

## CHAPTER XV

### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Puri or Purusottama-Puri, the seat of Lord Jagannath, has been a famous centre of learning, religion and culture from remote past. It was regarded as one of the famous ancient centres of Sanskrit learning. A number of great savants and religious leaders like Sankaracharya, Ramanuja, Nanak and Shri Chaitanya came to Puri for the propagation of their cult and founded *mathas* which helped in enhancing the religious and cultural ethos of Orissa. According to tradition, Sankaracharya (788-820 A. D.), the propounder of the Advaita School of Vedanta philosophy, visited Puri and founded the Gobardhana *matha* which is still extant. *mathas* are known as the abode of students or disciples ( ମଠସ୍ଥଳାଭିଳାଷୀ ). Many of the *mathas* maintained Sanskrit *toles* where students were imparted education in Sanskrit and religious scriptures. The independent Hindu kings of Orissa and the kings of Khurda were great patrons of art and literature and embellished their court with scholars and poets of great distinction. Gajapati Prataparudra Deva of Orissa (1497-1534 A. D.), the author of 'Saraswati Vilasam', was himself a great Sanskrit scholar and poet. Great poets like Kavidindima Jivadeva Acharya, Pandit Godavara Mishra and Kavichandra Ray Divakara Mishra adorned his court. Ray Ramananda, who was an administrator under Prataparudra Deva, is reputed as a great Vaishnava poet and philosopher. He composed the famous 'Jagannathaballava Nataka' in Sanskrit and got it staged at Puri. The kings of Orissa founded many *sasans* or Brahmin villages near-about Puri and endowed the Brahmins with rent-free lands and other facilities so that they could devote themselves exclusively to a life of religion and learning. These *sasans* produced many Sanskrit scholars, poets and *smriti* writers. Since ancient days the holy assembly of Sanskrit pandits known as *muktimandap pandit sabha*, functioning in the Temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri, is constituted of pandits from these *sasans*. The Hindus of all parts of Orissa and the adjoining tracts look upon the *muktimandap pandit sabha* as the sole authority and arbiter in matters concerning religion. The historic monuments like the temples of Jagannath, Lingaraj, Konarak and a host of others scattered all over the district speak of the great cultural heritage, artistic sensibility and deep religious temperament of the people. It is at Puri that Balaram Das and Jagannath Das, the great saint-poets of Orissa, composed the Ramayana and the Bhagabat respectively in Oriya which have influenced and moulded the social, cultural and religious life of the Oriyas for generations.

Notwithstanding its high cultural tradition, the district did not make much headway in the field of education. The education which was ordinarily considered reading, writing and simple arithmetic was imparted in the village schools called *chatalis*. The 'Abadhans' or teachers of the *chatalis* who generally belonged to the Matibansa and the Karan castes taught their pupils the indigenous systems of mathematics and some religious texts. Ordinarily, a student's ability to read from Jagannath Das's Oriya Bhagabat was considered a desirable standard attained in education. The district had a long tradition of Sanskrit learning. There were Sanskrit Tols in the district of which a few were located in Puri town and maintained by the Mathas. In 1857-58, Dr. E. Rhor, the Inspector of South-West Division mentioned about the existence of a large number of indigenous village schools in Orissa and suggested for their improvement with a view to spreading education among the people. He also mentioned in his report that in the past there were some Sanskrit Tols or schools of higher learning, but their number had come down. The pandits of these Tols were not proficient in the Shastras<sup>1</sup>.

BEGINNING  
OF WESTERN  
EDUCATION

Sir William Hunter has given a graphic picture of the State of education prevailing in Orissa during the first half century of the British rule. "Government", he wrote, "not less than the missionaries, long found itself baffled by the obstinate orthodoxy of Orissa. Until 1838 no schools worthy of the name existed except in the two or three little bright spots within the circle of missionary influence. Throughout the length and breadth of the province, with its population of two and a half million of souls, all was darkness and superstition. Here and there, indeed, a *pandit* taught a few lads Sanskrit in a corner of some rich landholder's mansion; and the larger villages had a sort of hedge-school, where half a dozen boys squatted with the master on the ground, forming the alphabet in the dust, and repeating the multiplication table in a parrot-like sing-song. Anyone who could write a sentence or two on a palm leaf passed for a man of letters".<sup>2</sup>

Though the British occupied Orissa in 1803, the spread of education in this part of the country did not make much headway during the first half of the 19th century. The Government was no less responsible for this retardation of education. Ricketts strongly criticised the apathy of the Government towards the spread of education in Orissa. "I think I may safely assert", wrote Ricketts, "that there is no place in our dominion where liberality and assistance

1. General Report on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal Presidency, quoted by Dr. Natabar Samantaray in his 'Odiya Sahityar Itihas', p.42.

2. Quoted by O' Malley in the District Gazetteer of Puri, (1929), p. 259.

on the part of Government are more called for and I earnestly recommend that the same should be afforded. At the conquest, we found the Ooreah in a state of great degradation and to our shame be it recorded that our policy was to perpetuate the degeneracy which prevailed among them". In conclusion, he observed : "If schools be established and properly attended to, the Ooreahs will soon shew that degeneracy is but the usual consequence of misrule".<sup>1</sup>

When the British first acquired the province there was scarcely a single native of Orissa in Government service. The language of the courts and public offices was Persian. In 1805 orders were passed that in all written communications with the inhabitants of the province the subject should be written in Oriya as well as in Persian. This necessitated the employment of Oriya scribes, who, though skilful enough with their iron pen and palm-leaves, were not accustomed to write on paper with an ordinary pen. In 1821 the Magistrate reported : "Scarcely a single real Oriya receives a salary of more than ten rupees per mensum, but several are naturalised Bengalis or Musalmans"<sup>2</sup>.

Against this bleak background of general education in Orissa, W. Wilkinson, the then Commissioner, started 'Puri Free Academy' or Puri English School in 1835. The Bramhins who constituted the most orthodox section of the people were strongly biased against English education which they considered irreligious. In the Academy, there were 25 students, who were mostly sons of the Government servants. The Headmaster of the Academy in his first report stated, "the inhabitants of the town, chiefly consist of the priests of the Jagannath to whom a knowledge of the Shaster is more important than the English language"<sup>3</sup>. The English school failed only because of the conservatism of the people and in 1840 it was converted into a vernacular school. English was again introduced in the vernacular school in 1851 and an English teacher was appointed on a salary of Rs. 150/00 per month met from the subscription of the residents. The number of students rose from 32 to 75 soon after the introduction of English. In 1853 Puri Zilla School was started. The Zilla School taught up to the Entrance standard from 1854.

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1. Ricketts, Commissioner, to Sudder Board of Revenue, 7 December, 1837. Quoted in Utkal University History of Orissa, Vol. VI, p. 436.

2. O' Malley's District Gazetteer of Puri (1929), p. 258

3. P. R. Sen—'Pooree English School', in Journal of Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1941, pt. IV, p. 474.

The school was a kutchra building with a single room and Mr. Cockburn, the Commissioner of Orissa Division, complained that the people of Puri were not willing to subscribe to the erection of a pucca school house. When the Lt. Governor visited Orissa in 1859, Mr. Cockburn recommended that the new school building should be constructed in honour of the Lt. Governor. He deplored the negligence of the Government for the people of Orissa pointing out that "Lacs and lacs of rupees have been spent in almost every division of Bengal except Orissa"<sup>1</sup>.

Apart from Puri, there was another Vernacular school at Khurda. Through mother-tongue, essential elementary education was imparted in the vernacular schools. But the progress of education in Orissa was very slow. In 1856-57, there were only 2 Vernacular schools in the Balasore district, 3 in the Cuttack district and 2 in the Puri district.<sup>2</sup> Cockburn, who succeeded Shore as the Commissioner, took keen interest in the progress of vernacular education in Orissa. He proposed publication of text books at low rates so as to place education within the reach of poor children and recommended the appointment of a separate Inspector of Schools for Orissa.<sup>3</sup> In 1854 arrived the famous Educational Despatch which was to bring western enlightenment home to the eastern races. Gradual improvement was noticed in the sphere of education in Orissa. In 1858-59, there were 6 Vernacular schools in the district of Puri. The introduction of vernacular scholarship attracted more and more students towards education. The Deputy Inspector of Puri gave favourable comment on the result of the introduction of the scholarship. Under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector one training class was established by the Government on September 1, 1863. At the initial stage 20 students started their studies with the stipend of Rs. 4-00 per month. Within six months eight teachers had successfully completed their course of training and were appointed in different schools<sup>4</sup>. In 1869 a school was opened in Cuttack town to train young men as teachers.

An incentive to vernacular education was given by the Government Notification dated 22nd April, 1858, to appoint only literate persons to posts with a salary of rupees six or more. But the Government schools were still disliked by the orthodox sections of the society, especially the Brahmins. As late as 1860, a learned Oriya, on being

1. Letter of Mr. G. Cockburn to Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1859, B. R. A. Vol. 1857-60, No. 81.

2. Utkal University History of Orissa, Vol. VI, p. 439

3. Ibid.

4. Dr. Nataraj Samntray's 'Odia Sahitya ra Itihas', p. 93.

appointed to the post of Sanskrit teacher in Puri Zilla School, was temporarily excluded from his community.<sup>1</sup>

The ex-State of Daspalla, in 1907-08, maintained one Middle English, two Upper Primary and 43 Lower Primary schools and a Sanskrit Tol. The number of pupils on the rolls was 851. Education was very backward and the ex-State, in 1907-08, received a grant of Rs. 279·00 towards education. In the same year the ex-State spent Rs. 2,658 on education.

State of  
Education  
in the former  
Princely  
States  
Daspalla

In 1914-15 the number of schools in the ex-State rose to 63 and the number of pupils to 1,835 (1,543 boys, and 292 girls). The number of schools included 1 Middle English, 2 Upper Primary, 59 Lower Primary schools which again included 6 Elementary and 6 Girls' schools, and a Sanskrit Tol. The Sanskrit Tol was established with 12 local Brahmin pupils on its rolls and it was self-supporting. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,955·00. Besides, the Government paid Rs. 641 in shape of stipends and scholarships.

There were altogether 38 schools in the ex-State in 1922-23 which included 1 Middle English, 2 Boys' Upper Primary, 25 Boys' Lower Primary, 2 Girls' Lower Primary schools, and 8 schools for low-caste children. The total number of pupils was 1,352 (1,135 boys and 217 girls). A sum of Rs. 6,115·00 was spent on education.

In 1929-30 the system of "selective compulsion" was introduced in the ex-State. Much emphasis was laid on the policy of having efficient schools than many schools, as a result of which the number of schools decreased but the number of pupils increased. This system was introduced in the ex-State of Khandapara and Nayagarh too. The total number of schools was 26 which included 1 Middle English, 4 Boys' Upper Primary, 16 Boys' Lower Primary, 2 Girls' Lower Primary schools and 3 schools for the children of low-caste. There were 1,508 pupils (1,171 boys and 337 girls) in all these schools. Total expenditure on education was Rs. 8,188·00.

In 1907-08 there were 1 Middle Vernacular, 1 Upper Primary, 33 Lower Primary schools and a Sanskrit Tol in Khandapara ex-State. Besides, the ex-State had 4 private schools. A number of 675 pupils were attending schools. A separate school for girls was there. Education was very backward. The ex-State received an annual grant from Government on education.

Khandapara

1. O. Malley's District Gazetteer, Puri (1929), p. 360.

During the year 1914-15 the ex-State maintained 55 schools. Of these, 1 was Middle Vernacular, 4 Boys' Upper Primary, 47 Boys' Lower Primary schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 Sanskrit Tol and 2 indigenous schools. The strength of these schools was 1,482 (1,333 boys and 149 girls). 48 low-caste pupils were studying in different schools. A separate school at Nijgarh was exclusively maintained for their education. Expenditure incurred on Public Instruction by the ex-State during the year was Rs. 1,977·00.

In 1922-23 the ex-State had as many as 54 schools which included 1 Middle English school, 1 Upper Primary Boys' school, 46 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 school for low-caste children and 2 Sanskrit Tols. Total number of pupils attending these schools was 1,295 (1,167 boys and 128 girls). Total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 2,731·00.

In 1929-30 the ex-State maintained 53 schools attended by 2,720 pupils (2,411 boys and 309 girls). These included 1 Middle English school, 3 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 44 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools and 2 Sanskrit Tols. A sum of Rs. 8,344·00 was spent on education during the year.

In 1907-08 in Nayagarh ex-State there were 1 Middle English, 3 Upper Primary; and 2 Model Lower Primary schools for aborigines only, maintained entirely from State funds. Besides the above, there were 71 Lower Primary schools which received annual aid from the State funds. There was 1 separate Girls' school at headquarters and 1 in the mufassil. There was an Ayurvedic institution and a Guru Training School. The total number of boys and girls attending all these schools was 1,427 and 79 respectively. Education was backward but was making steady progress, and the intelligent section of the population were anxious to give a high English education to their children. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 9,369·00. Besides, the ex-State received a grant of Rs. 2,113·00 from Government for primary education. In 1914-15 the ex-State maintained 96 schools which included 1 Middle English school, 3 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 75 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 2 Girls' schools, 9 Model Lower Primary schools, 1 Sanskrit Tol, 1 Maktab and 4 schools for low-caste children. A total number of 2,573 pupils attended these schools. The number of girls attending the two Girls' schools was 61. Expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 6,866·00.

In 1922-23 there were 1 Middle English school, 7 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 65 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 1 Upper Primary Girls' school, 2 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 3 schools for low-

caste children, 1 Guru Training school, and 3 Sanskrit Tols; altogether 83 schools, with 2,659 pupils (2,462 boys and 197 girls). A sum of Rs. 17,067-00 was spent on education during the year.

The introduction of the system of 'selective compulsion' in 1929-30 worked more effectively in Nayagarh ex-State than in any other ex-State in the Province. The number of pupils during the year was 6,458 (5,530 boys and 928 girls), which was more than double of what it was in 1922-23. There were 70 schools which included 1 Middle English school, 1 Middle Vernacular school, 8 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 50 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 4 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 4 schools for low-caste children, 1 Guru Training school and 1 Sanskrit Tol. Another remarkable feature of the system was the admission of increasing number of girls into the boys' schools which helped in increasing the number of girls at school by 928 during the said year. Thus, the concept of the village school as a mixed school was quite clearly coming into the range of practice. Total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 23,395-00.

In 1907-08 the ex-State of Ranpur maintained 1 Middle English school, 3 Upper Primary schools, and 33 Lower Primary schools. In addition to these, there was one private school. The number of pupils on the rolls was 660. The ex-State received assistance from the Government for primary education.

In 1914-15 the ex-State had 3 private schools with 40 pupils and 36 State-managed schools with 803 pupils (662 boys and 141 girls). A sum of Rs. 1,948-8-1 (Rs. 1,948-52) was spent from the State fund. Besides, Rs. 1,650 was spent from local subscriptions. A Government grant of Rs. 722 was also distributed.

In 1922-23 there were altogether 44 schools which included 1 Middle English school, 4 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 36 Lower Primary Boys' schools and 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools. The total number of pupils in these schools was 789 (661 boys and 128 girls). An amount of Rs. 4,110-00 was spent on education. The number of schools in the ex-State did not increase remarkably. However, the number of pupils in the schools increased. In 1929-30 there were 1 Middle English school, 4 Upper Primary schools, 35 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools; altogether 43 schools attended by 881 pupils (764 boys and 117 girls). Total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 881-00.

At the time of the merger of these ex-States with the Province of Orissa in 1948 Nayagarh had two High English schools, and the remaining three ex-States had one each. The total number of Middle English schools in these ex-States was 12.

LITERACY AND  
EDUCATIONAL  
STANDARDSGrowth of  
Literacy

In 1854, the famous Educational Despatch stressed on a more determined effort in bringing western education to the doors of the Indians. In 1872-73, the diffusion of vernacular education was first taken systematically in hand by extending the grant-in-aid rules to hitherto unaided schools. During this period there were 112 schools in Puri district attended by 2,802 pupils. In 1875, the number of schools increased to 182 and the number of pupils rose to 4,155, representing one school per 34.96 Sq. km. (13½ square miles) and 4 pupils to every thousand of the population. The percentage of the population returned as literate in the Census of 1881 was 4 and the total number of pupils was 16,000 (15,000 boys and 1,000 girls). At the Census of 1901, 6.2 per cent of the population of the district (13.9 males and 0.4 females) were returned as able to read and write. In 1906-07, the district contained 1,489 public educational institutions and 712 private institutions attended by 25,007 and 4,273 pupils respectively. The strength of the pupils was 29,280, out of which 26,039 were boys (representing 34.2 per cent of the number of boys of school-going age) and 3,241 were girls.

