

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Reliable information about centres of learning in ancient and medieval periods in the district are not available. The tradition regarding the birth of Vyasadeva and his composition of the famous epic, the 'Mahabharat' at the confluence of the Sankha and the Koel seems to have no more veracity than a popular legend. But the place now known as Vedavyasa was very likely a centre of learning during medieval times. The town of Bonaigarh which was the headquarters of Bonai Mandal in the ninth-tenth century A. D., was a flourishing place under the kings of Mayur ruling family, who were patrons of learning. During pre-British period elementary schools called '*pathasalas*' were existing in the important villages through private enterprise. These schools were imparting education in the three R's i. e., reading, writing and arithmetic, and Oriya and Sanskrit were the main subjects of study. It may be pointed out that attainment of literacy was thus confined to the wealthy and the upper class people, while the bulk of the population including the Adivasis were deprived of the privilege.

HISTORICAL
BACK-
GROUND

During the rule of Maharaja Raghunath Sekhar Deo, western education was introduced in the ex-State of Gangpur in the early part of the present century.

BEGINNING
OF WESTERN
EDUCATION

In 1907-08, the ex-State of Gangpur was maintaining 3 Upper Primary and 66 Lower Primary schools. The number of pupils on the roll was 1,547 and expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 1,434'00.

Towards the end of the first decade of the present century, one Middle English school at Sundargarh was established. The institution was without a qualified teacher till 1912-13 when Shri Bairagi Misra, an Intermediate in Arts, joined there. In 1914, the Middle English school at Sundargarh presented for the first time candidates at the Middle English School Examination. In the first year of the second half of the second decade, the number of different types of schools in the ex-State increased to 52, and the number of pupils increased to 3,456 of which 449 were girls. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 20,167. Next year, the status of the Middle English school at Sundargarh was raised to that of a High English school by opening of class VIII there. The first batch of students of this school appeared at the Matriculation Examination in 1924. Then the two top classes of the school were aboli-

shed as a measure of economy due to the financial stringency of the ex-State Government. In 1925-26, besides the High English school with first two classes, there were 196 other educational institutions of which 5 were Middle Vernacular, 22 Upper Primary (including one for girls), 168 Lower Primary schools (including 10 for girls) and one institution for *Guru* training. The number of students attending these institutions during the year were 7,607 including 1,080 girls, and the expenditure was Rs. 36,728. The top two classes of the High English school at Sundargarh were again opened and the school continued to present candidates for the examination regularly from 1932. Towards the end of the thirties the number of schools managed by the ex-State stood at 113 which included one High English school, 2 Middle English schools, 4 Middle Vernacular schools, 30 Upper Primary schools (including one for girls), 74 Lower Primary schools (including one for girls), one Elementary Training school and one Sanskrit *tol*. The total number of students on the roll in the ex-State managed schools by the end of the 31st March, 1940 was 7,310, including 6,270 boys and the rest girls.

Besides, there were about 200 schools managed by the missionaries and 27 aided Pathasalas in the ex-State. The expenditure on education by the ex-State in 1939-40 was Rs. 57,000.

Before merger, in addition to the mission schools and aided *pathasalas*, there were 137 ex-State managed schools which included one High English school, 2 Elementary Training schools, one Industrial school,* 14 M. E. schools (2 for girls), 32 Upper Primary schools (2 for girls), 85 Lower Primary schools (five for girls), one Sanskrit *tol* and 2 Urdu *muktabs*. The number of teaching staff including 5 officers for inspection and twelve mistresses stood at 331. The number of students on the roll in schools managed by the ex-State on the 31st March, 1947 was 8,469 including 1,331 girls. About 14.13 per cent of the children of school-going age were receiving education in the ex-State. The expenditure on education by the ex-State in 1946-47 was Rs. 1,72,185.

In the early part of the twentieth century education in the ex-State of Bonai was not very advanced. The first Upper Primary school of the ex-State was started in the year 1902 in the Durbar hall at Bonaigarh. In 1907-08, there were 13 Lower Primary schools and one Upper Primary school, and the number of students attending them was 492. The Middle English school at Bonaigarh started functioning in 1919.

* The industrial school at Bargaon was abolished in February, 1965

Shri Bharat Chandra Naik in his autobiography* has given a pitiable account of the condition of education in the ex-State in mid-twenties. According to him, the only Middle English school of the ex-State was functioning in a small house with insufficient number of students. There were only 3 Upper Primary schools located at Bonaigarh, Banki, and Bangada, and the number of Lower Primary school was equally poor. The number of students attending these institutions was about 300. The people were poor, backward and not interested in education. The large part of the Bhuiyan inhabited region of the ex-State had, in fact, no school. Shri Naik, as the *Dewan* of Bonai (1924—27) took some bold steps for the spread of education there. A new spacious building was constructed for the Middle English school. Some Lower Primary schools were upgraded to Upper Primary standard and more Lower Primary schools were opened. Parents were persuaded to send their children to the schools. Money was provided for the free distribution of reading and writing materials, and for award of scholarships to the deserving students. The outcome was encouraging.

Yet, the progress of education in this ex-State was slow. At the time of merger, this ex-State had only one incomplete High English school, one Middle English school, 5 mixed Upper Primary schools, 48 Lower Primary schools (exclusively one for girls and one for boys), one *muktab*, and 8 grant-in-aid *pathasalas*. The total number of pupils on the roll in all these institutions was 3,459 of which 2,977 were boys and the rest were girls.

In 1947-48, before merger, the ex-State of Gangpur and Bonai together had two High English schools, 17 Middle English schools and 181 Primary schools.

The ex-States of Gangpur and Bonai which constitute the district, were very backward in literacy during princely rule. Even after three years of the merger of these ex-States, in the Census of 1951 out of the total population of 5,52,203, only 56,686 (48,712 males and 7,974 females) were enumerated as literates. So far the percentage of literacy is concerned, Sundargarh in this Census was placed eighth among the districts of the State. It was described as a mediocre district¹ having a percentage of 10.3 (8.8 males and 1.5 females) literates which was less than the State average of 15.8.

LITERACY
AND
EDUCATIONAL
STANDARD

Growth of
literacy

But the percentage of literacy in the district during the decade ending 1961 rose abruptly.

* Mo Purba Smruti Katha (ମୋ ପୂର୍ବ ସ୍ମୃତି କଥା) pp. 145—147

¹. Census of India—1951-Vol. XI, Orissa, Part-I-Report-p. 400

“The total number of literates returned for the district during 1961 Census”, as revealed in the Census Hand Book (1961) of Sundargarh, “is 149,546, of whom 120,487 are males and 29,059 females”. The percentage of literacy thus works out to 19·7 comprising 15·9 males and 3·8 females against the State average of 17·4 and 4·3 respectively. In 1951 Census, the percentage of literacy was 10·3. Thus there has been an increase in the percentage of literacy by 9·4 during the decade. Among the males, the percentage of literacy works out to 30·4, whereas among the females the said percentage is 8·0. The corresponding figures of 1951 for males and females are 17·8 and 2·9 respectively. Of the total literates, 116,483 do not have any educational qualification, 21,658 have read up to primary or junior basic standard, and the rest are either matriculates or have higher qualification.

