

CHAPTER 14

EDUCATION

14.01 Education is not only one of the most important factors of economic growth through manpower development but also the means to holistic development of societies. It helps to improve skills and technology and thus has a significant impact on production and productivity.

14.02 Indian States are under Constitutional obligation to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. The Government of Orissa has formulated a number of goals for the education sector like Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in the State by 2010, universal literacy, development of secondary and higher secondary education, skill development through vocational education in higher secondary schools & modernisation of technical education. There has been a steady improvement in the literacy rates of the State over successive decades, which is a result of expansion of educational infrastructure, both quantitative and qualitative.

14.03 During the period 1971-2001, the literacy rate in the State has increased from 30.5% to 63.1% as against the corresponding increase in the country from 34.5% to 64.8%. During 1971-2001 the male literacy in Orissa has increased from 44.5% to 75.3% while the

female literacy has increased from 16.3% to 50.5%. As per 2001 Census, while Khurda district has the highest literacy of 79.6%, Malkangiri district being the lowest with 30.5%. Literacy rate among SCs and STs stood at 55.53% and 37.37% respectively. The gender gap in Orissa was 24.8% as against 21.6% at all India. The State Government has intended to raise the literacy rate from 63.08% to 83.96% and to reduce the gender gap from 24.8% to 15.1% within the 11th plan period.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

14.04 “Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE)” has been adopted as one of the components of “Basic Minimum Services” and also a national commitment. The strategy of Universalisation of Elementary Education covers three aspects of elementary education, i.e., (i) Universal access and enrollment, (ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, (iii) Universal improvement in achievement level/quality of education. The 86th Constitutional Amendment has made elementary education a Fundamental Right, which has given a new thrust to the national endeavour to achieve the goal of UEE. The State Government are also committed to the UEE in the State by 2010 with Central Government assistance.

14.05 Keeping in view the need for universalisation of elementary education there has been expansion at primary and upper primary stages of education in Govt. sector especially in rural and backward areas of the State. The State aims at providing access to primary schools within one kilometer and to upper primary schools within three kilometers from habitations having a population of 300 or more and 500 or more respectively.

14.06 At the time of independence i.e. 1947-48 there were only 6,814 primary schools having 16,520 teachers and 2.55 lakh

enrollment in the State which has been increased to 42,104 no. of Schools, 1,14,791 Teachers and 47.10 lakh enrollment by the end of 2000-01. At present 48,405 Primary Schools are functioning with 1.20 lakh Teachers and 45.20 lakh enrollment.

14.07 At present there is one primary school for every 3.2 sq. kms. with teacher pupil ratio 1:38. Table 14.1 reflects the number of primary schools, students enrolled and teachers position there in from 1947-48 to 2007-08.

Table 14.1
Number of Primary Schools, Enrollment, Teachers and Gross / Net Enrollment Ratio in Orissa

| Year | Number of primary schools | Enrollment (in lakh) | No. of Teachers | Gross Enrollment Ratio (%) | Net Enrollment Ratio (%) | Primary school / 100 sq.km. | Student Teacher Ratio |
|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1947-48 | 6814 | 2.55 | 16,520 | NA | NA | 4.4 | 15.9 |
| 1950-51 | 9801 | 3.15 | 16,525 | NA | NA | 6.3 | 19.7 |
| 2000-01 | 42104 | 47.1 | 114,791 | - | - | 27 | 41.3 |
| 2001-02 | 42824 | 47.69 | 116,231 | 98.27 | 87.25 | 27.5 | 41.1 |
| 2002-03 | 42824 | 46.08 | 83,652 | 101.78 | 90.98 | 27.5 | 55.5 |
| 2003-04 | 44416 | 52.14 | 97,175 | 103.48 | 91.51 | 28.5 | 53.8 |
| 2004-05 | 45700 | 52.15 | 99,079 | 104.26 | 93.13 | 29.3 | 52.7 |
| 2005-06 | 45890 | 46.02 | 115,351 | 83.59 | 78.58 | 29.5 | 40.4 |
| 2006-07 | 46722 | 44.85 | 114,105 | 93.49 | 92.02 | 30.01 | 39.3 |
| 2007-08 | 48405 | 45.20 | 120,482 | N.A. | N.A. | 31.09 | 37.5 |

Source: Director, OPEPA. Director Elementary Education, Orissa.

14.08 In order to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education and to improve the quality, State Government has engaged about 52,000 Para-teachers, called Sikhya Sahayak (SS), against the vacant post of primary and upper primary school teachers

as additional teachers. To bring up efficiency among the para teachers, Government has formulated career advancement policy to avail increased remuneration.

14.09 The overall dropout rate at primary level during 2006-07 was 10.53%, with 10.34% for boys and 10.72% for girls which has declined to 7.79%, 7.76% and 7.83% respectively during 2007-08. The dropout rate among SC and ST stood at 12.54% and 16.89% while the overall dropout rate was 7.79%. The dropout rate at primary level in Mayurbhanj district is the highest (15.56%) followed by Sundergarh district (14.01%).

The lowest dropout has been recorded in Bargarh district (2.38%). Though the dropout rate at primary schools showed a declining trend, it is still higher among ST and particularly among ST girls. For universalisation of primary education, new primary schools are proposed to be opened in needy areas. Table 14.2 represents the dropout rates in primary schools since 2000-01.

Table 14.2
Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Orissa.

| Year | All Categories | | | Scheduled Castes | | | Scheduled Tribes | | |
|---------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 2000-01 | 42.30 | 41.40 | 41.80 | 50.50 | 54.30 | 52.40 | 61.70 | 66.50 | 64.10 |
| 2001-02 | 42.00 | 40.00 | 41.00 | 50.00 | 52.00 | 51.00 | 61.00 | 65.00 | 63.00 |
| 2002-03 | 32.30 | 36.50 | 34.40 | 35.80 | 38.70 | 37.20 | 49.30 | 57.40 | 53.30 |
| 2003-04 | 31.90 | 35.40 | 33.60 | 34.60 | 36.60 | 35.60 | 48.20 | 56.60 | 52.40 |
| 2004-05 | 31.40 | 32.70 | 32.00 | 34.00 | 35.60 | 34.80 | 48.00 | 56.00 | 52.00 |
| 2005-06 | 18.12 | 18.86 | 18.49 | 19.09 | 19.82 | 19.46 | 12.44 | 24.34 | 23.32 |
| 2006-07 | 10.34 | 10.72 | 10.53 | 15.91 | 18.02 | 16.97 | 18.70 | 27.05 | 22.88 |
| 2007-08 | 7.76 | 7.83 | 7.79 | 11.93 | 13.16 | 12.54 | 14.03 | 19.75 | 16.89 |

(* 2005-06 year based on Orissa Child Census,2005).

