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Acharya Bharati
College Development
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GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
HIGHER EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

No.: 4446 /HE, Dated: 01/02/2024
HE-PTC-PLAN-0001-2024

From

Smt. Mousumi Nayak, OAS (S)
Joint Secretary to Govt.

To

The Registrars of State Public Universities coming under Higher Education Department (List Enclosed)

The Principals of Government/ Government Aided Colleges coming under Higher Education Department (List Enclosed)

Sub: preservation of heritage buildings of various colleges and universities which are established before the Independence of India reg:

Madam/Sir,

In inviting a reference to the subject captioned above, I am directed to inform you that in view of the First World Odia Language Conference, the Government has been pleased to declare the preservation of buildings of various Colleges and Universities established before the Independence of India for heritage purposes.

10 Colleges and 5 Universities under the Higher Education Department have been identified for their historical significance and proposed for preservation as heritage sites. An amount of Rs. 2 Crores for Universities and Rs. 1 Crore for colleges have been earmarked for this purpose. The preservation efforts could be carried out through specialized agencies such as INTACH (Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage) or the State Archaeology. This initiative will not only safeguard the architectural treasures but also contribute to the promotion of cultural awareness and historical significance among students and other stakeholders.

It is therefore requested to contact the above agencies for preparation of DPR and submission thereof for further action.

Yours faithfully,

Joint Secretary to Govt.

Memo No. 4447 /HE, Dated: 01/02/2024

Copy forwarded to the Commissioner-cum-Secretary Higher Education Department for kind information.

Joint Secretary to Govt.

(PTO)

Memo No. 4448 /HE, Dated: 01/02/2024

Copy forwarded to the Branch Officers of University Section/ GCET Section/ NCET Section/ NGCET Section of Higher Education Department for kind information.


Joint Secretary to Govt.

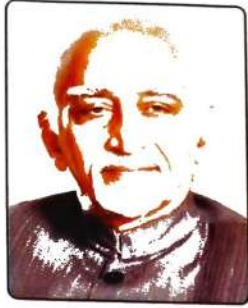
Memo No. 4449 /HE, Dated: 01/02/2024

Copy forwarded to the Regional Directors of Bhubaneswar/ Sambalpur/ Balasore/ Jeypore/ Berhampur for kind information.


Joint Secretary to Govt.

List of the Higher Education Institutions Established before Independence

SL No	District	Type of HEI	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment
1	Cuttack	Government	Ravenshaw University, Cuttack	1868
2	Cuttack	Government	Shailabala Women's (Autonomous) College, Cuttack	1913
3	Cuttack	Aided - 488	Stewart Science (Degree) College, Cuttack	1944
4	Cuttack	Aided - 488	Christ (Degree) College, Cuttack	1944
5	Cuttack	Government	Radhanath Institute of Advanced Study in Education (RNIASE), Cuttack	1923
6	Puri	Government	Samanta Chandra Sekhar (Autonomous) College, Puri	1944
7	Sambalpur	Government	Gangadhar Meher University, Amruta Vihar, Sambalpur	1944
8	Bolangir	Government	Rajendra University, Bolangir	1944
9	Ganjam	Government	Khallikote Unitary University, Berhampur	1878
10	Ganjam	Aided - 488	Ramadhin Sanskrit (Degree) College, Berhampur	1936
11	Ganjam	Aided - 662	Mac Micle Sanskrit (Degree) College	1885
12	Gajapati	Government	Sri Krushna Chandra Gajapati (Autonomous) College, Paralakhemundi	1896
13	Gajapati	Aided - 488	Sanskrit (Degree) College, Paralakhemundi	1903-7
14	Balasore	Government	Fakir Mohan (Autonomous) College, Balasore	1944
15	Koraput	Government	Vikram Dev University, Jeypore	1947



Officer on Special Duty
To the Vice President of India
New Delhi-110011

19th February 2013

Mohammad Hamid Ansari
Hon'ble Vice President of India

Message

Hon'ble Vice President of India is happy to know that Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack (Odisha) is celebrating its Centenary on 2nd April, 2013.

The Vice President of India extends his greetings and good wishes to the students, teachers and the staff and wishes the Centenary Celebrations all success.

N Singh
(NAGESH SINGH)





Naveen Patnaik
Chief Minister, Odisha



D.O. No.213
Bhubaneswar
Dated : 20.03.2013

Message

I am glad to know that Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack is going to celebrate its Centenary celebration on 2nd April, 2013 and a souvenir is being brought out in College disseminating the light of knowledge for the last one hundred years. Many of its students have established themselves in different walks of life. I hope that the college will keep up its glorious tradition and do its best to fulfill its social commitment.

I send my best wishes for the successful celebration of the Centenary celebration of the Shailabala Women's College.

(Naveen Patnaik)





Utkal University
Vani Vihar,
Bhubaneswar-751004

28th February, 2013

Prof. Prasant Kumar Sahoo
Vice-Chancellor

Message

I am glad to learn that the Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack, Odisha is going to complete its Hundred Years of establishment on 25th March, 2013. This institution is one of the oldest women's educational institutions in Eastern India to cater to the needs of women's education of the state. To commemorate the occasion a souvenir of the Centenary celebrations is being published.

I hope many of its pass out students has been well-placed in the society in various fields. I am also sure that the College will march ahead with its mission in imparting quality education to the women students.

I take this opportunity to convey my best wishes to the students, teachers and employees of the College on this momentous occasion and wish publication of the souvenir all success.

