

# CHAPTER 14

## EDUCATION

14.01 Education is not only one of the most important factors of economic growth but also the means to holistic development of societies. It helps to improve skills 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 have 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 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 64.80%. While the male literacy rate of 63.1% in the State in 1991 increased to 75.35% in 2001, the female literacy rate increased from 34.7% to 50.51%.

Among the districts in 2001, Khurda district has the highest literacy of 79.6%, where as Malkangiri has the lowest with 30.5%. The State Government have intended to raise the literacy rate from 63.08% to 83.96% in the Eleventh Plan period.

### **EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE EDUCATION (ECCE)**

14.04 The UNICEF assisted ECCE programme is being implemented in the State since 1982 with the objective of inducting children in the age group of 3-5 years into primary education with a view to achieve the aim of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE). The existing ICDS centers, which also play an important role in this regard, are being strengthened. The following achievements have been made during 2005-06.

- ☞ *Arunima training has been imparted to all 34,201 Anganwadi workers of ICDS.*
- ☞ *Teaching Learning Materials (TLM) have been provided to all the 34,201 Anganwadi centers.*
- ☞ *2,350 new ECCE centres have been opened under SSA and 5,950 centres under NPEGL.*
- ☞ *8,300 new ECCE instructors have been engaged.*
- ☞ *8,300 newly engaged instructors have been imparted Arunima Induction Training.*

☞ 8,300 Mother -Teacher Associations have been engaged in different activities of ECCE.

### **ELEMENTARY EDUCATION**

14.05 “Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE)” is a constitutional obligation and also a national commitment. 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, (iii) Universal improvement in achievement level/quality of education. The 86<sup>th</sup> 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.

14.06 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. At the time of independence i.e. since 1947-48 there were only 6,814 nos. of primary schools having 16,520 teachers and 2.55 lakh enrollment in the State. Subsequently this

has been increased to 9,801 schools, 16,525 teachers and 3.15 lakh enrollment by the end of 1950-51 and 42,104 nos. of schools, 1,14,791 teachers and 47.10 lakh enrollment by the end of 2000-01. At present 45,890 primary schools are functioning with 1.15 lakh teachers and 46.02 lakh enrollment. While there was a primary school for every 15.9 sq. km. in 1950-51, has declined to 3.70 sq.km. in 2000-01 and to 3.39 sq.km. by the end of 2005-06. This reflects that the density of primary schools is increasing gradually. So, the accessibility for primary education reflects an increasing trend. Similarly, the teacher student ratio in 1950-51 stood at 1:19; increased to 1:41 in 2000-01 and 1:40 during 2005-06 (table 14.1). The no. of student per teacher is highest in Gajapati (53) followed by Balesore (51), Bhadrak (51). The lowest is in Rayagada (29) and Kandhamal (29), Sambalpur (31). The distribution of districts as per this indicator is given in Map – I. The Gross Enrollment Ratio and Net Enrollment Ratio at the primary level, which were 104.26% and 93.13% in 2004-05, have decreased to 83.59% and 78.58% respectively in 2005-06. Table 14.1 represents the number of primary schools, students enrolled & teacher position therein etc. since 1947-48. In regard to distribution of primary school per lakh population, Kandhamal district has the highest no. of schools i.e. 243 followed by Gajapati (233), Malkangiri (204). Most of these districts are

predominantly tribal and the villages remain widely scattered with less population. Therefore, number of schools per lakh population is relatively higher to meet the need of the areas. But, it is less in Khurda (77), Cuttack (92), Balesore (95), Ganjam (101), which is mainly because of high density of population. The distribution of districts with regard to primary school per lakh population is given in Map – II. For inter district comparison and in order to assess the level of development, the determination of no. of primary school per 100 sq. km. is more important. Since primary schools should be within easy reach of small children, distance of school from village should be within 1 km. If the no. of primary school per 100sq.km. is larger, the better is the accessibility. In this regard Jagatsinghpur (77), followed by Jajpur (59), Kendrapara (58), Cuttack (55). The distribution of districts with regards to no. of primary school per 100 sq.km. is given in Map – III.

**MAP – I****MAP – II****MAP – III**

**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	Student / lakh population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1947-48	6814	2.55	16,520	NA	NA	4.4	15.9	48.4
1950-51	9801	3.15	16,525	NA	NA	6.3	19.7	67
2000-01	42104	47.1	114,791	-	-	27	41.3	114.4
2001-02	42824	47.69	116,231	98.27	87.25	27.5	41.1	114.3
2002-03	42824	46.08	83,652	101.78	90.98	27.5	55.5	112.3
2003-04	44416	52.14	97,175	103.48	91.51	28.5	53.8	115.6
2004-05	45700	52.15	99,079	104.26	93.13	29.3	52.7	117.0
2005-06	45890	46.02	115,351	83.59	78.58	29.5	40.4	116.8

Source: Director, OPEPA  
 Director Elementary Education, Orissa.

