

# REPORT

ON THE

## Progress of Education in Orissa for the year 1936-37.



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# REPORT

ON THE

## PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

### 1936-37.

#### CHAPTER I.

##### Introductory.

1. The area of the Province of Orissa is 32,211.42 square miles and its population according to the census figures of 1931 is 8,021,117.

*I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1936-37.*

			Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population.					
			In recognised institutions.			In all institutions.		
Area in square miles—32,211.42			1937.	1936.	1932.	1937.	1936.	1932.
<b>POPULATION.</b>								
			Male scholars...					
Males	...	3,887,288	6.69	...	...	7.06	...	...
Females	...	4,188,894	Female scholars					
			1.87	...	...	1.48	...	...
Total	...	8,021,117	Total					
			3.91	...	...	4.12	...	...

## 1.—General summary of educational

Recognised Institutions.	Institutions.				
	1937.	1936.	1932.	Increase or decrease.	
				Compared with 1936.	Compared with 1932.
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<b>FOR MALES.</b>					
Arts colleges ... ..	8	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
High schools ... ..	92	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ... ..	169	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	7,146	...	...	...	...
Special schools ... ..	118	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	7,469	...	...	...	...
<b>FOR FEMALES.</b>					
Arts colleges ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ... ..	2	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ... ..	12	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	421	...	...	...	...
Special schools ... ..	5	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	441	...	...	...	...
<b>UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.</b>					
For males ... ..	777	...	...	...	...
For females ... ..	11	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	788	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... ..	8,698	...	...	...	...

## institutions and scholars for the year 1936-37—concl'd.

Scholars.					Remarks.
1937.	1936.	1932.	Increase or decrease.		
			Compared with 1936.	Compared with 1932.	
...	...	...	...	...	
785	...	...	...	...	(a) 259 (b) 526
21	...	...	...	...	
9,490	...	...	...	...	(c) 7,622 (d) 1,868
18,316	...	...	...	...	(c) 7,421 (d) 10,895
264,400	...	...	...	...	(c) 135 (d) 264,265
8,278	...	...	...	...	
296,290	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	(b) 12
...	...	...	...	...	
515	...	...	...	...	(c) 243 (d) 272
1,876	...	...	...	...	(c) 186 (d) 1,740
15,315	...	...	...	...	(c) NIL (d) 15,315
91	...	...	...	...	
17,809	...	...	...	...	
16,295	...	...	...	...	
255	...	...	...	...	
16,550	...	...	...	...	
\$30,649	...	...	...	...	

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In the secondary stage.

(d) In the primary stage.

## II.—General summary of expenditure

1	Total expenditure.					Percentage of in	
	1936-37.	1935-36.	1931-32.	Increase or decrease.		Govern- ment funds.	Local funds.
				1935-36.	1931-32.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Direction and inspection ...	2,98,248	...	...	...	...	100	...
University ...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and inter- mediate education.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	3,72,898	...	...	...	...	85'49	29'49
Totals ...	6,67,646	...	...	...	...	68'91	16'50
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.</b>							
Arts colleges ...	3,12,088	...	...	...	...	72'31	...
Professional colleges ...	18,027	...	...	...	...	100	...
High schools ...	4,98,768	...	...	...	...	82'17	11'89
Middle schools ...	3,88,997	...	...	...	...	26'19	80'09
Primary schools ...	14,79,137	...	...	...	...	85'81	45'51
Special schools ...	3,80,125	...	...	...	...	77'49	0'85
Totals ...	30,22,137	...	...	...	...	42'45	28'11
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>							
Arts colleges ...	8,878	...	...	...	...	93'24	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	54,901	...	...	...	...	80'87	...
Middle schools ...	47,796	...	...	...	...	61'74	2'15
Primary schools ...	1,28,472	...	...	...	...	35'86	52'56
Special schools ...	28,814	...	...	...	...	73'30	...
Totals ...	2,58,856	...	...	...	...	55'58	25'51
(a) Grand Totals ...	89,48,139	...	...	...	...	46'95	25'97

(a) The figures in columns 11-15 against this side

on education during the year 1936-37.

expenditure 1936-37.		Cost per scholar.					Remarks.
Fees.	Other sour- ces.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Government contribution to the Patna University.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6'64	28'88	...	...	...	...	...	
8'71	15'88	...	...	...	...	...	
21'28	6'46	287 8 0	...	84 6 8	25 10 10	397 9 1	
...	...	620 5 4	...	...	...	620 5 4	
49'64	6'90	17 4 10	6 8 11	25 11 4	8 8 9	52 7 10	
84'26	9'46	5 9 0	6 6 3	7 4 5	2 0 2	21 3 10	
9'94	9'24	1 15 7	2 8 9	0 8 10½	0 8 3	5 9 5½	
4'85	17'52	78 0 8	0 0 8	5 0 0	17 10 8	100 11 7	
20'10	9'84	4 5 8	2 18 11	2 0 9	0 15 8	10 2 2	
6'76	...	650 9 4	...	47 2 8	...	697 12 0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19'18	...	86 8 8	...	20 6 5	...	106 9 8	
6'81	29'80	15 11 9	0 8 9	1 11 9	7 7 1	25 8 4	
'94	10'64	2 14 8	4 8 10	0 1 8	0 18 9	8 1 1	
...	26'70	191 18 0	...	...	68 14 0	260 11 0	
5'99	12'97	7 9 10	8 11 2	0 18 5	1 14 1	14 0 6	
16'41	10'67	5 14 5	8 4 8	2 1 0	1 5 5	12 9 1	

head include both direct and indirect expenditure.

2. The general purpose of this report is to give as full and clear a picture of the educational equipment of the province in the first year of its existence as possible. Comparisons and measurements of progress are for the future.

3. A temporary Orissa Sanskrit Association was set up to control Sanskrit education in North Orissa. The Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi and the Sanskrit Schools of South Orissa remained directly under the control of the Director until such time as arrangements were made for a unified system for the whole province.

4. No organisation was set up in the new province for the control of Muhammadan education, but arrangements were made for North Orissa candidates to take the examinations of the Bihar *Madrasa* Board.

5. The functions of the Text-Book Committee were entrusted to the Director, but an Advisory Committee was set up to assist him in the matter of new books. The lists of the Bihar and Orissa Text-Book Committee and of the Madras Text-Book Committee current on April 1st, 1936, remained in force in the new province.

6. The Director also exercised the functions of the Board of Secondary Education in North Orissa.

7. The most important event of the year was the receipt of letter No. F. 1.6 (a)/36-C.A.B., dated the 30th April 1936, from the Government of India forecasting far-reaching changes in the organisation of secondary education. To supply the information and opinions requested by the Government of India a small committee was set up and this made important recommendations. Consideration of these was, however, deferred till the new provincial constitution should be in operation.

8. The year was thus one of 'marking time' and stock-taking.

## CHAPTER II.

### Controlling Agencies.

9. I was in charge of the office of Director throughout the year. Rai Sahib Bishvambhar Misra and Miss Nirmla Bala Nayak similarly remained in charge of their offices of Personal Assistant and Inspectress of Schools for the whole period.

10. Nine posts in Class I of the Orissa Educational Service (Men's branch) were taken over by the new province of which two were held by members of the Indian Educational Service. After the transfers consequent on the separation were effected, 4 of the remaining seven posts were left in abeyance, Class II men officiating in them. One post—that of the Inspectress is in Class I (Women's branch). In Class II there are 38 posts for men and 3 for women. One post in the corresponding Madras service, viz., that of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, will ultimately be added to this number.



11. The strength of the Subordinate services with current scales of pay is as follows:—

Upper Division (North Orissa)	...	...	24	128—12/2—200
Lower Division (Do.)	...	...	117	65—4/2—105
Vernacular Teachers (Do.)	...	...	84	85—1—50
Combined cadre of School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors (South Orissa).			20	70—10/2—130
Junior Deputy Inspectors (South Orissa)	...		16	50—5/2—70
Secondary Grade Teachers (South Orissa)	...		46	30—3/2—45—2/2—55

12. The question of unifying these services was discussed during the year, but no decisions were reached. Posts continued to be filled on a temporary basis on the old scales of pay in the different parts of the province.

13. The posts of Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education and two posts of Special Inspecting Officers for the education of scheduled castes were continued, but the post of Auditor of Aided School Accounts was abolished. One post of Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was created to replace the post of Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the old province. As this officer was comparatively junior, the control of the Sanskrit College at Puri was given to the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa. The jurisdiction of the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was extended to the Sanskrit schools of South Orissa during the year, but the Sanskrit College of Parlakimedi remained under the control of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam.

14. The control of education in the Agency was in an experimental stage when the province was formed. The Government of Madras had withdrawn the Special Agency Educational Officer and handed over full control to Special Assistant Agents. They have under their control only Junior Deputy Inspectors who, in some cases, are men of the secondary grade qualification only. The District Educational Officer visits the Agencies only to inspect secondary schools. I have expressed the opinion, based on experience in such areas, that the administrative officer on the spot is the best controlling officer for Education, but the success of the system depends on the availability of technical advice and on the willingness of the Special Assistant Agents to accept this advice on technical matters and act cordially with the department. I accordingly suggested during the year that a Senior Deputy Inspector should be appointed for each assistant agent to act as adviser and as a co-ordinating officer especially in the matter of collecting and supplying necessary information. No decision was reached.

15. The cost of direction was Rs. 48,314 and of inspection Rs. 2,44,934.

## CHAPTER III.

## The Universities.

16. Schools and colleges in South Orissa are affiliated to the Andhra University while those of North Orissa are affiliated to the Patna University.

17. Orissa makes a contribution of Rs. 2,000 per annum towards the cost of Patna University.

18. The numbers of students from institutions in Orissa who passed the examinations of these Universities are shown in the following table:—

## Examination results—1936-37.

	Males.			Females.		
	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number appeared.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
<b>ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.</b>						
I. A. ...	144	49	34	5	1	20
Madras } S. S. L. C. ... Government. }	858	181	51	7	2	29
<b>PATNA UNIVERSITY.</b>						
Matric ...	686	879	59.5	10	10	100
I. A. ...	158	76	48	7	6	85.7
I. Sc. ...	78	85	48	...	...	...
B. A. ...	70	(a) 29	86.7	...	...	...
B. A. (Hons.)	21	10	47.6	...	...	...
B. Sc. ...	18	(b) 5	38.5	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Hons.)	10	5	50	...	...	...
M. A. ...	2	2	100	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dip-in-Edn.	24	21	87.5	...	...	...
Law, Part I	44	28	64	...	...	...
Law, Part II	27	15	55.5	...	...	...

(a) Includes 7 candidates for Honours.

(b) Includes 8 candidates for Honours.

19. A students' information bureau was set up at the Ravenshaw College with Prof. B. N. Rohatgi in charge. It is hoped that this will prove of service to students throughout the province, especially to those seeking information about courses at foreign universities.

20. The question of a separate university for the province was not actively raised during the year under report though investigations into some of the problems of secondary education showed the disadvantages of the present system of having provincial colleges under the control of two separate universities.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### Arts Colleges.

21. The province has four collegiate institutions. Only one—the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack is purely so; the others consisting of college classes attached to high schools. The Ravenshaw College is affiliated to Patna University in various subjects to the following extent:—

M. Sc.	...	...
M. A.	...	English.
B. Sc. (Hons.)	...	Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Mathematics.
B. Sc. (Pass)	...	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany.
B. A. (Hons.)	...	English, Persian, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Mathematics and Economics.
B. A. (Pass)	...	English, Persian, Sanskrit, Philosophy, History, Mathematics, Political Economy and Political Philosophy, Botany and Vernacular Composition.
I. Sc.	...	English, Vernacular Composition, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Botany.
I. A.	...	English, Vernacular Composition, Sanskrit, Persian, History, Logic, Mathematics, Botany, Physics and Chemistry and Oriya, as a principal subject.

Of these, affiliation in Oriya to the I. A. standard is a development during the quinquennium.

22. The Mabaraja's College, Parlakimedi, is affiliated to Andhra University in various subjects to the extent named:—

B. A.	...	Mathematics and Economics—Main.
I. A.	...	Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, History and Agriculture.

Till towards the end of the quinquennium it remained a high school, with the Intermediate Classes attached, but in 1936 it applied for and secured affiliation to the B. A. standard in Mathematics and Economics and the B. A. Classes were formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Orissa on the occasion of his first visit to Parlakimedi.

23. The Khallikote College at Berhanpur consists of I. A. Classes attached to a large high school. These classes are affiliated to Andhra University in the following subjects:—

I. A.—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Logic, History, Sanskrit, Telugu and Oriya.

24. The Ravenshaw Girls' School is an anomalous institution in that it has not only the ordinary high school classes, but the lower primary classes also. The process of closing these classes was begun during the quinquennium with the closing of the Infant Class and Class I and will be continued as the space occupied by them is required for higher classes. The I. A. Classes are affiliated to Patna University in History, Logic and Mathematics.

25. The Ravenshaw College is managed by Government at a cost of Rs. 2,65,109 in 1936-37 of which Rs. 54,000 was met from fees and other sources. It is commodiously housed and on March 31, 1937, had a roll number of 593, an increase of 100 during the last 5 years. The roll number included 4 girls. There is accommodation in the hostels for 416 students and on March 31, 1937, there were actually in residence 267.

26. The Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, is managed and financed by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi with the help of a Government grant. The total roll number of the complete institution on March 31, 1937, was :

High School ...	746 including 26 girls.
I. A. Classes	78.
1st year B. A. Class	20.

The college classes cost Rs. 29,914 of which Rs. 6,371 was paid by Government as a grant-in-aid and Rs. 7,185 was met by fees. The college has a fine block of buildings.

27. The Khallikote College at Berhampur is managed by a governing body and is financed from endowments, fees and Government grant. The roll number of the complete institution is :

High School	...	707
I. A. Classes	...	94

The expenditure on college classes in 1936-37 was Rs. 15,307 of which Rs. 3,875 was met by a Government grant, Rs. 7,208 from fees and Rs. 4,224 from endowments. The buildings of the college are less handsome than those of Ravenshaw or Parlakimedi colleges, but are fairly adequate. In this college too it is good to note that there were 4 women students on the rolls at the end of the year under report.

28. The Ravenshaw Girls' School is managed by Government at a cost of Rs. 50,223 of which Rs. 9,932 was met from fees paid by the girls. The roll number of the complete institution was :

Primary Classes	...	186
Secondary Classes	...	185
I. A. Classes	...	12

29. It is housed in a private dwelling house adapted for the purposes of the school and has a large modern hostel building attached which however is not fully used. It has accommodation for 50 students, but on March 31, 1937, only 26 were residing in it. Of these 3 were college students.

30. Ordinary fees paid at these institutions were (annually) :

	Ravenshaw College.	Ravenshaw Girls' School.	Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi.	Khallikote College, Berhampur.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. A.	72	96	90	Rs. 90 or Rs. 84
I. Sc.	84	...	...	if paid in advance
B. A.	84	...	114	instalments.
B. Sc.	96	...	...	
M. A.	120	...	...	

31. Physical activities receive careful attention in the men's colleges. Games have been made compulsory at Ravenshaw College, where a splendid playing field makes this easily manageable. Cricket is a special

feature at the Maharaja's College at Parlakimedi and here too a good cricket ground is available, but ordinary space for the regular exercise of the large number of students in the institution is somewhat restricted as it is also at Khallikote College. Scouting is keenly pursued at Parlakimedi and Ravenshaw Colleges and Khallikote College has 55 scouts organised in 8 patrols and 6 rovers. There are 60 rovers at Ravenshaw College and 60 scouts at Parlakimedi. All the colleges have physical instructors on the staff.