The number of literates in the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1931 has been represented in the table given below:

Number of literates per thousand

Census (1)	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1911	56	108	5
1921	68	132	10
1931	75	..	..

The post-Independence period is specially marked for rapid educational development. According to the Census of 1951, the percentage of literates worked out to 21.8 per cent of the total population of the district composed of 18.3 per cent males and 3.5 per cent females. In the 1961 Census, the percentage of literacy was increased to 29.5 comprising 22.8 males and 6.7 females against the State average of 17.4 per cent and 4.3 per cent respectively. Thus there had been an increase of 7.7 per cent during the decade. If persons belonging to the age group of 4 years or less are excluded from the total population a slightly higher percentage of literacy is obtained. The



following table shows the percentage of literacy worked out on this basis for the two Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

Census (1)	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1951 ..	25.0	21.0	4.0
1961 ..	34.0	26.3	7.7

Thus in the Census of 1961, an improvement to the extent of 9.0 per cent in the total population above the age group of 0-4 years is noticed.

In the Census of 1971, the total percentage of literacy was 35.3 per cent as against the State average of 26.2 per cent. Among males it was 49.8 per cent and among females it was 20.5 per cent as against the State average of 38.3 per cent and 13.9 per cent respectively. So, in the decade the percentage of literacy increased to the extent of 5.8 per cent.

The percentage of literacy among the total persons, both males and females, for the three Censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 has been illustrated in the following table:—

Census (1)	Percentage of literacy		
	Persons (2)	Males (3)	Females (4)
1951 ..	21.8	37.1	6.9
1961 ..	29.5	45.8	13.3
1971 ..	35.3	49.8	20.5

The table, thus, indicates a gradual increase in the percentage of literacy in the district.

In the Census of 1901 any one who could read and write was returned as literate whereas in 1921 the standard was raised to the ability to read and write a letter to or from a friend.

Number of Literates

The table given below shows the number of literates and the progress of education in the district from 1881 to 1931.

Number of literates per 10,000, All ages (10 and over)

Sexes (1)	Census Years					
	1881 (2)	1891 (3)	1901 (4)	1911 (5)	1921 (6)	1931 (7)
Males ..	1,370	1,270	1,795	1,431	1,557	1,609
Females ..	80	30	49	63	108	118

In 1929-30, in the ex-States of Daspalla, Khandapara and Nayagarh there had been an increase in the number of pupils consequent upon an increase in the number of schools. In comparison with previous year, the expenditure on education in the ex-State of Ranpur had declined.

In the post-Independence period the number of literates increased considerably. The number of literate persons in the district at the Census of 1951 was 3,42,809, made up of 2,87,444 males and 55,365 females.

In the 1961 Census, 5,50,184 persons of the district were returned as literates of whom 4,26,113 were males and 1,24,071 females.

In the rural areas the number of literates according to the Census of 1961 was as follows:—

Educational Standard (1)		Males (2)	Females (3)
Primary or Junior Basic	..	22,665	3,191
Matriculation and above	..	5,449	528
Literates without any educational level	..	3,47,851	97,860

In the urban areas the number of literates (as per the 1961 Census) was as follows:—

Educational Standard (1)		Males (2)	Females (3)
1. Primary or Junior Basic	..	8,469	3,182
2. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	7,089	666
3. Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	180	10
4. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	153	9
5. University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree.		1,885	90
6. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree—			
(a) Engineering	..	107	..
(b) Medicine	..	44	12
(c) Agriculture	..	44	..
(d) Veterinary and Dairying	..	30	..

	(1)	(2)	(3)
(e) Technology	..	17	..
(f) Teaching	..	89	..
(g) Others	..	185	..
7. Literates without educational level	..	31,856	18,529

In the 1971 Census, 8,27,327 persons of the district were literates (5,89,629 males and 2,37,698 females) of whom 6,96,124 belonged to urban areas and 1,31,203 to rural areas. Puri subdivision has the highest number of literates (2,21,087 males and 91,210 females) followed by Nayagarh subdivision with 1,40,082 males and 44,284 females, Bhubaneswar subdivision with 1,17,888 males and 55,531 females, and Khurda subdivision with 1,10,572 males and 46,673 females. Among the urban areas Bhubaneswar had the highest number of literates with 43,327 males and 22,325 females followed by Puri with 23,997 males and 13,840 females; Jatni with 9,344 males and 5,318 females; Khurda with 4,800 males and 2,519 females, and Nayagarh with 2,378 males and 1,174 females.

At the close of the year 1906-07 there were 52 Primary schools for girls, as compared to 17 schools of this class ten years before. They included two model Primary Girls' schools at Puri and Bhubaneswar, and all were dependant for their maintenance on public funds. The number of girls studying in Primary Girls' schools was 1,168 including 1,131 Hindus, 32 Christians and 5 Muslims. Altogether 3,241 girls received instruction in different schools and about 2,073 or 63 per cent of the total number of girls were in the Boys' schools which indicate that co-education was accepted by the local people.

Spread of  
Education  
among  
women

In 1929 there were 102 Girls' schools in the district (excepting the ex-State areas) of which one was Middle Vernacular school and the rest were Primary schools. These schools had on their rolls 2,500 pupils. Besides, about 3,500 girls were attending the Boys' schools.

In the ex-States of Nayagarh, Daspalla, Khandapara and Ranpur, female education did not make much progress in the 30's. The percentage of daily attendance of girls in the schools was very low as compared with boys. In 1929-30 in the ex-State of Daspalla, besides the boys' schools, there were two Lower Primary schools exclusively meant for girls and the number of girl students reading in different types of schools was 337. In the same year, the ex-State of Khandapara had 3 Lower

Primary schools for girls and the number of girl students was 309. During this year the ex-State of Ranpur had 3 Lower Primary schools for girls attended by 117 girls, and the ex-State of Nayagarh had 4 Lower Primary schools for girls and the number of girl students reading in the schools was 928. In 1942-43, the number rose to 1,330 in the ex-State of Nayagarh.

After Independence there was a marked progress in the sphere of female education. Much emphasis was laid on women's education. Additional facilities, such as the appointment of school mothers to look after girl students in schools, free supply of dress for regular attendance in the schools, and appointment of lady teachers through sympathetic selection method were provided.

In 1961, there were 28 Primary schools and 12 Middle English schools for girls. All the schools were recognised by the State Government. Out of 45 High English schools one was Girls' High English school located at Bhubaneshwar. Besides, there was one Higher Secondary school for girls at Puri. However, during this decade there has been perceptible increase in the number of educational institutions for girls as well as in their attendance. On the 1st April, 1971 there were 29 High English schools for girls with 2,091 students and 332 teachers. Besides, there were 3 Middle English schools and 16 Primary schools. Gradually Middle English schools and Primary schools are decreasing, for the former kind is amalgamated with High English schools and the latter with the boys' Schools. There is now a marked improvement in the field of women education in the district. During the year 1973-74 the district had 6,886 girls studying in High English schools and 12,206 studying in Middle English schools. The number of teachers in both the types of schools was 325 and 98 respectively.

There are two women's colleges; viz., the Rama Devi Women's College, Bhubaneshwar, established in 1964; and the Mahila College, Puri, established in 1961. Both are managed by the State Government and are affiliated to the Utkal University. Besides, co-education is allowed in other colleges of the district. The total number of women reading in colleges of the district in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 was 1,276, 1,456 and 2,022 respectively.

Prior to Independence, Government policy towards the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes was apathetic. Poverty, ignorance and lack of facilities stood in the way of the spread of education among the backward section of the society.

Spread of  
Education  
among  
Backward  
Classes and  
Tribes

In 1908 there were three Lower Primary schools for the education of the Kandhas who were found chiefly in the Banpur police station. Sixty Kandha children were enrolled in these schools. Besides, there were two Lower Primary schools meant for the Nolias, a low-caste fishing folk. The number of schools increased gradually and towards 1929 there were 11 schools for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 21 schools for the backward classes.

Among the ex-Stats, Daspalla and Nayagarh took keen interest in the education of the people of the lower castes. In 1929-30, there were 3 schools in the ex-State of Daspalla and 4 schools in the ex-State of Nayagarh for the education of these people.

After Independence efforts have been made for the spread of education among the backward classes. Sevashrams and Ashram schools have been set up in areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. Provision has been made for imparting free education along with free supply of reading and writing materials such as books, slates, pencils, etc. to the pupils of these institutions.

Sevashrams, equivalent to Primary school standard, along with general education provide elementary training in the crafts like spinning, gardening and handicrafts. Ashram schools are equivalent to Middle school standard. Being residential institutions, these schools bring up the pupils under their fostering care. To make the pupils feel at home in the schools provision for music, dance and other entertainments popular with tribal people have also been introduced. Apart from general education, the students are imparted teaching in crafts like spinning, weaving, carpentry, smithy, poultry rearing, cattle breeding, bee-keeping, etc.

In the 1961 Census the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes accounted for 14.2 per cent and 3.6 per cent of the total population of the district. The table given below shows the percentage of literacy among them:—

Caste/Tribe	Total Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population	Total literates among the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Percentage of literacy
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Scheduled Castes ..	264,615	35,770	13.5
Scheduled Tribes ..	67,474	6,921	10.3

As noticed from the table, the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes was higher than that of the Scheduled Tribes.

According to the 1961 Census the district had two Ashram schools (located in Nayagarh subdivision) and 48 Sevashrams for the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in different schools of the district in 1971-72 is given below:—

Caste/Tribe	Number of students		
	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Scheduled Castes ..	10,883	4,600	15,483
Scheduled Tribes ..	1,902	882	2,784

In 1972-73, there were 54 Sevashrams and 2 Ashram schools in which 1,810 students (571 Scheduled Castes and 1,239 Scheduled Tribes), and 236 students (39 Scheduled Castes and 197 Scheduled Tribes) were studying respectively. But, during the year 1974-75 the number of Sevashrams came down to 48 and Ashram schools to one. Out of 48 Sevashrams, 9 belonged to Upper Primary standard and 39 to Lower Primary standard. During this year altogether 2,500 students (1,802 Scheduled Castes and 698 Scheduled Tribes) were reading in Sevashrams. Dimeripalli Ashram School, the only one of the type in the district, had 120 sanctioned boarder-students. The Tribal and Rural Welfare Department has 3 High English schools with 440 sanctioned boarder-students.

There were 81 hostels for these students in Upper Primary schools, Middle English schools, High English schools and Colleges.

Pecuniary benefit is being given to all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in schools, colleges and the Universities. During the year 1960-61 funds amounting to Rs. 29,000'00 and Rs. 67,000'00 were allotted for the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes respectively.

In 1971-72, in the form of stipends, 2,524 Scheduled Castes students received Rs. 3,43,156'00 and 169 Scheduled Tribes students received Rs. 25,752'00. During 1974-75, Rs. 4,62,997'00 for the Scheduled Castes students and Rs. 26,902'00 for the Scheduled Tribes students have been awarded as scholarships and stipends. The Government

of Orissa, used to spend a sum of Rs. 1,17,500.00 annually, on the average, for the maintenance of these Ashram schools and Sevashrams.

In 1905-06, there were 1,391 Primary schools for boys and 52 Primary schools for girls. In these schools 27.5 per cent of the male and 4 per cent of the female population of school-going age were receiving education. Out of the total number of boys' schools of this type 72 were Upper Primary schools. There had been a marked increase in their number since 1891-92, when it stood at 1,097, and there had been a corresponding increase in the number of pupils, which had risen from 14,265 to 21,983, i.e., by over 50 per cent. In 1929 there were 1,462 Primary schools which included 98 girls' schools and 70 unrecognised schools. This again included 11 schools for aboriginals and also 21 schools for untouchable classes. Among these Primary schools, 730 schools were maintained or aided by the district board. These Primary schools had on their rolls about 36,000 pupils.

GENERAL  
EDUCATIONPrimary  
Schools

In 1939-40 the number of Primary schools was 826\*. There were 1,390 teachers in these institutions. The number of schools, however, remained more or less the same till 1949, after which it increased to 1,031. The number of teachers also rose to 1,786. Towards 1952-53, the number of schools were 1,043 with 1,976 teachers. Since then the number of Primary schools is rapidly increasing.

The following table shows the number of schools from 1953-54 to 1959-60

Year (1)	Number of Primary Schools (2)
1953-54 ..	1,105
1954-55 ..	1,300
1955-56 ..	1,364
1956-57 ..	1,441
1957-58 ..	1,509
1958-59 ..	1,647
1959-60 ..	1,861

In 1960-61, the number of Primary schools increased to 2,027 of which 1,987 were recognised by the Government. On the average, the district had one Primary school per 5.1798 sq. km. (2.0 sq. miles) of area and one to every 920 persons as against the State average of

\* Statistical Abstract of Orissa State, Volume-I, Table -30 Page-80.

7.5107 sq.km. (2.9 square miles) and 850 persons respectively. In 1971-72, the number of Primary schools increased to 2,409 with 205,107 students and 6,090 teachers.

**Maktabs**

In 1908 there were 6 Maktabs for Muhammadan pupils. It rose to 45 towards 1929. However, in 1972-73, there were 35 Maktabs with 1,722 pupils (1,498 boys and 224 girls) and 63 teachers. In these schools education is imparted up to Upper Primary standard.

**Middle English Schools**

There were 8 Middle English schools and 12 Middle Vernacular schools in the district in 1908 in which 527 and 464 pupils were receiving education respectively. In 1929, there were 19 Middle English schools and 2 Middle Vernacular schools.

During the year 1950-51 the district had 70 Middle English schools which increased to 160 in 1960-61. In the next decade the number of Middle English schools increased to 477 with 28,073 pupils and 1,672 teachers. During the year 1973-74 the number of Middle English schools increased to 578 with 43,175 students (30,969 boys and 12,206 girls) and 2,834 teachers (1,736 males and 98 females).

**Basic Schools**

There are three categories of Basic schools in the district. They are Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Post-Basic in which education is imparted up to Upper Primary, Middle English, and High school standard respectively. In 1961 the district had one post-Basic, 2 Senior Basic, and 64 Junior Basic schools. In a decade, in 1971-72, the number of Post-Basic schools rose to 2 and Junior Basic to 65. There was no change in the number of Senior Basic schools. In 1971-72 the number of students in these Post-Basic, Senior-Basic and Junior-Basic schools were 589 (399 boys and 109 girls), 726 (499 boys and 227 girls) and 7,070 (4,373 boys and 2,697 girls) respectively. The corresponding number of teachers in these institutions was 29, 20 and 175.

**High English Schools**

During the year 1907-08, the district had 2 High English schools located one each at Puri and Khurda where altogether 389 pupils were imparted education. In 1929-30 the number of High English schools remained constant. But the number of pupils increased to 600.

After Independence, there has been perceptible improvement in the field of education in the district. In 1950-51, the number of High English schools was 28 which, during the next decade, rose to 45 including one Higher Secondary school for girls at Puri. On an average for 232.83201 sq.km. (89.9 square miles) of area and 41,454 population there was one High English school as against the State average of 425. 77956 sq.km. (164.4 square miles) and 47,948 persons. Thus in the field of secondary education, the district stood in a better position. During the year 1972-73 the district had 206 High English schools with



27,218 students (21,316 boys and 5,902 girls) and 2,172 teachers (1,879 males and 293 females). In the next year there were 219 High English schools with 28,438 students (21,552 boys and 6,886 girls) and 2,277 teachers (1,952 males and 325 females). These High English schools are affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack, which conducts the High School Certificate Examinations. A list of High Schools in the district is given in Appendix-I.

