

CHAPTER 14

EDUCATION

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

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

14.03 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% over the same period. In 2001, among the districts, Khurda has the highest literacy of 79.6%, where as Malkangiri has the lowest with 30.5%. The literacy rate among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the state is lower than the overall literacy rate of the state. The literacy rate among scheduled caste is 55.53% and among scheduled tribes is 37.37% in the state in 2001. The Gender gap of 24.8% is the main concern of the state government. The State Government has intended to raise the literacy rate from 63.08% to 83.96% and to reduce the gender gap to 15.1% within 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 2006-07.

- *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.*
- *1,773 new ECCE centres have been opened under SSA and 2,694 centres under NPEGEL.*
- *8,300 new ECCE instructors have been recruited.*
- *105739 children enrolled in the ECCE centres.*
- *4,467 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 enrollment, (ii) Universal retention of children up to 14 years of age, (iii) Universal improvement in achievement level/quality of education. The 86th Constitutional Amendment has made elementary education a Fundamental Right, which has given a new thrust to the national endeavour to achieve the goal of UEE. The State Government are also committed to the UEE in the State by 2010 with Central Government assistance.

14.06 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. 1947-48 there were only 6,814 no. 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 no. of schools, 1,14,791 teachers and 47.10 lakh enrollment by the end of 2000-01. At present 46,722 primary schools are functioning with 1.14 lakh teachers and 44.85 lakh enrollment. While there was a primary school for every 15.9 sq. kms. in 1950-51, has declined to 3.70 sq.kms. in 2000-01 and to 3.3 sq.km. by the end of 2006-07. 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 It stood at 1:19; increased to 1:41 in 2000-01 and 1:39 during 2006-07 (table 14.1). The Gross Enrollment Ratio and Net Enrollment Ratio at the primary level, which were 83.59% and 78.58% in 2005-06, have increased to 93.49% and 92.02% respectively in 2006-07. Table 14.1 represents the number of primary schools, students enrolled & teacher position therein from 1947-48.

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
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
2006-07	46722	4485	114,105	93.49	92.02	30.01	39.3	-

Source: Director, OPEPA
 Director Elementary Education, Orissa.

14.07 In order to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education and to improve the quality, State Government has 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 has formulated carrier 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 2005-06 was 18.49%, having 18.12% for boys and 18.86% for girls which has decreased to 10.53%, 10.34% and 10.72% respectively during 2006-07. The dropout rate among SC and ST stood at

16.97% and 22.82% while the overall dropout rate was 10.53%. Though the dropout rate at primary schools showed a declining trend, it is still higher among ST and particularly among ST girls. In order to reduce the drop out rates, among SC/STs, Govt. has 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 was introduced in the state since July 1995, to provide cooked noon meal to primary school children of all government and government aided schools studying in class-I to V all over the state for 210 working days in a year. The scheme aims at increasing the enrollment and reducing the number of school dropouts as well as to improve the nutritional status of children. The total coverage under the

scheme was 50,02,269 during 2006-07 42,30,818 in 65,528 schools including including 11,30,830 students from KBK 9,41,499 students in 17,583 primary schools districts. During 2007-08, the coverage is in KBK districts.

Table 14.2
Dropout Rates in Primary Schools in Orissa.

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

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

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

DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME (DPEP)

14.11 District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) is a centrally sponsored programme with funding pattern 85:15 between centre and state, was launched in the state in 1996-97 which aims at achieving the goal of universalisation of primary education in the state through district specific planning. DPEP Ph-I was a World Bank assisted project, operated in 8 districts viz. Baragarh, Bolangir, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Rayagada, and Sambalpur selected on the

basis of low female literacy rate and educational backwardness. The project cost of the Phase – I scheme was Rs.229.75 crore and the scheme has been closed since June, 2003. Achievement under Ph-I scheme is given below.