14.07 In order to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education and to improve the quality, State Government have engaged 37,196 para-teachers called Swechhasevi Sikhya Sahayak (SSS) against the vacant post of primary and upper primary school teachers. To bring up efficiency among the para teachers, Government have taken steps by formulating career advancement policy for getting increased remuneration. It has been proposed to open new primary schools and to continue the services of SSS during 2006-07.

14.08 Poverty and illiteracy among the families contribute to high rate of drop out in the schools. The overall dropout rate at primary level during 2004-05 was 32.0%, having 31.4% for boy and 32.7% for girls. But as per Orissa Child Census, 2005 the over all drop out rate at primary level is reduced only 3.19% while the same stood at 3.04% and 3.34% for boys and girls respectively. Though

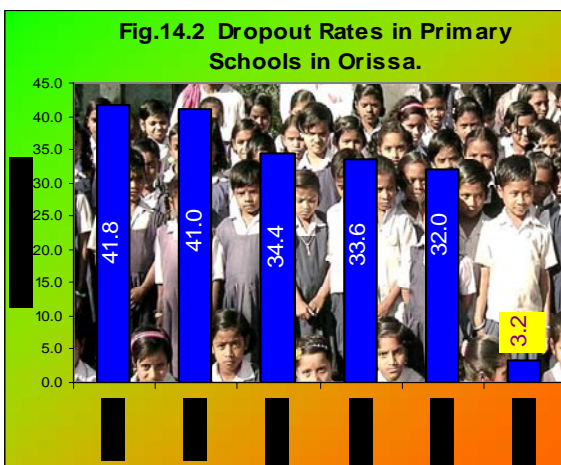
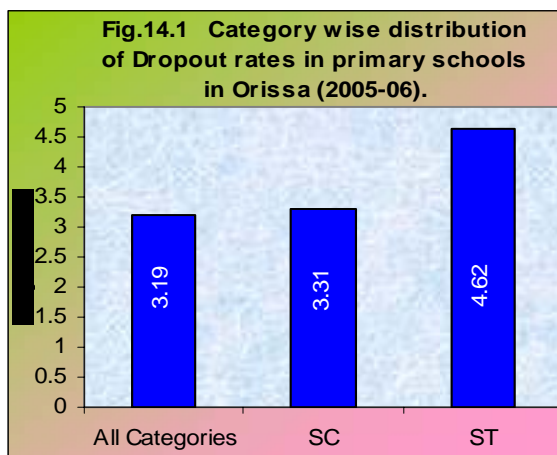
the dropout rate among SC students is closer to the dropout rate for all categories at primary level, but it is higher among ST students (4.62%). In order to reduce the drop out rates, among SC/STs, Govt. have taken steps for opening new schools, Sevashrams and Kanyashrams. Table 14.2 represents the dropout rates in primary schools since 2000-01.

14.09 Mid Day Meal (MDM) programme is being implemented in the State since July, 1995 with a view to increase retention of children and to reduce the dropout rate in primary level. During 2005-06 about 51.56 lakh children in 69,700 schools including 11.69 lakh children of 18,486 schools in KBK districts were covered under the Programme. These schools include the schools functioning under School and Mass Education Department, NLEP schools, special schools of W & C.D. Department and schools belonging to ST & SC Development Department.

**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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	42.3	41.4	41.8	50.5	54.3	52.4	61.7	66.5	64.1
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	34.4	35.8	38.7	37.2	49.3	57.4	53.3
2003-04	31.9	35.4	33.6	34.6	36.6	35.6	48.2	56.6	52.4
2004-05	31.4	32.7	32.0	34.0	35.6	34.8	48.0	56.0	52.0
2005-06	3.04	3.34	3.19	3.14	3.48	3.31	4.30	4.97	4.62

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



14.10 The infrastructure facilities in the schools have a direct influence on enrolment and drop out rates. A number of Primary Schools are functioning in the State without proper buildings and other infrastructure. The Government have taken steps for providing

basic infrastructure like construction of primary school buildings, toilets, tube-wells etc under different programmes. During 2005-06, 1578 nos. of primary schools have been opened. Besides, some additional infrastructure like 2519 classrooms, 157 toilets and 902 tube wells have been constructed under DPEP-I & II. Under SSA, 4522 additional class rooms, 1766 toilets, 5019 water facilities & 254 boundary walls have been constructed from 2003-04 to 2005-06.

### **DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME (DPEP)**

14.11 DPEP is a Centrally Sponsored Programme launched in Orissa during 1996-97 with a view to achieve the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) and for the holistic development of Primary Education. DPEP Phase -1 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 cost of this project was

Rs.229.75 crore and the project came to an end in June 2003. DPEP Phase-II, a DFID assisted project, is in operation in other 8 districts viz Boudh, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nuapada and Sonepur. The project cost of DPEP ph-II is Rs.313.80 crore. DPEP has created a positive environment for primary education through its emphasis on the following.