In the district there are two Cambridge schools, one Demonstration Multipurpose school and one Bharatiya Vidyalaya, all located at Bhubaneswar. There are two Kendriya Vidyalayas located one each at Bhubaneswar and Puri. All these institutions impart education up to Higher Secondary standard. The Blessed Sacrament Convent School at Puri is of Middle English school standard, and the Dayananda Anglo Vedic school, Bhubaneswar, provides education up to standard III. The Regional College of Education Campus Primary school, Bhubaneswar, provides education up to standard-IV. The medium of instruction in all these institutions, save the Bharatiya Vidyalaya, is English. Hindi is used as the medium of instruction in the Bharatiya Vidyalaya. There is also provision to teach in Hindi in the lower classes of some of the English medium schools. Oriya is the medium of instruction in the Institute of Integral Education, Bhubaneswar. An account of these institutions, as available for the year 1974-75, is given in the table overleaf.

Special type  
of Schools

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Courses of Study	No. of students		No. of Teachers		Remarks
				Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1	Stewart School, Bhubaneswar	1960	Higher Secondary	610	15	Affiliated to the Board of Indian School Certificate Examination, New Delhi. One hostel for boy-students.		
				109	11			
2	St. Joseph's High School, Bhubaneswar	1951	Ditto	293	3	Ditto		
				665	35			
3	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Bhubaneswar	1966	Ditto	381	22	Affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi. No hostel.		
				277	13			
4	Kendriya Vidyalaya, Puri	1965	Ditto	237	18	Ditto		
				100	6			
5	Demonstration Multipurpose School, Bhubaneswar	1964-65	Ditto	331	43	Ditto		
				134	13			
6	Bharatiya Vidyalaya, Bhubaneswar	1967	Ditto	150	7	Managed by an autonomous body. No hostel.		
				138	5			
7	Blessed Sacrament Convent School, Puri	1953	Middle English School standard.	195	17	Managed by the congregation of the Sister Adorers. One hostel for girl-students.		
				202	(Female)			

8	Institute of Integral Education, Bhubaneswar	1970	Standard V	106	4	Managed by the Shri Aurobindo Sanskriti Sansad, Hostel accommodation for 8 students and 5 teachers.
9	Dayananda Anglo Vedic School, Bhubaneswar	1971	Class III	150	9	Controlled by the D. A. V. College Trust and Managing Committee, New Delhi. No hostel.
10	Regional College of Education Campus Primary School, Bhubaneswar	1967	Standard IV	139	(Female)	Has merged with the Demonstration Multipurpose School since 1976.
				74	11	
				70	(Female)	
				81	(Female)	

Sainik  
School,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Sainik School, Bhubaneswar, was established on the 15th January, 1962. It is a residential school for boys providing Public school education of a higher standard. The aim of the school is to prepare boys academically and physically for officer's cadre of the Armed Forces and for responsible positions in other walks of life. A sound character, team spirit, dedication to a purpose and desire to serve the country efficiently are the qualities sought to be developed in the students by the school. 67 per cent of the seats in the school are reserved for the students of this State and 33 per cent are reserved for the children of the Defence personnel. In 1974-75, the strength of students in the school was 538 (530 boys and 8 girls) and the strength of teachers was 25 (24 males and 1 female).

The subjects taught are English, Higher Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry and Biology for the All-India Higher Secondary Examination. Besides, Hindi is taught as a second language up to Class-X. Oriya is taught as a language up to Class-VIII, craft up to Class-IX, and Social Studies and Indian Culture up to Class-X. Fine arts, History, Geography, General Science, and General Knowledge are taught up to Class-VIII. The medium of instruction, excepting the Indian language subjects, is English. There are 10 well equipped hostels to accommodate 500 boarders.

The school is financed from the school fees paid by the students and the scholarships provided to the boys by the State and Central Governments. The amount of scholarship is determined on the basis of the parents' monthly income. But the first five candidates in the merit list get full scholarship without any regard for the monthly income of their parents. Scholarships are also available for the children of the Defence Service personnel and the ex-servicemen from the Ministry of Defence. The boys belonging to the Union Territories get stipends from their respective Governments. In respect of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Orissa, all expenses, including initial outfit and journey expenses from home to school and *vice versa*, are met by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, Government of Orissa. The school is affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi.

Rashtra-  
bhāsa  
Prachar  
Sabha,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Rashtrabhasa Prachar Sabha, Bhubaneswar, was established in the year 1950 with a view to propagate Hindi language. It is affiliated to the Rastrabhasa Prachar Samiti, Wardha, Maharashtra. The Prantiya Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha, Cuttack, bears all the expenditure incurred by this organisation. The President, nominated by the Prantiya Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha, Cuttack, is in overall charge of this organisation. A Pracharak is appointed

to assist the President. On an average, every six months, 1,000 students appear at different certificate examination, viz., Prathamik, Prarambhik, Prabesh, Parichay (matriculation standard in Hindi), Kobid (Intermediate standard in Hindi), and Rastrabhasa Ratna (Degree standard in Hindi). All these examinations excepting the Prathamik are conducted by the Rastrabhasa Prachar Samiti, Wardha. The duration of each course is six months. The institution has a lending library which consists of about 4,000 books in Hindi language. The Bhubaneshwar branch of the Rastrabhasa Prachar Sabha arranges coaching classes in Hindi in local schools and other places for the benefit of the students.

The foundation stone of the Naval Boys' Training Establishment, Chilka, was laid by the Prime Minister of India on the 16th October, 1973. The Training Establishment will cover an area of 620.46 hectares (1, 532 acres) on the Chilka lake, which is famous for its scenic beauty. The establishment will impart basic training to the naval boys to serve on Board Naval Ships. The institution will impart training simultaneously to three batches of boys, each batch consisting of about 400 boys. After completion of the training the boys will be absorbed in different branches of the Navy, viz., the Engineering, Communication, etc. The boys who join the Seamen branch will also be given specialised training in this establishment. Construction work of the project is being taken up in two phases. The work on Phase-I, which will cost about 300 crores of rupees, has already started and is expected to be completed during the Fifth Five-Year Plan Period. Phase-II of the project is expected to be sanctioned soon and the work will be taken up simultaneously with Phase-I. On the completion of Phase-I, it would be possible to commence training of Naval Boys.

Naval Boys'  
Training  
Establish-  
ment, Chilka

The safety of the birds that form one of the main attractions of the Chilka lake had been fully provided for in consultation with the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Co-ordination. No out-door firing/shooting will be allowed and underwater explosives will not be used within the Training Establishment and lake waters.

Prior to 1944, there was no college in the district when the Samanta Chandra Sekhar College was started at Puri. At present there are 13 colleges in the district as given in the following table, imparting general education in Science and Humanities. All these colleges, excepting the College of Basic Science and Humanities, are affiliated to the Utkal University, Bhubaneshwar.

Colleges

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment-	Courses of Study	No. of students		No. of teachers		Remarks
				Men	Women	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
1	Samanta Chandra Sekhar College, Puri	1944	Degree Courses in Science, Humanities and Commerce.	1669	95	Named after the famous astronomer of Orissa. There are 3 hostels for men students and one hostel for women students.		
				274	17			
2	Government Evening College, Puri	1966	Degree Courses in Humanities.	719	19	Service-holders are given preference in admission. No hostel for students.		
3	Baxi Jagabandhu Bidyadhar College, Bhubaneswar	1957	Degree Courses in Science and Humanities.	1682	68	One hostel for men students.		
				158	25			
4	Rajdhani College, Bhubaneswar	1973	Degree Courses in Humanities.	492	10	No hostel for students.		
				20	1			
5	Rajdhani College, Evening Shift, Bhubaneswar	1962	Ditto	990	24	Service-holders are given preference in admission. No hostel for students.		
					3			
6	Nayagarh College, Nayagarh	1961	Degree Courses in Science and Humanities.	1032	46	One hostel for men students.		
				75	4			

7	Nimapara College, Nimapara	1963	Ditto	976 112	34 2	One hostel each for men and women students.
8	Prananath Khurda Mahavidyalaya,	1959	Degree Courses in Science, Humanities and Commerce.	1322 127	52 3	One hostel for men students.
9	Khetrabasi Anglo-Vedic College, Nirakarpur	1959	Degree Courses in Science and Humanities.	566 20	25 1	Ditto
10	Godavarish Mahavidyalaya, Banpur	1963	Ditto	356 25	24 2	Ditto
11	Rama Devi Women's College, Bhubaneswar	1964	Ditto	1157	50	Hostel facility is available for the students.
12	Mahila College, Puri	1961	Degree Courses in Humanities.	315	13	Ditto
13	College of Basic Science and Humanities, Bhubaneswar	1963	Intermediate Course in Science.	504 2	26 5	A constituent college of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Hostel facility is available for the students.

Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar

After the creation of Orissa as a separate province in 1936, there was a great demand for the establishment of a separate University for the province. Committees were set up to examine the possibilities. The Utkal University Act was passed by the Orissa Legislative Assembly in June 1943, and the University was inaugurated on the 2nd August, 1943. The Utkal University Act of 1943 did not specify the territorial jurisdiction of the University, but by an agreement between the Government of Orissa and the ex-rulers of the princely States in Orissa, its jurisdiction was extended to these ex-States. The Utkal University had jurisdiction over the entire State of Orissa till 1966 when two more universities were started with headquarters at Sambalpur and Berhampur. After separation, the jurisdiction of the University was delimited which now extends over the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Dhenkanal (except the subdivision of Athmallik). The University exercises jurisdiction over an area of 65, 720 square kilometres.

The University has six faculties, viz., Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Education, and Law. At present, the University has 53 colleges comprising one Medical College, two Law colleges, three Teachers' Training Colleges, one Accountancy and Management College, and 46 Colleges, in Arts, Science and Commerce, affiliated to it.

The University has post-graduate departments in 20 subjects, viz., Political Science, History, Applied Economics, Philosophy, Sanskrit, Oriya, Geography, English, Psychology, Sociology and Labour Welfare, Mathematics, Anthropology, Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Commerce, and Law. The one-year certificate course and two-year Diploma course in the Russian Language have been introduced in the University since 1965.

The number of students studying in the post-graduate departments at Vani Vihar during 1974-75 was 1,867 (1,584 men and 283 women) and the number of teachers was 111 (100 males and 11 females). There are 3 hostels for men students for accommodating 342 boarders. There is a hostel for women students with an accommodation for 65 boarders. The University Library has a collection of about 1,06,900 books and periodicals. The University is managed under the provisions made in the Utkal University Act and Statutes, 1966. The management of the University has been taken over by the Government by an ordinance promulgated on the 30th July, 1974, and an Administrator has been appointed to look to the management of the affairs of the University.



The Law College, Bhubaneshwar, was functioning in the building of the Madhusudan Law College, Cuttack, since 1972-73 due to lack of accommodation at Bhubaneshwar. In 1975, it was shifted to the campus of the Utkal University, Vani Vihar. It is a constituent college of the Utkal University and is affiliated to and managed by it. The institution conducts a three-year degree course in Bachelor of Law (LL. B.). The college has no building of its own and the classes are held from 6 p. m. to 9 p. m. in the arts block of the post-graduate department. There are three sections in the Preliminary Law, and one section each in the Intermediate Law and the Final Law. In November 1975, there were about 500 students including six lady students. The teaching staff consists of one Principal, two whole-time lecturers and six part-time lecturers.

PROFESSIONAL  
AND TECHNICAL  
EDUCATION

Law College,  
Bhubaneshwar

The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, a teaching-cum-residential institution, was established under the O.U.A.T. Act, 1961. In 1963, the Government of Orissa transferred the College of Agriculture, and the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, to the control of the University.

The Orissa  
University of  
Agriculture  
and Technology

The University has threefold functions, namely, Teaching, Research and Extension. It has got three faculties i.e., the Faculty of Agriculture, the Faculty of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, and the Faculty of Agricultural Engineering and Technology. The University has no affiliated college, but has four constituent colleges, viz., the College of Agriculture, the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, the College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, and the College of Basic Science and Humanities. Information regarding the last named college is given in the Table (Colleges for General Education), and the details about other constituent colleges have been given separately.

The University awards Doctorate degree in Philosophy to candidates for research work in the subjects of Agriculture, and Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. The medium of instruction is English. The University is managed by an autonomous body. The Board of Management is in overall charge of the University, the Pro-Chancellor being its chairman in whose absence the Vice-Chancellor presides over the meetings. The Academic Council and the Board of Faculties are two other important boards. Trimester system of education and examination which was prevailing till 1973-74 has since been replaced by semester system of education and examination (two-term basis per year) from the session 1974-75 for all the courses.

**College of  
Agriculture**

The College of Agriculture, Bhubaneswar, was established in 1954 and was affiliated to the Utkal University till 1962. Since 1963, it is functioning as a constituent college of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. The college provides education for Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) and Master of Science (Agriculture) courses. In 1974-75, the college had 72 teachers and 656 students, including 17 Scheduled Caste and 2 Scheduled Tribe students. There are two hostels for the boarders.

**College of  
Agricultural  
Engineering  
and Techno-  
logy**

With a view to meet the demand of qualified Agricultural Engineers of the State, this college was started in 1966 as a constituent college of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. It provides two-year course in Bachelor of Science (Agricultural Engineering and Technology). The number of students in 1974-75 was 115 and the number of teachers 11. There is no separate hostel for the college but the students stay in one of the hostels of the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. Being a constituent college, both the hostel and the college are managed by the Orissa University Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.

**College of  
Veterinary  
Science and  
Animal  
Husbandry**

The College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandary, Bhubaneswar, was started on the 24th August, 1963. It is affiliated to and managed by the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology. The college provides teaching in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry both at the degree and post-graduate level. In 1972-73, the number of students was 156 and the number of teachers was 42. Hostel facility is available for the students.

**Regional  
College of  
Education,  
Bhubane-  
shwar**

The Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar, is one of the four Regional Colleges of Education in India established in the year 1963. It is the Regional College for the eastern zone consisting of the States of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and the Union Territories of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The main aim of the college is to produce trained teachers for the Higher Secondary Schools in Science, Technology and Arts subjects. This college provides four-year integrated course in B.A. and B.Ed.; B.Sc. and B.Ed.; one year course in B.Ed., and one year course in M.Ed. There is honours teaching facility in subjects like Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology and English. Besides science subjects, Education, History, Economics, English, and Regional Languages: Oriya, Hindi and Bengali are also taught. The number of students and teachers in the college during 1972-73 was 450 and 73 respectively. There are five hostels of which four are meant for men and one for women students.

The institution is managed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi. It is affiliated to the Utkal University.

The Eastern Regional Language Centre, Bhubaneswar, was established in July 1970. The medium of instruction is English. The institute conducts a ten-month course in Assamese, Bengali and Oriya languages up to Matriculation standard. It is affiliated to the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India. During the year 1974-75, there were 86 teacher-trainees (79 males and 7 females) and 9 teachers (7 males and 2 females) including the Principal. The institute provides two hostels, one for men (70 seated) and one for women (10 seated). Each trainee receives a stipend of Rs. 100 per month over and above his pay and allowances. It is managed and financed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India. There is a library consisting of 6,155 books. The Centre imparts second language training to the graduate teachers of High English schools, Higher Secondary schools and Junior Colleges sponsored by different States.

Eastern  
Regional  
Language  
Centre, Bhu-  
baneshwar

The Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, was registered in 1971 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was functioning under the acting directorship of the Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, till September 1974 when a whole-time Director joined the Institute.

Institute of  
Physics, Bhu-  
baneshwar

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors who have been nominated in consultation with the University Grants Commission, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Space Research Establishment, and the Ministry of Defence. The Director of the Institute, appointed by the Government of Orissa, is the member-secretary of the Board and its principal executive.

The Institute of Physics has been recognised as a centre of research and higher studies by the Utkal University and the Sambalpur University.

The purpose of the Institute is to undertake post-graduate teaching and to promote research in all branches of Physics and allied disciplines. It offers advance course in different branches of Physics at the post-graduate level. It also undertakes teaching of advanced course to pre-Doctoral and post-Doctoral research workers. The pre-Doctoral Course which started in July 1975, had 15 students. The duration of the course is one year. Fellowship of Rs. 350'00 per month is given to the students during the period of the course. The Institute is at present functioning in a private building. It is financed

by the Government of Orissa. The library has a good collection of books, journals and magazines on Physics and allied subjects. Research work is conducted on Solid State Physics, Particle Physics, and Nuclear Physics. Subjects like Mathematical Physics, Quantum Mechanics, Classical Mechanics, Classical Electrodynamics, Manybody-Theory, Quantum Field Theory and Statistical Physics are taught in pre-Doctoral Course.