- 734 new primary schools were opened
- 1620 additional class rooms were constructed
- Enrollment in primary schools increased by 34.69% over the base year (1996-97).

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

- 844 new primary schools opened
- 1214 additional classrooms constructed
- 58 BRC and 427 CRC building were constructed.

- 340 schools without building and 619 new primary school buildings were constructed.
- 386 toilets and 1896 tube wells have been constructed.

SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

14.13 This is a national programme operating in a mission mode to achieve the constitutional goal of universalisation of Elementary Education and provide useful and quality education to all children in the age group 6-14 by 2010. The funding pattern under SSA between centre and state is 75:25. During the current year class – VIII has been taken as a part of elementary education at par with national standard. The scheme is under implementation in all the 30 districts of the state since 2003-04. The salient features of SSA are as follows:

- All children between 6-14 years age group in school or EGS/AIE by 2003.
- All children to complete 5 years of schooling by 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.

14.14 Under SSA, 1150 new primary schools, 4097 upper primary schools have been opened. 641 new primary and 3415 upper primary schools buildings have been constructed. 544 building less primary schools and 336 upper primary school, 398

dilapidated primary schools and 337 upper primary schools have been completed. Besides, 6675 additional class rooms, 4072 toilets, 5019 water facilities and 687 boundary walls have been constructed. 15.95 lakh workdays have been created through teachers training in the year 2006-07 to improve the class room transaction process and to ensure quality education.

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

14.15 NPEGEL programme was launched in November, 2003 specially meant for girls and is being implemented in 143 educationally backward blocks, 23 ST blocks, 13 urban slums and 9 small towns. Table 14.3 presents the Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL programmes till 31st March, 2007. The achievement under the programme is given below.

- 2044 Model Cluster Schools (MCS) coordinators have been recruited and 1535 have been trained.
- 62,120 nos. of MTA formed in primary and upper primary schools in Orissa.
- In 1644 clusters, remedial teaching centres have been opened for low achieving girls.
- DRG training on life skilled education and Meena clubs have been taken up and trained DRG members are in place for further training at Block and cluster level.

Table – 14.3
Financial Position of SSA and NPEGEL.

(Rs. In crore)

Year	Govt. of India share received		Govt. of Orissa share received		Total receipt		Expenditure	
	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL	SSA	NPEGEL
2001-02	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.54	0.00
2002-03	51.74	0.00	5.22	0.00	56.96	0.00	25.42	0.00
2003-04	133.11	3.59	18.86	0.00	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	11.98	392.00	27.90	343.26	28.39
2006-07	405.68	34.43	155.95	11.47	561.63	45.90	613.87	43.92

KASTURBA GANDHI BALIKA VIDYALAYA (KGBV)

14.16 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 119 residential hostels under KGBVs have been opened in Orissa for providing schooling facility to adolescent out of school girls. 6222 girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC and Minority Community have been enrolled under the school during 2006-07.

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 enrollments were girl students. After independence, due to successful implementation of Educational Policy, this picture has changed rapidly and the number of school increased to 501 with 2569 teachers and 0.40 lakh enrollments by the end of 1950-51. At present the State has 16,403 upper primary schools with 36,392 teachers and 18.17 lakh enrollment.

14.19 While there was a upper primary school for every 544 sq. km. area in 1947, it have decreased to 311 sq. km. in 1950-51 and at present this figure stands at 9 sq.kms. Similarly, the teacher-people ratio which was 1:22 in 1947-48 had decreased to 1:16 in 1950-51 and at present it is 1:50. The distribution of districts as per student teacher ratio in Upper Primary / Middle School shows

that, while the area covered under an upper primary school shows a declining trend, the teacher-pupil ratio shows an increasing trend. Table 14.4 shows the picture of Upper – Primary schools in Orissa since 1947-48.

Table - 14.4
Position of Upper Primary schools in Orissa.