P.K. Sahoo
28/2/13

(P.K. Sahoo)





S. C. Jamir
Governor, Odisha



March 26, 2013

Message

I am glad to know that Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack is celebrating its Centenary on April 2, 2013. A commemorative souvenir is also being brought out on the occasion.

Shailabala Women's College, named after Ms. Shailabala Das, daughter of Utkal Gourav Madhusudan Das has truly pioneered empowerment of women through education in Odisha and played a unique role in society. During its long history of 100 years the institution has produced brilliant students who have made their mark socially and professionally. On achieving this great milestone, I congratulate each and every one associated with its long and remarkable journey and I am sure the college will continue to promote excellence in education and graduate women with skill, knowledge and courage to face the world boldly.

I wish the celebration and publication all success.

(S. C. Jamir)

RAJ BHAVAN BHUBANESWAR-751008

Tel : 91-674-2536111/2536222 Fax : 91-674-2536582 E-mail : govodisha@nic.in Website : www.rajbhavanodisha.gov.in





Badrinarayan Patra

Minister of State (Ind. Charge)
Higher Education, Sports &
Youth Services, Odisha.

Message

I am extremely happy to learn that the Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack is organizing its centenary celebration on 2nd April, 2013 and a commemorative souvenir is being brought out on this occasion.

Shailabala Women's College, the century old educational institute for women, standing on the heart of Silver City of the State bears the testimony of our mission for women empowerment through education from the feudal age of pre-independence era. Centenary celebration of this premier institute for women's education is a matter of great honour and pride for us. In this long march of one hundred years the college has produced a plethora of talents who have brought glory and laurels for the college as well as our State. On this momentous occasion it is our moral duty to pay respectful tributes to Utkal Gourav Madhusudan and his worthy daughter Shailabala Das without whose valuable contribution Shailabala Women's College could not have been a citadel of learning and knowledge in our State.

I wish the centenary celebration as well as publication of souvenir all success.

Badrinarayan Patra
(Badrinarayan Patra)



Shailabala Women's College, Cuttack

Smt. Nilima Misra

Shailabala Women's College is the oldest premier Women's College in Bihar and Orissa. The history of the College is virtually the history of Women's education in Orissa. It started in the Ravenshaw Girls' School in 1913. The study of the history of the College naturally leads to a study of the conditions prevailing in Orissa.

Orissa came under the British rule in 1803. The Oriyas fought against the foreign yoke till the last. This created social, economic and political changes with far reaching consequences. She was deprived of the benefits necessary for modern economic development. The great famine of 1866 left Orissa in ruins. The recovery was gradual but under stress and strains of conditions for which Oriyas had to pay a heavy price. The social pattern changed in tune with imposition of foreign rule. The rural handicrafts declined leaving the agrarian sector in a deplorable condition. The famine in 1866 was mainly due to lack of communication in Orissa. The neighbouring province took advantage of the situation and began to exploit the helpless Oriyas. The sunset law created a large number of agriculturists landless. With advent of English education a new middle class arose. Efforts were made to suppress the Oriya language, Culture and tradition. The English educated Bengalis at Calcutta got employment in different offices as the reins of administration were controlled at Calcutta. Orissa was merged with Bengal, Bihar, Central Province and Madras. Hence it had no separate entity till 1936, (when it was made a separate province).

Under these conditions modern education in Orissa was delayed in the 19th century. Orissa was neglected by the administrators. The official language Urdu, Persian and then to English created difficulties in the social set up. The traditional Chatsalis and the Sanskrit toles were the centres of education for boys. Gradually English was introduced in U. P. Schools which were upgraded to High Schools. Girls were deprived of education in Schools due to conservative social barriers. In aristocratic families girls were given education in Oriya and Sanskrit by private efforts. In middle and lower

income groups girls were deprived of getting education as the concept of 'Women's place is kitchen was predominant.

The urgency to educate girls was felt with the passage of time. But the scope was limited. In 1869 Sri Abinas Chatterjee started a Lower Primary School in his house with only 6 girls as students. At Kaligali the School was held in 3 rooms. Dhaneswar Satpathy was appointed as Teacher. The medium of instruction was Bengali. In 1873, it was named Ravenshaw Girls' School after the name of Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, the then popular Commissioner. In 1883 it was upgraded to a Middle Vernacular School. The monthly grant of Rs. 15/- in 1873 was raised to Rs. 26/- in 1883. In 1901, the number of students was 56 out of which 4 were boys. The number of Hindu girl students was 43 in Class—I, the rest being Brahma and Christian girls. In 1902 it was made a U. P. School with a total 83 students out of which 66 were Hindus, 2 Brahma and 3 Christian girls and 16 boys. All the 66 girls were Bengalis. In 1903 attempts were made to suppress the expansion as the number of Oriya girls was less. The report of the Deputy Inspector of Schools in 1904 brought to light the reasons for such deplorable condition. Medium of instruction continued as Bengali. The monthly fees for Bengali girls was 2 annas, for Oriya girls 8 annas which led to decrease in number of Oriya girls. Miss Reba Ray started the Model School where many Oriya girls were taken away from Ravenshaw Girls' School. The authorities tried to improve the Ravenshaw Girls' School by suggesting (1) to establish it in a distant place from the Model School (2) to establish the School in covered areas for freedom of conservative family girls and (3) to arrange conveyance for students. The Managing committee recommended for an allowance of Rs. 250/- per month. But a sum of Rs. 300/- was granted as allowance to Model School. It was a serious blow to the 35 years old Ravenshaw Girls' School. At this crucial period Madhu Babu was approached by the Managing Committee. The builder of Orissa came to the fore front realising the urgency of the situation and became the President of the Managing Committee. His adopted daughter Shailabala Das became the Secretary. The other members were Sri B. B. Palit and Sri Gopal Chandra Praharaj. A scheme with Rs. 900/- per month as allowance was presented to Government with Madhu Babu offering his willingness to contribute 50% himself. But, in spite of the scheme Government decided to keep it as an M. E. School and not to upgrade it to a High English School. Shailabala Das who was given higher education by Madhu Babu for expansion of Women's education made special efforts to collect students. In 1908, the Inspector of Schools reported 'The School has been recognised and the

