

REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Orissa for the year

1939-40



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1941**

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REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1939-40.

CHAPTER I.

Introductory.

THE area of the province is 32,211 square miles and its population according to the census figures of 1931 is 8,021,117.

2. The two following tables compare the main statistics for the year 1939-40 with those for the previous year.

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars.

Area in square miles— 82,211	Percentage of scholars to population.				Remarks.	
		Recognised institutions.		All institutions.		
		1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.		1939-40.
POPULATION.						
Males .. 3,837,283	Males ..	6·86	7·05	7·40	8·10	
Females 4,183,834	Females ..	1·48	1·57	1·55	1·65	
Total 8,021,117	Total ..	4·05	4·19	4·95	4·74	

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars.

Recognised institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 6.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase or decrease.	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase or decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges ...	4	4	...	858	948	+90	(a) 267 + Law classes 44 + Research study 3 (b) 634.
Professional colleges ...	1	1	...	29	29	...	
High schools ...	36	38	+2	10,998	12,104	+1,106	(c) 9,652 (d) 2,412.
Middle schools ...	186	194	+8	20,739	22,225	+1,486	(c) 8,718 (d) 13,507.
Primary schools ...	7,140	7,116	-24	270,826	277,884	+7,058	(c) 157 (d) 277,727.
Special schools ...	118	124	+6	3,098	3,172	+74	
Total ...	7,485	7,479	-6	308,548	316,362	+9,814	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ...	1	1	...	7	15	+8	(b) 15.
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	3	3	...	863	881	+18	(c) 475 (d) 106.
Middle schools ...	12	14	+2	2,187	2,405	+218	(c) 409 (d) 1,996.
Primary schools ...	412	407	-5	15,098	16,641	+1,543	(c) Nil (d) 16,641.
Special schools ...	6	5	...	96	156	+60	
Total ...	43	40	-3	19,051	19,878	+827	
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males ...	1,087	2,165	+1,078	23,430	43,371	+19,941	
For females ...	14	19	+5	373	425	+52	
Total ...	1,101	2,184	+1,083	23,803	43,796	+19,993	
Grand total ...	9,019	10,083	+1,074	349,401	380,636	+31,234	

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(d) In primary stage.

II.—GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION
DURING THE YEAR 1939-40.

I I.—General summary of expenditure

	Total expenditure.		
	1938-39.	1939-40.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection ...	2,98,486	3,01,865	+2,929
Universities	2,000	2,000	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	...	...	...
Miscellaneous*	4,18,791	4,95,190	+76,459
Total ...	7,19,167	7,98,555	+79,388
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.			
Arts colleges	3,24,151	3,09,479	-14,672
Professional colleges ...	14,559	14,159	-400
High schools	5,56,862	5,77,177	+20,815
Middle schools	4,14,600	4,81,200	+16,600
Primary schools	15,19,160	14,66,090	-53,070
Special schools	8,56,417	8,68,435	+12,018
Total ...	31,85,249	31,66,540	-18,709
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.			
Arts colleges	8,520	8,761	+241
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...
High schools	64,640	60,421	-4,219
Middle schools	46,654	54,866	+7,712
Primary schools	1,82,801	1,80,079	-2,722
Special schools	37,620	33,691	-13,929
Total ...	2,90,235	2,77,818	-12,917
Grand total ...	41,94,651	42,42,413	+47,762

*Includes expenditure on buildings.

on education during the year 1939-40.

Percentage of expenditure.							
Government funds.		Local funds.		Fees.		Other sources.	
1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
47.78	46.08	6.98	13.80	8.86	8.80	36.38	31.82
69.59	66.48	4.06	8.65	5.16	5.14	21.19	19.78
71.41	68.69	...	...	21.90	24.91	6.69	6.40
100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
96.67	93.50	9.49	10.17	50.02	52.18	3.82	4.16
40.64	40.74	14.65	14.48	36.07	33.84	9.64	10.94
74.22	75.04	7.51	5.29	9.20	8.63	9.07	11.04
81.76	82.70	...	0.06	4.06	4.15	14.18	13.09
63.97	63.18	7.15	6.28	20.87	21.03	8.51	9.51
96.06	92.99	...	...	3.94	7.01	...	...
...
70.88	66.95	...	...	21.84	26.00	7.28	7.06
57.61	62.05	0.80	2.45	17.57	20.93	24.02	14.57
59.51	61.82	25.33	23.09	8.91	0.88	11.25	14.21
85.91	73.27	...	...	1.33	1.55	12.71	25.18
66.24	64.94	11.72	11.81	9.77	10.54	12.27	13.21
65.09	63.93	6.93	7.04	17.03	17.85	10.95	11.68

I I—General summary of expenditure

1	Cost per			
	Government funds.		Local funds.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	13	14	15	16
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and inspection ...	...	...	...	...
University ...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.				
Arts colleges ...	269 12 6	222 18 2	...	...
Professional colleges ...	502 0 6	488 8 10	...	...
High schools ...	18 8 9	17 1 9	4 12 9	5 8 2
Middle schools ...	8 0	8 0 8	2 14 10	2 18 9
Primary schools ...	4 2 7	4 0 2	0 6 9	0 4 6
Special schools ...	94 0 10	72 18 6	...	0 0 11
Total ...	6 10 4	6 6 8	0 11 10	0 10 2
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.				
Arts Colleges ...	1,169 2 8	626 11 1	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	69 1 9	60 8 11	...	...
Middle schools ...	12 4 8	14 15 10	0 2 9	0 9 6
Primary schools ...	4 14 7	4 14 8	2 1 5	1 18 5
Special schools ...	836 10 10	147 1 9	...	...
Total ...	10 1 6	9 4 7	1-12 7	1 9 10
Grand total ...	8 6 2	8 2 8	0 14 4	0 14 5

on education in Orissa during the year 1939-40.—concl'd.

scholar.						Remarks.
Fees.		Other sources.		Total.		
1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
82 11 9	80 18 0	25 4 6	20 12 8	377 12 9	324 6 5	
—	...	...	...	502 0 6	488 8 10	
25 5 0	26 10 6	1 14 11	2 1 11	50 9 5	51 1 4	
7 0 3	6 10 10	1 14 9	2 2 7	19 15 10	19 11 10	
0 8 3	0 7 5	0 8 2	0 9 5	5 9 9	5 5 6	
4 10 9	3 10 5	16 5 2	11 8 5	115 0 9	88 1 8	
2 1 10	2 2 1	0 14 8	0 15 5	10 6 8	10 2 1	
48 0 0	47 3 8	...	...	1,217 2 8	678 14 9	
...	
21 4 8	23 8 3	7 1 7	6 6 0	97 8 0	90 7 2	
3 12 0	5 0 11	5 1 11	8 8 4	21 5 4	24 2 7	
0 5 2	0 1 2	0 14 10	1 2 1	8 4 0	7 15 4	
5 6 6	3 1 8	49 12 8	50 8 11	391 14 0	200 12 4	
1 7 9	1 8 1	1 18 11	1 14 8	15 3 9	14 4 9	
2 8 1	2 3 6	1 6 7	1 7 10	12 14 2	12 12 5	

3. The number of institutions during the year under report increased by 1,074 and the enrolment by 30,634. The number of primary schools for boys decreased by 22 and that for girls by 5. The closure of unaided schools was mainly responsible for this decrease. In spite of the decrease in the number of primary schools, an increase in enrolment by 7,601 in these schools was interesting. The number of unrecognised schools increased by 1,083 and the enrolment by 19,993. The increase was mainly due to the opening of literacy centres.

4. The percentage of male scholars to male population was 7.05 in recognised institutions and 8.1 in all institutions. The percentage of female scholars to female population was 1.57 in recognised institutions and 1.65 in all institutions.

5. The total expenditure during the year under report increased by Rs. 47,762, covering all classes of institutions.

6. The decrease in expenditure on colleges was due to the retirement of senior professors of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack. The large decrease in expenditure on primary education was mainly due to the decrease in the number of primary schools and in the number of teachers in them and to the payment of arrear stipends of teachers of 1937-38 in 1938-39, while no such expenditure was incurred during 1939-40. The decrease in expenditure on the special schools was due to the fact that the expenditure on the Government Secondary and Training School for Women at Berhampur (South Orissa) was shown in the previous year as expenditure solely on the training school; it was distributed between the training school and the secondary school during the year under report.

7. As in the previous year, six appendices are attached to the general tables; one showing the percentage of Indian children of school-going age at school to the total Indian population of school-going age in each district; one showing particulars of Madrasas, primary Urdu schools, tols and primary Sanskrit schools; one showing statistics of Mission institutions; one showing the expenditure on buildings furniture and apparatus; one showing statistics relating to the progress of compulsory primary education and one showing statistics of single teacher primary schools.

8. The following are some of the important features of educational activities and administration of the year :—

(i) The number of seats in the I.Sc. classes of the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack was increased from 142 to 192

and two posts of demonstrators, one in Physics and the other in Chemistry, in the junior branch of class II of the Orissa Educational Service, were created temporarily with effect from the commencement of the session 1939-40.

(ii) A Science class was newly opened in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack and the post of a teacher in the Subordinate Educational Service was created.

(iii) Owing to the increase in the number of students in class XI of the Angul High School, it was duplicated and the post of a teacher in the Subordinate Educational Service was created temporarily for one year for the purpose.

(iv) For the effective supervision and control of elementary schools in the district of Koraput, two sub-inspectors of schools were appointed.

(v) A temporary post of a teacher for two years in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was created in the Government Secondary and Training School for Women at Berhampur for the teaching of Oriya.

(vi) The following scholarships were created during the year : (i) an additional third grade junior college scholarship of the value of Rs. 10 a month for the district of Sambalpur, (ii) an additional scholarship of the value of Rs. 9 a month, tenable for two years (nine months in a year) for students who pass out of schools in South Orissa reading in the intermediate classes in any of the colleges in the province, (iii) two scholarships, one of Rs. 9 a month and another of Rs. 14 a month, both tenable for two years (nine months in a year) for girl students passing out of institutions in South Orissa and reading at the I. A. or I.Sc. and the B.A. or B.Sc. stages respectively, (iv) a scholarship of Rs. 50 a month tenable for one year in the first instance at the Visva-Bharati for original research in Sanskrit, and (v) a stipend of Rs. 10 a month for a student of the All-Orissa Deaf and Dumb School at Cuttack for a period from 1st March 1940 to 30th June 1941.

(vii) The George Middle School at Chikati was transferred from the management of the zamindar of Chikati to that of the District Board in Ganjam with a subsidy of Rs. 833 a year for its maintenance.

(viii) The board higher elementary school at Rayagada in the district of Koraput was converted into a middle English school.

(ix) The system of aiding public libraries in South Orissa was extended to North Orissa.

(x) The B.A. classes of the Maharaja's College at Parlakimedi were admitted to aid.

(xi) In order to train up teachers for the basic schools, a Basic Training School with a practising school and a hostel attached to it was opened at Bari in the district of Cuttack and the first batch of students underwent an emergent training course of six months.

(xii) Provision was made for the starting of fifteen basic schools in a compact rural area at Bari.

(xiii) The post of an Organiser of Basic Education was created.

(xiv) Two peripatetic mistresses for teaching the 3 R's to adult women in the municipal areas of Puri and Sambalpur were appointed.

(xv) An additional sum of Rs. 3,120 over and above the statutory minimum of Rs. 30,729 was sanctioned for the education of the Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

(xvi) A Provincial Mass Literacy Committee was appointed for one year in the first instance to organize and supervise mass literacy work.

(xvii) The introduction of the revised syllabus in Ayurveda for the Madhyama and Acharya examinations conducted by the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture as an alternative to the existing syllabus was sanctioned.

(xviii) The change in the system of Madhyama examination conducted by the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture in holding it in three parts was sanctioned.

(xix) The Sanskrit Association was reconstituted on a wider basis to extend its jurisdiction to South Orissa. The name of the association has been changed to the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture.

(xx) Drill masters of Government high and training schools were deputed to attend refresher courses in summer at Saidapet in Madras.

(xxi) The new Orissa scales of pay for various educational services except class I of the Educational Service were introduced.

CHAPTER II.

Controlling Agencies.

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

10. The question of unification of services in both halves of the province which had been under the consideration of Government was decided and new scales of pay were introduced for all the various classes of services except class I of the Orissa Educational Service and officers in the two halves of the province were brought on to the same cadre.

11. The number of posts in class II was 47 (44 for men and 3 for women) against 45 (42 for men and 3 for women) in the previous year, besides the post of the District Educational Officer in Ganjam which is now held by an officer in the senior branch of class II of the Orissa Educational Service. The increase is due to the inclusion of two posts of Demonstrators, one in Physics and the other in Chemistry, in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack.

12. The number of posts in the upper and lower divisions of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 26 and 155 (135 in North Orissa and 20 in the combined cadre of school assistants and Deputy Inspectors in South Orissa which were included in the Subordinate Educational Service) to 28 and 158 respectively, the increase being due to the inclusion in the service of the post of Drawing Master in the Government secondary training school at Berhampur which was previously an ungraded post, one post of Science Teacher in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack, two posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the district of Koraput and one post of a teacher in the Angul high school. Of the 158 posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service 13 were on a temporary basis. In addition to these there are sixteen posts of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the junior grade, also included in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service though they are not taken into account in calculating the number of posts in the upper division of that service.

13. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service rose from 131 (81 in North Orissa and 50 in the cadre of

secondary grade teachers in South Orissa which were included in the Vernacular Teachers' Service) to 133 the increase being due to the creation of two posts in the women's branch of the service, one in the Secondary and Training School for Women at Berhampur and the other in the Barabati middle school in the district of Balasore. The posts of higher elementary trained teachers numbering 54 and lower elementary trained teachers numbering 209 in South Orissa were also included in the Vernacular Teachers' Service.

14. The number of posts in the ministerial service including 2 probationers decreased from 93 to 92. The number of posts in the office of the Director of Public Instruction rose from 22 to 24 due to the creation of 2 posts of leave reserve for that office, but the number of posts in the subordinate offices fell from 71 to 68 owing to the abolition of 9 posts of clerks in the offices of the junior Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Koraput and the Ganjam agencies and the creation in lieu thereof 6 posts of clerks in the offices of the Agents and the Special Assistant Agents in both the agencies due to the reorganization of the system of education in those areas.

15. As in the previous year the number of posts held by the Special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan education, inspecting Maulavis and the Special Inspecting Officers for the education of scheduled castes remained stationary at 1, 1 and 2 respectively.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service continued to be 5 as in the previous year while the number of other ungraded posts decreased from 19 to 18 due to the inclusion of one of these posts, i.e., the post of the drawing master in the secondary training school at Berhampur, in the Subordinate Educational Service.

17. The number of days spent on tour by the Inspector of Schools, North Orissa, and the Inspectress of Schools fell from 161 and 101 to 152 and 89 respectively while that of the District Educational Officer, Ganjam, rose from 162 to 181.

18. The cost of direction rose from Rs. 68,574 to Rs. 71,823 owing to the creation of 2 posts in, and the introduction of the revised scales for, the ministerial service in the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The cost of inspection fell from Rs. 2,29,862 to Rs. 2,29,542.

19. Complaints were received in the case of the Ganjam District Board that inspecting officers were not consulted in the matter of transfer of teachers. The non-official members of the District Educational Council vacated their seats owing to efflux of time and the Collector in Ganjam remained in charge of the council as ex-officio President. A draft Bill for amending the Madras Elementary Education Act was gazetted but the Ministry resigned before the Bill was passed and arrangements were made for reconstitution of the council.

CHAPTER III.

The Universities.

20. Schools and Colleges in North Orissa continued to be affiliated to the Patna University while those in South Orissa to the Andhra University. The contribution to the Patna University remained at Rs. 2,000.

21. The following table shows the number of students from institutions in Orissa who passed various examinations of the Patna and the Andhra Universities during the year under report.

Examinations.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of examinees.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of examinees	Number passed.	Percentage of success.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

Matriculation	970	719	74	14	10	71
I. A.	175	101	58	9	4	44
I. Sc.	68	37	59	1	1	100
B. A. (Pass)	65	31	48	3	2	67
B. Sc. (Pass)	9	5	56	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours)	31	28	74	3	2	67
B. Sc. (Honours)	9	8	89	..	..	..
M. A.	1	1	100	1	1	100
Diploma in Education	23	20	87	7	7	100
Bachelor of Law, Part I	42	28	67	..	..	..
Do. Part II	30	19	63	..	..	..

