

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL
BACK
GROUND

No information is available to throw light on the centres of learning in the district of Kalahandi in the remote past. History of education in the district dates back to the year 1860, when 4 Primary schools were opened in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the rule of Fatenarayan Deo when the ex-State was under the administrative control of the Central Provinces. Prior to this, the indigenous system prevalent was the village schools called *chatasalis*, usually controlled and managed by the village headman. The type of education imparted in these institutions was ordinarily reading, writing and simple arithmetic. The number of Primary schools in Kalahandi rose to 15 during the time of Udit Pratap Deo who ruled the ex-State from 1853 to 1881 A. D.

There is no definite information regarding the old centres of learning in Nawapara subdivision of the district which previously comprised the Khariar ex-Zamindari. During early medieval period Sanskrit learning was encouraged in the Brahmin settlements founded in this region under royal patronage. The Chauhan kings of Khariar ex-Zamindari were also patrons of learning and founded some Sanskrit Tols in the ex-Zamindari.

Beginning of
Western
Education

Western education had its humble beginning in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the reign of Udit Pratap Deo, the then ruler of the ex-State, when one Middle English school was established in 1871 at Bhawanipatna. In his 'Feudatory States of Orissa', Cobden-Ramsay mentions that towards the end of the first decade of the present century, education was in charge of a State Deputy Inspector of Schools and the officers of the ex-State regularly inspected and visited the schools. The villagers themselves constructed and repaired the schools in the rural areas. In 1907-08 there were 58 schools in the ex-State of which 10 were private institutions. These included one Middle English school at Bhawanipatna, one Upper Primary Boys' school, 49 Lower Primary schools including one girls' school and one separate school for low caste children, and 6 elementary schools (*Pathasalas*). There was a hostel attached to the Middle English school. The number of pupils on the rolls during the year was 4,860 of which 393 were girls and the ex-State spent about Rs. 10,000 a year on education. The ex-State enjoyed the services of the Agency Inspector of Schools.

There was gradual improvement in the spread of education in the district. In 1914-15 the total number of schools rose to 74 which included 1 Middle English school, 20 Upper Primary Boys' schools,

I Upper Primary Girls' school, 47 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 Guru (Teacher) Training school and 1 Sanskrit Tol. Out of this total number of 74 schools, 49 (including the Middle English school) were maintained by the ex-State, 22 by the Zamindaris, 2 were elementary schools or Pathasalas receiving grants-in-aid from the ex-State. The Sanskrit Tol was maintained entirely by private subscription. The total number of pupils on rolls during the year was 7,598, including 1,185 girls. There was one school for every 29 villages and the percentage of male pupils to the population of school-going age was 20·5. The total expenditure on education during the year 1914-15 was Rs. 15,137-9-10 (Rs. 15,137·61).

Towards 1922-23, it is noticed, the spread of education in the ex-State of Kalahandi was fairly improving. The number of girl students was very encouraging in the ex-State of Kalahandi and Patna while compared to other ex-States. This was due to the system of compulsion prevalent in these two ex-States. In the ex-States it seemed very difficult to persuade people to send their girls to school. Another important feature of the educational system in the ex-State in 1922-23 which had been developed on lines laid down while it was under the Central Provinces Government, was the fact that the Upper Primary school had been made the standard. In the ex-State there were 36 Upper Primary schools and 31 Lower Primary schools. Each school served the need of four or five villages in their vicinity and, owing to the system of compulsion in force, practically all the school-going children of these villages attended school. During 1922-23 the total number of schools in the ex-State was 82, the break up being 1 High English school, 2 Middle Vernacular schools, 36 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 31 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 1 Upper Primary Girls' school, 6 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 3 schools for low caste people, 1 Guru (Teacher) Training school and 1 Sanskrit Tol. Total number of pupils on the roll during the year was 8,068 (6,774 boys and 1,294 girls). The percentage of school-going population for boys was 21·7 and for girls it was 4. Total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 36,882.

Towards the end of the twenties of this century, though the total number of schools came down to 78, the total number of pupils increased to 8,350 of whom 7,163 were boys and 1,187 girls. The number of schools can be categorised as 1 High English school, 1 Middle English school, 1 Middle Vernacular school, 35 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 33 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 1 Upper Primary Girls' school, 2 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 school for low caste children, and 1 Sanskrit Tol. The percentage of school going population for boys and girls during 1929-30 was 23-26 and 3·75 respectively. Thus it is seen that

towards the end of this decade, though the percentage of school-going population increased, that of the girls very slightly decreased while compared to the earlier part of this decade. Total amount spent on education in 1929-30 was Rs. 40,768.

Towards the mid-thirties of this century there had been gradual development and steady progress in education in the ex-State. The primary schools had been placed on sound basis and proper attention was paid to efficient teaching in primary schools. The Ruling Chief, the Dewan and other executive officers of the ex-State visited the schools at regular intervals and looked to their needs. The then Ruling Chief took great personal interest in the education of the girls and the aboriginal and the low caste children. They were given free education. There was no change in the numerical strength of the schools as it remained at 78. In 1935-36 the total number of pupils attending these schools was 8,481 of whom 7,240 were boys and 1,241 girls. The percentage of boys and girls receiving education during the year was 19.1 and 3.2 respectively. The average daily attendance in all these schools was 6,369. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 38,132.00. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3,159.51 (Rs. 3159-8-3) was spent by the ex-State and the rest by its Zamindaris which maintained the schools in their respective areas.

There were one Middle English school and 17 Upper Primary schools in Nawapara subdivision when it was transferred from the Central Provinces to Orissa in 1936*. Raja Brajaraj Singh Deo (1889-1907) was the harbinger of modern English education in Khariar ex-Zamindari (Nawapara subdivision). He opened one Middle English school at Khariar during his administration. Shri Bir Bikram Deo (1907-11) established one Binodalaya in 'Bir Bikram Bag' where training in Odissi dance was imparted. Raja Artatran Deo's period (1921-46) was marked by the spread of modern English education in the ex-Zamindari. During his time Upper Primary schools were opened in different parts of the ex-Zamindari and one High English schools was opened at Khariar in 1944.

The ex-State of Kalahandi was very backward during the princely rule so far its literacy was concerned. According to the Census of 1951, the percentage of literates worked out to 6.3 of the total population composed of 5.8 males and 0.5 females. As between the sexes, the percentage of literacy was 91.7 males and 8.3 females.

* Final Report on the Major Settlement Operation in Nawapara subdivision (Khariar ex-Zamindari) of Kalahandi district. 1965-66 by Shri H. P. Mitra.