Hindi  
Teachers'  
Training  
College,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Hindi Teachers' Training College, Bhubaneshwar, was incepted on the 1st September, 1965, to impart training to the Hindi teachers of the State. It is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The duration of the course is ten months. The medium of teaching is Hindi. Till 1974-75, the institution received full financial aid from the Government of India after which the State Government is bearing the expenditure. Each trainee received Rs. 60'00 per month in the form of stipend till 1974-75, but from 1975-76, no stipend is given to them as the trainees are in service and come on deputation for the training. In 1974-75, the number of trainees was 60 (45 males and 15 females) and the number of teachers was 4 including the Principal and two female teachers. There are three hostels for the trainees of which one is for men and two for women. The institution has a library which contains 3, 952 books in Hindi, English, Oriya, Bengali, Urdu and Sanskrit languages.

The Aviation  
Training  
Institute,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Aviation Training Institute, Bhubaneshwar, is functioning under the direct control of the State Government since the 16th December, 1974. Prior to this it was a private institution named as "The Orissa Flying Club". It is a branch of the Aviation Establishment of the Transport Department. The technical aspect of the institution is looked after by the Chief Flying Instructor. The administrative head of the instituion is the Government Aviation Officer, Orissa.

The number of persons trained from December, 1974 to July, 1975 was 44. At present there are 3 Instructors including the Chief Flying Instructor. Training is imparted on Private Pilot Licence, Commercial Pilot Licence, Assistant Flying Instructor--Rating, and Flying Instructor--Rating, the duration of course being 8 months, 4 years, 10 hours, and 30 hours respectively. After successful completion of the course each trainee is issued a licence in his favour by the Chief Flying Instructor. The trainees who intend to take loan from the State Government can avail it from the Education Department. Subvention is also being given by the Central Government to each trainee. The Institute provides a hostel for the trainees. In July 1975, it had 3 aeroplanes, viz; one Aeronca plane and two Puspak planes.

Till the end of the session 1972-73, the district had 9 Secondary Training schools located one each at Puri, Nimapara, Sakhigopal, Pipli, Raj Sunakhala, Khurda, and Tangi, and one each for men and women, at Bhubaneshwar. Besides the one at Bhubaneshwar, the Secondary Training school located at Puri and Pipli are meant for women. One more Secondary Training school for men was established at Itamati in 1973-74, thus raising the number of such institutions in the district to 10. The intake capacity of each training school is 50. Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 75'00 per month. The educational qualification for entrance into the Secondary Training school is Matriculation or Intermediate. The duration of training is 2 years. After completion of the training the trainees appear at an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificates of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa.

Secondary  
Training  
Schools

There are six training institutes, viz., Accounts Training School, Orissa Secretariat Training Institute, Administrative Officers' Training School, Grama Sevaka Talim Kendra, Home Economics Training Centre, and Tribal Orientation and Study Centre, all functioning at Bhubaneshwar. These institutions impart training mainly to Government officials and are managed by the State Government. Besides, the Co-operative Training College and the Capital Survey Training School are also located at Bhubaneshwar. The Co-operative Training College provides training to the personnel of the co-operative organisations. The Police Training School at Nayagarh imparts training to the police personnel and is managed by the State Government. Information regarding these institutions are given in the table overleaf.

Professional  
Training  
Institutes

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Duration of course	No. of trainees		No. of teachers		Remarks
				Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		(7)
1	Accounts Training School, Bhubaneswar	1956	O. F. S. (direct)-1 year O. F. S. (promotee)-4 months. I. A. S. (probationer)-1 month. Other Officers-non-Gazetted-3 to 4 months.	Approximately 350 Government officials every year.	14	Including two part-time Lecturers.	Controlled by the Finance Department.	
2	Orissa Secretariat Training Institute, Bhubaneswar	1960	Training to Secretariat Assistants-4 months.	34 (1973)	4		Managed by the Home Department.	
3	Training Co-ordination, Administrative Officers' Training School, Bhubaneswar	1958	O. A. S. (direct)-1 year I. A. S. (probationer)-30 days. O. A. S. (Refreshers course)-30 days. Other officers (Foundation Training Course)-5 weeks.	409 (1974-75)	5		Managed by the Political and Services Department. Has a library of 13,000 books.	

5 weeks.

4	Tribal Orientation and Study Centre, Bhubaneswar	1964-65	Job course—10 weeks, Tribal Orientation course—12 weeks, General course—10 weeks.	204 (1974-75)	6	Managed by the Community Development & Social Welfare Department.
5	Grama Sēvak Talim Kendra, Bhubaneswar	1965	Pre-Service—2 years, Higher Training—1 year, Refreshers' Course—2 months, Youth Leaders Training Camp—12 days.	158 (1975)	8	Ditto
6	Home Economics Training Centre, Bhubaneswar	1955	Grama Sevika—1 year, Others—varies between 7 days to 3 months.	183 (1974-75)	4	Ditto
7	Capital Survey Training School, Bhubaneswar	1952	Training imparted to Amins, Tracers and Revenue Inspectors—3 months.	30 (per batch)	3	Affiliated to Joint Stock Company, Sambalpur. Privately managed.
8	Co-operative Training College, Bhubaneswar	1955	Higher Diploma in Co-operation—36 weeks, Diploma in Industrial Co-operation—18 weeks, Short-term orientation and functional courses on co-operative developments—2 to 3 weeks.	120 in regular courses and 140 in short-term courses. (1974-75).	7 (including one part-time Lecturer).	Affiliated to the Committee for Co-operative Training, New Delhi.
9	Police Training School, Nayagarh	1964	Recruit constables course—9 months, Orissa Military Police Sepoys—9 months, Physical Training Instructors—4 months, Drill Instructors course—8 months.	5555 Trainees on different courses were trained till 1974.	29	The Principal, Police Training College, Angul, is in charge of its management.

Government  
Homoeopa-  
thic Medical  
College,  
Bhubanes-  
shwar

The Government Homoeopathic Medical College, Bhubaneswar, was established by the State Government on the 1st July, 1969. The curriculum is of four and half years duration including six months Housemanship in a government hospital at the end of which the successful candidates are awarded Diploma in Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery. The subjects taught are Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology, Organon, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Social and Preventive medicine, Jurisprudence, Gynaecology and Obstetrics, Surgery and Pathology. The qualified students are awarded State loan from the Education Department, and National Loan Scholarship from the Director of Public Instruction (Higher Education), Orissa. There is provision for hostel accommodation only for women students. The college has a library consisting of 800 books. In 1974-75 the number of students was 115 (103 boys and 12 girls) and the number of teachers was 19 (17 males and 2 females). The institution is affiliated to the Medical Faculty of Homoeopathy, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. It is under the administrative control of the Director of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines, Orissa.

Gopabandhu  
Ayurveda  
Mahavidya-  
laya, Puri

The Gopabandhu Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Puri, was established in May, 1949. It imparted training in Ayurvedic medicines supplemented by modern medicines till 1960-61, after which the mixed course was discontinued. Since 1963-64, pure Ayurvedic course has been introduced. The course is for five and half years including compulsory housemanship for 6 months. The subjects taught are Sanskrit, Padartha Vigyana, Ayurveda Siddhanta, Dravyaguna Siddhanta, Ayurveda Itihas, Laghu Trayee, Swasthavrita, Sharira, Dravyaguna, Rasa sastra, Doshadhatu and Malavigyan, Brihat Trayee, Roga-Nidana, Rasayan Vajikarana, Kayachikitsa, Shalyashalakya, Prasuti-tantra, Agadatantra, and Panchakarma. In 1974-75, 137 students were on the roll (117 boys and 20 girls) and the number of teachers was 22 (20 males and 2 females).

In the premises of the Mahavidyalaya, there are two hostels, one each for boys and girls with an accommodation for 30 and 15 students respectively. The college is under the control of the Director of Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic Medicines, Orissa. It has been affiliated to the Utkal University since 1973-74.

Technical  
and Craft  
Schools

There are a few technical and craft schools in the district as indicated in the table overleaf. These schools, excepting the Food Craft Institute, are managed by the State Industries Department.



Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Courses of study	Duration of course	No. of students	No. of teachers	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Industrial Training Institute, Puri	1966	Stenography, electrician, wireman, motor mechanic, fitter, turner, machinist, and welder.	2 years for each trade except stenography, motor mechanic, and welder which are of 1 year duration.	159 (male) (1974-75)	26 (male)	Affiliated to the State Council for Technical Education and Training, Orissa. There is a hostel with rent-free accommodation for 92 trainees.
2.	Training -cum- production Centre on Coir, Teisipur	1964	Training imparted on making up articles of coir.	3 months	18 (male) 39 (female) (1972-73)	1 (male)	
3.	Mahila Kutir Sikshashram, Puri	1949	Training imparted in various arts and crafts mainly of vocational nature.	2 years	38 (female) (1974-75)	2 (male) 6 (female)	
4.	(a) Kaljageswar School, Kaligueswar	1972	Training on cane, bamboo, keoraical, jute and coir works.	1 year	28 (male) 24 (female) (1974-75)	6 (male)	No hostel facility available.
	(b) Janakadeipur School, Janakadeipur	1970					
	(c) Srimbaspur School, Srimbaspur	1956					

Sl. No.	Name of the institution	Year of establishment	Courses of study	Duration of course	No. of students	No. of teachers	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5.	Food Craft Institute, Bhubaneswar	1973	Certificate course in Cookery, Bakery and Confectionery, Restaurant and Counter Service.	6 months	Regular— 51 (male) 7 (female) Part-time— 61 (female)	6 (male) 1 (female)	Managed by an autonomous body consisting of officials of this State and the Central Government. It is affiliated to the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, New Delhi. Hostel accommodation available.

There is a music college at Bhubaneswar named the Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya which is managed by the Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademi. Besides, there is a number of music and dance schools located at different places in the district which impart education in music, both vocal and instrumental, and dancing. Most of these institutions are privately managed. They get financial assistance from the State Cultural Affairs Department and other sources. The table overleaf gives an account of such institutions as available for the year 1974-75.

INSTITUTIONS  
FOR THE  
CULTIVATION  
OF FINE ARTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of establishment	Courses of study and duration of course	No. of students		No. of teachers	Remarks
				Boys	Girls		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Bhubaneswar	1964	Prava— Bharati— Acharya— 2 years 2 years 2 years	135	15	A number of students receive stipend. There are two hostels for men and one hostel for women students.	
2.	Rajadhani Kala Sansad, Bhubaneswar ..	1958	Prathamika— Prabeshika— Madhyama— Bisarad— Alankar— 2 years 2 years 2 years 2 years 2 years	32	5	Affiliated to the Akhila Bharatiya Gandharba Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Miraj, Maharashtra. No hostel for students.	
3.	Sangeet Kala Pratisthan, Puri ..	1953	Hindustan classical music— Odissi Music— Odissi Dance— Tabla— 7 years 8 years 6 years 4 years	14	5	Ditto	
4.	Bhubaneswar Kala Kendra, Bhubaneswar	1955	5—year Diploma course	39	6	Affiliated to the Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh. No hostel for students.	
5.	Laxman Naik Sangeet Akademi, Bhubaneswar	1964	6—year Bisarad course	70	7	Affiliated to the Akhila Bharatiya Gandharba Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Miraj, Maharashtra. Gets financial aid from the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. No hostel facility.	
6.	Lalita Kala Pitha, Bhubaneswar ..	1954-55	6—year Bisarad Course	37	7	Affiliated to the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad. No hostel facility.	
				65			

From ancient times, Puri has the reputation of being a celebrated centre of Sanskrit learning. Its fame as a seat of Sanskrit learning can be traced back to the time of Adi Sankaracharya who is believed to have come to Puri in the 9th century A. D. He founded a Matha here which is still extant. Scholars from all parts of India used to come to Puri to learn Sanskrit and the Sastras.

ORIENTAL  
SCHOOL  
(Sanskrit  
Tols and  
Colleges)

In 1973, there were 16 Government aided, 4 Government managed, and one unaided Sanskrit Tol in the district. The Tols are under the direct control of the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Orissa, Puri. The number of students studying in these Tols in 1973 was 685 (637 boys and 48 girls) and the number of teachers was 80. A detailed account of the Tols has been given in Appendix II.

At the instance of Shri Jagadguru of Kanchi Kamakoti Peetha, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, the foundation stone of the Adi Sankar Pravupada Ashram, Puri, was laid on the 3rd March, 1973. The three temples of Shri Chaitanya; Shri Adi Sankar and his four disciples; and Shri Jayadev, his consort Padmavati, and Shri Balkrushna, have been constructed on the sea beach near Swargadwara on a raised platform. The institution is managed by the Sankar Bhagavadpada Seva Samiti. Liberal donations are received from the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetha for its management. In 1974-75, 7 boys between 9 to 14 years were taught Sanskrit and the Sastras by one full-time teacher and 3 part-time teachers. The duration of course is 7 years. The students as well as the teachers reside in the Ashram. The students are imparted teaching in the subjects like Sanskrit Kavya and grammar, Pipaladi Sakha of Atharva Veda, Mathematics and Oriya language. The Ashram maintains a library. A sum of Rs. 1,70,000.00 has been contributed by the Kanchi Kamakoti Peetha for the construction and upkeep of the temples and the Ashram.

Adi Sankar  
Pravupada  
Ashram,  
Puri

The Sri Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Puri, was established in 1865 as a school and raised to the status of a college in 1918. It continued as such under the Government of Orissa till the 14th August, 1971, when Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Education, Government of India, took over the management of the institution. Under the Government of Orissa, its name was Sadasiva Sanskrit College, and after its take over by the Sansthan, it is renamed as the Shri Sadasiva Kendriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. In 1973-74 the college had 392 students and 24 teachers. This institution imparts teaching in Prathama (3 years), Madhyama (3 years), Prak-Shastri (1 year),

Shri Sada-  
siva  
Kendriya  
Sanskrit  
Vidyapeetha,  
Puri

Shastri (3 years) and Acharya (2 years). The subjects taught up to Acharya classes are Sahitya, Vyakaran, Dharmasastra, Puran, Itihas, Jyotish, Sankhya Yoga, Nyaya, Vedanta, Sarvadarsan, English, Hindi, Oriya, and History. In Acharya classes Sahitya, Vyakaran, Dharmasastra and Sankhya Yoga are taught. There are 3 hostels with an accommodation for 130 students.

**EDUCATION  
FOR THE  
HANDICAP-  
PED**

Deaf and  
Dumb  
School,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Deaf and Dumb School, Bhubaneshwar, was founded in 1937. It is affiliated to and managed by the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare. It is meant only for the deaf and dumb students. The medium of instruction is Oriya. Subjects taught in the classes are lip reading, speech, English, Social Studies, General Science, M. I. L. (Oriya), Arithmetic, Agricultural Science, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, cane and coir-making, and cycle repairing. The duration of course is 10 years (from preparatory to Class VII). The school had 57 boys and 10 girls, and 11 teachers in 1972-73. It is mainly a residential type of institution. The students get a stipend of Rs. 45 per month for their maintenance. It has a library containing 6,000 books in Oriya, English, Hindi and Bengali languages.

Blind School,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The date of establishment of the Blind School, Bhubaneshwar, is 2nd September, 1960. It imparts teaching to the blind boys. It is affiliated to the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The duration of course is 12 years (from preparatory to Class XI). The compulsory subjects are English, Social Studies, General Science, M. I. L. (Oriya), Mathematics, Sanskrit, and Agricultural Science. The Optional subjects are Civics, Sanskrit, Music, weaving and cycle repairing. The medium of instruction is Oriya. In 1972-73 the number of blind students in the school was 61 (53 boys and 8 girls) and the number of teachers was 16 (15 males and 1 female). A sum of Rs. 45 per month is given to the students for their food. Besides, some meritorious students from Class-IX onwards are awarded Rs. 60 per month from the Government of India. This is mainly a residential institution. The Government give full financial aid through the Orissa State Council for Child Welfare.

The two schools, namely, the "School for Blind" and the "Deaf and Dumb School" are functioning under one management and in one building.

