

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL
BACKGROUND

The present district of Boudh-Khondmals constitutes the subdivisions of Boudh, Khondmals and Baligurha. This district lags far behind in education when compared with the other districts of the State. The educational standard of the district is below the State average. The inaccessible hilly tracts with vast geographical dimensions and lack of communication are the main reasons of this backwardness. The population of the district, excepting the Boudh region, towards the beginning of this century was mainly composed of the aboriginals or the semi-aboriginals. The villages, scattered over a broken plateau, were separated from each other by rugged peaks and dense forests; the climate was unhealthy, and effectually prevented any large influx of settlers from more civilized parts. Nothing is known regarding the names of the centres of learning in the district during the ancient or the medieval period. A very few indigenous schools known as *pathasalas* were there in some parts of the Boudh ex-State. In these *pathasalas* the teaching was imparted mainly on 3Rs i.e., reading, writing, and simple arithmetic. History of education in Khondmals and Baligurha dates back to the post-mid 19th century only. Thus a major portion of the population, which was primarily constituted by the tribal people, was deprived of educational facility.

Khondmals which had been a part of the Feudatory State of Boudh, was taken over by the British Government in 1855 for direct administration as the ruling chief of Boudh was unable to control the rebellious Kandhas. Western education in Khondmals subdivision, therefore, was gradually introduced after the British take over.

BEGINNING
OF WESTERN
EDUCATION

In Khondmals, Primary and Middle Vernacular schools were started during the period 1855 to 1880. During this period Primary schools were established at Titrapanga, Ratanga, Bisiparha, and Phulabani Sahi. In 1868, the Lower Primary school at Bisiparha was upgraded to Middle Vernacular school which was later shifted to Phulabani in 1904. An Elementary Training school was set up at Phulabani in 1904, and the Middle Vernacular school was upgraded to Middle English school in 1926, which was later upgraded to High English school in 1946. A. J. Ollenbach, the then Subdivisional Officer of Khondmals, did a notable work in introducing elementary education in the subdivision. Elementary schools were set up at different corners of the subdivision under his patronage.

L. S. S. O' Malley observes in his Angul District Gazetteer (1908) that special measures were taken by the Britishers for the education of the aboriginals and the semi-aboriginals of Khondmals. In Khondmals

there were 12 Primary schools with Kandha teachers for the benefit of the Khonds, but it was reported that the progress was not satisfactory, mainly owing to the fact that the children were taught by means of an Oriya Primer which they did not understand, as they spoke their tribal dialect. Efforts were made to prepare primers in Kandha language for removing this difficulty. There was only one Middle Vernacular school in Khondmals towards the later half of the first decade of this century. One Guru Training school was there at Phulabani for the training of the Primary school teachers. Hardly any institution for higher education existed then. "There is, infact" writes O' Malley in his Angul District Gazetteer (1908), "practically no demand or need for higher education, the great majority of the people being small cultivators or aboriginals, to whom nothing but elementary instruction is suitable ; there is also a great difficulty in getting them to pursue their studies beyond the primary stage, as the boys are generally withdrawn from school at an early age in order to tend cattle or help their parents in tilling the fields". There were some Primary schools for the education of the Pans, a semi-aboriginal race.

In Baligurha subdivision the Britishers paid their first attention to the spread of education towards the last part of the 19th century. Basically, importance was attached to primary education and subsequently to Lower Secondary and Higher Secondary stage of education. A number of Government Primary schools were started in between 1889 and 1900 in the most interior places like Subarnagiri, Kotagarh, Tumudibandha, Budagurha, Belagarh, Barakhama, Khamankhole, Lendagam, Mundigarh, and also at Baligurha for imparting education to the tribal children. The Roman Catholic Missionary organisations and the Baptist organisations took measures in spreading western culture and western education among the tribal people by converting them to Christianity. Primary schools, Middle English schools and High English schools were established by the Missionary organisations. It seems, the Christian Missionaries started their education work in the area in 1914 when the first Middle English school was established by them at G. Udayagiri. In Baligurha subdivision the Hubback High English school was first set up at Tikabali, in 1939 but was later shifted to G. Udayagiri in 1941.

It is evident from records that during the British rule there were two High English schools, seven Middle English schools and five Upper Primary schools in entire Baligurha subdivision which served as the main centres of imparting education to the people of this backward tribal tract. Out of the two High English schools, i. e., the Hubback High English school, G. Udayagiri and the Raikia High English school, Raikia, the latter was Mission managed. All other institutions were Government managed.