Persons aged 4 years or less, generally do not have any chance of acquiring literacy. If such persons are excluded from the total population, the percentage of literacy for the district becomes slightly higher. The following table compares the percentages worked out on this basis for the two Censuses of 1961 and 1951.

Census	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females
1961	23·0	18·5	4·5
1951	11·8	10·1	1·7

Thus in the Census of 1961, an improvement is noticed to the extent of 11·2 per cent in the total population above the age-group 0-4 years.

The rise of literacy in the district was mainly due to the development of several industrial towns like Rourkela and Rajgangpur.

Panposh subdivision recorded the highest rate of literacy in the district according to the Census of 1961, next came Sundargarh, the rate of literacy in Bonai subdivision being the lowest. Among the police stations, Rourkela town police station topped the list.

According to the 1971 Census, 2,72,801 persons of whom 1,94,684 are males and 78,117 females have been recorded as literates in the district. The percentage of literacy to the total population stands at 26·5 which is slightly higher than the State average of 26·2.

Number of
literate

Discussions have already been made about the number of literates recorded in 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses. Majority of the literates were either without any educational attainment or had just completed

the primary standard. According to 1961 Census, 91,996 males and 24,487 females of the district were recorded as literates without any educational attainment ; 18,189 males and 3,469 females had completed primary education, and 10,302 males and 1,103 females had matriculation or higher qualifications.

During this Census the number of literates residing in rural areas of the district was 95,592 which included 62,564 males and 15,780 females having no educational standard, 13,137 males and 2,006 females with primary or junior basic standard, and 1,972 males and 133 females with matriculation or above qualifications . The table below shows the division of literates by educational standards in urban areas of the district according to the Census of 1961.

Educational standards	Male	Female
1. Primary or Junior Basic ..	5,052	1,463
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	5,541	744
3. Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	418	3
4. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	58	3
5. Degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree.	1,392	177
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree.		
(a) Engineering ..	835	..
(b) Medicine ..	47	19
(c) Veterinary and dairying ..	13	..
(d) Technology ..	1	..
(e) Teaching ..	24	24
(f) Others ..	1	..
7. Literates without any educational standard	29,432	8,707

During pre-merger period, very few women were able to read and write. The reasons are many. The poor illiterate Adibasis who constituted the majority of the population of the ex-State of Gangpur and Bonai were callous towards education. Even the well-to-do inhabitants were not inclined to send their girls to co-educational institutions, The ex-States administration also did nothing remarkable for the spread of education among women. For example, though the first primary school for girls was opened at Sundargarh in the ex-State of Gangpur in the early part of the second decade of this century, only another six were added to it in course of next thirty-five years. So also about the number

Spread of Education among women

of students. In 1915-16, there were about 450 girls reading in different schools of the ex-State and during next thirty years, their number rose to another nine hundred only.

In the ex-State of Bonai, 121 girls were reading in the primary schools during 1915-16. Their number rose to 480 by 1945-46. One Lower Primary school for girls was opened at Bonaigarh in 1927-28. Till merger, besides the arrangement of co-education in some schools, that was the only institution exclusively meant for educating the girls.

Since Independence the picture is fast changing. The establishment of various industries and opening of mines in different parts of the district have changed the outlook of the local inhabitants and have made them more advanced. The Government is also taking keen interest in spreading education among women. In middle fifties, the first high school for girls was established at Sundargarh by the Roman Catholic Mission. By 1961-62, apart from the provision of co-education in 18 high schools, 78 Middle English schools (including 6 Ashrams), 957 primary schools (including 87 sevashrams and 4 junior basic schools), there were 2 High English schools, 6 Middle English schools (including one Kanyashram), 7 Primary schools and 12 Adult Literacy Centres in the district meant exclusively for girls. The number of girl students reaping in these schools was 18,286.

The first women's college of the district was established at Rourkela in July 1967. During this period also a polytechnic for women, the only institutions of its kind in Orissa was established in the Steel Town, Rourkela.

By 1972-73, there were 619 women students continuing their studies in the colleges of the district. This year, apart from the facilities of co-education available in 60 High English schools, 193 Middle English schools, 1,331 Primary schools, the district had 14 High English schools, 3 Middle English schools and 5 Primary schools exclusively for girls. The number of girl students on the roll in these institutions was 36,181.

During pre-merger period, except the opening of schools here and there in the tribal areas of both the ex-States by the Missionaries, the Government did nothing to educate the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

After Independence, special type of institutions like the Ashrams and the Sevashrams were opened in different parts of the district where the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes pupils were not only given free education and training in different crafts but also the students were supplied with free reading and writing materials. Even for education outside their localities, stipends and lump grants were given to them.

Spread of
Education
among
Backward
Classes and
Tribes

During 1961 Census, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes comprised 9.6 per cent and 58.1 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. The statement below shows the total number and percentage of literates amongst them according to 1961 Census.

Caste/Tribe	Total Scheduled Castes/Tribes population	Total literates amongst the Scheduled Castes/Tribes	Percentage of literacy
Scheduled Castes	73,134	8,476	11.6
Scheduled Tribes	4,40,910	45,008	10.2

However, the rate of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was not quite unsatisfactory compared to other tribal districts of the State.

At present the district has 6 tribal High schools of which two are for girls, 4 Ashram Schools of Middle English standard including one for girls, 2 Sevashrams of Upper Primary standard and 89 Sevashrams of Lower Primary standard in which students mostly belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes study. The High English schools and the Ashram schools are residential institutions where with general education, training is given in different crafts like agriculture, tailoring, spinning, weaving, carpentry, etc. During four years ending 1970-71, on an average 972 and 285 students were reading in different high schools and Ashram schools maintained by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department respectively.

The Sevashrams opened in backward areas of the district impart training in elementary education and different crafts like agriculture etc. mainly to tribal students. During four years ending 1970-71 on an average 5,000 students were studying in these institutions, 3,900 of them being either from the Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Castes. All except two of these Sevashrams were meant for day-scholars.

The number of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students reading in different schools of the district in 1972-73 is given in the statement below :

Castes/Tribes	Number of students reading					
	High English Schools		Middle English Schools		Primary Schools	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Scheduled Castes.	795	118	313	52	5,014	2,001
Scheduled Tribes.	5,829	1,369	2,801	1,167	32,901	15,537

Some details about the spread of education among the tribal people of the district have been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.

GENERAL
EDUCATION

Framing of schemes, allotment of funds and supervision of the spread of education are mainly the affairs of the State Government. Almost all the primary schools and most of the institutions imparting education above the primary standard in the district are either managed fully or aided by the Government.

