indian male teachers were awarded Government scholarships of the same value for undergoing training at Doveton Teachers' Training School in Madras. A woman was also awarded a scholarship of Rs. 20/- a month for a two-year course of training in the Sacred Heart Training College at Bangalore.

During the period under review, the Stewart School received nonrecurring grants from time to time towards expenditure on buildings, furniture, laboratory equipments, electric and water-supply and the like.

As has already been referred to, the Cambridge Local Examinations were adopted as the standard examinations

in the schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. The statistics with regard to the examinations were as follows:—

	1936-37		1941-42	
	No. of examinees	Number passed	No. of examinees	Number passed
Cambridge School Certificate :—				
Males	4	2	12	7
Females	7	4	10	2
Cambridge Junior Certificate:—				
Males	3	2	12	5
Females	7	5	3	—

B. EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

Muhammadans, according to the Census of 1941 formed nearly 1.68 per cent of the total population of the province against 1.62 five years ago. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the Muhammadan population decreased from 7.46 in 1936-37 to 7.16 in 1941-42. But the percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars in the province increased from 2.93 to 3.01 during the period under review.

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction at different stages in the educational institutions of the province :—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils			Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
In Collegiate stage	34	—	34	2.5
In High school stage	294	9	303	3.5
In Middle school stage	347	7	354	2.8
In Primary stage	6,442	2,564	9,006	2.9

In Special schools	349	1	350	8.7
In unrecognised institutions	315	100	415	2.2
Total	<hr/>		10,462	3.0
	7,781	2,681		

It was reported in 1936-37 that no Muhammadan girl went beyond the Middle school stage. It is worth noticing that there were 9 Muhammadan girls in the high school classes in 1941-42. During the quinquennium one Muhammadan girl qualified at the Matriculation Examination and was reading in the University class outside the province.

There were, as before, 6 Madrasas in the province. Details regarding these have been given under the chapter XI 'Oriental Studies'. The number of pupils in the Madrasas increased from 311 in 1936-37 to 324 in 1941-42, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 7,144/ to Rs. 6,508/ of which Rs. 2,701 was met from Government funds against Rs. 3,306 five years ago.

The number of recognised Moktabs or Primary Urdu Schools fell from 207 in 1936-37 to 199 in the last year of the quinquennium under review. But the enrolment in these schools increased from 6,532 to 6,927 during the period. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 41,462 to Rs. 41,594 of which Rs. 26,289 was met from Government funds. Besides, there were eight unrecognised Primary Urdu schools with 138 pupils during the year 1941-42.

There were no Middle schools conducted entirely on Urdu basis, but 14 Middle schools in 1941-42 had Urdu sections in them against 16 such schools five years ago. The number of Upper Primary schools conducted entirely on Urdu basis increased from 4 to 6 and Upper Primary schools

with Urdu sections from 12 to 15 during the period under review.

There was as before, one elementary Training school for Muhammadans maintained by Government at Cuttack. The number of pupil teachers in this school decreased from 16 in 1936-37 to 12 in 1941-42. The course instruction in the Elementary Training school for Muhammadans at Cuttack was brought on to middle basis in 1937-38 and a Muhammadan trained graduate was appointed as head-master in this Training school.

There was one Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan education in North Orissa and one Inspecting Moulavi, besides, for the district of Cuttack. During the quinquennium the Special Inspecting Officer was inspecting schools for Muhammadans in South Orissa also. The expenditure incurred from public funds specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils in 1941-42 was Rs. 58,247 of which Rs. 47,409 was met from Government funds. Details of the expenditure are given below :—

	1941-42
	Rs.
1. Inspection (the Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education and the Inspecting Moulavi)	3,253
2. Examination charges	200
3. Grants-in-aid to Madradas	2,701
4. Elementary training school for Muhammadans	2,836
5. Scholarships	778
6. Hostel	—
7. Grant-in-aid to Primary Urdu Schools	35,932
8. Urdu and Persian teachers in Colleges and high schools	12,547
	<u>58,247</u>

The following table shows the number of scholarships of each kind won by Muhammadan pupils in 1941-42.