Cobden-Ramsay in his 'The Feudatory States of Orissa' mentioned that in the year 1907-08 the ex-State of Boudh (which now forms a subdivision of the district of Boudh-Khondmals) maintained one Middle English School, 6 Upper Primary schools and 19 Lower Primary schools. Besides, there were 15 private schools of which five were advanced Lower Primary schools, and 10 elementary Pathasalas. A special school for girls was there at Boudh, the headquarters of the ex-State, with a qualified female teacher, and two more girls' schools were there at the interior area of the ex-State. A number of 1,434 pupils attended these schools in the year 1907-08. The Government grant to the ex-State for education during the year was Rs. 334.00.

Jogendra Dev, a ruler of Boudh, is said to be the pioneer of western education in the ex-State. The present Jogendra Dev High English school, Boudh, was founded by him in the year 1912. The ex-State maintained some separate schools for the girls and the backward class people.

At the time of the merger of the ex-State of Boudh with the province of Orissa in 1948 there were only one High English school and 10 Primary schools in the subdivision of Boudh. There was one Sanskrit Tol in the ex-State before merger, but subsequently this was abolished

The district of Boudh-Khondmals has had a very low percentage of literacy. According to the Census of 1951, the percentage of literates worked out to 10.06 per cent of the total population composed of 9.33 per cent males and 0.73 per cent females. As between the sexes, the percentage of literacy was 92.73 males and 7.27 females. The percentage of literacy in the district had gone up to 17.7 comprising 15.6 males and 2.1 females as per the Census of 1961. Thus the level of literacy increased by 7.64 per cent during the decade 1951-61. However, the percentage of literacy in the district was below the State average which stood at 21.7 per cent comprising 17.4 per cent for males and 4.3 per cent for females.

LITERACY
AND EDUCATIONAL
STANDARD
Growth of
Literacy

According to the Census of 1971, the percentage of literacy in the district was 19.8. The percentage of literacy among males was 32.9 and among females it was 6.7. So far as the percentage of literacy of the State was concerned, it stood at 26.2; among males and females the figures stood at 38.3 and 13.9 respectively. Thus it was noticed that the percentage of literacy in the district lags behind the State averages. Nevertheless, the figures stated above indicated a slow but steady progress in the increase of the rate of literacy in the district. During the last decade (1961-71), it increased by 2.1 per cent.

According to the Census of 1951, out of a total population of 4,55,895 in the district only 45,961 persons made up of 42,619 males and 3,342 females were found to be literate. In the next decade, as per the

Number of
Literates

Census of 1961, the number of literates in the district increased to 91,015 of which 79,990 were males and 11,025 females while the total population in the district was 5,14,427. This also showed a gloomy picture of literacy in the district. Of the total number of literates 79,849 did not have any formal educational qualification, 9,702 had read up to primary or junior basic standard and the rest were either matriculates or had higher qualification.

The table given below shows the number of literates in the district and their educational standard as per the Census of 1971.

Educational Standard	Males	Females
Literate without educational level ..	6,820	1,917
Primary ..	74,663	15,670
Middle ..	16,979	2,880
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	2,820	289
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	145	32
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	194	..
Graduates and above ..	539	66

Spread of
Education
among
Women

In pre-Independence period women education in the district did not make much progress. A very few institutions for girls were there in the district and co-education was in vogue in all stages of education. The majority of the people were not anxious to have their girls taught. However, the girls were studying freely with the boys and were being taught by male teachers. The British Government, of course, paid some attention to make the girls educated and some schools, though their number was very few, had been opened in some parts of the district. It is evident from the Angul District Gazetteer (1907-08) that one Model Primary Girls' School had been opened at Phulabani, especially for the education of the Kandha girls. In the ex-State of Boudh, the ruling chief took some interest in the spread of education among women and some schools for girls were opened in the ex-State. No such school exclusively meant for girls is, however, known to have existed in the Baligurha taluk in the pre-Independence period.