- ☞ *Addressing access, retention and quality issues.*
- ☞ *Need-based, decentralized and participative planning.*
- ☞ *Empowerment, capacity building at all levels and*
- ☞ *Community monitoring of school-based intervention.*

### **SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)**

14.12 SSA is a national programme in a mission mode launched during 2003-04 covering all the 30 districts to achieve the goal of UEE and provide useful and quality education to all children in 6-14 years by 2,010. It provides for community ownership planning and arrangement of school system through VEC. The programme aims to achieve the UEE through universal access and enrollment, universal retention and achievement. The funding pattern under SSA between Centre and State is 75:25 respectively. The salient features of SSA are as follows:

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

14.13 Up to the end of 2005-06, additional 754 primary schools, 4097 upper primary schools & 4522 additional class rooms have been opened. 600 numbers of schools have been taken under Computer Aided Education in SSA to increase the retention rate at upper primary level. 12.03 lakh man days have been created through teacher training under SSA in the year 2005-06 to improve the class room transaction process.

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

14.14 NPEGEL launched in November 2003 is meant for providing education to girls and implemented in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) and SC/ST Blocks. The scheme further added fillip to the SSA Mission by covering one of the most vulnerable as well as hard to reach target groups for achieving UEE for the girl children in the age group 6-14 in all their varied categories i.e. never enrolled girls, dropout girls, working girls, adolescent girls etc.

14.15 At present NPEGEL is operating in 143 EBBs, 23 ST blocks, 13 urban slums and 9 small towns in the State. 1651 model cluster schools (MCS) have been opened to organize the NPEGEL activities, providing books, teaching materials, bicycles, sports materials and curricular and co-curricular activities. For

this purpose 1344 MCS Coordinators have been engaged & 1131 coordinators have been trained. Funds received from Govt. of India as well as from State Government for implementation of SSA & NPEGEL programme and the expenditure incurred are presented in table no.14.3.

**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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	140.40	3.59	18.86	0.00	159.26	3.59	157.93	0.00
2004-05	198.07	20.00	98.57	1.20	296.65	21.19	251.90	18.80
2005-06	312.00	15.93	80.00	11.97	392.00	27.90	343.26	28.39

#### **KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA (KGBV)**

14.16 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 Minorities in different areas. This would be applicable only in those identified Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where, as per 2001 population census, the rural female literacy rate is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average.

14.17 Total 49 residential hostels under KGBVs have been opened in Orissa for giving schooling facility to out of school girls in backward areas.

#### **Upper Primary (Middle) Schools**

14.18 At the time of independence, there were only 286 upper primary schools in the State with 1,483 teachers and 0.32 lakh enrollment. 6.25% of the enrollment belongs to girl students. After independence, due to successful implementation of Educational Policy, this picture have changed rapidly and the number of school increased to 501 with 2569 teachers and 0.40 lakh enrollment by the end of 1950-51. At present the State have

15,737 upper primary schools with 32,985 teachers and 12.25 lakh enrollment.

**MAP – V**

14.19 While there was a upper primary school for every 544 sq. km. area in 1947 have decreased to 311 sq. km. in 1950-51 and at present this figure stood at 10 sq.km. Similarly, the teacher-people ratio which was 1:22 in 1947-48 has decreased to 1:16 in 1950-51 and at present it is 1:37. The distribution of districts as per student teacher Ratio in Upper primary / middle school is given in Map – IV. This shows that, while the area covered under an upper primary school showing a declining trend, the teacher-pupil ratio shows an increasing trend. Table 14.4 shows the picture of Upper – Primary schools in the State since 1947-48. The distribution of districts as per no. of schools per lakh population and no. of schools per 100sq.km. is given in Map – V, Map - VI respectively.

**MAP – VI**

**MAP-IV**

**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.)	Teachers-pupil ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1947-48	286	1483	32	544	01:21.6
1950-51	501	2569	40	311	01:15.6
2000-01	12406	40706	1057	13	01:26.0
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

Source: Director, OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.