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management has been transferred to the ablest and fittest hands. Almost all of them are Hindus and some of them belong to respectable Oriya families. In 1908 Mr. Kuchal suggested Miss Reba Ray, to merge her school with Ravenshaw Girls' School. She did not agree. As a result the allowance was discontinued and in 1909 the Model School was closed. Miss Shailabala Das became the Honorary Lady Principal and took great efforts to convert it to a H.E. School. The Calcutta University gave recognition to Ravenshaw Girls' School and in 1909 for the first time 2 students appeared and passed the Entrance examination. In the words of the Commissioner Mr. Clark, in 1911 'The institutions as a whole is one of which its founder and managers may well be proud of. Discipline seemed to be remarkably good. The School is a remarkable example of what can be done by personal influence and enthusiasm'. After 5 years of developed conditions on 1st of March 1913, it was taken over by the government. With increase in the number of classes and students, it was transferred to the present building near Gouri Shankar Park in 1917. A full fledged Hostel was also constructed inside the Campus in 1919. Mr. Das thus materialised his long cherished dream for women's education in Orissa. In spite of requests to name the school after him, Madhu Babu refused the proposal with his usual noble and dedicated patriotic nature and it continued in the name of Ravenshaw.

In 1913 Mrs. Banks was appointed as Lady Principal of Ravenshaw Girls' School. I.A. classes were opened in 1913 in the School. Thus the foundation was laid in 1913 for the present Shailabala Women's College at Cuttack. Due to derth of highly educated Oriya girls, Bengali teachers from Calcutta and Cuttack were appointed. The senior teachers were taking I.A. and senior classes of the School. This system continued till 1946.

In 1946 the College was separated from the School with opening of Degree Classes. The College was held in morning hours in the School. The lady Principal was kept for the College and for the first time Headmistress was appointed for the School. The College was named as Government Women's College. I joined the College in the first batch in 1946, after passing the Matriculation Examination in 1946 from Ravenshaw Girls' School. The College continued with separate staff. Retired Professors from Ravenshaw College were recruited to teach. Five Bengali ladies were appointed as lecturers on contract basis due to want of qualified ladies in Orissa. Number of students began to increase. The College produced the first batch of graduates in 1948. The School and Hostel buildings were inadequate to meet the increased number of students and staff. In 1952

the College was shifted to the residential building of Madhu Babu at Mission Road. It was partly sold and partly gifted by Shailabala Das to the Government to run the College. The College was named as Shailabala Women's College. By 1958 the College was extended and a 3 storied building and the Madhusudan Hostel were constructed for the boarders. The land across the road was acquired and another 3 storied building was constructed for Science classes. Number of students, teachers and subjects increased.

The I.A. classes, were introduced in Ravenshaw Girls' School in 1913-15. The separate entity of a Degree College for women in Orissa came in 1946 just after the Second War. In the First Five Year Plan period in 1952 the College was shifted to its own building. It has reached eminence of a Post-graduate College. It has attracted students from Bihar, Tripura, Sikkim, Manipur and other adjoining States. In 1946 teachers were brought from outside the state. Now highly qualified teachers with high academic attainments are imparting teaching. In the beginning the lecturers were not Gazetted Officers. Gazetted rank was assigned to them late on the demand of the Orissa Government College Teachers' Association.

The centre of culture in Cuttack and the centre of Women's education in Orissa was the Ravenshaw Girls' School and the Shailabala women's College. The number of Girls' Schools and Colleges have increased much. But the almaneter of the teachers of these institutions are these premier institutions. The sincere efforts of Mrs. Banks, Miss Nirmala Nayak, Smt. Binodini Sarangi, Mrs. I.L. Sinha as Principals have established a rich legacy, a tradition and an ideal followed by thousands of students who studied here. The artistic and planned ideas of Mrs. Sinha for construction of the College have not been fully materialised. Since 1873 till to-day women's education in these 2 premier institutions has received set backs due to inadequate accommodation. This conservative attitude of the authorities has resulted in lopsided developments which fail to provide full scope to the students to exhibit their talents in arts, culture, sports and other co-curricular activities. Students have attained eminence in various fields in national level. The College has no playground of its own. There is no Auditorium no common room, and no canteen. The number of class rooms is too inadequate to meet the increased demand for classes. Two more hostels have been constructed. Nearly 500 students are residing in the 3 hostels. For more than 100 teachers, there are only 3 small quarters and for 150 other employees one Flat has been provided. In spite of physical inadequacies the college still stands as an important cultural centre for

education for women at Cuttack. Students of this college have reached high attainments in Union cabinet, State cabinet and have been placed in high posts in administration in and outside the State. The academic achievements are also of very high standard.