Year	No. of schools	No. of teachers	Student enrolled (000')	Area covered per school (sq.kms.)	Teacher-pupil ratio
1947-48	286	1483	32	544	1:21.6
1950-51	501	2569	40	311	1:15.6
2000-01	12406	40706	1057	13	1:26
2001-02	11510	38914	1055	14	1:27
2002-03	11510	41375	953	14	1:23
2003-04	14233	49786	1363	11	1:27
2004-05	15893	31393	1383	10	1:44
2005-06	15737	32985	1225	10	1:37
2006-07	16403	36392	1817	9	1:50

Source: Director, OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.

14.20 Table 14.5 shows the dropout rate at upper primary school in Orissa since 2000-01. The overall dropout rate during 2005-06 was

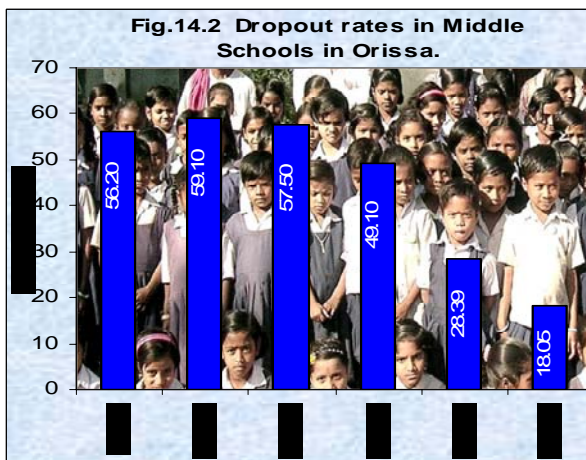
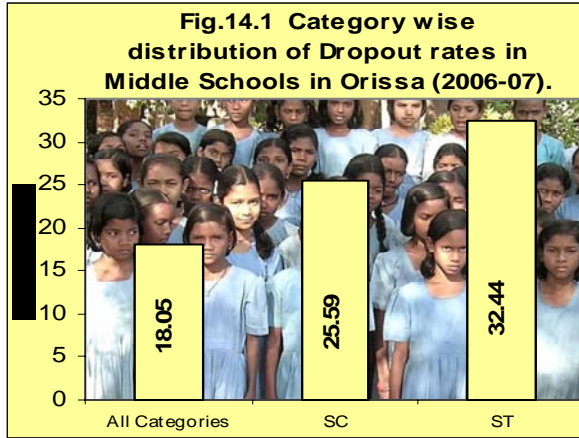
28.39 which declined to 18.05 during 2006-07. The dropout rate for SC and ST stood at 25.59 and 32.44 respectively as against 29.33 and 37.07 during 2005-06. The dropout rate among girls is higher than boys in all the cases and it is highest among ST girls.

14.21 As per OPEPA sources, the over all dropout rate in upper primary level is highest in Nawarangpur (29.30) followed by Mayurbhanj (25.22). It is lowest in Jagatsinghpur district. Dropout rate among SC in Deogarh district was found highest (33.67) followed by Ganjam (32.24). Similarly, the dropout rate among ST in Bhadrak district was highest (43.96) followed by Jajpur (42.43). The lowest dropout rate among SC is recorded in Gajapati district (12.47) while for ST it is recorded in Puri district (15.92).

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

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

Source: Director Elementary Education / Director OPEPA, Bhubaneswar.



MASS EDUCATION

14.22 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.

14.23 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 2006-07, TLC programme has been completed in 28 districts of the State. PLP has started in 22 districts. Continuing Education Programme (CEP) is taken up with cent percent central assistance in the districts like Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sundargarh and Special urban area of Rourkela.