**ADULT  
LITERACY**

In order to eradicate illiteracy among the adults, the scheme of social education came into execution with the introduction of Community Development and National Service Blocks in 1953.

Prior to this, literacy drive was in force in selected areas by Adult Education branch of the Education Department and non-official agencies on voluntary basis.

At present, under Normal and Pilot Project, there are as many as 100 Adult Literacy Centres (87 for men and 13 for women) in the district. At each centre 20 adults are taught by a part-time teacher who gets a consolidated amount of Rs. 50. per batch. This apart, under Farmers' Functional Literacy Project sponsored by the Government of India, 60 centres (all for men) are run. Each centre consists of 30 persons and a part-time teacher who gets Rs. 40 per month. The aim of this project is to wipe out illiteracy among the farmers, and to impart teaching to them on improved methods of cultivation.

The Government is also launching literacy drive through exhibition of films, posters and playing of records of educative value.

There are many cultural and literary organisations in almost all the towns and in some villages in the district. The main objective of these organisations is to organise literary and cultural meetings, symposia, to stage dramas and variety shows, and to organise indoor and out-door games. Some of these organisations, as will appear from the following table, also bring out periodicals and undertake publication of books.

CULTURAL  
AND  
LITERARY  
ORGANISATIONS

Sl. No.	Name of the organisation	Year of establishment	Remarks
1	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Godabaris Sahitya Sansad, Bhubaneswar	1957	Publishes a literary magazine named 'Murchana'.
2.	Gopabandhu Smruti Sansad, Bhubaneswar	1967	
3.	Ekamra Sahitya Sansad, Bhubaneswar	1966	Publishes an annual magazine named 'Ekamra'.
4.	Paschim Orissa Sanskurtika Parisad, Bhubaneswar	Early part of 20th century.	Provides a forum for social and cultural meetings of the people hailing from Western Orissa. Some books in Oriya on poet Gangadhar Meher, Bhima Bhoi, etc. have been published by the Parisad.
5.	Chilka Sahitya Sansad, Balugaon	1968	Brings out a literary magazine named 'Bela'.
6.	Sobhan Sahitya Sansad, Bhubaneswar	1972	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7.	Srikshetra Sanskrutika Parisad, Puri	1970	Aims at propagating the cult of Lord Jagarnath.
8.	Kishore Club, Bhubaneswar	1966	..
9.	Club Ushalok, Bhubaneswar	1961	..
10.	Juba Kalakar Sangha, Orissa, Bhubaneswar	1965	..
11.	Paika Bidroha Smaraka Samiti, Balugaon	1975	Organises meetings and other cultural programmes in commemoration of the Paik Rebellion of 1817-18.
12.	Krushna Chandra Club, Nayagarh	1926	..
13.	Khurda Club, Khurda	1916	..

Regional  
Research  
Laboratory,  
Bhubane-  
shwar

The Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar, was established on the 13th April, 1964. It is functioning under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C. S. I. R.), and is managed by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Science and Technology, Government of India. The research work has been categorised into five major disciplines, such as, (i) minerals and metals, (ii) inorganic chemicals, (iii) forest and marine products, (iv) aromatic and medicinal plants, and (v) process engineering. The three processes, namely, (i) Fluid Energy Mill, (ii) Beneficiation of Natural Graphite, and (iii) improved distillation Unit for production of essential oils, developed in this laboratory have been released for commercial exploitation.

Cultural,  
Literary  
and Scientific  
Periodicals

The 'Sama besh' and the 'Adhunik', two Oriya literary monthly magazines, are published from Bhubaneswar since 1962 and 1974 respectively. Two quarterly literary magazines in Oriya, viz., the 'Chumbak' and the 'Bela' are also published from Bhubaneswar and Balugaon respectively. Two educational quarterlies, viz., the 'Sikhyalok' and the 'Oriya Education Magazine' are being published by the State Institute of Education, Bhubaneswar, and the Director of Public Instructions, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, respectively since 1966 and 1967. The Orissa Historical Research Journal is published from Bhubaneswar since 1962 under the auspices of the Orissa State Museum. A detailed account of the literary, cultural and scientific periodicals is given in Chapter XVIII (Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations).



The Raghunandan Library, Puri, established in 1921, is one of the oldest libraries in the district. It has a rich collection of old palm-leaf manuscripts, palm-leaf paintings, copper plate inscriptions, coins and old documents which are of special interest to research scholars and art lovers. The Utkal University library, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneshwar, is the biggest in the district having largest collection of books. It has also a palaeography section where old palm-leaf manuscripts are preserved. The library subscribes about 240 Indian and 294 foreign journals and periodicals. The Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Library, Bhubaneshwar, has a large collection of books mostly on technical subjects. Photo-copying and microfilming facilities are available in this library. This library also subscribes a large number of Indian and foreign journals and periodicals. The library attached to the Orissa State Museum possesses many rare books of reference.

The Banchhanidhi Pathagar of village Udaypur, in Nuagaon police station of Nayagarh subdivision, is a unique institution of its kind in the rural area having a museum and a palaeography section attached to it. The pathagar has a large collection of magazines and periodicals numbering about 12,000. This institution in a far off village has been possible mainly due to the individual efforts of one Shri Dasarathi Patnaik. The following table gives an account of the important libraries in the district.

Sl. No.	Name of the library	Year of establishment	Number of books	Controlled by
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Orissa Secretariat Library, Bhubaneshwar	1936	19,000	Government
2.	Utkal University Library, Bhubaneshwar	1949	1,06,900	Utkal University
3.	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology Library, Bhubaneshwar	1964	82,500	University of Agriculture and Technology
4.	State Information Centre Library, Bhubaneshwar	1958	7,157	Government
5.	Orissa State Museum Library, Bhubaneshwar	1950	16,180	Government
6.	State Library, Bhubaneshwar	Orissa, 1967	7,416	Government
7.	Information Centre Library, Puri	1950	5,178	Government

(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Ramakrishna Mission Library, Puri	1925	10,000	Ramakrishna Mission
9.	Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Library, Bhubaneswar	1963	11,547	Ramakrishna Mission
10.	Raghnandan Library, Puri	1921	10,000	Private
11.	Orissa Legislative Assembly Library, Bhubaneswar	1937	20,000	Government
12.	Banchhanidhi Pathagar, Udayapur	1959	7,200	Private

ARCHIVES  
AND  
MUSEUMS  
Orissa  
State  
Archives,  
Bhubaneswar

The Orissa State Archives, Bhubaneswar, was established on the 15th January, 1960. It is meant for the preservation of non-current records of the Government as may be transferred to it from time to time. The old records are preserved here according to the modern principles of Archives keeping. It also maintains a good reference library which contains a number of rare and valuable books and periodicals. The Orissa State Archives is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Cultural Affairs and is managed under the direct supervision of a Superintendent. Since 1971 it is functioning in the newly constructed multi-storied building of its own.

Orissa State  
Museum,  
Bhubaneswar

With a view to disseminate knowledge on the tradition and heritage of Orissa, the Orissa State Museum was initially opened in the premises of the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack in, 1932. In 1949 it was shifted to Bhubaneswar to its present building. The Museum has now several sections, viz., Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Armoury, Natural History, Art and Crafts, Anthropology and Manuscripts. The Museum has a well maintained library of rare books and periodicals. A number of rare books, reference books, picture post cards, and a quarterly journal entitled the Orissa Historical Research Journal, are published by the Museum.

There are three branches of the Orissa State Museum located at Baripada, Khiching, and Belkhandi under the control of the Superintendent, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar.

The Orissa State Museum is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Cultural Affairs, Orissa.

The Archaeological Museum at Konarak is one of the site museums under the Museum Branch of Archaeological Survey of India.

Archaeological  
Museum,  
Konarak

Towards the end of the 19th century, the Public Works Department was entrusted with the conservation work of the Sun Temple at Konarak. But the gradual clearance of sand and debris around the Sun Temple led to the discovery of beautiful carved pieces and sculptures. A small sculpture-shed constructed inside the temple compound housed these sculptures for a long time and gradually came to be regarded as a museum, but actually it was far from being a regular museum.

The present museum, inaugurated on the 30th October, 1968, faces the northern side of the Sun Temple and is on the left hand side of the metal road leading to the P. W. D. Inspection Bungalow. The sculptures and carved pieces kept in the sculpture-shed have now been shifted to this new building which, being a site museum, houses the antiquity collected from the Sun Temple and the neighbouring areas. The museum is in charge of a Curator.

Nandankanan is a beautiful Biological Park situated in the most natural surroundings of the green forest of Chandka near Bhubaneswar. It was inaugurated on the 29th December, 1960. A detailed account of it has been given in Chapter-XIX, Places of Interest).

BOTANICAL  
AND  
ZOOLOGICAL  
GARDENS  
Nandan-  
kanan

For centuries the region now forming the district of Puri has been famous in the cultural history of India. Puri or Purusottam-Puri, the seat of Lord Jagannath from remote antiquity, has been a famous centre of Hindu pilgrimage and religious learning for long. Asoka, the great, made historic utterances on this soil after his conquest of Kalinga in 261 B. C. His two special Kalinga edicts at Dhauli, like the two at Jaugah in the district of Ganjam, are addressed to the local councillors and executive officers of the empire, commanding them to treat the people of Kalinga and the borderlands with sympathy and deference. The language used in these edicts is called Pali-Prakrit which gives evidence of a language then spoken or understood by the people in Orissa.

CULTURAL  
AND LITE-  
RARY BACK-  
GROUND

Next in cultural importance is the record left by Emperor Kharavela in the 1st century B. C. on the ceiling of the Hatigumpha Cave in Udayagiri hill which is not far off from Bhubaneswar. The inscription shows that Orissa, even two thousand years ago, had a highly developed society and culture. The language used in the inscription is an earlier form of the Magadhi Prakrit, and is closer to the present day Oriya. It is mentioned in the inscription that Prince Kharavela was trained in military arts, literature, mathematics, social sciences and politics.

It is also said in the inscription that the Prince organised dances and dramatic performances to provide entertainment for the citizens of his capital as well as foreign visitors.

Orissa has a rich tradition of Sanskrit learning and culture which began during the Sailodbhava rule over this land from *circa* 7th century A. D. and continued unabated in the subsequent centuries till the British occupation of Orissa in the beginning of the last century. The Hindu kings of Orissa were great patrons of learning. Some of them were accomplished scholars and writers in Sanskrit. Gajapati Kapilendra Deva (1435-66 A. D.), the founder of the Solar dynasty in Orissa, is the author of a Sanskrit play named 'Parasurama Vijaya'. His son Purusottama Deva, though inferior to him as a warrior, excelled him as a poet. Gajapati Prataparudra Deva (1497—1533-34 A. D.) was a scholar and a great patron of letters. Many famous poets adorned his court. Orissa lost her independence with the death of Mukundadeva Gajapati in 1568 A. D., but soon after, Ramachandra Deva carved out a kingdom for himself with Khurda as its capital and assumed the title of Gajapati. Sanskrit and Oriya literature flourished under the patronage of the Gajapati kings of Khurda till the kingdom was confiscated by the British.

A search for palm-leaf manuscripts during past few decades has resulted in the discovery of a large number of Sanskrit manuscripts on Kavya, Nataka, Dharmashastra, Alankara, Sangita, Jyotisha etc. which were either composed or copied in Orissa. Many more must be still lying in the *mathas* or religious monasteries and in the family heirloom of individual households. Most of the collected Sanskrit and Oriya manuscripts are now preserved in the Manuscripts Library of the Orissa State Museum and the Manuscripts Library of the Utkal University, both located at Bhubaneswar. The Raghunandan Library at Puri has also a rich collection of palm-leaf manuscripts. Besides, the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras; the National Archives of India, New Delhi; and the Visvabharati University of Santiniketan, West Bengal; have collected a large number of palm-leaf manuscripts from different parts of Orissa and have preserved them. The manuscripts preserved in the Orissa State Museum have been classified according to their subject-matter and descriptive catalogues have been prepared, but only a few of the manuscripts have so far been edited and published.

The District of Puri has the unique distinction of making substantial contribution to Sanskrit and Oriya literature. The *mathas* and the several Brahmin Sasans in the district were the

traditional centres of Sanskrit learning and culture. In the first decade of the present century Mahamahopadhyaya Haraprasad Sastri conducted a search of palm-leaf manuscripts in Orissa. He made the following observation on the district of Puri.

"In the district of Puri, there are thirty-two Sasanas or villages granted to Brahmans in perpetuity by the Hindu Rajas of Orissa. In 1908, I went there with Professor Mac Donell and we calculated that the number of palm-leaf manuscripts (for all Orissa manuscripts are written on palm-leaves with a style) in these Sasanas is nearly two lakhs. The Gobardhana (Bhogabardhana) Matha alone contains more than two thousand manuscripts written in various characters \*\*".

The earliest available Sanskrit work in the district of Puri is a drama Anargharaghava Natakam ( ଅନର୍ଗହରାଗହ ବାକ୍ୟମ୍ ) written by Murari Mishra (9th century A. D.). This drama was staged before an audience of learned people at the time of a festival of Purusottama (Jagannath).

Sanskrit \*\*  
Literature

SATANANDA ACHARYA of 11-12th century A. D. was a resident of Purusottama or Puri and is known for his famous work on astronomy called '*Bhasvati*'. He was also the author of *Satananda Ratnamala* and *Satananda Samgraha* which are considered to be the earliest Smriti works written in Orissa.

JAYADEVA —The famous poet Kaviraj Jayadeva Goswami flourished in the 12th century A. D. and produced his immortal work Gitagovinda ( ଗୀତଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ), Jayadeva was born at Kenduli on the river Prachi, a village located under the Baliantha police station of Puri district.

GOBARDHANACHARYA and his brother UDAYANACHARYA were noted Sanskrit scholars of the last part of the 12th century. They are supposed to be the residents of the area comprising the present district of Puri. Gobardhana wrote '*Aryasaptasati*' ( ଅର୍ଯ୍ୟସପ୍ତଶତୀ ) a Sanskrit poem in 700 stanzas and Udayan wrote '*Bhabavibhabinika*' ( ବ୍ରହ୍ମବିଭବିନିକା ) in Sanskrit, the first commentary on the '*Gita Govinda*' of Jayadeva.

SAMBHUKARA VAJPEYI AND VIDYAKARA VAJPEYI—Sambhukara Vajapeyi ( 13th century A. D.) and his son Vidyakara Vajapeyi are the two noted Smriti writers who

\* The Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. I, Part I (1915), pp. 62-63.

\*\* This account of the Sanskrit Literature of Puri district is chiefly based on the prefaces to the Descriptive Catalogues of Sanskrit Manuscripts prepared by the Manuscripts Section of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, and other books of reference.

belonged to some Brahmin Sasan near Puri. Only two of Sambhukara's small works, namely, *Sraddhapaddhati* ( ଶ୍ରୀକ୍ଷମକ୍ତ ) and *Vivahapaddhati* ( ବିବାହକ୍ଷମକ୍ତ ) have been published. Vidyakara Vajapeyi's *Nityachara Paddhati* ( ନିତ୍ୟାଚାର ପଦ୍ଧତି ) which was also called '*Vidyakara Paddhati*' maintained supreme hold in the field of Dharmashastra literature for about three centuries till they were pushed to the back-ground by the works of Gadadhara Rajguru. Gangadhara Mishra, the author of *Kosalananda Kavya*, who migrated to Sambalpur is known to be a descendant of Sambhukara's family.

MAHAMAHOPADHYHYA CHANDI DASA of the 14th century is a Brahmin of the Kapinjala gotra who is believed to have belonged to some Brahmin Sasan of Puri district. He was a famous 'Alankara' writer (rhetorician) and the reputed author of *Kavyaprakasa Dipika* ( କାବ୍ୟପ୍ରକାଶ ଦୀପିକା ), a commentary on *Kavyaprakas* ( କାବ୍ୟପ୍ରକାଶ ) of Mammata Bhatta.