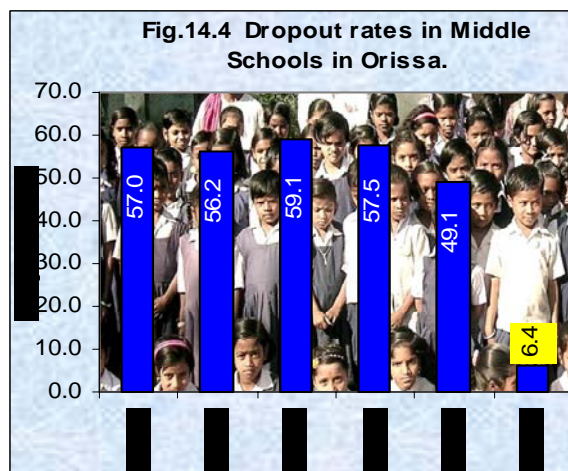
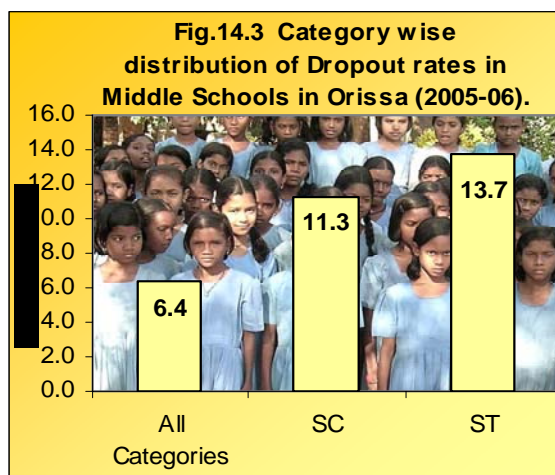
14.20 Table 14.5 depicts that the drop out rate at Upper Primary level during 2004-05 stood at 49.1%. But as per the Orissa Child Census, 2005 the drop out rate in Upper Primary School recorded as 6.4% only. The

drop out rate among SC & ST stood at 11.3% and 13.7% respectively. Where the same stood at 11.9% and 14.5% in case of SC/ST girl children during 2005-06.

**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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2000-01	52.9	61.1	57.0	49.7	69.7	59.7	70.9	77.1	74.0
2001-02	52.0	60.5	56.2	49.0	68.0	58.5	70.0	76.0	73.0
2002-03	57.7	60.5	59.1	45.7	49.2	47.5	75.0	80.3	77.7
2003-04	56.5	58.6	57.5	60.9	65.3	63.1	73.0	78.5	75.8
2004-05	48.2	50.1	49.1	47.0	63.0	55.0	67.0	72.0	69.5
2005-06	4.3	9.9	6.4	10.7	11.9	11.3	13.1	14.5	13.7

Source: Director Elementary Education / Director DPEPA, Bhubaneswar.



## MASS EDUCATION

14.21 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.

14.22 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 2005-06, TLC programme has been completed in 25 districts of the State. PLP has covered 13 districts and 10 other districts are presently continuing under this programme. Continuing Education Programme (CEP) is taken up with cent percent central assistance in the districts like Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundargarh and Special urban area of Rourkela.

14.23 A total amount of Rs.38.80 crore was released for implementation of the programme out of which Rs.35.93 crore has been utilized. 37.02 lakh adult illiterates including 20.67 lakh female, 7.71 lakh SC and 11.29 lakh ST were made new literates under TLC programme by the end of 2005-06. Similarly, against an amount of Rs.17.24 crore released, Rs.16.51 crore was utilized under Post Literacy Campaign by the end of 2005-06 covering 23.59 lakh adults including 12.89 lakh female, 5.19 lakh SC and 5.79 lakh ST. An amount of Rs.50.00 lakh has been proposed in the State Plan for TLC programme during 2006-07.

Activities	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of persons covered (In lakh.)			
			Total	Female	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)	38.8	35.93	37.02	20.67	7.71	11.29
Post Literacy Programme (PLP)	17.24	16.51	23.59	12.89	5.19	5.79

14.24 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, ten action plans are being prepared for 7 KBK & Gajapati, Mayurbhanj & Kandhmal districts to launch Residential Literacy Programme.

### **EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME (EGS)**

14.25 The Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS), a Centrally Sponsored scheme with 75:25 fund 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), which provides alternative schooling facilities to the difficult to reach children. The aim of the scheme is to bridge 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 2005-06, 19,009 EGS centers have been opened providing access and enrolment to 6.08 lakh children in the age group of 6-14. Out of 19,009 EGS centres, 17,596 were Primary EGS centres and 1,413 were Upper Primary EGS centres.

14.26 The Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Programme is a component of EGS. It aims to provide diverse and flexible strategies for ensuring educational involvement of children who are marginalised and deprived on account of household work, migration, religious beliefs and customs, engagement in economic activity, extreme poverty, living on streets etc. As on 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2005, a total number of 1,127 AIE Centres were operating in the State with an enrolment of 3.37 lakh children.