Examinations.	Males.			Females.		
	Number of examiners.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of examiners.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.						
S. S. I. C.	447	143	32	12	2	17
Matriculation	6	3	50	..	..	..
I. A.	137	64	47	9	..	..
B. A.	48	22	46	..	..	..
Vidya Pravachana—Preliminary	1	1	100	..	..	..
Ditto: Final ..	2	2	100	..	..	..
Bhasha Pravachana—Preliminary.	2	2	100	..	..	..
Ditto: Final ..	5	5	100	..	..	..

22. The students' information bureau attached to the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack continued to render useful service to students desiring to go abroad for higher studies.

23. The Committee appointed by Government to examine and report on the various problems in connection with the early formation of a separate university for Orissa held three meetings during the year under report. Their report is still awaited.

CHAPTER IV.

Arts Colleges.

24. The number of colleges remained at 5 but the roll number rose from 865 to 963. The rise was particularly noticeable in the Ravenshaw College and in the Ravenshaw Girls' School, both at Cuttack.

25. The colleges in North and South Orissa remained affiliated to the Patna and Andhra Universities respectively.

26. *The Ravenshaw College.*—The roll number rose from 650 to 753 including 9 women students and 44 in the Law classes. The number of aboriginal students rose from 3 to 5. Of the 753 students 311 were in residence in the hostels against 302 in the previous year. Of the rest, 354 were living with parents or near relatives and 88 with recognised guardians. The cost

to Government fell from Rs. 2,18,374 to Rs. 1,98,605. The average cost of educating a student excluding the Law classes fell from Rs. 448 to Rs. 372 a year.

27. Owing to increased demands for admission into the Science classes necessary staff and other grants were sanctioned in order to raise the number of admissions into the Intermediate classes in Physics and Chemistry by 50 students. An additional post of a Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy was also created owing to the rise in the number of students taking up Logic at the Intermediate stage.

28. It is satisfactory to mention that Mr. H. Mahanti who had gone to Cambridge on study leave returned to the College after obtaining the Ph.D. degree there. His thesis related to a subject on Wireless.

29. The normal work in the College was interrupted a good deal owing to a state of indiscipline amongst the students towards the second term which commences in January. The Patna University punished two students for not obeying certain orders passed by them and this led to a strike amongst students. When it was found that a large number of them had gone out of control and were trying to boycott the University examination, police protection was sought to let the examinees in and other students were not allowed to join the College without an undertaking from the guardians to control their wards and see that their wards obey the orders of the College authorities. Majority of the students appeared at the examination and the state of discipline has continued satisfactory since the measures were taken.

30. The Provincial Museum continued to be housed in the College. It has now been put on the free distribution list of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India. The Director-General of Archaeology lent the services of Mr. J. K. Ray to reorganise the Museum. The Museum has now an orderly appearance. A number of exhibits were added to the Museum during the year.

31. The Principal reports increased Research activities of the staff during the year.

32. *The Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi.*—The roll number fell from 122 to 112. The number of boarders in the hostel fell from 48 to 45. The degree classes were admitted to grant-in-aid from Government.

33. An excellent feature of the institution is the compulsory nature of Physical training and games under the guidance of a graduate Physical Director trained at the Y. M. C. A. College in Madras.

34. *The Khallikote College, Berhampur.*—The roll number remained at 67 including 3 women students. The number of boarders in the George V Oriya hostel attached to the College rose from 11 to 18. The hostel was electrified during the year.

35. Physical training and games continues to be compulsory and is under the guidance of a graduate Physical Director trained at the College of Physical Education in Madras. Medical inspection was continued during the year. The Principal reports a number of extra-curricular activities in which students took part.

36. *The Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack.*—The strength of the I.A. classes rose from 7 to 15. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) rose from Rs. 9,285 to Rs. 10,060. The work of electrifying the hostel building was started towards the end of the year.

37. *The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Parlakimedi.*—The strength of the College section which prepares students for the Bhasa Praveena and Sahitya Vidya Praveena examinations of the Andhra University fell from 19 to 16.

CHAPTER V.

Professional Colleges.

38. The roll of the training college at Cuttack remained at 29 though the number of women graduates rose from two to seven. The cost fell from Rs. 15,389 to Rs. 15,354. The staff was strengthened by the conversion of the post of the Lecturer in the junior branch of the Orissa Educational Service into that of an Assistant Professor in the senior branch of the same service with effect from 1st September 1939.

39. The College continues to show increased activities on the part of the members of the staff as well as of students. Drawing and Black-board work received special attention. Hiking, activities in connection with literacy campaign and excursion to places of interest continued during the year.

40. The replacement of the system of stipends by a system of five bursaries has been adversely commented on by the Principal. He sounds a note of warning that the quality of the candidates now seeking admission is deteriorating and that may adversely affect the efficiency of the high schools.

41. The Law classes attached to the Ravenshaw College had a roll of 44 against 55 in the previous year and the cost fell from Rs. 8,211 to Rs. 7,296.

CHAPTER VI.

Secondary Education.

42. The total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls including middle vernacular and higher elementary schools, both Indian and European, rose from 237 with 34,587 pupils to 249 with 37,415 pupils and the expenditure from Rs. 10,82,256 to Rs. 11,23,164. The figures for the different kinds of secondary schools for boys and girls during the year under report were as follows :—

Type of schools.		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
				Rs.
High Schools	Boys	33	12,104	5,77,177
	Girls	3	681	60,421
Middle English Schools	Boys	184	14,840	3,21,860
	Girls	4	1,054	29,876
Middle (Vernacular) Schools	Boys	60	7,376	1,09,840
	Girls	10	1,851	24,490
Total		249	37,415	11,23,164

43. The expenditure incurred from Government funds on boys' schools fell from Rs. 3,72,536 to Rs. 3,63,994 due mainly to decreased expenditure in some of the schools in South Orissa and that on girls' schools rose from Rs. 72,698 to Rs. 74,183.

44. The following tables indicate the provision of facilities for secondary education for Indian boys in the different areas :—

District.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of high schools.					Pupils.
			Government.	District board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Cuttack ...	3,654	2,176,707	1	...	9	1	11	3,220
2. Angul subdivision ...	881	140,458	1	...	...	...	1	370
3. Puri ...	2,492	1,035,154	1	...	6	1	7	1,372
4. Balasore ...	2,035	990,600	1	...	4	...	5	1,148
5. Sambalpur ...	5,394	1,065,338	1	...	1	...	2	749
6. Ganjam plains ...	3,403	1,222,337	...	6	5	...	9	4,325
7. Ganjam Agency ...	4,426	440,615	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Koraput Agency ...	11,006	949,158	...	2	...	...	2	629
Total ...	32,211	8,021,117	5	8	29	2	37	11,813

District.	Middle or Middle English Schools.						Pupils.	Middle Vernacular or Higher Elementary Schools.					Pupils
	Government.	District Board and Municipal.	Aided by Govern-ment.	Aided by district board.	Unaided.	Total.		Government.	District Board and Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Cuttack ...	1	5	4	23	18	56	6,434	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Angul subdivision ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	1	...	1	154
3. Puri ...	...	1*	2	22	...	25	2,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Balasore ...	...	...	1	26	4	31	3,154	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sambalpur ...	...	1*	1	5	1	8	682	...	7	2	1	10	559
6. Ganjam Plains ...	...	3+1*	4	...	...	8	1,139	...	26	5	...	31	4,088
7. Ganjam Agency including Khoumains.	2	...	...	...	...	2	207	10	...	1	...	11	1,562
8. Koraput Agency ...	...	3	...	...	...	3	269	...	6	1	...	7	1,003
Total ...	8	14	13	81	2	134	14,849	10	39	10	1	60	7,376

* Managed by the Municipal Board

45. The number of high schools for Indian boys in the province rose from 35 to 37 and the number of pupils reading in them increased from 10,696 to 11,813.

46. The number of Middle English Schools for Indian boys rose from 131 with 13,605 pupils to 134 with 14,849 pupils. Five new Middle English Schools were opened, viz., three in Balasore and one each in Puri and Koraput, while two Middle English Schools in Ganjam were raised to the status of high schools.

47. The number of Middle vernacular schools for Indian boys rose from 55 to 60, due to the opening of four new schools in Ganjam and one in Sambalpur. The number of pupils, in these schools increased from 7,134 to 7,376.

48. The number of girls reading in high schools for Indian boys increased from 211 to 295 and that in *other secondary schools* from 880 to 969.

49. The following Middle English, middle and higher elementary schools had vocational classes attached to them :—

Serial No.	Name of school.	Nature of work done.
<i>Cuttack district.</i>		
1.	*Lakshmidhar Sidhošwarpar Middle English School.	Agriculture.
2.	Rambag Middle English School ...	Do.
3.	Cuttack Practising Middle English School.	Carpentry.
<i>Puri district.</i>		
4.	*Janla Middle English School ...	Carpentry.
5.	*Gop Middle English School ...	Gardening, carpentry and cane work.
6.	Begunia Middle English School ..	Poultry.

* Received special grant from Government for the vocational work done in them.

Serial No.	Name of school	Nature of work done.
7.	Rameswar Middle English School ...	Weaving.
8.	Bolgarh Middle English School ...	Do.
9.	Anglo-Bengali Middle English School, Puri.	Tailoring.
10.	Banpur Middle English School ...	Do.
<i>Balasore district.</i>		
11.	*Narayan Chandra Middle English School, Bhadrak.	Carpentry.
12.	Tihiri Middle English School ...	Agriculture.
13.	*Basta Middle English School ...	Tailoring.
14.	*Bagurai Middle English School...	Do.
15.	Hatigarh Middle English School ...	Agriculture and carpentry.
<i>Sambalpur district.</i>		
16.	*Campella Middle English School	Weaving.
17.	Patnaikpara Middle English School	Carpentry.
<i>Ganjam district.</i>		
18.	*Municipal Oriya Middle School, Berhampur.	Weaving.
19.	*Higher Elementary School, Kuku-dakhandi.	Do.
20.	Phulbani Middle English School ...	Tailoring.

* Received special grant from Government for the vocational work done in them.

50. The increase in the number of secondary schools of all grades indicates that there is a growing desire on the part of people to send their children to secondary schools. Unfortunately the education imparted in these schools is unduly literary. The whole atmosphere in them is examination-ridden. I am glad to find that the outlook of teachers is gradually changing and they are realising in an increasing measure that their duty is not merely to help the pupils under their charge to pass the different departmental and university examinations but to help them to prepare for life. In addition to games and sports the following are some of the important extra-curricular activities which were carried on in the secondary schools :—

Tailoring, gardening, carpentry, weaving, canework, magazines, debating societies, first-aid to the injured, junior red-cross work, cycle-repairing, poultry farming, bee-keeping, etc. It may be admitted, however, that much remains to be done along this line and it is hoped that headmasters and inspecting officers will lay unremitting insistence on the need for these activities until they become more spontaneous in character.

51. Discipline was satisfactory except in a few schools where short strikes took place due to the agitation of outsiders.

52. The school examination board met twice during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,098 and the total income from fees was Rs. 390.

CHAPTER VII.

Primary Education.

53. The number of primary schools for all classes for boys and girls both Indian and European fell from 7,552 to 7,525 but the number of pupils attending these schools further rose from 286,924 to 294,525. The number of primary schools for Indian boys with which this chapter is mainly concerned fell from 7,139 to 7,117 but the number of pupils in these schools rose from 270,770 to 277,822. The total direct expenditure on these schools fell from Rs. 15,10,199 to Rs. 14,57,274. The amount of expenditure incurred from Government funds in the form of grants rose from Rs. 11,03,084 to Rs. 11,16,782. The direct expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 12,40,356 to Rs. 11,76,393.

54. The following statement indicates the situation as regards primary and elementary education for Indian children in the various districts of the province.

District.	Upper primary.				Lower primary.				
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	
1. Cuttack	Boys	137	139	9,902	10,686	2,435	2,397	76,620	76,982
	Girls	7	7	618	573	96	94	3,272	3,320
Angul	Boys	17	17	1,346	1,357	117	119	4,265	4,301
	Girls	1	1	64	68	14	14	432	406
2. Puri	Boys	74	72	4,924	5,160	755	754	25,510	27,68
	Girls	8	3	302	311	53	57	1,729	1,951
3. Balasore	Boys	115	113	8,254	8,532	695	699	25,449	26,587
	Girls	5	5	333	329	68	66	2,463	2,403
4. Sambalpur	Boys	55	58	4,532	5,315	365	395	18,042	18,670
	Girls	6	6	368	426	16	17	744	799
5. Ganjam plains	Boys	1,334	1,372	57,206	59,195	251	207	7,068	6,139
	Girls	70	85	3,141	4,004	45	29	1,466	926
Ganjam Agency	Boys	874	353	14,857	14,456	57	57	1,743	1,731
	Girls	2	9	110	342	7	1	257	43
6. Koraput	Boys	229	295	7,797	9,908	109	65	3,225	1,762
	Girls	10	11	646	639	3	2	16	101
Total	Boys	2,335	2,424	108,648	114,592	4,804	4,623	161,922	153,230
	Girls	104	127	5,492	6,692	307	280	10,439	9,949
Grand Total		2,439	2,551	104,340	121,284	5,111	4,973	182,361	173,1

55. It will be seen from these figures and the figures for 1937-38 that the number of upper primary schools is increasing steadily, showing a consequential decrease in the number of lower primary schools. In North Orissa there are signs to show that at important places upper primary schools are likely to develop into middle schools due to demand from the public. That the number of upper primary schools should increase

inspite of this tendency to raise the status of certain schools, is a happy feature which sufficiently indicates that people are anxious for a fuller primary education of pupils than is at present given in lower primary schools.

56. The following table shows the number of primary schools for Indian children receiving help from public funds and that for schools which are entirely unaided.

District.		Managed, aided or stipendiary.		Unaided.	
		1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
1. Cuttack	{ Boys ..	1,723	1,765	849	771
	{ Girls ..	99	99	4	2
Angul	{ Boys ..	184	186	..	..
	{ Girls ..	15	15	..	..
2. Puri	{ Boys ..	729	728	100	98
	{ Girls ..	61	60	..	..
3. Balasore	{ Boys ..	772	787	88	25
	{ Girls ..	71	69	2	2
4. Sambalpur	{ Boys ..	429	443	11	10
	{ Girls ..	21	22	1	1
5. Ganjam (Plains)	{ Boys ..	1,572	1,564	13	17
	{ Girls ..	114	114	1	..
Ganjam Agency	{ Boys ..	427	414	4	1
	{ Girls ..	9	10	..	..
6. Koraput	{ Boys ..	838	848	5	12
	{ Girls ..	12	13	1	..
Total	{ Boys ..	6,119	6,183	1,020	954
	{ Girls ..	402	402	9	5
Grand Total		6 521	6 585	1,029	959

57. It will be seen from these figures that in all districts except Ganjam (plains) and Koraput, the number of unaided schools is decreasing gradually. For the increase in the number of such schools in Ganjam and Koraput, the existing system of recognition and grant-in-aid is responsible. Under this system, schools opened at new centres have to work for some time without aid before and after recognition, in order to prove their stability and utility.

58. The following table shows the expenditure on primary education of Indian children :—

District.			Total direct expenditure.		Government grants.	
			1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39	1939-40.
1. Cuttack	...	Boys ...	Rs. 8,59,881	Rs. 8,78,281.	2,55,496	2,56,660
		Girls ...	27,178	26,612		
Angul	...	Boys ...	38,881	32,801	81,204	81,204
		Girls ...	4,242	8,664		
2. Puri	...	Boys ...	1,63,096	1,62,698	1,18,516	1,19,863
		Girls ...	12,989	15,202		
3. Balasore	...	Boys ...	1,75,553	1,71,949	1,23,884	1,24,717
		Girls ...	15,201	14,218		
4. Sambalpur	...	Boys ...	1,18,905	1,15,107	1,14,087	1,16,295
		Girls ...	10,149	10,169		
5. Ganjam (Plains)...	...	Boys ...	3,63,567	3,75,582	3,45,246	3,53,071
		Girls ...	46,841	50,312		
Ganjam (Agency) ...	...	Boys ...	1,98,631	1,45,904	36,199	35,653
		Girls ...	2,586	2,691		
6. Koraput	...	Boys ...	82,545	75,503	78,452	79,819
		Girls ...	8,898	7,811		
Total	...	Boys ...	15,10,199	14,67,274	11,03,084	11,16,782
		Girls ...	1,25,040	1,30,079		
GRAND TOTAL			16,35,239	15,97,353	11,03,084	11,16,782*

*The increase in Government grant to local bodies was due to (1) compensation paid to Local Boards for the abolition of school fees, (2) payment of additional grants to the District Council, Sambalpur, (3) payment of additional grants to municipalities for girls' schools.