	Males	Females	Total
In Colleges	—	—	—
In High Schools	2	—	2
In Middle Schools	5	—	5
In Primary Schools	9	1	10

A sum of Rs.778/- was expended in 1941-42 on account of scholarships reserved for Muhammadans. Of this, Rs.517/- was met from District Board and Rs. 251/- from Government funds.

There were 300 (284 men and 16 women) and 70 (69 men and 1 woman) Muhammadan teachers in the Primary and Secondary schools respectively in the province in 1941-42 as against 296 and 61 five years ago. Besides the Special Inspecting Officer for the education of Muhammadans and the Inspecting Maulavi, there were 2 Deputy Inspectors and 4 Sub Inspectors of Schools among the members of the inspecting staff in the last year of the quinquennium.

Government appointed an Advisory Committee in 1940-41 to advise the Director of Public Instruction in all matters concerned with the education of Muhammadans.

C. EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES.

The district of Koraput and the Ganjam Agency including the Khondmals have a preponderance of aboriginal population. They formed 19.7 % of the total population of the province. Literacy among these tribes was very poor and efforts continued to be made for the spread of education among them. Schools were provided specially for the hill-tribes, a large number of educational institutions were maintained in the Agency areas and special scholarships were awarded to the pupils of these tribes.

The different aboriginal and hill tribes speak different dialects, but do not have any scripts. It is not possible to make them literate in their mother-tongue. Aborigines living in the vicinity of towns and in areas inhabited by Oriyas express themselves freely and easily in Oriya.

The Ganjam Agency including the Khondmals is inhabited largely by Khonds and Savaras. The aborigines in the district of Koraput consisted of Khonds, Sabaras, Godabas, Parojas and other kindred tribes speaking different tribal dialects. Oriya was generally the medium of instruction in schools in these agency areas. In the Mission schools in the Balliguda division of the Ganjam Agency, Kui was the medium of oral instruction in the lower classes. The use of Savara was also encouraged as the medium of instruction in the lower classes, but it was not taught as a written language. Before the creation of the province, the Government of Madras abolished the posts of the Agency Educational Officer and the Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Only 4 Junior Deputy Inspectors were left for the district of Koraput and 5 for the Ganjam Agency excluding the Khondmals. These officers worked under the Special Assistant Agents on educational matters. Accordingly 2 Deputy Inspectors in the senior grade were appointed during the quinquennium as an experimental measure in the district of Koraput. The designations of the senior and the junior Deputy Inspectors were subsequently changed into Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, junior grade respectively.

The number of aboriginal pupils fell from 18,675 to 13,937 during the five years under review. The fall was due, among other reasons, to the classification of Pan and Dom Christians as non-aboriginal.

The following table shows the number of aboriginal pupils at different stages of instruction :—

	1936-37.			1941-42		
	Chris- tians.	Non-chris- tians.	Total	Chris- tians.	Non-chris- tians.	Total
College stage	3	2	5	—	2	2
High school stage	12	38	50	5	49	54
Middle stage	66	140	206	16	93	109
Primary stage, 2,467	15,673	18,140	405	12,687	13,092	
In special schools	10	17	27	11	27	38
In unrecognised institutions	6	241	247	15	627	642
Total	2,564	16,111	18,675	452	13,485	13,937

The number of Primary schools specially intended for the pupils of aboriginal and hill tribes increased from 507 to 669 during the five years. The increase was mainly due to the fact that a number of such schools which used to be shown as schools for scheduled castes were classified as schools for the aboriginal and hill tribes. The following table shows the distribution of such schools in the different parts of the province :—

	1936-37	1941-42.
Cuttack	2	—
Angul	—	5
Puri	2	2
Balasore	1	1
Sambalpur	1	1
Ganjam Plains	23	18
Ganjam Agency	214	297
Khondmals	42	46
Koraput	222	299
Total	507	669

A large number of schools of different types were maintained in the agency areas to provide facilities for the pupils of aboriginal and hill tribes. There were two high schools in Koraput maintained by the District Board.