14.24 A total amount of Rs.38.80 crore was released for implementation of the programme out of which Rs.36.01 crore has been utilized by the end of March, 2007. 37.74 lakh adult illiterates including 21.11 lakh female, 7.92 lakh SC and 11.31 lakh ST were made literate under TLC programme by the end of 2006-07. Similarly, against an amount of Rs.17.93 crore released, Rs.13.93 crore has been utilized under Post Literacy Campaign programme by the end of 2006-07 covering 25.05 lakh adults including 13.60 lakh female, 5.01 lakh SC and 6.44 lakh ST. The state government will make all out effort to bring older age group (35+) in to the Adult literacy fold in the 11th Five year plan period and an out lay of Rs.639.57 lakh has been proposed in the state plan for the purpose including Rs.19.25 lakh for 2007-08.

TLC and PLP in Orissa during 2006-07 in brief.

Activities	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure (Rs. in crore)	No. of persons covered (In lakh.)			
			Total	Female	SC	ST
Total Literacy Campaign (TLC)	38.80	36.01	37.74	21.11	7.92	11.31
Post Literacy Programme (PLP)	17.93	13.93	25.05	13.60	5.01	6.44

14.25 Besides, a special project titled "Accelerated Female Literacy Programme (AFLP) implemented by National Literacy Mission through the NGOs for 8 KBK and Gajapati districts of Orissa has covered 9.03 lakh women in the age group 15-35 literates. There are 9 Jana Sikhyana Sansthans (JSSs) operating in the State which provide vocational education to the new literates to make them self-reliant. Now, action plans are being prepared for 7 KBK & Gajapati, Mayurbhanj & Kandhmal districts to launch Residential Literacy Programme.

EDUCATION GUARANTEE SCHEME (EGS)

14.26 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 2006-07, 19,009 EGS centers have been opened providing access and enrolment to 4.93 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.

14.27 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 due to household work, migration, religious beliefs and customs, engagement in economic activity, extreme poverty, living on streets etc. As on 1st April, 2007, a total number of 1240 AIE Centres were operating in the State with an enrolment of 0.34 lakh children.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY (SIET)

14.28 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 Doordarshan 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 11th National Childrens Educational Audio /Video Festival at Bhubaneswar & won the 1st 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

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

14.30 In the year 1947-48, there was only 106 high schools in the state with 0.15 lakh enrollment. But there after due to successful implementation of Educational Policy, educational facilities have been expanded very rapidly and the number of recognised high schools mounted up to 7408 by the end of 2006-07 with 13.52 lakh enrollment. Out of these 7,361 high schools, 3,496 were Govt. High Schools, 656 aided (608 under plan schemes + 48 under non-plan schemes) and Block grant is being provided to 1,103 high schools. The teacher-pupil ratio during 2006-07 stood at 1:21.8.

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

Item	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
High School	6811	7011	7141	7361	7408
Students (in 000')	1288	1296	1325	1346	1352
Teachers	58136	60960	61008	61939	62030

Source: Director, Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

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

14.32 Besides, 123 nos. of schools affiliated to CBSE and 82 schools affiliated to ICSE are also providing secondary education in the State during the academic year 2007 in English medium.

14.33 In addition, 253 nos. of Sanskrit Tolls including 10 Govt. Sanskrit Tolls functioning in the State are imparting Sanskrit education.

Besides, 28 Navodaya Vidyalayas are also functioning in the State in 28 districts.