59. The following table shows the distribution of pupils in the various classes of primary schools and in the primary department of secondary schools for Indian children during the year under report together with the percentage of boys in each class :—

Area,	Infant.	I	II	III	IV	V	Total.
North Orissa—Boys ...	50,900	87,360	80,072	22,419	9,197	6,462	156,400
Angul—Boys ...	1,624	1,330	981	712	282	196	5,125
North Orissa—Girls ...	18,635	10,933	7,453	4,550	984	608	43,219
Angul—Girls ...	536	290	201	127	24	15	1,193
Ganjam Plains { Boys ...	..	26,227	13,765	9,270	7,698	2,303	59,203
Ganjam Plains { Girls ...	..	9,091	3,433	1,897	954	240	15,555
Ganjam Agency—Boys...	..	5,718	1,592	1,149	899	487	9,845
Khondmals—Boys ...	..	1,264	294	167	52	38	1,815
Ganjam Agency—Girls ..	..	1,333	334	184	110	40	2,008
Khondmals - Girls ...	..	170	26	10	1	2	209
Koraput { Boys ...	..	9,188	2,600	1,744	1,283	818	15,583
Koraput { Girls ...	..	1,744	248	145	70	40	2,250
Total { Boys ...	52,524	81,027	49,304	35,461	19,351	10,304	247,971
Total { Girls ...	19,171	23,551	11,695	6,919	2,146	947	64,429
Percentage { Boys ...	21.18	32.68	19.88	14.80	7.60	4.16	..
Percentage { Girls ...	29.75	36.55	18.16	10.74	3.83	1.47	..

60. The percentage of boys in each of the classes I to V shows a slight increase over the figure for the previous year, while that of boys in the Infant class shows a decrease. It will be seen that of every hundred boys, more than fifty are in the Infant class and class I, and only four come up to class V. The problems connected with this low achievement are irregular admissions and attendance, wastage and stagnation and the large number of single-teacher schools. Efforts were made during the year under report to limit admissions to the first

two months of the year in South Orissa and to make the schools attractive for children by emphasising on games and sports, handwork, gardening and other extra-curricular activities. Improvement of the village school house, provision of better pay to enable the teachers to work contentedly and comfortably, are important measures which could not be adopted due to heavy financial implications. In primary schools in North Orissa steps were taken to teach Hygiene on a practical basis by insisting on health parades, providing arrangements for children to wash their own clothes at least once a week in the school premises, thus divorcing it from the teaching of the subject from text-books only. Inspecting officers have taken keen interest in organising annual sports on circle basis in North Orissa and local non-officials have also come forward to encourage such events.

61. The courses of study received better attention in all primary schools. Verbal memory work was noticed to be replaced gradually by work based on comprehension.

62. Increased attention was paid to different kinds of handwork in the primary schools as the result of which many improved forms of furniture and teaching appliances are now to be seen in these schools.

63. I am glad to note that the primary schools are gradually improving in outlook and are becoming popular with the masses.

64. The following table shows the classification of primary schools for Indian boys and girls in North Orissa according to the new system of recognition :—

District.	Upper Primary.						Lower Primary.						Remarks.
	1938-39.			1939-40.			1938-39.			1939-40.			
	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
1. Cuttack	12	110	22	15	109	22	15	305	2,181	53	295	2,043	
Angul	10	8	...	10	9	...	22	41	68	22	41	70	
Puri	5	60	12	5	60	19	15	141	557	15	254	512	
3. Balasore	57	60	3	57	59	3	61	194	508	65	198	502	
4. Sambalpur	36	25	...	36	18	...	101	216	84	101	227	84	
Total	120	268	37	135	263	35	224	1,057	3,318	156	1,115	3,241	

65. *Compulsory Education.*—Compulsory education continued to be in force in the Banki Union in the district of Cuttack and in the Parlakimedi Municipality in the district of Ganjam, but it remained confined to boys as before.

66. A statement showing the number of schools in each of the two areas is given below :—

District.	Acts.	Number of areas under compulsion.			Number of schools under compulsion.
		Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No. of villages in rural areas under compulsion.	
North Orissa (Banki Union Board).	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919).	..	1	24	9
South Orissa (Parlakimedi Municipality).	Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920.	1	..	..	16
	Total ..	1	1	24	25

N. B.—Primary Education is not compulsory in respect of girls.

67. The number of single-teacher schools for Indian boys and girls rose from 3,991 to 4,089 but their enrolment fell from 104,570 to 103,153. Their distribution in the different areas of the province is given below :—

District.	1938—39.					
	Schools.			Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	In boys' schools.	In girls' schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cuttack	1,783	60	1,843	46,117	1,456	47,563
Angul	61	8	69	1,683	185	1,868
2. Parl	403	46	449	9,843	1,306	11,049

District.	1938-39.					
	Schools.			Pupils.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	In boys schools.	In girls' schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Balasore	416	46	462	18,280	1,324	14,554
4. Sambalpur	82	3	85	2,198	89	2,227
5. Ganjam Plains	580	58	616	18,469	1,384	14,853
Ganjam Agency	204	...	204	5,463	...	5,463
6. Koraput	263	...	263	6,923	...	6,923
Total	3,772	919	3,991	98,926	5,644	104,670

District.	1939-40.						REMARKS.
	Schools.			Pupils.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	In boys schools.	In girls schools.	Total.	
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Cuttack	1,684	58	1,742	89,061	1,554	40,615	
Angul	61	9	70	1,593	214	1,607	
2. Puri	493	89	593	13,988	1,130	15,118	
3. Balasore	986	47	493	11,332	1,515	12,647	
4. Sambalpur	111	4	115	3,117	186	3,253	
5. Ganjam	650	41	691	16,440	1,013	16,453	
Ganjam Agency	218	2	220	5,674	52	5,726	
6. Koraput	281	5	286	7,199	135	7,334	
Total	3,884	206	4,089	97,404	5,749	103,153	

68. It will be seen from these figures that in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput and Puri, the number of single-teacher schools has increased while in the others it has decreased. Owing to the new rules of recognition no fresh single-teacher school is likely to come into existence in North Orissa. In Puri the increase is due to suspension of stipends in case of one teacher in two-teacher schools. The question of introducing the new rules of recognition in South Orissa will have to be taken up to improve the state of affairs in those areas wherever possible.

69. A statement is given below showing the number of trained and untrained teachers :—

District.	1938-39.			1939-40.		
	Number of trained teachers.	Number of untrained teachers.	Total.	Number of trained teachers.	Number of untrained teachers.	Total.
1. Cuttack ...	1,498	2,928	3,816	1,493	2,313	3,806
Angul ...	207	48	250	211	41	252
2. Puri ...	921	560	1,427	918	472	1,390
3. Balasore ...	895	624	1,519	867	667	1,534
4. Sambalpur ...	696	252	948	689	274	963
5. Ganjam Plains ...	1,648	1,522	3,170	1,578	1,455	3,028
,, Agency ...	508	213	716	501	190	691
6. Koraput ...	338	139	477	337	174	511
Total ...	6,701	5,622	12,323	6,589	5,586	12,175

70. The following table gives the statistics for examination results of primary schools for Indian children in both the halves of the province :—

Area.	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.				Remarks.
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		
	Number of exa- minees.	Number passed.	Number of exa- minees.	Number passed.	Number of exa- minees.	Number passed.	Number of exa- minees.	Number passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Orissa ...	5,489	4,373	403	824	19,540	13,655	3,506	2,653	
South Orissa ...	2,933	1,806	228	170	10,341	6,632	1,913	1,219	
Total ...	8,422	6,239	631	494	29,881	20,288	5,419	3,872	

71. There was a further fall in the number of night schools in the province. The following table shows the distribution of such schools in the two halves of the province :—

Area.	Number of schools.		Pupils.		Percentage of adult pupils.		Remarks.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
North Orissa	12	10	271	246	62	73
South Orissa	19	18	556	491	48	42
Total	31	28	827	739	60	59

72. The number of school post-offices rose from 24 to 33 and the monthly remuneration paid to the teachers working as postmasters varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

73. *Literacy work among adults.*—A new development in primary education took place in the year under report. The need for a drive against illiteracy among the adult population of the province was keenly felt and a literacy campaign was launched throughout the province early in 1939. As a result of an appeal from the Hon'ble Minister for Education to all the people of the province including teachers and social workers for co-operation, there was a good deal of response from different quarters and considerable enthusiasm was noticed throughout the province. The work was started mainly with the help of teachers and as much voluntary effort as possible, and centres were opened throughout the province. Besides, 500 student volunteers including boys and girls worked during the summer vacation of 1939 and made 1,500 adults literate, and certificates of literacy were issued to them.

74. The campaign was continued after the monsoon and in order to create wider enthusiasm amongst the people a literacy day was observed throughout the province on the 5th October 1939 on which day processions were taken out with songs, slogans and posters, speeches were delivered and playlets were enacted. To organise and supervise the literacy movement a Provincial Mass Literacy Committee was constituted for a year with the Hon'ble Minister for Education as the President. The teachers continued to work but after a certain time, local sympathy was noticed to be on the decline. Further there was some interruption due to the cold weather and the harvesting operations. In spite of this, however, at the end of the financial year there were 907 centres with 21,737 adult illiterates on rolls of whom 19,870 were made literate.

75. A grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned for printing charts and readers and another sum of Rs. 5,000 was provided towards the cost of kerosene oil, slate, chalk, etc., in the centres. The charts and readers were sold at first at seven pice a set and subsequently at a nominal price of one pice a set though each set consisted of a chart and five readers.

76. Literacy work was also carried on in jails by the Prisons Department and literacy classes were started in the district jails in North Orissa and the Berhampur Jail and the sub-jails at Koraput and Russelkonda in South Orissa to educate

the selected convicts. The movement made satisfactory progress on the whole which was evident from the increased demand for books and newspapers from some of the jail libraries.

77. It will not be possible to gauge until a little time has elapsed how far the enthusiasm will be kept up. It is satisfactory to note that many institutions are doing this work on a voluntary basis and will keep it up so long the illiterates turn up for their lessons.

78. It has however been noticed that the enrolment in schools where literacy campaign was launched increased as a consequence. This is in part due to the parents realising the importance of the education of their children.

79. *Basic education.*—Sixteen basic primary schools including the practising school attached to the basic training school were started as an experiment at Bari in the district of Cuttack. The total enrolment in these schools was 524.

80. The total direct expenditure on these basic primary schools and the practising school attached to the training school was Rs. 2,100 and the indirect expenditure on buildings for the fifteen schools was Rs. 5,625 which were entirely met from Government funds.

CHAPTER VIII.

Oriental Studies.

81. The number of Sanskrit Colleges in the province remained at two. The Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi continued to be affiliated to the Andhra University.

82. The Sanskrit College at Puri which is returned as a toI is maintained by Government. The number of pupils rose from 130 to 149 and the expenditure from public funds from Rs. 21,109 to Rs. 22,134. The College laid out a herbal garden with a view to provide facilities for the practical teaching of Ayurveda. The number of boarders in the hostel attached to the College rose from 64 to 65.

83. The number of pupils in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Parlakimedi fell from 84 to 71. There were 16 pupils in the College classes against 19 in the previous year. The expenditure on the school department fell from Rs. 3,306 to Rs. 2,699 of which Rs. 1,320 was contributed by Government.

84. The number of recognised Sanskrit tols increased from 82 to 84, but the number of pupils decreased from 1,657 to 1,651. The total expenditure on these tols rose from Rs. 63,960 to Rs. 66,445. The expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 36,359 to Rs. 37,554.

85. The number of recognised primary Sanskrit schools rose from 68 to 70 and there was no unrecognised tol during the year. The total expenditure on them rose from Rs. 15,497 to Rs. 20,558. The expenditure from Government funds rose from Rs. 8,934 to Rs. 10,488.

86. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education was as follows:—

Items of expenditure	Amount Rs.
1. Inspection (including the cost of establishment of the Inspector of Sanskrit Schools and the Association).	4,597
2. Examination charges	9,039
3. Travelling allowance	1,526
4. Government Sanskrit College, Puri	22,181
5. Grant in-aid to Sanskrit Colleges and tols	17,100
Total	49,466
Less receipts	—1,363
Net total	47,103
Add for Sanskrit Primary schools	10,728
Grand total	57,831

87. The results of the various Sanskrit examinations are given below:—

Examinations.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
<i>South Orissa.</i>						
Entrance	6	4	10	4	...	4
Vidyaprabeena—Preliminary	1	...	1	1	...	1

Examinations,	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
Vidyaprabeena—Final ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bhashaprabeena—Preliminary.	2	...	2	2	...	2
Bhashaprabeena—Final ...	5	...	5	5	...	5
<i>North Orissa.</i>						
(No examinations were held before 31st March 1940.)						
<i>Results of Madrasa Examinations.</i>						
Fazil ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alim ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maulavi	1	...	1	1	...	1
Fauqani Mullā) ...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Wastania	5	...	5	5	...	5

88. Orders were received during the year determining the constitution and functions of the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture for the whole of the new province. The Association will consist of a Sanskrit Parishad and a Sanskrit Council. The Parishad will consist of 36 members of which 20 pandits will be elected by registered pandits. In addition, those who donate a sum of not less than Rs. 10,000 to the Association for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning and culture will become life-members of the Association. The Sanskrit Council will consist of 15 members. The control of the Sanskrit Vidyalayas will be exercised through the Association which will conduct all their examinations.

89. Government sanctioned the proposal of the Sanskrit Council to hold the Madhyama examination in three parts instead of two as before. Orders were also received approving of a revised syllabus in Ayurveda as an alternative to the existing syllabus. The revised syllabus provides for the practical teaching in Ayurveda and has been introduced in the Sanskrit College at Puri.

90. The Council met twice during the year as usual but the Convocation was not held, as it was decided to hold the meeting of the Parishad after elections to that body are over and the names of the nominated members have been announced by Government.

91. The number of recognised Madrasas again remained at 6 and the number of pupils fell from 300 to 293. The amount of the Government grant fell from Rs. 3,120 to Rs. 2,719. The suspension of the grant-in-aid to a Madrasa in Puri is responsible for the decrease. One candidate sat for the Maulavi examination, 2 for Fauqania and 5 for the Wastania examination. All the candidates came out successful. Of the Madrasas, the junior Madrasa at Sayedpur is reported to be doing good work.

92. The report of the Committee appointed by Government to set up a body to represent the education of Muhammadans remained under the consideration of Government.

CHAPTER IX.

Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

93. The number of these schools remained at fourteen, but the number of pupils in them rose from 622 to 643 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,79,344 to Rs. 2,00,723.

94. The number of Engineering, Technical and Industrial schools fell from 11 to 10 but the number of pupils in them rose from 409 to 423. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 1,12,619 to Rs. 1,26,853. The Maharaja's Industrial School at Parlakimedi was closed during the year. The Director of Development has contributed the following notes :—

95. *The Orissa School of Engineering.*—The new posts created in the previous year were extended for one year more.

96. Forty students were admitted into the Civil Engineering Subordinate Class and twenty students into the Industrial Diploma Class, against thirty-nine and twenty students respectively in the previous year. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1940 was 148 against 132 in the preceding year.

97. The results of the various examinations of the school were very satisfactory. At the final examination of the Industrial

Diploma Classes thirteen students appeared and all of them passed. At the final Civil Engineering Subordinate Examination twenty-two students appeared of whom eighteen were successful. All the Civil Engineering Subordinate students who passed in the year 1938 got employment. Two out of the twenty-one students who passed in 1939 also found employment during the period of their practical training. The rest are undergoing practical training. All the ten students of the Industrial Diploma Class who passed last year got employment.

98. The question of increasing the supply of electric energy to the workshop of the school was finally decided and arrangements were made at a total cost of Rs. 4,255 (Rs. 3,715 non-recurring + Rs. 540 recurring) to take power from the Cuttack Electric Supply Company. A number of machines and other equipments including an electroplating set for the electric shop, a flexible shaft drilling and polishing machine for the motor shop, a centrifugal pump motor set to replace the old pump and a number of motors were purchased.

99. The total receipts of the school in the year under report were Rs. 10,306 against Rs. 9,077 in the preceding year. The receipts include sale-proceeds, etc., from work undertaken in the workshop amounting to Rs. 4,995 against Rs. 4,062 and fees collected from students amounting to Rs. 5,311 against Rs. 5,015 of the preceding year. The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 82,898 against Rs. 74,594 of the previous year.

100. A stipend of Rs. 15 per month was awarded to a Savara boy of Parlakimedi for training in Carpentry in the Orissa School of Engineering.