During the quinquennium, the Government Middle English school in the Ganjam Agency was raised to the status of a high school. Besides, there were 4 Middle English and 24 Higher Elementary schools in the Agency areas against 4 and 17 respectively five years ago. One of the Higher Elementary schools was converted into a Middle English school during the period under review. The number of Primary and Lower Elementary schools fell, however, from 818 to 751 during the period under review. The fall was mainly due to the closure of inefficient aided elementary schools for scheduled castes specially in the Ganjam Agency. Three Elementary Sanskrit schools were converted into Tols during the quinquennium. There were three Elementary Training schools—one in Koraput and two in the Ganjam Agency—maintained by Government, which were intended mainly for the benefit of aboriginals. One such school at G. Udayagiri (now at Tikkabali) was a Higher Elementary Training school. The other two were lower elementary training schools, which were raised to the higher elementary status during the period under review. Thus all the three schools, in line with the similar institutions in other parts of the province, were made to admit only middle-passed candidates for training in teachership.

The technical and industrial school in the Khondmals, as before, continued to impart training in different useful crafts.

The following table shows the number of recognised schools of each kind in different agency areas, classified in respect of management :—

Type of schools.	Management	Koraput		Ganjam Agency		Khondmals	
		For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls
High Schools	Government	—	—	1	—	—	—
	District Board	2	—	—	—	—	—
Middle English Schools	Govt.	—	—	—	—	1	—

District Board	3	—	—	—	—	—
Middle schools Government	—	11	—	—	—	—
Local Board	8	1	—	—	—	—
Aided	1	1	2	—	—	—
Primary schools Government	—	117	—	—	—	—
Local Board	140	10	—	—	—	—
Aided	204	2	211	7	60	—
Training Schools Govt.	1	—	2	—	—	—
Technical and industrial schools Govt.	—	—	—	—	1	—
Tols Local Board	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aided	2	—	—	—	—	—
Total	362	14	344	7	62	—

The following Special shoolarships were provided for the spread of education among the aboriginal and hill tribes during the quinquennium. One senior college scholarship of Rs. 15/- a month was created for pupils of scheduled castes or hill tribes. One junior college scholarship of the same value was also created for a period of two years for a pupil belonging to hill-tribes.

Government senctioned the reservation of the following secondary and higher elementary scholarships for the pupils of hill tribes in the Ganjam and Koraput Agencies with effect from the commencement of the session 1941-42.

Ganjam Agency Secondary scholarships—Ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 8/- each a month tenable in forms IV to VI. Sixteen scholarships of the value of Rs. 5/- each a month tenable in class IV to Form III.

Higher Elementary scholarships—Six scholarships of the value of Rs. 31- each a month tenable in standards VI to VIII.

Koraput Agency- Secondary scholarships—Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 6/- each a month tenable in Forms IV to VI.

Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 3/- each a month tenable in Forms I to III.

Government have sanctioned the creation of the following scholarships in place of the elementary scholarships already existed in the district of Koraput with effect from 1-9-1941.

Higher Elementary- 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3/- each a month tenable in standards VI to VIII.

Lower Elementary 25 scholarships of the value of Re 1/- each a month tenable in Standards IV and V and 25 scholarships of the value of Re. 0-8-0 each a month tenable in Standards I to III

The provision for the award of scholarships to the pupils of hill tribes in the lower elementary schools in the Ganjam agency continued as in the previous quinquennium, which were as follows :-

100	scholarships of value of Re. 0-8-0 each a month for	Lambo Lanjia Savaras tenable in Standard I.
30	scholarships of the value of Re. 1/- each a month for	Lambo Lanjia Savaras tenable in Standard II.
71	do. Re. 1/- do. for Khonds & Savaras.	tenable in Standard III.
52	do. Rs. 2/- do. in Standard	IV
30	do. Rs. 3/- do. in Standard	V

The expenditure on scholarships awarded to pupils belonging to aboriginal and hill tribes decreased from Rs. 6,853- in 1936-37 to Rs. 6,002/- in the last year of the period under review.