14.10 Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme was introduced in the state since July 1995, to provide cooked noon meal to primary school children of all Government and Government-Aided Primary Schools studying in class-I to V all over the state for 210 working days in a year. The scheme aims at increasing the enrollment and reducing the number of school dropouts as well as to improve the nutritional status of children. During 2007-08, the total coverage was 42,30,818 in 65,528 primary schools including 9,41,499 students studying in 17,862 primary schools in the KBK districts.

Similarly, 5,26,166 upper primary (EBB) students in 8,410 upper primary (EBB) schools were covered under the scheme.

14.11 The infrastructure facilities in the schools have a direct influence on enrollment and drop out rates. A number of Primary Schools are functioning in the State without proper buildings and other infrastructure. The Government has taken steps for providing basic infrastructure like construction of primary school buildings, toilets, tube-wells etc under different programmes.

DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME (DPEP)

14.12 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is a Centrally Sponsored Programme with funding pattern 85:15 between centre and state, was launched in the state in 1996-97 which aims at achieving the goal of Universalisation of Primary Education in the state through district specific planning. DPEP Ph-I was a World Bank assisted project, operated in 8 districts viz. Baragarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Rayagada, and Sambalpur selected on the basis of low female literacy rate and educational backwardness. The project cost of the Phase – I scheme was Rs.229.75 crore and the scheme has been closed since June, 2003. Achievement under Ph-I scheme is given below.

- 734 new primary schools were opened
- 1,620 additional class rooms were constructed
- Enrollment in primary schools increased by 34.69% over the base year (1996-97).

14.13 DPEP Ph-II scheme is in operation in the state since 2001-02 with DFID assistance, covering 8 other districts viz. Boudh, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Sonapur, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur and Nuapada. The project cost of DPEP , Ph-II is Rs.313.80 crore. The achievement under Ph-II programme is as follows:

- 844 new primary schools opened
- 1,415 additional classrooms constructed
- 64 BRC and 427 CRC building, buildings for 366 building less schools, 691 new

primary school buildings, 383 school toilets, 1,896 tube wells have been provided.

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

14.14 This is a Central Government scheme to universalize Education up to class VIII and to provide useful and quality education to all children in the age group 6-14 by 2010. The funding pattern under SSA between centre and state is 65:35. The expenditure made under this scheme is for infrastructure development viz. construction of new school building, additional class rooms, engagement of SSA teachers and to provide training to them and supply of much needed teaching materials. The scheme is under implementation in all the 30 districts of the state since 2003-04. The salient features of SSA are as follows:

- All children between 6-14 years age group in school or EGS/AIE by 2003.
- All children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2008 and 8 years of schooling by 2010.
- Universal retention by 2010.
- Emphasis on Elementary Education of satisfactory quality with focus on education for life.
- Bridge gender and social gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at upper primary stage by 2010.

14.15 The achievements under SSA by the end of 2007-08 are as follows.

- 1,786 new primary and 4,472 new upper primary school were opened.
- 636 building less primary and 343 building less UP schools have been constructed

- 450 dilapidated primary and 408 upper primary schools were constructed
- 151 Block Resource Centres, 1589 Cluster Resource Centres, 13,206 additional class rooms, 5,127 toilets, 5,225 water facilities and 918 compound wall have been constructed
- 114 residential hostels under "Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya" have been opened
- Computer Aided Education have been introduced in 600 schools to increase the retention rate at U.P. level.
- 11,16,322 trainee days have been generated through teachers training under S.S.A.

NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR EDUCATION OF GIRLS AT ELEMENTARY LEVEL (NPEGEL)

14.16 NPEGEL programme was launched in November, 2003 specially meant for girls and

is being implemented in 143 educationally backward blocks, 23 ST blocks, 13 urban slums and 9 small towns. Table 14.3 presents the Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL programmes till 31st March, 2007. The achievement under the programme is given below.

- 2,044 Model Cluster School (MCS) coordinators have been recruited and 1535 have been trained.
- 62,120 MTA formed in primary and upper primary schools in Orissa.
- In 1,644 cluster, remedial teaching centres have been opened for low achieving girls.
- DRG training on life skilled education and Meena clubs have been taken up and trained DRG members are in place for further training at Block and cluster level.

Table – 14.3
Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL.

(Rs. In crore)

| Year | Govt. of India share received | | Govt. of Orissa share received | | Total receipt | | Expenditure | |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|--------|
| | SSA | NPEGEL | SSA | NPEGEL | SSA | NPEGEL | SSA | NPEGEL |
| 2001-02 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.50 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 0.00 |
| 2002-03 | 51.74 | 0.00 | 5.22 | 0.00 | 56.96 | 0.00 | 25.42 | 0.00 |
| 2003-04 | 133.11 | 3.59 | 18.86 | 0.00 | 151.97 | 3.59 | 157.93 | 0.00 |
| 2004-05 | 198.07 | 20.00 | 98.57 | 1.20 | 296.64 | 21.20 | 251.90 | 18.80 |
| 2005-06 | 312.00 | 15.93 | 80.00 | 11.98 | 392.00 | 27.91 | 343.26 | 28.39 |
| 2006-07 | 405.68 | 34.43 | 155.95 | 11.47 | 561.63 | 45.90 | 613.87 | 43.92 |

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA (KGBV)

14.17 To provide schooling facility for the out of school girls, the Government of India have approved a new scheme "Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya"(KGBV) for setting

up residential schools with boarding facilities at elementary level for girls belonging to ST, SC, OBC and other Minorities. This would be applicable only in those identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female literacy rate is below the National

Average and Gender gap in literacy is more than the National Average.

14.18 Total 114 residential hostels under KGBVs have been opened in Orissa and 6222 girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and other Minority Community have been enrolled.

UPPER PRIMARY (MIDDLE) SCHOOLS

14.19 At the time of independence i.e. 1947-48, there were only 286 upper primary schools in the State with 1,483 teachers and 0.32 lakh enrollment. 6.25% of the enrollments were girl students. After independence, due to successful implementation of Educational Policy, this picture has changed rapidly and the number of school increased to 501 with 2,569 teachers and 0.40 lakh enrollments by the end of 1950-51. At present the State has 19,157 upper primary schools with 50,183 teachers and 20.02 lakh enrollment.