101. *The Phulbani Industrial School.*—There was no change in the staff of the school. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1940 was 24 as in the preceding year. Eight students sat for the final examination as against seven in the preceding year and all of them passed. The students who passed out have either found employment or are engaged at their homes in the craft in which they received training.

102. The sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the school amounted to Rs. 1,338 against Rs. 1,381 of the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,083 against Rs. 6,623 of the previous year.

103. *Private Technical Institutions.*—The following institutions received recurring grants-in-aid from this department during

the year under report. The Maharaja's Industrial School, Parlakimedi, was closed in the month of October 1939 :—

1. Balasore Technical School.
2. Shelter Industrial School.
3. Orissa Poor Industry Cottage.
4. Basanta Kumari Bidhaba Ashram.
5. Weaving School under Angul Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd.
6. Weaving School under the Salvation Army, Angul.

104. As in the previous year, the recurring grants varied from Rs. 40 to Rs. 450 a month. The total amount so granted was Rs. 9,604 besides a non-recurring grant of Rs. 250 to the Balasore Technical School. No grant was paid to the Maharaja's Industrial School, Parlakimedi.

105. The institutions continued to do useful work. The number on the roll of the Balasore Technical School and the Orissa Poor Industry Cottage on the 31st March 1940 was higher than on the corresponding date of the preceding year, whereas that of the Shelter Industrial School and Basanta Kumari Bidhaba Ashram was slightly lower. The number in the case of the other two institutions, viz., Weaving School under the Angul Co-operative Banking Union, Ltd., and under the Salvation Army, Angul, remained the same as in the preceding year. The total number of students who received training in these six institutions was 190 against 193 of the preceding year. This excludes the figures of Maharaja's Industrial School, Parlakimedi.

106. The curricula of the schools remained almost the same as in the previous year. Deviations were noticed in two institutions, viz., the Orissa Poor Industry Cottage and the Shelter Industrial School. In the former a pith-work section was started and the carpentry and tailoring sections were closed. In the latter, cutting and sewing was introduced. Three of the six non-Christian girls, who had joined the Shelter Industrial School in the preceding year with stipends for training in basketry, were given stipends for a further period of six months for training in cutting and sewing.

107. *Madhusudan Village Industries Institute.*—During the year this institution showed satisfactory progress in various

branches of its activities. Two new sections, one for paper-making and another for soap-making, were added to the institute bringing the total number of sections to nine as detailed below :—

1. Cotton and Duree weaving.
2. Wool weaving and spinning.
3. Cotton and Eri spinning.
4. Cane and willow work.
5. Paper-making.
6. Toy-making from paper pulp.
7. Oil-pressing.
8. Soap-making.
9. Dyeing and calico printing.

108. Two batches of students, i.e., one batch in July 1939 and another in January 1940, numbering 100 in all were admitted during the year under report to the various sections against one batch of 61 students in the preceding year. There were among the admitted students 81 stipendiaries and 19 non-stipendiaries including 7 deputed by the States. All the 83 students who sat for the final examination came out successful and 56 of these have so far found employment. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1940 was 35 as against 56 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The fall is perhaps due to the fact that the number of stipends awarded to students was reduced from 50 in the calendar year 1938 to 32 in 1940.

109. A grant of Rs. 23,200 was sanctioned for the institute during the year under report for maintenance, equipment, stipends, medical charges, raw materials and implements, etc., besides a special grant of Rs. 6,444 for a proposed Match Factory to be started in the institute. The amounts actually paid were Rs. 14,773 and Rs. 3,000 respectively. The proposal for starting a Match Factory has since been dropped.

110. *Training of Oriya students in Technical Institutions outside the province.*—As in the previous year, arrangements were made for the admission of Oriya students in certain technical institutions outside the province. A statement

showing the number of students at the various institutions during the year under report is given below :—

Serial No.	Name of institutions.	Number of stipendiary students.	Subjects.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bihar College of Engineering.	6	Civil Engineering.	Two students admitted and 4 continued from preceding year. There were 9 Oriya students including 3 non-stipendiaries.
2	College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.	1	Mechanical Engineering.	Continued from preceding year.
3	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.	2	Mining ...	Continued from preceding year. One student dropped out during the year.
4	Bengal Industrial Research Laboratory, Calcutta,	3	Bell-metal casting and polishing, pottery.	Admitted during the year.
5	Ceramics Department of the Benares Hindu University.	1	Pottery ...	Ditto.
6	Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.	1	Textile Course	Ditto.
7	Government Experimental Station, Tanur (Madras).	2	Fish-curing ...	Ditto.
8	Department of Fisheries, Madras.	1	Fisheries ...	Continued from preceding year.
9	Khadi Pratishthan, Sodepur (Bengal).	3	Match manufacturing.	Ditto.

111. *Training of students at the centres of the All-India Village Industries Association and the All India Spinners' Association in Orissa.*—The All-India Village Industries Association, Utkal Branch, continued in the year under report the work of imparting training in the manufacture of date-palm *gur*, palmyra *gur* and apiculture. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,871 against Rs. 5,258 in the preceding year.

112. Two different types of centres, viz., producing centres and training centres, numbering 21 in all, were opened for training in the manufacture of date-palm *gur*, and as in the preceding year the training was imparted mainly to the students of the professional tappers class. Arrangements were made to train the unsuccessful students of the previous year and to help some students who were already trained to set up independent business. For training in the manufacture of palmyra *gur* six centres were opened; training in apiculture was arranged at Bari in Cuttack district. A Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society was also started there to facilitate the marketing of the honey. The following statement shows the number of students trained in the different industries :—

Name of the Industry.	Number trained.		Remarks.
	1938-39.	1939-40.	
Date-palm <i>gur</i> manufacture.	63	56 *	* The figure for 3 producing centres in Balasore and Ganjam districts, which worked for a very short period, were not included.
Palmyra <i>gur</i> manufacture	35	4)	
Apiculture... ..	2)	20	

113. One student was deputed for training in the Ghani Section of the Training Institute at Wardha.

114. As in the preceding year, the All-India Spinners' Association, Utkal Branch, undertook the training of spinners. A grant of Rs. 2,175 was sanctioned for the purpose and the amount spent was Rs. 1,960 against Rs. 721 in the preceding year. The total number of spinners trained was 1,875 as against 1,465 in the preceding year. The number of carding bows and charkhas of improved type supplied to those trained were respectively 1,673 and 1,875 against 574 and 1,465 in the previous year.

115. *Medical School**.—The session commenced with 145 male and 16 female students on the roll. Twenty two male and 2 female students were admitted subsequently during the year and 7 male students were re-admitted during the year. Thus out of 174 male and 18 female students 32 male students and 3 female students left this institution for the reasons noted below :—

	Male.	Female
1. Passed the Final Examination and left the school.	27	2
2. Names removed from the school roll for failure in the Sessional Examination.	5	...
3. Names struck off the school roll for non-payment of school fees.	...	1
	-----	-----
Total	32	3
	-----	-----

116. The year closed with 142 male and 15 female students on the roll.

117. *Compounder students*.—The year began with 24 students on the roll and 21 students were admitted in two batches during April and October 1939. Thus out of 44 students 18 passed out from the school, the names of four students were struck off the school roll for non-payment of school fees and one student was rusticated for one year. The year closed with 22 students on the roll.

118. The results of the examination held in April and November 1939 are given below :—

	Appeared.	Passed.
April 1939.—Regular students ..	11	10
Outsiders	2	1
November 1939	10	8

*Contributed by the Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons, Orissa.

119. The result of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination so far this institution is concerned is furnished below :—

			Appeared.	Passed.
Final, Part II	...	{ June	27	9
		{ November	33	20
Final, Part I ...	...	{ June	30	20
		{ November	18	15
Intermediats ...	...	{ June	41	27
		{ November	13	9
Primary ...	...	{ June	32	28
		{ November	4	4

120. Besides 6 Civil Assistant Surgeons as teachers and five Sub-Assistant Surgeons, Demonstrators as the whole-time teaching staff, the following officers taught the subjects noted against them :—

1. Bacteriologist and Pathologist to the Gov. Pathology. ernment of Orissa.
2. Assistant Director of Public Health, Orissa Hygiene.
3. Chemical Analyst Physics and Chemistry.

121. Students with some alleged grievances went on strike from 26th March 1939 to 29th April 1939. The Superintendent, the Director and the Government took the matter in hand duly. The strike was settled.

122. The Board Examination held in June 1939 instead of April. The school work is being carried on normally since then.

123. *Commercial Schools.*—The number of commercial schools rose from 2 to 3 and their pupils from 52 to 63. The rise in the number of these schools was due to the opening of a commercial school at Berhampur in South Orissa during the year under report. The direct expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 2,583 to Rs. 3,709.

124. The Commercial Class attached to the Cuttack Training School is managed by Government. It is staffed by 2 teachers. Instruction is given in the following subjects :—

1. Shorthand.
2. Typewriting.
3. Book-Keeping.
4. Drafting.

125. The number of students fell from 35 to 28 but its expenditure rose from Rs. 2,134 to Rs. 2,859. The increase was due to the purchase of two typewriters. The income from fees fell from Rs. 2,403 to Rs. 2,317. Thirty-two pupils appeared at the annual examination and 26 came out successful.

CHAPTER X.

Training of Masters.

126. *Secondary Training Schools.*—The number of secondary training schools remained at two, while admissions to the training school at Cuttack continued on an annual and to that at Berhampur on a biennial basis.

127. The number of pupils in the training school at Cuttack fell from 59 to 49 and that in the training school at Berhampur from 21 to 18. While there is a demand for a larger number of trained candidates from secondary training schools, it is disquieting that there should be a fall in the rolls. The situation will be watched for another year before any definite step is taken. The number of bursaries available at the Cuttack Training School was ten, out of which two are reserved for pupils belonging to scheduled castes and two for those belonging to the hill tribes. At Berhampur there were five bursaries, of which one is reserved for each of the two communities.

128. The admission to the Berhampur Training School is on a biennial basis and the syllabus now in use at the Cuttack Training School will be introduced at Berhampur from the commencement of the session in July 1941 when admissions will be made to the first year class. The question of raising the present practising school to the middle English standard is under examination.

129. The training school at Cuttack publishes a quarterly educational magazine called 'Jijnasu' which has proved useful to teachers and students.

130. *Elementary Training Schools.*—In addition to the elementary training section attached to the secondary training school at Berhampur, there were 16 elementary training schools including the basic training school at Bari. The latter is on an experimental basis and is intended to turn out teachers for the proposed basic schools in the Bari area. The course is for one year and admissions are annual.

131. Of the four schools in South Orissa, the admissions in three of them are annual and those at Serango are biennial. Two of the schools continued to impart instruction in the lower elementary grade. The admissions to the elementary training section at Berhampur are on an annual basis and instruction is imparted on the higher elementary basis.

132. The admissions to the schools in North Orissa will remain biennial until extensions are provided in the buildings. The elementary training school at Sambalpur needs small extension and it is expected that admissions will be annual from the next year.

133. The session in the schools in North Orissa commences from January. The question of commencing the session in all the schools from July was under consideration.

134. It has been decided that with effect from the next year the revised syllabus now in use in the elementary training schools in North Orissa will be introduced into the schools in South Orissa.

135. The total number of pupils in the elementary training schools including the elementary department of the Government secondary training school at Berhampur rose from 451 to 472. The number of trained masters showed a substantial rise from 351 to 387 in high schools, from 769 to 772 in middle schools and a fall from 6,533 to 6,429 in primary schools. The number of untrained masters rose from 213 to 217 in high schools and a fall from 286 to 280 in middle schools and from 5,581 to 5,537 in primary schools.

136. The total direct cost to Government on secondary and elementary training schools fell from Rs. 1,6,727 to Rs. 1,00,902.

CHAPTER XI.

The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

137. The education of Indian girls continued to make a slow but steady progress during the year under report. The

number of institutions for girls rose from 446 to 448 and their enrolment rose from 17,586 to 18,395.

138. In the arts and professional colleges, the number of students rose from 24 to 27 and from 2 to 7 respectively, in high schools from 872 to 976, in middle schools from 2,947 to 3,072, in primary schools from 57,739 to 61,358, in special schools from 138 to 179 and in unrecognised schools from 3,151 to 3,164. Thus the total number of girls receiving instruction in various institutions was 68,783 against 64,873 in the previous year. Of these the number of girls attending boys' schools rose from 47,287 to 50,388. The prejudices which had hindered the progress of co-education in the past appear to be gradually dying out.

139. The total direct expenditure on recognised institutions for girls was Rs. 2,65,445 against Rs. 2,82,474 in the previous year, out of which Rs. 1,76,357 was met from Government funds, Rs. 31,368 from local funds, Rs. 21,089 from fees and Rs. 36,631 from other sources. Middle and primary schools received more aid during the year under report.

140. There is no degree college for women. The number of students in the second grade college rose from 7 in 1938-39 to 15 in 1939-40. The college is under the direct control of Government. The direct expenditure on the college was Rs. 8,761.

141. The number of high schools for girls remained stationary at 3, but a slight increase in strength was noticed. The number of pupils attending these schools rose from 661 in 1938-39 to 681 in 1939-40. Of these 2 are managed by Government and one by Missionaries. The direct expenditure on them was Rs. 60,421.

142. There were 13 middle schools, of which 3 were middle English and the rest were run on vernacular basis. Of these 5 were under the direct control of Government while the rest were either aided or managed by District Boards.

143. The direct expenditure for middle English schools was Rs. 18,003 against Rs. 23,971 and for middle schools Rs. 24,490 against Rs. 22,683 in the previous year.

144. Compulsory primary education has not been introduced in respect of girls. The number of recognised primary schools for girls was 407 against 411 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the conversion of some inefficient schools to boys schools and a lower elementary into a higher elementary school

It is significant to note that in Puri district only 25 per cent of the girls receiving instructions were in schools for girls and 75 per cent of them in schools for boys. Only 5 per cent of the girls as against 17 per cent of the boys under instruction reached the upper primary stage. The percentage of girls receiving instructions in schools to the total female population was 1.57 against 1.48 in the previous year in recognised institutions and 1.65 against 1.55 in the previous year in all institutions.

145. The direct expenditure on primary schools for girls was Rs. 1,30,079 as against Rs. 1,25,040 in the previous year.

146. Four scholarships that is, one of the senior grade of the value of Rs. 20 a month and 3 of the junior grade of the value of Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 a month respectively were continued to be awarded in North Orissa while two scholarships, one of the value of Rs. 14 a month and another of Rs. 9 a month were awarded to two women students passing from institutions in South Orissa and reading in the B.A. and I.A. classes respectively for the encouragement of higher education among women. Eight more scholarships were awarded to scholars in middle and high schools and 107 to those in primary schools of which two won by Muslim girls.

147. The number of single-teacher schools for girls was 205 against 219 in the previous year. and their enrolment was 5,749 against 5,644 in the previous year. Single-teacher schools are unsatisfactory and attempts were made to curtail the number of such schools by converting them into mixed schools wherever possible.

148 The number of women teachers in high, middle and primary schools was 52, 95 and 214 respectively. For want of sufficient number of trained women teachers men teachers were employed in most of the primary schools for girls.

149. There were three training institutions for training women teachers. Of these two were under the direct control of Government while the third was a mission institution run by the Baptist Missionary Society receiving substantial aid from Government. Candidates with very low qualifications continued to be admitted into these institutions as the number of middle passed women is still very small. The number of students in them rose from 58 to 69 which was encouraging. The direct expenditure for these institutions was Rs. 17,725 as

against Rs. 32,840 in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure was due to not adopting this year the Comptroller's figures which included the expenditure of the secondary school for women at Berhampur.

150. The number of technical and industrial schools remained stationary at 2, but the number of students reading in them rose from 38 to 65. The total direct expenditure on them was Rs. 5,966 as against Rs. 4,780 in the previous year of which Rs. 1,800 was met from Government funds.

151. To spread literacy among women, 3 adult women centres were opened during the year in addition to one already existing. Zenana and peripatetic teachers were engaged at Government expense. They continued to work satisfactorily.

152. The number of unrecognised schools rose from 14 to 19 and their enrolment from 363 to 425 during the year under report.

153. The Girl Guide and the Junior Red Cross movements started in secondary schools for girls continued to work with enthusiasm.

154. Diploma examinations in Hygiene and Needle-work continued under the auspices of the Orissa Women's League of Service. The increase in the number of competitors showed that the scheme was gradually gaining popularity.