Schools

In 1947-48, before the merger, there were 181 primary schools in the two ex-States. In 1950-51, the number of such institutions were increased to 251. The district made much headway in the matter of the spread of Primary education during the next two decades ending 1970-71 due to effective steps taken in the matter like enrolment drive, provision of mid-day meals and grant of various scholarships. In 1960-61, the district had 832 primary schools including 6 schools specially meant for the education of girls. Two years after, the number of such schools increased to 984 with 50,361 students and 1,773 teachers. By July 1972, there were 1,374 primary schools in the district which had 82,748 students on roll and 3,081 teaching staff. At present all the payments by the Government to these institutions are made through the Panchayat Samitis.

The picture of secondary education has also changed remarkably with that of primary education in the district during last twenty years. The number of High and Middle English schools increased from 3 and 19 in 1950-51 to 15 and 66 in 1960 61, and 89 and 211 in 1972-73. The number of students reading in Middle English schools and High English schools in the district were 7,902 and 18,594 respectively during 1972-73. In this year, there were 1,974 teachers employed for secondary education of which 1,009 were teaching in Middle English schools. The medium of instruction of most of these institutions is Oriya. The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, conducts the High English School Certificate Examination of the district. There is no basic or multipurpose school in the district at present.

Cambridge
and Convent
Schools

There are five such institutions in the district. Four of them located at Rourkela impart education up to secondary standard. But the institution established at Sundargarh provides education up to standard III. The medium of instruction of these institutions is English. During 1972-73, these institutions had 2,124 students (including 797 girls) and 26 teachers.

The district is divided into two educational districts viz., Sundargarh and Rourkela, where two District Inspectors of Schools have been posted. These two educational districts are controlled by the Inspector of Schools, Sundargarh Circle, posted at the headquarters of the district.

Till mid-1955, there was no college in the district. A private managed college at the district headquarters of Sundargarh was opened on the 16th July of that year. This institution was taken over by the Government on the 1st July, 1962. Now the college, which is affiliated to the Sambalpur University, provides teaching up to degree standard in both Arts and Science. The subjects taught are English, Oriya, Economics, History, Logic, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Biology, Geology up to 1st year degree stage; and English, Oriya, History, Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics (with Hons.), Botany, Zoology, Geography up to 3rd year degree class. The college with 714 students and 34 teachers (1970-71), has its own building, library and laboratory. There are two hostels attached to the college with provision for 135 boarders of which one is reserved for 35 women students.

Colleges,
Sundargarh
College

The second college of the district, i. e., the Rourkela Science College was also established by a private body on the 16th August, 1961, at the steel town of Rourkela. Subsequently on July 1st, 1963, the State Government took over the management of the college. During 1970-71, this institution imparted teaching in English, Oriya, Hindi, History, Economics, Logic, Political Science, General Knowledge, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology up to 1st year degree classes and Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology up to 3rd year degree in Science. This year the college had 544 students on the roll and 26 teachers. There is no hostel facility available in this institution. The college is affiliated to the Sambalpur University.

Rourkela
Science
College

The Rourkela Evening College which imparts education up to the degree standard in Arts mainly to the local employees came into being on the 14th July, 1966 by the initiative of some workers of the Hindustan Steel Limited. This is an aided college affiliated to the Sambalpur University. Subjects taught in this institution are English, Oriya, Hindi, Economics, Political Science, History, Philosophy and Logic. During 1970-71, there were 474 students and 11 teachers in this college. This institution has no hostel.

Rourkela
Evening
College

Started in July 1967 by Dr. Ajudhia Nath Khosla, the then Governor of Orissa, to preserve the memory of his wife, the Sushilavati Khosla Dayananda Anglo-vedic College for Women, Rourkela, is the only institution of the district exclusively meant for higher studies for women. The college provides education up to degree standard both in Arts and Science

Sushilavati
Khosla
Dayanand
Anglovedic
College for
Women,
Rourkela

with English, Oriya, Hindi, Sanskrit, Political Science, Home Science, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics. In 1970-71, this institution had 254 students, 16 teachers and 4 Laboratory Assistants. There is a seventy-two seated hostel for the college, of which the ground floor with provision for 35 boarders is reserved for Adivasi students. The college, affiliated to the Sambalpur University, is managed by the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College and Trust Society, New Delhi.

The institution is running a farm in its campus with the aim of providing training to young and ambitious farmers of the neighbourhood to produce important and high yielding crops on modern lines.

**Rajgangpur
College**

With the initiative of the local people and with Government approval, a college providing education up to 1st year degree in Arts and Commerce was opened at Rajgangpur in August 1970. The institution, affiliated to the Sambalpur University, imparts teaching in English, Oriya, Hindi, History, Mathematics, Political Science, Economics, Logic and Business Methods. During 1970-71, this college had 64 students of whom about two-third were either from the Scheduled Tribes or the Scheduled Castes and 8 teachers. There are two hostels one for men and the other for women students. This is a privately managed college.

**Bonaigarh
College**

Opened on the 15th September, 1971, the Bonaigarh College provides education up to 1st year degree (Arts) class in English, Oriya, Logic, Political Science, History and Economics. The college had 69 students during 1972-73 of whom 13 per cent were either from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. There is a hostel with 10 boarders attached to this privately managed institution.

**PROFESSIONAL
AND
TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS AND
COLLEGES**

**Elementary
Training
School**

There was one Elementary Training school at Kuarmunda to train primary school teachers with 50 teacher-trainees, of whom one was a girl; and 2 teachers (1972). The school was founded in 1957. The trainees in this school received monthly stipend of Rs. 45 each. This institution was abolished after the completion of the educational session of 1972-73 as the Government fixed up matriculation with certificate in teachership as the minimum qualification for primary school teachers.

**Secondary
Training
School**

There are two secondary training schools in the district of which one is located at Kundukela and the other at Bhalulata. Students with matriculation or intermediate qualification are admitted in these institutions and are awarded certificates in teachership after the completion of two years course. The school at Kundukela, managed by the State Education Department, has 119 boy and 10 girl students and 7 teachers. Th

institution was established in 1958. A monthly stipend of Rs. 50 is awarded to each of the 100 students of the institution. One hundred boarders have been accommodated in the school hostel at present.

The Bhalulata Secondary Training school is managed by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department of the State Government. This institution which was established in 1964 trains teachers for the primary and secondary schools managed by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. The school has 60 students and 7 teachers. Accommodation for 60 students is available in the hostel attached to the institution.

Started in 1957 by the State Government, the Industrial Training Institute, Rourkela, imparts training to Electricians, Fitters, Machinists, Turners, Welders, Wiremen, Stenographers, Draftsmen and Mechanics in motor, tractor, refrigerator and radio mechanism. The period of training is from one to two years varying from subject to subject. More than one-third of the trainees are awarded monthly stipends in between Rs. 35 and Rs. 50. There is a hostel which accommodates 180 students. During 1972-73, this institution had 584 trainees and 48 teachers. The Director General, Employment and Training, New Delhi, conducts the examination after the completion of training.