14.20 While there was a upper primary school for every 544 sq. km. area in 1947, it have declined to 311 sq. km. in 1950-51 and at present this figure stands at 8.1 sq.kms. Similarly, the teacher-pupil ratio has declined from 1:16 in 1950-51 to 1:40 during 2007-08. Table 14.4 shows the picture of Upper-Primary schools in Orissa since 1947-48.

Table - 14.4
Position of Upper Primary Schools
in Orissa

| Year | No. of schools | No. of teachers | Student enrolled (000) | Area covered per school (sq.kms.) | Teacher-pupil ratio |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1947-48 | 286 | 1483 | 32 | 544 | 1:26 |
| 1950-51 | 501 | 2569 | 40 | 311 | 1:16 |
| 2000-01 | 12406 | 40706 | 1057 | 13 | 1:26 |
| 2001-02 | 11510 | 38914 | 1055 | 14 | 1:27 |
| 2002-03 | 11510 | 41375 | 953 | 14 | 1:23 |
| 2003-04 | 14233 | 49786 | 1363 | 11 | 1:27 |
| 2004-05 | 15893 | 31393 | 1383 | 10 | 1:44 |
| 2005-06 | 15737 | 32985 | 1225 | 10 | 1:37 |
| 2006-07 | 17322 | 39832 | 1817 | 9 | 1:47 |
| 2007-08 | 19157 | 50183 | 2002 | 8 | 1:40 |

Source: Director, OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.

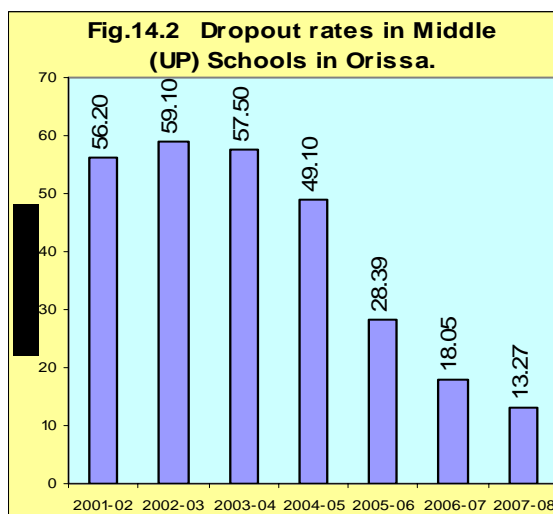
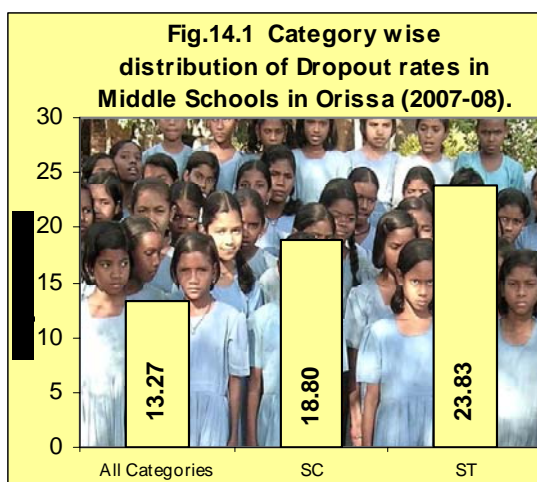
14.21 Table 14.5 shows the dropout rate at upper primary school in Orissa since 2000-01. The overall dropout rate during 2005-06 was 28.39 which declined to 13.27 during 2007-08. The dropout rate for SC and ST stood at 18.80 and 23.83 respectively as against 29.33 and 37.07 during 2005-06. The dropout rate among girls is higher than boys in all the cases and is highest among ST girls.

14.22 As per OPEPA sources, the over all dropout rate in upper primary level is highest in Nawarangpur (21.53) followed by Mayurbhanj (18.54) and Jagatsinghpur district is being the lowest with 7.29%. Dropout rate among SC in Deogarh district was found highest (24.73% while incase of ST, Bhadrak district is highest (32.28%). Fig.14.1 and 14.2 reflects the category wise and overall dropout rates of Middle Schools.

Table -14.5
Dropout Rates in Upper Primary Schools in Orissa.

| Year | All Categories | | | Scheduled Caste | | | Scheduled Tribe | | |
|---------|----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total | Boys | Girls | Total |
| 2000-01 | 52.90 | 61.10 | 57.00 | 49.70 | 69.70 | 59.70 | 70.90 | 77.10 | 74.00 |
| 2001-02 | 52.00 | 60.50 | 56.20 | 49.00 | 68.00 | 58.50 | 70.00 | 76.00 | 73.00 |
| 2002-03 | 57.70 | 60.50 | 59.10 | 45.70 | 49.20 | 47.50 | 75.00 | 80.30 | 77.70 |
| 2003-04 | 56.50 | 58.60 | 57.50 | 60.90 | 65.30 | 63.10 | 73.00 | 78.50 | 75.80 |
| 2004-05 | 48.20 | 50.10 | 49.10 | 47.00 | 63.00 | 55.00 | 67.00 | 72.00 | 69.50 |
| 2005-06 | 27.86 | 28.96 | 28.39 | 28.46 | 30.21 | 29.33 | 35.89 | 38.46 | 37.07 |
| 2006-07 | 17.63 | 18.47 | 18.05 | 23.71 | 27.46 | 25.59 | 29.91 | 34.97 | 32.44 |
| 2007-08 | 13.05 | 13.49 | 13.27 | 17.55 | 20.05 | 18.80 | 22.13 | 25.53 | 23.83 |

Source: Director Elementary Education / Director OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.



MASS EDUCATION

14.23 The Mass Education Programme as a part of National Literacy Mission (NLM), was introduced in the State during 1991-92 with the objective to make adult illiterates in the age group 15-35 literates in three phases i.e. Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post-Literacy Programme (PLP) and Continuing Education Programme (CEP). The TLC has been the principal strategy of NLM for eradication of illiteracy in the target age group. These campaigns are area specific, time-bound, volunteer-based, cost effective and outcome-oriented. At State level, the State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) and the Zilla Sakhyarata Samiti (ZSS) at district level are implementing the programme under School and Mass Education Department and Directorate of Mass Education.