155. Two orphanages for Indian girls in South Orissa under the management of Missionary bodies received a grant of Rs. 1,583 from Government during the year under report. One high, 3 middle, 11 primary and 2 special schools for Indian girls in the province were run by the Missionaries.

CHAPTER XII.

The Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

156. The total number of schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans again remained at 3. The Stewart School at Cuttack was returned as a high (secondary) school for boys, St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack a middle (lower secondary) school for girls and the B.-N. R. European school at Khurda Road a Primary school for boys. The total number of pupils fell from 525 to 521, but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 93,231 to Rs. 1,00,517. The sources from which the expenditure was met are given in the following table.

Sources.	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Amount of expenditure met from—	Percentage of cost met from—	Amount of expenditure met from—	Percentage of cost met from—
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues ...	35,973	38.59	38,645	33.47
Fees ...	38,198	40.97	40,080	39.87
Other sources ...	19,060	20.44	26,792	26.66
Total ...	93,231	...	1,00,517	...

157. The increase in the expenditure was chiefly due to the appointment of an officiating Principal when the permanent Principal went on furlough.

158. The Director of Public Instruction continues to perform the duties of the Inspector of European schools.

160. 159. The statistics for the Cambridge Local Examinations were as follows:—

Name of examination.	1938-39.			1939-40.		
	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage of pass.	Appeared.	Passed.	Percentage of pass.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cambridge School Certificate	10	3	30	25	28	92
Cambridge Junior ...	15	5	33.3	10	8	80
Preliminary Local ...	19	17	89.4	15	15	100

160. The Anglo-Indian male teacher who was under training in Madras with a Government scholarship of Rs. 20

a month successfully completed his course. He returned to his post in the Stewart school at Cuttack and added to the strength of trained teachers in that school.

161. The total number of boarders fell from 272 to 266. The number of male boarders fell from 100 to 85 while that of female boarders rose from 172 to 181. The number of Indian children reading in these schools rose from 103 to 150.

162. The Interprovincial Board for Anglo-Indian and European Education recommended that European schools which provide the normal academic course should be classified as follows :—

- (a) (1) Primary schools, i.e., schools with a Kindergarten Department and Standards I—IV.
- (2) Secondary schools, i.e., schools which provide a complete secondary course, terminating at the IX Standard.
- (3) Lower secondary schools, i.e., schools which provide a course of secondary education terminating at the VII Standard.
- (b) That the Junior Cambridge Examination (or a Government Middle School Examination) should be taken in the VII Standard and the Cambridge School Certificate Examination, two years later, in the IX.
- (c) That in the larger schools, some pupils should be given the opportunity, when it is considered desirable, of spending an extra year in the lower secondary course by the division of the VII Standard into an upper and a lower VII.

163. Government accepted the recommendations. The Stewart School at Cuttack is classified as a secondary school, St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack a lower secondary school and the B.-N. R. European school a primary school.

164. The Stewart school received an amount of Rs. 538 towards the purchase of a typewriter and a duplicator.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Education of Muhammadans.

165. Muhammadans form about 1.66 per cent. of the total population of the province. The percentage of Muhammadan

pupils to the Muhammadan population rose from 7·6 to 8. The percentage of total Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars is 2·7.

166. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction rose from 9,875 to 10,411. Their distribution in the different stages is indicated below:—

Stage.	No. of Muham- madan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars.
In colleges	81	8·1
In the High school stage	279	8·6
In the Middle school stage	305	2·7
In the primary stage	8,988	2·9
In special schools	318	9·6
In unrecognised schools	495	1·1
Total	<u>10,411</u>	<u>2·7</u>

167. Madrasas have been dealt with in Chapter VIII and Maktabs in Chapter VII. The number of recognised Madrasas remained unchanged and the number of pupils fell from 300 to 293. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 6,975 to Rs. 6,333 and the expenditure from provincial funds fell from Rs. 3,120 to Rs. 2,719. The decrease in the latter case was owing to the suspension of grant to one of the Madrasas in the district of Puri.

168. The number of Maktabs or primary Urdu schools remained at 202 and the number of pupils fell from 6,410 to 6,396. The total expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 39,007 to Rs. 40,777.

169. The number of middle schools having Urdu sections fell from 16 to 15, while the number of primary schools having Urdu sections rose from 14 to 15.

170 The number of primary schools conducted entirely on Urdu basis remained at 4. The number of elementary training schools on Urdu basis remained at one.

171. The expenditure incurred from public funds specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils rose from Rs. 54,109 to Rs. 56,592. The details of the latter are as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Inspection, i.e., the Special Inspecting Officer for Muhammadan Education and the Inspecting Maulavi.	2,922
2. Examination charges	200
3. Grant-in-aid to Madrasas	2,719
4. Elementary Training School for Muhammadans	2,69
5. Scholarships	864
6. Hostel .. .. .	..
7. Grant-in-aid to Primary Urdu schools	32,653
8. Urdu and Persian teachers in colleges and high schools	14,549
Total	<u>56,592</u>

172. The following is a table showing the number of scholarships of each kind won by Muhammadan pupils.

		1938-39.	1939-40.
In colleges		5	5
High schools		2	3
Middle schools		7	9
Primary schools		11	10
Total		<u>25</u>	<u>27</u>

173. There were 285 Muhammadan teachers in primary schools and 68 teachers in secondary schools.

174. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan Education remained unchanged. There were besides these, 1 Muhammadan Deputy Inspector and three Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the inspecting branch. The headmaster of a Government zila school was a Muhammadan.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Education of Special Classes.

1. ABORIGINES.

175. The total number of aborigines under instruction rose from 17,712 to 23,556 but the number of Christian aborigines

fell from 2,149 to 1,877. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction was as follows :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1988-89.	1989-40.	1988-89.	1989-40.
In colleges ..	...	...	8	5
High School ..	18	14	81	56
Middle School ..	82	41	185	152
Primary ..	1,982	1,757	14,871	17,994
In special schools ..	14	22	46	43
In unrecognized schools	103	48	677	3,429
Total ..	2,149	1,877	15,563	21,679

176. There were 733 schools against 708 in the previous year specially intended for the aborigines. The number of such schools in Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur remained at 3, 1 and 1 respectively while in Angul and in Koraput it rose from 4 to 5 and 222 to 258 respectively but in Ganjam plains and agency the number fell from 25 to 24 and 452 to 441 respectively. There was no such school in Cuttack.

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

Type of schools and management.	1938-39.				1939-40.			
	Koraput.		Ganjam agency.		Koraput.		Ganjam Agency.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
High schools—District Board ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Middle or Middle English schools—Government.	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
District Board	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Middle or Higher Elementary schools—Government.	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	...
District Board	6	1	...	...	6	1	...	...
Aided	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...
Primary or Lower Elementary schools—Government.	...	...	119	...	...	...	119	...

Type of schools and management.	1938-39.				1939-40.			
	Koraput.		Ganjam agency.		Koraput.		Ganjam Agency.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Taluk Board	142	10	...	...	141	10	..	...
Aided	191	9	308	9	207	8	295	10
Unaided	5	1	4	...	12	...	1	...
Elementary Training schools—Government.	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Industrial schools—Government ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	350	15	447	9	373	15	481	10

178. The following is the provision made for scholarships specially intended for aboriginal and hill tribes :—

Serial No.	Name of area.	Description of scholarship.	Number.	Monthly value.
1	Ganjam Agency ...	Elementary—Lamba Lanjia—Standard I.	100	Rs. a. p. 0 8 0
		Elementary—Lamba Lanjia—Standard II.	30	1 0 0
		Special for Khonds and Savaras—Standard III.	71	1 0 0
		Special for Khonds and Savaras—Standard IV.	52	2 0 0
		Special for Khonds and Savaras—Standard V.	30	3 0 0
2	Koraput	High school scholarships ...	2	6 0 0
		Middle school scholarships ...	2	3 0 0
		Elementary scholarships to the value of Rs. 215 a year.		

Serial No.	Name of area.	Description of scholarship.	Number.	Monthly value.
3	Khondmals ...	Middle English scholarship ...	1	10 0 0
4	North Orissa ...	Senior College scholarship for pupils of scheduled castes or hill-tribes.	1	15 0 0
		Junior College scholarship for a pupil belonging to hill-tribes (sanctioned for a period of two years).	1	15 0 0

179. 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.

180. The two training schools in the Ganjam Agency and the training school at Gunupur in Koraput are mainly intended for the benefit of aboriginal and hill-tribes.

181. The following table shows the number of teachers who underwent training in the above schools.

Area.	Number of teachers.									
	1938-39					1939-40.				
	Aboriginals.		Hindus.		Chris- tians.	Aboriginals.		Hindus.		Chris- tians
	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Higher castes.	Others.	...	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Higher castes.	Others.	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ganjam Agency	34	15	...	12	11	26	17	...	5
Koraput	22	1	13	...	5	16	2	11
Total	34	37	1	25	11	31	33	2	16

182. The expenditure incurred on institutions specially intended for aboriginal and hill-tribes is detailed below:—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Government Training Schools	21,470	22,868
2. Other institutions ...	2,01,631	2,14,604
3. Scholarships ...	7,733	6,715
4. Hostels ...	6,003	4,638
Total ...	2,36,837	2,48,825

183. The increase in expenditure during the year over that of the previous year was due to a change in the classification of schools between those for scheduled castes and for hill-tribes and to the rise in the number of the latter class of schools.

184. Low rates of fees are charged from aboriginal pupils in all Government schools.

2. SCHEDULED CASTES.

185. The number of children of scheduled castes under instruction rose from 37,325 to 40,762. Their number in the different stages of instruction was as follows:—

Stage.	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Collegiate ...	8	...	6	...
High School ...	122	1	129	2
Middle School ...	289	3	288	3
Primary ...	29,419	3,885	28,095	4,078
In special schools ...	107	1	135	1
In unrecognised schools ...	3,186	309	7,718	307
Total ...	33,126	4,199	36,371	4,891

186. The number of schools specially meant for these classes fell from 295 to 284. The decrease was due to the classification of some of these schools as those for aboriginal and hill-tribes and to the amalgamation of some of them with those

for Hindus (higher castes). Their number in the different areas of the province was as follows :—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
Cuttack	107	105
Angul	12	12
Puri	28	25
Balasore	39	40
Sambalpur	12	16
Ganjam Plains	81	79
Ganjam Agency	3	..
Koraput	13	7
	—	—
Total	295	284
	—	—

187. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of the children of these classes fell from Rs. 47,600 to Rs. 41,764. The decrease in expenditure was due to the amalgamation of some of the schools for scheduled castes with those for Hindus (higher castes) and to the classification of some schools as those for aboriginal and hill-tribes. The details of expenditure are given below :—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Special inspecting staff	3,369	3,180
2. Capitation allowance to teachers and rewards to parents.	907	951
3. Scholarships	4,254	4,998
4. Hostels	1,588	1,619
5. Schools	37,482	31,016
	—	—
Total	47,600	41,764
	—	—

188. The special staff for the inspection of schools for scheduled castes remained unchanged.

189. The number of scholarships won by the pupils of these classes was as follows :—

	1938-39.	1939-40.
College scholarships ..	1	3
High School scholarships ..	7	6
Middle School scholarships ..	43	75
Upper Primary scholarships ..	32	54
Lower Primary scholarships ..	53	35
Total ..	136	173

190. The concession given for the encouragement of education among the pupils of the scheduled castes such as the award of scholarships and stipends, distribution of books and slates, exemption from payment of school fees as mentioned in the last year's report continued during the year.

3. CRIMINAL TRIBES.

191. The number pupils from criminal tribes in all the institutions rose from 858 to 1,187. The stages of instruction reached by them were as follows :—

	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
High school stage ...	4	...	5	...
Middle school stage...	8	1	11	...
Primary stage ...	742	95	931	113
In unrecognized institutions ...	8	...	126	1
Total ...	762	96	1,073	114

192. The only school in the district of Cuttack that was shown as a school for the criminal tribes in the previous year was classified as that for Hindus (others) during the year under report.

4. SCHOOLS FOR CONVICTS.

193. The school for convicts in the district jail at Berhampur had 115 pupils on the rolls. There was only one teacher who took the pupils in several batches during the day.

5. CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

194. There was only one school for the children of the employees of the Salt Factory at Humma with one teacher and 18 pupils.

6. JAINS.

195. The number of Jains at school rose from 1 to 6. Their number in different stages of instruction was as follows:—

	1938-39.		1939-40.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
High school stage	2	...
Middle school stage	1	...
Primary stage	...	1	1	2
Total	...	1	4	2

CHAPTER XV.

The Education of Defectives.

196. The number of deaf mutes at the Deaf and Dumb School fell from 7 to 4. The school was recognised and Government sanctioned a grant equal to the amount to be raised by the authorities of the school subject to a maximum of Rs. 600. The grant will be revised when the institution has 20 students. The maximum grant was paid during the year.

197. The scholarship granted to a deaf and dumb boy at Calcutta was continued during the year.

CHAPTER XVI.

Reformatory School.

198. The number of pupils from Orissa detained at the Hazaribagh Reformatory School fell from 13 to 8, but the expenditure rose from Rs. 3,735 to Rs. 4,168. The distribution of the pupils learning useful trades was as follows:—

Black-smithy	...	...	1
Carpentry	...	...	2
Fitting and turning	...	...	3
Painting and polishing	...	...	1
Tin-smithy	...	...	1
Total	...	...	8

199. Instruction in Oriya is given to the pupils up to the upper primary standard and ample provision is made for in-door as well as out-door games. The Cine-projector purchased in the previous year was utilized in showing educational films on subjects like manufacture of machines, science, hygiene, geography and juvenile comedies.

The pupils are allowed to write letters to their parents and relatives.

CHAPTER XVII.

Unrecognised Institutions.

200. The number of unrecognised institutions rose from 1,101 to 2,184 and the number of pupils in them from 23,803 to 43,796. The increase is chiefly owing to the launching of literacy campaign and establishment of literacy centres in the province, an account of which will be found in Chapter VII.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Text-books, publications and literary societies.

201. The Orissa Text-Book Committee met twice during the year. The arrangement made in the past for scrutiny of books by expert reviewers was continued. The total number of books received for consideration was 249 against 547 in the previous year. Of these, 127 books were in Oriya, 54 in English, 21 in Bengali, 8 in Telugu, 24 in Hindi and 15 in Urdu.

202. The Committee decided that the publishers should include such lessons in text-books for primary schools as would infuse the spirit of brotherhood in the minds of children to combat the evils of untouchability.

203. The committee decided also that an author or publisher of a book sent for review should submit five copies of it, three of which should not contain title pages and prefaces, etc.

204. The total expenditure incurred in connexion with the Text-Book Committee rose from Rs. 2,458 to Rs. 3,094-2-0 as detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Remuneration to reviewers ...	2,149	8	0
Travelling allowance of non-official members.	644	10	0
Contingencies ...	300	0	0
Total ...	3,094	2	0

205. The committee set up by Government to consider problems connected with the introduction of Oriya as the medium of instruction in high schools in North Orissa met four times during the year and considered 19 books in Oriya and 4 books in Bengali on Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History and Geography of which 3 books on History and 1 book on Geography in Oriya, one book on Algebra in each of Oriya and Bengali and 1 book on Geometry in Bengali were found suitable for classes VIII and IX.

206. During the year under report Government spent Rs. 3,000 on the purchase of eighty sets of the Oriya Lexicon by Rai Bahadur Gopal Chandra Praharaj of which the last volume (Volume VII) was still in the course of printing. A sum of Rs. 225 and a further sum of Rs. 330 were spent on the purchase of a number of copies of each of Saririka Shiksha by Sri Surendra Nath Sahu and of Volumes I, II and III of Chintamani Granthabali by Sri Chintamani Mahanti. Copies of the two last named books were supplied free to a number of educational institutions.

207. The total number of public libraries in North Orissa and in South Orissa remained stationary at 42 and 11 respectively. The number of village libraries in North Orissa rose from 34 in the previous year to 40.

208. Of the 53 public libraries, 7 were aided by Government to the extent shown below. The total grant fell from Rs. 650 to Rs. 520 during the year:—

	Rs.
1. Diamond Jubilee Public library, Kendra- para. ...	120
2. Municipal Public Library, Berhampur ...	100
3. Public Library, Khallikote ...	50
4. Sri Jaykrushna Pathagar, Rambha ...	50
5. Kanakmanjari Pathagar, Boirani ...	50
6. Krushnasinha Pathagar, Aska ...	100
7. Asoka Pathagar, Purusottampur ...	50
Total ...	520

209. Of the three recognised literary societies in North Orissa, viz. (i) the Utkal Sahitya Samaj at Cuttack, (ii) the Orissa Academy at Cuttack and (iii) the Gangadhar Sahitya Parishad at Sambalpur, the first two only continued to function well.