A nation develops when educated women flourish in large numbers to give proper leadership to the coming generation. Attempts to improve the infrastructure of such a glorious institution will go a long way in shaping the future of Cuttack, Orissa and thus the Nation.

□ □

eye if one spends money." I got a very good cook from the servants' bureau and two waiters from a hotel. Everything was in tiptop condition when the guests arrived, the first dinner party was a great success. I was congratulated by the ladies in having such good servants, when they heard the whole story they were surprised and paid me compliments. Thus the tragedy of a dinner party ended happily. And the batch of servants I engaged again proved efficient and the butler wanted the hookah of my father when he left London to show his efficiency to other big Indians who would engage him. I liked English servants better than our own servants for their punctuality and efficiency. If you treat them with kindness they proved a great success. They would go out of their way to please you. But our Anglo-Indian friends after their retirement from service cannot get on well with them owing to their overbearing nature. Many of my Anglo-Indian lady friends have told me of their grievances regarding servants.

I could write a volume of all the interesting things I saw in England but I do not want my book to be bulky. So here I end my London impressions.

CHAPTER-VII

"RETURN TO CUTTACK"

Educational Activities.

(a) Ravenshaw Girls' School :-

As previously mentioned my father went to England and brought me home in the autumn of 1907. I fully expected to return to England in the spring of 1908, but that wish was not fulfilled.

On my return I was asked by the then D.P.I. of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa to start Girls' High Education in Cuttack with the assurance that the Government would help me. Instead of starting a new school my father asked me to improve the existing Ravenshaw Girls' School which was then only a Lower Primary School. I agreed and put my whole heart and soul to reorganize that school and make it a high school and a popular institution. It was uphill work. The education of girls, except up to the Upper Primary was almost nil. Neither the guardians nor the people

nor the Government was interested in Oriya girls' higher education. I had to fight against great odds. The Missionaries, the officials and a great section of the public were not in favour of my starting a Girl's High School. The niece of the then Inspector of Schools, Orissa, had started a Girl's High School in Cuttack during my absence in England, with Bengali girls, mostly of Calcutta and had the good fortune of being favoured by the officials. But I made up my mind to work in spite of all difficulties and make this school the first High School in Cuttack.

I took up the school with 15 girls on the rolls on 8th of February 1908 and increased the number to 300 in 1909. The Government promised to support me and give a grant equal to the amount I would raise. I undertook to finance the school and raised Rs. 500/- a month and demanded Rs.450/- grant a month from Government and I was the Lady Principal and Honorary Secretary. The dispute between myself and the local authorities was so great regarding the status of the school and its finance, that the D.P.I. of Bengal had to come to Cuttack and decided the question by a visit to my school. His visit was a great help. He was so pleased to see the improvement that he decided to give me a grant of Rs. 450/- a month which I received in 1908, and stopped the grant of the other school favoured by the officials and the Inspectress of Schools, as he found that the Government would not be justified in giving a grant for education of girls who come from outside of Orissa as the school was primarily meant for the education of the girls of the province. This naturally made me unpopular with the local officials. I did not mind this at all as long as I had the support of Government. I was asked by the Government to form a Managing Committee and send the names to the District Magistrate for approval and through his recommendation, under grant-in-aid rules, the school would receive the promised grant of Rs.450/- a month from the year 1909. The local officials were most revengeful and you will see here through what difficulties I had to pass to carry on my school and make it a success. When I sent the names of the members the District Magistrate removed all the names and put in new names of his own selection. Under the rule of the Education Code the District Magistrate had no powers to select members but only to approve, the right of selection naturally was given to the Secretary of the School. I refused to have his nominees and he would not recommend me to the

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Ref VII (b) / Orissa
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Government for the grant and so I did not get any grant from the Government for nearly 10 months in the year 1909. I had to manage the school with great difficulty. Had it not been for my father who paid the establishment bills of the school I would have been obliged to close the school as the monthly expenditure was Rs.1000/-. One day I heard that His Honour the then Lt. Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa Sir E. Baker would visit Cuttack. I went to the then Commissioner of the Division and asked him to include in the programme. His Honour's visit to my school. He refused saying "His Honour's time was all filled up and it would not be possible to have him even for ten minutes." I felt disappointed but my spirit was not damped. I made up my mind to see his Honour's private Secretary without any appointment and request him myself to ask His Honours to visit the first Girl's High School in Orissa. His Honour came to the Cuttack Circuit House one morning in April, 1909. I went in the evening from the Cuttack Club to the Circuit House. I wanted to see the Private Secretary of His Honour. When I opened the gate I found a short thin old man walking in the garden. Seeing me he came towards me and asked me whom I wanted to see. I said "I wanted to see the private Secretary." He said 'I am sorry, he is out,' 'Can I not do anything for you ?' I asked him "Will you kindly take a message to the Private Secretary ?" He said 'I shall be glad to do anything you wish me to do.' He then took me inside the house. When I was in his drawing room, he asked me to give him the message. I told him that the first Girls' High School had been started here by me. The girls and the parents are eagerly expecting a visit from His Honour. Now they will be disappointed as His Honour would not be able to pay any visit for want of time. He asked "Have you been to the Commissioner to ask him to put His Honour in the programme" I replied "Yes." He asked me "What did he say ?" I replied "The Commissioner said that His Honour's programme was full and he would not be able to visit our school." He said "His Honour will see your school and without seeing it he will not leave Cuttack. I assure you." Then he said "Good evening Miss Das." I came to know there that I was talking to His Honour and I was surprised to know how His Honour came to know my name. I went back to the Club. The Government House peon came and delivered a note to the Commissioner. The Commissioner left the Club followed by the chaprassi. I knew why he was sent for and wished to know the developments. The Commissioner

