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URBANIZATION IN BURLA: A STUDY THROUGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT:

Though industrialization and communicational facilities along with infrastructural development are much needed for an urban growth, at the mean time, we cannot ignore the role of education respectively. Burla is a town (NAC) of Sambalpur District of Odisha which is quite urban and has an importance due to Hirakud Dam Project and MCL but in the process of urbanization education played a vital role. Through a detail study (field survey with questioner and personal interviews) this paper analyzes the roles of educational consequence in the process of urbanization in Burla and trying to prove. For more accuracy official records are examined.



KEYWORDS: Burla, Urbanisation, Educational Institutions.

INTRODUCTION:

Education is the backbone of our society as a vital process for personality development and social change.¹ During the last sixty years of independence, education has expanded in India somewhat remarkably. The number of educational institutions has increased. Besides a large number of engineering and agricultural colleges, we have number of technological, management, medical science institutions are mushrooming and it is regarded as the third largest reservoir of scientific and technical manpower in the world of nations. Now it reaches to all levels i.e. rich, poor, middle income classes, men and

women, rural and urban, backward and non backward segments of the population. Though we have Social and Cultural diversity, there has been a veritable explosion in number of students, institution and teachers which made the higher education strong. There has been the development of institutions of excellence, producing highly specialized human capital.²

Administrative and strategic factors alone cannot build a town, nor trade or commerce sufficient to bring about urbanization, unless and until there is proper intellectual growth. In fact education is the mind of a town, whereas the other elements work as its

various organs, and for proper urbanization there must be a balanced development of both its physical and mental parts.³ Higher education stands as stories in our nations' history. It is a story of transformation for students, main streets, communities, and states from the Industrial Age to the Information Age. For nearly a century and a half, the American people have looked to state colleges and universities with hope and expectation.⁴

For the development of higher education in India as well as Odisha, the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) and the Yashpal Committee (YPC) have both made number of significant recommendations. The eleventh

plan allocation towards higher education is a hoping Rs. 84,942.79 crore, a very high increase as compared to the previous plan. In case of school education, the Kothari Commission (1966), National Policy on Education (1986), Saikia Committee (1996), and Tapas Majumdar Committee (1999) have assessed the requirements of public provision of universal school education under different assumptions affecting the cost of such a provision. "Right to Education" which a right of each child to receive school education between 6-14 year age added to Indian Constitution as a act in the year 2009.

1. **Main Context:** Sambalpur district is one of the 30th districts and now it is the cultural and educational centre of western Orissa. When we talk about the development of education it traced back to British period. Western education had its beginning in the district with the foundation of the Zilla School at Sambalpur in 1852. It was originally a Middle English School and was converted in to a High School in 1885. The medium of instruction was English, Sanskrit, Persian, Vernamala, Oriya etc.⁵

Burla is an important town and a Notified Area Council of Sambalpur district in the state of Odisha, India. It is situated on the bank of river Mahanadi and located at "21°30'N 83°52'E 21.5°N 83.87°E". The town lies at one end of Hirakud Dam, which is located around 2km west of the town. The town developed during the then Prime minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in the period 1951 to 1960, when the Hirakud Dam construction work was started. First the NAC Burla was under the control of Central Government from 1948 to 1962 and later, in 31.03.1962, formed with the Govt. of Orissa with order no. 3597.⁶ According to 2011 census, Burla has the population 42,625 where the literacy rate is 67.25% and the rate growth of urbanization is 27.21%.

In so far as education is concerned, Burla is relatively more advanced among the towns of Sambalpur. As per the 2011 census, Burla has a literacy rate of 67.25 percent while the percentage of literates in Sambalpur rate is 76.91 as against 63.61 percent for Odisha.⁷

Table 1.1
Educational Institutions in Burla Town, 2011

Sl. no.	Type of Institutions	Number	Out of Total Education%
1.	Primary school	9	28.12
2.	Nodal Primary School	3	9.37
3.	Upper Primary School	3	9.37
4.	Middle English School	2	6.25
5.	High School	5	15.62
6.	St. Xavier's High School	1	3.12
7.	Colleges (Pre-degree to Degree, Arts/Sc./Com.)	4	12.5
8.	Universities	2	6.25
9.	DAV Public School	1	3.12
10.	SAIIE And RC, Burla	1	3.12
11.	Saraswati Sishu Mandir, Burla	1	3.12
Total		32	100

Till today, there are 32 educational institutions in the town as shown in Table 1.1. It will be seen that 46.86 percent of the institutions are Primary School, 18.74 per cent are High School and 6.25 per cent are Middle English Schools while 18.75 per cent are Colleges and Universities.

Out of 32 educational institutions of Burla Town, 22 institutions are Government Primary Schools, Middle English Schools and High Schools. In these schools, the total strength of students are 4042 consisting of 1976 Boys and 2066 Girls. 1746 belongs to SC, 478 belong to ST and 1801 belongs to Others Community. In Burla, DAV Public School, St. Xavier's High School, Saraswati Sishu Mandir and

Sri Aurobindo Institute of Integral Education and Research Centre are there managed by pupils fees and totally private.