SHRIDHARA SWAMI of the 14th century was born in the village of Maraigaon in the present Nilagiri subdivision of the Balasore district in Orissa. For his vast learning and saintly character, he was selected as the Mahanta of the Govardhana pitha, a famous Sankarite moastery at Puri, where he wrote some notable works, chief among them being his *Bhabarthadipika tika* ( ଭ୍ରାବର୍ଥଦୀପିକା ଟୀକା ) on the Bhagabata Purana. This work is considered to be the most famous commentary on the *Bhagabata*.

RAMACHANDRA VAJAPEYI of 14-15th century A. D. was a versatile scholar and prolific writer on various subjects. *Kundakruti* ( କୁଣ୍ଡାକୃତି ) and *Saradatilaka tika* ( ଶାରଦାତିଳକ ଟୀକା ) are among his well known works. W. W. Hunter writes about another work *Karmangapadhati* ( କର୍ମାଙ୍ଗପଦ୍ଧତି ) of Ramachandra Vajapeyi which deals with Hindu social and regilious law . \*

KAVIRAJ VISWANATH MOHAPATRA of the 15th century is a great Sanskrit scholar and renowned rhetorician. His *Sahitya Darpana* ( ସାହିତ୍ୟ ଦର୍ପଣ ) is regarded as a remarkable work on Sanskrit rhetoric. He is also the author of *Chandrakala Natika* ( ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରକଳା ନାଟିକା ), *Narasingha Vijaya Kavyam* ( ନରସିଂହ ବିଜୟ କାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) and some other works in Sanskrit.

KAVI DINDIMA JIVADEVA ACHARYA ( 1500—1530 A. D. ) was a great Sanskrit scholar and poet. He is the author of *Bhaktibhagabata Mahakavyam* ( ଭକ୍ତିଭାଗବତ ମହାକାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) and *Bhaktibaibhaba Natakam* ( ଭକ୍ତିବାୟବ ନାଟକମ୍ ) . The later work

was staged in the compound of the Jagannath temple at the time of Dola Jatra festival. He was much honoured by his patron Gajapati Prataparudra Deva for his high poetic excellence.

JAGANNATH DAS, the famed translator of the Bhagabat into Oriya was also a great scholar and writer in Sanskrit. His chief Sanskrit works are *Krushnabhakti Kalpalata* ( କଳ୍ପକଳା ), *Upasana Sataka* ( ଉପାସନା ଶତକ ), *Niladri Sataka* ( ନିଳାଦ୍ରି ଶତକ ), *Nityaguptamala* or *Nityagupta Chintamani* ( ନିତ୍ୟଗୁପ୍ତମାଳା ବା ନିତ୍ୟଗୁପ୍ତ ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ), etc.

KAVICHANDRARAYA DIVAKARA MISHRA ( 15th-16th century A. D.) was a great Sanskrit poet of Orissa. He is the reputed author of *Bharatamruta Mahakavyam* ( ଭାରତାମୃତ ମହାକାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) and some other Sanskrit works. He hailed from some Brahmin Sasan near Puri.

RAYA RAMANANDA PATTANAYAK ( 16th century A. D.) was an administrator under Gajapati Prataparudra Deva, but later became a disciple of Shri Chaitanya and relinquished his job. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and Vaishnava philosopher. His Sanskrit drama *Jagannatha Ballava Nataka* ( ଜଗନ୍ନାଥବଲ୍ଲଭ ନାଟକ ) was staged at Puri in which for the first time in Orissa he introduced female artists on the stage.

MADHAVI DEVI, a relation of Raya Ramananda, was also a scholar and poetess. She earned fame as the author of a Sanskrit drama *Shripurusottamadeva Natakam* ( ଶ୍ରିପୁରୁଷୋତ୍ତମଦେବ ନାଟକମ୍ ).

KANHAI KHUNTIA was a Sevaka of Lord Jagannath and the resident of Puri town. He became a disciple of Shri Chaitanya, and is known to have written a Sanskrit work named *Mahabhavaprakas* ( ମହାଭବପ୍ରକାଶ ).

JAYADEV II (16th century A. D.) was a poet of repute who wrote *Piyusa Lahari* ( ପିୟୁଷଲହରୀ ), a one-act play in Sanskrit, which was staged in the compound of Jagannath temple at Puri.

KAVI CHINTAMANI MISRA lived near the town of Puri in the middle of the 16th century A. D. He wrote *Kadambarisara* ( କାଦମ୍ବରୀସାର ), *Sambararicharita* ( ସମ୍ବାରୀଚରିତ ) and *Bangmayaviveka* ( ବାଙ୍ଗମୟବିବେକ ), a scholarly work on prosody and dramaturgy written in verse. He is also known to be the author of some other Sanskrit works which include *Krutyapuspabali* ( କୃତ୍ୟପୁଷ୍ପବାଳି ),

KAVICHANDRA VISWANATH SAMANTARAYA, a great Sanskrit scholar and poet, was honoured in the court of Emperor Akbar. His name appears in *Ain-i-Akbari* (*Ain-i-Akbari*, Vol. I, p. 661) alongwith other Hindu Pandits of Akabar's court. After returning from Delhi he settled down at Pratapramachandrapur Sasan in the district of Puri.

GAJAPATI RAMACHANDRA DEVA—( 1568—1607 A. D. ), the celebrated Hindu king and the founder of the Khurda kingdom, was also a Sanskrit scholar and poet. He is the author of *Shrikrushnabhaktabachhalya Charitam* ( ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଭକ୍ତାଚାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚରିତ ) an one-act play in Sanskrit. This play was staged at Puri during the Car festival in 1575 A. D. as a mark of great rejoicing, because this festival could not be held at Puri for some years due to the sacrilege committed by the Muslim General Kalapahada in 1568 A. D.

VIDYAKARA PUROHIT was a descendant of the famous Sanskrit scholar and poet Kavidindima Jivadeva Acharya and adorned the court of Gajapati Mukunda Deva I of Khurda (1657—1689 A. D.) His famous work '*Narayana Satakam*' ( ନାରାୟଣ ଶତକ ) was published by the now defunct Prachi Samiti of Cuttack. He also wrote a commentary on *Raghavapandaviya Mahakavyam* ( ରାଗବତପାଣ୍ଡବୀୟ ମହାକାବ୍ୟ ) of Kaviraj Suri of Maharashtra.

ANADI MISIRA ( 17th century A. D. ) was a descendant of the well known Sanskrit poet Kavichandra Raya Divakara Mishra. He wrote '*Manimala*' ( ମନିମାଳା ), a Sanskrit Kavya on an imaginary theme, under the patronage of Raja Narayana Mangaraj of Khandapara.

DINABANDHU MISRA ( 17th century A. D. ) wrote *Haribhaktisudhakara* ( ହରିଭକ୍ତସୁଧାକର ) under the patronage of Raja Narayana Mangaraj of Khandapara and attributed it in the name of his patron.

BHARATIBHUSANA VARDHANA MAHAPATRA, the son of Kavidindima Jivadeva, was the Rajaguru of Ramachandra Deva I. He is the author of *Durgotsavachandrika*, ( ଦୁର୍ଗୋତ୍ସବଚନ୍ଦ୍ରିକା ), a work which describes the autumnal festival of goddess Durga in verse. It is said that Vardhana Mahapatra wrote this work at the behest of the king, his patron.

KAVIRATNA PURUSOTTAM MISRA adorned the court of Gajapati Narsingha Deva (1621—1647 A. D.) of Khurda. He was a versatile scholar in Sanskrit and wrote the commentaries of Rupa



Goswami's *Hansaduta* ( ହଂସଦୂତ ), Murari Misra's *Anargha-raghaba Natakam* ( ଅନର୍ଗହାରାଗହାବ ନାଟକମ୍ ) and Shri Harsa's *Naisadha Mahakavyam* ( ନୈଷଧ ମହାକାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) which were very popular. In the later part of his life he wrote some works on music under the patronage of Gajapati Narayana Deva of Parlakhemundi of which *Sangita Narayanam* ( ସଙ୍ଗୀତ ନାରାୟଣମ୍ ) deserves special mention. This famous book on music is composed in the name of Gajapati Narayana Deva, his patron.

HALADHARA MISRA (17th century A. D.) was the author of *Vasantotsava Mahakavyam* ( ବସନ୍ତୋତ୍ସବ ମହାକାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) and *Sangita-kalpalata* ( ସଙ୍ଗୀତକଲ୍ପଲତା ). The first work, a Mahakavya written in Orissa during the Mughal period, describes the car festival of Lord Jagannath which was observed for some years in the spring season in addition to the usual car festival observed on the 2nd day of the bright fortnight in the month of Asadha.

LAKSHMIDHAR MISRA ( 17th century A. D. ) was a resident of the sacred town of Bhubaneshwar. He was the author of a treatise on Saiva faith called *Saivakalpadruma* ( ସୈବକଲ୍ପଦ୍ରୁମ ).

KAVI NITYANANDA is believed to have flourished towards the close of the 17th century. He is the famous author of *Sivalilamruta* ( ଶିବଲୀଳାମୃତ ) and *Shrikrishnalilamruta* ( ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଲୀଳାମୃତ ) written in imitation of the *Gitagovinda* of Jayadeva. He was patronised by Gadadhara Mandhata, the then ruler of the Ex-State of Nayagarh, which now forms a part of the Puri district.

RAGHUNATHA DASA, a resident of Puri, belonged to the early part of the 18th century. He was a versatile scholar and the author of some works in Sanskrit and Oriya. He wrote commentaries on *Bhattikavyam* ( ଭଟ୍ଟିକାବ୍ୟମ୍ ) and *Raghuvamsam* ( ରାଘୁବଂଶମ୍ ). He is also the author of two other works named *Kalanirnaya* ( କାଳକର୍ଣ୍ଣୟ ) and *Utpata Tarangini* ( ଉତ୍ପାତ ତରଙ୍ଗିଣୀ ).

CHAYANI CHANDRASEKHAR RAJAGURU, the son of Rajaguru Gopinath Vajapeyi, flourished in the first half of the 18th century. He is the author of *Madhuraniruddha Natakam* ( ମଧୁରାନିରୁଦ୍ଧ ନାଟକମ୍ ) a Sanskrit drama in eight acts written in a pedantic and ornamental style.

GADADHARA RAJAGURU ( 18th century A. D. ) was a profound scholar and had vast knowledge of different branches of Dharmasastra. He is the reputed author of eighteen works on Smṛiti of which *Kalasarā* ( କାଳସାର ) and *Acharasara* ( ଅଚାରସାର ) are being recognised as the standard works on the subject till today.

VASUDEVA RATHA was a younger contemporary of Gadadhara and competed with the latter in the work of the compilation of Dharmasastra. He is the author of eighteen works on Smṛiti. A portion of his *Smrutiprakas* ( ସ୍ମୃତିପ୍ରକାଶ ) has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

KAVICHANDRA KAMALALOCHANA KHADGARAYA flourished in the last decade of the 18th century. He is a Brahmin from Banki in the district of Cuttack and lived for some years at Puri where he composed his *Bhagavallilachintamani* ( ଭଗବତ୍ଲୀଳାଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ), a commentary on the famous Bhagabat Purana. For sometime he is believed to have been the court-poet of the Raja of Khurda. He is the author of three other works in sanskrit, viz., *Sangitachintamani*, ( ସଙ୍ଗୀତଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ) *Gitamukunda* ( ଗୀତମୁକୁନ୍ଦ ) and *Brajayuvavilasa* ( ବ୍ରଜଯୁବବିଳାସ ).

LAKSHMANA BHATTA (18th century A. D.) wrote his *Rasikarangadatika* ( ରସିକରଂଗଦୀକା ) on the famous *Gitagovinda* at Purusottama or Puri. He also wrote a Kavya in Oriya called *Shrikrushnalilamruta* ( ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଲୀଳାମୃତ ).

NILAKANTHA MAHAPATRA, the author of *Srungarabichi* ( ଶୃଙ୍ଗାରାବିଚି ), *Sambodhanasatakam* ( ସମ୍ବୋଧନଶତକମ୍ ) and *Sivastakam* ( ଶିବାସ୍ତକମ୍ ) belonged to the last quarter of the 18th century A. D. He is believed to be the resident of Biranarsinghpur Sasan near Sakhigopal.

MAHAMAHOPADHYA SAMANTA CHANDRASEKHAR HARICHANDANA MAHAPATRA (1835—1904) was born in the royal family of the ex-State of Khandapara in the Puri district. He is famous for his monumental work on Hindu astronomy known as *Siddhanta-darpana* ( ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତଦର୍ପଣ ). The British Governmentt conferred on him the title of Mahamahopadhaya in 1893 in honour of his great contributions to the field of astronomy.

MAHAMAHOPADHAYA SADASIVA MISRA KAVYAKANTHA (19th-20th century) was a reputed Sanskrit scholar of the district. He did a lot for the revival of Sanskrit learning and culture and was chiefly responsible for the establishment of the Sanskrit College at Puri which has been named after him. He was the author of some works in Sanskrit of which his *Kalyapaddharmasarvaswam* ( କଲ୍ୟାଣପଦଧର୍ମସାରସ୍ୱମ୍ ), a work on Smṛiti, and *Chandanachampukavyam* ( published in 1900 A. D. ) are available.

With the spread of western education in the 19th and the 20th centuries, the cultivation of Sanskrit language and literature in Orissa languished as it did in other parts of the country, but the flame was

not completely extinguished in the district of Puri. The establishment of a Sanskrit College at Puri has helped in reviving Sanskrit culture to certain extent. Late VISWANATH MAHAPATRA, the first Principal of the Sadasiva Sanskrit College, Puri, was the author of some works of which his *Kanchivijayam* (କାଞ୍ଚିବିଜୟମ୍), a historical Kavya in twenty cantos, is much appreciated in the leared society. Late Professor SUDARSANA PATHI of Puri Sanskrit College was the author of some Sanskrit plays, viz., *Simhalavijaya Natakam* (ସିଂହଳ ବିଜୟ ନାଟକମ୍), *Satyacharitam* (ସତ୍ୟାଚରଣିତମ୍), *Karunaparijatam* (କରୁଣାପାରିଜାତମ୍) etc., which were successfully staged.

MADHUSUDAN TARKAVCHASPATI of Birabalabhadrapur village near Puri was a famous scholar and adorned the Court of the Chief of the Ex-Bamara State. He is the author of the Sanskrit works: *Hanumatsandesam* (ହନୁମତ୍ ସଂଦେଶମ୍), *Tarasasankam* (ତାରାଶଙ୍କାକମ୍), the two beautiful imitations of the famous *Meghadutam*; *Mayasabari* (ମାୟାଶବରୀ), a drama; *Lakshmisatakam* (ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଶତକମ୍), *Hastisatakam* (ହସ୍ତୀଶତକମ୍) and *Somanathasatakam* (ସୋମନାଥଶତକମ୍), all Khanda Kavyas.

Late MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA JAGANNATH MISRA of Puri was a well known Sanskrit scholar and author. He wrote *Nabakalevarasadariti* (ନବକଳେବରସଦ୍ୱୀତି) and some other works in Sanskrit.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA DAMODARA SASTRI is the last great Sanskrit scholar of Puri, who enriched the Sanskrit literature by his valuable works on different branches of Hindu philosophy like *Vedanta Manjusa* (ବେଦାନ୍ତ ମଞ୍ଜୁଶା), *Nayadarsa* (ନ୍ୟାୟାଦର୍ଶ) etc.

The origin of Oriya literature is traced to a collection of Buddhist verses discovered in Nepal by Mahamahopadhaya Haraprasad Sastri of Bengal and edited and published by him in the name of 'Boudha Gan O Doha'. MM. Haraprasad Sastri has assigned 8—12th century A. D. as the date of composition of these verses. Other eastern Indian languages like the Bengalee Assamese, Maithili and Hindi have also made equal claims on these Buddhist verses as the earliest evidence of their literature. "The language of the Carya songs," writes Dr. Sukumar Sen, "is basically vernacular, but at the same time, it is also something of a literary language. The main dialect seems to have been, that of West Bengal. But there are ample traces of dialectical variation; indicating that the writers did not all belong to West Bengal."\* Dr. Jayakanta Mishra in his history of Maithili literature\*\* has given an account of twenty three Siddhacharyas who are among

Oriya  
Literature

\*. History of Bengali Literature, published by Sahitya Academi, p. 6.