ଶୈଳାବଳୀ ଦାସଙ୍କ ଆତ୍ମଜୀବନୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ □ ୧୧



returned after a few minutes and seeing me at the Club, he told me that His Honour would like to see my school. Would 7 O'clock in the morning suit me to receive him at the School. I smiled and said "It will suit me very well, thank you for the arrangement" Again he said "Are you sure it is not too early? Will you be able to bring all the girls to the school?" I said I will work the whole night to bring all the girls so please do not worry." The Commissioner did not like the idea at all. He thought that I might inform His Honour about all my difficulties in not getting the Government grant, so his visit to my school should be prevented. His Honour visited the school and was very pleased and asked me repeatedly if I required any help from him. I answered him in the negative. There were inside the school premises two or three Hackney carriages and the horses had made a mess of the place. The Commissioner turned to me and said "Miss Das, you should not have kept the Hackney carriages there knowing His Honour's visit." I replied in the presence of His Honour "You know under what difficulties I am working unaided, when I requested you to put His Honours' visit to the school on the programme, you did not grant my prayer. Late last night you informed me of His Honour's visit to my school and you gave me such short notice that I had to bring the children to the school at 4 O'clock in the morning from their beds. As there is no carriage stand here I was obliged to keep the carriages in the school compound, so that after His Honour's visit I can send the girls home immediately. I am sorry that even for His Honour's visit I could not do otherwise." His Honour turned towards me, he had heard everything that I said and put a hand over my shoulder and said "It is quite all right Miss Das I am not displeased." The visit of His Honour was a landmark in the history of the school and it was the talk of the town how I had won a victory over the Commissioner.

As I did not get any grant without accepting the District Magistrate's nominees for forming my committee, I went to see His Honour at Darjee-ling. I was invited to lunch and I was asked at the table by His Honour how my school was getting on. I said "Not at all well." He asked "Why?" I replied, "Your officials are creating trouble for me" and then I told him the whole story how I would not and could not accept the District Magistrate's nominees. He laughed and asked if I went to the Commissioner and asked him to help me. I said 'Yes.'

"What did he say ?" he asked me. I was then quite excited forgetting that I was at the Government House lunching with his Honour. My father sitting on the opposite side winking at me so that I may not say anything further. I did not pay attention to it but said "Sir, when a civilian makes a mistake even when he knows it, he does not like to admit it for the loss of prestige and his brother civilians support him in his mistake, therefore the Commissioner supported the District Magistrate. He asked "What reply did you give to the District Magistrate regarding his nominations ?" I replied that I wrote that his power was limited under the Education Code and that he could only approve and not select. And as I will not accept his nominee he and the Commissioner will not help me and thus I cannot get the Government grant without their recommendation and I do not know what to do : your rights Miss Das and your Lt. Governor will see you through : Now tell me what you want." I said "Without any interference of the District Officials and forming any Committee I want the Government to give me grant on my personal guarantee. I want Rs. 500/- p.m. as recurring grant." He said "Both of these will be given to you." And so this is the second victory over the Commissioner. I managed my school well and that same year I sent up a girl for the matriculation examination. She passed in the 3rd Division. I asked the Education Department to give her a scholarship to prosecute her studies, for the I.A. examination at Calcutta. My request was rejected as my school was not recognised by the Calcutta University. I wrote to the member of the Executive Council holding the education portfolio, explaining why it was essential to give a scholarship to the first Oriya girl even though the school was not recognised by the University. The girls must be encouraged for the higher education. The effect of this letter was that the girl got a scholarship of Rs. 10/- per month. Then I approached the Calcutta University and requested them to recognise my school as a High School though there were not even 4 girls in the first two top classes. All the girls were in the 4th class studying the first book in English. So whoever used to come to visit the School wondered how I could manage to get what I wanted.

In those days when no one heard of girl's higher education one girl passing the Matric Examination was considered a wonder. However the University recognised my school as a High School. I worked for five

years as Hony worker and during this time the school became a real Girl's High School. I asked the Government to take up the school under their management. The D.P.I. inspected it and wrote in the Visitors Book that this is a really successful attempt in female education in Orissa and Government was willing to take it up. I handed over my school to Government on 1st March 1913 in a most flourishing condition. Since then the school has improved greatly. And I am proud to say that this school is a nucleus for the first Women's College in Orissa and it has been named by Government "Shoilabala Women's College" in recognition of my past services.

(b) Education Conference at Ranchi :-

In 1914 I was invited by Government to attend the Female Education Conference at Ranchi. The Conference was held for a week and I took some part in the discussions and my views were accepted. Through my efforts Government created a scholarship for a graduate lady to be trained in England. Government sanctioned a scholarship of £250 a year for two years. The Biharee members who attended the Conference opposed me saying it was not necessary to send a girl to England as girls were not yet ready to go to England. But I gained my point and Miss Nirmala Bala Nayak who was a graduate and was ready to go to England, got the scholarship. She became the Lady Principal of Ravenshaw Girls' School later on.

