

CHAPTER 14

EDUCATION

14.01 The Constitution of India casts an obligation on the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. The literacy rate in Orissa during 1951 was 15.8% against the all India average of 18.3%, which increased to 63.08% in 2001 against the all India average of 64.8%. While the male literacy rate of 63.1% in the State in 1991 increased to 75.95% in 2001, the female literacy rate increased from 34.7% to 50.51%. 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.

14.02 In 1950-51, there were 9,801 Primary Schools with 16,525 teachers and 3.15 lakh students. There were 501 Upper Primary Schools with 2,569 teachers and 40,000 students. Also there were 172 High Schools with 2,247 teachers and 16,000 students. There were 14 Arts and Science Colleges and one affiliating University with 6,282 students. Since 1950-51, there has been a considerable expansion in the number of educational institutions, enrolment and number of teachers at all levels during successive plan periods.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE EDUCATION (ECCE)

14.03 The UNICEF assisted ECE programme is being implemented in the State since 1982 with the objective of motivating children in the age group of 3-5 years towards primary education with a view to achieve the aim of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). Motivation of pre-school children is planned through use of basic learning and play materials developed by institutions set up under the ECE programme. ICDS projects and agencies like State Council of Child Welfare and State Social Welfare Advisory Board are administering the pre-primary stage education through Anganwadis, Balwadis and Creche centres.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

14.04 “Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE)” has been adopted as one of the component of “Basic Minimum Service”. The strategy of Universalisation of Elementary Education covers three aspects of elementary education i.e. (I) Universal access and enrolment, (ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age and (iii) Substantial improvement in the quality of education to enable all children to achieve essential level of learning. Keeping the need for universalisation of Primary Education, Elementary Education has expanded in the State. There has been expansion at Primary and Upper Primary school stage education, in the Government sector, especially in rural areas as well as backward areas.

14.05 As per guidelines adopted at the national level, 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. During 2003-04, 44,416 Primary Schools were functioning in the State with 52.54 lakh enrolment and 0.97 lakh teachers. There was one Primary School for every 3.5 sq. km area. The teachers- pupil ratio during 2003-04 was 1:54. The number of Primary Schools, students enrolled and teachers position is given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1**Number of Primary Schools, Students and Teachers in Orissa**

Sl. No.	Item	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Primary Schools (in nos.)	65,552	65,552	42,824	42,824	44,416
	i) Formal	42,104	42,104	42,824	42,824	44,416
	ii) Non-formal	23,448	23,448	-	-	-
2	Enrolment (in 000'nos)	5,232	5,296	4,769	4,824	5,254
	i) Formal	4,646	4,710	4,769	4,824	5,254
	ii) Non-formal	586	586	-	-	-
3	Teachers (in nos.)	1,35,384	1,39,135	1,16,231	83,652	97,175
	i) Formal	1,11,040	1,14,791	1,16,231	83,652	97,175
	ii) Non-formal	24,344	24,344	-	-	-

P : Provisional

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.06 To give boost to Universalisation of Primary education it has been proposed to open 325 Primary schools and to appoint 15,000 Swechha Sevi Sikshya Sahayaks (para teachers) during the year 2004-05. Besides 9,209 posts of Swechha Sevi Sikshya Sahayaks will be continued during the year 2004-05. An amount of Rs.14.95 crore has been proposed during 2004-05 for the purpose.

14.07 With a view to increasing retention of children and to reduce the drop out rates in Primary Schools and improving their institutional status, Government introduced a Mid-Day-Meal programme from July' 1995 throughout the State. During 2003-04, 46.32 lakh children in 51,931 schools were brought under the programme, of which cooked meal was provided to 16,39 lakh children and the balance 29.93 lakh children were provided with dry ration. These 46.32 lakh children belong to the schools under School and Mass Education Department as well as NLEP schools, Special schools of Women and Child Development Department and schools under ST and SC Development Department.