14.24 As per the guidelines of NLM, the TLC activities have been taken in all the 30 districts along with one special project for Rourkela in a phased manner. By the end of 2007-08, TLC programme has been completed in 28 districts of the State. PLP has started in 22 districts. Continuing Education Programme (CEP) is taken up with cent percent central assistance in the districts like Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundargarh and Rourkela (special project).

14.25 A total amount of Rs.38.80 crore was released for implementation of the programme out of which Rs.36.06 crore has been utilized by the end of March, 2008. 37.74 lakh adult illiterates including 21.11 lakh female, 7.92 lakh SC and 11.31 lakh ST were made literate under TLC programme by the end of 2007-08. Similarly, against an amount of Rs.17.93 crore

released, Rs.18.38 crore has been utilized under Post Literacy Campaign Programme by the end of 2007-08 covering 25.05 lakh adults including 13.60 lakh female, 5.71 lakh SC and 6.44 lakh ST. The State Government will make all out effort to bring older age group (35+) in to the Adult literacy fold in the 11th Five Year Plan Period and an out lay of Rs.639.57 lakh has been proposed in the State Plan for the purpose including Rs.165.44 lakh for 2007-08. Besides, under Continuing Education Programme (CEP), 170 Centres under NCEC and 1,736 Centres under CEC were sanctioned against which 164 NCEC and 1,681 CEC Centres have been opened by the end of 2007-08. Under this programme funds amounting to Rs.11.09 crore were received from National Literacy Mission and Rs.9.08 crore has been utilised.

Progress of TLC and PLC in Orissa as on 31.03.2008

| Activities | Amount released (Rs. in crore) | Expenditure (Rs. in crore) | No. of persons covered (In lakh.) | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------|------|-------|
| | | | Total | Female | SC | ST |
| Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) | 38.80 | 36.06 | 37.74 | 21.11 | 7.92 | 11.31 |
| Post Literacy Programme (PLP) | 17.93 | 18.38 | 25.05 | 13.60 | 5.71 | 6.44 |

Source: Directorate of Mass Education, Orissa.

14.26 Besides, a special project titled "Accelerated Female Literacy Programme (AFLP) implemented by National Literacy Mission through the NGOs for 8 KBK and Gajapati districts of Orissa has covered 9.03 lakh women in the age group 15-35 literates. There are 9 Jana Sikhyana Sansthans (JSSs) operating in the State which provide

vocational education to the new literates to make them self-reliant. Now, action plans are being prepared for 7 KBK & Gajapati, Mayurbhanj & Kandhmal districts to launch Residential Literacy Programme.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SIET)

14.27 The State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) was set up in Orissa in 1980. The prime activity of the institute is the production of educational curriculum, enrichment video and audio programmes and their telecast/ broad cast through Doordarsan/ All India Radio for benefit of school children. It also deals with designing and production of teaching aids including purchase and supply of colour TV/ Radio-cum-Cassette Player sets. The educational programme produced by SIET relates to mathematics, science, social studies, health and hygiene etc. During 2007-08, SIET, Orissa has produced 100 video programmes including 15 programmes for mathematics, 27 science, 20 language and 24 for enrichment. SIET has transmitted 465 video programmes through Regional Doordarshan Kendra in DD-I channel within the scheduled time 10.00 AM to 10.30 AM every day except Saturday and Sunday. SIET has distributed 53,112 RCCP sets and 4,950 TV sets from 1987 to 2002-03.

14.28 Besides, SIET has coordinated "Sishu Prativa – 2008" in collaboration with UNICEF to recognize hidden talent of children from different corner of Orissa. SIET has also taken up production work of some Government Departments like Water Resources on Pani Panchayat, School & Mass Education on Girl Child education etc.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.29 Secondary Education, which comprises classes VIII to X with students in the age group 14-18, is under academic control of the Board of Secondary Education which is a corporate body constituted since 1953 to regulate, control and develop secondary education in the State.

14.30 In the year 1947-48, there was only 106 high schools in the state with 0.15 lakh enrollment. But there after due to successful implementation of Educational Policy, educational facilities have been expanded very rapidly and the number of recognised high schools mounted up to 7,435 by the end of 2007-08 with 13.80 lakh enrollment. Out of these 7,435 high schools, 3,486 were Govt. High Schools, 658 Aided Schools and Block grant is being provided to 1,098 high schools. The teacher-pupil ratio during 2007-08 stood at 1:22. For smooth function of High Schools, Government have engaged 4,365 teachers on contractual basis and steps are being taken to engage another 2,547 teachers during this year. Table 14.6 indicates the figures of Secondary Education in Orissa.

Table 14.6**Number of High Schools, Students Enrolled and Teachers in Orissa.**

| Item | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| HighSchool | 7011 | 7141 | 7361 | 7408 | 7435 |
| Students (in 000') | 1296 | 1325 | 1346 | 1352 | 1380 |
| Teachers | 60960 | 61008 | 61939 | 62030 | 62727 |

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

14.31 The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Orissa, conducts the High School Certificate Examination and looks into the academic standard of the High Schools. In addition, the BSE conducts Teachers' Certificate Examination, Hindi Teachers' Certificate Examination, and Certificate Course for Physical Education Examination granting recognition to institutions, caters education through correspondence courses etc. The syllabi for classes VIII, IX & X under B.S.E Orissa has been revised based on the new scheme of studies, implemented by NCERT, New Delhi. Agriculture Economics has been introduced as a subject at the Secondary level in Class –VIII from the Academic year 2006.

14.32 Besides, 143 schools affiliated to CBSE and 82 schools affiliated to ICSE are also providing secondary education in the State during the academic year 2008 in English medium.

14.33 In addition, 202 Sanskrit Tolls including 10 Govt. Sanskrit Tolls functioning in the State are imparting Sanskrit education. Besides, 28 Navodaya Vidyalayas are also functioning in the State in 28 districts.

14.34 There are 167 Madrasas functioning in the State including one Govt. Madrasa. 78 Madrasas have been provided Grant-in-Aid and the rest 88 are unaided recognized. Steps have been taken for modernization of

the Madrasa Education by engaging science and mathematics teachers in 116 Madrasas and supplying kits and opening Book Banks in these Madrasas.