The percentage of literacy had gone up to 11.1 in the district in 1961. This percentage comprising 9.7 males and 1.4 females was much lower than the State average which stood at 17.4 per cent for males and 4.3 per cent for females. Thus during the decade there had been an improvement to the extent of 4.8 per cent so far as literacy in the district is concerned. According to the Census of 1971, the percentage of literacy of the district was 13.9 as against the state average of 26.2. Among males it was 23.2 per cent and among females it was 4.6 per cent as against the state average of 38.3 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively. It can be inferred from the above figures that the percentage of literacy in the district was less than the State average. It lags far behind in education while compared to many of the districts of the State. However, education is making steady progress in the district. There have been an improvement to the extent of 2.8 per cent during the decade, 1961—71.

It is only after Independence that the number of literates in the district of Kalahandi increased considerably. In the Census of 1951 a number of 54,144 persons composed of 49,635 males and 4,509 females were found to be literate. The number rose to 111,622 made of 97,784 males and 13,838 females, according to the Census of 1961. 88.9 per cent of the total population were returned as illiterate. Among the literates 9.1 per cent belonged to the category of literates without any educational standard, and the remaining 2 per cent were primary or junior basic trained or had higher educational standard. Matriculates and persons with higher qualification numbered only 1,784, constituting 0.2 per cent of the total population of the district. In the Census of 1961 any one who could simply read and write was considered to be literate. The table given below shows the number of literates in the rural areas according to the Census of 1961.

Number of
literate

Educational standard		Males	Females
Literate without any educational level	..	76,201	9,100
Primary or Junior Basic	..	13,508	1,963
Matriculation and above	..	1,014	16

The following table shows the number of literates in the urban areas according to the Census of 1961.

Educational standard		Males	Females
Literate without educational level	..	4,476	2,317
Primary or Junior Basic	..	1,872	401

Educational standard	Males	Females
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	560	33
Technical diploma not equal to degree ..	18	1
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree ..	23	1
University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	59	3
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree.	..	..
Engineering ..	9	..
Medicine ..	12	1
Agriculture ..	2	..
Veterinary and dairying ..	1	..
Technology ..	1	..
Teaching ..	15	2
Others ..	13	..

According to the Census of 1971, 161,223 persons (134,277 males and 26,946 females) were found to be literate in the district of whom 139,521 (119,290 males and 20,231 females) belonged to the rural areas and 21,702 (14,987 males and 6,715 females) belonged to the urban areas. Among the subdivisions Bhawanipatna tops the list in the number of literates. The total number of literates in the subdivision comes to 62,350 (50,706 males and 11,644 females) followed by Dharamgarh subdivision with 48,346 males and 8,390 females, and Nawapara subdivision with 35,225 males and 6,912 females.

The table given below indicates the number of literates in the district of Kalahandi as per the Census of 1971.

Educational standard	Males	Females
Literate without educational level ..	20,242	5,775
Primary ..	77,805	15,148
Middle ..	25,611	4,981
Matriculation or Higher Secondary ..	8,329	859
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	749	42
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree ..	280	21
Graduates and above ..	1,261	120

Spread of education did not make much headway in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the princely rule. At the beginning of this century there was a single school i. e., a Lower Primary school specially meant for girls, in the whole of the ex-State. During 1907-08, when the total number of pupils in the ex-State was 4,860, girls numbered 393 only. This was the state of women education as compared to that of men. But when compared with the other ex-States of Orissa, female education in this ex-State had made laudable progress during the year 1914-15. The ex-State of Kalahandi was placed in the second position, the first being the ex-State of Patna, as regards the number of girls attending schools. During this year a number of 1,185 girls of the ex-State were receiving education. This is a very remarkable increase as only seven years back the number remained at 393 only. There were 4 special schools for girls. The ex-State paid more attention to the promotion of female education and more of female teachers were appointed in mofussil schools. The Pandits in the schools in the interior were gradually replaced by female teachers. All the 4 girls' schools had properly qualified and trained mistresses. Though the number of educational institutions for girls remained at 4, there was a slight increase in the number of girls attending schools during the year 1927-28 as the figure stood at 1,210. The percentage of school-going population for girls during the year was 3.83 only.

Towards 1935-36 it is seen that the Lower Primary schools for girls' came down to 2 and the one Upper Primary Girls' school remained unchanged. The percentage of school-going population for girls also decreased to 3.2. However, the number of girls attending schools had gone up to 1,241.

With the dawn of Independence much emphasis was laid on the spread of female education and additional facilities were given to the girl students. School mothers were appointed to look after the girls in the schools. To attract more girls to schools, there was provision for free supply of dress to the girls for regular attendance. This apart, lady teachers were appointed in the schools through sympathetic selection method. The girls 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 there were 6 Primary schools and 2 Middle English schools in the district by the end of 1960-61 exclusively meant for girls. During 1955-56 the figure stood at 4 and 1, respectively. During 1959-60 there was one High English school for girls.

In 1966-67 the district had 2 High English schools, 7 Middle English schools and 6 Primary schools for the education of girls. A number of 310 girl students were imparted education in High schools, 718 in Middle

English schools and 18,604 in Primary schools. Within next six years women education had made satisfactory progress in the district. In 1972-73 the district had 24,336 girl students in Primary schools, 1,044 in Sevashrams, 118 in Junior Basic schools, 838 in Middle English schools, 76 in Ashram schools and the Kanyashram school, 1,077 in High English schools and 55 in College. During this year in the district there were 4 High English schools, 1 Middle English school, 1 Kanyashram and 5 Primary schools exclusively meant for the education of girls.

In recent years the number of girl students in different educational institutions in the district has increased considerably. In 1975 the district had 5 Primary schools, 1 Middle English school and 4 High English schools exclusively meant for girls. All these institutions are managed by the Government. Besides, there is facility for co-education in the educational institutions in the district. There is no separate college for women in the district. The women students prosecute their studies in the Government College at Bhawanipatna, the only college in the entire district. In 1975 the number of girl students studying in Primary schools, Middle English schools, High schools and College in the district were 31,630;789; 1,033 and 91, respectively.

**Spread of
Education
among
Backward
Classes and
Tribes**

There was not much progress in the spread of education among the backward classes and tribes in the ex-State of Kalahandi in the pre-merger period. In the year 1907-08, only one school was there in the ex-State specially meant for the education of these people. The total number of low-caste and aboriginal children attending schools during 1914-15 was 1,151 (including 183 girls) and 1,395 (including 157 girls) respectively. Towards 1935-36 a number of 2,475 low-caste and aboriginal students were attending schools in the ex-State. The ex-State maintained two schools for the low-caste children during the year. Besides, the children of this section were also allowed to prosecute their studies in other schools.