#### **STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SIET)**

14.27 The State Institute of Educational Technology (SIET) was set up in Orissa in 1980. The Institute mainly deals with production of educational 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 2005-06, SIET has telecast 486 nos. of video programmes through regional Doordarsan Kendra in DD-I channel between 10.00 to 10.30 A.M. every day except Saturday and Sunday. For the first time, SIET had the honour to organize the 11<sup>th</sup> National Childrens Educational Audio /Video Festival at Bhubaneswar & won the 1<sup>st</sup> prize for the video programme "Jhumpara Jid". Besides, SIET has also successfully co-ordinated "Sishu Prativa Utsav -2005" under the guidance of Department of School and Mass Education in collaboration with UNICEF to recognize hidden talent of children from different parts of Orissa by means of Quiz, Debate, Art (Painting), Drama, and Dance etc. In order to create awareness among the mass, SIET has taken up production work of different programmes of some Government departments like Water Resources Deptt. on "Pani Panchyat", School and Mass Education Deptt. on "Girl Child Education". SIET has also been appointed as nodal organisation for Children Foundation India under Ministry of Social Justice, Govt. of India. In the wake of launching of EDUSAT for meeting educational needs of the Children and teachers, SIET has organized workshops involving subject experts on Secondary level subjects for development of scripts during 2005-06.

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

14.28 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.

14.29 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 7,361 by the end of 2005-06 with 13.46 lakh enrollment. Out of these 7,361 high schools, 3,496 were Govt. High Schools, 657 aided (609 under plan schemes + 48 under non-plan schemes) and Block grant is being provided to 1,102 high schools. There is only one high school for every 21.15 sq. km. area and for every 5.0 thousand population. The teacher-pupil ratio during 2005-06 stood at 1:21.7. The distribution of districts as per the indicators, student teacher ratio in High Schools, no. of high school per lakh population and no. of high school per 100sq.km. is given in Map – VII, Map-VIII & Map - IX.

**MAP - VII****MAP-VIII****MAP – IX**

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

Item	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
HighSchool	6,282	6,811	7,011	7,141	7,361
Students	1,134	1,288	1,296	1,325	1,346*
Teachers	52,389	58,136	60,960	61,008	61939

\* : Provisional

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

14.30 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 is introduced as a subject at the Secondary level in Class –VIII from the Academic year 2006.

14.31 Besides, 123 nos. of schools affiliated to CBSE and 78 schools affiliated to ICSE are also providing secondary education in the State during the academic year 2006 in English medium.

14.32 In addition, 253 nos. of Sanskrit tolls including 10 Govt. Sanskrit Tolls functioning in the State are imparting Sanskrit education. Besides, 24 Navodaya Vidyalayas are also functioning in the State in 24 districts.

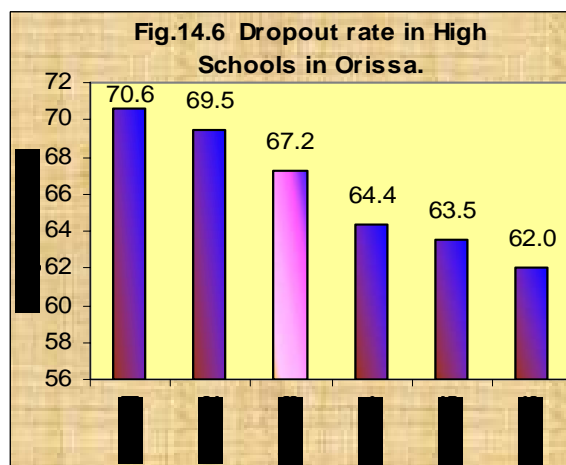
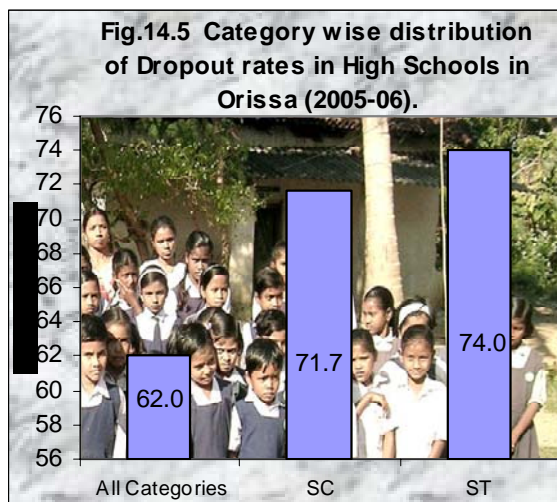
14.33 There are 167 Madrasas functioning in the State including one Govt. Madrasa. 78 Madrasas have been provided Grant-in-Aid and the rest 88 are unaided recognized. Steps have been taken for modernization of the Madrasa Education by engaging science and mathematics teachers in 116 Madrasas and supplying kits and opening Book Banks in these Madrasas.

14.34 The dropout rate in high school level is showing a declining trend. During 2000-01 the overall dropout rate in high schools was 70.6%, declined to 62% during 2005-06. 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 2000-01 to 2005-06 is given in table 14.7, Fig.14.5 & Fig.14.6 respectively.