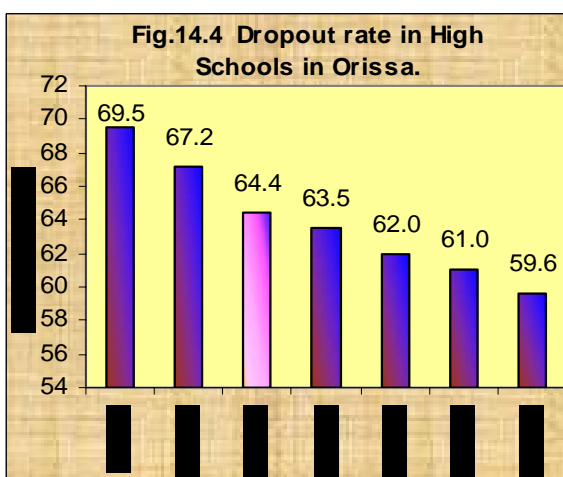
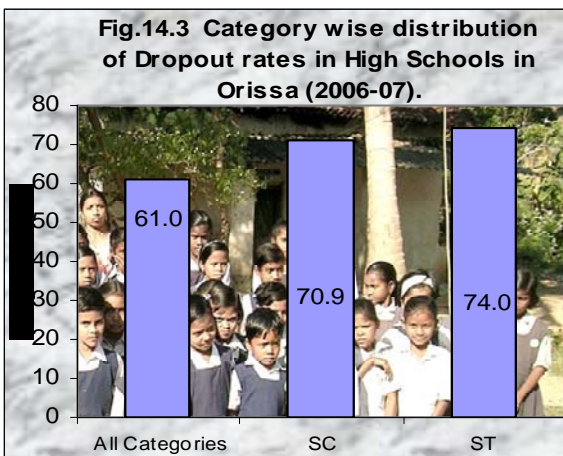
14.35 The dropout rate in high school level is showing a declining trend. During 2001-02 the overall dropout rate in high schools was 69.5%, declined to 59.6% during 2007-08. Though the dropout rate among all -category students has decreased, it is still high among SCs / STs. The dropout rate in High Schools for the year 2001-02 to 2007-08 is given in Table 14.7, Fig.14.3 & Fig.14.4 respectively.

Table 14.7

Dropout Rate in High Schools in Orissa.

| Category / Gender | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| All Categories | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 67 | 65.9 | 62.5 | 61 | 60 | 59 | 58.2 |
| Girls | 72 | 68.5 | 66.7 | 66 | 64 | 62 | 61.0 |
| Total | 69.5 | 67.2 | 64.4 | 63.5 | 62 | 61 | 59.6 |
| Scheduled Caste | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 75 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 72 | 70.8 | 70 | 69.0 |
| Girls | 77 | 76.5 | 73.7 | 73 | 72.5 | 71.8 | 71.0 |
| Total | 76 | 75.3 | 74 | 72.5 | 71.7 | 70.9 | 70.0 |
| Scheduled Tribe | | | | | | | |
| Boys | 79 | 78 | 76.3 | 76.5 | 75 | 75 | 74.6 |
| Girls | 77 | 76.5 | 74.9 | 74 | 73 | 73 | 71.0 |
| Total | 78 | 77.3 | 75.8 | 75.3 | 74 | 74 | 72.8 |

Source: Director Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



14.36 From Orissa, around 3.94 lakh students including 1.82 lakh girls have appeared the Secondary Schools examinations– 2008 conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education, New Delhi. Out of which 2.01 lakh students including 0.91 lakh girls came out successful. The overall percentage of success stood at 50.96 as against 57.90 during 2007. The percentage of success among the students appeared under B.S.E., Orissa was lowest i.e.

49.07 while it was highest under ICSE course (93.30) followed by CBSE course (94.85). Table 14.8 depicts the results of Secondary School Examination conducted by the above three institutions since 2003.

Table 14.8

Results of HSC Examination in Orissa.

| Year | No. of Students (in 000' nos.) | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Appeared | Passed | % of success |
| B.S.E. , Orissa | | | |
| 2003 | 376.30 | 166.18 | 44.20 |
| 2004 | 395.01 | 182.74 | 46.20 |
| 2005 | 350.41 | 183.37 | 52.30 |
| 2006 | 411.37 | 204.54 | 49.72 |
| 2007 | 394.32 | 223.23 | 56.62 |
| 2008 | 377.72 | 185.36 | 49.07 |
| C.B.S.E., New Delhi | | | |
| 2003 | 7.17 | 6.05 | 84.30 |
| 2004 | 7.58 | 6.53 | 86.10 |
| 2005 | 7.91 | 7.07 | 89.30 |
| 2006 | 8.40 | 7.48 | 88.60 |
| 2007 | 9.34 | 8.78 | 94.00 |
| 2008 | 10.16 | 9.63 | 94.85 |
| I.C.S.E., New Delhi | | | |
| 2003 | 4.73 | 4.41 | 93.20 |
| 2004 | 5.02 | 4.64 | 92.40 |
| 2005 | 5.15 | 4.80 | 93.20 |
| 2006 | 5.41 | 5.19 | 95.90 |
| 2007 | 5.43 | 5.37 | 98.90 |
| 2008 | 5.64 | 5.55 | 93.30 |

Source: BSE, Cuttack ; CBSE, New Delhi & ICSE, New Delhi.

14.37 Under Chief Minister's Merit Award Scheme, 34 students who occupied top ten ranks in the High School Certificate Examination, 2007 conducted by Board of

Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack were felicitated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day.

COMPUTER EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

14.38 To popularize computer knowledge in High Schools, the Department has engaged computer firms in the job. Board of Secondary Education has included computer learning as an optional subject at secondary level curriculum.

HIGHER EDUCATION

14.39 The Department of Higher Education of the State looks after education at University, Post Graduate, Graduate and Higher Secondary level. It also provides Vocational Education, promotes professional courses and provides grant to institutes for developmental studies.

14.40 The Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa was established in 1982 to regulate, control and develop higher secondary education in the State. As per recommendation in the National Policy on Education, 1986, +2 wing of all Government Colleges of the State have been separated from 2001-02 with the facilities for Higher Secondary Education in 1,113 General Colleges including 49 Government Colleges. Table 14.9 depicts the enrolment and the result of the Higher Secondary Examination

conducted by Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Orissa from 2003 to 2008 in different streams. The overall percentage of success under CHSE during 2008 stood at 58.94% while the percentage of success among girls stood at 62.11%. During 2008, about 18,860 SC and 20,285 ST students were appeared the HSC examination under CHSE, out of which the percentage of success recorded as 53.74 and 46.42 respectively.