Thus it is seen that the pre-Independence period depicts a sorry picture of the spread of education among the backward class people in the district. The hilly areas of the district with no adequate means of communication as well as the apathetic attitude of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and the other backward class people towards education were chiefly responsible for this. The post-Independence period ushered in new promises to these down-trodden people. Special schools, such as Sevashrams and Ashram schools were opened in areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Sevashrams which are of Primary school standard and Ashram schools which are of Middle English school standard provide free education to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes children.

Study materials like books, slates, pencils, etc. are supplied free of cost at primary stage. For education in other institutions stipend and lump grants are given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Elementary training in the crafts like spinning, gardening and handicrafts are imparted to the students in the Sevashrams alongwith general education. Ashram schools are residential institutions and are of Middle English school standard. Ashram Schools specially meant for girls are known as Kanyashrams. Besides general education, these institutions provide training facilities in crafts such as weaving, tailoring, carpentry, smithy, agriculture, poultry rearing, cattle breeding bee-keeping, etc. According to the Census of 1961 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes accounted for 18.9 per cent and 32.2 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes was 7.2. Among males it was 6.7 per cent and among females it was 0.5. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was 5.7 per cent, the break up being 5.4 per cent for males and 0.3 per cent for females. Thus it is seen that the Scheduled Castes had a higher standard of literacy than the Scheduled Tribes. During 1961, total number of Sevashrams and Ashram schools stood at 78. A special school of this type, whether a Sevashram or an Ashram school, served 6,739 population of the district on the average. A Kanyashram was started at Junagarh during the year 1961-62. In the year 1971-72 the district had 3 Ashram schools, 1 Kanyashram and 68 Sevashrams for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

Spread of education among the backward class people has made much headway in recent years. The number of backward class students in the educational institutions has increased appreciably. The statement given below shows the strength of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students in different educational institutions in the three education districts of Kalahandi from the years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Name of the Education District	Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Bhawanipatna ..	1971-72	268	557
	1972-73	271	486
	1973-74	491	581
	1974-75	520	545
Nawapara ..	1971-72	407	927
	1972-73	460	1,175
	1973-74	487	1,253
	1974-75	516	1,324
Dharamgarh ..	1971-72	6,024	5,108
	1972-73	6,403	5,538
	1973-74	6,060	7,344
	1974-75	6,552	9,310

At present there are 4 High English schools, 3 Ashram schools, 1 Kanyashram, 2 Residential Sevashrams, 68 Sevashrams and 18 Chatsalis for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students in the district. During the year 1975-76 the number of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students studying in these High schools, Middle English schools and Sevashrams were 382, 557 and 2,917 respectively. As many as 45 hostel buildings have been constructed so far in different High schools and Middle English schools of the district for the accommodation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

**GENERAL
EDUCATION
Primary
Schools**

Just before the merger in 1947-48, there were 118 Primary schools in the ex-State of Kalahandi. The number of Primary schools rose to 259 in 1950-51 according to the Census of 1951. During the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods spread of primary education was given top priority. The number of Primary schools went on increasing from year to year and towards the end of 1960-61 it stood at 916 of which 903 were recognised schools and the rest were unrecognised. Six of these recognised schools were exclusively meant for girls. In these 903 recognised Primary schools a total number of 46,110 students (37,016 boys and 9,094 girls) were imparted education by 1,367 teachers (1,356 males and 10 females). Among these teachers, 696 male teachers and 1 female teacher were trained. The area and population served by one Primary school in the district worked out to 5.5 square miles and 1,102 persons respectively against the State average of 2.9 square miles and 850 persons. Though the number of schools had increased significantly during this decade in the district while compared to the State average, the achievement was not very encouraging. Among the measures taken for the spread of primary education mention may be made of the enrolment drive, supply of free mid-day meals to students; grant of various scholarships, such as, the merit scholarship, merit-cum-poverty scholarship, scholarship for proficiency in arithmetic (to those who secure 90 per cent or above of marks in arithmetic) and grant for the maintenance of poor boys in the hostels. In the next decade, 1970-71, the number of Primary schools went up to 1,403 of which 1,395 were recognised and the rest 8 were unrecognised. There was no change in the number of Primary schools exclusively meant for girls as it remained at 6. There had been a very significant increase in the numerical strength of the students as well as the teachers in these institutions during the decade as the number of students rose to 74,561 (54,996 boys and 19,565 girls) and that of the teachers to 3,167 (3,119 males and 48 females).

According to the third All-India Educational Survey Report, on December, 1973, a population of 11,60,336 out of the total district population of Kalahandi numbering 12,52,675 were served by

Primary schools either in the habitations or within a walking distance, i. e., a distance of 1.5 km. Thus the percentage of population served to the total population of the district stands at 92.63 per cent which is slightly more than the State average of 92.23. But so far as the percentage of population in the rural areas served by Primary schools within the habitations at a distance of 1.5 km. is concerned, it is less than the state average as it stands at 92.3 per cent while the State average remains at 92.6 per cent.

The number of Primary schools has been steadily increasing in the district. In the year 1975-76 the number of such institutions was 1,865 which included 4 Primary schools specially meant for girls. The total enrolment of pupils at the primary school stage was 111,082 (77,788 boys and 33,294 girls) during this year and a number of 3,796 teachers (3,653 males and 143 females) were teaching in these schools.

There are only six Junior Basic schools in the district. Provision for senior basic or post-basic education is not available in the district. The Junior Basic schools provide Primary school standard education to the students. During the year 1976-77 a number of 614 students (457 boys and 157 girls) were imparted education in these institutions. The number of teachers in these schools was 23 (male only). All these institutions are located in the Dharamgarh Educational District.

Basic Schools

Maktabas are Primary schools meant for the Muslim pupils. These institutions are non-Government. In May, 1975 there were only 2 Maktabas in the district: one at Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of the district, and the other at Khariar in Nawapara Education District. The Maktab at Bhawanipatna provides teaching facility up to class III standard whereas the Maktab at Khariar is of Upper Primary standard providing education up to class V. During the year under report in these two institutions there were altogether 116 students of whom 67 were boys and 49 girls.