32. The teachers at the Ravenshaw College are mainly in Class II of the Provincial Educational Service on a scale of—

Rs. 170—10—250—40/2—450—50/2—550—E.B.—50/1—600—40/1—800 (Old scale).

Rs. 144—7—200—40/2—400—30—490—E.B.—30—700 (New scale).

At Parlakimedi College, the scales of pay are as follows:—

		Rs.
Principal	...	300—20—500.
Senior Lecturer	...	150—7½—250.
Junior Lecturer	...	100—5—175.

The scales of pay at Khallikote College are as follows:—

			Rs.
Principal	...	...	300
Vice-Principal and Headmaster	...	...	180
History Lecturer	...	...	165
English Lecturer	}	...	150 each.
Chemistry Lecturer			
Physics Lecturer			
Mathematics Lecturer			
Logic Lecturer	..	...	100

33. Aid is given at present to the Intermediate Colleges under the Madras School Rules. The question of granting aid to the B. A. Classes at Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi, is under the consideration of Government.

34. The munificence of the Maharaja of Parlakimedi, in bearing such a large share of the cost of a large and most useful institution, calls for special mention.

## CHAPTER V.

### Professional Colleges.

35. The Cuttack Training College carried on its work during the year under the handicap of a complete change of staff. Mr. Mahesh Chandra Pradhan succeeded Mr. Bhabanath Mukharji, as Principal, on his reversion to Bihar and Mr. Sriram Chandra Mahapatra was appointed Assistant Professor. The strength of the student community during the year was 21 of whom 2 were from the Orissa States.

36. Twenty-two passed out of 22 students who appeared for the Diploma in Education Examination, 1936.

37. Steps were early taken to make the facilities offered known to students in South Orissa and I am glad to report that 6 such students studied in the college in the first year of the new province. Other students with Andhra or Madras degrees preferred to go to the college at Rajahmundry where seats were reserved under the Government of India Act for 8 students from Orissa.

38. It was announced during the year that the number of stipends (Rs. 20) at this college would in future be reduced further from 10 to 5.

39. The need both for an increase in the number of seats and for a strengthening of the staff was clearly felt during the year but no orders were passed. The cost of the college was Rs. 16,046.

40. The Law classes at the Ravenshaw College were attended by 51 students distributed as follows :—

Preliminary Law	...	25
Final Law	...	26

Mr. Jitendra Nath Banarji continued to hold the post of Professor of Law.

## CHAPTER VI.

### Secondary Education.

41. The equipment of the province in respect of secondary schools for boys in the first year of its existence was as follows :—

High Schools	...	82 with 9,490 pupils (including 186 girls).
Middle or Middle English Schools	...	122 with 12,492 pupils (including 455 girls).
Middle Vernacular or Higher Elementary Schools.	...	47 with 5,824 pupils (including 251 girls).

It is necessary here to explain some differences in the nomenclature used in the North and South Orissa systems respectively. The whole school life of the boy is planned as follows :—

NORTH ORISSA.		SOUTH ORISSA.	
Vernacular and English.		Vernacular.	English.
Age 5 + Infants		Age 6 + Standard	I
Class I	Lower Primary	"	II
Class II		"	III
Class III		"	IV
	Upper Primary	"	V
Class IV		"	VI
Middle English or Middle Vernacular.	Class V	Higher Elementary.	Form I
	Class VI	"	Form II
	Class VII	"	Form III
High.	Class VIII	"	Form IV
	Class IX	"	Form V
	Class X	"	Form VI
	Class XI		

42. The first six years in North Orissa, i.e., to the end of Class V is classed as primary. A further vernacular course of 2 years is given. This is classed as secondary and the school which gives this course, i.e., 8 years to the end of Class VII is known as the middle vernacular school. Generally speaking the first four classes are detached and the middle vernacular school is found to contain Classes IV—VII only. The stage in South Orissa corresponding to the primary stage of North Orissa, i.e., Standards I—V is known as lower elementary. A further vernacular course of 3 years is given up to Standard VIII and this constitutes the higher elementary course. In both systems regular English teaching begins at Class or Standard IV. In North Orissa Classes IV, V, VI and VII constitute the middle English school while in South Orissa Classes IV and V with Forms I, II and III constitute the middle school. Beyond the middle English school of North Orissa is a high school course of four years, i.e., Classes VIII to XI while in South Orissa the high school course adds only three years, i.e., Forms IV, V and VI to the middle course. The combined middle and high school courses in both cases cover eight years though they are differently divided: in North Orissa 4 years middle and 4 years high school, in South Orissa 5 years middle and 3 years high school.

43. In South Orissa both science and some form of manual instruction are compulsory in all secondary schools under the Madras School-Leaving Certificate system. Neither of these subjects is compulsory for the Patna University Matriculation Examination and in consequence, partly of this and partly of the expense entailed, these subjects are not generally provided for in aided secondary schools in North Orissa. Candidates from high schools in South Orissa are not presented for any Matriculation examination but on the results of the public examination for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate conducted by the Government of Madras, certain candidates are declared eligible for admission to Universities and the Andhra University accepts such candidates as Matriculates.

44. *Control of secondary schools.*—There are important differences in the system of control of secondary education in the two halves of the province. Government directly maintain 5 high schools and 1 middle English school for boys (Practising Middle English School at Cuttack) in North Orissa while in South Orissa 2 middle English schools, viz., Phulbani Middle English School and Tikballi Middle School in the Ganjam Agency are directly maintained by Government. On the other hand the Ganjam District Board directly manages 4 high schools and the Koraput District Board manages 2 high schools. The North Orissa boards are not permitted to spend their resources on high school education, but all boards can manage or aid middle English and vernacular schools. In both parts of the province Government directly aid both middle and high schools.

45. The district distribution of facilities for secondary education is as follows :—

District.	Area.	Population.	High schools.				Pupils.
			Government.	District Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack ... ..	Sq. M. 3,654	2,176,707	1	...	7	2	2,627
Angul ... ..	681	140,458	1	...	...	...	319
Puri ... ..	2,492	1,035,164	1	...	4	1	1,237
Balasore ... ..	2,055	990,600	1	...	8	...	898
Sambalpur ... ..	5,894	1,065,388	1	...	1	...	729
Ganjam Plains ... ..	8,303'42	1,222,337	...	4	3	...	3,103
Ganjam Agency ... ..	4,426	440,515	...	...	...	...	...
Koraput ... ..	10,006	949,958	...	2	...	...	487
Total ... ..	32,211'42	8,021,117	5	6	18	3	9,490

District.	Middle or Middle English Schools.					Pupils.	Middle Vernacular or Higher Elementary Schools.			Pupils.
	Government.	District Board.	Aided by Government.	Aided by District Board.	Unaided.		District Board.	Aided.	Government.	
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Cuttack ... ..	1	4	4	97	15	5,386	...	...	...	...
Angul ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	48	...	1	...	150
Puri ... ..	...	*1	2	21	...	2,371	...	...	...	...
Balasore ... ..	...	...	1	23	1	2,331	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur ... ..	...	...	6	...	1	725	7	...	...	572
Ganjam Plains ... ..	...	4	5	...	...	1,260	19	5	...	3,337
Ganjam Agency ... ..	...	*1	...	...	...	183	...	1	10	1,164
Koraput ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	187	3	1	...	601
Total ... ..	3	10 +2	19	71	17	12,492	29	8	10	5,824

\* Municipal.



46. *Grant-in-aid System.*—In both halves of the province the respective parent Governments have generally followed the policy of not attempting to provide secondary education but of aiding local effort wherever this was forthcoming. In carrying out the policy great differences exist in method. The first arises from a departure from the general policy. Government in North Orissa provides and maintains one high school at each district headquarters to serve as a model to other schools. There is no such corresponding expenditure in South Orissa. The second arises from the fact that Oriyas in Madras are classed as backward and are therefore entitled, on proof of need, to secondary education at half the usual rate of fees. Since the Government of Madras undertook to meet the whole cost of this fee concession it is clear that the continuance of the policy by the Government of Orissa will necessitate an unequal financial distribution of aid between the different parts of the province. The extent to which the concession is given varies greatly in different schools but on the whole it appears that between 50 and 60 per cent of Oriyas in secondary schools are enjoying it. The third difference results in inequality in the opposite direction. In ex-Madras areas the basic rule for assessing the grant-in-aid to a secondary school is to make it half the difference between the approved cost and the fee income at standard rates. In North Orissa Government have in the past granted the whole difference between standard cost and fee income allowing an abatement of 10 per cent of the fee income for concessions to needy students of any caste. Clearly if the approved cost in South Orissa and the 'standard cost' in North Orissa were based on approximately the same scale of establishment and pay this difference would constitute a marked inequality in financial treatment between the different parts of the province. This is not so however and the fourth important difference lies in the fact that both in the number of teachers allowed and in their pay the approved cost in South Orissa is on a more generous scale than the standard cost in North Orissa. The main difference lies in the inclusion in South Orissa of the cost of a drill teacher, a manual training instructor and a physical training instructor in the staff of high schools while the cost of none of these is allowed to count in the standard cost of North Orissa schools. In middle schools the additions are an Oriya pandit and a combined drill and drawing teacher. The second and almost equally important difference is that all teachers in South Orissa are on incremental scales of pay while only a fixed minimum salary for each grade of teacher is allowed to rank for grant-in-aid in North Orissa. The rates for trained graduates and trained matriculates in Ganjam District Board schools and in aided schools in North Orissa are as follows : —

(No scales are laid down for aided schools in South Orissa but the District Board scales are fairly representative.)

	Ganjam.	North Orissa.
Trained Graduates ...	Rs. 65—5/2—100	Rs. 50
Trained Secondary Grade Teachers ..	80—2/2—50	Rs. 30

47. *Expenditure from Government Funds.*—The direct Government expenditure on secondary education was as follows:—

	Rs.
Government schools for boys ... ..	1,72,170
Schools aided directly by Government ..	1,11,731
Grants to local bodies for secondary education	97,270

No good purpose would be served by working out average costs of different types of schools, since there are such variations in the staff and equipment of schools in the different parts of the province. The 4 per cent cut in the sum available for grants to aided schools in North Orissa remained in force while the corresponding sum available for schools in South Orissa was insufficient to meet the grants earned under the rules and each grant had to be subjected to a proportionate cut.

48. *Grant-in-aid Schools.*—The secondary schools aided by Government in South Orissa were generally those provided by prominent zamindars and gave no cause for anxiety. The provision made by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi for secondary education is an outstanding example. In North Orissa however aided schools are generally maintained by managing committees and depend almost entirely on the Government grant and the fee income. Minimum scales of pay are therefore the rule and there is little possibility for development. District boards also complain that the grant given to them for middle schools is entirely inadequate. They receive only an amount equal to the grants which Government was paying to the schools at the time when they were handed over to the boards and in addition to this they are allowed to spend on English education only 4 per cent of their own contribution to educational funds. This allows very little for expansion. Limitation of expansion in the matter of middle schools was, however, definitely part of the programmes for the expansion and improvement of primary education which have governed the work of the boards in North Orissa for the last ten years. The provision allowed in the programme and the actual numbers in 1937 are shown in the following statement:—

	Allowance of Middle English Schools according to programme.	Actual in 1937.
Cuttack ... ..	37	52
Angul ... ..	3	8
Puri ... ..	23	24
Balasore ... ..	21	26
Sambalpur ... ..	12	7

Except in the case of Sambalpur, boards therefore have their full equipment of middle schools while in Cuttack the provision is greatly in excess.

49. *Decay of vernacular secondary schools.*—The middle vernacular school to which the Government of Bihar and Orissa looked for the supply of the best type of primary school teachers has, except in Sambalpur, become extinct. This preference on the part of local bodies in North Orissa for middle English schools is a matter of great regret and it is possible that a complete reversal of the process which has gone so far will be necessary if we are to attain to a type of rural secondary school attuned to the needs of the villages. The higher elementary school of South Orissa continues to exist very freely, perhaps because English is a voluntary subject and is frequently included in the curriculum. There must always be teachers on the staff of a higher elementary school competent to teach the elements of English while many middle vernacular schools in North Orissa were staffed by the old grade of vernacular master who knew no English. There seems no doubt however that the best school for rural areas is one from which English is entirely excluded.

50. *Hostels.*—Greater emphasis has been placed in North Orissa on the provision of hostel accommodation for students than in South Orissa and most secondary schools make provision.

51. *Medical Inspection.*—No provision existed for the medical inspection of secondary school students in South Orissa on 1st April 1936. The system in vogue in North Orissa was extended to cover the whole province. Some results have been achieved but there seems no doubt that more frequent visits by the school doctors and a more active and compulsory treatment of diseases will be necessary before the system can have full effect.

## CHAPTER VII.

### Primary Education.

52. The following statement shows briefly the situation as regards primary and elementary education in the various districts of the province:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Population.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			
Cuttack	Boys ...	137	9,532	2,468	76,576	Males	1,022,132
	Girls ...	6	424	108	3,505	Females	1,148,573
						Total ...	2,176,707
Angul	Boys ...	17	1,279	118	4,174	Males	68,694
	Girls ...	1	54	16	516	Females	71,704
						Total ...	140,458

		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Population.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Puri	Boys ...	76	4,355	774	24,570	Males	500,214
	Girls ...	8	238	60	1,989	Females	534,940
						Total ...	1,035,154
Balasore	Boys ...	114	7,713	687	23,810	Males	480,518
	Girls ...	6	434	77	2,397	Females	510,082
						Total ...	990,600
Sambalpur	Boys ...	53	4,255	341	15,396	Males	522,050
	Girls ...	5	363	16	621	Females	543,338
						Total ...	1,065,388
Ganjam Plains.	Boys ...	* 1,098	53,082	447	10,715		
	Girls ...	59	2,760	42	1,307		
						Total ...	1,223,337
Ganjam Agency	Boys ...	386	15,781	...	...	}	Total ...
	Girls ...	3	117	7	205		
Khondmals	Boys ...	3	201	60	1,817	}	Total ...
	Girls ...	...	...	1	47		
Koraput	Boys ...	181	6,684	166	4,460	}	Total ...
	Girls ...	10	622	1	25		
Total ...	Boys ...	2,065	102,883	5,081	161,518		
	Girls ...	63	5,012	398	10,303		
						Grand Total ...	8,031,117

\* The complete Lower Elementary School giving a five years course has been classed here as Upper Primary. Many of the schools do not contain all the classes.