CHAPTER XIX.

Miscellaneous.

210. *Hostels.*—The number of recognized hostels fell from 250 to 248, but the number of boarders rose from 7,081 to 7,505. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 81,931 to Rs. 85,441 but the Government contribution fell from Rs. 39,683 to Rs. 38,672. Included in the number of hostels are six orphanages in South Orissa, four of which are intended for boys and two for girls.

211. The Students' Residence Committee at Cuttack had eight hostels in their charge as in the previous year. The number of boarders in them fell from 121 to 112 but the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,766 to Rs. 3,191.

212. *Adult schools.*—The number of recognised schools for adults increased from one to two, one in Parlakimedi working in two sections and the old one continued at Kukudakhandi, all in Ganjam. The number of pupils in them rose from 26 to 106 and the expenditure from Rs. 140 to Rs. 375 which was entirely met from Government funds.

213. *Junior Red Cross.*—The number of Junior Red Cross groups in educational institutions increased from 26 to 43. The movement is becoming popular and continues to make satisfactory progress.

214. St. John Ambulance work was continued during the year. Fifty four students from the colleges and 532 candidates from Government high schools in North Orissa received instruction in "First Aid to the Injured". Of these 31 from the colleges and 181 from the schools received certificates.

215. A sum of Rs. 40 was spent on lectures on "Prevention of Blindness" to students from educational institutions organised both at the Cuttack Training College and the secondary training school at Berhampur. The amount was placed at the disposal of the Department by Headquarters Indian Red Cross Society.

216. It is satisfactory to note that students have contributed, on a monthly basis, to the War funds organized by the Indian Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Association.

217. *Scouting.*—The Baden-Powel and the Hindusthan Seva Samiti continued side by side in many schools. A grant of

Rs. 1,000 was paid to each of the associations and Rs. 500 to the Girl Guides. The District Educational Officer in Ganjam writes as follows :—

“The Boy Scout Movement showed a lot of slackness during the year under report. In the schools where Seva Samiti Scouting has been introduced, there was little support from the local sponsors of the movement, and in schools where Baden-Powel scouting still continued, there was little encouragement from the association. Hence, in spite of my best efforts to keep alive the spirit of scouting by attending camp fires and speaking to school groups, the movement was slack.”

218. *Medical Inspection.*—Medical inspection was continued as usual. The teaching of Hygiene which is compulsory in classes X and XI of high schools in North Orissa for students appearing at the Matriculation Examination of the Patna University was entrusted to the School Medical Officer.

219. Every effort has been made to rouse health consciousness in school children. In a few schools midday tiffin has been organized. A doctor teacher was appointed to the staff of the Balasore zila school. The doctor teacher and another assistant teacher who is a science graduate were deputed to Coonoor for training in Nutrition. It is expected that the doctor teacher will contribute much towards Health Education in the Zila school.

220. *Physical Education.*—The efforts made in the previous year towards the importance of Physical Education are partly bearing fruit. The staff in many schools have co-operated in this and students are reported to be getting games-minded. A few schools have extended their play-grounds to provide greater facilities for games.

221. Sports on a competitive basis were organised among the students of primary schools in Cuttack, Puri and Angul and prizes were awarded.

222. The South Orissa Schools Tournament was organised and conducted at Berhampur by the District Educational Officer, Ganjam. The increase in the number of competitors over the past year showed that the movement had gained considerable popularity among the students during two years and that physical culture was beginning to be looked upon as an essential

part of school education. The higher and the lower elementary schools in important villages are the only centres where the "Health and Baby week" celebrations are held in South Orissa. During the year under report, the celebrations were organised by school teachers in almost all higher elementary schools and in most of the lower elementary schools under the auspices of the Public Health Department.

223. Drill masters of Government high and training schools were deputed to attend refresher courses in summer at Saidapet in Madras.

224. A grant-in-aid of half the cost is given to those high schools who wish to have Radio sets. Four high schools took advantage and are using the sets for receiving lessons included in School Broadcasts from Calcutta for the benefit of students.

CHAPTER XX.

Committees and Conferences.

225. In their resolution No. 139-E., dated the 13th of July 1939, Government appointed a Mass Literacy Committee for one year chiefly to organise and supervise Mass Literacy work. The Committee held one sitting previous to the launching of a Mass Literacy Day on the 5th October.

226. The committees mentioned in the report of the previous year held a few sittings.

227. The annual conference of district inspectors and head-masters in North Orissa was held as usual. The subjects discussed were many and varied.

CHAPTER XXI.

Conclusion.

228. The outstanding problem is one of finance. The number of pupils continues to rise and money is also needed to cope with the changing outlook in education. Both primary and secondary schools need more money. The solution seems to lie in empowering the local bodies to raise funds themselves.

229. Efforts were continued in the direction of improving the outlook of primary school teachers and making the teaching of hygiene more practical. The promotion of extra-curricular and useful activities in secondary schools continues to be stressed. Teachers are taking to new ideas and schools have

shown willingness to break away from imparting education from text-books only. Health consciousness is growing but much more remains to be done. It is extremely desirable that provision should be made for the teaching of a science subject in each of the high schools in North Orissa—in South Orissa it is already compulsory.

230. The firm stand which Government took in dealing with the strike situation in the Ravenshaw College towards the end of the year not only led to the collapse of the strike but has put discipline on a sound basis and has paved the way for steady progress in all institutions.

S. C. TRIPATHI,
Director of Public Instruction.

**GENERAL TABLES
AND
APPENDICES.**

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational

	FOR MALES				
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.					
UNIVERSITIES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES—					
Arts and Science	1(a)	...	...	2(b)	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Education	1	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and second grade colleges.	...	...	...	1	...
Total	2	...	...	3	...
High schools	5	8	...	23	2
Middle schools { English	8	11	8	94	23
{ Vernacular	10	39	...	10	1
Primary schools	140	895	65	5,084	934
Total	158	953	68	5,211	960
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—					
Art	1	...	...	...	...
Law	18	...	...	...	...
Medical	1	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training	1	...	...	6	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial ... ..	...	...	...	...	2
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	1	...
Reformatory ... ..	...	...	...	3	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	...	...	82	7
Total	28	...	...	92	9
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	183	953	68	5,306	969
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	2,165(g)
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS.	183	953	68	5,306	3,134

(a) The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, has Law classes for Legal Education.

(b) Includes one Oriental College.

(c) In Middle English schools in South Orissa contain third form (corresponding to

(d) 41 Higher Elementary schools in South Orissa (corresponding to Middle Vernacular schools

(e) 3 ditto

(f) 3 ditto

(g) Includes 28 night schools.

(h) Includes 1,301 Literacy Centres.

(i) Includes 3 ditto.

Institutions in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

FOR FEMALES.							Remarks.
Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	
...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	1	
5	1	...	...	...	...	1	
98	2	...	...	1	...	9	
184 (e)	2	...	...	2	...	4	
60 (d)	3	3	...	4	...	10(e)	
7,118(f)	1	79	18	304	5	407	
7,850	6	82	18	311	5	424	
...	
...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	2	...	...	1	...	3	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	2	...	2	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...
93	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	2	...	...	3	...	5	
7,479	11	82	18	314	5	480	
2,165	...	...	...	...	19(h)	19	
9,644	11	82	18	314	24	449	

class VIII in North Orissa) as the highest class.
 in North Orissa) have eighth standard as the highest class.
 ditto ditto.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational

	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.
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science	(a) 758	700	311	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	29	27	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	782	727	334	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools	2,053	1,796	162	2,829	2,261	172	...	...	...
In Middle English schools	352	311	114	1,239	1,032	139	462	421	...
In Middle Vernacular schools	1,405	1,295	...	4,763	4,120	277	...	...	...
In Primary schools	7,036	5,983	...	44,653	35,083	76	5,214	3,929	...
Total	10,906	9,285	266	53,674	42,541	664	5,696	4,350	...
In Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools	157	156	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools	539	493	330	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools	48	137	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools	24	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	29	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools	149	122	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,045	963	596	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	12,763	10,985	1,196	53,674	42,541	664	5,696	4,350	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTION:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	12,763	10,985	1,196	53,674	42,541	664	5,696	4,350	...

(a) Includes 18 M A. scholars of whom 4 are reading Law also and 44 scholars reading Law only.

(c) Includes 283 scholars in Form III of Middle school in South Orissa.

(e) Includes 39 scholars of Night school.

Institutions for Males in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

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 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
195 (b)	177	63	...	...	...	948	877	574	12
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	27	23	7
...
...
...
...
195	177	63	...	...	...	977	904	597	19
6,893	5,748	1,109	299	237	147	12,104	10,062	1,530	390
9,860	7,781	2,970	2,886	2,076	514	14,249(c)	11,610	3,037	610
1,203	1,033	229	15	12	7	7,376(d)	6,370	633	259
199,595	161,775	262	21,166	16,921	50	277,584(e)	223,076	488	46,851
217,551	176,247	3,970	24,356	19,245	718	312,118	251,678	5,618	47,710
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	156	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	539	499	330	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	148	137	78	...
194	149	110	...	...	...	223	169	133	2
...	...	...	85	32	...	63	67	...	...
...
4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...
106	79	...	...	...	...	106	79	...	...
1,653	1,363	148	145	107	21	1,947	1,592	234	24
1,947	1,594	258	180	139	21	3,172	2,896	874	45
219,693	178,018	4,291	24,536	19,384	739	316,362	255,278	6,889	47,774
...	...	...	43,371(f)	33,423	70	43,371	33,423	70	2,739
219,693	178,018	4,291	67,907	52,812	809	359,733	283,706	6,959	50,513

(b) Includes 16 scholars of Oriental College.
 (c) Includes 54 scholars in Standard VIII of the Higher Elementary schools in South Orissa.
 (f) Includes 23,784 scholars of adult literacy centres.

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

	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	15	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ...	557	437	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle (English ...	388	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
schools. } Vernacular ...	489	344	...	290	923	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	99	85	...	4,044	3,228	...	1,281	861	...
Total ...	1,528	1,214	40	4,334	3,461	...	1,281	861	...
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	32	90	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	32	90	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	1,575	1,256	68	4,834	3,461	...	1,281	861	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,575	1,256	68	4,834	3,461	...	1,281	861	...
GRAND TOTAL—ALL INSTITUTIONS (MALES AND FEMALES)	14,338	12,241	1,258	58,003	46,002	664	6,977	5,211	...

(a) includes five scholars reading in Standard VIII of higher elementary schools in South Orissa.

institutions for Females in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	No. of males included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	4	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	4	...
124	80	40	...	...	...	681	567	80	...
671	532	250	...	...	...	1,054	1,600	250	99
572	476	66	...	...	...	1,951(a)	1,043	66	65
11,075	8,419	69	142	107	...	16,641	12,710	69	1,604
12,442	9,587	425	142	107	...	19,727	15,180	465	1,763
...
...
97	84	37	...	...	...	69	64	55	...
67	54	21	...	...	...	67	54	21	2
...
...
104	88	58	...	...	...	196	118	77	2
12,546	9,625	488	142	107	...	19,878	15,310	546	1,770
...	...	...	425(b)	345	...	425	345	...	...
12,546	9,625	488	567	452	...	20,303	15,655	546	1,770
282,299	187,618	4,774	68,474	53,164	809	380,086	304,561	7,505	810,990 Males.
									69,046 Females.

(b) includes 27 scholars of adult literary centres.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 31,315 spent by the

*Miscellaneous includes the

Scholarships or

Hostel charge

Contingencies and

	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
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ... / ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES—						
Arts and Science ...	1,28,535	...	...	64,822	5,248	2,68,475
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	14,159	...	...	...	...	14,159
Intermediate Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,12,764	...	...	64,824	5,248	2,82,634
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	84,732	...	...	64,313	3,441	1,52,487
Middle schools { English ...	17,685	...	...	2,393	43	20,1-1
Primary schools { Vernacular ...	24,002	...	...	...	...	24,002
Primary schools ...	1,11,6-6	...	...	141	...	1,11,836
Total ...	2,38,085	...	...	66,847	3,484	3,08,416
SPECIAL.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	61,178	...	...	5,458	3,525	70,161
Training schools ...	1,00,902.5	25	...	189	136	1,01,252
Engineering schools ...	61,522	...	...	5,963	4,096	72,551
Technical and Industrial schools ...	4,745	...	...	...	1,338	6,083
Commercial schools ...	522	...	...	2,317	...	2,839
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	4,168(c)	...	...	...	...	4,168
Schools for defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools { Madrasas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools { Recognised Sanskrit tols. ...	19,000	...	...	...	2,413	21,413
Total ...	2,52,137	25	...	15,927	12,408	2,78,497
Total (direct) for males ...	7,02,985	25	...	1,45,396	21,140	8,69,547

for males in the province of Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

following main items:—

stipends ... Rs. 73,529.
 (Recurring) ... " 64,108.
 miscellaneous ... " 1,07,231.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	..	...	...	2,000(a)	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,268	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,700	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,968	...	...
81,639	54,957	...	46,533	425	1,33,554	76,984	3,750	...
29,097	8,826	2,219	17,139	261	57,542	56,523	17,697	...
89,430	33,762	...	1,531	...	74,723	6,931	...	...
3,26,502	38,606	16,732	7,363	5,015	3,94,308	8,81,876	17,383	4,791
4,26,768	1,36,151	18,941	72,566	5,701	6,60,127	8,04,314	38,840	4,791
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	32,105	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,719	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	16,770	...	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	52,569	...	220
4, 6,768	1,36,151	18,941	72,566	5,701	6,60,127	8,72,851	38,840	5,011

(a) Contribution to the Patna University.

(b) Includes Rs. 480—Contribution to the Madras Government for the training of students from Orissa.

(c) Contribution to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—contd.

	Aided Institutions—concd.			Recognised Unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Universities	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,000	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
COLLEGES—						
Arts and Science	8,092	11,137	29,497	...	...	...
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	4,318	3,427	11,607	...	...	...
Total	12,472	14,564	43,004	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,66,517	14,340	2,81,591	3,842	5,733	9,575
Middle schools { English	1,03,362	37,007	2,16,589	21,115	5,993	27,108
{ Vernacular	253	3,536	1,720	41	354	395
Primary schools	86,388	1,34,619	9,05,065	32,593	22,288	5,4881
Total	3,76,518	1,89,503	14,13,965	57,591	34,368	91,959
SPECIAL.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	558	9,590	42,253	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	840	840
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	339	939	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	375	...	...	...
Other schools { Madrasas	786	2,442	5,947	...	63	63
{ Recognised Sanskrit tols. ... ..	...	20,051	37,041	...	2,480	2,480
Total	1,844	32,423	85,555	...	3,383	3,383
Total (direct) for males	3,90,334	2,36,468	15,43,524	57,591	37,751	95,342

GENERAL TABLE III-A—concl'd.