The different kinds of scholarships won by pupils of aboriginal tribes in 1941-42 were as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In Colleges.	2	—	2
In High Schools.	13	—	13
In Middle Schools,	47	—	47
In Upper Primary schools,	59	1	60

	Males	Females	Total
In Lower Primary schools.	260	17	277
Total	381	18	399

The expenditure incurred from Government funds on institutions specially intended for the education of aboriginal and hill-tribes increased from Rs. 1,51,607/- in 1936-37 to Rs. 2,68,513/- in 1941-42. The increase was due to the fact that a number of schools which used to be classified as schools for scheduled castes, were returned as schools for aboriginal and hill tribes, and as such, the expenditure on those schools had to be accounted under expenditure on aboriginal education. The subsidy paid by Government to local bodies in North Orissa for expenditure on Primary schools used to be returned as expenditure from local funds. But for correct estimate, this was included in the expenditure from Government funds since 1940-41. It was also due to the raising of the status of a Middle English school to that of a high school. Moreover, Government sanctioned an additional grant of Rs. 10,000/- in 1941-42 for the Elementary schools in the agency areas of Ganjam and Koraput districts.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred from Government funds on the education of aboriginal and hill tribes :—

	1936-37	1941-42
(a) Elementary Training schools	Rs. 30,164	Rs. 26,517
(b) Other institutions	Rs. 1,12,646	Rs. 2,35,644
(c) Scholarships	Rs. 6,853	Rs. 6,002
(d) Hostels	Rs. 1,944	Rs. 350
Total	Rs. 1,51,607	Rs. 2,68,513

D. EDUCATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES.

The scheduled castes constitute about 14.2 per cent of the total population of the province.

There were 37,539 children of the scheduled castes under instruction in 1936-37. The number fell to 34,845 in the last year of the quinquennium which was mainly due to the closure of some ill-conducted Primary schools and unrecognised institutions. In 1941-42, the number of pupils at different stages of instruction was as follows :—

	Males	Females	Total
College stage	14	—	14
High school stage	154	—	154
Middle school stage	375	12	387
Primary stage	28,359	3,862	32,221
In special schools	118	—	118
In unrecognised institutions.	1,683	268	1,951
Total	30,703	4,142	34,845

Special Primary schools were provided for the education of pupils belonging to scheduled castes where there was a demand. Prejudice against their admission into ordinary schools was dying out and many of them were studying in the general educational institutions. There were, in 1936-37, 480 Primary schools specially intended for the pupils of scheduled castes. A number of these were subsequently returned as schools for aboriginals and hill-tribes. Some of the schools for the scheduled castes were, besides, closed or amalgamated with the general Primary schools in the locality. In 1941-42, the number of Primary schools for scheduled castes was 253. The following table shows the distribution of such schools in the different areas of the province :—

Area.	Number of schools.		Total.
	For boys.	For girls.	
Cuttack	99	1	100
Puri	16	—	16
Balasore	33	—	33
Sambalpur	19	—	19

	Boys	Girls	Total
Angul	12	—	12
Ganjam Plains	60	—	60
Ganjam Agency	—	3	3
Khondmals	1	—	1
Koraput	8	1	9
Total	248	5	253

Elementary education in South Orissa was for pupils of all classes. In North Orissa, pupils of the scheduled castes were exempted from the payment of school fees in Primary Schools.

Special concessions used to be given for the encouragement of education among the scheduled castes. In North Orissa pupils of such castes were admitted free to all Government Secondary schools, and Managing Committees of aided schools were encouraged to grant similar concessions. In South Orissa under the Madras Educational Rules they used to enjoy the privilege of half-free secondary education.