14.08 The overall dropout rate at the primary stage was 33.6% while the dropout rate for girls was 35.4% and for boys 31.9% during 2003-04 as against 34.2%, 36.5% and 32.3% respectively during the previous year i.e. 2002-03. The dropout rate among SC and ST students which was 37.2% and 53.3% respectively during 2002-03 has declined to 35.5% and 52.1% respectively during 2003-04. In order to increase the enrolment rate, particularly among SC/ST and girls, steps are being taken to increase enrolment in the existing Primary Schools and Alternative Schooling Centres. Dropout rate in Primary Schools during 2000-01 to 2003-04 in the State is given in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2

Dropout-rates in Primary Schools in Orissa

Year	All Category			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	42.3	41.4	41.8	50.5	54.3	52.0	61.7	66.5	63.4
2001-02	42.0	40.0	41.0	50.0	52.0	51.0	61.0	65.0	63.0
2002-03	32.3	36.5	34.2	35.8	38.7	37.2	49.3	57.4	53.3
2003-04	31.9	35.4	33.6	34.6	36.6	35.5	48.2	56.6	52.1

14.09 A number of Primary Schools are functioning in the State without proper buildings and other infrastructure. Government have taken steps for providing basic infrastructure (including school buildings) under the Operation Black Board programme in rural areas since 1990-91. During the period from 1991-92 to 2002-03, 12,421 Primary

school buildings were constructed involving an expenditure of Rs.175.12 crore. During 2003-04, 47 school buildings have been completed under OBB involving an expenditure of Rs.0.28 crore.

DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME (DPEP)

14.10 The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was launched in Orissa in the year 1996-97 with a view to achieve the long cherished goal of universalisation of Primary education in the state through district specific planning. Various programmes are being undertaken under this scheme such as establishment of new Primary schools, establishment of alternative schools, opening of Education Guarantee Central construction / repair of school buildings, engagement of teachers (para teachers), teachers' training on activity and joyful teaching methods, supply of text books, and teachings / learning materials etc. The basic objectives of the DPEP scheme are as follows :

- (i) Providing access to Primary Education for all children.
- (ii) Reducing the Drop-out rate to less than 10%.
- (iii) Increasing learning achievement of Primary School children by 25%.
- (iv) Reducing the Gap among gender and disadvantaged social groups to less than 5%.

14.11 Initially eight districts namely Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Rayagada, Baragarh, Keonjhar and Sambalpur districts were covered under the Scheme under World Bank Assistance in the 1st phase and was extended to eight more districts such as Koraput, Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Sonapur, Boudh, Mayurbahanj, Nuapada and Kandhamal with DFID assistance of a project cost of Rs.313.80 crore in the 2nd phase. This programme is an addition to the existing primary education programme in these educationally backward districts. By end of 2003-04, 1,578 numbers of new Primary Schools(734 numbers in DPEP Ph-I scheme and 844 numbers in DPEP Ph-II Scheme) have been opened in existing DPEP districts with enrolment of 50,697 students (27,472 children in ph-I scheme and 23,225 children in ph-II scheme). 5,775 Para teachers were engaged in these schools including 1,978 para teachers engaged in DPEP Ph – I Schools. Besides, 42 lakh free text books have been distributed in DPEP districts among the students and all the students have been provided with this experimental edition.

SARBASIKHYA ABHIJAN(SSA)

14.12 Sarbasikhya Abhijan (SSA) is a programme – on a nation-wide scale to achieve the constitutional goal to universalize elementary education and provide useful and quality education to all children in the 6-14 years age group by 2010. The programme calls for community participation through effective de-centralisation - involvement of Village Education Committee (VEC), Members of Panchayat Raj institutions and Womens' group. It ensures transparency and accountability of the school system to the community. The objectives of the programme are as follows :

- (i) All children of 6-14 years age group in school by 2003.
- (ii) All children to complete 5 years of schooling by 2007.
- (iii) All children to complete 8 years of schooling by 2010.
- (iv) Universal retention by 2010.
- (v) Bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary level by 2007 and at upper primary level by 2010.
- (vi) Focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality on education for life.
- (vii) Infrastructural improvement in schools.

The scheme is under implementation in all the 30 districts of Orissa w.e.f. 2003-04. The achievement under SSA is as follows :

- F During 2003-04, 780 new primary schools, 2,771 new upper primary schools were opened to provide access to out of schools children. There were 10.44 lakh out of school children at the beginning of 2003-04.
- F Provision was made for engagement of 25,594 Swechhasevi Sikhya Sahayaks in 2003-04.
- F All Government schools, both primary and upper primary were provided school improvement Grant @ Rs.2,000/- and Repair and Maintenance grant @ Rs.5,000/- per annum during 2003-04.