Table 14.9
Results of Higher Secondary Education (+2) under CHSE.

| Sl No | Year / Stream | No. of students | | | Percentage of success |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|----------|----------|-----------------------|
| | | Enrolled | Appeared | Passed | |
| 1. | 2003 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 1,01,096 | 96,683 | 55,577 | 57.48 |
| b. | Science | 46,423 | 45,389 | 27,036 | 59.57 |
| c. | Commerce | 11,883 | 11,655 | 7,128 | 61.16 |
| | Total | 1,59,402 | 1,53,727 | 89,741 | 58.38 |
| 2. | 2004 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 1,03,613 | 1,00,090 | 79,393 | 79.32 |
| b. | Science | 44,151 | 43,388 | 33,189 | 76.49 |
| c. | Commerce | 12,695 | 12,500 | 9,803 | 78.42 |
| | Total | 1,60,459 | 1,55,978 | 1,22,385 | 78.46 |
| 3. | 2005 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 106745 | 103320 | 72988 | 70.64 |
| b. | Science | 42988 | 42322 | 30119 | 71.17 |
| c. | Commerce | 12208 | 12083 | 9055 | 74.94 |
| | Total | 161941 | 157725 | 112162 | 71.11 |
| 4. | 2006 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 109237 | 105600 | 64288 | 60.87 |
| b. | Science | 46507 | 45561 | 31389 | 70.37 |
| c. | Commerce | 12245 | 12102 | 9143 | 76.65 |
| | Total | 167989 | 163263 | 104812 | 64.19 |
| 5. | 2007 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 118892 | 114597 | 65427 | 57.09 |
| b. | Science | 49987 | 49120 | 29555 | 60.16 |
| c. | Commerce | 13219 | 13065 | 9080 | 69.49 |
| | Total | 182098 | 176784 | 103664 | 58.64 |
| 6. | 2008 | | | | |
| a. | Arts | 125229 | 121675 | 71767 | 58.98 |
| b. | Science | 55653 | 54795 | 30387 | 55.46 |
| c. | Commerce | 15511 | 15347 | 10912 | 71.10 |
| | Total | 196463 | 191817 | 113066 | 58.94 |

Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa.

14.41 Besides the CHSE, 93 schools affiliated to CBSE/ ICSE are providing +2 standard education in the State. During 2008,

5,938 students including 2,485 girls appeared the I.Sc. (Class-XII) examination, out of which 5,388 including 2,303 girl students came out successful registering 90.7% success. The percentage of success among the students under ICSE & CBSE courses is much higher than the CHSE, Orissa. Table 14.10 shows the results of class– XII examination conducted by CBSE & ICSE.

Table – 14.10
Results of Higher Secondary Education
conducted by CBSE / ICSE in Orissa

| Year | Total schools | Students appeared | | Students passed | | % of success |
|---|---------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|--------------|
| | | Total | Girls | Total | Girls | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 51 | 2172 | 867 | 1772 | 718 | 81.6 |
| 2002 | 54 | 2676 | 1108 | 2140 | 872 | 80 |
| 2003 | 58 | 2859 | 1127 | 2266 | 925 | 79.3 |
| 2004 | 62 | 3165 | 1267 | 2660 | 1068 | 84 |
| 2005 | 65 | 3289 | 1296 | 2786 | 1101 | 84.7 |
| 2006 | 72 | 3686 | 1526 | 3309 | 1377 | 89.8 |
| 2007 | 72 | 4012 | 1620 | 3605 | 1462 | 89.9 |
| 2008 | 77 | 4525 | 1860 | 4046 | 1694 | 89.4 |
| Indian School Certificate Examination (ISCE) | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 15 | 840 | 325 | 745 | 283 | 88.7 |
| 2002 | 16 | 973 | 398 | 889 | 368 | 91.4 |
| 2003 | 16 | 1069 | 400 | 976 | 370 | 91.3 |
| 2004 | 18 | 1069 | 403 | 983 | 375 | 91.9 |
| 2005 | 20 | 1178 | 475 | 1071 | 441 | 90.9 |
| 2006 | 21 | 1262 | 498 | 1141 | 463 | 90.4 |
| 2007 | 22 | 1173 | 474 | 1142 | 461 | 96.9 |
| 2008 | 21 | 1413 | 625 | 1342 | 609 | 95.0 |

Source: CBSE & ICSE

14.42 At the time of independence, there was only one University in the State to cater the needs of University education. Total number of colleges was only 12 with an

enrollment of 4,104. But the situations after independence have changed rapidly and at present 9 universities are functioning in the State.

14.43 Besides, a number of Universities are going to be established in the State. Foundation stone of National Law University at Cuttack has laid in January, 2008. Steps have been taken for providing land for establishment of Vedanta University, I.C.F.A.I. University, Sri Sri University. The National Institute for Science Education and Research started functioning in the campus of Institute of Physics from 2007-08. Expeditious steps are being taken to provide 300 Acres of land near Bhubaneswar for the University. Besides, State Government is proposing to bring a bill on Open University in the State. State Government has decided to make NAAC accreditation mandatory for all Universities, Government and Non-Government Aided Degree Colleges. So far 149 Colleges and 3 Universities of the State have been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC).

14.44 During 2007-08, 47 government degree colleges including 3 Sanskrit colleges were functioning in the state for general education. Out of these, 16 were women's college. Further, 49 junior colleges, including 17 for women, were also functioning in the

State. During 2007-08, 488 Non Government (Aided) Colleges and 886 non government (un aided) colleges (both for degree and Junior) were also functioning. Out of 488 aided colleges, 114 degree colleges (+3 colleges) and 40 junior colleges (+2 colleges) have been identified for payment under block grant scheme.

14.45 In addition to the above institutions, 32 Law Colleges (4 Govt. + 28 Non-Govt.), 22 Non Government (Aided) Sanskrit Colleges, 158 Non Government (Un-aided) Sanskrit colleges and 84 professional colleges recognised by Higher Education Department are also functioning in the state.