During the quinquennium, pupils of these castes were exempted from payment of school-fees in all types of Secondary schools in North Orissa. Such students in the Secondary schools under the management of local bodies in South Orissa were also similarly expected. In the Ravenshaw College, they enjoyed this concession, if not in receipt of scholarships. They were also exempted from the payment of admission fees in all the schools and colleges in the province.

The following table shows the number of scholarships won by pupils of scheduled castes in 1941-42 :—

	Males	Females	Total
In Colleges	4	—	4
In High schools	20	—	20
In Middle schools	33	3	36
In Primary schools	144	29	173
Total	201	32	233

During the quinquennium, Government created one special junior scholarship of the value Rs. 15/- a month for the pupils of the scheduled castes to encourage higher education among them. A senior scholarship of the same value was subsequently created for a pupil of the scheduled castes or hill-tribes.

Government sanctioned the reservation of the following secondary scholarships for the pupils of the scheduled castes in the Ganjam and Koraput agencies in 1941-42.

Ganjam Agency :— Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 8/- each a month tenable in Forms IV to VI.

Four scholarships of the value of Rs. 5/- each a month in Class IV to Form III.

Koraput Agency :— One scholarship of the value of Rs. 3/- a month tenable in Forms I to III.

Two Higher Elementary scholarships of Rs. 3/- each a month, tenable in Standards VI to VIII were earmarked for the pupils of scheduled castes one in the district of Koraput and the other in the Ganjam Agency.

One scholarship of annas eight a month in Standards I to III and another of Re. 1/- a month in Standards IV and V were also reserved for the scheduled castes in Koraput.

Twenty stipends were given to pupils of these castes in the Angul High school. Government sanctioned their extension for a further period of four years with effect from 1941.

The following recurring grants were sanctioned in 1938-39 for the education of children belonging to the scheduled castes:—

(i) Hostels:—	Rs.
Cuttack hostel	600
Sambalpur hostel	300
(ii) Books and slates:—	
Harijan Sevak Sangha, Cuttack	600

District Board, Cuttack	400
Do. Puri	200
Do. Balasore	200
Do. Ganjam	250
Agency Dist. Bord, Koraput	200
Agent to the Governor in Ganjam	250
District Council, Sambalpur	300
(iii) Stipends :—	
Harijan Sevak Sangh, Cuttack	1,000
Agents to the Governor in Ganjam and in Koraput	500
(iv) Miscellaneous	200
Total	<u>5,000</u>

Besides, lump sum grants were also given for construction of school buildings and a hostel.

There were two Special Inspecting Officers for the education of the scheduled castes.

The expenditure from Government funds incurred specially for the benefit of the scheduled castes was Rs.47,271 in 1941-42. details of which are furnished below:—

1. Special Inspecting staff	Rs. 3,267/-
2. Capitation allowance to teachers and rewards to parents.	Rs. 300/-
3. Scholarships	Rs. 4,880/-
4. Hostels	Rs. 4,661/-
5. Schools	Rs. 34,163/-
Total	<u>Rs. 47,271/-</u>

E. EDUCATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES.

There were 1,776 children belonging to criminal tribes under instruction in 1936-37, out of which 152 were girls. The number of pupils increased to 2,397 in the last year of the quinquennium.

The stages of instruction reached by these pupils were as follows :—

	Number of pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In High school stage	19	—	19
In Middle school stage	10	—	10
In Primary stage	2,018	220	2,238
In unrecognised institutions.	130	—	130
Total	2,177	220	2,397

There was one school at Cuttack, which was specially intended for the education of criminal tribes. It had 22 pupils in 1941-42 against 18 five years ago. The expenditure incurred on this school was Rs. 72/- as against Rs. 84/- in 1936-37.

The following scholarships were won by pupils of criminal tribes in the last year of the quinquennium :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
In High schools	6	—	6
In Middle schools	2	—	2
In Primary schools.	12	1	13
Total	20	1	21

CHAPTER XIV

MISCELLANEOUS

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Kindergarten classes were provided in the schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans. No such provision existed in schools for Indian pupils.