53. The following table shows the number of schools receiving help from public funds and those entirely unaided :—

		Primary Schools.	
		Managed, aided or stipendiary.	Unaided.
Cuttack	Boys ...	...	1,715
	Girls ...	...	910
Angul	Boys ...	...	184
	Girls ...	...	17
Puri	Boys ...	...	788
	Girls ...	...	68

					Primary Schools.	
					Managed, aided or stipendiary.	Unaided.
Balasore	{ Boys	...	...	...	781	20
	{ Girls	...	...	...	82	1
Sambalpur	{ Boys	...	...	...	891	3
	{ Girls	...	...	...	20	1
Ganjam Plains	{ Boys	...	...	...	1,541	4
	{ Girls	...	...	...	101	...
Ganjam Agency	{ Boys	...	...	...	888	3
	{ Girls	...	...	...	10	...
Khondmals	{ Boys	...	...	...	63	...
	{ Girls	...	...	...	1	...
Koraput	{ Boys	...	...	...	845	2
	{ Girls	...	...	...	11	...
Total	{ Boys	...	...	...	6,086	1,060
	{ Girls	...	...	...	417	4

54. The cost of this provision is shown in the following table:—

					Expenditure on primary education.	
					Total.	Government grant.
					Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	{ Boys	...	...	...	3,89,160	2,55,489
	{ Girls	...	...	...	26,299	
Angul	{ Boys	...	...	...	29,652	31,204
	{ Girls	...	...	...	3,934	
Puri	{ Boys	...	...	...	1,64,016	1,18,541
	{ Girls	...	...	...	14,652	
Balasore	{ Boys	...	...	...	1,77,488	1,24,008
	{ Girls	...	...	...	17,984	
Sambalpur	{ Boys	...	...	...	1,14,405	1,10,657
	{ Girls	...	...	...	9,561	
Ganjam Plains (including District Educational Council).					4,41,656	3,84,936
Ganjam Agency (including Khondmals)					1,27,678	1,27,018
Koraput					85,864	71,009
Total					16,02,249	11,72,807

55. The percentage of literacy for the various districts at the census of 1931 was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total
Cuttack	17.1	1.1	8.6
Angul	7.8	6.8	4.1
Puri	14.4	1.1	7.5
Balasore	18.8	1.1	9.4
Sambalpur	10.0	6.8	5.2
Ganjam Plains (undivided district)	11.8	8.2	5.9
Ganjam Agency	8.6	1.8	1.8
Koraput (Vizagapatam Agency)	2.7	2.2	1.5

56. *Diversity of systems.*—Situation is dominated by the following factors:—

(1) The diversity of the amount of provincial funds given to various parts of the province—Represented as *per capita* grants, the figures are—

	Annas.
Ganjam (Plains)	4.9
Agency areas	2.4
North Orissa districts	1.8
Central Provinces areas	0.6

(2) The diversity in the amounts spent by districts from their own resources.—The minimum compulsory contribution of the Ganjam District Board is Rs. 82,000 and actually it spends more than this. The four North Orissa districts together are bound to spend Rs. 72,000 and actually spend somewhat more. The education cess in Ganjam amounts to 2½ pies in the rupee of land revenue while in North Orissa the education cess is 1.2 pies in the rupee, the total cess raised in Ganjam being anna 1 and pies 8¼ and in North Orissa anna 1 only.

(3) Diversity in the system of control.—The duty of aiding schools, which in North Orissa is discharged by the district boards is in Ganjam discharged by an entirely separate body known as the District Educational Council and in Agency areas by the Special Assistant Agents. In the Ganjam Agency there are no local bodies and Government still continue directly to manage 118 elementary schools and to pay salaries above those mentioned in a later paragraph. Eleven elementary schools in Koraput Agency were also managed directly by Government.

(4) Diversity in the aim and content of the system.—In South Orissa the system is one of elementary instruction; in North Orissa it is nominally one of primary education. The difference in nomenclature corresponds to a real difference of aim. South Orissa aims at an efficient system of instruction in the elements of knowledge. The North Orissa

syllabus aims at the development of primary or fundamental powers of the child. The difference is clearly seen in the courses of study at the elementary training schools of the two parts of the province. In South Orissa middle or higher elementary passed men are trained for 2 years but in that time there is no attempt made to teach them anything about the nature and needs of young children. The student teachers have their own knowledge deepened and are taught to organise efficient and progressive courses of lessons for their future pupils, *i.e.*, their work is concerned entirely with the matter taught. In North Orissa there is at present only a one year's course but within that period there is a definite attempt made at child study, *i.e.*, to make the child himself the centre of the system.

(5) Diversity in the pay and prospects of teachers.—So far as the large number of aided schools is concerned the systems make similar provisions, *i. e.*, Rs. 12 per month for middle trained teachers but in respect of managed schools there is great divergence. In South Orissa an effective incremental scale of Rs. 20—1/2—30 is given to middle trained teachers while the corresponding scale in North Orissa is Rs. 12—1—17 with a proviso that increments are not given as of right but depend on the availability of funds.

(6) Finally fees are charged in primary schools in North Orissa while education has been declared free in Ganjam District Board schools.

57. *Unification.*—The gradual evolution of a system providing for the equitable division of Government funds over the whole province is clearly one of the most desirable aims to be pursued. It cannot be attained suddenly without unnecessary hardship on Ganjam, especially in view of the fact that measured by the literacy figure of 1931 it is not so far advanced as North Orissa districts, but clearly it has to be realised that the present scale of expenditure in that district may have to be reduced by the Orissa Government and that sacrifices may have to be called for if ever the ideal of a province is to be realised.

58. *Diffusion of effort.*—Apart from the divergencies between the different parts of the province there is a common difficulty, *viz.*, that the zeal of local bodies to spread education or rather to increase the number of schools has outrun their resources. Before the formation of the province the grant given by the Madras Government to the Ganjam District Educational Council for aiding schools and extending educational facilities had ceased to expand according to needs and the teachers were consequently receiving less than they were entitled to under the rules. The amount of Rs. 1,69,000 provided by the calculation of the Madras Government in the first budget of the Orissa province was found, when it came to be distributed, to necessitate a cut of annas 4½ in the rupee of the teachers' aid. This cut of over 25 per cent is greater than any class of poorly paid men should be called on to suffer, yet, to enhance the grant means widening the gap between Ganjam and the rest of the province. The North Orissa boards have received no increase of grant since 1926 when the amount given represented annas 2 per head of the

population. The boards, however, continued to increase their liabilities and to meet these by paying teachers less than they were entitled to. Although the temporary cuts in the grant, which were allowed to be met by temporary cuts in teachers' pay were restored in 1935 it was found that boards were still unable to pay even the minimum of Rs. 12 for middle trained teachers to all their qualified men and it was necessary for the Government of Bihar and Orissa in order to secure that the whole of the restored cut should go to the teachers to prescribe fixed numbers of trained teachers who were to be paid the minimum laid down. These numbers are :—

		Total number of trained teachers employed.	Minimum number to be paid at minimum rates.	Number actually paid at minimum rates.
Cuttack	...	1,419	868	412
Balasore	...	878	218	259
Puri	...	864	474	474
Sambalpur	...	604	491	525
Angul	...	194	140	62

This is the situation now. The North Orissa boards are not compelled to pay even the minimum salary to all their trained teachers.

This unhappy result both in Ganjam aided elementary schools and in all primary schools in North Orissa is the result of an entirely laudable desire on the part of local bodies to "spread education". The desire is laudable and shared by all but persistence in the attempt to carry it out by 'cheapening' the provision for education below the minimum necessary for effective results, in spite of the experience of the last 15 years is almost inexplicable. "Literacy", the minimum possible measure of education, has hardly increased at all while the figures for successive years have shown time after time that much of the effort made and money spent is dissipated on children who begin but never benefit by the system. This year's figures are no exception :—

Number of Indian pupils in the different primary classes :

	Infant class.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III	Class IV.	Class V.	Total.
<i>North Orissa.</i>							
Boys	51,528	86,258	28,786	21,778	8,035	6,256	152,636
Girls	17,276	10,066	6,194	3,558	702	412	38,208
<i>South Orissa.</i>							
Boys	...	42,472	17,410	11,692	9,064	3,741	85,161
Girls	...	12,051	3,405	1,642	820	265	18,850



59. *Necessity for concentration.*—It is impossible to emphasise too strongly that the education of small boys and especially of beginners is a highly skilled work requiring both proper conditions by which to work and other material aids. If space and light are not provided, if quietness and freedom from interruption are not secured, if blackboards and pictures are absent, if work is interrupted by every change of the weather and above all, if a trained teacher is not provided, the work that is done, at perhaps half the necessary cost, is much more than three-quarters wasted. Schemes of concentration have been taken up and schools have been closed when acute shortage of funds have made it necessary but at the same time equally ineffective schools are opened elsewhere so that little approach is made to a solution. There seems to be no doubt that the problem of finding proper accommodation for a larger type of school with the necessary number of teachers is a real obstacle to any solution of the problem. There have been cases where chairmen have actually approved of concentration in individual cases but nothing has been done because accommodation could not be found for the combined school and the cost of providing a school house could not be met.

60. *School houses.*—This question of the school house is equally important. The present type plan of primary school house in North Orissa costs Rs. 1,500 for 2 rooms with a corrugated iron roof and is very generally considered to be unsatisfactory. Houses erected in South Orissa are just as costly and the plan of having only one long room is highly objectionable on educational grounds. We begin then, in Orissa with an open mind and a determination to find a type of house which will meet the following requirements:—

- (1) It must meet the needs of the school in the matter of space and light and reasonable protection against the weather.
- (2) It must be capable of being constructed cheaply and largely of materials available locally.
- (3) Its roof must be of such a nature that it can be repaired quickly by village agency.
- (4) The house must set a standard to the village of smartness and cleanliness.

61. *Recognition.*—It is sometimes asked why recognition has not checked the spread of small inefficient schools. In South Orissa the power of recognition vests in the District Educational Council or the Special Assistant Agents and in North Orissa in the District Inspector. The conditions of recognition in South Orissa are clearly set out in the Madras Educational Rules. But in North Orissa little guidance was afforded to the District Inspectors by the provisions of Article 182 of the Education Code and the pressure of public opinion was too strong to permit them to give a strict interpretation of the rules. In 1935, however, the Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, with the approval of Government issued certain instructions for the guidance of

District and Deputy Inspectors in the matter of recognition, the substance of which is as follows :—

The system of a single form of recognition for all schools gives no help to local bodies in selecting schools to receive stipends or schools from which stipends could be withdrawn in case of necessity. The vagueness of the meaning of recognition also makes the statistics for recognised schools convey a misleading impression of the real educational position. The reorganisation of the system of recognition will, therefore, be based on three different classes of recognition. These classes will be called classes A, B and C according to the degree to which they satisfy the minimum statutory requirements for recognition. The statutory minimum requirements are :—

- (1) *Staff*.—There should be at least one teacher for two classes. For an ordinary teacher the number of pupils may be taken to be 30 children in all in average attendance in two classes. If such a teacher has only one class to manage the number may be some what raised, provided that the rules regarding space are not relaxed at the same time.
- (2) *Building*.—There should be enough space for the proper separation of classes and within the area allotted to each class there should be space enough to allow the children to work individually. The rooms should be well lighted and ventilated. Open air classes may be held when weather conditions permit.
- (3) *Equipment*.—(a) Each class should be provided with a black-board.
- (b) The teacher should be provided with a copy of each book in use in the school as a text-book.
- (c) A desk or some form of writing surface should be provided for each pupil of class III and upwards. The lower classes can do most of their work on slates for which a desk though desirable is not essential.

Having regard to the extent to which the schools under his (or her) control comply with the minimum conditions outlined above, the District or Deputy Inspector (or District Inspectress, if the school is not open to male inspection) will grant to every school which he (or she) considers fit for recognition a formal certificate of recognition of Class A, B or C. The certificate to be given in each particular case should be decided in the manner indicated below :—

- (1) *Class A Certificates* will be granted to schools which fully conform to the minimum conditions.

- (2) *Class B certificates* will be granted to schools which comply with most of the minimum requirements, but have slight deficiencies in the matter of space and of equipment.
- (3) *Class C certificates* will be granted to schools which fall short of the minimum conditions in many respects. This class of schools will gradually be eliminated.

The Government of Orissa in the Education, Health and Local Self-Government Department, in their letter no. 5881-E., dated the 8th of October 1936, have decided that schools of the following types may treated as exceptions to the general policy that every lower primary school should have two teachers. Such schools may therefore be granted recognition certificates of Class A or Class B:—

- (a) A feeder infant school with the infant class and class I only.
- (b) A lower primary school without the infant class and class I.
- (c) An upper primary school without the lower primary classes.
- (d) A four-class lower primary school in a sparsely populated area.

62. The report, received from the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, at the end of 1936 showed that primary schools in North Orissa were classified as follows:—

	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.
Recognition of class A	128	208
B	206	999
C	89	8,488
Total	418	4,685

63. These figures mean that in the opinion of those best able to judge a very large proportion of the schools on which public funds are spent are incapable of producing the results expected.

64. *Programmes.*—The effort to control and guide expansion of primary education has taken the form in South Orissa of the setting up of a District Educational Council entirely separate from the district board to control recognition and the allotment of funds for aided schools and in North Orissa of the laying down of approved programmes. The figures already given showing the cut in the aid which the District Educational Council found it necessary to enforce in 1936 shows that that body or rather its predecessors had not acted with due reference to its resources. It is said that Madras has not found the expedient of the District Educational Council a success. Orissa has had too short an experience of the present council, which has only inherited the results of its predecessors, to pass judgment of any sort. In North Orissa the term of 10 years for which the programmes were designed has expired

The following table compares the equipment considered necessary for each district according to the programmes with the actual condition at the end of the programme term :—

District.	Middle Eng'ish.		Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.		Estimated cost of programme.	Expenditure in 1937.
	Pro-gramme.	1937.	Pro-gramme.	1937.	Pro-gramme.	1937.		
Cuttack ...	87	52	138	148	2,607	2,612	Rs. 5,01,816	Rs. 4,16,459
Angul including Khondmals.	8	8	21	21	201	195	60,050	45,722
Puri ...	23	24	79	79	1,058	829	2,32,949	1,78,668
Balasore ...	21	26	118	120	784	764	8,20,184	1,95,372
Sambalpur ...	12	7	56	58	817	384	2,78,096	1,23,966

65. These figures are subject to the important qualification that according to the programme lower primary schools were intended to be 2 teacher schools while included in the number of existing schools are still many single teacher schools. The number of single teacher schools in receipt of aid from public funds is—

	Boys.	Girls.
Ganjam Plains ... ..	417	26
Ganjam Agency including Khondmals	178	1
Koraput ... ..	155	1
Cuttack ... ..	1,005	61
Angul ... ..	60	9
Puri ... ..	324	45
Balasore ... ..	441	61
Sambalpur ... ..	56	8

66. There seems little doubt that for many years to come the existence of single teacher schools must be recognised as a necessity. The single teacher school with only the 2 infant classes, or with only the two lower primary classes (II and III) or with only the two upper primary classes (IV and V) can be a useful institution. The harm occurs when such a school adds classes without adding additional staff. The single teacher school with more than two classes must, except in exceptional circumstances (vide circular no. 4558-70, dated the 2nd November 1936, reproduced on page 30) be regarded as a wasteful and ineffective

institution. To its existence in large numbers must be largely attributed the high proportion of children always found in the lowest classes. In Orissa the distribution of school population is as follows :—

—	Infant class.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Total.
North Orissa	68,804	46,319	34,980	25,336	8,737	6,668	190,844
South Orissa	..	54,523	20,815	13,394	9,884	4,006	103,511
Total ...	68,804	100,842	55,795	38,670	18,621	10,674	294,855

67. To these figures must be added under the Infant heading the large number of children in South Orissa whose presence is tolerated in schools but whose names do not appear on the register and who are, therefore, not included in statistical returns. The single teacher school is not solely responsible for the stagnation but it undoubtedly aggravates the main cause which is the utter neglect of the beginners and the failure to apply to them the simplest principles of child psychology. The root cause of this failure is that in the absence of a large supply of women teachers there is no cheap way of supplying a remedy. Men teachers have to be trained to do the work but men teachers are not equipped with the patience necessary to face the uncongenial task of dealing with very small people. They have other classes to attend to where results are more visible and they therefore tend to neglect the little ones. The men teachers used are poorly qualified and the results in the past of trying to train them in principles of child psychology have been so unfruitful that the attempt has been given up altogether in some provinces including the training schools of South Orissa. While the attempt has been maintained in North Orissa the training course is only for one year and the results accordingly have been futile. The extension of the training course to two years in North Orissa is a matter of urgency and the prescription of a new syllabus common to the training schools of South Orissa and the remodelled schools of North Orissa is engaging attention. We cannot accept defeat on this important matter and so long as women are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers the men teachers must be trained to handle children as children and not as little patient automata. This vital change cannot be brought about without a corresponding increase in expenditure.