\*\* A History of Mathili Literature, Vol. 1, pp. 113—115.

the composers of these Buddhist verses. He has identified Lui, Darikapa and Kambalapa as belonging to Orissa. Some more of these Siddhacharyas are believed to have belonged to Orissa where the Buddhist Tantric cult flourished by that time.

But Oriya literature made a real big break in the 15th century A. D. during the Surya Vamsi rule in Orissa. The hegemony of Sanskrit gradually gave way to the regional language which flourished in the succeeding centuries. The Oriya 'Mahabharat' of Sarala Das (born in the district of Cuttack) written in the 15th century A. D. remains a great landmark in the history of Oriya literature. The success and popularity of this monumental work must have encouraged many talented poets and writers to write in their mother-tongue.

A brief account of some noted Oriya poets and writers of Puri district is given below.

**NARAYANA ABADHUTA SWAMI** of the 13-14th century A. D. wrote Rudrasudhanidhi ( ରୁଦ୍ରସୁଧାନିଧି ), which is supposed to be the earliest evidence of prose literature in Oriya. Though written in prose, Rudrasudhanidhi reads more like poetry. The author was a resident of Bhubaneswar.

**BALARAM DAS** is one of the five famous saint-poets of Orissa who flourished in the 16th century A. D., and are popularly known as the Panchasakhas or the five companions of Chitanya, the great Vaishnava saint and prophet. He is the author of many books on religion and Yoga, namely, Guptagita ( ଗୁପ୍ତଗୀତା ), Amarkosh Gita ( ଅମରକୋଷ ଗୀତା ), Vendantasara Guptagita ( ବେଦାନ୍ତସାର ଗୁପ୍ତଗୀତା ), Bata Abakasa ( ବଟ ଅବକାଶ ), Bramhanda Bhugola ( ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ଭୂଗୋଳ ), Saptanga Yogasara Tika ( ସପ୍ତାଙ୍ଗ ଯୋଗସାର ଟିକା ), Bhabasamudra ( ଭବ ସମୁଦ୍ର ), etc., but is chiefly remembered for his Ramayana, known as Dandi Ramayana or Jagamohan Ramayana, which has reached the humblest cottage in Orissa. He is also the author of a small book named Lakshmi Purana ( ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ ପୁରାଣ ) which is very popular in Orissa.

**JAGANNATH DAS** is the most celebrated saint-poet of Orissa belonging to the Panchasakha group. He is held in high esteem for his immortal work the Bhagabat ( ଭଗବତ ), which is a free and mellifluous rendering of the Sanskrit Bhagabat into Oriya in simple Oriya metre. Jagannath Das's Bhagabat is very popular in Orissa and is read and worshipped in every Oriya household. Along with Balaram Das's Ramayana it has deeply influenced and moulded the national character of the Oriya speaking people for generations.

Jagannath Das was a great scholar and has written many books both in Sanskrit and Oriya. Among his other works in Oriya mention may be made of Gupta Bhagabat ( ଗୁପ୍ତ ଭାଗବତ ), Darubramha Gita ( ଦାରୁବ୍ରହ୍ମ ଗୀତା ), Gajastuti ( ଗଜ ସ୍ତୁତି ), Artha Koili ( ଅର୍ଥ କୋଇଲି ) and Tulabhina ( ତୁଳାଭିନା ).

SISU ANANTA, one of the Panchasakhas, belonged to the village Balipatana in Puri district where a Matha bearing his name still exists. His works include Arthatareni ( ଅର୍ଥ ତାରଣି ), Anakara Sabada ( ଅନାକାର ଶବଦ ), Chumbaka Malika ( ଚୁମ୍ବକମାଳିକା ), Bhakti-Mukti-Dayaka-Gita ( ଭକ୍ତି-ମୁକ୍ତି-ଦାୟକ-ଗୀତା ), Bhajana Tatwa ( ଭଜନ ତତ୍ତ୍ୱ ), Garuda Kesava Chautisa ( ଗରୁଡ଼ କେଶବ ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶୀ ), Mantra Chandrika ( ମନ୍ତ୍ର ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରିକା ), Pinda—Bramhanda Gita ( ମିଶ୍ର-ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଣ୍ଡ ଗୀତା ) etc.

KAVI CHANDA DAS, for sometime, adorned the court of Gajapati Ramachandra Deva (1568—1600 A. D.) of Khurda. He is the author of Gopi Chandan ( ଗୋପୀ ଚନ୍ଦନ ), a Kavya on Krishna theme. The book has been published by the Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

PANDIT BISHNU DAS (16th-17th century A. D.) first adorned the court of the Raja of Ranpur and then the court of Raja Raghunath Raj Harichandan of Banpur. He is known to be the author of many books in Oriya of which ten 'Chautisas', and the Kavyas : Sabitri Charita ( ସାବିତ୍ରୀ ଚରିତ ), Lilabati ( ଲୀଳାବତୀ ), Premalochana ( ପ୍ରେମ ଲୋଚନା ) and Kalabati ( କଳାବତୀ ) have so far come to view. The last named two Kavyas have been published.

BHAKTA KAVI SALBEG (17th century A. D.) was the son of Talbeg, a Mughal Officer at Cuttack, and his Oriya Brahmin wife. Salbeg was a great devotee of Lord Jagannath and has composed many beautiful devotional songs in honour of the Lord. Salbeg spent the last part of his life at Puri where his tomb still exists.

DIVAKARA DAS of the 17th century A. D. belonged to the 'Atibadi Sampradaya' of the famous saint-poet Jagannath Das. His Jagannath Charitamruta ( ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଚରିତାମୃତ ) deals with the life and philosophy of Jagannath Das. It is written on the model of Krishnadas Kaviraj's 'Shri Chitanya Charitamrita' and is considered to be the first biographical writing of great persons in Oriya.

DINAKRUSHNA DAS of the 17th century is a famous Vaishnava poet of Orissa. He is well known for his Rasakallola, a highly lyrical and sensuous Kavya on the Krishna theme. He

is also the author of some other works in Oriya of which Artatrana Chautisa ( ଅର୍ତ୍ତତ୍ରାଣ ଚତୁର୍ଦ୍ଦଶ ) deserves special mention. Dinakrushna was a resident of Puri.

VISWANATH KHUNTIA is a poet belonging to early 18th century. He was a Sevayat (employee) of Lord Jagannath at Puri. His Vichitra Ramayana ( ବିଚିତ୍ର ରାମାୟଣ ), popularly known as Visi Ramayana, is famous for its simplicity and musical quality. Till today verses from this book are sung in 'Ramalilas' and are highly appreciated.

JANARDAN DAS OR DANAI DAS is the author of the lyrical work Gopivasa ( ଗୋପୀଭାଷା ), which was a popular text book in the village schools or *chataśālis* in Orissa before the spread of English education. Danai Das was born in the village Sanapadar in Begunia police station of Puri district.

HALADHAR DAS was the nephew of Gajapati Mukunda Deva I of Khurda (1657—1689). He translated Adhyatma Ramayana into Oriya in simple Oriya metre which is known to be the oldest Oriya translation of this Sanskrit Purana.

LOKNATH VIDYADHAR is the author of the Kavyas: Sarbanga Sundari ( ସର୍ବାଙ୍ଗ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ), Chitrakala ( ଚିତ୍ରକଳା ) and Rasakala ( ରସକଳା ). The first work was composed in the last part of the 17th century under the patronage of Raja Jagannath Harichandan of Banpur.

BRUNDBATI DASI of Malipada Gada flourished in the last part of the 17th century. She is famous for her Purnatama Chandrodaya ( ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣିମା ଚନ୍ଦ୍ରୋଦୟ ), a Kavya on Lord Shri Krishna.

PURUSOTTAM SINGH MANDHATA, the Raja of the ex-State of Nayagarh which now forms a part of Puri district, wrote Sovabati ( ଶୋଭାବତୀ ), a Kavya in ten cantos, during the reign of Gajapati Divya Singh Deva (1688—1716 A. D.) of Khurda.

BIPRA NILAMBARA DAS of the last part of the 17th century has been identified by Shri Kedarnath Mahapatra\* to be a man of Puri. He is the author of Jaimini Mahabharata ( ଜୈମିନି ମହାଭାରତ ) and some other works of which Haribhakti Ratnamala ( ହରିଭକ୍ତି ରତନମାଳା ), the translation of a portion of Padma Purana, deserves mention.

KAVI BANAMALI DAS of the 18th century was a resident of Puri. He is the author of Sachitra Ramayana ( ସଚିତ୍ର ରାମାୟଣ ).

\* Khurda Itihas-pp. 157-158

MAHADEVA DAS wrote Markandeya Purana ( ମାର୍କଣ୍ଡେୟ ପୁରାଣ ) and Bishnu Keshari Purana ( ବିଷ୍ଣୁ କେଶରୀ ପୁରାଣ ) in Oriya. Besides these puranas, authorship of a number of 'Mahatmyas' is also attributed to him. He was a resident of Puri and flourished in the 18th century.

SADANANDA KAVISURYA BRAMHA the noted Vaishnava poet and scholar, was born in Bhikaripada Sasan, near Nayagarh, in 1737 A. D. He is the author of a number of works, viz., Jugalarasamruta Lahari ( ଯୁଗଳ ରସାମୃତ ଲହରୀ ), Jugalarasamruta Bhanuri ( ଯୁଗଳ ରସାମୃତ ଭନୁରୀ ), Lilamruta Sagara ( ଲୀଳାମୃତ ସାଗର ), Mohanalata ( ମୋହନ ଲତା ), Premalahari ( ପ୍ରେମ ଲହରୀ ), Nistara Nilamani ( ନିସ୍ତାର ନୀଳମଣି ), Nama Chintamani ( ନାମ ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ), Stuti Chintamani ( ସ୍ତୁତି ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ) etc. He was the teacher of the famous poet Abhimanyu Samantasinghar of Balia, in the district of Cuttaek, in his childhood and later became his spiritual guide.

PINDIKA SRICHANDAN, a poet from near Bolgarh in the district of Puri, is famous for his Basanta Rasa ( ବସନ୍ତ ରାସ ) a popular book in Oriya on Krushna lila. It was meant to be enacted. Pindika Srichandan belonged to the 18th century.

BHAKTACHARAN DAS, the famous author of Mathuramangala ( ମଥୁରା ମଂଗଳ ), was born in the village Sanapadar near Bolgarh in the district of Puri. He was a Vaishnava and spent most of his time at Raj Sunakhala where his Matha still exists. Besides Mathuramangala, which is a Kavya on Krishna theme, he also wrote two very popular *chautisas*, namely, Kalakalebara Chautisa ( କଳାକଳେବର ଚଉତିଶା ) and Manabodh Chautisa ( ମନବୋଧ ଚଉତିଶା ).

VAISHNAVA KAVI BANAMALI of the 18th century A. D. is well known for his devotional songs which are very popular. His Matha still exists at Puri.

VAISHNAVA KAVI DASARATHI DAS hailed from the ex-State of Ranpur which now forms a part of Puri district. He wrote his Brajabihar ( ବ୍ରଜବିହାର ), a Kavya on Shri Krishna, in the first half of the 18th century.

SHYAMASUNDAR DEVA, the son of Gajapati Birakesari Deva I (1737—1793 A. D.), was a reputed poet. He wrote Anuraga Kalpalata ( ଅନୁରାଗ କଲ୍ପଲତା ), a beautiful Kavya on Shri Krishna.

**KAVI LAKSHMANA** is known for his Shri Krushna lila-mruta (ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣଲୀଳାମୃତ), a Vaishnava Kavya of immense popularity. He belonged to the later part of the 18th century and is believed to have been a resident of a Bramhin Sasan of Puri district.

**MAGUNI PATTNAIK** of mid-eighteenth century was born in the village Kotpalla near Haldiagarh in Khurda subdivision. He is the author of a Rama Kavya named Ramachandra Bihara (ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବିହାର). He also wrote another Kavya on Shri Krishna named Gopacharita (ଗୋପ ଚରିତ).

**ANANGA NARENDRA** belonged to the village Bankoi Garh in Bolgarh police station of Puri district. He is the author of Shri Ramalila (ଶ୍ରୀ ରାମଲୀଳା) which is very popular, particularly in the district of Puri. The Ramalila parties in the district use this book in their performances during Ramanavami festival.

**SHYAMASUNDAR BHANJ**, the Raja of Haladiagarh near Khurda, was a reputed poet and has enriched the vast store-house of Vaishnava literature in Orissa by his valuable contributions. His Kavyas, Rasa Ratnakara (ରସ ରତ୍ନାକର), Basanta Krida (ବସନ୍ତ କ୍ରିଡା), Samujjala-Rasabali (ସମୁଜ୍ଜ୍ଵଳ ରସାବଳୀ), Sarat Keli (ଶରତ କେଳି), Rasa Rasodaya (ରାସ ରସୋଦୟ), Keli Kalanidhi (କେଳିକଳାନିଧି) and Radhakrushna Lila Chaupadi (ରାଧାକୃଷ୍ଣ ଲୀଳାଚୋପପଦୀ) have so far come to view. He flourished in the last part of the 18th century.

**RAJA NATABAR BHRAMARBAR** (19th century) of the ex-State of Khandapara is known to be the author of Krushna Kalpalata (କୃଷ୍ଣ କଳ୍ପଲତା), a Kavya on Shri Krishna, and Nrusingha Rasa (ନୃସିଂହ ରାସ).

**RAJA DIBYASINGHA DEVA** and **RANI KHIRODMALI** of Patia are the authors of two 'Krushna Kavyas' respectively, named, Dwarika Lila (ଦ୍ଵାରକାଲୀଳା) and Padmana Janma (ପଦ୍ମନା ଜନ୍ମ).

**JADUMANI MOHAPATRA** (1781—1866 A. D. ) was born at Athgarh in the district of Ganjam, but had settled in the village Itamati near Nayagarh in Puri district. Raghavavilas (ରାଘବ ବିଳାସ), and Prabandha Purnachandra (ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣଚନ୍ଦ୍ର) are two of his famous poetical works. He is reputed for his ready wit and humour.

**BHAKTAKAVI MADHUSUDAN RAO** (1853—1912) was born at Puri in a devout Hindu family, but later turned a Bramho. He is one of the great pioneers of modern Oriya literature and is especially adored for his devotional poems which breathe an air of deep religious faith and spirituality. His numerous lyrics, sonnets and essays made great impact on contemporary Oriya literature



Kabitabali (କବିତା ବଳି), Kusumanjali (କୁସୁମଜଳି), Basanta Gatha (ବସନ୍ତ ଗୀତା), Chhandamala (ଛନ୍ଦମାଳା), and Sangitamala (ସଙ୍ଗିତମାଳା) are some of his popular poetry collections. He also made an excellent translation of Bhababhūti's 'Uttaramacharita' into Oriya. He wrote many text books in Oriya of which his Varnabodha (ବର୍ଣ୍ଣବୋଧ), an Oriya primer, is still read by children.

BANIBHUSAN PANDIT MRUTUNJAYA RATHA (1882—1924), the famous scholar and writer of repute, was born in the district of Puri. His works include Sarala Charita (ଶରଳାଚରିତ), Nari Darpana (ନାରୀ ଦର୍ପଣ), Prabandha Patha (ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧପଥ), all prose; Rasavali (ରସାବଳି) and Naraj (ନରାଜ), all poetry. He published learned articles on the life of Achyutananda Das, Abhimanyu Samantasinghar, Dinakrushna Das, Bramhagnya Madhusudan, Karmabira Gourisankar, and Fakirmohan Senapati. He also translated some Sanskrit dramas like Malati-Madhava (ମାଳତୀମାଧବ), Nagananda (ନାଗାନ୍ଦ), and Vikramorvasiya (ବିକ୍ରମୋର୍ବଶ୍ଚୀ) into Oriya.

JAGABANDHU SINGH, a reputed scholar and writer, belonged to this district. His Prachina Utkala (ପ୍ରାଚୀନ ଉତ୍କଳ) is a pioneering work in the field of Orissa history and culture. His other publications are Gruha Lakshmi (ଗୃହଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ), Shri Krishna (ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣ) and Prabandha Sara (ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ସାର).

PANDIT GOPABANDHU DAS, Pandit Nilakantha Das and Pandit Godavarish Mishra, all belonging to Puri district, are popularly known as the Satyabadi group of poets and writers. All of them, at one time or other, were associated with the Satyabadi school started by Pandit Gopabandhu Das, the great patriot and political leader of Orissa.