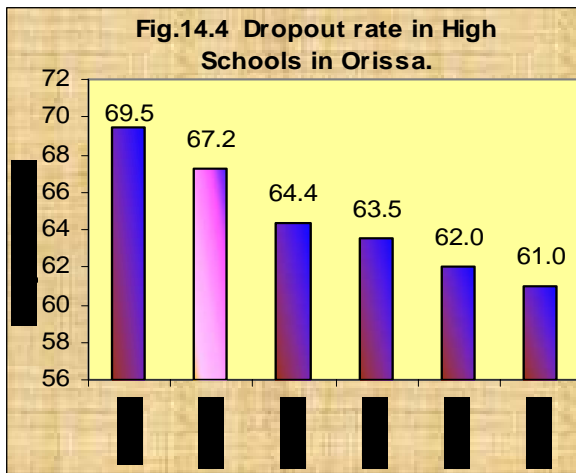
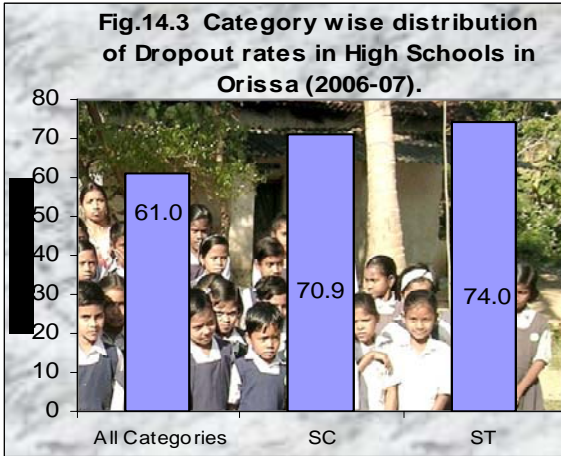
14.34 There are 167 Madrasas functioning in the State including one Govt. Madrasa. 78 Madrasas have been provided Grant-in-Aid and the rest 88 are unaided recognized. Steps have been taken for modernization of the Madrasa Education by engaging science and mathematics teachers in 116 Madrasas and supplying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

14.35 The dropout rate in high school level is showing a declining trend. During 2001-02 the overall dropout rate in high schools was 69.5%, declined to 61% during 2006-07. Though the dropout rate among all -category students has decreased, it is still high among SCs / STs. The dropout rate in high schools for the year 2001-02 to 2006-07 is given in table 14.7, Fig.14.3 & Fig.14.4 respectively.

Table 14.7
Dropout Rate in High Schools in Orissa.

Category / Gender	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
All Categories						
Boys	67.0	65.9	62.5	61.0	60.0	59.0
Girls	72.0	68.5	66.7	66.0	64.0	62.0
Total	69.5	67.2	64.4	63.5	62.0	61.0
Scheduled Caste						
Boys	75.0	74.1	74.3	72.0	70.8	70.0
Girls	77.0	76.5	73.7	73.0	72.5	71.8
Total	76.0	75.3	74.0	72.5	71.7	70.9
Scheduled Tribe						
Boys	79.0	78.0	76.3	76.5	75.0	75.0
Girls	77.0	76.5	74.9	74.0	73.0	73.0
Total	78.0	77.3	75.8	75.3	74.0	74.0

Source: Director Elementary Education, Orissa, Bhubaneswar.



14.36 From Orissa, around 4.09 lakh students including 1.68 lakh girls have appeared the Secondary Schools examinations – 2007 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 2.37 lakh students including 1.04 lakh girls came out successful. The overall percentage of success stood at 57.9 as against 53.9 during 2006. The percentage of success among the students appeared under B.S.E., Orissa was lowest i.e. 56.62 while it was highest under ICSE course

(98.90) followed by CBSE course (94.00). Table 14.8 depicts the results of Secondary School Examination conducted by the above three institutions since 2003.

Table 14.8

Results of HSC Examination in Orissa.

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

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

14.37 Under Chief Minister's Merit Award Scheme, 21 students who occupied top ten ranks in the High School Certificate Examination, 2007 conducted by Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack were felicitated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Orissa on the occasion of the celebration of Independence Day.

COMPUTER EDUCATION IN HIGH SCHOOLS

14.38 To popularize computer knowledge in High Schools, the Department has engaged computer firms in the job. Board of Secondary Education has included computer learning as

an optional subject at secondary level curriculum.

SCHOOL COMPLEX

14.39 In order to bring all primary, upper primary and high schools located within a single premises and working for a neighborhood to make cooperative effort to improve the standard and quality of education, Model school complex scheme has been introduced in the state. Against the target to bring 1407 high schools under this scheme, 123 schools under Puri circle have been introduced during 2006-07.