**Table 14.7**  
**Dropout Rate in High Schools in Orissa.**

Category / Gender	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>All Categories</b>						
Boys	68.0	67.0	65.9	62.5	61.0	60.0
Girls	73.4	72.0	68.5	66.7	66.0	64.0
Total	70.6	69.5	67.2	64.4	63.5	62.0
<b>Scheduled Caste</b>						
Boys	76.2	75.0	74.1	74.3	72.0	70.8
Girls	78.0	77.0	76.5	73.7	73.0	72.5
Total	77.0	76.0	75.3	74.0	72.5	71.7
<b>Scheduled Tribe</b>						
Boys	79.3	79.0	78.0	76.3	76.5	75.0
Girls	78.1	77.0	76.5	74.9	74.0	73.0
Total	80.2	78.0	77.3	75.8	75.3	74.0

Source: Director Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



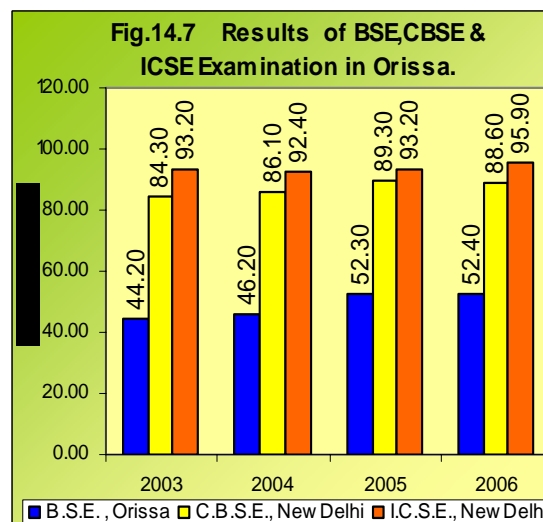
14.35 From Orissa around 3.73 lakh students including 1.68 lakh girls have appeared the Secondary Schools examination – 2006 conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education, New Delhi. Out of which 2.01 lakh students including 0.88 lakh girls came out successful. The overall percentage of success stood at 53.9 as against 53.7 during 2005. The percentage of success among the students appeared under B.S.E., Orissa was lowest i.e.

52.4 while it was highest under ICSE course (95.9) followed by CBSE course (88.6). Table 14.8 & Fig.14.7 depict 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
1	2	3	4
<b>B.S.E., Orissa</b>			
2003	376.30	166.18	44.20
2004	395.01	182.74	46.20
2005	350.41	183.37	52.30
2006	359.02	188.45	52.40
<b>C.B.S.E., New Delhi</b>			
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
<b>I.C.S.E., New Delhi</b>			
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

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



14.36 Under Chief Minister's Merit Award Scheme, 21 students who occupied top ten ranks in the High School Certificate Examination, 2006 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**

14.37 To popularize Computer knowledge in High Schools, the Department have engaged computer firms in the job. So far, computer education has been taken up in 829 High Schools and Board of Secondary Education has included computer education as an optional subject in Secondary level Curriculum.

**PROMOTION OF SPORTS**

14.38 For promotion of Games, & Sports, to encourage young mass in the field of youth services of Orissa Government have implemented various schemes. 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, 6 Sports Hostels have been established in the State. Besides above, Sports Authority of India (SAI) has inculcated a scheme "Sports Projects Development Area" to provide facilities to Boys / Girls to receive training. The SPDA centre at

Dhenkanal has been constructed and that of Puri, Keonjhar and Kandhamal are in progress.

14.39 For organization of sports and Games, there is the Centrally air-conditioned J.N. Indoor Stadium at Cuttack having facilities of indoor activities, Kalinga Stadium Sports complex with synthetic track facilities at Bhubaneswar & Sports complex at Berhampur with floodlight. Basket ball / Volley ball court Stadium at different districts have been constructed in addition to construction of 22 utility stadium at different districts / subdivision levels, which are under construction. The Gymnasium-cum-Indoor Halls at various districts Headquarters have been constructed to provide facilities for coaching and competitions for the students.

**HIGHER EDUCATION**

14.40 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.

14.41 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 1,112 General Colleges including 48 Government Colleges. Table 14.9 depicts the enrolment and the result of the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE) from 2002 to 2006 in