68. It is not desirable that two different syllabuses in the two halves of the province should continue. A committee should go into the merit of each and devise a uniform one for the whole province.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Oriental Studies.<sup>1</sup>

69. In the matter of oriental studies large differences very early revealed themselves between the two halves of the province. North Orissa inherited through Bihar and Orissa the Bengal system of a separate organisation for the control of higher oriental studies while in South Orissa these were controlled by universities in the same way as other higher studies. Bihar and Orissa had a Sanskrit Association and Council and a *Madrasa* Examination Board to control these studies and the grant of titles. The Orissa members of the Sanskrit Convocation and Council were constituted into a separate convocation and council of a temporary nature and functioned as such throughout the year. The number of institutions did not appear to warrant the appointment of a Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, so the Assistant Superintendent who had worked in the Orissa Division was made Inspector of Sanskrit Schools, the College being placed immediately under the control of the Divisional Inspector of Schools. In the case of Muhammadan institutions their numbers and the numbers of candidates presenting themselves for examination from Orissa did not warrant the setting up of a separate *Madrasa* Examination Board. Arrangements were, therefore, made with the Government of Bihar to continue to examine candidates from Orissa on payment of a small contribution of Rs. 200 per annum. The Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education remained as such. His jurisdiction was not extended at first over the 12 Urdu elementary schools in South Orissa but since the close of the year he has been directed to visit and report on these.

70. To bring about unification in the matter of Sanskrit Education proposals were made to bring learned Sanskritists of South Orissa to meet the members of the North Orissa Association to consider the whole question and make recommendations to Government but no orders were passed during the year under report.

71. There is one Sanskrit College at Puri in North Orissa maintained by Government with 157 scholars on the roll. Of these 23 are reading in the *prathama* classes. The cost to Government of this institution was Rs. 16,686. It was early felt that the study of *ayurveda* at this institution needed strengthening especially in the direction of practical work and the Sanskrit Council took action during the year under report to initiate a scheme to bring this about. The college provides instruction up to the *acharya* standard in *sahitya*, *vyakaran*, *ayurveda*, *mimamsa* and *vaishnava darshan*, *nyaya*, *jotisha*. The number of students taking up some of these studies, e. g., *nyaya* 7, *mimamsa* and *vaishnav darshan* 3, was so few that the governing body were asked to consider whether the college could not be made more efficient for the practical benefit of Orissa by concentrating expenditure on those branches of study which experience showed to be most sought after, e. g.,

*sahitya, ayurveda and vyakaran.* The governing body decided that was necessary to provide for all the subjects as before. Ninety candidates passed various parts of the *acharya* examination during 1936-37.

72. The Sanskrit College maintained by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi and aided by Government had 132 pupils on the roll of whom 25 were reading in the college stage proper, *i. e.*, for the *Sahitya Vidya Praveena* or the *Ubhaya Bhasha Praveena* degrees of the Andhra University. Instruction is provided only in *sahitya* and *vyakaran*. Three and 2 students respectively passed the final examination for these degrees during the year under report.

73. North Orissa had in addition 81 recognised Sanskrit *tols* with 1,687 pupils maintained at a total cost of Rs. 41,868 of which Rs. 14,910 was borne by Government. Recognised primary Sanskrit schools numbered 61. These schools are supposed to study the ordinary primary school syllabus with the addition of Sanskrit for a specified number of hours per week. The time for this is deducted according to rules from the time allotted in the general syllabus for various other subjects.

74. In South Orissa there are 1 advanced Sanskrit school and 3 elementary Sanskrit schools aided directly by Government and there are 7 unrecognised Sanskrit schools, some of which are applicants for recognition.

75. There were six *madrasas* in North Orissa with 311 pupils but of these only the *Madrassa Sultania* at Cuttack carries the study of Islamic studies to an advanced stage. Two candidates passed the *Alim* Examination and four the *Mullah* Examination during the year under report. The total expenditure on the *madrasas* was Rs. 7,144, of which Rs. 3,306 were met by Government grants.

76. Primary Urdu schools have been dealt with in Chapter XIII.

77. Both primary Urdu and primary Sanskrit schools are aided by local bodies as in the case of other primary and elementary schools.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

78. There are 10 schools classed as industrial schools in the province with 234 pupils. These are :—

- (1) The Poor Industry Cottage at Cuttack training boys in weaving, basket work, toy making and other occupations suitable for cottage work.
- (2) The 'Shelter' at Cuttack training girls in basket making, weaving, spinning, sewing and embroidery work.
- (3) The Swargadwar Industrial School at Puri training widows in weaving, spinning and embroidery work.

- (4) The Industrial School at Balasore managed by the American Baptist Mission and training boys in wood and metal work and motor repairing.
- (5) The Salvation Army Weaving School at Angul.
- (6) The Co-operative Bank Weaving School at Angul.
- (7) The Pan Boarding School at Angul teaching weaving and gardening.
- (8) The Maharaja's Industrial School at Parlakimedi teaching wood and metal work.
- (9) The Phulbani Industrial School at Phulbani teaching wood work and smithy work.
- (10) The Chowdwar Industrial School.

The first eight schools are aided by Government, the 9th is managed by Government and the 10th is managed by the Servants of India Society and is at present unaided.

79. Government's total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 47,388.

80. In addition Government through the Education Department gives special grants to middle and elementary schools for instruction of a vocational character as follows:—

Siddheswarpur	...	...	Cuttack	...	Farming.
Fertal	...	...	Balasore	...	Farming.
Narayan Chandra Middle School.	English	Balasore	...	...	Woodwork.
Janka	...	...	Puri	...	Woodwork.
Berhampur Municipal Middle School	Ganjam	...	...	...	Weaving.
Kukudakhandi Elementary School	Ganjam	...	...	...	Weaving.

81. It was a recommendation of the Vocational Education Committee set up by the Bihar and Orissa Government in 1922 that both science and manual training should be provided in all Government high schools but the Government schools at Cuttack and Angul still lack science facilities and the schools at Puri, Balasore, Angul and Sambalpur still lack any manual training. On the otherhand, some form of manual training is compulsory in all schools presenting candidates for the Madras Secondary-School Leaving Certificate.

82. *Law school.*—The law school at Cuttack had 11 pupils against 18 pupils in the previous year and 7 in 1931-32. It was entirely maintained by fees. Rs. 921 was spent on this institution during the year under report as against Rs. 534 in the last quinquennium and Rs. 1,032 in the previous year.

83. *Medical school.*—Orissa Medical School at Cuttack had 150 pupils on its roll with a total expenditure of Rs. 61,179 against 159 pupils with an expenditure of Rs. 65,285 in 1935-36 and 154 pupils with an



expenditure of Rs. 72,433 in 1931-32. The expenditure per pupil was Rs. 407·86 this year against Rs. 410·6 in the previous year and Rs. 470·3 in the last quinquennium. The school was under the control of the Medical Department.

84. *Engineering school.*—The Orissa School of Engineering at Cuttack had 124 pupils with a total expenditure of Rs. 58,291 against 116 pupils with an expenditure of Rs. 55,827 in the previous year and 103 pupils with an expenditure of Rs. 58,297 in 1931-32. The expenditure per pupil was Rs. 470 this year against Rs. 481·3 in the previous year and Rs. 566 five years ago.

85. *Commercial school.*—The Commercial School attached to the Cuttack Training School was under the management of Government and taught typewriting, shorthand and book-keeping. Its roll number was 21 against 33 in the previous year and 26 in 1931-32. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 1,923 of which Rs. 220 was met from provincial revenues and Rs. 1,703 from fees. The expenditure per pupil was Rs. 91·6 this year.

86. No one can travel throughout Orissa without being impressed by the skill and cleverness of artisans in many of the light industries practised in the province. At the same time one cannot help feeling that much of the skill and ingenuity is directed into channels leading to the production of very ephemeral and sometimes useless goods. For the better utilisation of existent ability and to adjust production more carefully to the wants of prospective buyers, proposals were submitted to Government very soon after the foundation of the province, for the establishment of an Art School to develop gradually branches for various crafts. The need for such an institution, especially to train men who, working through secondary schools, could disseminate more artistic conceptions of colour schemes and designs in silver work, ivory work, weaving, leatherwork, pottery, hornwork, woodwork and the like, seems fundamental.

87. The need for the introduction of some form of practical demonstrative and experimental work in agriculture in rural secondary schools is admitted on all hands. A proposal to make a beginning by training half a dozen secondary school teachers for a year on the Government farm at Cuttack. Was submitted to Government.

## CHAPTER X.

### The Training of Masters.

88. On April 1, 1936, the province possessed—

- (a) Secondary training schools at Cuttack and Berhampur training matriculates or Secondary School-Leaving Certificate passed candidates for 2 years as teachers of class subjects through the medium of the vernacular and as junior teachers of English in middle schools;

- (b) Higher elementary training schools at Berhampur and G-  
Udayagiri, training higher elementary or middle passed  
men by a 2 years' course;
- (c) Lower elementary training schools at Berhampur, Russell-  
konda, Serango and Gunupur training lower elementary  
passed teachers by a 2 years' course;
- (d) Middle vernacular training schools training middle passed  
men by a one year's course:—

Cuttack district	...	{ Biribati. Jagatsinghpur. Balía. Kabirpur.
Puri district	...	{ Puri. Khurda. Tangi.
Balasore district	...	{ Balasore. Basta. Bhadrak (Muhammadan)
Sambalpur district	...	{ Sambalpur. Bargarh.
Angul district	...	Angul.

- (e) One upper primary training school for Muhammadans  
training upper primary passed men by a one year's course  
at Cuttack.

89. *Secondary training schools.*—Thirty matriculates were recruited annually at the training school at Cuttack and 20 of them were given stipends at Rs. 15. Recruitment up to 40 Secondary School Leaving Certificate holders at Berhampur was biennial, a few I. A. passed men being allowed to join for the second year of the course only. No stipends were given. Orders were passed during the year reducing the amount of the stipend at Cuttack to Rs. 8 with a view to ultimate abolition of stipends. A vital distinction between the courses at the two schools is that the instruction in physical training and in drawing at the Cuttack School is intended to enable the student teachers to become instructors in these subjects, no specialist teachers being allowed in the aided high and middle schools of North Orissa. Such specialist teachers are allowed in South Orissa and the courses at the training school are, therefore, designed only for the general education of the student teachers. More highly qualified instructors are consequently provided at Cuttack. Special Oriya pandits are also allowed in the middle and high schools of South Orissa and the student teachers at the secondary training school are, therefore, not specially trained in the most important work of language teaching.

90. *Elementary training schools.*—It has long been considered wasteful to train as teachers, men with only 5 or 6 years elementary education themselves. It was therefore with some surprise that I found that 4 of the 6 elementary training schools in South Orissa were still attempting to do this. The process of turning these lower elementary schools into higher elementary training schools was begun at once, the lower elementary section at Berhampur being abolished. It will probably be necessary for some time to continue to train lower elementary passed men in the Agency training schools so as to get hill tribe teachers, but these too ought to become higher elementary training schools at the earliest possible moment, *i.e.*, as soon as there is an adequate supply of higher elementary passed hill tribe candidates. In North Orissa three of the elementary training schools, *viz.*, those at Biribati, Tangi and Bhadrak were closed during the year as redundant to needs—the district boards were finding it impossible to absorb all the trained men and to pay them at minimum rates. The closing of the school at Bhadrak leaves only one school training Muhammadan teachers, that at Cuttack, and this has up to the present worked on the unsatisfactory upper primary basis. Instructions were given during the year that it should take middle passed men and in the general reorganisation scheme the size of the school will be increased when it will be fully competent to train all the necessary Muhammadan teachers.

91. The Elementary Training Schools of North Orissa continued to give a one year's course. This being held to be inadequate, Government are considering the introduction of a two year's course and the provision of better type of instructors in the above schools in the near future.

92. At the same time the course of instruction in the South Orissa schools is defective in that it ignores the nature of the child and when the North Orissa schools are allowed to work on a two years' course it will be necessary to draw up a new common syllabus for all the elementary training schools of the province. This matter is already receiving attention.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

93. The number of educational institutions for females during the year 1936-37 was 452 with 16,665 girls attending. The number of girls reading in institutions for males was 43,085 of whom 8 were in colleges, 186 in high schools, 706 in middle schools, 39,993 in primary schools, 31 in special schools and 2,161 in unrecognised institutions.

94. The total direct expenditure on institutions for girls was Rs. 2,58,356 of which Rs. 1,43,450 was met from Government funds, Rs. 65,917 from local funds, Rs. 15,485 from fees and Rs. 33,504 from other sources.

95. The Ravenshaw Girls' School is a high school with I. A. classes attached to it. The strength in these classes was 12 and the expenditure on them was Rs. 9,820 of which Rs. 9,070 was met from Government funds.

96. There are two high schools for girls, viz., the Ravenshaw Girls' School at Cuttack and the Women's Secondary and Training Institution at Berhampur and the total strength of these schools was 515. Both these institutions were maintained by Government, the direct expenditure being Rs. 54,901 of which Rs. 44,395 was met from Government funds and the balance from fees.

97. There are two middle English schools for girls at Cuttack and Balasore respectively with a roll of 516. Both these schools were managed by Mission Societies and aided by Government. The total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 15,130 of which Rs. 5,880 was met from Government funds, Rs. 2,673 from fees and the balance from other sources.

98. The ten middle vernacular and higher elementary schools for girls with a strength of 1,360 were distributed as follows :—

Cuttack	...	...	1	}	Sambalpur	...	...	3
Puri	...	...	1		Ganjam	...	...	3
		Koraput	...		...			2

The direct expenditure on them was Rs. 32,666 of which Rs. 23,631 was met from Government funds, Rs. 1,028 from local funds, Rs. 581 from fees and the rest from other sources. Of these schools five are directly managed by Government, all in North Orissa, one by the District Board, Ganjam, and the rest are aided.

99. The total number of primary schools was 421 with an enrolment of 15,315, direct expenditure being Rs. 1,23,472 of which Rs. 44,282 was met from Government funds, Rs. 64,889 from local funds, Rs. 1,159 from fees and Rs. 13,142 from other sources.

100. Included in these numbers are 60 primary Urdu schools but no primary Sanskrit schools for girls. 152 girls are, however, reading Sanskrit in primary Sanskrit schools for boys.

101. Government maintains two training institutions for women, viz., the Hindu Women's Training School at Cuttack and the Training Institution at Berhampur, and aids a third which is managed by the Baptist Missionary Society at Cuttack. At Cuttack the training is designed for upper primary and middle passed girls respectively but candidates are so few that the lower primary passed women have to be taken, taught for a year and then passed into the upper primary training class. The roll number at this school is 19 and the cost to Government Rs. 7,793. The building of this school is very unsatisfactory and during the year under report a scheme for providing a suitable building was submitted to Government for administrative approval. At Berhampur also the housing arrangements for the training class are most unsatisfactory. The classes are held

on the verandah of the high school building and have no Oriya practising school attached. The number of Oriya girls trained up to the present has been few but during the year under report the classes contained five Oriya girls and three Telugu girls. These, too, are divided into both lower and higher elementary training classes. The cost of these classes to Government was Rs. 2,658. The school at Cuttack managed by the Baptist Mission Society is a higher type of school and trains women for both junior and senior certificates. The roll number was 31 and the cost to Government, Rs. 2,040.