PROMOTION OF SPORTS

14.40 For promotion of Games & Sports and to encourage young mass in the field of youth services of Orissa, Government has implemented various schemes. The sports policy of the State envisages spotting and nurturing of talent among students from the age of nine years upward, 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.

14.41 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 stadiums 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

14.42 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.

14.43 The Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa was established in 1982 to regulate, control and develop higher secondary education in the State. As per recommendation in the National Policy on Education, 1986, +2 wing of all Government Colleges of the State have been separated

from 2001-02 with the facilities for Higher Secondary Education in 1,113 General Colleges including 49 Government Colleges. Table 14.9 depicts the enrolment and the result of the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by Council of Higher Secondary Education (CHSE), Orissa from 2003 to 2007 in different streams. The overall percentage of success under CHSE during 2007 stood at 58.64% while the percentage of success among girls stood at 61.29%. During 2007, about 17,600 SC and 18080 ST students were appeared the HSC examination under CHSE, out of which the percentage of success recorded as 52.81 and 44.43 respectively.

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

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

Source: Council of Higher Secondary Education, Orissa.

14.44 Besides the CHSE, 94 schools affiliated to CBSE/ ICSE are providing +2 standard educations in the State. During 2007, 5185 students including 2094 girls appeared the I.Sc. (Class-XII) examination, out of which 4747 including 1923 girl students came out successful registering 91.55% success. The percentage of success among the students under ICSE & CBSE courses is much higher than the CHSE, Orissa. Table 14.10 shows the results of class – XII examination conducted by CBSE & ICSE.

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

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

Source: CBSE & ICSE

14.45 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.

14.46 During 2006-07, 47 government degree colleges including 3 Sanskrit colleges were functioning in the state for general education. Out of these, 16 were women's college. Further, 49 junior colleges including 17 for women's were also functioning in the State. During 2006-07, 488 Non Government (Aided) Colleges and 886 non government (un aided) colleges (both for degree and Junior) were also functioning. Out of 488 aided colleges, 114 degree colleges (+3 colleges) and 40 junior colleges (+2 colleges) have been identified for payment under block grant scheme.

14.47 In addition to the above institutions, 34 law colleges (4 govt. + 30 non govt.), 22 non government (aided) Sanskrit colleges, 128 non government (un aided) Sanskrit colleges and 59 professional colleges recognised by Higher Education Department are also functioning in the state.

14.48 The State Government have signed three MOUs, one with Anil Agrawal Foundation, for establishment of a World Class Multi Disciplinary University near Puri which will provide academic facilities to about one lakh students, second one with Sri Sri Ravi Shankar Vidya Mandir Trust for establishment of a Multi Disciplinary University which will provide teaching facilities for 15000 students and the third one with the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India (ICFAI) for establishment of a World Class Multi Disciplinary University.

14.49 Government has decided to make National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) mandatory for all Universities, Government and Non government, Aided Degree Colleges. So far 116 colleges and 3 universities have been accredited by NAAC and 6 of them have got A grade.

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

been signed with three organizations for establishment of World Class University in the state.

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

14.52 Universities and autonomous colleges play a vital role for promoting academic excellence in the field of Higher Education. National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) an autonomous institution of UGC is working on continuous quality maintenance in educational institutions by the process of Assessment and Accreditation. The Department of Higher Education with the financial assistance of NAAC had organized cluster orientation programme on NAAC accreditation in 6 Autonomous colleges during 2004-05. As a result, around 51 colleges got accredited during February 2006. NAAC has so far accredited three universities viz Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University and 67 other colleges in the State.

14.53 In order to improve the quality of education as well as to maintain a healthy

educational atmosphere the following measures have been adopted.

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

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

activities, which includes plantation, sanitation, water conservation etc. During 2006-07 6 Programme Officers and 14 Volunteers and 6 units have received State NSS Award for 2004-05 and 2005-06.