Encouraged by this success I brought up a resolution that Indian ladies should get the post of an Inspectress of Schools, I spoke about this resolution to the Chief Secretary and the D. P. I. They felt I would get no support from the members of the Conference as there were no ladies qualified for such a job. I strongly differed from their views and I challenged them saying that inspite of their opposition, I would gain my point. They said they would be glad to hear me speak and abuse Government, but nevertheless I would not get any votes. This conversation was carried on in a friendly atmosphere. I could not sleep that night thinking what I should do to gain my point. Towards morning my brain became clear and I felt sure of success inspite of all opposition. I arrived at the Conference and had to move my resolution first. All eyes were on me with a twinkle in them. The Biharees were surprised at my boldness. I first attacked the D.P.I. asking for the requisite qualifications for the

post of the Inspectresses of Schools. Then I pointed out that the Inspectresses who were sent out to India were women with only third class qualifications and they had great difficulty in examining schools as they had no knowledge of the language, custom and manners of the people, whereas an Indian lady would have first class qualifications, and will be of good birth, and also know the language, manners and customs of the people with whom she was dealing. Moreover, she would not have "*an inherent hatred for the coloured race.*"

After throwing this bombshell I sat down. The whole conference was taken by surprise by my bold speech and they all kept silent for two or three minutes. Then the President said in a serious voice. "It is to be regretted very much that Miss Das had occasion to pass this remark, but she is justified in asking for the post of the Inspectress of Schools to be given to an Indian lady. The sanction must be got from the Secretary of State for India." Thus I won my point. Whether I was right or wrong in this I leave my readers to judge, but anything is fair in love or war.

The D.P. I. and the Chief Secretary said to me "We did not know you would throw such a bombshell to pass that resolution. Now tell us who made that remark?" I told them "You were all present on the occasion when an Englishman made this remark and so there is no necessity to mention names." It was a D.P. I. who had made that remark on the eve of his retirement at the Ranchi Government House dinner party. At Governor's request this remark never came out in the press. I knew it from a person who was present at the dinner party.

(c) Hindu Widows Training School :-

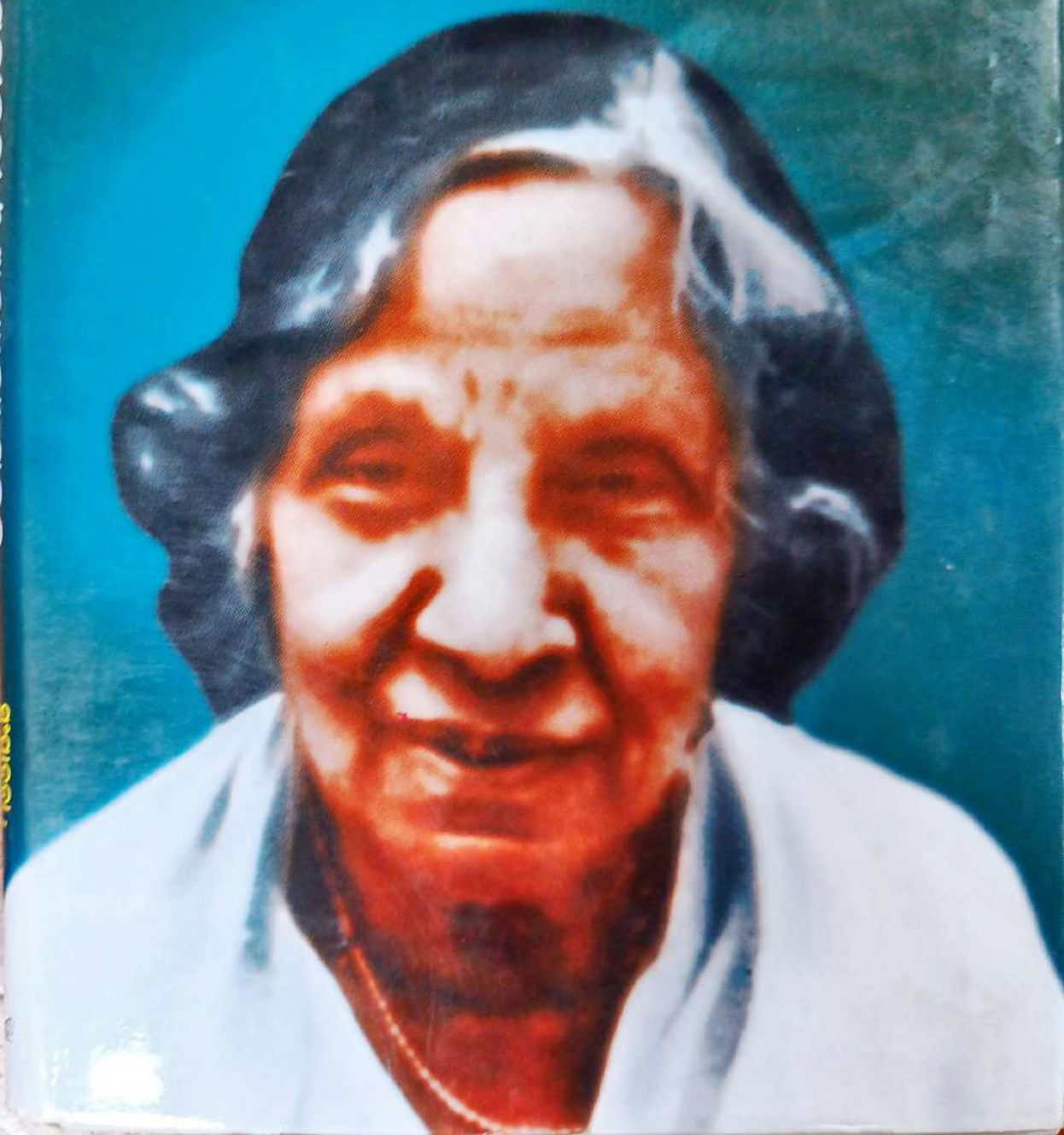
When working for the Ravenshaw Girls' High School, I felt the necessity for starting a Hindu Widows Training School to get trained teachers for High Schools. In Orissa, there were many Hindu Widows. I got half a dozen Hindu Widows who were willing to be trained. I prepared the scheme and sent it to the D.P.I., but it did not meet with his approval. I was determined to have the Training School. For three years I persistently fought for it. The heads of departments and other officials, knowing my past activities would not support my