102. A zanana school at Cuttack with a peripatetic teacher received a grant of Rs. 480 from Government. The number of women under instruction was 18.

103. The American Baptist Society at Balasore maintained six zanana teachers and received a grant of Rs. 600 during the year, for work amongst *pardah* women of whom 105 were under instruction.

104. The Shelter at Cuttack and the Swargadwar School at Puri were classed as industrial schools. The former, managed by "The Church of God American Missionary Society" takes unprotected minor girls up to ten years of age and teaches them basket-making, weaving, spinning, sewing and embroidery work. The roll number was 20 and Government grant Rs. 1,440 out of a total expenditure of Rs. 3,806. The Swargadwar School as its name implies trains widows in weaving, spinning and embroidery work. There were 13 such women under instruction and Government paid a grant of Rs. 600 towards the total cost of Rs. 2,321.

105. Three junior college scholarships, three middle scholarships and 60 primary were awarded to girls during the year under report.

106. As the foregoing report shows a great debt of gratitude is due to the missionary bodies who play such a large part in the education of women.

## CHAPTER XII.

### The Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

107. The number of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans in the province was 3, viz., the Stewart School at Cuttack (Secondary), the Convent School at Cuttack (Primary) and the B. N. Railway School at Khurda Road (Primary). The number of pupils was 439 on the 31st March 1937 and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,14,910, the details being as follows:—

				Rs.
Provincial Revenues	...	..	...	40,400
Fees	...	..	...	29,061
Other sources	...	..	...	45,449
			Total	1,14,910

108. The work of the Inspector of European Schools is done by the Director of Public Instruction.

109. The statistics for the Cambridge Examinations are as follows :—

	Appeared.	Passed.
School Certificate Examination ...	11	6
Junior Local Examination ...	10	7
Preliminary Local Examination ...	15	11

110. Besides the usual games, which are played in all the schools, the Stewart School at Cuttack has efficient troops of scouts.

111. The total number of teachers on the 31st March 1937 was 31, of whom 19 were trained.

112. The number of boarders was 78 boys and 168 girls. The number of Indian children reading in these schools was 92. Government pays a grant of Rs. 10 per month on account of each destitute boy or girl who is maintained in the boarding establishments of these schools. There has up to now been no enquiry as to the domicile of the children on whose account these grants have been paid but during the year under report several provinces decided that they could not grant full reciprocity in this matter and it became necessary therefore to restrict the number of children on whose account a school could draw the boarding grant. The exact manner of enforcing this restriction is still under the consideration of the Joint Board for Anglo-Indian and European education, whose proposals will in due course be submitted for the orders of Government.

113. During the year a much needed extension to the buildings of the Stewart School at Cuttack was opened by His Excellency the Governor. Besides ordinary class rooms the extension provides a Science laboratory and a kindergarten room. The building costs altogether Rs. 23,103 and of this amount Government paid Rs. 11,551.

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### The Education of Muhammadans.

114. According to the census of 1931, Muhammadans form about 1.66 per cent. of the total population of Orissa Province, but the percentage of Muhammadan scholars to Muhammadan population is 7.59 and the percentage of total Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars is 2.9. For the higher stages of instruction the percentage was as follows :—

Percentage of Muhammadan scholars to total number of scholars.	{	In college stage	2.7
		In high school stage	3.6
		In middle school stage	2.7

No Muhammadan girl has gone beyond the Middle school stage.

115 There are no separate Urdu middle schools but there are 16 middle schools with Urdu sections. There are four Upper Primary schools conducted entirely on Urdu basis and twelve Upper Primary schools have Urdu sections. The number of Primary Urdu schools was 147 for males and 60 for females with an enrolment of 4,212 boys and 2,310 girls.

116. The special inspection of these in North Orissa was in the hands of a Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education and an Inspecting Maulavi. There are only 12 of the Urdu Elementary or Primary schools in South Orissa and no special officer for the inspection of these was appointed nor was the jurisdiction of the Special Inspecting Officer for North Orissa extended to cover them.

117. The total direct cost of maintaining these institutions was Rs. 41,462 of which Rs. 33,632 was met from public funds.

118. The elementary training school for Muhammadans at Bhadrak was abolished as redundant to requirements during the year under report. There is now only one elementary training school for Muhammadan teachers at Cuttack, with an enrolment of 16 against 18 in the previous year. This school will, in future, admit only middle passed candidates but when the general reorganisation of elementary training schools takes place—it is hoped in the very near future—the school will be increased in size and will be able to meet all the demands for Urdu teachers. The total expenditure on it was Rs. 1,763 against Rs. 1,748 in the previous year and Rs. 1,878 in the last quinquennium.

119. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils is shown in the following statement:—

Items of expenditure.	Amount. Rs.
Inspection, i.e., the Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education and the Inspecting Maulavi.	3,287
Examination charges	16
Grant-in-aid to Madrasas	3,806
Institutions chiefly intended for Muhammadans, i.e., Elementary Training schools for Muhammadans.	2,860
Scholarships, stipends and rewards	707
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans	86
Total	<u>10,212</u>
Add for Primary Urdu schools including the cost of ordinary primary education given in them.	33,632
Grand Total	<u>43,844</u>

120. The following table shows the number of Muhammadan teachers in primary and secondary schools and Muhammadan inspecting officers during the year 1936-37:—

Primary	}	Male	...	...	...	281
		Female	...	...	...	15
	Total					<u>296</u>
Secondary	}	Male	...	...	...	60
		Female	...	...	...	1
	Total					<u>61</u>

Special inspecting staff—			
Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education	...	...	1
Inspecting Maulavi	...	...	1
In the ordinary inspecting staff—			
District Inspector of Schools	...	...	1
Sub-Inspector of Schools	...	...	6
Total	...	...	9

121. Three high school scholarships and eleven lower primary school scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans during the year 1936-37.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### Backward and Special Classes.

122. The population of the Ganjam Agency was returned in 1931 as 358,237 of whom 286,243 were members of primitive tribes. Of this number 1,497 males and 46 females were returned as literate. The Koraput Agency consists of the greater part of the former Madras Vizagapatam Agency and figures for this larger unit are here given. The population was 1,164,998 and of this 621,786 were returned as belonging to hill tribes. Of these only 604 males and 51 females were returned as literate. The Christians in both areas were probably originally members of these tribes and the numbers of these were :—

*Ganjam Agency.*—Christian population 5,893. Literate—458 males and 35 females.

*Vizagapatam Agency.*—Christian population 22,242. Literate—1,299 males and 277 females.

123. The figures are most depressing and discouraging in view of the expenditure incurred by Government (detailed below) and call for energetic action. Educational work amongst aboriginals is very difficult chiefly because the literary language taught is not and cannot be the language usually spoken—the mother tongue. The work is in the hands of poorly educated teachers and their constant supervision by men of higher qualification is difficult on account of the extent of the areas and the scattered nature of the population. The area of Koraput Agency is 10,006 square miles and of Ganjam Agency 4,426 square miles and the superior inspecting staff for the whole of these great areas is only 4 Junior Deputy Inspectors for Koraput and 5 Junior Deputy Inspectors for Ganjam Agency excluding Khondmals. These work under the supervision only of Special Assistant Agents who are revenue officers. Apart from the necessarily brief occasional visits of the Director of Public Instruction, there is no means of co-ordinating and directing the technical work of these Junior Deputy Inspectors who are frequently men of the secondary teachers' grade only, i.e., trained matriculates. The withdrawal by the Madras Government of the superior grade Agency Educational Officer and of Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools on the ground that as the work was of an elementary nature there was no need for senior officers of the Education Department was ill-advised. This matter was brought to the notice of Government during the year.



124. The following statement shows the number of aboriginal pupils now attending schools and colleges :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aboriginal Christians ... ..	2,028	541	2,564
Hinduised Aboriginals ... ..	12,077	751	12,828
Other Aboriginals ... ..	2,961	822	3,283
Total ... ..	<u>17,061</u>	<u>1,614</u>	<u>18,675</u>

125. The stages of instructions reached by the aboriginal pupils are shown below :—

	Christians.		Non-Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In college stage ... ..	8	...	...	2
In high school stage ... ..	10	2	38	...
In middle school stage ... ..	65	1	140	...
In primary stage ... ..	1,985	682	14,625	1,048
In special schools ... ..	8	2	17	...
In unrecognised schools ... ..	2	4	218	28
Total ... ..	<u>2,028</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>15,088</u>	<u>1,078</u>

126. The following statement shows the number of schools maintained in the Agency areas :—

	Koraput.		Ganjam.		Khondmals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>High Schools—</b>						
District Board ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Middle Schools—</b>						
District Board ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
<b>Higher Elementary Schools—</b>						
Taluk Board ... ..	8	...	...	...	...	...
Government ... ..	...	1	10	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	1	1	1	...	8	...
					Upper Primary.	

	Koraput.		Ganjam.		Khondmals.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
<b>Other Elementary Schools—</b>						
					Lower Primay.	
Taluk Board ... ..	189	10	...	...	...	...
Government ... ..	11	...	118	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	195	1	265	10	60	1
Unaided ... ..	2	...	8	...	...	...
<b>Elementary Training Schools—</b>						
Government ... ..	1	...	2	...	...	...

127. The following is the provision made for scholarships specially intended for hill tribes or aboriginal pupils :—

Serial no.	Name of area.	Description of scholarship.	Number.	Monthly value.
		<b>ELEMENTARY.</b>		Rs. a. p.
	Ganjam Agency	Lambo Lanja—Standard I ... ..	100	0 8 0
		Ditto Do. II ... ..	90	1 0 0
		Special for Khonds and Savaras—Standard III	71	1 0 0
		Ditto Do. IV	52	2 0 0
		Ditto Do. V	80	8 0 0
2	Angul ...	Middle English Scholarship ... ..	1	10 0 0
		Special scholarship for Pan boys	2	6 0 0
8	Koraput ...	High School ... ..	2	6 0 0
		Middle School ... ..	3	8 0 0
Elementary Scholarships to the value of Rs. 215.				

128. In the Mission schools in the Ganjam Agency Kui is generally the medium of oral instruction in lower standards and the use of Savara as the oral medium of instruction is also encouraged in Savara schools though Savara is not taught as a written language.

129. The two training schools in Ganjam Agency and the Gunupur training school in Koraput district are mainly intended for the benefit of aborigines.

Number of training institutions.	Number of boys enrolled in the institutions.					Total.
	Aborigines.			Hindus.		
	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Hindus.	Higher Castes.	Others.	
9	5	27	2	39	46	119

130. The expenditure incurred on institutions specially intended for hill tribes and aborigines is detailed below:—

	Rs.
(1) Government training schools ... ..	30,164
(2) Other institutions ... ..	1,12,646
(3) Scholarships .. ..	6,858
(4) Hostels (reserved) ... ..	1,944
Total ... ..	1,51,607

131. Low rates of fees are charged in all Government schools for aboriginal children.

132. *Scheduled castes.*—The number of children of the scheduled castes at school is given below:—

Stage of instruction.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In college stage ... ..	2	...	2
In high school stage ... ..	182	...	182
In middle school stage ... ..	320	18	338
In primary stage ... ..	40,863	4,675	45,538
In special schools ... ..	168	1	164
In unrecognised institutions ... ..	2,247	419	2,666
Total ... ..	43,727	5,103	48,830

133. There were 505 schools mainly intended for depressed classes out of which 10 were for girls. The need for these special schools still continues in some areas, but the prejudice against the admission of scheduled caste pupils to ordinary schools is undoubtedly weakening and on this full and free admission to the village schools on equal terms with children of other castes lies the best hope for the uplift of these depressed classes.

134. In North Orissa scheduled caste pupils are admitted free to all Government secondary schools, and managing committees of aided schools are encouraged to grant the same concession. In South Orissa they enjoy the privilege of half free secondary education. Government also maintains a special hostel for boys of these classes at the Practising Middle English School at Cuttack, the inmates of which are also given stipends for their maintenance. In addition 20 special stipends are given to boys at the Angul High School to encourage the Pans of that district.

135. There were two special inspecting officers, for inspecting the depressed class schools in North Orissa and for propaganda work among people of scheduled castes, but no such provision exists in South Orissa where these schools are inspected by the ordinary inspecting staff.

136. The expenditure incurred specially for their benefit is shown below:—

	Rs.
(1) Special Inspecting staff ... ..	2,381
(2) Capitation allowance to teachers and rewards to parents ...	582
(3) Scholarships ... ..	3,001
(4) Hostel ... ..	156
(5) Special schools for depressed classes ... ..	1,22,110
Total ... ..	<u>1,28,750</u>

137. Ten boys in high schools, 20 boys and one girl in middle schools, 46 boys and 8 girls in upper primary schools and 28 boys and 1 girl in lower primary schools received scholarships during the year.

138. *Criminal tribes.*—The number of children of criminal tribes receiving instructions in the province was 1,776, out of which 152 were girls. Only one school in the district of Cuttack is specially reserved for them and its enrolment was 13 boys and 5 girls against 16 boys and 4 girls in the previous year. The expenditure incurred on this school was Rs. 84 against Rs. 111 incurred last year.

139. Five boys in high schools and 6 boys in middle schools were awarded scholarships.

140. The following table shows the stages of instruction reached by pupils of these classes during the year:—

Stages of instruction.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In high school stage ... ..	5	...	5
In middle school stage ... ..	10	...	10
In primary stage ... ..	1,869	148	1,517
In unrecognised schools ... ..	240	4	244
Total ... ..	<u>1,624</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>1,776</u>

## CHAPTER XV.

### The Education of Defectives.

141. There is no institution for the education of the defectives in the Province. Provision is made by Government when required to assist defective children to go to special schools outside the Province. One such boy was an inmate of the school for the deaf and dumb at Calcutta during the year under report.

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## CHAPTER XVI.

### The Reformatory School.

142. There was no reformatory school in the province. Government contributed an amount of Rs. 3,259 to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School during 1936-37. The average number of pupils from Orissa detained in the school was eight.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### Unrecognised Institutions.

143. The number of unrecognised institutions was 788 and the enrolment in them was 16,550. These were mainly private venture primary and elementary schools. As they prove their necessity and worth they become eligible for aid or stipends if the funds at the disposal of local bodies permit. Some prefer to remain unaided; because they do not wish to follow the departmental syllabus. No expenditure from public funds was incurred for this class of institutions.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### Text-books, Publications and Literary Societies.

144. The books approved by the Text-Book Committees of the old Bihar and Orissa Province and Madras before the creation of the Province continued to be in force in the areas transferred from the respective provinces. A temporary Advisory Text-Book Committee for the Province was set up in September 1936 to deal with new books submitted by publishers, pending the formation of a properly constituted Text-Book Committee. The temporary committee consisted of the 5 members from Orissa on the old Bihar and Orissa Text-Book Committee, two persons from South Orissa, nominated by Government, one Bengali and one Muhammadan, nominated by Government to represent the interests of the two communities and the Personal Assistant to the Director, who was ex-officio Secretary. The Director was President ex-officio.

145. As the schools in North and South Orissa are 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.

146. In 1936-37 the number of books received for review was 195, of which 142 were in Oriya, 48 in English and 5 in Bengali. The cost of the committee was Rs. 85 on account of travelling expenses and Rs. 251 for remuneration to reviewers. There was one meeting of the committee during the year.

147. To enable teachers to carry out properly the new primary school syllabus, a new Teachers' Handbook of method and Organisation was planned before the separation of Orissa from Bihar. This was to be in the form of separate sections written by specialists on the different subjects. The following three sectional handbooks in English were translated into Oriya and published during the year:—

(1) The aim of the primary school and the nature, physical and mental, of the children, (2) Primary school organisation and (3) The special problem of teaching more than one class at a time.