In South Orissa, children at pre-primary stage were allowed to attend schools without enrolment along with their elders.

MISSION EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Mission bodies maintained one High, 2 Middle English, 4 Middle and 97 Primary schools for boys in the province. One technical school was also provided for them. The enrolment in these 105 schools was 4,657 in the last year of the quinquennium.

One High, one Middle English, 2 Middle, 8 Primary and 2 Special schools were also provided for girls and there were 1,142 Scholars in these 14 schools in 1941-42.

The total expenditure on all these institutions for males and females was Rs. 1,26,570/- in the last year of the period under review, of which Rs. 42,683/- was met from Government funds.

Details with regard to these institutions, the enrolments in them and the expenditure incurred from different sources are given in Appendix III.

Besides, 6 orphanages were maintained by Missions in South Orissa. Four of these were meant for boys and two for girls. A grant of Rs. 6,700/- was given to these institutions in 1941-42.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL

The Hazaribag Reformatory school in Bihar, is a joint institution for Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Bengal. The school provides general and industrial instruction to the youthful offenders sent to the institution in order to render them useful members of society.

The number of pupils from Orissa on the 31st March, 1942 was 11. The contribution paid by the Government of Orissa was Rs. 2,500/- against Rs. 3,259/- in 1936-37.

The school provided 12 different useful trades. Of the 11 pupils from Orissa, 2 were taught carpentry, 2 fitting and turning, 3 painting and polishing, 1 tinsmithy, 1 book-binding and 2 weaving.

There were 7 ex-pupils under surveillance of the educational officers. Of these, 5 were leading honest life, one was untraced and the other was reconvicted.

EDUCATION OF CONVICTS

There was one Elementary school for convicts in the district jail at Berhampur. It had 120 pupils on the rolls on 31-3-1942.

FACTORY SCHOOL

An Elementary school with one teacher was maintained by Government at Humma in the District of Ganjam

for the children of the employees of the Salt Factory there. It has 22 pupils on the rolls in the last year of the period under review.

BROADCASTING AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Schools were encouraged to have radio sets to co-ordinate school work with broadcasts from different stations. A grant representing half the cost was given by Government to such High schools as wished to have radio sets.

The following schools were supplied with radio sets during the quinquennium:—

Khurda High school.	Kendrapara High school.
Jubilee High school, Nimapara,	Muslim Seminary, Cuttack.
Banpur High school.	P. M. Academy, Cuttack.
Agarpara High school	Banki-Dompara High school.
Salipur High school.	Baptist Mission Girls' M: E. School, Cuttack

The Khallikote College, Berhampur, the two hostels of the Ravenshaw College, the Puri Zila School, the Ravenshaw Girls' School, the Cuttack Training College and the Government Secondary Training School for men at Berhampur were also supplied with radio sets.

SCHOOL HOURS, HOLIDAYS AND VACATIONS

In South Orissa, the ordinary school day consists of not less than four hours of secular instruction in elementary schools and five hours in Secondary schools.

In all colleges and Secondary schools in South Orissa Saturdays as well as Sundays are observed as holidays.

Miscellaneous holidays upto a limit of 30 days in a year are allowed in these institutions.

In Secondary schools, the summer vacation is of six weeks and the Christmas vacation extends for 12 days from the 23rd of December to the 3rd of January.

The total number of working days in Secondary schools should not fall short of 180 days in a year.

Elementary schools are closed on Sundays only. Friday is also observed as a half holiday in Elementary schools for Muhammadans.

Miscellaneous holidays upto a limit of 30 days are allowed in all Elementary schools.

In Elementary schools the summer vacation is of one months duration. Besides, 15 days are allowed as holidays for transplantation and another 15 days in the harvest season.

In the Agency areas the schools are closed in July and August for rainy season in lieu of the summer and other vacations.

The minimum number of working days prescribed for an Elementary school is 200 days in a school year.