14.46 The State has 9 universities namely - Utkal University, Sambalpur University, Berhampur University, North Orissa University, Fakir Mohan University, Sri Jagannath Sanskrit University, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Utkal University of Culture and Biju Pattanaik University of Technology. Apart from these Universities, it is proposed to open an Adivasi University at Koraput to expand higher education in tribal districts of Southern Orissa and to establish the Orissa State Open University. During 2006-07, MOUs have been signed with three organizations for establishment of World Class University in the state.

14.47 With a view to promoting academic excellence, autonomous status has been conferred to 20 Government colleges and 6 Non-Govt. aided colleges, out of which, University Grant Commission (UGC) has identified Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Government College, Bhawanipatna and G.M. College, Sambalpur as Centre of Potential Excellence (CPE) for which they are entitled for special financial assistance from UGC.

14.48 Universities and autonomous colleges play a vital role for promoting academic excellence in the field of Higher Education. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) an autonomous institution of UGC is working on continuous quality maintenance in educational institutions by the process of Assessment and Accreditation. The Department of Higher Education with the financial assistance of NAAC had organized cluster orientation programme on NAAC accreditation in 6 Autonomous colleges during 2004-05. As a result, around 51 colleges got accredited during February 2006. NAAC has so far accredited three universities viz Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University and 149 other colleges in the State.

14.49 In order to improve the quality of education as well as to maintain a healthy educational atmosphere the following measures have been adopted.

- ❖ *In order to develop harmony, uniformity, coordination and discipline among the students, uniform dress code has been introduced.*
- ❖ *Uniform academic calendar has been formulated.*
- ❖ *Private tuition by Government and Non-Govt. (aided) college teachers has been banned and attractive remedial classes have been introduced for clarification of doubts of students.*
- ❖ *Efforts are being made for introduction of E-education in all educational institutions.*
- ❖ *In order to lessen the burden from the students, instead of conducting one examination for two years syllabi by CHSE, 1st year Examination will be conducted by the colleges for the syllabi of 1st year.*
- ❖ *Govt. has decided to setup a committee for examining the possibility of supplying the copy of answer scripts to students with a view to maintaining transparency in valuation system.*
- ❖ *A new Cadre rule is being framed.*
- ❖ *Promotional avenues to the Jr. Lecturers of Govt. colleges are being created.*

14.50 National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented in nine Universities and Council of Higher Secondary Education in the State with joint funding of Government of India and State Government on 75:25 basis and has a volunteer strength of 90,000 in the state. The scheme envisages personality development of Volunteers through community service and the Units have taken up various social welfare activities, which includes plantation, sanitation, water conservation etc.

14.51 NCC has been promoted in the state jointly by Government of India and State Government. At present 45,600 students of 156 colleges and 535 high schools have been enrolled under NCC. The cadets are taking parts in the national level camps as well as in Annual Training Camps. These cadets were also involved in social welfare activities like plantation, sanitation, blood donation, immunization and awareness generation programme on HIV and AIDS etc.

14.52 Youth Red Cross is organised in the state jointly by state government and Indian Red Cross Society (state branch) in different colleges and +2 institutions. The Youth Red Cross in the state has done a commendable job in the field of awareness generation on HIV / AIDS, health promotion etc. Rover and Ranger implemented in different colleges, played an important role in shaping the character of the future citizens of the country.

14.53 Various schemes for award of Scholarship to the meritorious students of colleges and Universities have been continued by the State Government during 2007-08. A new scheme "National Merits Scholarship has been introduced by the Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India and about 637 students have so far been awarded under Junior / Senior / P.G. Merits scholarship and 826 students have been awarded Merit-cum-Means Scholarship. To encourage the

meritous girl students, 18 nos. of Scholarship have been awarded during 2005-06 for Technical, Professional and Management studies both inside and out side the State. For development of Sanskrit and Hindi Studies, scholarships have been awarded to 2,163 and 110 students respectively. Besides, Rs.1.20 crore has been sanctioned under loan stipend scheme.

14.54 The State Government provide Development Grants and Special Development Grants to Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University, and Shree Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya, Puri for the posts created under State Plan for developmental activities and towards the State Share for UGC assisted building projects. An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed towards the development grant, including non-salary grants for Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya for the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08. Besides, a sum of Rs.44.39 crore has been proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan including Rs.8.21 crore for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 to the two new universities viz North Orissa University, Mayurbhanj and Fakir Mohan University, Balasore to meet the recurring and non recurring expenditure. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), which is assisted under the agriculture budget, is also

provided grants in the education budget to conduct higher secondary and +3 courses in Science and post-graduate course in Microbiology. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.85.00 lakh for the Annual Plan, 2007-08.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

14.55 Vocational courses at +2 level are being offered in 231 Government Vocational Junior Colleges, with main motto to produce middle level skilled personnel for self employment. These institutions are spread over all the districts and the courses are being imparted basing on need and recommendation of District Vocational Education Committee. At present 20 vocational courses are taught. Training programme have been conducted for Full Time Resource Persons to update their knowledge. Government of India has been requested to provide financial assistance of Rs.467.45 crore for expansion of this programme with new trades during 11th Five Year Plan.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.56 At present 2 Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs), 10 Colleges of Teachers Education (CTEs) and 1 Government Training College are functioning in the State with 1,149 intake capacity. This includes 12 seats for M.Phil, 97 for M.Ed. and 1,040 seats for B.Ed. courses. During 2007-

08, 8 students in M.Phil, 89 students in M.Ed. and 1,040 students in B.Ed. were admitted.

14.57 Besides, 13 District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and 63 District Education Centres are functioning in the State with 9,650 intake capacity are providing C.T. courses in the State. During 2007-08, about 9002 students were admitted in these institutions. In addition to these, there are 50 Government Secondary Training Schools with intake capacity of 2,500 students are functioning in the State. During 2007-08, all the seats were filled up.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.58 Owing to the emerging need of the State for rapid high-tech agro- industrial development by exploiting the diverse natural resources, it has become imperative to generate a stock of highly technically skilled manpower. This in turn has necessitated to bring about sustainable improvement in the overall quality and growth of technical education. Keeping this in view, subjects such as Information Technology, Electronics & Computer Application, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Pharmacy, Biotechnology etc. have been introduced in different institutions. Technical education in the State is imparted at various levels through Engineering Colleges, Engineering Schools, Polytechnics, Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and even some general colleges and universities. The Directorate of

Technical Education and Training (DTET) functions as the nodal agency to plan and implement technical education programmes in the State and to maintain liaison with the State Council of Technical Education, Universities in the State, and national level technical institutions and agencies.