Industrial
Training
Institute,
Rourkela

Started in 1963, the State Technological Institute, Rourkela, provides training in engineering. The period of training is six months. The institution is affiliated to the State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa. In 1972-73, there were 278 students and 28 teachers in this institution. Of the students, 130 are getting stipends at the rate of Rs. 50 each per month. The hostel of the institution has a capacity for 180 boarders.

State Technological
Institute,
Rourkela

With the object of providing trained field workers for the execution of anti-erosion measures, the Soil Conservation Demonstration Centre was established by the Agriculture Department in January 1956 at Jharbera. By 1970, under the training programme, 401 Junior Soil Conservation Assistants were trained in soil and water conservation measures. Training in refreshers course was imparted to 121 grade IV employees. Besides, 169 persons in the categories of Block Development officer, Group Level Officer and Village Level Worker were also given short course training in soil and water conservation. In 1970, this training centre was shifted to Bhubaneswar.

Soil
Conservation
Demonstration
Centre,
Jharbera

The Model Foot Wear Unit was started by the State Government at Rajangapur in 1958, but was then shifted to Rourkela in July 1964. This Training-cum-Production Centre provides training to local cobblers

Model Foot
Wear Unit,
Rourkela

and others interested in production of leather goods. There is neither any period of training nor any examination and award of certificates to the students. However, the trainees are given hostel accommodation, but no stipend.

Craft School,
Bargaon

Started in 1968, the Craft school, Bargaon, has at present 20 students of whom most are girls, and two teachers. The students are trained in making of golden grass articles like runners, *pedis* (boxes), curtains, table covers, flower baskets, vanity bags, etc.

Sushilavati
Khosla
Dayanand
Anglovedic
Polytechnic
for Women,
Rourkela

The Sushilavati Khosla Dayananda Anglo-vedic-Poly Pechnic for Women, Rourkela, the only institution of its kind in the State, was opened on the 6th September, 1968. It imparts training in three different subjects viz. library science, commercial practice, and tele-communication with courses of 2 years, 2 years and 4 years duration respectively. The intake capacity in these three branches is 75. Most of the students of tele-communication and one-fourth of the students of the other two branches receive monthly stipend of Rs. 50 each. The institution affiliated to the State Council of Technical Education and Training, Orissa, at present (1972-73) has 143 students and 19 teachers. The Polytechnic has its own hostel.

Regional
Engineering
College,
Rourkela

The Regional Engineering Colleges, Rourkela, formally inaugurated on the 15th August, 1961 was started as a State College in the pattern of a regional engineering college. At first it enrolled 130 students in the first year of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering. On the 25th October, 1962, the Government of India took over the management of this institution and declared it to be a Regional Engineering College. This institution provides teaching in (a) Five Years integrated course leading to Bachelor of Science (Engineering) Degree of Sambalpur University in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering, (b) two years M. Tech. (Industry Oriented) course in Mechanical and Metallurgical Engineering, (c) two years M. Tech. course in Electrical and Civil Engineering, (d) two years M. Sc. course in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, and Chemical engineering, and (e) 2 years Master of Science degree in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. During 1970-71, there were 1,013 students (including 8 women) and 120 teachers in this college. This institution has 6 hostels including one for women.

The college is a joint undertaking of the State and the Central Governments and is autonomous in character.

Besides, the big industrial concerns in the district like the Hindustan Steel Ltd., Rourkela; the Orissa Cement Ltd., Rajgangpur; have their own institutes for the training of the apprentices of their factories.

Privately managed, the Sangeet Kalaparishad was opened in the industrial township of Rajgangpur with the aim of developing active interest among its members in fine arts, dance, music, (vocal and instrumental) and dramatic performances. In 1972 the institution had 30 students who were taught Odissi, Kathak and folk dances, and dance dramas.

MUSIC AND
DANCING,
SCHOOLS:
Sangeet Kala
Parisad,
Rajgangpur

Opened in February, 1967, and affiliated to the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi, the Bhanja Kala Kendra, Rourkela, imparts teaching in dance (Odissi) and music (vocal and instrumental). Besides, the institution has also taken up research in *Karma*, *Dalkhai*, and *Puchee* dances of Orissa at present (1972). In 1972 this privately managed institution had 101 students and 4 teachers.

Bhanja Kala
Kendra,
Rourkela

The Life and Rhythm, Roarkela, was started in 1960 as a school of music and dance. In 1972 it had 15 students who were taught Odissi and Kathak dances by two teachers of the institution. The organisation is managed privately.

Life and
Rhythm,
Rourkela.

There are two Sanskrit Tols in the district viz., Ramji Sanskrit Tol, Sundargarh; and Gurukul Vedavyasa Sanskrit Tol, Vedavyasa, with a total number of 20 students and 4 teachers (1971). The students of these institutions are imparted teaching up to *Prathama* standard. The Ramji Sanskrit Tol is managed by the State Government whereas the Gurukul Vedavyasa Sanskrit Tol is an aided institution.

ORIENTAL
SCHOOLS:
(Sanskrit
Tols)

In 1962, there were 79 adult literacy centres functioning in the district. Since the Government is giving more importance to the development of the outlook of the illiterate people through exhibition of films and posters and plying of records of educative values, the number of adult-literacy centres is being gradually reduced year by year. In 1970-71 there were 34 such centres in the district which made 525 males and 87 females literate.

Adult
Literacy
Centres

Rourkela Natya Sangha is a voluntary non-profit organisation. Started in October 1967 with the object of helping the development of the theatre movement in India, this institution works as a regional branch of the Bharatiya Natya Sangha at Rourkela. This sangha organises music demonstrations and study circles in dance, drama and music, and takes part in drama competitions.

CULTURAL &
LITERARY
SOCIETIES

Rourkela
Natya
Sangha

This Cultural Academy, Rourkela, was formed in 1960 by some young Oriya writers employed at Rourkela with a view to developing literacy and artistic faculties among the people. One literary magazine named '*Nabapatra*' is being published by the organisation.

Cultural
Academy,
Rourkela

The membership is restricted to genuine writers and patrons of art and culture. The Academy with 56 members at present (1972) has a library of 1,000 books.

Pragati
Utkal
Sangha,
Rourkela

Started in 1958 at Jamshedpur, the Pragati Utkal Sangha was subsequently shifted to Rourkela. The main aim of this association is to organise cultural activities and to promote healthy understanding and fellow feeling among the inhabitants of Rourkela. It also participates in various sports and charitable activities. The Sangha has a well equipped library consisting of 3,735 books in Oriya, Hindi, Bengali and English, and a public reading room. There are 300 members in this organisation.