Maktabas

In the year 1950-51 the district had 11 Middle English schools. In a decade, i. e. towards 1960-61, the number significantly increased to 40 including 2 schools exclusively meant for girls. In these institutions there were 1,643 students (1,429 boys and 214 girls) and 100 teachers (94 males and 6 females) during the year. In 1970-71 the number of Middle English schools in the district had increased to 131, which included 1 school exclusively meant for the girl students. This was a very remarkable achievement indeed. The number of students and the number of teachers in these institutions during the year 1970-71 was 4,883 (4,062 boys and 821 girls) and 296 (285 males and 11 females) respectively.

Middle English Schools

According to the Third All-India Educational Survey Report the percentage of population in the rural areas of the district served by Middle Sections, either in the habitation or within a walking distance, i. e., a distance of 3 km., is 48.62, while taking into account the percentage of population in both the rural and the urban areas served by Middle Sections within 3 km., the figure stands at 51.06. Both these figures lag behind the corresponding State averages of 68.02 per cent and 70.68 per cent respectively. The district thus ranks the 11th in the State of Orissa so far as the percentage of population served by Middle Sections either in the habitation or within a walking distance (3 km.) is concerned. The other two districts trailing behind Kalahandi are Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput.

In fact, the spread of Middle English education in the district has made rapid strides as within a period of five years the number of such institutions increased from 131 in 1970-71 to 211 in 1975-76 which includes 2 schools exclusively meant for girls. The number of students and teachers in these institutions too has increased significantly. During the year 1975-76 the total number of students in these schools was 9,243 comprising 7,769 boys and 1,474 girls. The number of teachers during the year was 694 which consisted of 669 males and 25 females.

High English Schools

In the year 1951 there were 2 High English schools in the district of Kalahandi, one located at Bhawanipatna and the other at Khariar. The number went up to 5 in the next decade, i. e., towards 1960-61. In the following decade there was remarkable increase in the number of High English schools in the district which figured at 38 including 4 schools for girls. The rush of students in these High English schools during this decade is also no less spectacular. In the year 1960-61 the total number of students in these institutions was 1,346 (1,265 boys and 81 girls) only which went up to 6,681 (5,879 boys and 802 girls) in 1970-71.

The number of High English schools in the district increased to 62 in the year 1975-76 including 5 institutions exclusively meant for girls. Thus within a period of five years the number of High English schools in the district increased from 38 to 62, the percentage of increase being 63.15. The total number of students studying in the High schools of the district during the year was 8,807 including 1,250 girls and the number of teachers in these schools was 554 (509 males and 45 females). The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack, conducts the High English School Certificate Examination of the district.

During 1975-76, the Book Banks were opened in 45 High English schools and 18 Middle English schools at a cost of Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 6,876 and 2,362 and 527 students were benefited respectively. Text

books and writing materials were given free of cost to 1,452 students belonging to the age group of 6 to 11 years with an expenditure of Rs. 5,558.00. Free uniforms were supplied to 416 girl students of the above age group. Scholarship for regular attendance was given to 98 girl students. 356 poor students were provided with reading and writing materials worth Rs. 54,340.00. Examination fees were exempted in case of 14 meritorious students. A High English school was opened at Thuamul-Rampur.

The Vimala Convent School, Bhawanipatna, is of recent origin and has been incepted on the 21st February, 1976. The institution is sponsored and managed by the Roman Catholic Church, Bhawanipatna, under the overall supervision of the Diocese of Berhampur. Till the end of December, 1976, it was imparting education from Nursery to Standard I. The medium of instruction is English. Subjects like Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science, Morals, Arts and Crafts, etc., are being taught to the pupils in standard I. The institution has not yet been affiliated to any other institution. By the end of December, 1976, the institution had 113 students including 45 girls. The teaching staff consisted of 4 female members.

Cambridge
and Convent
School

The district has been divided into three educational districts, viz., Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara, 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 Bhawanipatna. A list of High English schools in the district is given in Appendix I of this chapter.

A college *started functioning in the district in the year 1960 under private management. It was taken over by the Government with effect from the 1st December, 1961. It is the only college in the entire district with a population of 1,163,869 (1971 Census). The institution is affiliated to the Sambalpur University, Sambalpur. It provides education up to degree standard both in Arts and Science. It imparts honours teaching in subjects like History, Economics, Political Science, Geography, Oriya, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. The college has two men's hostels, one with an accommodation capacity of 75 students and the other with 100 students. To cater to the needs of the students as well as the staff there is a library containing 10,441 books in different languages. In 1976-77 there were 740 students (633 men and 107 women) and 45 teachers (44 males and 1 female) in the college.

COLLEGE

Government
College,
Bhawanipatna

Founded on the 1st June, 1960, the Elementary Training School, Narla, provides elementary education training of 2-year duration to the untrained teachers whose minimum educational qualification is Middle

PROFESSIONAL AND
TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS AND
COLLEGES

* Two more colleges have been opened in the district during 1977-78, one at Khariar and the other at Nawapara.

**Elementary
Training
School**

English school standard. During training period each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 45 per month. The trainees avail themselves of the hostel facility. In the year 1975-76, there were 15 trainees and 5 teachers in the institution.

**Secondary
Training
Schools**

There are three Secondary Training schools in the district located at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. The school at Bhawanipatna is the oldest of the three and was established in the year 1961. The Secondary Training schools at Nawapara and Dharamgarh were set up in the year 1972 and 1973, respectively. Candidates having Matriculation or Intermediate educational qualification are eligible for admission to these schools. The training imparted in these institutions is of 2-year duration. On completion of training the candidates have to appear at an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificates of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The intake capacity of each institution is 50. All the trainees receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 75.00 per mensem during training period. All the three institutions provide hostel accommodation to the trainees.

**Industrial
Training
Institute,
Bhawanipatna**

A Technical Institute for the district of Kalahandi, namely, I. T. I. Junagarh, was established in the year 1960-61 and the institute started functioning at the Industrial Training Institute, Hiraakud, at the primary stage up to 1966 until the completion of the construction of the institute building and the installation of machineries. In the year 1966-67, by a subsequent Government order, the venue of the institute was changed and it was shifted to Bhawanipatna, as I. T. I., Bhawanipatna. The Institute is affiliated to the State Council for Technical Education & Training, Orissa. It imparts training in 10 trades, viz., electrician, fitter, turner, wireman, stenography, motor mechanic, diesel mechanic, tractor mechanic, welder and carpentry. The educational qualification prescribed for admission into trades like electrician and stenography is passed Matriculation and for other trades Class IX standard. The duration of course for each trade is 1 year excepting the trades like electrician, fitter, turner and wireman which are of 2-year duration. The medium of instruction is both English and Oriya. The institute is managed by the Director of Industries, Orissa. There is a hostel with an accommodation for 64 trainees. It has a small library consisting of 353 books in Oriya, Hindi and English. During 1975-76 the institute had as many as 170 trainees and 16 instructors.