It is only after Independence that proper attention was paid to the education of women. The Government took steps to improve the educational standard of the fair sex and additional facilities were made available to them with a view to encouraging women's education. Some of the steps taken in this direction were the appointment of school-mothers to look after the girls in the schools, the introduction of attendance

scholarships, free supply of dress for regular attendance in the school and the appointment of lady teachers. Further, the girl students were exempted from school fees up to class VII, and at the High school stage half the fee was charged only from those whose guardians paid income-tax or agricultural income-tax. According to the Census of 1961, in the year 1955-56 only one Primary school for girls was there in the entire district of Boudh-Khondmals. The district then had no other schools exclusively meant for the education of women. During 1956-57, Boudh Girls' Middle English school was established. A High school for girls was opened in the year 1960 at Boudh. In 1960-61 the district had one High English school, one Middle English school and 6 Primary schools exclusively meant for the education of the girls and a number of 87,168 and 12,344 girls were studying in them respectively. In the following decade the spread of women education showed an upward trend. Though the number of schools for girls did not increase substantially, the number of girl students studying in different educational institutions increased considerably. In 1970-71 there were 4 High English schools, 2 Middle English schools and 7 Primary schools in the district exclusively meant for girls. A number of 583 girls received education in the High English schools, 767 in Middle English schools and 14,382 in Primary schools.

In 1977-78 there were 8 Primary schools, one Middle English school, and 7 High English schools in the district for the education of the girls only. Separate schools were also there for the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Besides, the girls prosecute their studies in the boys' schools also. Until recently no college for women has been set up in the district. The college at Phulabani and the newly established college at Boudh are co-educational colleges. During 1977-78 the district had 28,498 girl students in Primary schools, 2,748 in Middle English schools, 1,566 in High English Schools and 91 in the College. The newly started college at Boudh has a number of 16 women students on its rolls (1978-79). Thus it is seen that women education in the district is making steady progress.

From early time the district of Boudh-Khondmals is predominantly inhabited by the people who belong to the backward classes and tribes. For centuries they were quite in the dark and were far from the reach of modern education. The British Government, however, took some measures to make these people educated. Separate schools for the education of the Kandha and the Pan children were set up in some areas. Nevertheless, spread of education among the backward classes and tribes did not make much headway in the pre-Independence period.

Spread of
Education
among
Backward
Classes and
Tribes

In the post-Independence period special measures were taken to wipe out illiteracy from among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Special schools, such as, Sevashrams, Ashram Schools,

Kanyashrams (for girls) and High English schools were established in the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Sevashrams and Ashram schools which are of Primary and Middle English school standard respectively provide free education to the children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Study materials like books, slates, pencils, etc. and garments are supplied free of cost at the Primary stage. All the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes who are studying in Residential Sevashrams, Ashram schools and High English schools are provided with food, lodging, clothing and medical facilities free of cost. For education in other institutions, stipend and lump grants are given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Ashram schools and High English schools specially meant for their education are residential institutions. Some of the Sevashrams are also of this type. Along with general education, the students of these institutions are imparted vocational training in crafts like carpentry, tailoring, weaving, smithy, agriculture, etc. Gradually education have started spreading among these backward classes of people. In recent years they have become more and more educationally conscious.

According to the Census of 1961, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population covered 19.3 per cent and 41.6 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes was 12.4, and among the Scheduled Tribes it was 11.8. During 1960-61 the district had 5 Ashram schools including one for girls, and 106 Sevashrams for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes children. The total number of students studying in the Ashram schools and the Sevashrams in the year 1960-61 was 442 (374 boys and 68 girls) and 4,516 (3,441 boys and 1,075 girls) respectively. Till the end of the 50s' there was no change in the number of Ashram schools in the district, but the number of Sevashrams increased by one in 1969-70.

In 1977-78 there were 7 High English schools including two schools for girls, 5 Ashram schools, three Residential Sevashrams, 108 Sevashrams, and 17 Chatalis in the district for the education of the students of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. The number of students studying in these schools during 1977-78 can be given as 1,390 (980 boys and 410 girls) in High English schools, 555 (493 boys and 62 girls) in Ashram schools, 305 (270 boys and 35 girls) in Residential Sevashrams, 3,898 (2,971 boys and 927 girls) in Sevashrams, and 435 (365 boys and 70 girls) in Chatalis. Besides, students of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are also allowed to prosecute their studies in other schools with the students of non-Scheduled group. One Secondary Training centre at Kalinga and one Elementary Training Centre at Badabandha are also

functioning to impart training to the teachers working in the educational institutions of the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa. A micro project for the development of the Kutia Kandhas, the most backward tribe of Tumudibandha Block, started functioning during the year 1977-78 and steps are being taken for opening of a residential Kanyashram at Tumudibandha to impart education to the Kutia Kandha girls. The outgoing students who are vocationally trained in different crafts at the Ashram schools have been provided with financial assistance to earn their livelihood.