In 1920 Sir Edward Gait, the last Lt. Governor of Bihar and Orissa before the Reform, came to Puri. I saw him at Government House and asked him why Government censured my past work. He was surprised

and said Government appreciated my work very much and was willing to recognise my services suitably by giving me Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, which I had refused. So there was no censure on my activities by Government. I then said that I wished to start a Hindu Widows Training School, but the Education Department would not give me further opportunities to serve my country. He asked me whether I had any correspondence on the subject. I gave him the required papers, which he looked through and said he would return them after a week. I do not know what transpired when he went back to Ranchi, but I got a letter from the then D.P.I. that he was coming to Cuttack to see me in connection with the Training School. We met and discussed the scheme with the result that Government accepted the scheme and a Hindu Widows' Training School was started and I was offered the salaried post of the Lady Principal which I declined, but offered my honorary services which could not be accepted under the rules. So another Principal was appointed and the Training School went on successfully.

ଶୈଳବାଳା ଦାସଙ୍କ
ଆତ୍ମଜୀବନୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ

ସଂପାଦନା :
ପ୍ରଫେସର ସଚ୍ଚିଦାନନ୍ଦ ମହାନ୍ତି



ଶୈଳବାଳା ଦାସଙ୍କ ଆତ୍ମଜୀବନୀ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ॥ ସଂପାଦନା :
ପ୍ରଫେସର ସଚ୍ଚିଦାନନ୍ଦ ମହାନ୍ତି ॥ ପ୍ରକାଶକ : ଅଗ୍ରଦୂତ, ବାଙ୍କାବଜାର, କଟକ-
୭୫୩୦୦୨ ॥ ପ୍ରଥମ ପ୍ରକାଶ : ୨୦୦୫ ॥ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର ସହାୟତା : ମା' ଶାରଳା
ଭି.ଟି.ପି., କଟକ-୧୪ ॥ ମୁଦ୍ରଣ : ପଞ୍ଚସଖା ଅଫସେଟ୍, କଟକ ॥
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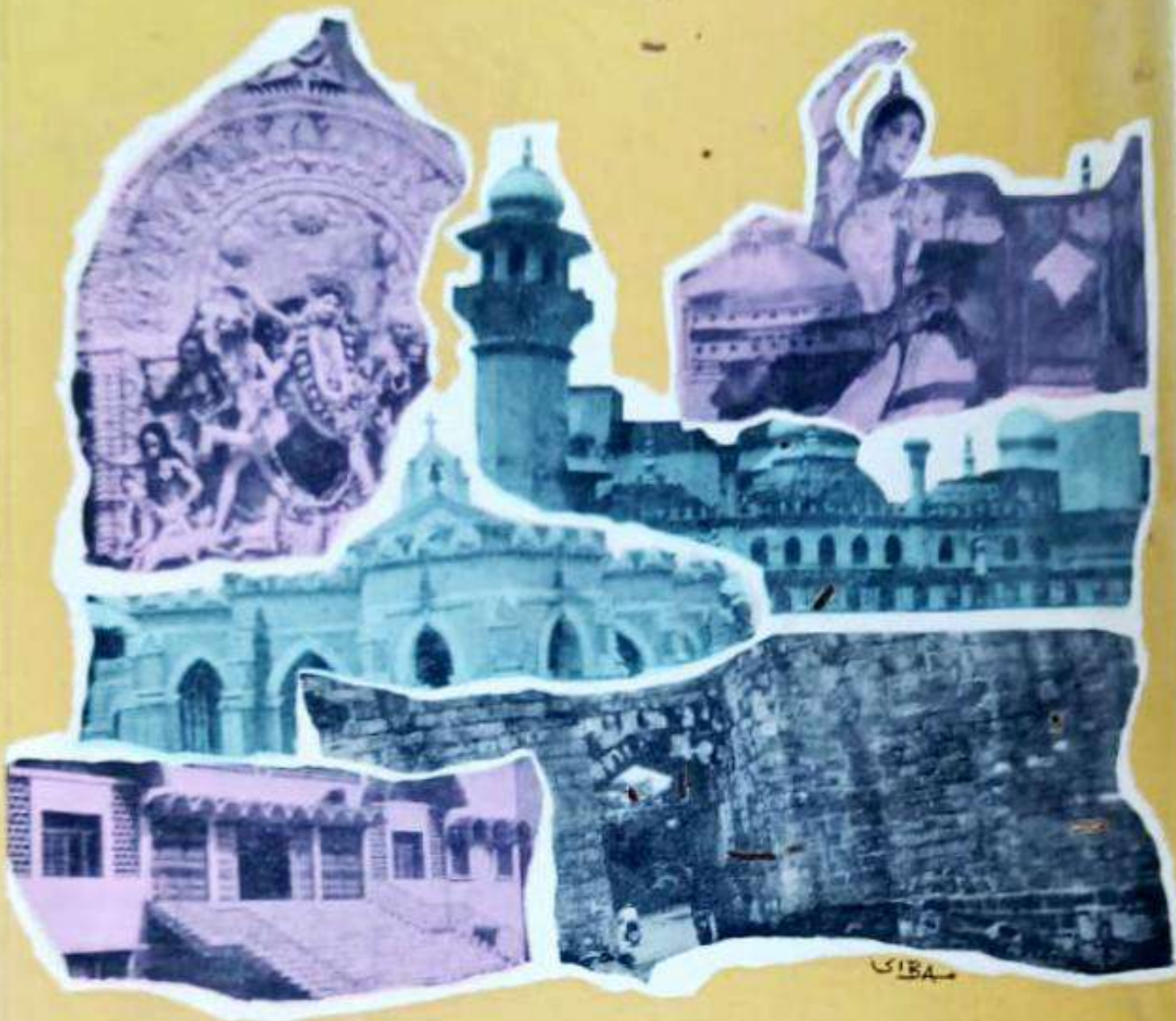
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SUBMITTED TO
N.A.A.C., BENGALURU