**Training-
cum-
Production
Centre,
Junagarh**

The Training-cum-Production Centre, Junagarh, initially known as Project Training Centre, was established in the year 1953 under the control of the Community Project, Junagarh. It was handed over to the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department in the year 1955. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department is its administrative department and the

Director of Industries, Orissa, is its controlling authority. The Institution imparts training to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students only. Each trainee is awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 50.00 per mensem. In the centre training is imparted on subjects like carpentry, blacksmithy, turning and drilling, bricks and tile making, ect. The medium of instruction is both English and Oriya. The duration of course is two years. The educational qualification prescribed for admission to the training course is passed Class VII. Hostel accommodation is available to the trainees. During the year 1975-76 the Centre had 32 trainees (males) and 11 instructors including the Superintendent and a Foreman.

For the cultivation of dramatic art the "Bijaya Club" of Bhawani-patna was organised in 1956 under the patronage of some amateur art loving youths of the district. In the year 1967 it was renamed 'Smaraki'. The institution regularly stages various dramas and one-act plays on different occasions. It camps at different towns and villages and stages theatrical performances in and outside the district. It also renders helpful guidance and direction to other amateur dramatic organisations in the district.

SCHOOLS FOR
THE CULTI-
VATION OF
FINE ARTS,
MUSIC,
DANCING,
PAINTING,
ETC

Smaraki
Nitya
Sanstha,
Bhawani-
patna

Bharatee
Sangeet
Natak
Anusthan,
Bhawani-
patna

The Bharatee Sangeet Natak Anusthan, Bhawanipatna, a constituent organisation of the Mahabir Sanskrutik Anusthan, had its humble beginning in the year 1971. The institution imparts teaching in *sitar* and in other classical and instrumental music to its members. The courses of study of the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad, is followed in the institution. During 1976-77 the organisation had 20 students and one teacher. It is privately managed. This organisation had the credit of organising the First All Orissa Folk Dance and Song Conference in May, 1976, in which folk dances of different parts of Orissa were displayed.

The Baneeshri Sangeet Anusthan, Junagarh, is of recent origin and has been set up in 1977. In this organisation teaching is imparted in *sitar*, guitar, violin and other musical instruments. During 1976-77 the institution had 25 students and one teacher. It is privately managed and financed from the subscription of the members.

Baneeshri
Sangeet
Anusthan,
Junagarh

In 1955 a Sangeet Bidalaya was started at Bhawanipatna which was the first recognised music institution in the district. In 1975-76 it was renamed as the Kalahandi Sangeet Bidyalaya. In 1976 the institution had only one instructor who imparted lessons in music and dance to the pupils. The organisation is privately managed.

Kalahandi
Sangeet
Bidyalaya,
Bhawani-
patna

The only Sanskrit Tol of the district is located at Bhawanipatna. It was founded in 1924 by the then Durbar administration. There are two teachers in the Tol of whom one is a Sanskrit Pandit.

ORIENTAL
SCHOOLS
(Sanskrit
Tol)

The statement given below indicates the progress of the Sanskrit Tol within a period of five years, from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year	Candidates appeared	Candidates passed
1970-71	.. 2	1
1971-72	.. 3	2
1972-73	.. 3	2
1973-74	.. 2	1
1974-75		..

Gurukul
Ashram,
Amsena

A Gurukul Ashram was established on the 7th March, 1963, in a far off village, Amsena, for imparting education in Sanskrit, Vedic literature, and ancient Indian culture. This apart, subjects like mathematics and geography are also taught to the students. Courses taught in this institution are Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya. The medium of instruction is Sanskrit. This is a residential institution and free accommodation and food are supplied to the students as well as to the teachers. The students cultivate the land owned by the institution and thus get practical training in agriculture. The institution is affiliated to the Shrimad Dayanand Arya Vidyapeeth, Gurukul, Jhajjar, Haryana. It is privately managed and receives financial aid from the Government of Orissa, the Central Welfare Board and the State Welfare Advisory Board. Public donations and the proceeds from the lands owned by the Ashram are the other sources of its income. It is meant for boy students only. During the year 1976-77 there were 55 students and 6 teachers. The Ashram possesses a good library and publishes a monthly magazine named "Aryabhumi", both in Oriya and Hindi.

ADULT
LITERACY

An intensive adult education programme has been undertaken in the district since July, 1971, under the Adult Literacy Programme. According to this scheme the adult literacy centres conduct two sessions a year, each being of six months duration. Reading and writing materials are supplied to the adult learners by the Education & Youth Services Department of the State. Generally the primary school teachers, retired and experienced persons, Secretaries of Mahila Samitis (in case of Adult Literacy Centres for women) impart education in these institutions. The concerned teachers are paid at the rate of Rs. 50'00 as reward after the end of each session. During the year 1976 a number of 117 adult literacy centres, including 14 for women, were opened in the district. During this year the ratio of teachers to that of the students

was 1: 20. The statement given below shows the growth of adult literacy in the district during the period 1971 to 1975.

Year		No. of Adult Literacy Centres opened			No. of Adults enrolled			No. of adults made literate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1971	..	17	..	17	515	..	515	355	..	355
1972	..	49	1	50	490	10	500	388	9	397
1973	..	35	1	36	700	20	720	542	9	551
1974	..	47	3	50	940	60	1,000	763	55	818
1975	..	48	2	50	960	40	1,000	711	20	731

The Kalahandi Lekhaka Kala Parishad, Bhawanipatna, was established on the 28th April, 1960. It is one of the leading literary organisations in the district of Kalahandi. The objective of this Parishad is to promote cultural and literary activities in the district by organising meetings, symposia and cultural programmes. It observes Gangadhar Meher Jayanti, Upendra Bhanja Jayanti, etc., every year. It organises dramas and the "Ghumura Dance", the famous local dance of the district, on different occasions. The institution was publishing a quarterly magazine, 'Sagar' for some years but due to shortage of funds its publication has now been stopped. Books like 'Kalahandi', a short history of the district, and the 'Pancha Pakhudar Phula', a collection of poems of five poets of the district, have been published under the auspices of this organisation. It receives financial aid from the Cultural Affairs Department of the State and the Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

CULTURAL
AND
LITERARY
SOCIETIES
Kalahandi
Lekhaka
Kala
Parishad,
Bhawanipatna

The Brajamohan Sahitya Samiti, Bhawanipatna, was incepted in the year 1945 under the patronage of Shri Pratap Keshori Deo, the ex-Maharaja of Kalahandi ex-State with a view to promote co-operation among poets, writers and various literary associations for organising literary and other cultural activities. It organises Autumnal cultural function every year and invites prominent litterateurs of the State on different occasions to participate in literary meetings. Besides literary and cultural activities, it also encourages indoor and outdoor games. In the year 1963, under the auspices of this association, a Ghumura Dance party was sent to participate at the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi. It has also published some works by the local authors. The Samiti gets financial aid from the Government of Orissa. It is the oldest literary organisation in the district and has at present about 21 active members.