The following table shows separately the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in different schools (Primary to Secondary) in the district year-wise during the period 1973-74 to 1977-78.

Year	No. of the Scheduled Castes Students			No. of the Scheduled Tribes Students		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1973-74	9,772	3,110	12,882	9,393	3,839	13,232
1974-75	13,554	5,946	19,500	22,065	9,810	31,875
1975-76	15,816	7,518	23,334	24,905	12,608	37,513
1976-77	12,645	6,077	18,722	22,604	10,228	32,832
1977-78	13,356	7,051	20,407	23,344	11,435	34,779

During the British rule basic importance was being given on primary education and some primary schools were started in different parts of the district. There was, however, a perceptible change in the spread of primary education in the district soon after Independence. With the formation of the Panchayat Samitis, the management of elementary education became one of the statutory functions of the Panchayat Samitis and the primary schools in the district came under their management and control. In the year 1950-51 the district had 326 Primary schools which increased to 807 in 1960-61. The number included 6 schools specially meant for the education of the girls. All these Primary schools were recognised by the Government. The area and population served by a primary school during 1960-61 worked out to 13.467 square kilometres (5.2 square miles) and 637 persons respectively against the State average of 7.51 square kilometres (2.9 square miles) and 850 persons. The district was thus in an apparently advantageous position from purely numerical considerations, yet there was much scope for further improvement in primary education. During the first and the second Five Year

GENERAL
EDUCATION
Primary
Schools

Plan period effective measures were taken for the spread of primary education throughout the State. Enrolment drives were conducted and with a view to attracting more pupils provisions of free mid-day meal, grant of various scholarships, such as, those for merit, merit-cum-poverty, for proficiency in arithmetic (to those who secured more than 90 per cent of marks in arithmetic) and provisions for maintenance of students in hostels were made available. Owing to the operation of these measures the progress of Primary education in the district during this decade was satisfactory. The number of Primary schools which stood at 807 during 1960-61 increased to 1,141 during 1969-70, while the number of pupils receiving instruction rose from 41,069 (28,725 boys and 12,344 girls) to 45,330 (30,776 boys and 14,554 girls).

According to the Third All-India Educational Survey Report, on 31st December, 1973, out of the total population 6,56,177 in the district of Boudh-Khondmals, a number of 5,59,463 persons were served by Primary schools either in their habitations or within a distance of 1.5 km. The percentage of population served to the total population of the district stood at 85.26 which was less than the State average of 93.23 per cent and the district remained at the second lowest position, the last being the district of Koraput with a percentage of 83.41. As such, while compared with the State as well as with some other districts the progress of primary education in the district still lags far behind. However, while comparing the progress of primary education in the district in recent years with that of the past decades it is noticed that the district has been making steady progress.

The following table shows the growth of primary education in the district of Boudh-Khondmals during last eight years, i. e. from 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of Primary schools.		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1970-71	1,105	7	36,172	14,382
1971-72	1,354	7	38,544	15,457
1972-73	1,405	8	40,713	18,278
1973-74	1,429	7	41,273	18,802
1974-75	1,467	7	45,656	21,945
1975-76	1,522	7	46,565	24,841
1976-77	1,570	8	46,927	26,700
1977-78	1,586	8	48,397	28,498

It is evident that the number of schools in the district has been gradually increasing accompanied by an increasing number of students in these schools. The progress is more marked in respect of girl students whose number has been almost doubled in 1977-78 than what it was in 1970-71.

Established on the 6th November, 1971, the Urdu Primary School at Phulabani is the only school of its type in the district providing primary education to the Muslim pupils. It imparts teaching up to class V. In 1977-78 the school had three teachers and 91 pupils, including 34 girl students.

Maktab

A few Middle English schools were there in the district in the pre-Independence era. It was only after Independence that proper attention was paid to the spread of education in this district, mostly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. In 1950-51 the district had 14 Middle English schools. The number rose to 30 by 1960-61 of which 25 were recognised by the Government. There was only one Middle English school exclusively meant for the girls. In the sixties of this century there was a remarkable progress in the field of Middle English education in the district. The number of such schools increased to 77 (including one for girls) in 1969-70, which was more than double than what it was in 1960-61. The number of students in these schools also increased from 1,469 (1,301 boys and 168 girls) in 1960-61 to 3,661 (2,865 boys and 796 girls) in 1969-70. In recent years there has been significant increase in the number of Middle English schools in the district. Now it stands at 162 including one school for girls. The number of students in these schools has also remarkably increased carrying the total to 10,452 (7,704 boys and 2,748 girls) in 1977-78. The number of girl students has also increased considerably. On the whole, the 70s of the present century show an upward trend in the field of Middle English school education in the district.