103 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE



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CUTTACK

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ଶତବାର୍ଷିକୀ ଉଦ୍‌ଘାଟନା ଉତ୍ସବକୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶାର ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ସ୍ୱାଗତ କରୁଛନ୍ତି ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷା

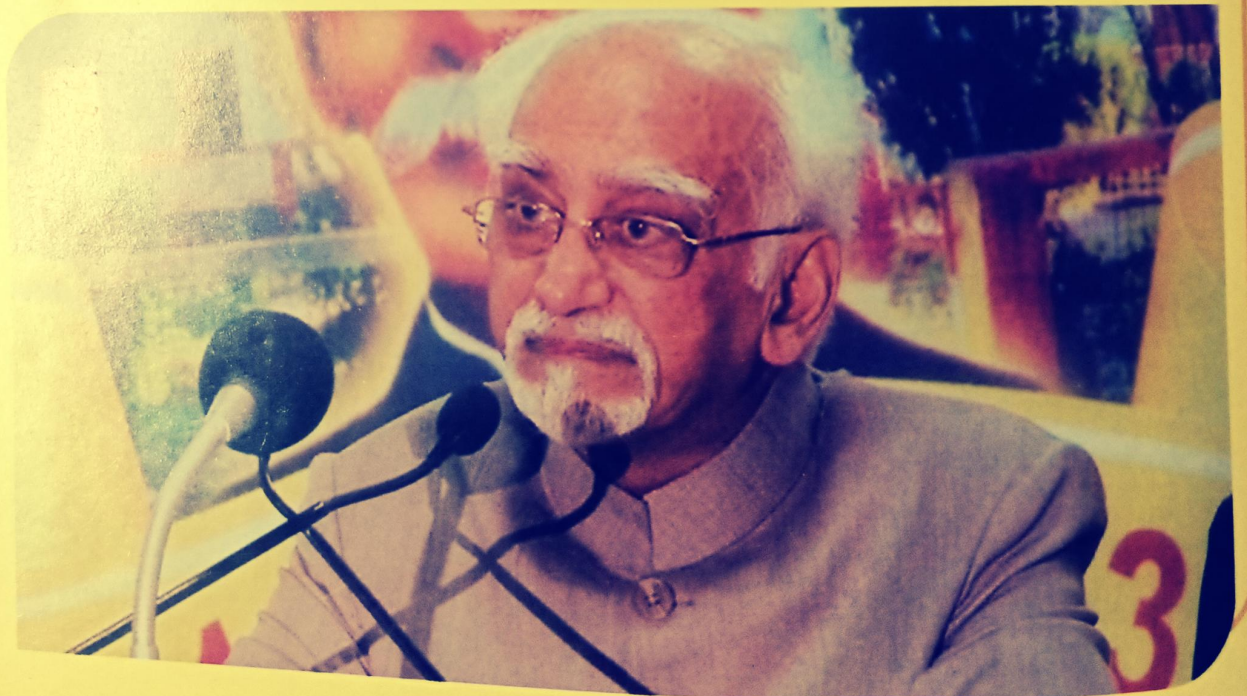
*Hon'ble Chief Minister being welcomed by the Principal
02.04.2013*



ଶତବାର୍ଷିକୀ ସ୍ମାରକୀ ଫଳକକୁ ଅନାବରଣ କରିବା ଅବସରରେ ଉପ-ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି,
ରାଜ୍ୟପାଳ, ମୁଖ୍ୟମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷା



ଶତବାର୍ଷିକୀ ଉତ୍ସବ ଉଦ୍ଘାଟନ ଉପଲକ୍ଷେ ପ୍ରଦୀପ ପ୍ରଜ୍ଵଳନ
Inauguration of Centenary Celebration



ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅତିଥି ଭାରତର ଉପ-ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରପତି ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ହମିଦ୍ ଆହ୍‌ସାନୀଙ୍କ ଦୀକ୍ଷାନ୍ତ ଭାଷଣ