148. The other sections of the teachers' handbook and new books on the environment of an Indian village, the geography of Orissa and story telling necessary to carry out the new syllabus have not yet made their appearance. Renewed announcements were made inviting publishers and authors to produce them according to outlines supplied.

149. In the year 1930-31, a grant of Rs. 19,200 was sanctioned by the Bihar and Orissa Government to Babu (now Rai Bahadur) Gopal Chandra Praharaj of Cuttack towards the cost of the publication of a very comprehensive Oriya lexicon. In addition to this grant it was arranged that Government would purchase 120 copies of the lexicon for Rs. 2,400. The fifth volume of the work was finished and delivered during the year 1936-37 and a sum of Rs. 160 was paid to the compiler.

150. Arrangements were made for the publication of a handbook of the Oriya language for the use of officers serving in the province. A sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned by Government towards its publication.

151. Amongst literary societies the Utkal Sahitya Samaj at Cuttack deserves mention.

152. During the year 1936-37, seven public libraries in South Orissa were aided by Government to the extent shown in the following list:—

	Rs.
(1) Krishna Simha Pathagar Library, Aska ...	75
(2) Library, Aska Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd....	50
(3) Municipal Public Library, Berhampur ...	150
(4) Kanaka Manjari Library, Boyirani ...	150
(5) Public Library, Khallikote ...	103
(6) District Board Public Library ...	150
(7) Jagannath Pathagar Library, Surada ...	100
Total ...	<u>778</u>

No grants for a similar purpose were given in North Orissa.

153. The Orissa Academy was inaugurated during the year to foster the fine arts, literature and archaeological research. Government has promised to assist it, but the amount of the annual grant has not yet been determined.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### Miscellaneous.

154. The number of recognised hostels in the province was 236 and the number of boarders residing in them was 6,192. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 48,286 incurred on the maintenance of these hostels, Government contributed Rs. 19,333. Much greater attention appears to be paid to the conditions of residence of students in North Orissa than in the ex-Madras areas.

155. The Students' Residence Committee, Cuttack, had under its control 8 hostels with 117 boarders in 1936-37. The Government Kathjori Hostel contained 32 boarders on the 31st of March, 1937. Arrangements for these were made in rented buildings when the large hostel building was required for departmental offices. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the Inspector of Students' Residences was Rs. 2,801-7-6.

156. The Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements continued to make good progress.

157. A Scout Rally attended by 1,100 boys was held at Puri in October 1936. The camp was unfortunately spoilt by a cyclone, but this misfortune in itself demonstrated the value of scouting by showing the cheerful spirit with which adversity could be faced. His Excellency the Governor, at a meeting held after the rally and camp fire, inaugurated the Provincial Association. Government contributed Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 300 towards the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements respectively.

158. The St. John Ambulance issued 44 certificates of proficiency to students of high schools in 1936-37. Small grants are given to Government high schools in North Orissa for payment to a medical officer to give a course of eight lectures after which an examination is held and certificates awarded. The extension of the system to aided schools and to South Orissa is under consideration.

159. The School Medical Officer examined students of high schools for boys and a few middle schools for boys in North Orissa. Medical inspection of school students had been carried out in the ex-Madras areas by a system of grant-in-aid, but had been discontinued as a matter of economy. The jurisdiction of the North Orissa School Medical Officer was extended to cover the boys' high schools of South Orissa. The system of medical

inspection has not produced the results hoped for largely because, in the absence of compulsion, the following up of reported defects is not systematic. Various ways to improve the system are under consideration.

160. The School Medical Officer delivered useful lectures on hygiene and public health to 1,523 teachers of primary and elementary training schools in 8 different centres in North Orissa during the summer of 1936.

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## CHAPTER XX.

### Conferences and Committees.

161. As already mentioned in Chapter I, a committee was set up by Resolution No. 3641-E., dated the 6th August 1936, of the Government of Orissa to advise them regarding the question of general educational reconstruction of the province. The committee at the outset resolved that any scheme of reorganisation at the secondary stage as outlined by the Government of India in their letter no. F.-1-6 (a) of 1936, dated the 30th April 1936, to be successful must take cognisance of the mental effects produced by the earlier elementary stage so that the boys who study the secondary course will be in a condition to reap the greatest possible benefit.

162. A provincial departmental conference was also held during the year under report for the preliminary discussion of a number of difficult questions arising from the union of North and South Orissa.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

### Conclusion.

163. The conditions of the year were abnormal in two ways. First we had to deal with a new province which educationally was not in any sense a unit. Secondly we had a form of Government designed specially only to keep the administrative machine going. The first of these abnormalities gave rise to many pressing problems on which decisions of far reaching importance were necessary; the second made it undesirable that decisions which might limit the discretion of succeeding popular ministries should be taken at all. The result is that no great developments have been recorded, but the year was by no means wasted. Knowledge has been gained of the very involved nature of the problems that face us in the future and the machinery to deal with them has been got into some semblance of working order. At the end of the year one finds oneself more convinced than ever before that in Orissa the problem of unification is of predominant importance if the hopes for development of the province as a cultural unit is to be achieved in reasonable time.

164. It is invidious to mention individual officers when so many have worked unselfishly and well in difficult circumstances. The burden of the year has fallen, I think most heavily on my own office staff which



was from the beginning undermanned. They have worked loyally in the attempt to administer two systems governed by separate Acts and Codes, and I must mention with special thanks the laborious work done by Babu Abinash Chandra Basu, an assistant in my office. My Personal Assistant Rai Sahib Bishvambhar Misra has not only had all the detailed work of the Text-Book Committee and the School Examination Board, but has also been of the greatest service to me in noting on some of the complicated service questions which have arisen. The award of the Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal to Miss N. Nayak, Inspectress of Schools, was a welcome expression of appreciation of services of the most reliable and ungrudging sort.

165. The work of Mr. S. Ray, Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, in the direction of bringing about a reform of the methods and content of language teaching, was patiently consistent and cannot fail to produce a good effect in the long run. Finally Mr. Sivaram Rath, District Educational Officer, Ganjam, was granted an extension of service so that his knowledge of Madras rules and regulations could continue to be of service during the period of transition.

166. As already noted the year has been devoted to problems of organisation rather than education and the names mentioned this year are of those officers who have been prominent in this. The work of the Sub-Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools who bear the brunt of the laborious work in the ill-provided primary and elementary schools is however not unnoticed. Therefore unmistakable signs in primary and elementary schools that the increased care being given to the interests of the small children is producing its effect.

H. DIPPIE,

*Director of Public Instruction.*

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**GENERAL TABLES.**

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GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational

1	FOR MALES.			
	Government. 2	District Board. 3	Municipal Board. 4	Aided. 5
<b>RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>				
UNIVERSITY ... ..	...	...	...	...
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	...	...	...	...
<b>COLLEGES—</b>				
Arts and Science ... ..	1	...	...	1
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	1	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second grade colleges ...	...	...	...	1
Totals ... ..	2	...	...	2
High schools ... ..	5	6	...	18
Middle schools ... ..	3	10	2	90
Primary schools ... ..	10	29	...	8
...	134	392	63	4,997
Totals ... ..	152	987	65	5,113
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS—</b>				
Art ... ..	...	...	...	...
Law ... ..	1	...	...	...
Medical ... ..	1	...	...	...
Normal and Training ... ..	17	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ... ..	1	...	...	6
Commercial ... ..	1	...	...	...
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ... ..	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	2
Other schools ... ..	1	...	...	81
Totals ... ..	28	...	...	89
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	177	987	65	5,204
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b> ...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS</b>	177	987	65	5,204

- (a) 11 middle schools in South Orissa contain third forms corresponding to class VIII in  
(b) 86 higher elementary schools in South Orissa corresponding to middle vernacular  
(c) Includes 42 night schools.

Institutions in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
8	82	2	...	...	...	...	2
17	(a) 122	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	(b) 47	5	1	...	4	...	10
1,060	(c) 7,146	2	77	17	821	4	421
1,080	7,347	9	78	17	327	4	435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	17	2	...	...	1	...	8
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	...	...	2	...	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	118	2	...	...	3	...	6
1,086	7,469	12	78	17	330	4	441
777	777	...	...	...	...	11	11
1,863	8,246	12	78	17	830	15	452

North Orissa.  
schools in North Orissa have eighth standards as the highest class.

GENERAL TABLE II-A—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<b>READING</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ... ..	593	531	257	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	21	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>614</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>273</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
In High schools ... ..	1,963	1,843	164	1,897	1,710	49	...	...	...
In Middle schools { English ... ..	358	291	95	1,089	854	125	313	268	...
Vernacular ... ..	1,049	957	...	3,810	3,255	365	...	...	...
In Primary schools ... ..	7,403	6,077	...	41,050	32,104	50	4,369	3,456	...
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>10,773</b>	<b>9,168</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>47,806</b>	<b>37,924</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>3,724</b>	...
In Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law ... ..	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ... ..	150	105	91	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ... ..	640	583	381	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools ... ..	124	114	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools, ... ..	24	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools ... ..	21	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ... ..	157	133	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b> ... ..	<b>1,127</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>568</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>47,806</b>	<b>37,924</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>3,724</b>	...
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTI-TUTIONS.</b>	<b>12,514</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>47,806</b>	<b>37,924</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>3,724</b>	...

(a) Includes 51 reading law; 15 students reading M.A. and  
 (b) Includes 1,056 students in night schools.  
 Scholars in III form classes in 10 Middle schools in South

Institutions for Males in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

AIDED.			UNAIDED			Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
192	156	53	...	...	...	(a) 785	687	310	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	21	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
192	156	53	...	...	...	806	708	326	8
4,965 8,813	4,129 6,691	691 2,007	665 1,909	538 1,471	266 233	9,490 12,492	8,220 9,775	1,170 2,460	186 455
965 189,114	818 153,052	188 295	...	...	...	5,824 (b)264,400	5,031 213,131	553 386	261 39,193
203,857	164,890	3,131	25,088	22,451	540	292,206	236,167	4,569	30,885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	150	105	91	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	640	583	331	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	124	114	64	...
162	139	68	15	10	8	201	173	92	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	21	27	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
133 1,777	117 1,419	...	...	...	...	133 1,998	117 1,602	...	12
2,072	1,075	269	79	60	31	3,278	2,729	868	31
206,121	166,721	3,503	25,167	20,511	571	296,290	2,39,594	5,763	40,924
...	...	...	16,295	12,991	57	16,295	12,991	57	2,161
206,121	166,721	3,503	41,462	33,502	628	312,585	252,585	5,820	43,085

excludes 2 students reading both Law and M.A.

Orissa are 237.

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of Scholars attending Educational

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>READING.</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	12	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	12	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
In High schools ...	515	428	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	648	449	...	79	71	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	212	159	...	3,616	2,778	...	993	707	...
Totals ...	1,875	1,086	28	3,695	2,849	...	993	707	...
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	27	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	27	25	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	1,414	1,073	45	3,695	2,849	...	993	707	...
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>	1,414	1,073	45	3,695	2,849	...	993	707	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.</b>	18,928	11,787	1,145	51,501	40,778	589	5,675	4,481	...

## Institutions for Females in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	515	428	29	8
516	428	147	...	...	...	516	428	147	63
688	517	60	...	...	...	1,860	1,087	60	15
10,896	7,722	76	98	74	...	15,815	11,440	76	1,292
11,545	8,667	289	98	74	...	17,706	18,838	906	1,973
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	81	31	...	...	...	58	56	50	...
38	28	18	...	...	...	33	28	18	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	59	44	...	...	...	91	84	63	...
11,609	8,726	327	98	74	...	17,809	18,429	972	1,878
...	...	...	255	194	...	255	194	...	26
11,609	8,726	327	858	268	...	18,064	18,623	972	1,899
217,730	175,447	8,830	41,815	38,770	628	380,649	266,208	6,192	270,899 boys. 59,750 girls.



## GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 30,800 spent by the

\*Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following items:—  
Scholarships or stipends ... .. Rs. 70,235.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.	Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science colleges ...	2,18,466	...	...	52,030	9,037	2,74,533
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	13,027	...	...	...	...	13,027
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	2,26,493	...	...	52,030	9,037	2,87,560
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.</b>						
High schools ... ..	83,119	...	...	61,310	2,129	1,45,558
Middle schools { English ... ..	19,574	...	...	2,104	28	21,706
{ Vernacular ... ..	15,155	...	...	...	...	15,155
Primary schools ... ..	1,07,813	...	...	114	...	1,07,927
Totals ... ..	2,24,661	...	...	63,528	2,157	2,90,346
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	921	...	921
Medical schools ... ..	54,132	...	...	5,431	1,616	61,179
Normal and Training schools ...	96,788	10	...	323	...	97,127
Engineering schools ... ..	51,382	...	...	4,033	2,876	58,291
Technical and Industrial schools ...	4,520	...	...	...	2,703	7,223
Commercial schools ... ..	220	...	...	1,703	...	1,923
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	(a) 3,250	...	...	...	...	3,250
Schools for Detectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	10,686	...	...	...	...	16,686
Totals ... ..	2,26,987	16	...	12,411	7,195	2,46,609
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ... ..	6,78,141	16	...	1,27,969	18,389	8,24,515

(a) Contribution to the Hazaribagh Reformatory School, Bihar.

## for Males in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) ... .. Rs. 43,122.  
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... .. ,, 48,125.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Funds.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 2,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,218	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,218	...	...
28,610	56,280	...	55,007	107	1,20,004	53,458	3,000	...
24,364	16,898	1,897	14,798	...	57,957	21,418	62,191	...
14,950	36,087	...	1,980	...	52,897	6,897	...	...
1,83,411	2,08,318	23,251	12,947	5,005	4,32,933	2,31,033	4,31,558	9,965
2,51,335	3,17,563	25,148	64,632	5,112	6,63,790	3,12,306	4,96,749	9,985
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,136	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	466	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,216	...	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	28,818	...	100
2,51,335	3,17,563	25,148	64,632	5,112	6,63,790	3,55,342	4,96,749	10,035

(b) A grant to the Patna University.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—contd.

	Aided Institutions—concd.			Recognised unaided Institutions.		
	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
University ... ..	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science colleges ...	7,185	7,347	23,750	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	7,039	3,766	13,805	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	14,224	11,113	39,555	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.</b>						
High schools ... ..	1,37,008	23,425	2,16,886	11,270	6,045	16,315
Middle schools	{ English ...	26,916	2,13,162	11,851	7,789	19,640
{ Vernacular ...	...	2,083	8,480	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	96,932	1,12,918	8,82,426	37,054	18,798	55,852
Totals ... ..	3,36,572	1,65,342	13,20,954	60,175	31,632	91,807
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	2,959	20,243	33,338	...	700	700
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	466	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	1,010	26,369	46,695	...	3,317	3,317
Totals ... ..	3,369	46,612	79,499	...	4,017	4,017
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ... ..	<b>3,64,765</b>	<b>2,23,067</b>	<b>14,40,008</b>	<b>60,175</b>	<b>35,649</b>	<b>95,824</b>



GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

\* Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

Scholarships or stipends ... .. Rs. 4,451.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—						
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	7,807	...	...	566	...	8,373
Totals ... ..	7,807	...	...	566	...	8,373
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<b>GENERAL.</b>						
High schools ... ..	44,395	...	...	10,506	...	54,901
Middle schools { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ... ..	7,616	...	...	581	166	16,932
Primary schools ... ..	4,242	...	...	256	...	4,436
Totals ... ..	64,822	...	...	11,343	166	76,331
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ... ..	10,451	...	...	...	...	10,451
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (to be specified) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	10,451	...	...	...	...	10,451
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b> ... ..	88,080	...	...	11,909	166	95,155
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i> ... ..	6,78,141	16	...	1,27,969	18,389	8,24,515
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b> ... ..	7,91,221	16	...	1,39,878	18,556	9,19,670



GENERAL TABLE III-B—contd.