Konarka
Sanskrutika
Parishad,
Rourkela

This Konarka Sanskrutika Parishad, Rourkela, founded in 1965 dedicates itself to the uplift of Orissan art and culture. The Parishad observes annually the Jayanti of the Oriya poet Gangadhar Meher and arranges regular literary seminars. It has a night school which prepares students for School Final Examination. A library of the organisation with 3,000 books exists for the use of its 150 members.

Orissa
Cement
Staff Club,
Rajgangpur

The Orissa Cement Staff Club, Rajgangpur, was formed in 1953 with 50 members. The object of the organisation is to promote cultural activities and fellow-feelings; to participate in games and sports, to develop national integrity, and to organise charity shows in aid of humanitarian projects and natural calamities. Birth days of national leaders and established poets are celebrated and dramas in different languages are staged by the members of this club. There is a library attached to the club consisting of books by great authors in English, Oriya, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu and Urdu. The organisation which is financed by the subscription from its members and donations received from the management of the Orissa Cement Ltd. has 520 members at present.

Gopabandhu
Parishad,
Purnanapani

This Gopabandhu Parishad, Purnanapani, founded in 1966 works for the development of Oriya language and culture, conducts several cultural functions, stages entertaining programmes and provides reading facilities to the employee of the mines and the local people. The Parishad with 200 members has a library of 1,200 books. Financially it depends totally on membership collection.

Max Muller
Bhavan,
Rourkela

Named after the great Sanskrit scholar and Indologist, Max Muller the Max Muller Bhavan, Rourkela, was founded in October 1964. Since January 1972, this Indo-German cultural centre has been changed into a branch office of Calcutta. It organises lecture programmes by the German scholars and University Professors and arranges German-made film-shows, and photographic and art exhibitions. Besides, this

centre has a well maintained library with thousands of books on humanities science and technology. The books are in English and German.

Every year in June and December the Bhavan provides teaching in German language.

The Cultural Association, Rourkela, was started in 1960 with the object of promoting social and cultural activities like opening of library; staging of dance, drama and music; providing the facilities of out-door and indoor games for its members and starting of schools for women and children. The organisation has 21 members.

Cultural
Association,
Rourkela

Founded in 1961, this library-cum-club, Milani, provides recreation to its members and works for the promotion of cultural activities. It organises sports and stages dramas at regular intervals. The library of the organisation has 1,900 books in English and other Indian languages. The club has 140 members.

Milani,
Rourkela

The Mitra Sangha, Rourkela, was started in 1969 with the purpose of fostering fellow-feeling amongst all, for providing the library and reading room facilities for its members and for organising social and cultural functions, and games and sports. The library of the Sangha contains 1,400 books in Hindi, Oriya and English languages. The organisation which has 150 regular members conducts social welfare classes among the Adivasis and other backward classes.

Mitra
Sangha,
Rourkela

The Sangham, Rourkela, was formed in 1967 to foster and propagate progressive literature in Oriya. Besides bringing out a monthly literary Oriya magazine *Abhimukhya*, it has published a book on Maxim Gorky and two collections of short stories. The membership of the organisation is restricted to the progressive writers. It has a library of 800 reference books of different languages which are used by its members.

Sangham,
Rourkela

The Baisakhi, Rourkela, was started in November 1962. It has at present 387 members and a small library of 500 books.

Baishakhi,
Rourkela

Established in 1960-61 with the aim of organising social and cultural activities, Andhra Association, Rourkela, has at present 300 members and a library of 600 books. The organisation publishes annual souvenir, conducts monthly entertainment programmes and invites its members to take part in competition of sports, music and handicrafts.

Andhra
Association,
Rourkela

Karnatak Sangha, Rourkela, was opened in September, 1958 as a cultural organisation. It has at present 110 members.

Karnatak
Sangha,
Rourkela

The Community Centre is located at Rajgangapur. It was started in 1956 with the help received from the Government and the Orissa Cement Limited.

Community
Centre,
Rajgangapur

The purpose was to have a reading room, library and a recreation centre for the public. Generally meetings organised by the Government departments, the Rajgangpur Municipality and the cultural and educational institutions are held here. Public festivals like Ganesh Puja, Saraswati Puja and Durga Puga are usually held in its campus. Dramas are also staged in the pandal of the community centre. At present the centre has a library and reading room and provides indoor games facilities to the public. The Municipality is in charge of the management. A committee is formed to look after the administration of the community centre. The expenditure of the centre is being borne by the Municipality.

District
Athletic
Association,
Sundargarh

The District Athletic Association was first formed on the 18th November, 1950 under the presidentship of the District Collector. Prior to it, sports activities were managed by a similar body under the direct patronage of the former ruler of Gangpur.

The District Athletic Association is affiliated to the Orissa Olympic Association and various other State level associations where its competitors participate. This association is recognised both by the Orissa Sports Council and the Cultural Affairs Department, Government of Orissa. At present 8 clubs in Sundargarh subdivision, 6 clubs in Panposh subdivision and one club in Bonai subdivision of the district have been affiliated to this Association.

The Orissa Olympic Association and the Orissa Council of Sports give financial assistance to keep the activities of this Association alive.

The Association is credited with marvellous performances both at the national and the State levels in different branches of games and sports. This District Athletic Association has been conducting the district archery competition since 1965. This sport, besides hockey, is a favourite pastime among the Adivasis. This association has also taken keen interest in arranging rural hockey tournaments.

Cultural,
Literary and
Scientific
Periodicals

Two Oriya literary and cultural magazines viz., the '*Nabapatra*' (quarterly) and the '*Abhimukhya*' (monthly) were published from Rourkela in 1962 and 1969 respectively. The *Abhimukhya* is no longer in existence. The *Nabapatra*, now published irregularly, produces in addition to the contribution from Oriya writers and poets, the translation of selected stories and poems from other Indian languages.

Besides, the colleges at Sundargarh and Rourkela and some schools of the district also publish their own magazines to promote creative thinking among the students and the staff. Publications of these periodicals are either yearly or half-yearly.

More about the publication of the periodicals in the district find mention in Chapter XVII—Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations.

The district had, in ancient and medieval periods, no poets and writers worth mentioning. Among the modern poets and writers mention may be made of late Dibyasingha Gauntia, late Chudamani Naik; Shri Bhaga Babaji, Shri Harihara Patel, Shri Binode Chandra Naik, Shrimati Kasturi Devi and Shri Bairagi Misra. Shri Binode Chandra Naik has been awarded by the Central Sahitya Akademi for his poetical work "Sarisrupa".

WRITERS AND POETS

As mentioned earlier, most of the cultural associations have their own libraries and reading rooms. This apart, following are some of the important libraries of the district.

LIBRARIES

Early in 1957, the Ispat Central Library was founded in a cosy cell of the then Ispat Club at Rourkela. To meet the requirements of the Steel township, the library was expanded and officially inaugurated in November 1961. It consists of a free reading room, lending library, reference section and a children's wing. It has a collection of 18,000 books (1969) on different subjects in English, and eleven other languages including Oriya. It also subscribes standard periodicals in various languages. It holds occasionally book exhibitions and literary meetings. The 1,500 members of the library are mostly the employees of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. The average daily attendance is about 200.