- F All the 84,221/- primary school teachers and 42,533 upper primary school teachers were given Teaching Learning Materials grant @ Rs. 500/- during 2003-04.
- F Free text books were supplied under SSA to 41,83,039 SC, ST and girl children reading in primary and upper primary grades at a cost of Rs.16.56 crores.

14.13 In order to create a child friendly school environment, physical infrastructure was provided through civil work. During 2003-04, 30 Block Resource Centre buildings, 90 duster Resource Centre buildings, 66 new primary school 867 new upper primary school buildings and 169 buildings for building less primary schools and 98 buildings for building less upper primary schools have been completed. Besides additional class room to 4,180 schools, drinking water to 1,388 primary schools, electrification in 100 schools and boundary wall in respect of 21 schools have also been completed. 400 special hostels for ST girls have been opened in convergence with SC/ST Development Department. Six tribal-oriya bi-lingual primers i.e. Soura, Juang, Khi, Kuvi, Bonda and Kanya have been prepared and 63,000 ST children have been given bilingual primers during 2003-04.

14.14 The number of Upper Primary Schools by the end of 2003-04 was 14,233. There is one Upper Primary School for each 10.94 sq. km. area in the State and the ratio of Upper Primary Schools to Primary Schools stood at 1:3.1. In order to achieve the ratio of 1:2.5, there is a need to open 3,533 new Upper Primary Schools. During 2003-04, the teacher pupil ratio was 1:25. Steps have been taken to appoint one teacher out of two having Higher Secondary (Science) with CT qualification to improve the quality of Science teaching. Besides, steps have also been taken to utilise funds available under Extended Operation Black Board Scheme to provide teaching and learning materials to Upper Primary Schools. Table 14.3 shows the number of Upper Primary Schools, enrolment and number of teachers for the period from 1999-00 to 2003-04.

Table 14.3

Number of UP Schools (Middle Schools), Students and Teachers in Orissa

Sl. No.	Item	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04(P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of UP schools (middle schools)	12,406	12,406	11,510	11,510	14,233

2	Enrolment (in thousand)	1,412	1,057	1,055	1,182	1,233
3	Number of teachers	40,706	40,706	38,914	41,375	49,786

P : Provisional

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.15 The dropout rate at upper primary stage during the year 2002-03 was 59.0%, which decreased to 57.5% during 2003-04. The dropout rate in case of Scheduled Castes was 63.0% and Scheduled Tribes was 75.6%. In case of SC and ST girl students, the dropout rates were 65.3 % and 78.5% respectively during 2003-04. Table 14.4 shows the dropout rate in upper Primary Schools since 2000-01.

Table -14.4

Dropout rates in Upper Primary Schools in Orissa.

Year	All Category			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	52.9	61.1	57.0	49.7	69.7	58.6	70.9	77.1	73.0
2001-02	52.0	60.5	56.0	49.0	68.0	58.0	70.0	76.0	73.0
2002-03	57.7	60.5	59.0	45.7	49.2	47.5	75.0	80.3	77.7
2003-04	56.5	58.6	57.5	60.9	65.3	63.0	73.0	78.5	75.6

MASS EDUCATION

14.16 The Mass Education Programme, as a part of National Literacy Mission (NLM), was introduced in the State in the year 1991-92 with the objective to educate the non-literates of 15-35 age group and to increase the rate of literacy with a view to arrive at the National Average. At the State level, the State Literacy Mission Authority (SLMA) and the Zilla Sakhyarata Samiti (ZSS) at the district level are the implementing agencies of the programme under the School and Mass Education Department and Directorate of Mass Education. Out of about 67 lakh non-literates in the age group 15-35 covering all the districts in the State, about 30 lakh could be made literates during 1991-2001 and the remaining 37 lakh are expected to be covered under the scheme of Total Literacy Campaign (TLC), Post

Literary Programme (PLP) and the Continuing Education Programme (CEP) during the coming decade. 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 since 1991-92. Out of these 31 projects, 9 projects i.e. projects operating in Deogarh, Gajapati, Nayagarh, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapara, Angul, Sundargarh, Nawarangpur and Raygada are still continuing. After completion of TLC activities, PLP is under implementation in 19 districts. 12 CEC Project in Ganjam, Bolangir, Angul, Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Malkangir, Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Rourkela (Special Project), Jharsuguda and Nuapada were forwarded to Government of India (NLM) for approval with 100% Central assistance. Out of these, 4 projects for Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundargarh and special project for Rourkela have been sanctioned. Amount released by Government of India, amount utilised and persons covered under TLC, and PLP activities as on 31st March, 2004 since inception is given below :

Sl. No	Activities	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of persons covered (In lakh.)	
				Total	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
i)	Total Literacy Campignion (TLC)	38.65	35.37	35.50	19.88
ii)	Post Literacy Programme (PLP)	14.69	13.78	19.31	10.79

A sum of Rs.100.00 lakh has been proposed in the State Plan as State share for TLC programme in the year 2004-05.

EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME (EGS)

14.17 With a view to universalising access to schooling facilities based on community demand in respect of the deprived sections in a time bound and cost effective manner, the Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), which is a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 75:25 sharing between the Centre and State, was introduced in the State during 2001-02 in place of the earlier scheme of Non-Formal Education (NFE). Through this scheme, Government's efforts will be to ensure primary school facility to the children in habitations, which do not quality as per state norms for NPS-, in a period of 100 days on receiving a demand for such facility from the local community. The aim of the scheme is to bridge in the gap between the conventionally defined streams of formal and non-formal education. The minimum standard of Education Volunteers (EV), curriculum, quality of teaching, learning materials and training programmes and the average annual number of teaching days would be equivalent to the formal primary education system. By the end of 2003-04, 19,009 EGS

centers including 1,606 centre under NGO sector have been opened providing access and enrolment to 5,96,326 children in the age group of 6-14. Out of 19,009 EGS centres, 17,596 were Primary EGS centers and 1,413 were Upper Primary EGS centers.

14.18 The Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Programme which is a component of EGS with an attempt to provide a range of flexible diverse strategies for ensuring participation of children of marginalised and deprived groups because of household work, migration, religious beliefs and customs, engagement in economic activity, extreme poverty, living on streets etc. has also been adopted by the State Government for its implementation. By the end of 2003-04, a total number of 335 AIE centers have been opened in the State with an enrolment of 10,944 children.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SIET)

14.19 The State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) was setup in Orissa in 1980. The prime activity of the Institute is production of educational and enrichment video and audio programmes and their telecast and broadcast through Doordarshan and All India Radio for benefit of primary school students. It also designs programmes to aid training of primary school teachers. The educational programmes telecast through National Channel of Doordarshan and broadcast through AIR, Cuttack mostly relate to environmental issues, social studies, mathematics, health and hygiene, physical education, work experience, language and art. During 2003-04, SIET has produced 34 video programmes, transmitted 480 Educational Television Programmes through regional Doordarsan Kendra in DD-I channel between 10.30 to 11.00 A.M. every day except Saturday and Sunday and broadcast 72 Programmes through All India Radio, Cuttack, Jeypore and Sambalpur Centres between 12.30 P.M. to 12.45 P.M. on every Thursday and Friday. SIET has distributed 4,950 TV sets and 53,112 RCCP sets by the end of 2002-03. Besides, SIET has also successfully co-ordinated "Sishu Prativa -2004" under the guidance of Department of School and Mass Education in collaboration with UNICEF to recognise hidden talent of children from different corner of Orissa by means of Quiz, Debate, Art (Painting), Drama, Dance etc. SIET has taken up production work of some Government departments like Water Resources Deptt. on "Pani Panchyat", School and Mass Education on "Girl Child Education" and Health & Family Welfare. SIET has been appointed as nodal organisation of Children Foundation India under Ministry of Social Justice, Govt. of India.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

14.20 The secondary stage of education, which comprises Classes VIII to X in Orissa, is under the academic control of the Board of Secondary Education. During 2003-04, 7,011 high schools were functioning in the State out of which 3,556 were Government High Schools and 657 were aided schools. During 2003-04 about 12.96 lakh students were enrolled in these schools against 12.88 lakh students enrolled in 2002-03 showing an increase of 0.62%. There was one High School for every 22.2 sq kms. area and for 5,250 population on an average during 2003-04. The teacher-pupil ratio which was 1:22.15 in 2002-03 has increased to 1:21.25 during 2003-04.