Middle English Schools

The Statement given below indicates the number of Middle English schools with the number of students in the district during the year 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of Middle English Schools		Number of students	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1970-71	87	2	2,161	767
1971-72	89	2	3,275	778
1972-73	93	2	3,199	783
1973-74	93	2	2,375	827
1974-75	115	2	4,327	1,295
1975-76	136	2	4,843	1,345
1976-77	161	1	6,969	2,605
1977-78	161	1	7,704	2,748

According to the Third All India Educational Survey Report, towards the end of 1973 the development of Middle English school education in the district depicted a sorry picture while compared with the development in other districts of the State. It remained even below the State average. So far as the percentage of population in the district served by Middle schools within a distance of 3km. is concerned the district of Boudh-Khondmals occupied twelfth position among the 13 districts of the State of Orissa, having a percentage of 48.17, the lowest being Koraput with a percentage of 24.7. It lagged behind the State average which stood at 70.68. Only three districts in the State, namely, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri had their percentage more than the State average.

High English
School

The first High English school in the present district of Boudh-Khondmals was incepted in 1912 at Boudh under the patronage of Jogendra Dev, the then Ruling Chief of Boudh State. The Middle English school at Phulabani was upgraded to High English school only in 1945. In the subdivision of Baligurha, the Hubback High English school was set up in 1939 at Tikabali which was later shifted to G.Udayagiri in 1941. The Christian Missionary Organisations were engaged in educational activities in the area. The Mission High English school at Raikia was established by them. Thus the spread of Secondary education in this predominantly tribal area moved at a slow pace. Before Independence there were only four High English schools in the area of which three were managed by the Government and one by the Christian Missionaries.

The progress of Secondary education in the district of Boudh-Khondmals was delayed even after Independence. According to the Census of 1961 the number of High English schools managed by the Government remained at three as it was before Independence. Some High English schools under private management were also set up at different places. It is learnt that during the year 1960-61 besides three Government High Schools in the district, five other schools were functioning through non-Government agencies. During this decade the district made considerable progress in the field of Secondary education. In the year 1969-70 the number of High English schools increased to 26 including four for girls, and the number of students in the schools rose to 4,517 (3,664 boys and 953 girls) from 1,169 (1,082 boys and 87 girls) in 1960-61. The increase in the number of girl students is remarkable as it rose from 87 in 1960-61 to 953 in 1969-70.

According to the Third All India Educational Survey Report, up to the end of 1973 the percentage of population served by Secondary schools in the habitations or within a distance of 5 km. in the district of Boudh-Khondmals was 30.48, whereas the State average remained at 64.62 per cent. The district occupied second lowest position in the list, the last being the district of Koraput with a percentage of 21.64. Cuttack

District tops the list where 94.18 per cent of the population enjoy the facility of secondary education in the habitations or within a distance of 5 km. Secondary education is, however, making steady progress in the district. In the year 1977-78 the district had altogether 35 High English schools including 7 schools exclusively meant for girls and the number of students studying in these schools was 6,116 (4,550 boys and 1,566 girls).

The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, conducts the High English School Certificate Examination of the district.

The following table gives the number of High English schools, the number of students and the number of teachers for the years 1970-71 to 1977-78.

Year	Number of High English schools		Number of students		Number of teachers	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female
1970-71	24	4	2,710	583	251	41
1971-72	24	4	2,996	659	259	44
1972-73	24	4	3,052	787	276	52
1973-74	27	4	3,660	952	298	55
1974-75	27	4	3,488	862	302	57
1975-76	27	5	3,436	926	297	57
1976-77	28	7	4,532	1,224	320	69
1977-78	28	7	4,550	1,566	320	70

There is no Convent or Cambridge school in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

The district has been divided into three educational districts, viz., Phulabani, Baligurha, and Boudh, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools, who works under the overall control and supervision of the Inspector of Schools posted at Phulabani. A list of High English schools in the district is given in the Appendix to this chapter.