14.55 NCC has been promoted in the state jointly by Government of India and State Government. At present 45,600 students of 156 colleges and 535 high schools have been enrolled under NCC. The cadets are taking parts in the national level camps as well as in Annual Training Camps. These cadets were also involved in social welfare activities like plantation, sanitation, blood donation, immunization and awareness generation programme on HIV and AIDS etc. An outlay of Rs.411.50 lakh has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year plan, including Rs.0.11 lakh for 2007-08 for opening new NCC units and enhance the cadets in the state.

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

14.57 Various schemes for award of Scholarship to the meritorious students of

colleges and Universities have been continued by the State Government during 2006-07. 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.

14.58 The State Government provide Development Grants and Special Development Grants to Utkal University, Berhampur University, Sambalpur University, and Shree Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya, Puri for the posts created under State Plan for developmental activities and towards the State Share for UGC assisted building projects. An outlay of Rs.125.00 lakh has been proposed towards the development grant, including non-salary grants for Sri Jagannath Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya for the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.25.00 lakh has been proposed for the Annual Plan, 2007-08. Besides, a sum of

Rs.44.39 crore has been proposed in the 11th Five Year Plan including Rs.8.21 crore for the Annual Plan, 2007-08 to the two new universities viz North Orissa University, Mayurbhanj and Fakir Mohan University, Balasore to meet the recurring and non recurring expenditure. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), which is assisted under the agriculture budget, is also provided grants in the education budget to conduct higher secondary and +3 courses in Science and postgraduate course in Microbiology. For this purpose, a sum of Rs.400.00 lakh has been proposed for the 11th Five Year Plan and Rs.85.00 lakh for the Annual Plan, 2007-08.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

14.59 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 has been 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 located at Bhubaneswar, Berhampur & Sambalpur. The Govt. have approved 231 vocational schools, out of which 156 are functional. All these schools are functioning in either Govt./ non-

Govt. colleges or Govt. High schools. An amount of Rs.7.25 crore has been proposed in the Eleventh Five Year Plan and Rs.1.44 crore for the annual plan, 2007-08 for the Directorate of Vocational Education, 3 Regional offices and 231 Higher Secondary Vocational schools.

TEACHERS EDUCATION AND TRAINING

14.60 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 has sanctioned 4 new DIETs to be established in the districts of Rayagada, Gajapati, Baragarh and Puri. In addition to these, Govt. of India has 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 10th plan period. There are 50 Govt., Secondary Training Schools also functioning in the State. 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. Under Central Plan, an outlay of Rs.56.68 crore has been proposed for construction of 7 DIET buildings and 6 DRC buildings during 11th Five Year Plan.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

14.61 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.

14.62 Biju Pattnaik University of Technology (BPUT) has been set up and started functioning in the State since July, 2002. The aim of the university is to bring about improvement in the quality of education through uniform course curriculum, curriculum development, research and uniform pattern of examination system for the whole State. At present 7 government engineering colleges and 37 private engineering colleges are functioning under this university and imparting teaching in 19 different faculties with intake capacity of 14497 students (government – 1154, private – 13343). 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.

14.63 In the Government sector, there are 13 Engineering Schools including the Film & Television Institute of Orissa and 4 polytechnics with intake capacity of 2565 students functioning in the state. These institutions offer diploma courses in both engineering and non-engineering disciplines as per the guidelines, norms and standards

prescribed by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New-Delhi. Out of the above institutions, four are women Polytechnics located at Rourkela, Dhenkanal, Bhubaneswar and Berhampur with an intake capacity of 670. In addition to the above institutions, 21 private Polytechnics / Engineering Schools with intake capacity of 6565 students are engaged in imparting technical education. The total intake capacity of these 34 Engineering Schools / Polytechnics is 9130. 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.