Table 14.5
Number of High Schools, Students Enrolled and Teachers in Orissa

Sl. No	Item	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Number of High Schools	6,094	6,165	6,282	6,811	7,011
2	Number of students (in thousand nos.)	1,076	1,083	1,134	1,288	1,296
3	Number of teachers	51,568	51,570	52,389	58,136	60,960

Source : Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar

14.21 Besides the above, 140 Madrasas, 253 Sanskrit tolls, 56 Kendriya Vidyalayas and 24 Navodaya Vidyalayas are also providing Secondary education in the State.

14.22 The dropout rate in high school stage is showing a decreasing trend. During 2001-02 the overall dropout rate in High Schools was 69.5% which has been decreased to 64.4% during 2003-04. It is also observed that the dropout rate among SC & ST boys is higher than SC & ST girls while in general category the dropout rate among girls is higher than boys. Though the dropout rate in all category high school students have been decreased, it is still higher among SCs / STs. The dropout rate in high schools for the year 2000-01 to 2003-04 is as follows.

Table 14.6
Dropout rate in High Schools in Orissa

Sl. No.	Category/Gender	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	All Category				
i.	Boys	68.0	67.0	65.9	62.5

ii.	Girls	73.4	72.0	68.5	66.7
iii.	Total	70.6	69.5	67.2	64.4
2.	Scheduled Castes				
i.	Boys	76.2	75.0	74.1	74.3
ii.	Girls	78.0	77.0	76.5	73.7
iii.	Total	77.0	76.0	75.3	74.0
3.	Scheduled Tribes				
i.	Boys	79.3	79.0	78.0	76.3
ii.	Girls	78.1	77.0	76.5	74.9
iii.	Total	80.2	78.0	77.3	75.8

14.23 The Board of Secondary Education (BSE), Orissa conducts the High School Certificate Examination and looks after the academic standard of the High Schools. In addition, the BSE conducts Teacher's Certificate Examination, Hindi Teachers Certificate Examination, Certificate Course for Physical Education Examination etc. Table 14.7 shows the results of the High School Certificate Examination in the State from 2000 to 2004. 3.95 lakh students including 1.70 lakh girls appeared at the HSC examination in 2004 out of which about 1.83 lakh students including 0.78 lakh girls came out successful showing the percentage of success as 46.25%. The percentage of success among boys and girls during 2004 was 46.70% and 45.67% respectively. To check malpractice during examination, the scheme of parallel question papers has been introduced during High School Certificate examination since 2000. The results of High School Examinations are made available through Internet.

Table 14.7
Results of HSC Examination in Orissa

Sl No	Year	Appeared (number)	Passed (number)	Percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5
1	2000	4,56,358	1,67,501	36.70
2	2001	4,08,958	1,38,384	33.84
3	2002	3,98,408	1,41,905	35.62
4	2003	3,16,884	1,46,171	46.13
5	2004(P)	3,95,012	1,82,714	46.25

P : Provisional

Source : Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

14.24 Under Chief Minister's Merit Award scheme, 13 top ten scholars who have proved their success in the High School Certificate Examination, 2003 conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack have been awarded by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day.

COMPUTER EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

14.25 To popularize Computer Literacy in High Schools the Department has engaged many computer firms in the job. So far computer education has been taken up in 610 Schools and efforts are being made to extend it to about 182 more Schools. Board of Secondary Education has included computer learning as an optional subject in Secondary level.

PROMOTION OF SPORTS

14.26 The sports policy of the State envisages spotting and nurturing of talent among students from the age of nine years upwards, providing sports infrastructure, arranging competitions and promoting youth activities. In order to provide intensive coaching to students reading in Classes V to X and to enable them to participate in national level sports competitions, 14 sports hostels have been established in the State. In order to improve games and sports in High School, Govt. have taken steps for organising competitions at the Inspectorate Level and State Level in Hockey, Football, Archery, Yoga etc. An outlay of Rs.2.00 crore has been proposed during 2004-05 including Rs. 22.00 lakh towards State share of CSP. For development of Kalinga Stadium Bhubaneswar, a provision of Rs.50.02 lakh has been made during 2004-05. The policy of the State Government is to provide one utility stadium, one Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Hall at district headquarter and at least one play field for each block of the State.