Besides his political activities, Pandit Gopabandhu Das (1877—1928) was also a poet and journalist of repute. His 'Bandira Atmakatha' (ବନ୍ଦୀର ଅତ୍ମକଥା), 'Kara Kavita' (କାରା କବିତା) and 'Dharmapada' (ଧର୍ମପଦ) written in simple Oriya, breathe of his deep humanism and patriotic fervour.

PANDIT NILAKANTHA DAS (1884—1967) was a politician, versatile scholar, critic and poet. His major contribution to Oriya poetry are his works 'Konarke' and 'Mayadevi' ('ବିକାଶାଦି' ଓ 'ମାୟାଦେବୀ'), in which he has tried to deviate from the prevailing poetic norm established by the famous poet Radhanath Roy. His 'Dasa Naik' (ଦାସ ନାୟକ) and 'Pranayini' (ପ୍ରଣୟିନୀ) are successful Oriya adaptations of Lord Tennyson's 'Enoch Arden' and 'Princess'. Pandit Nilakantha is also a powerful writer of Oriya prose. His 'Oriya Sahityar Kramaparinam' (ଓଡ଼ିଆ ସାହିତ୍ୟର ବିକାଶପରିଚୟ) is a landmark in Oriya literary criticism. He received the Central Sahitya Akademi Award for his autobiography, 'Atma Jivani' (ଅତ୍ମଜୀବନୀ).

PANDIT GODAVARISH MISHRA (1886—1956) was a distinguished politician and educationist. He was also a litterateur of repute and has made rich contributions to Oriya poetry, drama, and fiction. He excelled in the writing of Oriya ballads, taking for his theme local myths and legends. 'Alekhnika' (ଅଲେକ୍ଷିକା), a collection of his ballads, is popular. He was given the Central Sahitya Akademi Award for his autobiography, 'Ardha Satabdira Orissa O Tahinre mo Sthana' (ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧଶତାବ୍ଦୀର ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଓ ତହିଁରେ ମୋ ସ୍ଥାନ). He is the most popular poet and writer of the Satyabadi School.

PANDIT KRUPASINDHU MISHRA (1887—1926) devoted himself chiefly to historical writing. His outstanding contributions in this field are his 'Orissa Itihas' (ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଇତିହାସ) 'Konarka' (କୋଣାର୍କ) and 'Barabati' (ବାରବାଟୀ).

Modern Oriya literature is enriched by many scholars, poets and writers who belong to the district of Puri. Prominent among them are Kuntala Kumari Sabat (her parents and grandparents belonged to Khurda), Dibyasingha Panigrahi, Padma Charan Pattanayak, Bankanidhi Pattanayak, Aparna Devi, Binayak Misra, Govind Chandra Tripathy, Jagatbandhu Mohapatra, Godavaris Mohapatra, Kulamani Das, Rama Chandra Mohapatra, Chintamani Mishra, Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, Mayadhar Mansinha, Bhagabati Panigrahi, Gopal Chandra Kanangow, Adwaita Chandra Mohanty, Ramaranjan Mohanty, Sachidananda Rautroy, Ananta Pattanayak, Kunjabihari Das, Rajkishore Roy, Kedarnath Mohapatra, Sadasiva Ratha Sharma, Rama Chandra Mishra, Natabar Samantaray, Gopal Chandra Mishra, Janakiballav Mohanty (Bharadwaj), Upendra Misra, Akhilmohan Pattanayak, Satyananda Champatiray, Smt. Nandini Satapathy, and Ramakanta Rath.

## APPENDIX I

LIST OF BOYS' HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT  
(1973)

## PURI EDUCATIONL DISTRICT

1. Puri Zilla School, Puri Town
2. Gadadhar High English School, Puri Town
3. Biswambhar Vidyapitha, Puri Town
4. Bhargabi High English School, Biranarasinghpur
5. Gopabandhu Memorial High English School, Danmukundapur
6. Mahatab High English School, Delang
7. Satyabadi High English School, Sakhigopal
8. Nimapara High English School, Nimapara
9. Balanga High English School, Balanga
10. Nigamananda High English School, Gop
11. Kakatpur High English School, Kakatpur
12. Utkal Hindi Vidyapitha, Gundichamandir, Puri Town
13. Biraharekrushnapur High English School, Biraharekrushnapur
14. Kanak Durga High English School, Basudebpur
15. Mahanta Gadadhar High English School, Chandanpur
16. Jawahar Vidyapitha, Pipli
17. Uttarayani Vidyapitha, Satasankha
18. Govindapur High English School, Govindapur
19. Teisipur High English School, Teisipur.
20. Bhagabati High English School, Rupadeipur
21. Somanath Deva Vidyapitha, Harirajpur
22. Radha Kanta Vidyapitha, Delang
23. Ghoradia High English School, Ghoradia
24. Kalyanpur High English School, Kalyanpur
25. Sripurusottampur, High English School, Sripursottampur
26. Raichakradharpur High English School, Raichakradharpur

27. Jageswari Vidyapitha, Alguma
28. Ketakipatna High English School, Ketakipatna
29. Jaya Durga High English School, Gabakund
30. Grameswar Biswanath High English School, Olan
31. Kanas High English School, Kanas
32. Gopinath High English School, Gadisagoda
33. Gadasanput High English School, Gadasanput
34. Tipuri High English School, Tipuri
35. Baku High English School, Baku
36. Brahmagiri High English School, Brahmagiri
37. Balunkeswar Vidyapitha, Khajuria
38. Narayan Vidyapitha, Nuapada
39. Malud High English School, Malud
40. Basudeb High English School, Pirijipur
41. Harihar Vidyapitha, Panasapada
42. Astarang High English School, Astarang
43. Janata High English School, Bantilo
44. Harish Chandra Memorial High English School, Chhaitan
45. Saraswata Vidyapitha, Biratunga
46. Konarak High English School, Konarak
47. Erabang High English School, Erabang
48. Nayahat High English School, Nayahat
49. Ganeswarpur High English School, Ganeswarpur
50. Nagpur High English School, Nagpur
51. Bamanal High English School, Bamnal
52. Utkalmani High English School, Nuasanth
53. Pabitra High English School, Manijang
54. Denua High English School, Denua
55. Sainsa Sasan High English School, Dakhin Radas

56. Chintamani Vidyapitha, Rench Sasan
57. Nahantara High English School, Nahantara
58. Bhodar High English School, Bhodar
59. Damodar High English School, Tampalo
60. Bisnupur High English School, Bisnupur
61. Bangurigan High English School, Bangurigan
62. Baleswar High English School, Bali Dokan
63. Lataharan High English School, Lataharan
64. Municipal High English School, Balisahi
65. Panchayat High English School, Sasandamodarpur
66. Trilochanpur High English School, Trilochanpur
67. Atibadi Jagannath Das High English School, Kapileswarpur
68. Barunei High English School, Patpur

BHUBANESHWAR EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

1. Balipatna High English School, Balipatana
2. People's High English School, Chanahat
3. R. C. High English School, Kurunjipur
4. Banamalipur High English School, Banamalipur
5. Barahi High English School, Avayamukhi
6. Bipinibihari High English School, Bagalpur
7. S. B. High English School, Bhingarpur
8. Balianta High English School, Balianta
9. Pratapsasan High English School, Balakati
10. Satyabhamapur High English School, Satyabhamapur
11. Bhagabati Vidyapitha, Sarakana
12. Capital High English School, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar
13. Government High English School, Unit-I, Bhubaneswar
14. Government High English School, Unit-II, Bhubaneswar
15. Government High English School, Unit-VI, Bhubaneswar

16. Government High English School, Unit-VIII, Bhubaneswar
17. Government High English School, Unit-IX, Bhubaneswar
18. Government High English School, Saheednagar, Bhubaneswar
19. Government High English School, Badagada, Bhubaneswar
20. B. M. High English School, Bhubaneswar-2
21. Tapoban High English School, Khandagiri
22. Post-Basic High English School, Mendhasal
23. Vani Vihar High English School, Vanivihar, Bhubaneswar
24. Laxmisagar High English School, Bhubaneswar
25. Kapileswar High English School, Bhubaneswar
26. Sainik School, Bhubaneswar
27. Multipurpose High English School, Bhubaneswar
28. M. M. Vidyapitha, Naharkanta
29. Kendupatna High English School, Kendupatna
30. S. N. High English School, Patia
31. Gandarpur High English School, Gandarpur
32. Chandaka High English School, Chandaka
33. St. Joseph's High English School, Bhubaneswar
34. Stewart High English School, Bhubaneswar
35. Jatni High English School, Jatni
36. Janla High English School, Janla
37. Railway Mixed High English School, Jatni

#### KHURDA EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

1. B. J. B. High English School, Khurda
2. Dasarathi High English School, Olsing
3. Janata High English School, Kuhuri
4. Balaramdeb Vidyapitha, Tangi
5. Kshetrabasi Academy, Nirakarpur

6. Baman High English School, Bolgarh

7. Gopabandhu High English School, Begunia
8. Godavarish Vidyapitha, Banpur
9. Balugaon High English School, Balugaon
10. Chintamani Bidyaniketan, Narangarh
11. Haladia High English School, Haladia
12. Pubusahi High English School, Pubusahi
13. Siko High English School, Siko
14. Dadhimachhagadia High English School, Dadhimachhagadia
15. Nachuni High English School, Nachuni
16. Patitapaban Banimandir, Gambharimunda
17. Gadadhar Academy, Manikagoda
18. Kalupara Ghat High English School, Kalupara Ghat
19. S. T. U. Academy, Kantalbari
20. Panchupalli Somanath High English School, Ankulachatti
21. Bajapur High English School, Bajapur
22. Garhmanitiri High English School, Garhmanitiri
23. Rameswar High English School, Rameswar
24. Banpur High English School, Banpur
25. Pichukuli High English School, Pichukuli
26. Girigiria Pichukuli High English School, Pichukuli
27. Golbai Bhagabati High English School, Golbai
28. Kalang High English School, Kalang
29. Balipatpur Refugee High English School, Balipatpur
30. Kerang High English School, Kerang
31. Kantabad High English School, Kantabad
32. Kaipadar High English School, Kaipadar

#### NAYAGARH EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

1. Kishore Chandra Vidyapitha, Gania
2. R. N. Vidyapitha, Odagaon
3. Jawaharlal Vidyapitha, Nandighosa

4. Jhanjiram High English School, Goudpu:
5. Kural High English School, Kural
6. Brajendra High English School, Nayagarh
7. Baman Abakash High English School, Itamati
8. Chandi High English School, Balugaon
9. Ankulai High English School, Manadhatapur
10. Baunsiapara High English School, Baunsiapara
11. Achutananda High English School, Ekiri
12. Govindpur High School, Govindapur
13. Nagamundali High English School, Nagamundali
14. B. C. High English School, Ranpur
15. Government High English School, Raj Sunakhala
16. Sarangadharpur High English School, Sarangadharpur
17. Garhbunikilo High English School, Garhbunikilo
18. Brajarajpur High English School, Brajarajpur
19. Darpanarayanpur High English School, Darpanarayanpu
20. Gopalpur High English School, Gopalpur
21. Mayurjhalia High English School, Mayurjhalia
22. Kondh-Nayagarh High English School, Chandpur
23. R. C. High English School, Khandapara
24. Nilamadhab Vidyapitha, Kantilo
25. Banamalipur High English School, Banamalipur
26. Daspalla High English School, Daspalla
27. Banigochha High English School, Banigochha
28. Takara High English School, Takara
29. Madhyakhand High English School, Madhyakhand
30. Nuagaon High English School, Nuagaon
31. Mahipur High English School, Mahipur
32. Bahadajhola High English School, Bahadajhola



33. Narayan High English School, Sarankul
34. Sardar Patel Vidyapitha, Godipada
35. Bhimasen Vidyapitha, Baunsagadia
36. Baledia-Nuagaon High English School, Beledia-Nuagaon
37. Golapokhari High English School, Golapokhari
38. Padmabati High English School, Padmabati
39. Bhapur High English School, Bhapur

## LIST OF GIRLS' HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN THE DISTRICT IN 1973

## PURI EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

1. Government Girls' High English School, Puri Town, Puri
2. Government Girls' High English School, Badasankha
3. Government Girls' High English School, Delang
4. Government Girls' High English School, Sakhigopal
5. J. B. R. Girls' High English School, Nimapara
6. Markandeswar Sahi Girls' High English School, Puri
7. Swargadwara Girls' High English School, Puri
8. Balanga Girls' High English School, Balanga
9. Ganeswarpur Girls' High English School, Ganeswarpur
10. Gop Girls' High English School, Gop
11. Kakatpur Girls' High English School, Kakatpur

## BHUBANESHWAR EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

12. Pratapasasan Girls' High English School, Balakati
13. Government Girls' High English School, Unit-I, New Capital, Bhubaneswar
14. Government Girls' High English School, Unit-II, New Capital, Bhubaneswar
15. Government Girls' High English School, Unit-VI, New Capital, Bhubaneswar

16. Government Girls' High English School, Unit-IV, New Capital, Bhubaneswar
17. Government Girls' High English School, Unit-IX, New Capital Bhubaneswar
18. N. A. C. Girls' High English School, Bhubaneswar-2
19. Government Girls' High English School, Jatani

#### NAYAGARH EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

20. Radhakanta Girls' High English School, Odagaon
21. Girls' High English School, Nayagarh
22. Girls' High English School, Ranpur
23. Khandapara Girls' High English School, Khandapara
24. Kunja Behari Girls' High English School, Kantilo
25. Daspalla Girls' High English School, Daspalla
26. Sarankul Girls' High English School, Sarankul

#### KHURDA EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT

27. Government Girls' High English School, Khurda
28. Government Girls' High English School, Banpur
29. Government Girls' High English School, Bolgarh

APPENDIX II  
SANSKRIT TOLS IN THE DISTRICT IN 1973

Sl. No	Name and address of the Tols	Total No. of students	Number of teachers	Standard up to which education is imparted	Stipends awarded, if any, in 1972-73		Management
					Amount	No. of awardees	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Banpur Sanskrit Tol, Banpur	20	2	Prathama	Rs. ..	..	Aided
2	Girls' Sanskrit Tol, Swargadwara Road, Puri	12	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
3	Sankaracharya Tol, Puri	10	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
4	Baishnab Dasan Vidyapitha, Puri	14	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
5	Panda Nijog Sanskrit Tol, Puri	15	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
6	Harihar Tol, Puri	30	2	Prathama	320	4	Aided
7	Bhagaban Ramanuja Tol, Puri	12	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
8	Nilakantha Tol, Raichakradharpur	17	2	Prathama	240	3	Aided
9	Satyabadi Tol, Sakhigopal	40	2	Prathama	240	3	Aided
10	Ramachandra Mardaraj Tol, Khandapara	15	2	Prathama	..	..	Government Managed
11	Bhagabanpur Sanskrit Tol, Haladia	19	2	Prathama	..	..	Aided
12	Srimati Sanskrit Tol, Bolgarh	35	2	Prathama	800	10	Aided
13	Ramakrishna Tol, Oriya Matha, Puri	..	..	Prathama	..	..	Unaided
14	Khurda Sanskrit Tol, Khurda	35	4	Prathama & Madhyama	..	..	Aided
15	Ranpur Sanskrit Tol, Ranpur	39	5	Ditto	160	1	Government Managed
16	Brajendra Sanskrit Tol, Sarankul	32	5	Ditto	2,000	14	Government Managed
17	Dadhilbaman Sanskrit Tol, Kural	78	5	Prathama & Madhyama	1,520	13	Aided
18	Raghunath Sanskrit Tol, Odagaon	50	9	Prathama & Madhyama and Acharya-	2,680	17	Government Managed
19	Jagannath Veda Karmakanda Vidyapitha Sanskrit Tol, Puri	73	10	Ditto	5,360	31	Aided
20	Nilachala Narayan Ayurveda Chatuspathy, Puri	86	9	Ditto	4,360	26	Aided
21	Krushna Chandra Guru Kula Vidyapitha, Bhubaneswar	53	9	Ditto	1,960	12	Aided