14.59 Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up and started functioning in the State since July, 2002. The aim of the university is to bring about improvement in the quality of education through uniform course curriculum, curriculum development, research and uniform pattern of examination system for the whole State. At present 7 government engineering colleges and 37 private engineering colleges are functioning under this university and imparting teaching in 19 different faculties with intake capacity of 14,497 students (government–1,154, private–13,343). The Regional Engineering College, Rourkela with intake capacity of 360 students has been declared as National Institute of Technology with deemed university status under the control of MHRD, Government of India with effect from 1.4.2003. Besides, it has been proposed to upgrade one of the existing Government Autonomous Engineering College of the State to the Status of IIT.

14.60 In the Government sector, there are 13 Engineering Schools including the Film & Television Institute of Orissa and 4

polytechnics with intake capacity of 2,565 students functioning in the state. These institutions offer diploma courses in both engineering and non-engineering disciplines as per the guidelines, norms and standards prescribed by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New-Delhi. Out of the above institutions, four are women Polytechnics located at Rourkela, Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur with an intake capacity of 670. In addition to the above institutions, 21 private Polytechnics / Engineering Schools with intake capacity of 6,565 students are engaged in imparting technical education. The total intake capacity of these 34 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics is 9,130. There are 29 colleges in the State to provide Master Degree course in Computer Application (MCA) with intake capacity of 1,481 students. Out of these 29 colleges, 9 are in Government sector with intake capacity of 262 students and 20 in Private sector with intake capacity of 1,219 students. Besides, 19 Colleges including 2 Govt., Colleges are providing MBA course in the State with 1,237 intake capacity.

14.61 The Craftsman Training Scheme has been introduced in the State since 1959 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the requirement of industries and to promote self-employment among the educated youth. There are 25 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and

Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) with a total intake capacity of 4,016 students in Government sector in the State. These ITIs and ITCs impart training in 38 designated trades in one-year and two-year courses. Out of the 25 Government ITIs / ITCs, 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring, dress making, weaving, bleaching and dyeing. Besides, there are 206 private ITIs with intake capacity of 17,437 students functioning in different parts of the State. Thus, 231 ITIs / ITCs were functioning in the State with intake capacity of 21,453 students during 2006-07.

14.62 In the field of medical science, the State has three medical colleges, one dental college in the Govt. sector with intake capacity of 321 and 20 respectively. In private sector there is one medical college and one dental college with intake capacity of 100 and 60 respectively. Besides, one Govt. Pharmacy college, and one nursing college with intake capacity of 80 and 32 pharmacy college and 7 nursing college with intake capacity of 1,990 are also functioning in the State. In addition to these, 17 nursing schools with intake capacity of 490 seats are also imparting nursing courses during 2006-07.

ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY (OUAT)

14.63 The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), the second oldest agricultural university in the country was

established in 1962 with triple function of producing technical professionals essential, developing solutions to the problems in agriculture and allied subjects through research and transferring knowledge on appropriate technologies to the farming community of the state. Presently the university is imparting education and training on agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, agriculture engineering, home science, fishery science, forestry and basic sciences. The university has developed a strong research base for generation of location specific technologies capable of improving productivity, profitability and sustainability of the major farming system in the state.

14.64 There are 7 constituent colleges under the university with 1,342 annual intake capacity. The present student strength of the university is 3,103, about 40% of which are girls. Post-graduate degree courses are offered in 35 disciplines. Ph D programmes in 14 disciplines are also being offered. Besides, self financing courses in Master in Computer Science and Application, Microbiology, Bio-informatics and Agribusiness Management are being provided by the university.

14.65 The university has conferred degree to 13,821 graduates, 4,793 post graduates and 273 Ph. Ds in agriculture and allied disciplines by the end of 31st March, 2007. During 2006-

07, the following new projects on “Experimental hearing setting up facilities for hands on training” have been launched with financial support from the ICAR with the objectives.

- *Preparation of value added poultry meat product.*
- *Production of quality honey and bee colonies through queen rearing techniques.*
- *Production and processing of mushroom.*
- *Agro Processing Centre for fruits, vegetables and species.*

14.66 The broad objective of the programmes is to induct hands on training for under graduate students in agriculture and allied science. It will enable the students to develop capabilities appropriate to emerging job markets, building up entrepreneurship spirit and business management competence.

14.67 In order to promote location specific research activities, the university has established 8 Regional Research and Technology Transfer Stations, 4 sub stations, 7 commodity research stations and 13 Adaptive Research Stations all over the state. 47 All India Coordinated Research Projects are operating in the university. During 2006-07 twenty seven new externally funded projects at an outlay of Rs.331.74 lakh have been made operational in the university.

14.68 The university so far has released 109 high yielding crop varieties including 50 in

rice, 14 in oilseeds crops. A new grain Amaranthus variety named 'Kapilash' and new ground nut variety named TG 38 have been released during 2006-07. Besides, 2,674 quintals of Breeder seeds, 8,991 quintals of Foundation seeds and 1,177 quintals of Certified seeds of different crops, 8.66 lakh seedlings / planting materials of horticulture crops and 1,278 bottles of mushroom spawn were produced in the university and distributed to the farmers, government organizations and NGOs.

14.69 During 2006-07, 149 sets of on farm testing in different disciplines in 89.7 ha. have been conducted involving the participation of 1,151 farmers. Front line demonstration on different crops including pulses and oilseeds were conducted on different frontier technologies in the field of agriculture and allied sector involving 4,842 farmers in 27 districts of the state.

14.70 With a view to empowering the farmers, farm women, rural youths with

knowledge and skill on farm technology, 985 training programmes were conducted involving 18,385 trainees. Besides, 180 training programmes sponsored by different organizations were under taken by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) involving 11,367 beneficiaries. In addition, 150 field days, 116 farmers fairs and 24 exhibitions were conducted by the KVKs of the university.

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

14.71 The total expenditure made for education during the 10th Plan Period is about Rs.1121.96 crore (anticipated) as against the projected outlay of Rs.1081.19 crore. Out of total expenditure, about Rs. 1045.37 crore (93.17%) has been spent for general education. It has been proposed to spend an amount of Rs.2033.09 crore towards education in Eleventh Plan period including Rs.1862.00 crore for general education. During 2008-09, an outlay of Rs.534.93 crore has been provided for Education including Rs.419.53 crore for general education.