HIGHER EDUCATION

14.27 The Council of Higher Secondary Education regulates higher secondary education, conducts examination and coordinates University Education as well as Secondary Education. As per recommendation in the National Policy on Education, 1986, the +2 wing of all Government Colleges of the State have been separated from 2001-02. After

separation, there are facilities for higher secondary education in 1,112 General Colleges in the State including 48 Government Colleges. Table 14.8 shows the enrolment at the higher secondary level and the result of the Higher Secondary Examination for the years 2000 to 2004 for arts, science and commerce streams. It is observed that the percentage of success in all the stream is showing an increasing trend since 2002. About 1.60 lakh students were enrolled and 1.56 lakh students appeared at the annual higher secondary examination held in 2004, out of which 1.22 lakh (79.93%) students came out successful. Out of 1.56 lakh students appeared at this examination, 0.63 lakh were female, 0.14 lakh SC and 0.13 lakh ST candidates and the percentage of success among them were 82.81, 72.82 and 71.15 respectively.

Table 14.8

Enrolment in Higher Secondary Level and Results of Higher Secondary Examination

Sl No	Year / Stream	No. of students			Percentage of success
		Enrolled	Appeared	Passed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	2000				
	a. Arts	1,75,360	1,70,344	66,041	38.77
	b. Science	51,586	50,434	24,632	48.84
	c. Commerce	16,075	15,720	7,172	45.62
	Total	2,43,021	2,36,498	97,845	41.37
2.	2001				
	a. Arts	1,52,218	1,47,968	44,053	29.77
	b. Science	53,078	52,136	20,013	38.39
	c. Commerce	14,702	14,412	6,469	44.89
	Total	2,19,998	2,14,516	70,535	32.88
3.	2002				
	a. Arts	1,29,576	1,24,205	66,043	53.17
	b. Science	54,024	52,565	27,106	51.57
	c. Commerce	13,464	13,134	7,771	59.17
	Total	1,97,064	1,89,904	1,00,920	53.14
4.	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
5.	2004				
	a. Arts	1,03,613	1,00,090	79,393	80.85
	b. Science	44,151	43,388	33,189	77.99

c. Commerce	12,695	12,500	9,803	79.31
Total	1,60,459	1,55,978	1,22,385	79.93

Source : Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa.

14.28 During 2003-04, 1,679 general colleges were functioning in the State, out of which 96 were Government colleges and 601 were aided colleges. Out of these Government colleges 48 colleges have facilities for higher secondary courses with intake capacity of 44,927 and 48 colleges have facilities for degree courses with intake capacity of 52,037. Similarly in private sector, 1,064 colleges with intake capacity of 2,06,610 students and 522 colleges with intake capacity of 83,168 students were imparting education for higher secondary courses and degree courses respectively. Besides the above, Post-graduate courses in 27 subjects were available in 25 Government colleges and M.Phil facilities in 11 subjects were also available in 3 Government colleges.

14.29 National Service Scheme (NSS) is a Centrally Sponsored scheme being implemented in different Universities and Council of Higher Secondary Education in the State with joint funding of Government of India and State Government on 7:5 basis. It affords NSS volunteers to take leadership in social activities. During 2003-04, about 0.90 lakh volunteers have been enrolled under NSS. These volunteers have undertaken a number of welfare programmes including plantation, AIDS awareness, sanitation, various Health Awareness Programme, Construction of village roads etc. During 2003-04, 8 Volunteers, 3 Programme Officers and 3 N.S.S. units (colleges) have been conferred with the State N.S.S. Award for their outstanding contribution in the field of social service. The State Government have provided a sum of Rs.60.00 lakh towards State share for smooth implementation of the NSS activities.

14.30 The combined cadet strength under junior and senior divisions of N.C.C. (in 455 schools & 115 colleges) in the State was 43,787 during 2003-04. The cadets of different wings of N.C.C. have been rendering remarkable services at the time of national calamities. State Government in principle have decided to open new NCC units (i) Air Sqn. Unit Koraput and (ii) Girls B.N., NCC at Sambalpur. An amount of Rs. 70.00 lakh has been proposed in the Annual Plan, 2004-05 for opening of new NCC units in the State. The State Government also provides financial assistance to support the Youth Red Cross Programme and for development of Senior Scouts and Senior Guides in different Government colleges.