	Aided Institutions—concd.			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohaln Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohaln fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—						
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<b>GENERAL.</b>						
High schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ... ..	2,673	6,577	15,130	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	7,260	11,117	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	861	12,497	59,365	36	581	617
Totals ... ..	3,534	26,334	85,612	36	581	617
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ... ..	...	2,272	7,236	...	...	...
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	4,087	6,127	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (to be specified) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	6,359	18,363	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES...</b>	<b>3,534</b>	<b>32,693</b>	<b>98,975</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>617</b>
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i> ... ..	<i>3,54,765</i>	<i>2,23,067</i>	<i>14,40,008</i>	<i>60,175</i>	<i>35,649</i>	<i>95,824</i>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b> ... ..	<b>3,58,299</b>	<b>2,55,760</b>	<b>15,38,983</b>	<b>60,211</b>	<b>36,230</b>	<b>96,441</b>

GENERAL TABLE III-B—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand Total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohalin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	18,040	...	...	...	...	18,040
Buildings, furniture and apparatus...	578	9,259	551	...	1,371	11,759
*Miscellaneous (Vide page xii) ...	6,848	1,826	194	399	2,947	12,164
Totals ... ..	25,466	11,085	745	339	4,318	41,953
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	7,807	...	...	566	...	8,373
Totals ... ..	7,807	...	...	566	...	8,373
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<b>GENERAL</b>						
High schools ... ..	44,395	...	...	10,506	...	54,901
Middle schools { English ... ..	5,890	...	...	2,073	6,577	15,130
Vernacular ... ..	23,631	1,028	...	581	7,426	32,666
Primary schools ... ..	44,282	50,719	14,170	1,159	13,142	1,23,472
Totals ... ..	1,18,188	51,747	14,170	14,919	27,145	2,26,169
<b>SPECIAL SCHOOLS.</b>						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	15,415	...	...	...	2,872	17,687
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	2,040	...	...	...	4,087	6,127
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools (to be specified) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	17,455	...	...	...	6,359	23,814
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b>	<b>1,68,916</b>	<b>62,832</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>15,824</b>	<b>37,822</b>	<b>3,00,309</b>
Grand Totals for Males ... ..	16,84,772	9,06,202	41,324	6,31,887	3,63,585	36,47,830
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b>	<b>18,53,688</b>	<b>9,69,034</b>	<b>56,339</b>	<b>6,47,711</b>	<b>4,21,407</b>	<b>39,48,139</b>



GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving

	CLASSES	European Anglo-Indian	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.
				Higher castes.	Others.				
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total population	...	526	19,248	3,096,762	622,296	61,739	264	59	9
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>									
Infant	...	...	128	39,918	8,998	1,957	...	...	...
Primary	I	...	1,341	56,756	18,296	1,564	...	...	1
	II	...	539	36,731	7,224	1,165	...	...	...
	III	...	428	27,874	4,037	827	...	...	...
	IV	...	376	14,678	1,620	303	...	...	1
	V	...	243	8,769	693	227	...	...	1
Middle	VI	...	112	4,342	204	162	...	...	...
	VII	...	121	3,	116	142	...	...	...
High	VIII	...	80	2,017	92	74	...	...	1
	IX	...	38	1,228	19	57	...	...	...
	X	...	37	1,079	8	48	...	...	...
	XI	...	34	954	13	39	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	3,477	198,164	41,315	6,555	...	...	4
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Intermediate classes.	1st year	...	10	235	2	7	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	4	255	...	9	...	...	...
Degree classes	1st year	...	...	98	...	1	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	4	83	...	1	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	1st year	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	18	686	2	20	...	...	...
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	3,495	198,850	41,317	6,575	...	...	4
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	40	11,603	2,247	223	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	...	3,535	210,453	43,564	6,798	...	...	4

general education in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Total number of married pupils above the age of 18 years.	Aboriginal Christian included in col. 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.		Remarks.
						Hindus & aboriginals.	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
36,880	39,97,933	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Figures for population of areas transferred to the new provinces of Orissa are only approximate.
1,314	52,310	50,860	44	...	27	279	10	1,314	...	
777	78,725	75,357	119	52	901	6,862	795	692	...	
547	46,196	44,118	206	48	357	2,282	328	505	...	
304	33,470	31,968	343	87	269	1,301	146	261	...	
121	17,099	15,862	258	59	244	686	70	97	...	
64	9,997	8,943	293	85	137	344	20	42	...	
19	4,839	3,985	202	44	34	69	5	15	...	
19	4,226	3,396	260	56	31	45	5	11	...	
11	2,275	1,596	166	67	10	25	3	5	1	
1	1,343	831	79	18	...	1	2	1	...	
1	1,173	700	104	41	...	2	...	1	...	
1	1,041	617	107	78	...	2	...	1	...	
3,179	252,694	238,213	2,181	633	2,010	11,898	1,384	2,905	1	
...	254	130	30	27	1	...	...	...	...	
...	268	144	45	40	2	...	...	...	...	
...	99	62	19	18	...	...	...	...	...	
...	88	59	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	726	396	196	117	3	...	...	...	...	
3,179	253,420	238,608	2,307	750	2,013	11,898	1,384	2,905	1	
47	14,160	13,578	28	20	9	171	240	47	...	
3,226	267,680	252,186	2,333	770	2,016	12,069	1,624	2,952	...	

GENERAL TABLE IV B.—Race and creed of Female scholars receiving

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hind as.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.
				Higher castes.	Others.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Total population	...	532	19,748	3,882,141	678,957	68,584	226
SCHOOL EDUCATION.— CLASSES.							
Infant	...	...	112	14,542	1,526	1,030	...
Primary	...	I	701	18,881	2,321	716	...
		II	182	8,976	567	426	...
		III	166	4,510	261	287	...
		IV	153	1,268	84	19	...
		V	118	541	16	6	...
Middle	...	VI	88	174	11	5	...
		VII	119	87	2	...	...
High	...	VIII	28	61	...	...	...
		IX	16	21	...	...	...
		X	16	12	...	...	...
		XI	8	12	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	1,702	47,980	4,688	2,499	...
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.							
Intermediate classes	{	1st year	...	2	5	...	...
		2nd year	...	7	2	...	...
Degree classes	{	1st year	...	1	2	...	...
		2nd year	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	{	1st year	...	...	...	...	...
		2nd year	...	1	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	11	9	...	...	...
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	1,713	47,989	4,688	2,499	...
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	16	1,875	419	76	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	...	1,728	49,814	5,107	2,575	...

Figures for population of areas transferred

general education in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Total number of married pupils above the age of 14 years.	Aboriginal Christians included in col. 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9	
								Hiadvised aboriginals.	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12	80	38,654	4,183,634	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	172	17,448	16,271	112	5	11	27	5	172	...
...	1	147	22,117	20,636	274	5	372	584	95	81	...
...	...	48	9,599	8,784	327	9	78	60	33	41	...
...	...	26	5,200	4,554	418	101	28	96	8	21	...
...	...	8	1,522	1,124	129	12	25	22	7	2	...
...	...	1	677	401	52	8	18	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	278	109	12	6	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	208	77	14	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	89	89	8	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	37	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	28	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	397	57,218	52,034	1,348	151	535	731	148	317	...
...	...	...	7	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20	7	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
...	2	397	57,298	52,041	1,350	153	535	733	148	317	...
...	...	5	2,390	2,253	17	4	4	18	4	5	...
...	2	402	59,628	54,294	1,367	157	539	751	152	322	...

\* to the new province of Orissa are only approximate.

GENERAL TABLE V.-Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and

	European and Anglo Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher Castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Medical schools ...	...	6	122	1	4	...	...	...	...	133
Normal and Training schools.	...	43	521	55	18	...	...	...	1	688
Engineering and survey schools.	...	9	113	...	2	...	...	...	...	124
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	81	96	66	...	...	...	...	8	201
Commercial schools ...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
Agricultural, Reformatory schools and schools for Defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	89	40	4	...	...	...	...	139
Other schools ...	...	...	1,686	...	800	...	...	...	...	1,986
Totals ...	...	89	2,658	168	828	...	...	...	9	8,247
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>										
Law ...	1	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Education ...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, Forestry and Veterinary Science.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2,729</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8,819</b>

NOTE.—Law classes are attached to the

## special education in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above 18 years.	Included in col. 2.		Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.	
			Aboriginals.	Criminals.	Hinduisd aboriginals.	Criminals.	Aboriginals.	Jains.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	52	52	8	...	...	...	...	...
688	870	863	...	...	6	...	1	...
91	82	82	1	...	...	...	...	...
122	28	20	4	...	...	...	8	...
18	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	78	56	...	...	2	...	...	...
1,689	400	804	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,699	969	841	6	...	8	...	9	...
81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,741	982	854	8	...	8	...	9	...

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

General Table V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving

—	Europeans and Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher Castes.	Others.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>										
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
Normal and Training schools.	...	81	27	1	1	...	...	...	...	60
Engineering and Survey schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Reformatory schools and schools for defectives.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	12
Total ...	...	61	47	1	12	...	...	1	...	122
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>										
Law and Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, Forestry and Veterinary Science.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	...	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	...	...	<b>1</b>	...	<b>122</b>

vocational and special education in Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above 14 years.	Included in col. 2.		Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.	
			Aboriginals.	Criminals.	Hinduised aboriginals.	Criminals.	Aboriginals.	Jains.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
98	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	87	87	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	87	87	2	..	..	..	..	..



GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	15	39	190	...	...	...	...	2	237	2	389
District Board and Municipal.	...	15	1,088	477	3	...	...	5	482	1,533	487	2,070
Aided ...	...	10	2,672	1,665	...	...	...	33	4,240	4,347	4,273	8,620
Unaided ...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	1,056	36	1,056	1,092
Total ...	...	40	3,860	2,350	3	...	...	38	5,780	6,253	5,818	12,071
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	3	23	23	9	...	...	...	1	3	58	4	62
District Board and Municipal.	10	101	92	46	8	...	...	1	13	257	14	271
Aided ...	3	127	161	23	7	...	11	60	127	321	198	519
Unaided ...	...	15	36	1	...	...	3	2	38	51	43	94
Totals ...	16	266	311	79	15	...	14	64	181	637	...	946
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	40	22	11	...	...	2	4	10	13	73	29	102
District Board and Municipal.	39	44	...	...	16	...	...	...	27	99	27	126
Aided ...	71	60	23	...	9	2	27	16	48	163	93	256
Unaided ...	5	7	4	...	...	2	3	...	12	16	17	33
Totals ...	155	133	38	...	25	6	34	26	100	351	166	517
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>6,343</b>	<b>13,534</b>

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Orissa for the official year 1936-37.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed intermediate matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	21	41	1	...	...	...	10	63	10	73
Aided ...	...	...	26	45	...	...	...	...	36	71	36	107
Unaided.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Totals ...	...	...	54	88	1	...	...	...	47	143	47	190
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	6	14	3	...	...	1	...	1	22	2	24
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	9	1	10
Aided ...	3	9	28	3	...	...	1	...	2	43	3	46
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3	14	49	8	...	...	2	...	4	74	6	80
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	6	11	5	...	1	2	...	4	3	23	9	32
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	6	11	5	...	1	2	...	4	3	23	9	32
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>302</b>

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Orissa during the official year 1936-37.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.					Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.																	
Males. 528	Females. 532	Total. 1,058			Males. 23'95	Females. 41'54	Total. 32'8															
					Teachers.		Expenditure from—															
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.											
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
					Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1937.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on the roll.														
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.</b>																						
High schools	...	1	230	82	58	9	7	8,185	...	20,171	4,387	32,693										
Middle schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Primary schools	...	1	65	28	4	3	2	1,320	...	4,420	4,143	9,663										
Totals	...	2	295	110	62	12	9	9,505	...	24,591	8,480	42,576										
<b>INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>																						
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Middle schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Primary schools	...	1	144	11	30	7	3	3,158	...	2,886	1,589	7,633										
Totals	...	1	144	11	30	7	3	3,158	...	2,886	1,589	7,633										
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.</b>																						
		3	439	...	92	19	12	12,663	...	27,477	10,069	50,209										
Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—					Inspection	...	376 (a)	...	...	...	...	376										
					Building, etc.	...	6,090	...	...	25,233	31,323											
					Miscellaneous	...	24,271	...	1,584	10,147	33,002											
					Totals	...	27,737	...	1,584	35,380	64,701											
Scholarships and stipends	...	1,841																				
Hostel charges (recurring)	...	21,921																				
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	9,740																				
					<b>GRAND TOTALS..</b>		40,400	...	29,061	45,449	1,14,910											

(a) Contribution to Bihar.

[GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Orissa, for the official year 1936-37.]

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<b>ARTS AND SCIENCE.</b>												
M. A.	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
M. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B. A. (Honours)	21	...	21	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	
B. Sc. (Honours)	10	...	10	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
B. A. (Pass)	68	2	70	27	2	(a) 29	...	...	...	...	...	
B. Sc. (Pass)	13	...	13	5	...	(b) 5	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>LAW.</b>												
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Law	27	...	27	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>MEDICINE.</b>												
M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
M. B., B. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>ENGINEERING.</b>												
Bachelor of C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>EDUCATION.</b>												
B. Ed.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
Intermediate in Arts	293	9	302	123	2	125	12	...	12	7	7	
Intermediate in Science	73	...	73	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	24	...	24	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<b>(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.</b>												
Matriculation	577	53	636	349	30	379	1	...	1	1	1	
School Leaving (Andhra)	322	31	353	157	14	171	7	...	7	2	2	
European High School—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cambridge School Certificate.	4	...	4	2	...	2	7	...	7	4	4	

(a) Includes 7 candidates for honours.

(b) Includes 3 candidates for honours.

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concl'd.*

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.</b>												
Cambridge Junior ...	3	...	3	2	...	2	7	...	7	5	...	5
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	2,548	9	2,557	1,643	7	1,650	41	...	41	20	...	20
Vernacular Middle ...	704 (e)	35	739	568 (d)	10	578	32 (e)	1	33	26 (f)	...	26
<b>(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.</b>												
Upper Primary ...	6,242	...	6,242	4,582	...	4,582	327	...	327	255	...	255
Lower Primary ...	19,360	...	19,360	13,363	...	13,363	2,631	...	2,631	1,986	...	1,986
<b>(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.</b>												
For Teachers' Certificate —												
Vernacular, Higher	68	2	70	39	2	41	1	...	1	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	446	242	688	333	90	423	39	4	43	34	1	35
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	57	...	57	31	...	31	1	...	1	1	...	1
At Engineering schools ...	47	...	47	36	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	72	...	72	60	...	60	3	...	3	2	...	2
At Commercial schools ...	24	...	24	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools††	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(e) Includes 76 candidates who appeared from the Middle English School Examination.

(d) Includes 122 candidates who appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination.

(e) Includes 17 candidates from middle English schools.

(f) Includes 5 candidates who appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Tois are shown in Chapter VIII.