Ispat Central Library, Rourkela

The Hindustan Steel Ltd. manages the library. The average budget provision per annum is Rs. 12,000.

The Adarsha Pathagar, Rourkela, came into existence in 1958. At present, it has 337 members and 9,000 books in Oriya, English, Hindi and Bengali languages. The organisers of the library maintain a nursery school, stage various cultural programmes and hold weekly seminars on literature. There is a full-fledged reading room attached to the library.

Adarsha Pathagar, Rourkela

A big project viz., the construction of the 'Bhanja Bhaban' has been taken up by this organisation, the work of which is in the preliminary stage.

Started in 1948-49 by the State Government as library-cum-reading room, the Information Centre, Sundargarh, has at present 3,207 books in Oriya, English, Hindi and Bengali. The daily average attendance is between 50 to 70.

Information Centre, Sundargarh

Information
Centre,
Rourkela

The Information Centre, Rourkela, was opened in 1955 by the State Government. This is also a library-*cum*-reading room with 1,519 books in Oriya, Hindi and English. There are 85 members in the library.

Besides, in the District Census Hand-book (1961) of Sundargarh there is the mention of 13 other libraries located at Birbira, Lankahura, Kundukela, Baihamb, Rajgangpur, Bandabahal, Gopalpur, Kallarkela, Sole, Nialipali, and Mahulpali. These libraries were started in between 1952 and 1960 and consisted of books which varied from 1,377 to 2,000.

APPENDIX I

SCHOOLS

Development of Educational Institutions in the district in Five Year Plan period

Subdivision	Name of the Block	High English School					Total
		Pre-plan period	1st five year plan	2nd five year plan	3rd five year plan	4th five year plan (up to 1972)	
Sundargarh ..	1. Hemgir ..	..	1	1	..	2	4
	2. Lefripara ..	..	..	2	3	2	7
	3. Tangarpali ..	1	..	..	3	1	5
	4. Sadar (Sundargarh).	..	1	3	2	..	6
	5. Sabdega ..	..	1	..	1	..	2
	6. Balisankra ..	..	..	3	2	3	8
	7. Bargaon ..	..	1	1	3	..	5
	8. Kutra ..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	9. Rajgangpur..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	10. Sundargarh Municipality.	1	1	1	..	1	4
	11. Rajgangpur Municipality.	1	..	1	1	..	3
	Total ..	3	5	13	19	9	49
Panposh ..	12. Panposh, Birmitrapur.	1	..	2	11	2	16
	13. Kuarmunda	1	2	..	..	..	3
	14. Bisra ..	..	1	..	..	2	3
	15. Nuagaon ..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	16. Lathikata ..	..	..	1	1	1	3
		Total ..	2	3	4	14	5	28
Bonai ..	17. Bonaigarh ..	1	..	1	2	..	4
	18. Lahunipara..	..	..	1	1	2	4
	19. Gurundia ..	..	..	..	..	2	2
	20. Koira ..	..	1	..	1	..	2
		Total ..	1	1	2	4	4	12
	Grand Total ..	6	9	19	37	18	89

APPENDIX I—contd.

Subdivision	Name of the Block	[Middle English School]					Total
		Pre-plan period	1st five year plan	2nd five year plan	3rd five year plan	4th five year plan (up to 1972)	
Sundargarh ..	1. Hemgir ..	1	1	4	..	2	8
	2. Lefripara ..	2	..	3	5	4	14
	3. Tangarpali ..	..	3	4	..	1	8
	4. S a d a r (Sundargarh).	2	..	3	3	3	11
	5. Sabdega ..	2	..	4	5	2	13
	6. Balisankra ..	1	3	2	6	7	19
	7. Bargaon ..	1	1	3	6	1	12
	8. Kutra ..	1	2	2	5	2	12
	9. Rajgangpur ..	2	..	3	6	1	12
	10. Sundarg a r h Municipality.	..	..	1	1	1	3
	11. Rajgangp u r Municipality.	2	..	..	..	1	3
Total ..	14	10	29	37	25	115	
Panposh ..	12. Pa n p o s s h, Birmitrapur.	..	..	10	11	..	21
	13. Kuarmunda ..	1	..	3	5	1	10
	14. Bisra ..	1	1	1	2	2	7
	15. Nuagaon ..	1	..	3	4	..	8
	16. Lathikata ..	..	2	2	4	1	9
	Total ..	3	3	19	26	4	55
Bonai ..	17. Bonaigarh ..	1	1	2	6	2	12
	18. Lahunipara ..	1	..	1	5	3	10
	19. Gurundia ..	..	..	2	8	3	13
	20. Koira ..	..	1	1	3	1	6
	Total ..	2	2	6	22	9	41
Grand Total ..	19	15	54	85	38	211	

APPENDIX I (contd.)

Subdivision	Name of the Block	Primary School					Total
		Pre-plan period	1st five year plan	2nd five year plan	3rd five year plan	4th five year plan up to 1972	
Sundargarh ..	1. Hemgir ..	16	20	30	16	8	90
	2. Lefripara ..	20	26	29	8	2	85
	3. Tangarpali ..	17	23	17	7	5	69
	4. Sadar (Sundargarh).	17	27	15	5	4	68
	5. Sabdega ..	17	9	19	10	12	67
	6. Balisankra ..	27	21	28	17	16	109
	7. Bargaon ..	21	23	18	12	3	77
	8. Kutra ..	18	15	18	2	2	55
	9. Rajgangpur ..	15	25	29	6	3	78
	10. S u n d a rgarh Municipality.	4	8	..	1	1	14
	11. Rajgangpur Municipality.	3	1	4	..	5	13
	Total	175	198	207	84	61	725
Panposh ..	12. P a n p o s h Birmitrapur.	9	5	22	3	9	48
	13. Kuarmunda ..	27	19	27	16	2	91
	14. Bisra ..	11	16	17	6	..	50
	15. Nuagaon ..	28	24	36	4	4	96
	16. Lathikata ..	18	19	18	5	4	64
		Total	93	83	120	34	19	349
Bonai ..	17. Bonaigarh ..	29	13	6	3	3	54
	18. Lahunipara ..	32	7	26	12	10	87
	19. Gurundia ..	37	25	6	17	4	89
	20. Koira ..	28	8	25	7	2	70
	Total	126	53	63	39	19	300
	Grand Total	394	334	390	157	99	1374