Brajamohan
Sahitya
Samiti,
Bhawanipatna

Mahabir
Sanskritik
Anusthan,
Bhawani-
patna

With the amalgamation of the three cultural organisations, namely, the Saraigharpada Athletic Club, the Nehru Club and the Mahavir Library, which existed during the pre-Independence period, into a single body, the Mahabir Sanskrutik Anusthan came into being in the year 1964. Ever since its inception it has been working to promote social and cultural activities in the district. Some books and journals have been published under the auspices of this organisation. It organises literary meetings and symposia; conducts athletic, fine arts and music competitions; and stages dramas and other entertainment programmes at regular intervals. It also renders voluntary social service at the time of natural calamities like flood and famine. The Bharatee Sangeet Anusthan and the Pothipanthasala Library, both located at Bhawanipatna, are its two constituent organisations. The Anusthan receives grants from the State Government as well as the Central Government. At present the organisation has about 200 members.

Khariar
Sahitya
Samiti,
Khariar

The Khariar Sahitya Samiti, Khariar, was established under the patronage of Raja Brajaraj Singh Deo (1889—1907) in the last part of the 19th century. It functioned till 1911 after which the Samiti got a set-back for sometime. The organisation was re-established in 1947 and has since been working regularly. The Samiti organises regular literary meetings and conferences, celebrates the birth days of prominent poets and writers, facilitates distinguished poets and writers by organising special functions. It helps the local poets and writers in publishing their works. At present there are 68 members in this organisation. The Samiti raises funds through subscription and public donations. It also receives financial aid from the Government of Orissa.

CULTURAL
LITERARY
AND
SCIENTIFIC
PERIODICALS

A very few periodicals and magazines are published from this district. Of them mention may be made of the Sabuja and the Girijhara, both quarterlies in Oriya, and the monthly magazine Arya Bhumi, published both in Oriya and Hindi. For details regarding the literary publications in the district Chapter-XVIII may be seen.

WRITERS AND
POETS

Not much is known about the old poets and writers in the district of Kalahandi. Chaitan Das was a famous Vaishnav poet who flourished in circa 15th century A. D. He is held in high esteem for his famous works—Devadarshana Purana (ଦେବଦର୍ଶନ ପୁରାଣ), Nirguna Mahatmya (ନିର୍ଗୁଣ ମହାତ୍ମ୍ୟ), and Vishnugarbha Purana (ବିଷ୍ଣୁଗର୍ଭ ପୁରାଣ). It is evident from his book Nirguna Mahatmya that he belonged to Badamul, a village in Kaunri Patna (present Balangir district) and while he was at Khariar he composed his famous work Nirguna Mahatmya.

A brief account on some poets and writers in the district is given below:—

PATARAJA PADMAN SINGH—Padman Singh was the Pataraja or the Zamindar of the Thuamul-Rampur estate. He completed his historical work *Nagavamsa Charita* in which he described the history of the Naga royal family beginning from Fanimukuta Ray, the first Naga chieftain of Chotanagpur, till the time of Fatenarayan Deva, (1831—53) the Raja of Kalahandi.

PATARAJA RAMACHANDRA SINGH, son of Padman Singh wrote his '*Nagavamsa Charita*' in Oriya prose which is simple and expressive. But the work is incomplete.

MAHARAJA UDITPRATAP (1853—81)—Maharaja Uditpratap Deva was a famous poet like Raja Krishna Singh of Dharakot and translated the *Bhagavata* (Sanskrit) into Oriya verse of 14 letters. As he could not complete the work before his death the last part was written by his chief queen Maharani Asha Kumari Devi.

MAHARANI ASHA KUMARI DEVI, the chief queen of Maharaja Uditpratap was the authoress of the poetical work *Surya Bandana* (ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଦନା).

RAMACHANDRA RAYAGURU was the court poet of Maharaja Uditpratap Deva. The following of his compositions are known to exist in manuscript form : *Kalamegha Chautisa* (କଳାମେଘ ଚଉତିଶା), *Kamakala Chautisa* (କାମକଳା ଚଉତିଶା), *Mohana Chautisa* (ମୋହନ ଚଉତିଶା), *Sita Bilapa* (ସୀତା ବିଳାପ) and *Rama Bilapa* (ରାମ ବିଳାପ). He was the author of a large number of *Ghumura* songs which were being sung throughout Kalahandi by the *paiks*.

PRABHAKARA GAYAKARATNA was not only a poet but a noted musician for which he obtained the title of *Gayakaratna*. He was given *maufi* lands by Maharaja Uditpratap Deva in 1879-80 and Maharani Asha Kumari Devi in 1883 as known from the *maufi* records of the State.

BRAJARAJ SINGH DEO, the Raja of Khariar Ex-Zamindari, was born in 1851. He was a poet of high repute and has several publications to his credit. *Brajabadhu Bilasa* (ବ୍ରଜବଧୂ ବିଳାସ), *Rupa Manjari* (ରୂପ ମଞ୍ଜରୀ), *Sobha Ballari* (ଶୋଭା ବଲ୍ଲରୀ), *Pravandha Chitrakabya* (ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଚିତ୍ରକାବ୍ୟ), *Ratnaprava* (ରତ୍ନପ୍ରବା), *Manabhang Chautisa* (ମାନଭଙ୍ଗ ଚଉତିଶା), *Valahaka Chautisa* (ବାଳାହକ ଚଉତିଶା), *Khyamanidhi Chautisa* (କ୍ଷ୍ୟମାନିଧି ଚଉତିଶା), and *Sri Satyanarayana Bratakatha* (ଶ୍ରୀ ସତ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ବ୍ରତକଥା) are his important works.