14.64 The Craftsman Training Scheme has been introduced in the State since 1959 to ensure a steady flow of skilled workers in different trades to meet the requirement of industries and to promote self-employment among the educated youth. There are 25 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) with a total intake capacity of 4016 students in Government sector in the State. These ITIs and ITCs impart training in 38 designated trades in one-year and two-year courses. Out

of the 25 Government ITIs / ITCs, 10 are exclusively meant for women trainees and cover trades like stenography, tailoring, dress making, weaving, bleaching and dyeing. Besides, there are 206 private ITIs with intake capacity of 17437 students functioning in different parts of the State. Thus, 231 ITIs / ITCs were functioning in the State with intake capacity of 21453 students during 2006-07.

14.65 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 2006-07.

ORISSA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY (OUAT)

14.66 The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), the second oldest agricultural university in the country was established in 1962 with triple function of producing technical proof essential, developing solutions to the problems in agriculture and allied subjects through research and transferring knowledge on

appropriate technologies to the farming community of the state. Presently the university is imparting education and training on agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary science, agriculture engineering, home science, fishery science, forestry and basic sciences. The university has developed a strong research base for generation of location specific technologies capable of improving productivity, profitability and sustainability of the major farming system in the state.

14.67 There are 7 constituent colleges under the university with 1342 annual intake capacity. The present student strength of the university is 3103, about 40% of which are girls. Post graduate degree courses are offered in 35 disciplines. Ph D programmes in 14 disciplines are also being offered. Besides, self financing courses in Master in Computer Science and Application, Microbiology, Bio-informatics and Agribusiness Management are being provided by the university.

14.68 The university has conferred degree to 13821 graduates, 4793 post graduates and 273 Ph. Ds in agriculture and allied disciplines by the end of 31st March, 2007. During 2006-07, the following new projects on "Experimental hearing setting up facilities for hands on training" have been launched with financial support from the ICAR with the objectives.

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

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

14.70 In order to promote location specific research activities, the university has established 8 regional research and technology transfer stations, 4 sub stations, 7 commodity research stations and 13 adaptive research stations all over the state. 47 all India coordinated research projects are operating in the university. During 2006-07 twenty seven new externally funded projects at an outlay of Rs.331.74 lakh have been made operational in the university.

14.71 The university so far has released 109 high yielding crop varieties including 50 in rice, 14 in oilseeds crops. A new grain Amaranthus variety named 'Kapilash' and new ground nut variety named TG 38 have been released during 2006-07. Besides, 2674 quintals of Breeder seeds, 8991 quintals of

Foundation seeds and 1177 quintals of Certified seeds of different crops, 8.66 lakh seedlings / planting materials of horticulture crops and 1278 bottles of mushroom spawn were produced in the university and distributed to the farmers, government organizations and NGOs.

14.72 During 2006-07, 149 sets of on farm testing in different disciplines in 89.7 ha have been conducted involving the participation of 1151 farmers. Front line demonstration on different crops including pulses and oilseeds were conducted on different frontier technologies in the field of agriculture and allied sector involving 4842 farmers in 27 districts of the state.

14.73 With a view to empower the farmers, farm women, rural youths with knowledge and skill on farm technology, 985 training programmes were conducted involving 18385

trainees. Besides, 180 training programmes sponsored by different organizations were under taken by the Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) involving 11367 beneficiaries. In addition, 150 field days, 116 farmers fairs and 24 exhibitions were conducted by the KVKs of the university.

EXPENDITURE ON GENERAL EDUCATION

14.74 The total expenditure made for education during the 10th Plan Period is about Rs.1121.96 crore (anticipated) as against the projected outlay of Rs.1081.19 crore. Out of total expenditure, about Rs. 1045.37 crore (93.17%) has been spent for general education. It has been proposed to spend an amount of Rs.2033.09 crore towards education in Eleventh Plan period including Rs.1862.00 crore for general education. During 2007-08, an outlay of Rs.277.92 crore has been provided for Education including Rs.248.45 crore for general education.