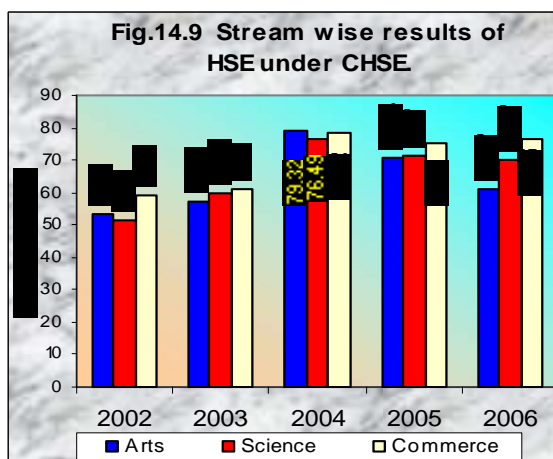
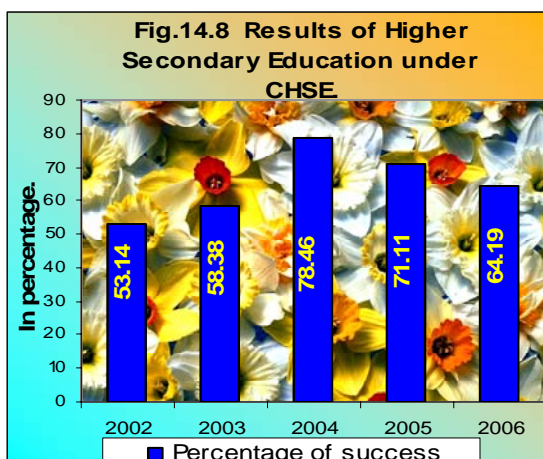
different streams. The overall percentage of success stood at 64.19%. The percentage of girls stood at 66%. Fig.14.8 and Fig.14.9 reflect the results of higher secondary education under CHSE and stream wise results of HSC under CHSE from the year 2002 to 2006.

**Table 14.9**  
**Results of Higher Secondary Education under CHSE.**  
**Enrolment and Examination Results at Higher Secondary Level.**

Sl	Year / Stream	No. of students			Percentage of success
		Enrolled	Appeared	Passed	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	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
2.	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
3.	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
4.	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
5.	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

Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa.





14.42 Besides the above, 93 number of schools affiliated to CBSE/ ICSE are providing +2 standard educations in the state. During 2006, 4,948 students including 2,024 girls appeared the I.Sc. (Class-XII) examination, out of which 4,450 including 1,840 girl students came out successful reflecting 90% 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
<b>Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)</b>						
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
<b>Indian School Certificate Examination (ISCE)</b>						
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

14.43 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. Steps are being taken for establishment of the proposed National Law University during the current year.

14.44 By the end of 2005-06, 96 Govt. Colleges and 488 aided colleges are functioning in the State. Out of these 49 were Jr. Govt colleges and 233 were +2 aided colleges.

14.45 153 Sanskrit colleges comprising 3 Govt. Colleges, 22 Aided colleges and 128 Non-Govt. Un-Aided Sanskrit colleges were

functioning in the State. Besides, 34 Law Colleges were also functioning in the State out of which 4 were Govt. Law Colleges. Post Graduate courses in 25 Govt. colleges are being provided so far.

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.

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) have 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 have so far accredited three universities viz Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University and 67 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 taken 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, 1<sup>st</sup> year Examination will be conducted by the colleges for the syllabi of 1<sup>st</sup> year.*
- ❖ *Govt. have 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 prepared.*
- ❖ *For providing promotional avenues to the Jr. Lecturers of Govt. colleges.*

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. The scheme envisages personality development of Volunteers through community service and the Units have taken up various Social welfare activities, which include plantation, sanitation, water conservation etc. During 2005-06, about 0.90 lakh volunteers were enrolled under NSS. These volunteers were actively involved in Total Sanitation Campaign and also organized motivation drive for enrollment of children in Schools and under taken various programmes of national importance. During 2005-06 one Programme Officer and two Volunteers have received Indira Gandhi National Award. Besides, three Programme Officers, three Units and Seven Volunteers have received the State NSS Award.

14.51 NCC is being promoted in the State jointly by Government of India & State Government. At present 45,600 students have been enrolled under NCC. The Cadets of our State have taken part in National Level Camps such as Annual Training Camp,

National Integration Camp & Republic Day Camp etc. The State Government in principle have decided to open new NCC units including Air Squad Unit at Koraput & Girls Battalion NCC at Sambalpur. Approval of Govt. of India is awaited. The Cadets in addition to NCC activities are also involved in Social Welfare activities like plantation, sanitation and awareness generation programme on HIV-Aids etc.

14.52 Various schemes for award of Scholarship to the meritorious students of colleges and Universities have been continued by the State Government during 2005-06. 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 under Merit-cum-Means Scholarship. To encourage the meritorious 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.

14.53 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.25.00 lakh has been proposed towards the development grant, including non-salary grants for Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya during 2006-07. 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.80.00 lakh has been proposed for the year 2006-07.

### **VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

14.54 A 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 impart education at Higher secondary stage to create skilled human resources who can be self-employed or optional jobs in Govt. /Private sectors. Government have created a separate Directorate and three Regional Offices of Vocational Education located at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur & Sambalpur. The Govt. have approved 231 vocational schools,

out of which 156 were functional. All these schools are operated in either Govt./ non-Govt. colleges or Govt. High schools. An amount of Rs.1.95 crore has been proposed in the annual plan, 2006-07 for the Directorate of Vocational Education, 3 Regional offices and 231 Higher Secondary Vocational schools.