He was described as the second Upendra Bhanja in the contemporary literary periodicals 'Bijuli' (ବିଜୁଳି) and Indradhanu (ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁ). Poet Gangadhar Meher has highly eulogised him in his kavya Utkalakshmi (ଉତ୍କଳଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ). Recently the Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department of the Government of Orissa has published "Brajara Granthabali" (ବ୍ରଜରାଜ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାବଳୀ).

BIR BIKRAM DEO (1874—1912), the Zamindar of Khariar ex-Zamindari, was a great patron of learning and literature. He himself was a reputed playwright. His well-known dramas are Kusuma Sundari Natak (କୁସୁମ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ନାଟକ), Balya-Bibaha Natak (ବାଲ୍ୟ ବିବାହ ନାଟକ), Brudhabibaha Natak (ବୃଦ୍ଧବିବାହ ନାଟକ), Vyabhichar Dosha Pradarsaka Natak (ବ୍ୟଭିଚାର ଦୋଷ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ ନାଟକ), Suhasini Prahasan (ସୁହାସିନୀ ପ୍ରହସନ), Utkal Durdasa Natak (ଉତ୍କଳ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶା ନାଟକ), Ambika Devi Natak (ଅମ୍ବିକା ଦେବୀ ନାଟକ), Sailavala Natak (ସୈଳବାଳା ନାଟକ), Bhatrusneha Natak (ଭତ୍ତ ସ୍ନେହ ନାଟକ), and Harischandra Natak (ହରିଷ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଟକ). He was the founder of the Bir Bikram Theatre at Khariar. He wrote 'Nataka Rachana Pranali' (ନାଟକ ରଚନା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ) a treatise on drama. His 'Abhinaya Prakashika' (ଅଭିନୟ ପ୍ରକାଶିକା) a booklet on Odissi Dance Mudra, has been published. Bir Bikram Ramayan (ବୀର ବିକ୍ରମ ରାମାୟଣ) is another notable work of his. His book "Rajkumar Siksha" imparting moral instruction to the sons of Indian Chiefs was highly acclaimed by L. Cobden Ramsay, the then Political Agent of Sambalpur. His other works like Gajashastra and Aswashastra are worth mentioning.

SIBANARAYAN DEO (1877—1958) has composed 'Jati Jati Phula' (ଜାତି ଜାତି ଫୁଲ) a collection of poems. He is the author of 'Rabanangadobach' (ରାବଣାଙ୍ଗଦୋବାଚ) written in local Khariar dialect.

LAL RUDRAMADHAB DEO (1902—60) is reputed to have translated into Oriya the Rubayats of Omar Khayam. He has also translated into Oriya some Sanskrit works which include Durga Stuti and some dramas. He, in collaboration with Prayag Dutt Joshi, collected the works of the local poets and writers which were published in two volumes, namely, the Khariar Kusuma Birabara Rachanabali (ଖଡ଼ିଆଳ କୁସୁମ ବୀରବର ରଚନାବଳୀ) and Khariar Kusuma Giti Manjusa (ଖଡ଼ିଆଳ କୁସୁମ ଗୀତି ମଞ୍ଜୁଷା).

GADADHAR MISHRA, born in 1906 at Komna near Khariar, is a popular author. His important publications are Satisri (ସତୀଶ୍ରୀ), Mahanadi (ମହାନଦୀ) and Jautuka (ଯୌତୁକ).

PARASHU RAM MUND is the reputed author of Utkale Sarala (ଉତ୍କଳେ ଶାରଳା), Brajmohan Dev (ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ ଦେବ) both poetry, and Mulia Pila (ମୁଲିଆ ପିଲା), Mukti Pathara Duiti Jatri (ମୁକ୍ତିପଥର ଦୁଇଟି ଯାତ୍ରୀ), both novels.

DR. SOMESWAR BEHERA is a poet of considerable repute in the district. His works Jatira Janak (ଜାତିର ଜନକ), Puspa Paraga (ପୁଷ୍ପ ପରାଗ), Jaga Jyoti Jawahar (ଯୁଗଯୋଗିତ ଜବାହର), Saroj Sundari (ସରୋଜ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ), Balmiki Ramayan (ବାଲ୍ମୀକି ରାମାୟଣ) (all poetry), and Andhari Gharar Katha (ଅନ୍ଧାରୀ ଘରର କଥା), a novel, are very popular.

ANUP SINGH DEO, born in 1920, is the last ruler of the Khariar ex-Zamindari. He is a reputed poet and was awarded the title of 'Kavi Saurabha' by the Braja Mohan Sahitya Samiti of Kalahandii in 1971. Under his patronage the two volumes of 'Khariar Kusuma-Part I and Part II' were published in 1955. Many of his works are unpublished. Among his published works mention may be made of Arati (ଆରତି), Urmi (ଉର୍ମି), Latika (ଲତିକା) and Murchhana (ମୁଚ୍ଛନା).

His skill in using many uncommon and unused Oriya words in poetry and the high excellence of his poetic composition have established him as a popular poet in Oriya literature.

PROF. BHUBANESWAR BEHERA is an eminent educationist and a scholar in the district. Many of his essays and short stories appear in the literary periodicals of Orissa. 'Suna Parikhya (ଶୁଣ ପରୀକ୍ଷା), a collection of short stories, and Katha O Latha (କଥା ଓ ଲଥା) are two of his published works.

PRAFULLA KUMAR RATH, the well known Oriya playwright, hails from the district of Kalahandi. Sindura Topa (ସିନ୍ଦୂର ଟୋପା), Bandini (ବନ୍ଦିନୀ), Sagara O' Sangharsha (ସାଗର ଓ ସଂଘର୍ଷ), Raktabindu (ରକ୍ତବିନ୍ଦୁ), Ferar Asami (ଫେରାର ଆସାମୀ), Interview (ଇଣ୍ଟରଭ୍ୟୁ), Aji O' Kali (ଆଜି ଓ କାଳି), Swarnachampa (ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣଚମ୍ପା), Dipata Chudi (ଦିପତା ଚୁଡ଼ି), Kahara Chhai (କାହାର ଛାଇ), Palataka (ପଳାତକ), Swargaku Jaa He Papimane (ସ୍ୱର୍ଗକୁ ଯାଅ ହେ ପାପୀମାନେ), Devayani (ଦେବଯାନୀ), Sunya Aakasha—Amar Akhi (ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଆକାଶ—ଅମର ଆଖି), Mora Ba Dosha Kana (ମୋର ବା ଦୋଷ କ'ଣ), and Charichhaka (ଚରିତ୍ତକ) are some of his popular plays.