The Government College at Phulabani, established in the year 1960, was the only college in the district of Boudh-Khondmals providing higher education. Recently a college under private management has been started at Boudh. The institution is affiliated to the Berhampur University. It provides education up to degree standard both in Arts and Science. The college imparts honours teaching in the subjects like Economics, History, Physics and Chemistry. The college has three hostels, one for women and two for men. During 1978-79 there were 586 students on the rolls (495 boys and 91 girls) and 36 teachers (34 male and 2 female). The college possesses a library consisting of 13,500 books in different languages.

COLLEGE
Government
College,
Phulabani

Boudh
Panchayat
College,
Boudh

The Boudh Panchayat College, Boudh, was founded on the 31st July, 1978 under private management. In 1978-79 there were 91 students on the rolls including 16 girl students. It provides education up to Intermediate standard in Arts and Commerce.

PROFESSIONAL
AND TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS
Elementary
Training
School

There are two Elementary Training schools in the district located at Tikabali and Badabandha. The training school at Badabandha is under the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department* of Government of Orissa. These training schools provide elementary education training of two-year duration to the inservice untrained teachers whose minimum educational qualification is of Middle English school standard. Each training school had 30 trainees during the year 1977-78. Hostel facilities are available for the trainees.

Secondary
Training
School

During 1977-78 two Secondary Training schools were functioning in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. The Training school at Boudh was abolished from the 1st June, 1978 and the school at Kalinga is continuing. Candidates having minimum qualification of Matriculation standard are eligible for admission to this two-year training course. On completion of training the candidates are required to appear at an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificate of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. In 1977-78 there were 50 trainees (45 men and 5 women) at the Secondary Training School, Boudh, and 75 trainees (60 men and 15 women) at the Secondary Training School, Kalinga. Hostel facilities are available for the trainees.

ORIENTAL
SCHOOLS
(Sanskrit
Tol)

Established on the 1st July, 1970, the Chakapad Sanskrit Tol, Chakapad, is the only institution for Sanskrit studies in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. During 1977-78 the Tol had 36 pupils including 3 girls. Two teachers were there in the institution. There was a Sanskrit Tol at Boudh during Durbar regime but it was abolished subsequently.

ADULT
LITERACY

To wipe out illiteracy among the masses an intensive adult education programme was undertaken in the district of Boudh-Khondmals soon after Independence and the Social Education Organisers of the Community Development Blocks, besides the Education Departments, were in charge of implementing adult literacy and other allied programmes. The present policy of the Government towards the Adult Education Scheme which is being implemented in the district is to make the illiterate adults literate on Normal Adult Literacy Programme. The adult literacy centres conduct two sessions a year, each being of half a year duration. The Education and the Youth Services Department of the State supply the reading and writing materials to the adult learners. During 1977-78, there were 43 adult literacy centres including 8 centres for women. Each centre had a teacher, Lady

*The present Harijan & Tribal Welfare Department

teachers were there in the centres for women. 32 out of the 43 centres are now working and 11 centres have been closed. A number of 290 adults were made literate during 1977-78. The table given below indicates the growth of adult literacy in the district of Boudh-Khondmals during the period 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Year	Number of Adult Literacy Centres			Number of Adults made literate		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1972-73	14	3	17	280	60	340
1973-74	37	4	41	740	80	820
1974-75	39	1	40	780	20	800
1975-76	68	2	70	1,360	40	1,400
1976-77	30	15	45	600	300	900

The Mohandas Karamchand Sanskrutika Parishad, Phulabani, was started on the 2nd October, 1961. It is a leading cultural and literary organisation in the district. It aims at fostering and promoting literary, cultural and social activities among the people of this tribal district. It organises cultural meetings, literary competitions, dramatic and musical performances, sports etc. Gandhi Jayanti, Independence Day and Republic Day are celebrated by the organisation every year. The Parishad maintains a library-cum-reading room with more than 4,000 books and different periodicals and magazines. It has now 200 enrolled members. The organisation has no permanent source of income, but it raises funds through subscriptions from its members; collection made through dramatic and musical performances and film-shows, and occasional grants from the State Government.

CULTURAL,
LITERARY
AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES
Mohandas
Karamchand
Sanskrutika
Parishad,
Phulabani

The Social Club, Baligurha, was organised in the year 1942 with a view to promote cultural and social activities among the people living in a remote part of this tribal area. The club organises literary meetings, symposia, sports, and other cultural programmes. Public donations and contributions from its members are the chief sources of income of the Club. The Club maintains a small library with books in different subjects and various magazines and periodicals.