In North Orissa, the maximum number of holidays permissible for a Government College during a year is 165 inclusive of Sundays and local holidays, but exclusive of the King Emperor's birth day and the Darbar Day. The summer vacation must not exceed twelve weeks and one day in length, including the day allowed for the King Emperor's birth day.

The usual school hours are from 10.30 a.m. to 4 p. m. with generally a short recess after the second and a long recess after the fourth period.

The number of holidays for a high school in a calendar year is 37, excluding Sundays. This includes the

King Emperor's birthday, the Durbar Day and any holidays which Inspecting Officers may grant on the occasion of their visits."

The maximum number of holidays permissible in any calender year exclusive of Sundays is 71 in the case of a Middle school, 66 in the case of a Primary boarding school and 60 in the case of any other Primary school.

The maximum number of holidays permissible annually to the following institutions is noted against each :—

Ravenshaw Girls' School	106 days (excluding Sundays).
Secondary Training Schools	84 days do.
Training Classes for women	89 days do.
Elementary Training schools for men	71 days do.
Sanskrit College	154 days (including Sundays or Pratipadas and Asthamis).
Tols	137 days Ditto
Madrasas	154 days (including Sundays or Fridays).

JUNIOR RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WORK.

Junior Red Cross was growing more and more popular in educational institutions. The number of groups in 1941-42, was 68 both for boys and girls with 2149 boys and 140 girls as members.

St. John Ambulance work also made considerable progress. From the Government colleges and high schools in North Orissa 499 students received instruction in "First Aid to the Injured" of whom 129 came out successful in the examination and received certificates.

WAR ACTIVITIES

In almost all offices and institutions the staff and the pupils contributed to the War Fund by purchasing Defence

Savings Bonds, certificates and stamps and by contributing to the Defence Savings Provident Fund. Besides, subscriptions were collected on different occasions and dramas staged in aid of the War Fund. A number of officers enlisted themselves as Civic Guards and for A.R.P. services.

The entire organisation of emergency camps was entrusted to the department.

TEXT-BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES

The books approved by the Text-Book Committees of the old Bihar and Orissa and of Madras before the creation of the province continued to be in force in the areas transferred from the respective provinces. The provisional Advisory Text-Book Committee set up for the province in September, 1936 was dissolved on the 23rd of September, 1937. The Orissa Text-Book Committee was constituted on the 14th April, 1938 and the appointment of members was announced on the 30th of August, 1938. The Text Book Committee met twice during the year 1941-42 against once in 1936-37. The arrangement made in the past for scrutiny of books by expert reviewers was continued. As the schools in North and South Orissa were working on different syllabuses, books had to be considered separately for the two halves of the province and arrangements were made for the appointment of two separate sets of expert reviewers. In May, 1942, Government ordered that the Text-Book Committee should be suspended and that all powers then exercised by the Committee should vest in the Director of Public Instruction due to dislocation of work. The total number of books received during the year 1941-42 for consideration was 207 against 195 five years ago. Of these, 133 books were in Oriya, 68 in English, 5 in Telugu and one in Urdu.

The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,667/- as detailed below against Rs. 336/- in 1936-37.

Remuneration to reviewers	Rs. 1,690/-
Travelling Allowance of non-official members.	Rs. 678/-
Contingencies	Rs. 299/-
The total receipts during the year was	Rs. 1,035/-

During the year 1941-42 a sum of Rs. 1.194/- was spent from Government funds against Rs. 160/- in 1936-37 on the purchase of useful publications and they were distributed to institutions.

There were three recognised literary societies in North Orissa, viz. The Utkal Sahitya Samaj at Cuttack, The Orissa Academy at Cuttack and The Gangadhar Parishad at Sambalpur during the year 1941-42 as against two in 1936-37.

Among the literary journals the Nababharat, the Sahakar and the Utkal Sahitya continued to maintain a high standard. The teachers' journals—the Jignasu and the Sikshya Pradip—served a very useful purpose.