Among other poets and writers of the district mention may be made of Chandrabhanu Deo, Manohara Meher, Narayan Bharasa Meher, Rasbehari Behera, Raj Kishore Panda, Muhammed Abdul Sidiq, Ram Krishna Rath and Jugul Kishore Joshi.

Rikhiram Tiwari, Bipin Bihari Pattajoshi, Sobhaban Barik, Pabitra Mohan Pattnaik, Simachal Panda, Bankim Chandra Behera are noted singers, and composers, of 'Ghumura' songs.

LIBRARIES

Library plays an important role in the diffusion of knowledge among the people. The district of Kalahandi possesses a few libraries, a statement of which is given in the table below. Besides, the educational institutions in the district also have their own libraries which cater to the needs of the students as well as the teachers.

LIBRARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF KALAHANDI

Sl. No.	Name of the Libraries	Year of establishment	No. of members	No. of books	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Government Reading Room, Bhawanipatna	1958	130	3,851	Managed by the Home (P. R.) Department, Bhubaneswar. It is a library-cum Reading Room. Provides documentary film shows occasionally.
2	Pothi Panthasala Library, Bhawanipatna	1964	200	5,000	It is a branch of Mahabir Sanskrutik Anusthan, Bhawanipatna. Has a reading room. Privately managed.
3	Azad Library, Junagarh	1972	50	500	Privately managed.
4	N. A. C. Library, Khariar	1975	50	501	Managed by the N. A. C., Khariar.
5	Goura Chandra Pathagar, Madanpur-Rampur	1963	84	527	Managed by the Netaji Yubak Sangh.
6	Friends' Club, Purunasar	1961	100	302	Privately managed.

MUSEUMS

Belkhandi Branch Museum, Belkhandi

The Belkhandi Museum, Belkhandi, was initially an open-air museum started as a branch of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, to exhibit the archaeological finds excavated by the archaeological department of the ex-state of Kalahandi in the year 1946-47 at the site of the confluence of the rivers Tel and Utei. With the money available from the Government of India, a pucca shed has been constructed where the archaeological finds, which include some sculptures, are now being preserved. The Block Development Officer, Karlamunda, is the *ex-officio* Curator of the museum. The Superintendent of Museums,

Bhubaneswar, is in overall charge of this museum. It remains open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily excepting on Mondays and Government holidays. No admission fee is charged from the public.

The Khariar Branch Museum, Khariar, was started in the year 1976. The collections in the museum include stone sculptures, arts and crafts, pre-historic finds and palm-leaf-manuscripts. It is kept open for public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Mondays and Government holidays. No entry fee is charged from the public. The Superintendent, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, is its controlling authority.

Khariar
Branch
Museum
Khariar

APPENDIX I

List of all kinds of High English Schools in the district of Kalahandi

(1977-78)

A. Government High English Schools (Boys)

1. Braja Mohan High English School, Bhawanipatna
2. National High English School, Nawapara
3. Raja A. T. High English School, Khariar
4. Junagarh High English School, Junagarh
5. U. S. High English School, Jayapatna

B. Government High English Schools (Girls)

6. Government Girls' High English School, Bhawanipatna
7. Government Girls' High English School, Khariar
8. Government Girls' High English School, Khariar Road
9. Government Girls' High English School, Nawapara

C. Non-Government High English Schools (Boys)

10. Bapujee High English School, Risida
11. Janata High English School, Borda
12. Ghasi Ram Dora High English School, Belkhandi
13. Biswanath Bidyapitha, Mandal
14. Dr. Katju High English School, Bhella
15. Dharamgarh High English School, Dharamgarh
16. Durga Madhab High English School, Kalampur
17. Golamunda High English School, Golamunda
18. Janata High English School, Kashrupara
19. Jawahar Ucha Bidyapitha, Koksara
20. Krupasindhu High English School, Charbahal
21. Bimbadhar High English School, Karlapada
22. Kesinga Vidyapitha, Kesinga
23. Jita Mitra High English School, Komna

24. Ladugaon High English School, Ladugaon
25. Lanjigarh High English School, Lanjigarh
26. Manikeswari High English School, Bhawanipatna
27. Durga Madhab Ucha Bidyapitha, M. Rampur
28. Panchayat Samiti High English School, Narla
29. Sinapali High English School, Sinapali
30. Chacha Nehru Bidyamandir, Utkela
31. Gandhi Centenary High English School, Karchala
32. Gopabandhu Bidyapitha, Khariar Road
33. Public High English School, Bhaleswar
34. Panchayat High English School, Beltukri
35. Tundia High English School, Tundia
36. Milita Panchayat High English School, Rupra
37. Dadhi Baman High English School, Dadpur
38. Tukla High English School, Tukla
39. Rastriya Bidyapitha, Banjibahal
40. Damodar Ucha Bidyapitha, Tulapada
41. Jai Kishan High English School, Lakhna
42. Milita Panchayat Bidyapitha, Joradobra
43. Krupasindhu High English School, Habaspur
44. Ram Krishna High English School, Mathura
45. Balaji Ucha Bidyapitha, Mahichala
46. Dwarika Nath Ucha Bidyapitha, Sosia
47. Karangamal High English School, Karangamal
48. Jai Kishan High English School, Bargaon
49. Chichia High English School, Chichia
50. Chichaiguda High English School, Chichaiguda
51. Panchayat High English School, Budhikomna
52. Municipal High English School, Bhawanipatna (Municipality managed)

53. Saraswati High English School, Khariar Road (N. A. C. managed)

54. Rupra Road High English School, Rupra Road

D. Non-Government High English School (Girls)

55. Girls' High English School, Kesinga

E. T. R. W. High English Schools

56. Ashram High English School, Pastikudi

57. Ashram High English School, Boden

F. T. R. W. High English Schools (Newly opened Recognised)

58. Ashram High English School, Khaliabhata, Jayapatna

59. Ashram High English School, Madanpur

G. Proposed Recognised High English Schools

60. Danteswari High English School, Behera

61. R. K. High English School, Brahmanchhenda

62. A. P. Das High English School, Parla

63. S. V. High English School, Bijmara

64. Proposed High English School, Singhjhar

65. Gandhi Nagar Uchha Vidyapith, Thakpali, Komna

66. Gopabandhu High English School, Biswanathpur, Lanjigarh

H. Government Vocational High English School

67. Government Vocational High English School, Thuamul Rampur