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**GENERAL TABLE IX.**

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GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational

Types of institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
FOR MALES.								
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	...	...	8	744	11	2,045	14	2,789
Middle schools ...	13	1,292	89	4,849	105	10,420	156	16,501
Primary schools ...	180	6,985	892	41,060	5,986	206,230	6,958	254,275
Training schools ...	17	640	...	...	...	...	17	640
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	1	34	1	34
Other Schools ...	1	24	...	...	68	1,258	64	1,277
Totals ...	160	8,881	984	46,658	6,116	219,982	7,210	275,516
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	8	810	1	79	1	69	5	458
Primary schools ...	...	...	77	3,616	300	9,100	377	12,716
Training schools ...	2	27	...	...	...	...	2	27
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5	887	78	3,695	301	9,169	384	13,201
Grand total for all recognized institutions.	165	9,218	1,012	50,348	6,417	229,151	7,594	288,717
<b>II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
For males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	16,040
For females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	255
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	771	16,295
Grand total for all institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,365	305,012





GENERAL TABLE X.—Scholars by classes and

Stages.		Primary.					Middle.		
Classes.	Infant.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ages—Below 5	182	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 to 6	80,775	4,657	117	...	...	...	...	...	
6 to 7	22,252	25,787	8,126	96	22	...	...	...	
7 to 8	10,845	80,149	14,788	2,279	892	24	...	...	
8 to 9	4,116	20,040	15,286	8,126	1,580	928	81	...	
9 to 10	1,298	10,088	11,288	11,028	8,804	988	208	46	
10 to 11	224	4,922	5,956	8,388	4,811	1,941	540	239	
11 to 12	30	2,254	2,625	4,428	8,835	2,446	918	438	
12 to 13	9	1,230	1,200	2,149	2,842	2,026	1,190	796	
13 to 14	5	572	649	1,048	1,402	1,813	956	998	
14 to 15	14	325	802	528	670	727	618	840	
15 to 16	8	194	181	282	358	408	325	498	
16 to 17	1	150	188	178	216	217	186	815	
17 to 18	2	98	72	102	94	132	80	154	
18 to 19	1	61	67	56	60	67	97	78	
19 to 20	1	58	44	36	82	82	21	58	
Over 20	...	122	66	51	58	80	17	49	
Totals	69,753	100,842	55,795	88,670	18,621	10,674	5,117	4,434	
Withdrawals in 1986-87	10,688	20,711	8,868	18,628	8,598	8,411	1,024	1,706	
Admissions in 1986-87	44,558	22,648	7,668	5,048	6,649	2,172	1,888	769	

## ages on the 31st March 1937—(Quinquennial).

High.				Total.	Intermediate.		Degree.		Post-graduate.		Research.	Totals.	Grand Totals.
VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.		1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
...	...	...	...	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
...	...	...	...	35,549	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,549
...	...	...	...	51,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,283
...	...	...	...	58,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,472
...	...	...	...	49,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,407
13	...	...	...	38,141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,141
49	10	...	...	26,525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,525
164	25	7	...	17,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,165
281	79	18	2	11,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,262
481	248	89	37	7,798	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7,794
498	948	224	103	5,192	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	5,136
381	814	266	175	3,275	26	9	2	...	...	...	...	37	3,312
268	186	244	198	2,297	64	32	7	1	...	...	...	104	2,401
127	104	179	185	1,324	53	46	6	3	...	...	...	108	1,482
78	36	103	176	820	52	54	15	6	...	...	...	127	947
58	15	49	102	501	36	54	19	14	...	...	...	123	624
81	15	22	83	539	28	79	53	64	5	10	3	242	381
2,864	1,380	1,201	1,061	309,912	261	277	102	88	5	10	3	746	310,658
990	804	217	453	69,708	24	32	8	9	6	7	1	87	69,795
929	952	247	261	92,619	325	212	106	97	11	17		772	93,391

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population of school-going age in each District Sub-division Agency in the province of Orissa in 1936-37.

	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population of school-going age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack ... ..	1,028,134	1,148,573	2,176,707	85,365	20,112	105,477	59'3	12'5	34'6
Balasore ... ..	480,518	510,082	990,600	35,620	7,870	43,490	52'95	11'02	31'36
Puri ... ..	500,214	534,940	1,035,154	30,979	7,164	38,143	44'3	9'36	26'43
Sambalpur ... ..	522,050	549,338	1,065,388	19,058	4,405	23,463	26'08	5'79	15'93
Angul subdivision ...	69,094	71,764	140,458	5,358	1,270	6,628	54'7	12'6	36'2
Genjam Plains ... ..	545,808	670,534	1,222,337	64,268	14,674	78,942	82'6	16'69	47'63
Khondmals subdivision ...	40,231	42,047	82,278	1,924	276	2,200	34'1	4'7	19'08
Koraput Agency ... ..	475,149	474,809	949,958	11,888	1,843	13,731	16'95	2'93	16'32
anjam Agency ... ..	176,490	181,747	358,237	15,641	2,116	17,757	63'24	8'32	35'34
TOTALS ... ..	3,637,293	4,183,834	8,021,117	270,101	59,730	329,831	49'81	10'38	29'51

Figures for population of areas transferred to the new Province of Orissa are only approximate.

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Primary Urdu Schools, Tols, and Primary Sanskrit Schools in the Province of Orissa for the year 1936-37.

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I, as primary schools.	Classed in General Table I, as special schools.	Classed in General Table I, as unrecognized institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MADRASAS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	...	6	...	6
2. Pupils ...	...	300	...	300
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	...	11	...	11
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	3,306	...	3,306
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	1,010	...	1,010
7. Other sources ...	...	2,828	...	2,828
8. Total expenditure ...	...	7,144	...	7,144
<b>PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	147	...	...	147
2. Pupils ...	4,212	...	...	4,212
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	2,320	...	...	2,320
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	7,327	...	...	7,327
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	21,617	...	...	21,617
6. Fees ...	4,688	...	...	4,688
7. Other sources ...	4,324	...	...	4,324
8. Total expenditure ...	3,506	...	...	3,506
8. Total expenditure ...	41,462	...	...	41,462
<b>TOLS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	...	81	...	81
2. Pupils (includes Sanskrit College) ...	...	1,686	...	1,686
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	...	1	...	1
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	31,596	...	31,596
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	...	100	...	100
6. Fees ...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	...	26,858	...	26,858
8. Total expenditure ...	...	58,554	...	58,554
<b>PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	61	...	7	68
2. Pupils ...	1,887	...	204	2,071
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	152	...	...	152
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	1,650	...	...	1,650
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	7,842	...	...	7,842
6. Fees ...	58	...	...	58
7. Other sources ...	1,465	...	3,117	1,465
8. Total expenditure ...	6,003	...	3,117	9,120
8. Total expenditure ...	17,218	...	3,117	20,335

## APPENDIX III.—Statement showing the work of

Names of missions.	Colleges for Indians.		High schools for Indians.		Middle English schools for Europeans.		Middle English schools for Indians.		Middle vernacular schools for Indians.		Primary schools for Europeans.	
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>(1)—CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.</b>												
<b>(a) BRITISH.</b>												
1. The Baptist Missionary Society of London.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	419	1	115	...	...
2. The United Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	168	...	...	...	...
3. The Church Missionary Society.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>(b) NON-BRITISH.</b>												
1. The Roman Catholic Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	127	...	...
2. The Canadian Baptist Mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. The Baptist Mission, America.	...	...	1	218	...	...	2	218	...	...	...	...
4. The Church of God, America.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	124	...	...
5. The Evangelical Mission, America.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. The S. H. E. L. Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	127	...	...
<b>TOTALS FOR 1936-37</b>	...	...	1	218	...	...	4	805	4	493	...	...

missions in 1936-37 in the Province of Orissa.

Primary schools for Indians.		Training schools for Indians.		Other special schools for Indians.		Total.		Expenditure from—					
Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Mission funds.	Other sources.	Total.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19	881	1	31	...	...	22	1,446	10,747	852	1,663	12,309	...	25,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	168	1,908	...	1,672	552	...	4,127
2	38	...	...	...	...	2	38	150	...	...	970	...	420
29	1,165	...	...	...	...	30	1,912	3,820	156	...	7,725	60	11,762
7	232	...	...	...	...	7	232	620	...	...	370	...	990
12	323	...	...	1	59	16	818	13,241	1,416	7,802	24,436	10,092	56,987½
...	...	...	...	1	20	2	144	2,640	...	...	3,247	...	5,887
2	148	...	...	...	...	2	148	...	...	...	1,071	...	1,071
38	1,193	...	...	...	...	39	1,250	5,151	...	...	1,091	...	6,242
109	3,925	1	81	2	79	131	5,551	38,272	2,424	11,187	51,072	10,162	1,13,057

**APPENDIX IV.—Statement showing the expenditure on building, furniture and apparatus in the Province of Orissa for the year 1936-37.**

	Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle English Schools.	Middle Vernacular Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Inspection.	Total amount expended (as given in cols. 23 to 27 of G. T. III A and III B.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Funds ...	650	12,425	2,277	2,040	8,063	1,957	155	27,587*	
Local Funds ...	...	21,207	10,065	606	47,352	...	...	79,230	
Municipal Funds ...	...	...	3,020	...	3,476	...	...	6,406	
Fees and other sources	3,210	13,356	18,887	200	21,311	2,705	...	54,649	
Totals ...	3,860	46,988	39,229	2,846	80,222	4,662	155	1,67,962*	

\* Excludes Rs. 30,800 spent by the P. W. D.

No. 4153-E.

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA.  
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

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RESOLUTION.

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*The 21st June 1938.*

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Orissa for the year 1936-37.

This is the first report on the progress of education for the new province of Orissa. Mr. H. Dippie was in charge of the Department throughout the year. Rai Sahib Biswambhar Misra and Miss Nirmala Bala Nayak similarly remained in charge of their offices of Personal Assistant and Inspectress of Schools for the whole period.

2. *Superior Staff.*—Nine posts in class I of the Orissa Educational Service (Men's branch) were taken over by the new province of which two were held by members of the Indian Educational Service. After the transfers consequent on the separation were effected, four of the remaining seven posts were left in abeyance, class II men officiating in them. One post, that of the Inspectress is in class I (Women's branch). In class II there are 38 posts for men and 3 for women besides the post of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, in the corresponding Madras service. The strength of the other services remained almost as before, the only notable change being due to the abolition of the post of the Auditor of Aided School Accounts. One post of the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools was created to replace the post of the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies in the old province.

3. *The Universities.*—Schools and colleges in South Orissa remained affiliated to the Andhra University while those of North Orissa continued to be affiliated to the Patna University and the disadvantages consequent on this bifurcation of control became also apparent.



4. *College Education.*—The Ravenshaw College is the one purely collegiate institution in the province: the number of students in this institution rose from 577 to 593. There was a fair attendance of girl students in three Arts colleges besides the Ravenshaw Girls' School which is an Intermediate College solely intended for women. In men's colleges marked activities in games and scouting were noticed during the year.

5. *Secondary Education.*—In the first year of the existence of the province the number of high schools was 32 with 9,490 pupils, that of M. E. Schools was 122 with 12,492 pupils and the number of M. V. (North Orissa) and Higher Elementary Schools (South Orissa) was 47 with 5,824 pupils. There existed important differences in the nomenclature, syllabus, staff and their pay and prospects, and the systems of grant-in-aid and control prevailing in the two parts of the province. The aided secondary schools in North Orissa depend almost entirely on Government grant plus fee income while in South Orissa they are generally well-provided by prominent zamindars. Government wish to take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the generosity and public spirit shown by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi in the provision made by him for secondary and college education.

The 4 per cent cut in the grants to aided schools of North Orissa remained in force while the corresponding sum available for schools in South Orissa was insufficient to meet the grants payable under the rules, and therefore each grant had to be subjected to a proportionate cut.

The system of medical inspection of secondary school students in vogue in North Orissa has been extended to South Orissa.

In North Orissa the middle vernacular school has become almost extinct replaced by English schools.

6. *Primary Education.*—As in the system of secondary education so also in the system of primary education there existed great differences in both the parts of the province and a common system remained a desideratum. There was, however, one common feature, viz., that the local bodies in both parts of the province in their desire to spread education increased the number of schools even at the cost of efficiency. Schemes of concentration were, however, taken up in certain places and schools were closed when acute shortage of funds made it necessary. But the problem of finding proper accommodation for a larger type of school with the necessary number of teachers remained an obstacle to any real solution of the problem. The

present type plan of a primary school house is very costly and attempts are being made to find out a cheaper design. The withdrawal of recognition, a weapon in the hands of the authorities for preventing the growth of inefficient schools, could not be used due to the pressure of public opinion. It is recognised that this vital change cannot be brought about without a corresponding increase in expenditure and the existence of single-teacher schools seems to be a necessity for many years to come. However for improving the efficiency of the teachers a two years' training course for them was contemplated.

The total number of L. P. schools in the province was 5,409 with 171,821 pupils and the number of U. P. schools was 2,158 with 107,894 pupils.

7. *Oriental Studies*.—As elsewhere, there prevailed different systems of organisation and control in both parts of the province in the matter of oriental studies. The number of institutions did not warrant the appointment of a Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies and the Assistant Superintendent in charge of Orissa Division was made the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools to control these institutions, the Sanskrit College at Puri being placed under the Divisional Inspector of Schools. In the case of Muhammadan institutions also arrangement was made with the Government of Bihar to examine candidates from Orissa on payment of a small contribution and the jurisdiction of the Special Inspecting Officer for North Orissa has recently been extended to South Orissa.

In the first year of existence of the new province there were 146 recognised Sanskrit schools (tols and pathshalas) and 7 unrecognised and also there were 6 madrasas with 311 pupils.

8. *Education of Muhammadans*.—There were 16 middle schools and 16 U. P. schools providing facilities for instruction in Urdu and the number of primary Urdu schools was 207 with an enrolment of 6,522. The province had one elementary training school for Muhammadans the expenditure on which was Rs. 1,763 against Rs. 1,748 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils was Rs. 43,844.

9. *Education of Girls*.—The number of educational institutions for women during the year 1936-37, apart from those providing collegiate education, was 452 including 2 high schools, 12 middle schools and 3 training institutions. The total number of girls attending these institutions was 16,665. A satisfactory feature in the progress of co-education is reflected in the fact

that 43,085 girls attended the institutions for boys. Government desire to record here their warm appreciation of the service rendered by the missionary bodies in the education of the women of this Province.

It is, however, regrettable that no Muhammadan girls prosecuted their studies beyond the middle school stage.

10. *Aborigines and Depressed Classes.*—The number of Christian aborigines attending schools and colleges in the year under report was 2,564, the number of Hinduised aborigines was 12,828 and other aborigines 8,288. The expenditure incurred on institutions specially intended for hill-tribes and aborigines was Rs. 1,51,607.

There were 505 schools mainly intended for depressed classes out of which 10 were for girls and the expenditure incurred specially for their benefit was Rs. 1,28,730. The prejudice, however, against the admission of scheduled caste pupils to ordinary schools is gradually dying out and the need for these special schools is rather decreasing.

11. The difficulty in the administration of a new province, educationally in no sense a unit was considerable. No great developments have therefore been recorded. In the educational field as in other departments of Governmental activity the period was one of gradual assimilation and consolidation, of attempts at the unification of divergent systems, and the re-organisation of the administrative machine. That at the end of the year the administrative machine was brought into a reasonable working order was due mainly to the efforts of Mr. Dippie, the Director of Public Instruction, who brought to bear on these problems his wide experience of educational matters and considerable zeal and energy. Government desire to place on record their appreciation of the services of Mr. Dippie and the officers of the Education Department for one year's satisfactory work.

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ORDER.—Ordered that the resolution be published in the *Orissa Gazette* and a copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Orissá.

By order of the Governor,

M. K. VELLODI,

Secretary to Government.