APPENDIX II

No. of schools in the district by type and management

	No. of High English Schools											
	Central Government		State Government		T & R. W. Department		Private aided		Private unaided		Total	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Sundargarh Education District.												
1. Hemgir					1		3				4	
2. Lefripara							6	1			6	1
3. Tangarpali				1			3	1			4	1
4. Sadar (Sundargarh)				1			4	1			5	1
5. Sabdega							2				2	
6. Balisankra }							6	1			6	2
7. Kiajirkela }					1							
8. Bargaon			1		1	1	2				4	1
9. Kutra							3				3	
10. Rajgangpur }							2				2	
11. Kansbahal }												
12. Sundargarh Municipality.			1	1			1	1			2	2
13. Rajgangpur Municipality.			1				1	1			2	1
Total			5	1	2	2	33	6			40	9
Kourkela Education District.												
1. Panposh-Birmitrapur N. A. C. 1			2	1			7	2	3		13	3
2. Kuarmunda			1		1		1				3	
3. Bisra			1				1		1		3	
4. Hatibari }							2		1		3	
5. Nuagaon }												
6. Lathikata							3				3	
7. Bonaigarh			1	1			2				3	1
8. Khuntgaon }			1	1			2				3	1
9. Lahuni para }												
10. Banki }							2				2	
11. Gurundia }												
12. Koira					1				1		2	
Total	1		6	3	2		20	2	6		35	5
Grand Total	1		11	4	4	2	53	8	6		75	14

B—Boys

G—Girls

APPENDIX II (contd.)

No. of Middle English Schools

	No. of Middle English Schools												
	Central Government		State Government		T & R. W. Department		Private aided		Private unaided		Total		
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
Sundargarh Education District.													
1. Hemgir	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..
2. Lefripara	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	14	..
3. Tangarpali	8	..	..	..	8	..
4. Sundargarh	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	..
5. Sabdega	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	13	..
6. Balisankra	}	4	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	19	..
7. Kinjirkela	
8. Bargaon		2	10	12
9. Kutra	12	..	..	..	12	..
10. Rajgangpur	}	11	..	1	..	12	..
11. Kansbahal	
12. Sundargarh Municipality	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
13. Rajgangpur Municipality	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Total	16	..	..	..	98	..	1	..	115	..
Rourkela Education District.													
1. Pannosh-Birmitrapur N. A. C.	11	..	10	..	21	..
2. Kuarmunda	1	7	1	1	..	8	2
3. Bisra	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	7	..
4. Hatibari	}	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	8	..
5. Nuagaon	
6. Lathikata	1	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	1
7. Ponaigarh	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	12	..
8. Khuntgaon	}	1	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	10	..
9. Lahunipara	
10. Fanki	}	2	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	13	..
11. Gurundia	
12. Koira	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	6	..
Total	11	..	2	1	66	2	14	..	93	3
Grand Total	27	..	2	1	164	2	15	..	208	3

B—Boys

G—Girls

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

	No. of Primary Schools											
	Central Government		Local Body		T.&R. W. Department		Private aided		Private unaided		Total	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Sundargarh Education District.												
1. Hemgir	85	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
2. Lefripara	73	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	85	..
3. Tangarpali	56	1	10	..	2	..	..	..	68	1
4. Sadar (Sundargarh).	65	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	68	..
5. Sabdega	57	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	66	1
6. Balisankra }	90	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	109	..
7. Kinjirkela }	65	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	76	1
8. Bargaon	35	..	7	..	13	..	..	..	55	..
9. Kutra	58	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	77	1
10. Rajgangpur }	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
11. Kansbahal }	11	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
12. Sundargarh Municipality.	608	4	34	..	78	1	..	..	720	5
13. Rajgangpur Municipality.										
Total										
Rourkela Education District.												
1. Panposh Birmitrapur N. A. C.	6	..	33	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	48	..
2. Kuarmunda	67	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	91	..
3. Bisra	43	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	50	..
4. Hatibari }	69	..	7	..	17	..	3	..	96	..
5. Nuagaon }	53	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	64	..
6. Lathikata	49	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
7. Bonaigarh	74	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
8. Khuntgaon } ..	1	..	71	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	89	..
9. Lahunipara }	52	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	70	..
10. Banki }										
11. Gurundia }										
12. Koira										
Total	511	..	59	..	64	..	8	..	649	..
Grand Total	1,119	4	93	..	142	1	8	..	1,369	5
B—Boys												
G—Girls												

APPENDIX II—(Contd.)

No. of Schools

		Grand Total		
		B	G	Total
Sundargarh Education District				
1. Hemgir	..	102	..	102
2. Lefripara	..	105	1	106
3. Tangarpali	..	80	2	82
4. Sadar (Sundargarh)	..	84	1	85
5. Sabdega	..	81	1	82
6. Balisankra	}	134	2	136
7. Kinjirkela				
8. Bargaon	..	92	2	94
9. Kutra	..	70	..	70
10. Rajgangpur	}	91	1	92
11. Kansbahal				
12. Sundargarh Municipality	..	18	3	21
13. Rajgangpur Municipality	..	18	1	19
Total	..	875	14	889
Rourkela Education District				
1. Panposh-Birmitrapur N. A. C.	..	82	3	85
2. Kuarmunda	..	102	2	104
3. Bisra	..	60	..	60
4. Hatibari	}	107	..	107
5. Nuagaon				
6. Lathikata	..	75	1	76
7. Bonaigarh	..	69	1	70
8. Khuntgaon	}	100	1	101
9. Lahunipara				
10. Banki	}	104	..	104
11. Gurtundia				
12. Koira	..	78	..	78
Total	..	777	8	785
Grand Total	..	1,652	22	1,674

B—Boys

G—Girls

Name of the Education district	Subdivision	Block	Name of the School	Roll Strength		Teacher					
				Boys	Girls	Trained		Un-trained		Total	
						Men	Women	Men	Women		
Sundargarh	Sundargarh..	Hemgir	1. Gopalpur High School.	139	4	143	11	..	2	..	13
			2. Hemgir High School.	87	11	98	2	..	6	..	8
			3. Tumlia High School.	44	6	50	..	..	3	..	3
			4. Luabahal High School.	42	..	42	..	..	5	..	5
Leftripara ..	Leftripara ..		1. Raidihi High School.	62	13	75	4	..	6	..	10
			2. Dumabahal High School.	25	1	26	..	..	3	..	3
			3. Sargipali Boys High School.	162	..	162	6	..	5	..	11
			4. Daripali High School.	103	24	127	4	1	6	..	11
			5. Ganadihi High School.	36	3	39	..	..	5	..	5
			6. Sargipali Girls High School.	..	71	71	1	3	1	4	9
			7. Jayaram High School, Leftripara.	288	27	315	4	..	6	..	10

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

407

Tangarpali ..	1. Ujapur High School.	385	..	385	17	..	1	..	18
	2. Ujapur Girls' High School.	..	78	78	..	2	2	5	9
	3. Nialipali High School.	155	29	184	3	..	5	..	8
	4. B a n d h a p a l i Panchayat Samiti High School.	155	29	184	4	..	6	..	10
	5. Mangaspur High School.	54	11	65	..	..	3	..	3
Sundargarh	1. Birbira High School.	102	3	105	2	..	7	1	10
	2. Bhejabahal Boys' High School.	169	..	169	6	..	4	..	10
	3. Kundukela High School.	189	20	209	8	1	..	..	9
	4. Bhejabahal Girls' High School.	..	70	70	3	1	5	..	9
	5. Kojirima High School.	71	10	81	5	..	6	..	11
	6. Lankahada High School.	210	31	241	6	..	9	..	15
Sabdega ..	1. Gaibira High School.	481	..	481	10	..	13	..	23
	2. Karantini High School.	140	10	150	4	..	4	..	8
Bargaon ..	1. Bargaon High School.	184	32	216	4	..	6	..	10
	2. Sehabahal High School.	71	17	88	..	..	4	..	4

APPENDIX III—(contd.)