	Total indirect expenditure from—					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	71,823	...	...	...	...	71,823
Inspection	2,17,577	...	660	...	...	2,18,257
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	87,777	82,284	7,551	5,909	80,261	2,14,808
Miscellaneous	1,24,246	21,385	1,204	30,795	67,228	2,44,858
Total	5,01,493	58,669	9,485	87,704	1,47,509	7,49,740
	Total direct expenditure					
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Universities	2,000	...	...	...	...	(a)2,000
COLLEGES.						
Arts and Science	2,03,873	...	...	72,714	16,385	2,97,973
Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	14,159	...	...	...	...	14,159
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,700	...	...	4,380	3,427	11,407
Total	2,28,732	...	...	77,094	19,812	3,25,638
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,93,326	58,707	...	3,01,205	23,939	5,77,177
Middle schools { English	1,05,305	26,523	3,219	1,44,009	43,304	3,21,370
{ Vernacular	70,963	33,752	...	1,825	3,890	1,09,840
Primary schools	11,00,173	55,499	21,513	1,26,483	1,61,922	14,66,090
Total	14,69,167	1,74,991	23,732	5,78,622	2,34,055	24,74,467
SPECIAL.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	61,178	...	...	5,458	3,525	70,161
Normal and training schools	1,00,909	25	...	169	136	(b)1,01,229
Engineering schools	61,593	...	...	5,963	4,996	72,551
Technical and Industrial schools	36,850	...	...	558	10,928	48,336
Commercial schools	552	...	...	2,317	840	3,709
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	4,168	...	...	...	...	(c)4,168
Schools for Defectives	800	...	...	...	339	939
Schools for Adults	375	...	...	...	...	375
Other schools { Madrasas	2,719	...	...	786	2,505	6,010
{ Recognised Sanskrit sols.	35,770	...	220	...	24,944	60,934
Total	3,04,706	25	220	15,271	48,218	3,68,435
Total (direct) for males ...	20,02,505	1,75,016	23,952	6,65,887	3,01,080	31,68,540
Grand total (direct and indirect) for males.	25,04,029	2,28,685	33,387	7,03,591	4,48,589	39,18,280

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

*Miscellaneous includes the
Scholarships or
Hostel charges
Contingencies and

	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
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITIES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES,						
Arts and Science Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	8,147	...	...	614	...	8,761
Total	8,147	...	...	614	...	8,761
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	3,6149	...	...	13,742	...	49,891
Middle schools { English	9,809	...	...	1,325	253	11,387
{ Vernacular	8,369	...	...	...	...	8,369
Primary schools... ..	2,857	...	...	...	...	2,857
Total	57,194	...	...	15,067	253	72,514
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	10,519	...	...	...	...	10,519
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,519	...	...	...	...	10,519
Total (direct) for females	75,860	...	...	15,681	251	91,794
Total (direct) for males	7,02,986	25	...	1,45,396	21,140	8,69,547
Grand total (direct) for all	7,78,846	25	...	1,61,077	21,393	9,61,341

females in the province of Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

following main items:—

stipends ... Rs. 4,883.
 (Recurring) ... „ 21,388.
 miscellaneous ... „ 2,308.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,303	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,026	...	...
4,790	1,334	...	...	...	6,124	4,727	...	...
44,241	10,415	8,055	25	227	62,963	33,816	7,093	4,471
49,031	11,749	8,055	25	227	69,087	48,372	7,093	4,471
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,040	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,840	...	...
49,031	11,749	8,055	25	227	69,087	55,212	7,093	4,471
4,26,768	1,36,161	16,841	72,666	5,071	6,60,127	8,72,851	38,840	5,011
4,75,799	1,47,900	26,906	72,591	5,928	7,29,314	9,28,063	45,983	9,482

GENERAL TABLE III-B—contd.

	Aided Institutions—concl'd.			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
UNIVERSITIES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES.						
Arts and Science Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,967	4,260	10,530	...	...	...
Middle schools ... { English ...	10,053	2,400	18,479	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	...	5,270	9,997	...	...	...
Primary schools... ..	1,124	17,485	68,459	...	800	800
Total ...	13,144	29,385	1,02,465	...	800	800
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools ...	366	1,800	7,206	...	...	...
Engineering schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	4,166	5,966	...	...	...
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	366	5,966	13,172	...	...	...
Total (direct) for females ...	13,510	35,351	1,15,637	...	800	800
Total (direct) for males ...	3,90,334	2,36,488	15,43,524	57,591	37,751	95,342
Grand Total (direct) for all ...	4,03,844	2,71,839	16,59,161	57,591	38,551	96,142

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—*concl'd.*

	Total indirect expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Moban Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	11,285	...	...	...	...	11,285
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ...	988	919	3,474	...	1,625	7,006
Miscellaneous	15,178	1,450	72	3,380	8,444	2,852
Total	27,451	2,369	3,546	3,380	10,069	46,815
	Total direct expenditure from—					
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
UNIVERSITIES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES.						
Arts and Science Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	6,147	...	...	614	...	8,761
Total	6,147	...	...	614	...	8,761
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	40,452	...	...	15,709	4,260	60,421
Middle schools ... { English	15,845	...	...	11,378	2,553	29,876
{ Vernacular	17,836	1,334	...	...	5,270	24,490
Primary schools... ..	30,414	17,603	12,526	1,149	18,483	1,30,079
Total	1,54,597	18,642	12,526	28,236	30,665	2,44,866
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	15,559	...	...	366	1,800	17,725
Engineering schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	1,800	...	...	...	4,166	5,906
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recognised Sanskrit tols ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17,359	...	...	366	5,966	23,691
Total (direct) for females	1,80,103	18,642	12,526	29,216	36,631	2,77,318
Total (direct) for males	20,02,605	1,75,016	23,362	6,65,887	3,01,080	31,68,540
Grand Total (direct) for all	21,82,708	1,93,658	36,478	6,95,103	3,37,711	34,45,858
Grand total (direct and indirect) for females.	2,07,554	21,211	16,072	32,596	46,700	3,24,133
Grand total (direct and indirect) for males.	25,04,023	2,28,685	33,387	7,03,691	4,48,589	39,18,280
Grand total (direct and indirect) for all.	27,11,582	2,49,896	49,459	7,36,187	4,95,289	42,42,413

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

		Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.
				Higher castes.	Others.				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total population	...	626	19,248	3,096,762	622,296	61,739	264	69	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION.									
	CLASSES.								
Primary	Infant	27	136	40,064	9,217	2,094	...	...	...
	I	21	1,523	57,668	18,708	1,632	...	...	4
	II	18	643	39,454	7,413	1,205	...	...	2
	III	14	519	29,664	4,173	876	...	...	1
	IV	12	414	16,619	1,832	374	...	...	2
	V	12	3.9	8,856	811	258	...	...	1
Middle ...	VI	9	159	5,109	267	162	...	...	2
	VII	12	168	4,558	168	185	...	...	1
High ...	VIII	3	93	2,440	96	87	...	...	1
	IX	6	49	1,643	41	70	...	...	...
	X	...	48	1,376	25	58	...	...	1
	XI	...	46	1,136	13	59	...	...	...
Total	...	134	4,116	208,387	42,764	6,963	...	...	15
INTERMEDIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION									
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year ...	...	9	333	5	10	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year...	...	4	253	4	10	...	...	...
Degree classes	{ 1st year ...	...	2	114		2	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year...	...	4	118	1	6	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year ...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	19	833	11	29	...	...	...
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.		134	4,135	209,220	42,775	6,992	...	...	15
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.		...	413	28,636	10,175	403	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL	...	134	4,548	237,855	52,950	7,395	...	...	17

general education in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Total number of married pupils of and above the age of 18 years.	Aboriginal Christians included in col. 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.		Remarks.
						Hinduised aboriginals.	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
86,380	3,837,283	
1,032	*52,570	50,722	81	...	30	570	9	1,032	...	*Pupils studying in Infant class of schools in North Orissa only.
1,671	81,076	77,830	541	124	779	8,023	430	1,670	1	
600	49,336	47,467	472	73	183	2,038	251	600	...	
337	35,486	34,100	684	68	138	1,252	135	337	...	
121	19,374	18,153	551	95	155	782	124	103	...	
71	10,328	9,812	317	49	124	401	12	63	...	
27	5,735	4,350	306	53	17	81	7	8	...	
17	5,059	4,147	354	85	11	55	4	7	1	
7	2,727	2,013	235	128	9	26	4	7	1	
3	1,812	1,135	88	5	1	2	1	3	...	
3	1,511	924	122	80	1	2	...	3	...	
3	1,257	771	123	99	1	1	...	2	1	
3,892	266,271	251,474	3,824	305	1,470	13,305	947	3,835	4	
...	537	198	29	23	...	2	...	...	...
...	271	169	27	25	...	1	...	...	...
...	119	73	28	26	...	1	...	...	...
...	129	61	31	30	...	1	...	...	...
...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	893	499	117	106	...	5	...	...	...
3,892	267,163	251,973	3,941	1,011	1,470	13,310	947	3,835	4	
1,004	40,632	39,718	19,315	17,795	39	2,331	126	1,004	...	
4,896	307,795	291,691	23,256	18,603	1,509	15,641	1,073	4,839	4	

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

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	
			Higher caste.	Others.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total population ...	532	19,748	3,382,141	673,557	68,534	226	12	30	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—CLASSES.									
Primary	Infant	47	133	16,195	1,651	1,077	...	...	2
	I	23	764	19,626	2,506	735	...	...	4
	II	28	275	10,287	646	460	...	...	2
	III	30	177	6,132	368	284	...	...	3
	IV	31	165	1,882	74	22	...	...	1
	V	24	140	771	21	13	...	...	1
Middle ...	VI	25	112	276	4	7	...	...	...
	VII	12	104	157	...	1	...	...	1
High ...	VIII	8	55	86	2	5	...	...	...
	IX	9	26	48	...	...	...	...	...
	X	...	19	36	...	...	...	...	...
	XI	...	10	28	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		237	1,980	55,526	5,012	2,004	...	...	14
INTERMEDIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.									
Intermediate classes	{ 1st year ...	...	3	11	...	1	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Degree classes	{ 1st year ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	{ 1st year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	8	18	...	1	...	...	...
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...		237	1,988	55,544	5,012	2,605	...	...	14
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.		...	42	2,628	383	92	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		237	2,030	58,172	5,395	2,697	...	...	14

* Pupils studying in Infant.

general education in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of unattached pupils.	Total number of married pupils of and above the age of 14 years.	Aboriginal Christians included in column 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.		Remarks.
						Hinduised aboriginals.	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.	
9.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
98,654	4,183,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	19,228*	17,894	124	73	14	59	8	124	...	
113	23,476	21,874	482	41	271	588	65	69	1	
31	11,729	10,577	402	19	15	163	25	30	1	
18	6,952	5,751	399	21	12	46	6	18	...	
2	2,178	1,624	213	8	9	14	8	2	...	
3	973	556	53	11	6	6	1	3	...	
...	424	128	15	4	9	1	...	...	...
...	275	83	9	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	156	16	4	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	83	8	4	4	1	...	...	...	...
...	57	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	38	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
296	65,669	58,520	1,696	193	342	816	113	246	2	
...	15	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	97	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
296	65,696	58,520	1,702	197	342	816	113	246	2	
19	3,164	2,614	45	29	4	75	1	19	...	
315	68,860	61,134	1,747	226	346	891	114	265	2	

class of schools in North Orissa only.

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

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total
			Higher castes.	Others						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools ...	1	4	133	...	4	...	...	...	...	142
Normal and Training schools.	...	39	447	40	15	...	...	...	...	535
Engineering and Survey schools.	...	10	135	...	3	...	...	...	...	148
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	38	92	68	1	...	...	...	9	208
Commercial schools	61	...	2	...	...	...	...	68
Agricultural, Reformatory schools.
Schools for Defectives	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools for Adults	39	67	...	...	...	...	...	106
Other schools	1,649	...	274	...	...	...	...	1,923
Total ...	1	85	2,560	175	299	...	...	...	9	3,129
INTERMEDIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Law	1	41	...	1	...	...	1	...	*44
Medicine
Education	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce, Forestry and Veterinary Science.
Total	1	63	...	1	...	...	1	...	66
GRAND TOTAL ...	1	86	2,623	175	300	...	...	1	9	3,195

*Students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only excluding 4 reading M. A. also.

vocational and special education in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils of and above 16 years.	Aboriginal Christians included in column 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.		Remarks.
				Indiv. aboriginals	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	
...	
110	41	41	1	...	...	...	...
524	252	287	12	32	...	...	...
87	20	20	...	...	...	...	...
189	28	28	8	8	...	1	...	
27	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	58	48	...	...	...	...	...
1,558	817	803	...	...	...	...	...
2,497	772	743	16	40	...	1	...	
23	18	18	...	...	...	...	...
...	
11	16	16	...	...	...	...	...
...	
84	84	84	...	...	...	...	...
2,581	806	777	16	40	...	1	...	

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving

	Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mubammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Normal and Training schools.	...	41	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	78
Engineering and Survey schools.
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	13	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Commercial schools, Agricultural schools, Reformatory school, Schools for Defectives, Schools for Adults.
Other schools	5	...	19	...	...	...	...	24
Total	62	95	3	19	...	...	...	...	179
INTERMEDIATE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										
Law, Medicine
Education	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Engineering, Agricultural, Commerce, Forestry and Veterinary science.
Total	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
GRAND TOTAL	65	99	3	19	...	...	...	...	186

vocational and special education in Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

Number of pupils from rural areas.	Total number of married pupils.	Number of married pupils above the age of 14 years.	Aboriginal Christians included in col. 2.	Included in col. 4.		Included in col. 9.		Remarks.
				Aboriginals.	Criminal tribes.	Aboriginals.	Jains.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	
...	
4	1	1	8	...	...	...	...
21	20	19	3	2	...	...	...
...	
16	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
...	
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	28	27	6	2	...	...	...
...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	
1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
66	29	28	6	2	...	...	...

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or Metric 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
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
Government ...	1	20	85	168	...	...	...	...	1	274	1	275
District Board and Municipal.	...	15	1,221	593	...	...	...	2	441	1,629	443	2,072
Aided ...	3	4	2,960	1,624	...	1	...	2	4,124	4,491	4,127	8,618
Unaided ...	...	1	20	14	...	...	...	...	966	35	966	1,301
Total ...	4	40	4,286	2,099	...	1	...	4	5,532	6,429	5,527	11,960
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	3	29	27	17	...	...	...	...	8	76	3	79
District Board and Municipal.	10	122	1,17	46	...	...	6	6	16	295	28	323
Aided ...	3	168	149	9	1	1	13	57	121	330	192	522
Unaided ...	...	26	40	6	...	1	4	4	48	71	57	128
Total ...	16	345	333	77	1	2	23	67	188	773	280	1,052
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	46	19	11	...	...	...	8	9	20	76	81	157
District Board and Municipal.	39	69	13	...	1	...	6	6	22	122	32	154
Aided ...	75	74	29	...	...	11	44	23	72	178	149	327
Unaided ...	4	6	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	11	5	16
Total ...	164	168	54	...	1	12	59	36	116	387	217	604
GRAND TOTAL ...	184	553	4,873	2,176	2	15	73	107	5,836	7,538	6,034	13,622

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Orissa for the year 1939-40.

	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 Anal.	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
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	34	57	...	...	...	...	17	91	17	108
Aided ...	...	3	28	41	1	...	...	...	38	68	33	101
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Total ...	...	3	59	100	1	...	...	...	51	168	51	214
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	1	6	18	7	...	...	...	...	1	32	1	33
District Board and Municipal.	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	9
Aided ...	3	9	30	2	3	...	...	1	5	47	6	53
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	16	52	10	3	...	...	1	9	85	10	95
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	10	11	4	...	...	1	1	2	4	25	8	33
District Board and Municipal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	2	9	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	13	6	19
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	12	20	6	...	...	1	3	2	8	38	14	52
GRAND TOTAL ...	16	39	117	110	4		3	3	68	286	75	361

GENERAL TABLE VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education in Orissa during the official year 1939-40.

Total Anglo-Indian and European population:				Percentage to Anglo-Indian and European population of those at school,							
Males. 525	Females. 532	Total 1,058		Males. 49'05	Females. 49'43	Total. 49'24					
	Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1940.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Total number of non-Europeans on the roll.*	Teachers.		Direct 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 FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools ...	1	291	95	103	10	7	11,248	...	24,894	6,452	42,594
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	1	62	30	5	3	2	1,287	...	4,318	3,211	8,816
Total ...	2	353	125	108	18	9	12,535	...	29,212	9,663	51,410
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											
High schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	1	168	30	42	8	5	3,746	...	8,127	...	11,873
Primary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	1	168	30	42	8	5	3,746	...	8,127	...	11,873
GRAND TOTALS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS.	3	521	...	150	21	14	16,281	...	37,339	9,663	€3,283

INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Miscellaneous includes the following items:		Rs.				
Scholarships and stipends ...	962	Inspection ...	376 (a)	...	...	376
Hostel charges (recurring) ...	26,498	Buildings, etc. ...	538	...	8,860	9,398
Contingencies and miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous ...	16,450	...	2,741	8,269
		Total (Indirect) ...	17,364	...	2,741	17,129
GRAND TOTAL (DIRECT AND INDIRECT).			33,645 (b)	...	40,080	26,792
				...	17,129	37,294
				...	1,00,517	

(a) Includes—

(1) Contribution to Government of Bihar for inter-provincial board for Anglo-Indian and European education	Rs.
(2) Travelling allowance of the non-official member of the joint board	203
	173
Total	376

(b) Excludes Rs. 200 on account of scholarships tenable in Arts Colleges and Special Schools.

* The term non-European does not include Anglo-Indians and domiciled Europeans.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Orissa, for the official year, 1939-40.