14.31 Various schemes for award of scholarship to the meritorious students of colleges and universities are being implemented in the State. In addition to continued cases, the National Scholarships have been awarded to 553 fresh poor and meritorious students reading in colleges and universities. Similarly, 1,390 students have been awarded merit scholarships and 992 numbers of Merit-cum-means scholarships. 30 number of scholarships have also been granted to the children of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for their post-matric studies. Two scholarships have also been awarded to the research scholars undertaking research work at the school of International studies, JNU, New Delhi. To encourage the meritorious girl students, 15 nos. of scholarships have been awarded during this year for technical, professional and management studies both inside & out side the State. For development of Sanskrit studies, 1930 scholarships have been granted to the students of Higher Secondary Schools of the State. Besides, for development of Hindi language, 110 scholarships have been awarded to the students of the State for post-matric study in Hindi.

14.32 The State has nine 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 (BPUT). Apart from these Universities, it is proposed to open an Adivasi University at Koraput to expand higher education in tribal districts of southern Orissa. By 2003-04, 15 colleges have been conferred with autonomous status. Besides, Government have also recommended the name of three Government colleges located in backward and KBK areas namely (i) D.D. College, Keonjhar (ii) Vikram Dev College, Jeypore and (iii) Chakra Bisoi Collage, Phulbani to the University Grant Commission for grant of autonomous status which is awaited. U.G.C. have decided to establish the National Institute of Science at Bhubaneswar. It will be an autonomous institution having close association and collaboration with various science agencies like CSIR, DST, DAB & DBT. Steps have been taken for taking possession of 75 acres of land for the purpose. It has been decided in principle to establish the Orissa State Open University. A planning group has been constituted for initial functioning of the University. More-over, proposal for enacting legislation for converting Ravenshaw College in to a unitary University is under consideration of the Government.

14.33 The State Government provides 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 for the State share towards UGC assisted building projects. An outlay of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed towards the development grant, including non-salary grants of Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya during 2004-05. 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 postgraduate course in Microbiology. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.72.96 lakh has been proposed for the year 2004-05.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

14.34A Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme for vocational education at the higher secondary stage was introduced in the State from 1988-89. Since 1995-96 the scheme was transferred to State Plan due to non-availability of Central assistance. Its aim is to provide self-employment by developing skilled human resources and to provide alternative to those who do not wish to pursue higher education. Government have created a separate Directorate and three Regional Offices of Vocational Education. At present vocational education is being imparted in 85 higher Secondary Schools, spread over 23 districts covering 14 trades. Idle instructors in Government / Non-Government Aided Colleges are being re-deployed in vocational Higher Secondary Schools according to their qualification. Besides, 25 Government Higher Secondary Vocational Schools have been identified for introduction of a new vocational trade on Computer Application. District wise vocation survey which was long over due has already been started. For the smooth functioning of the schools, an amount of Rs.184.19 lakh have been proposed in the Annual Plan 2004-05 including Rs. 65.73 lakh for the Directorate of Vocational Education and 3 Regional Offices.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.35 By the end of 2002-03, there were four Government Training Colleges, six Colleges of Teachers' Education (CTEs) and three Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) in the State. The total intake capacity for B.Ed., M.Ed. and M.Phil courses in these institutions was 1,132 with 36 seats for M.Phil., 96 seats for M.Ed. and 1,000 seats for B.Ed. courses. During 2003-04, 1,146 students were enrolled and 141 teachers were imparted training in these institutions. Besides, there were thirteen District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) with intake capacity of 650 trainees to provide training to

mass education instructors and supervisors. The Government of India have sanctioned 4 new DIETs to be established in the districts of Rayagada, Gajpati, Baragarh and Puri. The proposal to establish new DIETs in the districts of Malkangiri, Nawarangpur, Nuapada, Boudh and Sonepur has also been sent to Government of India for sanction. There are also 47 Government Secondary Training Schools with intake capacity of 2,500 trainees. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) oversees activities relating to qualitative improvement in school education through projects and studies that receive assistance from UNICEF, NCERT and Government of India.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.36 Owing to the changing need of the State for exploitation of its vast natural resources in diversified and emerging high-tech areas, it requires sustainable improvement in the overall quality and growth of technical education to meet the changing scenario of the future of the State as a whole. Keeping in view the demand for manpower in the field of technical education, subjects such as Information Technology, Electronics & Computer Application, Metallurgy, Chemical Engineering, Pharmacy 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), and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs). 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.