Social Club,
Baligurha

The J. D. Club of Boudh was founded under the patronage of Narayan Prasad Dev, the ex-Ruling Chief of Boudh State. The Club helps in promoting literary and cultural activities among the people of the locality. It organises cultural and literary programmes on different occasions and conducts games and sports competitions. It has a library-cum-reading room with a good number of books, newspapers and periodicals. The Club has about 41 active members.

J. D. Club,
Boudh

Hardly any writer or poet worth the name known to have been there in the district of Boudh-Khondmals either in ancient or medieval period. Among modern poets and writers mention may be made of late Usata Sahu and late Ratnakar Sahu whose delectable songs composed in Oriya on 'Dandanacha', a popular folk dance of the region, have had wide popularity among the masses. Shri Natabar Pradhan, another modern poet and writer, has made his mark as a distinguished litterateur in the district. His works like 'Bandira Anuchinta' (ବନ୍ଦିର ଅନୁଚିନ୍ତା), an anthology of poems, and 'Duiti Misa Bandira Kahani' (ଦୁଇଟି ମିସା ବନ୍ଦିର କାହାଣୀ), a collection of short stories, have attained wide popularity.

There are a few libraries in the district of Boudh-Khondmals. A list of these libraries is given below.

Libraries in the District of Boudh-Khondmals

Sl. No.	Name of the Library	Year of establishment	No. of Books	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Mohandas K a r a mchand Sanskrutika Parishad, Phulabani	1961	4,000	Privately managed. It has a library-cum-reading room.
2	Information Centre, (Home Public Relations) Phulabani	1945	4,007	Managed by Home (Public Relations) Department of Orissa.* Has a reading room.
3	District Library, Phulbani	1977	4,000	Under the control of the District Sports Organiser (Cultural Affairs Department of Government of Orissa). Has a reading room.
4	J. D. Club, Boudh	1922	1,918	Privately managed. Has a reading room.
5	Social Club, Baligurha	1942	A small library,	Privately managed.
6	Sriram P a t h a g a r, N a r a y a n n a g a r, Jonhaponk	1957	A small library,	Privately managed.

There is no museum, botanical garden or zoological garden in the district of Boudh-Khondmals.

*Redesignated as Information & Public Relations Department

APPENDIX**List of High Schools in the District of Boudh-Khondmals, 1978-79****Government Boys' High Schools**

1. A. J. O. High School, Phulabani
2. J. D. High School, Boudh
3. Hubback High School, G. Udayagiri
4. Government High School, Baligurha
5. Government High School, Tikabali (Taken over)
6. Tumudibandha High School, Tumudibandha
7. Government High School, Bamunigan

Government Girls' High Schools

8. Government Girls' High School, Phulabani
9. Government Girls' High School, G. Udayagiri
10. Government Girls' High School, Baligurha

Tribal and Rural Welfare Department High Schools (Girls)

11. Sankarakhol Girls' High School, Sankarakhol
12. Raikia Girls' High School, Raikia

Managed by Tribal and Rural Welfare Department (Boys' High School)

13. Nuagan High School, Nuagan
14. Kotagarh High School, Kotagarh
15. Daringbarhi High School, Daringbarhi
16. Phiringia High School, Phiringia
17. Baida High School, Baida

Aided High Schools

18. Purunakatak High School, Purunakatak
19. Ramagarh High School, Ramagarh
20. Dhalapur High School, Dhalapur
21. Jonhaponk High School, Jonhaponk
22. Kantamal High School, Kantamal
23. Manamunda High School, Manamunda
24. Bilaspur High School, Bilaspur
25. Harabhanga High School, Harabhanga
26. Palasagora High School, Palasagora
27. Baunsuni High School, Baunsuni
28. Linepada High School, Linepada
29. Brahmanpad High School, Brahmanpad
30. Raikia High School, Raikia
31. Paburia High School, Paburia
32. Sarangagarha High School, Sarangagarha
33. Milmen Memorial High School, G. Udayagiri
34. Dayanada High School, Katingia
35. St. Catherin Girls' High School, Raikia
36. St. Cathrin Girls' High School, G. Udayagiri
37. Khajuriparha High School, Khajuriparha