Name of the Education district	Subdivision	Block	Name of the School	Roll Strength		Teacher				
				Boys	Girls	Trained		Untrained		Total
						Men	Women	Men	Women	
Sundargarh	Sundargarh	Bargaon	3. Deokarapur Ashram High School.	184	8	14	..	2	..	16
			4. Barangakachhar High School.	59	4	..	..	6	..	6
			5. Tudalaga Girls' High School.	..	136	..	6	..	3	9
			1. Kinjirkela High School.	181	22	8	..	3	..	11
			2. Bandhabahal Boys' High School.	82	..	..	7	..	..	7
Balisankra	Balisankra	..	3. Kantabahal High School.	129	11	2	..	6	..	8
			4. Sikaigor High School.	25	2	1	..	2	..	3
			5. Talsara High School.	55	11	..	4	..	..	4
Balisankra	Balisankra	..	6. Balisankra Boys' High School.	282	33	6	..	9	..	15
			7. Balisankra Girls' School.	..	106	..	8	..	6	14
			8. Bandhabahal Girls High School.	..	79	2	2	..	4	8

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

109

Kutra	1. Kutra High School.	129	14	145	4	..	6	..	10
	2. Biringtoli High School.	78	7	85	2	..	5	..	7
	3. Kusumdihi High School.	261	55	261	3	2	5	1	11
Rajgangpur	1. Kansahal High School.	30	7	37	..	..	4	..	4
	2. Keshramal High School.	219	33	219	3	2	4	..	9
Rajgangpur Municipality	3. Rajgangpur Boys' High School.	148	57	205	2	33	5	2	9
	4. Rajgangpur St. Mary Girls' High School.	33	465	465	33	11	1	5	17
	5. Rastriya Vidyalay High School.	583	27	610	10	..	9	33	19
Sundargarh Municipality.	1. B. S. High School.	862	..	862	24	..	7	..	31
	2. Sundargarh Town High School.	16	..	16	1	..	3	33	4
	3. Sundargarh Girls' High School.	..	335	335	..	17	..	1	18
	4. St. Mary Girls' High School.	..	545	545	..	12	1	6	19
Rourkela	1. Uditnagar High School.	582	98	680	20	..	4	..	24
	2. Rourkela Government Girls' High School.	..	114	114	..	6	2	3	11

APPENDIX III (contd.)

Name of the Education district	Subdivision	Block	Name of the School	Roll Strength			Teacher				
				Boys	Girls	Total	Trained		Untrained		Total
							Men	Women	Men	Women	
Rourkela	Panposh	Panposh	3. Bijmitrapur High School.	294	71	365	8	..	4	..	12
			4. R. E. C. Campus High School.	17	14	31	1	..	..	..	1
			5. Urdu High School.	36	16	52	2	..	4	..	6
			6. Hamirpur Boys' High School.	463	..	463	7	..	9	..	16
			7. D. A. V. High School.	48	37	85	2	..	2	1	5
			8. Rastriya Vidyalaya.	76	12	88	3	..	3	1	7
			9. Ispat High School, Sect. 14.	675	215	890	25	6	5	1	37
			10. G. N. Khalsa High School.	62	29	91	1	1	6	..	8
			11. Fertiliser High School.	214	51	255	8	2	1	2	13
			12. N. A. C. High School, Sect. 20.	219	30	249	2	1	4	..	7
			13. St. Joseph Girls' High School, Hamirpur.	..	150	150	..	6	..	4	10

SUNDARGARH

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

14. Sushila b a t i Khosla Girls' High School.	..	311	311	..	7	..	9	16
15. Isapt Vidyalay, Sect. 18.	907	467	1,372	32	12	2	2	48
16. Bandamunda Mixed High School.	530	331	861	21	1	4	..	26
Kuarmunda								
1. Harihar High School, Kuar- munda.	349	43	392	11	..	5	..	16
2. Jhummur High School.	202	..	202	4	3	2	3	12
3. Dalki High School.	191	3	194	10	..	6	..	16
Bisra								
1. Juirpani High School.	67	16	83	1	..	3	..	4
2. Bisra High School.	152	10	162	4	..	4	1	9
3. Jareikela High School.	14	2	16	..	..	4	..	4
Nuagaon								
1. Nuagaon High School.	192	34	226	3	..	7	1	11
2. Hatibari High School.	285	39	324	2	..	12	..	14
3. Israt High School, Purna- pani.	132	36	168	9	..	..	..	9

APPENDIX III—(contd.)

Name of the Education District	Subdivision	Block	Name of the School	Roll Strength		Teacher				
				Boys	Girls	Trained		Un-Trained		Total
						Men	Women	Men	Women	
Rourkela	Panposh	Lathikata	1. Kalunga High School.	261	44	4	3 ⁹⁸	7	1	12
			2. Jadjakudar High School.	144	15	3	3 ⁹⁸	6	3 ⁹⁸	9
			3. Jajda High School.	33	4	..	3 ⁹⁸	3	3 ⁹⁸	3
Bonai	..	Bonaigarh	1. R. D. D. High School, Bonaigarh.	449	3 ⁹⁸	15	3 ⁹⁸	4	3 ⁹⁸	19
			2. Janata High School, Ruguda.	87	17	2	..	5	3 ⁹⁸	7
			3. Governm ent Girls' High School Bonaigarh.	..	128	..	6	3 ⁹⁸	3	9
			4. Panchayat High School, Kenabheta	85	3 ⁹⁸	1	3 ⁹⁸	6	3 ⁹⁸	7
Lahunipara	..	Lahunipara	1. Lahunipara Boys' High School.	156	4	3	3 ⁹⁸	4	3 ⁹⁸	7
			2. K h u n t g a o n Government High School.	131	4	7	..	3	3 ⁹⁸	10
			3. Jananata High School, Kunderdihi.	14	..	..	..	1	3 ⁹⁸	1
			4. Lahunipara Girls' High School.	..	29	..	1	..	1	2

Gurundia	1. Janata High School, Banki Bazar.	53	7	60	55	..	4	300	4
	2. Panchayat Samiti High School, Gurundia.	46	2	48	300	..	4	..	4
Koira	1. Dengula High School.	133	4	137	10	..	5	..	15
	2. Tensa High School.	203	103	306	10	3	..	55	13