

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

PROGRESS
OF EDU-
CATION.

EDUCATION is very backward, but in late years there has been steady progress, especially in primary education. In 1901 only 2·7 per cent. (5·3 males and 0·19 females) could read and write. In 1907-08 the total number of pupils in the primary stage, both in Primary and Secondary schools, was 47,468 against 22,662 in 1901-02. The increase is a satisfactory proof of the progress of primary education: this advance is partly due to the extension of the Government primary grant to most of the schools in the 17 States, which formerly comprised the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, and partly to the better supervision afforded by the strengthened and better qualified supervising staff in all the States.

SECOND-
ARY AND
PRIMARY
SCHOOLS.

There were, in 1907-08, 3 High English schools, viz., at the headquarters of the Bāmra, Dhenkānāl and Mayūrbhanj States, with good boarding establishments attached; these schools are affiliated to the Calcutta University: 20 Middle English, 7 Middle Vernacular, 145 Upper Primary and 1,415 Lower Primary schools; the number of pupils in the High and Middle schools was 3,110, and there were 41,788 pupils in Primary schools. Besides these, in 1907-08, there were 5,409 pupils receiving instruction in 258 special, advanced and elementary schools.

One boy in every 5 of school-going age was in the primary stage in 1907-08 against one boy in every 11 of school-going age at the close of 1901-02. During the last few years there has been a growing demand for English education, with a view to gain admission to professional schools. The number of Middle English schools increased in 1901-02 by 4 and again in 1907-08 there was a further increase of 5 schools, and during the same period the number of Middle Vernacular schools declined by 5 in 1901-02 and by 5 in 1907-08.

FEMALE
EDUCA-
TION.

The number of girls' schools in 1907-08 was 95 and 4,864 girls were under instruction; of this number, 3,180 girls were reading in boys' schools. In the 17 States, formerly known as the Tributary Mahāls of Orissa, the number of girls' schools has increased from 20 in 1901-02 to 48 in 1907-08 or by 140 per cent. Female education is gradually and slowly advancing and the

appointment of qualified female teachers to these schools has done much to popularise female education and to keep girls attending school to an older age.

In the States of Athmallik, Dhenkānāl, Kalāhandī, Keonjhar, Mayūrbhanj, Nilgiri, Pāl Laharā, Pātnā and Sonpur there are special schools for the education of aboriginal and low caste pupils, and in 1907-08 the number of pupils attending these schools was 6,342. Besides the pupils attending the schools meant specially for them, 3,061 pupils of these races attended other schools along with the pupils of other races in 1907-08.

Towards the close of 1905-06 eight *guru*-training schools were started in the States of Athgarh, Athmallik, Dhenkānāl, Mayūrbhanj, Narsinghpur, Nayāgarh, Nilgiri and Pālcher. These schools are entirely maintained and managed by Government agency: in these schools the teachers of the village schools are trained and monthly stipends are allotted for the purpose: a *guru*-training school has also been started at the headquarters of the Kalāhandi State at the cost of, and under the management of, the State.

The total expenditure on education for the year 1907-08 was Rs. 2,50,000, of which Rs. 37,000 was paid by Government, Rs. 1,36,000 by the several States and Rs. 77,000 from fees and subscriptions. The expenditure shows a marked increase of recent years in comparison with the expenditure of 1903-04: in that year the total expenditure was Rs. 1,56,000, of which Rs. 20,000 was paid by Government, Rs. 85,000 by the several States, Rs. 44,000 was met from fees and Rs. 7,000 from subscriptions. The result is that during the last four years the total expenditure has risen by 60·3 per cent. and the increase has been 85·00 per cent. in the contribution made by Government; 60·00 per cent. in the expenditure from the revenues of the States and 50·98 per cent. from the income derived from fees and subscriptions. In the case of the 17 States, formerly attached to the Orissa Division, contributions towards education are made by Government, and free assistance is also given by deputing Sub-Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors under an Agency Inspector of Schools to assist these States and the States of Bonai and Gāngpur in regularly supervising the schools and providing for expert and qualified inspection. For this purpose these States are divided into circles with Sub-Inspectors attached, and a Deputy Inspector is in charge of each circle. In the case of the States transferred from the Central Provinces the cost of education is entirely borne by the State revenues and from fees, no contribution being received from Government: these States employ their own

educational inspecting officers, and are assisted by the Agency Inspector of Schools.

The total expenditure on Primary schools for boys was Rs. 1,14,786 in 1907-08 against Rs. 74,754 in 1901-02: this increase is due partly to a larger contribution from Government as regards the 17 States, formerly included in the Orissa Division, and partly to an increased expenditure by the States.

The average cost of educating a boy in a Primary school amounted in 1907-08 to Rs. 2-15 per year. During the six years from 1896-97 to 1901-02 the percentage of expenditure on Primary schools for boys and girls to the total expenditure on public education was 64·7. In the village Primary schools the teachers receive the greater part of their remuneration in kind.

The number of schools, scholars, and the cost of education in the 24 States of Orissa in 1907-08 was as follows:—

SCHOOLS.					SCHOLARS.			DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.							
Secondary.	Public.		Private (Elementary).	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars of the several aboriginal races.	Percentage of boys at school to the boys of school-going age.	Percentage of girls at school to the girls of school-going age.					
	Primary.	Special.									Contributed by Government.	Contributed by the State.	From fees.	From other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
15,600	1,860	26	332	1,848	45,446	4,861	50,307	9,408	18·97	3·04	37,368	1,35,862	56,983	20,413	2,50,663