### **TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

14.55 At present four Government Training Colleges, six Colleges of Teachers' Education (CTEs) and three Institutes of Advanced Study in Education (IASEs) are functioning in the State with intake capacity of 1152 viz 36 seats for M.Phil., 96 seats for M.Ed. and 1020 seats for B.Ed. courses. 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, Gajapati, Baragarh and Puri. In addition to these, Govt. of India have also upgraded 7 Govt. ST schools to the status of DIET in Nawarangpur, Kendrapara, Jagatsingpur, Bhadrak, Nayagarh, Angul & Cuttack and 6 DRCs in the districts of Deogarh, Nuapada, Sonapur, Boudh, Jharsuguda & Malkangiri during the 10<sup>th</sup> plan period. There are 50 Govt., Secondary Training Schools also functioning in the State. The State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT)

oversee activities relating to qualitative improvement in school education through projects and studies that receive assistance from UNICEF, NCERT and Government of India.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

14.56 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.

14.57 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 5 government engineering colleges and 38 private engineering colleges are functioning under this university and imparting teaching in 19 different faculties with intake capacity of 15,467 students. 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.

14.58 In the Government sector, there are 13 Engineering Schools including the Film & Television Institute of Orissa and 4 polytechnics with intake capacity of 9,780 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 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 4885 students were engaged in imparting technical education. The total intake capacity of these 38 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics is 9,780. 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 1237 intake capacity.

14.59 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 3,876 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 174 private ITIs with intake capacity of 22,847 students functioning in different parts of the State. Thus, 198 ITIs / ITCs were functioning in the State with intake capacity of 26,723 students during 2005-06.

14.60 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 1990 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 2005-06.

#### **ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY (OUAT)**

14.61 The Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) which is the second oldest Agriculture University in the country having been established in 1962 with two colleges, has made impressive record of producing technical professionals, developing solutions to the problems in agriculture and allied activities through research. 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. Besides, human resource development and technology generation assessment, refinement and dissemination of latest technologies are being achieved through functioning of Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Distance Education Programmes, production & distribution of farm literature are also being conducted.

14.62 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 annual intake, capacity of seven colleges and centre of post graduate studies of the university is 1318. During the year 2005-06 the Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology (OUAT) has produced 322 graduates and 137 post graduates in agriculture and allied disciplines. Thus, the University could meet the bulk of the trained manpower needs of the State in agriculture and allied sectors.

14.63 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. There are 8 Regional Research Technology Transfer Stations, 4 sub stations,

7 Commodity Research Stations and 13 Adoptive Research Stations spreading across the State. The mega projects like DBT Bio resource complex in Puri district and Niche Area of Excellence Management of Acid Soils for sustainable crop production have been made operational in this university through external assistance. The university has so far released 106 high yielding crop varieties i.e. 50 in rice, 13 in Oil seeds, crops, 13 in vegetables, 7 in pulses, 8 in spices and 15 in other crops which are being cultivated in the State. To cater the needs of the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, State Seed Corporation and farmers of the State, the university owns responsibility of producing breeder, foundation and certified seeds in various fields, horticultural crops, seeds, sapling of fruits, plantation crops and forest species. During 2005-06, 17,559 qtls breeder seeds, 1219 qtls Foundation seeds, 56.85qtls certified seeds of different crops, 3.29 lakh seedlings and 1.81 lakh plantation materials were produced and distributed to farmers/Govt. organizations / NGOs. Other achievements of OUAT during 2005-06 include: -

- *Front line demonstrations on different crops including pulses and oil seeds conducted on different technologies in the field of agriculture and allied sectors involving 5,513 farmers in 23 districts of the State.*
- *With a view to empower the farmers, farm women and rural youth with knowledge and skill in farm technology, 929 training programmes were conducted covering 16890 beneficiaries.*

**EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION**

14.64 Table 14.10 and Fig.14.10 reflects the revenue expenditure on general education (i.e. education up to postgraduate level in non-technical institutions) in the State from the year 2000-01 to 2006-07.

**Table 14.10**  
**Revenue Expenditure on**  
**General Education in Orissa.**

Year	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	Per capita expenditure (In Rs.)
1	2	3
2000-01	1696.29	464.30
2001-02	1694.26	458.27
2002-03	1837.01	490.35
2003-04	1833.94	483.38
2004-05	1954.76	509.05
2005-06 (R.E.)	2278.36	585.70
2006-07 (B.E.)	2328.35	592.45

RE: Revised Estimates / BE: Budget Estimates  
Source: Annual Financial Statement M.H. No. 2202