Examination.	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	13
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
M. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours)	31	...	31	23	...	23	...	...	3	2	...	2
B. Sc. (Honours)	9	...	9	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. A. (Pass)	103	10	113	51(a)	2	53	3	...	3	2	...	2
B. Sc. (Pass)	9	...	9	5(b)	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law { Part I	42	...	42	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Part II	30	...	30	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	307	5	312	165	...	165	15	3	18	4	...	4
Intermediate in Science	63	...	63	37	...	37	1	...	1	1	...	1
Science, Diploma or Certificate in teaching.	29	1	30	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation	862	114	976	646	76	722	14	...	14	10	...	...
School Final or School Leaving.	387	60	447	138	5	143	13	...	12	2	...	...
European High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	18	...	18	17	...	17	7	...	7	6	...	6

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concl'd.*

Examination.	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	13
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge, Junior ...	6	...	6	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	...	4
European, Middle... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	3,093(e)	3	3,096	2,192	2	2,194	168	2	170	106	...	106
Vernacular Middle ...	654(d)	57	711	555	32	587(e)	14	1	15	40(f)	1	41
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary	8,422	...	8,422	6,239	...	6,239	630	1	631	493	1	494
Lower Primary	29,681	...	29,681	20,282	...	20,282	5,419	...	5,419	3,872	...	3,872
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE.												
Vernacular, Higher ...	37	4	41	28	1	29	2	...	2	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower ...	198	179	377	115	53	168	31	3	34	30	...	30
At Arts schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	57	...	57	27	...	27	3	...	3	2	...	2
At Engineering schools ...	51(g)	...	51	41	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	33	15	48	32	7	39	6	1	7	6	1	7
At Commercial schools ...	32	99	131	26	38	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools	16(h)	4	20	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (a) Includes 13 candidates who appeared for honours.
- (b) Includes 1 candidate who appeared for honours.
- (c) Includes 40 candidates who appeared in English only.
- (d) Includes 54 candidates from Middle English schools.
- (e) Includes 110 candidates who appeared for Anglo-Vernacular Middle.
- (f) Includes 28 candidates who appeared for Anglo-Vernacular Middle.
- (g) Excludes 13 candidates who appeared and passed the course of the Industrial Department.
- (h) Details of examination results are shown in Chapter VIII of the report—"Oriental Studies."

GENERAL TABLE IX.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in

Types of Institutions.	Number of institutions and scholars.								
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.		
	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	Institu- tions.	Schol- ars.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
FOR MALES.									
Arts colleges	
High schools	8	2,829	14	2,501	22	5,880	
Middle schools	...	12	1,612	50	5,992	119	12,655	181	20,259
Primary schools	...	137	6,735	895	44,853	5,903	216,124	6,935	267,712
Training schools	...	18	589	18	589
Agricultural schools
Schools for adults	1	40	1	40	
Other schools	...	1	24	64	1,221	65	1,245
Total	...	168	8,910	953	53,674	6,101	232,541	7,222	295,125
FOR FEMALES.									
Arts colleges	
High schools	
Middle schools	...	2	275	3	290	1	119	6	684
Primary schools	79	4,044	289	9,992	368	14,086
Training schools	...	2	32	2	32
Agricultural schools
Schools for adults
Other schools
Total	...	4	307	82	4,334	290	10,111	376	14,752
Grand total for all Recognized Institutions.	...	172	9,217	1,035	58,008	6,391	242,652	7,598	309,877
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
For Males	2,117	42,428	
For Females	17	400	
Total	2,134	42,828	
Grand Total for all Institutions.	9,732	352,705	

APPENDIX I—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children of school-going age at school to the total Indian population of school-going age in each District.

Area.	Total Indian population of school-going ages,			Number of Indian children of school-going age at school.			Percentage of Indian children of school-going age at school to the Indian population of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack ...	143,933	160,795	304,728	87,800	22,885	110,685	61'09	14'23	36'32	35'39
Puri ...	70,027	74,888	144,915	36,276	8,836	45,112	51'60	11'60	31'10	29'76
Balasore ...	67,269	71,409	138,678	39,469	9,227	48,696	58'67	12'92	35'11	34'68
Sambalpur ...	73,084	76,066	149,150	21,861	5,688	27,449	29'91	7'35	18'40	18'20
Angul subdivision...	9,617	10,047	19,664	5,633	1,244	6,877	58'50	12'30	34'90	34'51
Ganjam Plains ...	76,412	94,715	171,127	65,912	16,184	82,096	86'24	17'08	47'97	46'55
Koraput Agency ...	66,621	66,478	133,099	12,386	2,271	14,657	18'61	3'41	11'02	11'05
Ganjam Agency including Khondmals ...	30,311	31,331	61,642	15,441	2,365	17,806	50'94	7'55	28'69	35'33 18'51
TOTAL ...	537,174	585,724	1,122,898	284,778	68,600	353,378	53'01	11'07	31'47	30'92

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Primary Urdu Schools, Tols and Primary Sanskrit Schools in the province of Orissa for the official year 1939-40.

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
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ...	6	...	6
	{ For females ...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	{ Males ...	274	...	274
	{ Females ...	19	...	19
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	Rs. ...	2,719	...	Rs. 2,719
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	786	...	786
7. Other sources ...	...	2,828	...	2,828
8. Total expenditure ...	...	6,333	...	6,333
PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ...	145	...	145
	{ For females ...	56	1	57
2. Pupils ...	{ Males ...	4,125	...	4,125
	{ Females ...	2,271	3	2,274
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	Rs. ...	26,840	...	Rs. 26,840
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	3,457	...	3,457
5. Expenditure from municipal fund ...	...	2,355	...	2,355
6. Fees ...	...	2,350	...	2,350
7. Other sources ...	...	5,775	...	5,775
8. Total expenditure ...	...	40,777	...	40,777
TOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ...	84	...	84
	{ For females ...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	{ Males ...	1,649	...	1,649
	{ Females ...	5	...	5
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	Rs. ...	37,034	...	Rs. 37,034
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	...	520	...	520
6. Fees ...	...	28,591	...	28,591
7. Other sources ...	...	...	...	...
8. Total expenditure ...	...	66,445	...	66,445
PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ...	70	...	70
	{ For females ...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	{ Males ...	2,019	...	2,019
	{ Females ...	190	...	190
3. Expenditure from provincial funds ...	Rs. ...	1,468	...	Rs. 1,468
4. Expenditure from district or local funds ...	...	240	...	240
5. Expenditure from municipal funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	1,011	...	1,011
7. Other sources ...	...	8,819	...	8,819
8. Total expenditure ...	...	20,558	...	20,558

APPENDIX III.—(A) Statistics of mission institutions

Names of missions.	College for Indians.		High schools for Indians.		Middle English schools for Europeans.		Middle English schools for Indians.		Middle 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
I. CHRISTIAN MISSION.												
(a) BRITISH.												
The Baptist Missionary Society, London.	1	190	1	159	...	...
The Church Missionary Society
(b) NON-BRITISH.												
The Roman Catholic Mission	1	151	...	...
The Roman Catholic Mission of St. Vincent de Paul.
The Canadian Baptist Mission
The Baptist Mission, America	1	273	...	...	1	177	...	...	...	...
The Evangelical Mission
The S. H. E. L. Mission	1	138	...	...
The Danish Mission
II.—NON-CHRISTIAN MISSION.												
The Ramkrishna Mission
Total	1	273	...	...	2	367	8	428	...	...

or males in Orissa for the year 1939-40.

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.
11	633	...	...	...	...	18	253	4,467	255	1,954	4,799	...	11,505
1	29	...	...	...	...	1	29	91	...	...	...	192	213
39	1,491	...	...	...	...	40	1,622	5,978	180	...	11,681	...	17,839
1	54	...	...	...	...	1	54	...	...	...	86	...	86
10	879	...	...	...	...	10	879	946	...	...	739	...	1,685
1	34	...	...	1	68	4	552	9,951	560	8,451	17,453	5,212	42,597
4	30	...	...	...	...	4	320	...	...	20	1,727	...	1,747
50	870	...	...	...	...	51	1,008	5,611	...	...	56	2,243	5,912
1	25	...	...	...	...	1	25	49	...	...	146	...	195
1	27	...	...	...	...	1	27	...	...	...	54	...	84
19	3,80	...	...	1	68	16	4,541	25,133	1,255	10,485	37,183	7,577	81,673

APPENDIX III.—(B) Statistics of mission institutions

Names of missions.	College for Indians.		High schools for Indians.		Middle English schools for Europeans.		Middle English schools for Indians.		Middle 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
I. CHRISTIAN MISSION.												
(a) BRITISH.												
The Baptist Missionary Society, London.	1	503	...	...	...	...
(b) NON-BRITISH.												
The Roman Catholic Mission
The Church of God of America	1	116	...	...
The Baptist Mission, America	2	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Canadian Baptist Mission
The S. H. E. L. Mission	1	119	...	...
Total	1	124	...	...	1	503	2	235	...	...
GRAND TOTAL (Males and Females), 1839-40.	2	247	...	...	3	870	5	663	...	...
GRAND TOTAL (Males and Females), 1838-39.	2	268	...	...	3	820	5	691	...	...

for females in Orissa for the year 1939-40.

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.
6	225	1	37	...	...	8	760	8,358	678	2,292	6,263	91	17,674
1	44	...	...	...	...	1	44	240	...	...	140	...	381
...	...	...	...	1	13	2	129	2,400	...	...	2,767	...	5,157
3	158	...	...	...	...	4	212	4,399	602	2,526	4,705	4	12,238
1	35	...	...	...	...	1	25	113	...	...	203	...	316
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	119	527	...	...	423	...	650
11	493	1	37	1	13	17	1,405	15,977	1,335	4,820	14,468	95	36,715
110	4,298	1	37	2	81	123	6,346	41,110	2,650	15,305	51,671	7,672	1,18,368
113	4,407	1	34	2	62	126	6,402	43,363	2,479	18,913	48,418	4,235	1,17,411

APPENDIX IV.—Statement of expenditure on buildings, furniture and apparatus during the official year 1939-40.

	Colleges.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Inspection.	Miscellaneous.	Total amount expended (as given in columns 22 to 27 of General Tables IIIA & IIIB.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Funds ...	723	15,008	10,530	467	10,549	19,623	...	...	(a) 56,927
Local Funds ...	...	6,206	1,902	3,334	21,771	...	...	...	48,203
Municipal Funds ...	...	...	962	...	10,043	...	...	...	11,025
Other sources ...	2,067	21,408	14,636	469	45,801	4,414	...	...	88,815
Total ...	2,790	42,622	22,050	4,310	88,154	24,037	...	...	1,69,963

(a) Excludes Rs. 31,845 spent by the P. W. D.

APPENDIX V.—Statistics relating to the progress of compulsory primary education for boys during the year 1939-40.

Province.	Acts.	Number of areas under compulsion in 1939-40.			Remarks.
		Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Number of villages in rural areas under compulsion.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Orissa	...	...	1	24	
	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (I of 1919).				
	Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920.	1	...	...
	Total	1	1	24	

N. B.—Primary Education is not compulsory in respect of girls.

APPENDIX VI.—Statistics of single teacher primary schools in Orissa for the year 1939-40.

	1938-39.		1939-40.		Remarks.
	Schools.	Enrolment.	Schools.	Enrolment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boys ...	3,772	98,926	3,584	97,404	
Girls ...	219	5,644	205	5,749	
Total ...	3,991	104,570	4,089	103,153	

No. 2756-E.

GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

The 15th October 1941.

READ—

The Report on the progress of education for the year 1939-40.

Mr. S. C. Tripathi was in charge of the office of the Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. Rai Sahib (now Rai Bahadur) Bishvambar Misra and Miss Nirmala Bala Nayak remained in charge of their offices of the Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspector of Schools respectively for the whole period.

2. *The Universities.*—Schools and colleges in North Orissa remained affiliated to the Patna University and those in South Orissa to the Andhra University. The Committee appointed by Government in the year 1937 to report on the constitution of a separate university for the province held three meetings during the year under report, but their report was not submitted in that year. It has recently been received by Government and, after publication for general information, is now under their consideration.

3. *College education.*—The number of colleges remained at five, with, however, a rise in the roll from 865 to 963, the rise being specially noticeable in the College at Cuttack. The signs of indiscipline which developed in the Ravenshaw College towards the end of the year were dealt with firmly and it is satisfactory to note that since then discipline in all educational institutions is on a sound footing.

The Museum which continued to be accommodated in the premises of the Ravenshaw College received due recognition of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India during the year.

It is satisfactory to note that physical training and games continued to be compulsory in the Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and the Khallikote College, Berhampur. Their example can usefully be emulated by other similar institutions.

4. *Secondary education.*—The total number of secondary schools rose from 237 to 249, the increase being shared by all classes of institutions. The number of pupils in them also rose from 31,587 to 37,415 and the expenditure from Rs. 10,82,256 to Rs. 11,23,164. This indicates an appreciable desire on the part of the people to send their children for higher education, but the education imparted in these institutions is unduly literary and is mainly directed to the preparation for examination rather than for life. The increasing attention given to extra-curricular activities and vocational classes is therefore a welcome feature.

5. *Primary education.*—The number of primary schools for all classes fell from 7,552 to 7,525 and the expenditure from Rs. 15,10,199 to Rs. 14,57,274, but the number of pupils attending these schools rose from 286,924 to 294,525.

Slight improvement was noticed in the distribution of pupils in the various classes, but the improvement was still very low owing to irregular attendance and admissions and wastage and stagnation. Remedial measures were adopted by taking steps to make the school lessons more attractive and useful, and irregular attendance was sought to be checked by limiting admissions in the schools to the first two months in the year. A new development in primary education took place by the campaign against the illiteracy of the adult population. The first wave of enthusiasm gradually died down and the impetus given by official leadership to the literacy movement could not long be sustained owing to lack of voluntary and popular support. There was also a noticeable rise in the number of upper primary schools, showing evidence of the desire of the parents to give their children fuller primary education.

An experiment in education through crafts was started towards the end of the year by starting 16 basic schools at Bari in the district of Cuttack on the lines recommended by the Wardha Education Committee. Government closed the experiment from the beginning of the current year having regard to the fact that the results of similar experiments conducted in some neighbouring provinces under more satisfactory conditions will be available to them without themselves incurring the very heavy expenditure involved in an experiment of their own. It

was also found that the experiment in Orissa suffered from lack of full opportunities, as no craft other than spinning could be introduced owing to the lack of suitable instructors.

6. *Oriental studies.*—For the first time, a common Sanskrit Association for the whole province was constituted under the name of the Orissa Association of Sanskrit Learning and Culture. The report of the Committee appointed to suggest the constitution of a body to represent the education of the Muhammadans was also received and considered by Government. A practical bias was attempted to be given to Sanskrit education by the introduction of the practical teaching in Ayurveda in the Sanskrit College at Puri and a herbal garden was laid out with a view to provide facilities for it.

The number of Sanskrit tols and primary schools increased by four, but the number of recognised Madrasas remained unchanged.

7. *Education of Muhammadans.*—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction rose from 9,875 to 10,411 and the percentage of Muhammadan students to the Muhammadan population rose from 7.6 to 8 in the year under report. There was very slight fall in the number of institutions intended for them, but the expenditure incurred from public funds especially for the benefit of their education rose from Rs. 54,109 to Rs. 56,592.

8. *Education of girls.*—The education of Indian girls made steady progress during the year showing an increase in the number of pupils in all classes of institutions. The number of institutions for girls also rose from 446 to 448, though expenditure on them fell from Rs. 2,82,474 to Rs. 2,65,445. Steps were taken to spread literacy among adult women by the opening of literacy centres and the employment of Zenana and peripatetic teachers at Government expense and the move was successful.

It is gratifying to note that the prejudices which prevented the progress of co-education are gradually dying out, as is evidenced by the continued rise in the number of admissions of girls in boys' schools.

9. *Education of special classes.*—The total number of aborigines under instruction rose from 17,712 to 23,556 and the schools for them from 708 to 733. The number of children of the scheduled castes under instruction rose from 37,325 to 40,762 though the number of schools specially meant for these classes fell from 295 to 284 owing to the

classification of some of these schools as those for aborigines and to the amalgamation of some of them with those for Hindus. The number of pupils from criminal tribes also rose from 858 to 1,187.

It is satisfactory to observe that the evil of untouchability is being assailed from many quarters and the Orissa Text Book Committee have instructed the publishers to include such lessons in the text-books for primary schools as will inculcate the spirit of brotherhood in the minds of the children and combat the evil of untouchability.

10. The year was marked by gradual expansion. Fresh schemes and experiments were undertaken and the suitability of their application to local conditions was judged. Unification in the two halves of the province was achieved in several spheres. The various classes of educational services were unified and officers in the two halves brought on to a single cadre. There is, however, still much room for improvement and organization. The question of finance always remains an impeding factor.

Government wish to thank Mr. Tripathi and the officers working under him for the good work done during the year.

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

By order of the Governor,
S. DAS,
Secretary to Government.