14.37 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 education through uniformity in course curriculum, curriculum development, research and conducting an uniform pattern of examination system for the whole State. At present 5 Government engineering colleges and 29 private engineering colleges are functioning under this university and imparting teaching in 19 different faculties with intake capacity of 9,945 students. The Regional Engineering College, Rourkela with intake capacity of 360 students had been declared as National Institute of Technology with deemed university status under the control of MHRD, Government of India with effect from

1.4.03. Besides, it has been proposed to upgrade one of the existing Government Autonomous Engineering College of the State to the Status of IIT.

14.38 In the Government sector, there are 13 Engineering Schools/ Polytechnics including the Film & Television Institute of Orissa with intake capacity of 2,030 students. 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 Polytechnics, at Rourkela, Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur with an intake capacity of 535, are meant exclusively for women. In addition to the above institutions, 14 private Polytechnics / Engineering Schools with intake capacity of 3,520 students were engaged in imparting technical education during 2003-04. The total intake capacity of these 27 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics is 5,550. Besides, there are 48 colleges in the State to provide Master Degree course in Computer Application (MCA) with intake capacity of 2,800 students. Out of these 48 colleges, 11 are in Government sector with intake capacity of 330 students and 37 in Private sector with intake capacity of 2,470 students.

14.39 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 24 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) with a total intake capacity of 3,488 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 24 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 152 private ITI's having intake capacity of 9,648 students functioning in different parts of the State. Thus, 176 ITIs / ITCs were functioning in the State with intake capacity of 13,136 students during 2003-04.

14.40 In the field of medical sciences, the State has three Medical Colleges, one Dental College, one Pharmacy Colleges, three Ayurvedic Colleges, four Homoeopathic Colleges and one Nursing College in the Government sector. There are also two Ayurvedic Colleges and two Homoeopathic Colleges and thirteen Pharmacy Colleges in the private sector. The intake capacity in the Government sector of the three Medical Colleges was 321, of the Dental College 20, and of the fourteen Pharmacy Colleges including 13 in the private sector was 780 during 2003-04. Besides, 3 Nursing schools were functioning in the State with intake capacity 200.

14.41 The Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) the second oldest Agriculture University in the country having been established in 1962 with two colleges, has made impressive record of service in the cause of education and research in agriculture and allied subjects. Presently the university is imparting education in seven colleges on Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Fisheries, Forestry, Agril. Engineering, Home Science and Basic Science and Humanities. The University has developed a strong research base for generation of technology capable of improving productivity, stability, profitability and sustainability of the major farming systems under varied agro-climatic situations of the State. The University has the responsibility of generating technology transfer models for use of the Development departments for the benefit of the farming community of the State mainly through Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Distance Education Programmes and Production & distribution of farm literature.

14.42 The Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) has produced 11,837 graduates, 3,630 post graduates and 200 Ph.Ds in agriculture and allied disciplines by the end of 2002-03. The present student intake capacity of the University to U.G., P.G. & PHD programmes is 1,293. Thus, the University could meet the bulk of the trained manpower needs of the State in agriculture and allied sectors. In the field of Research, the University has made significant contribution in the areas of crop improvement, crop production, natural resource management, crop protection, post-harvest technology in agriculture and allied sector like Veterinary, Fishery and Forestry Sciences. It has generated appropriate location specific technologies through its research network. Under crop improvement programme, the University has released 88 high yielding crop varieties including 46 rice varieties suitable for different agro-ecological situations of the State and in the field of crop Production, technologies relating to cropping systems, Water Management, Fertiliser Management, Weed Management etc. have been generated and are in wide adoption. Besides, the technologies generated in the field of apiculture and mushroom production have been quite useful in increasing the Honey and Mushroom production. Also research in animal and fishery sciences have made some progress to meet the State's requirement.

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

14.43 Table 14.9 shows the revenue expenditure on general education (i.e. education up to postgraduate level in non-technical institutions) in the State from the year 1998-99 to 2004-05.

Table 14.9
Revenue Expenditure on General Education in Orissa

Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Per capita expenditure (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	1998-99	1431.09	401.92
2	1999-00	1720.83	476.96
3	2000-01	1696.29	464.30
4	2001-02	1694.26	458.27
5	2002-03	1837.01	490.35
6	2003-04 (RE)	1957.24	515.88
7	2004-05 (BE)	1888.71	491.74

RE : Revised Estimates. BE : Budget Estimates.
Source : Explanatory memorandum M.H. No. 2202.

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