Table 1.2 gives the classification of educational institutions by type of organization. It is evident that about 14.28 percent of the institutions are Government aided institutions. Further, 85.71 percent institutions are solely managed and control by the Government.

Table 1.2
Educational Institutions Classified by Organizational Type, Burla Town, 2011

Sl. No.	Type of institutes	Government	Govt. aided
1.	Primary Schools	9	-
2.	Nodal Primary Schools	3	-
3.	Upper Primary Schools	3	-
4.	Middle English Schools	2	-
5.	High Schools	5	-
6.	Technical College (ITI)	-	1
7.	Colleges	-	3
8.	Universities	2	-
	Total	24	4

Table 1.3 gives some ideas regarding the educational facilities available in the town for Boys and Girls as well as co-educational facilities. Here 10.71 percent institutions are only for girls the second highest while 85.71 percent institutions are co-educational.

Table 1.3
The Educational Institutions classified by Sex, Burla Town, 2011

Sl. No.	Type of Institutes	Boys	Girls	Co-Education	total
1	Primary Schools	-	-	15	15
2	Middle English Schools	-	2	-	2
3	High Schools	1	1	3	5
4	Technical College	-	-	1	1
5	Colleges	-	-	3	3
6	Universities	-	-	2	2
Total		1	3	24	28
Percentage		3.57	10.71	85.71	100

Educational facilities for girls are relatively better in the town than for boys. 51.11 percent of girls are in the Primary to High school standard while two Girls' MES and one Girls' HS available for girls. Most of the schools are co-educational in nature.

Table 1.4
Total Enrolment in Educational Institutions by different levels, Burla Town, 2011

Sl. No.	Type of Institutes	Number of Students			No. of Students per Institutes	
		No.	Males	Females		
1	PS	15	1152	1118	2270	151
2	MES	2	50	47	97	66
3	HS	5	774	901	1675	335
4	TC	1	153	82	235	235
5	Colleges	3	412	380	792	256
6	Universities	2	646	934	1580	790
Total		28	3187	3462	6649	237

Table 1.4 shows the total enrolment in educational institutions by different level of education. Excluding the Colleges and Universities, the total number of students per institutions is highest in case of High School.

The average number of students in the universities is 790, Colleges is 256, High School is 335, Primary School is 151 and Middle English School is 66. The overall average number of students per institutions works out to about 237.

Table 1.5
Strength of Teaching Staff in Educational Institutions, Burla Town, 2011

Sl. No. and Name	No. of Institutes	No. of Teachers	Average per Institutions
1. PS	15	79	5.2
2. MES	2	13	6.5
3. HS	5	58	11.6
4. TC	1	9	9.0
5. Colleges	3	443	147.6
6. Universities	2	219	109.5
Total	28	839	29.96

So far as staff strength is concerned, Table 1.5 gives the pertinent data. The average number of teachers per institutions in the case of Colleges is 147.6 (413 teachers are belong to VSS Medical College) while in Universities it is 109.5. The overall average number of teachers is 29.96 per institution.

ROLE OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

The **Sambalpur University** Act was passed by the Orissa Legislature on 10th December, 1966 to fulfill the long cherished dream of the people of Western Orissa for establishment of a University. The University started functioning from 1st January, 1967. The University started functioning in 1967 in a rented private building at Ainthapali, Sambalpur from 1968-1972. In the year 1973 the university was shifted to the present campus named Jyoti Vihar at Burla.⁸ The territorial jurisdiction of the university covers 10 districts and part of Angul district of the state of Orissa namely Sambalpur, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, Bargarh, Bolangir, Subarnapur, Nuapada, Kalahandi, Boudh and Athmallik Sub-Division of Angul District. The University at Jyoti Vihar provides Post-Graduate education in Thirty-two subjects through Twenty-two Post-Graduate Departments.

Beginning 2010-11, the university has established an autonomous constituent unit called Sambalpur University Institute of Information Technology (SUIIT). The M.Sc. (Computer Science), M.Sc. Electronics, M.Sc. (Bioinformatics), and M.Tech.(Computer Science) courses are being offered by this institute.

The University post-graduate departments offer one-year study program for M-Phil Degree, two year study program for the degrees for M.A/M.Sc./M.Tech/LL.M/Business Administration/M.Lib. & Info. Science, one year P.G Diploma Course in Computer Science & Application, Diploma course in Sambalpuri studies, Diploma in Translation Studies and three year in M.C.A and Executive M.B.A.

There are Nine Post-Graduate Hostel in the University Campus out of which four are Ladies Hostels and five are Gents Hostels. The University provides several facilities to the boarders in the Hostels like Common Room with T.V, Reading Room with Newspapers and Magazines, Guest Room, First Aid, STD Telephone Booth, Computer with Internet facilities etc. The Central Canteen has being opened near the Hostel Campus. Besides there are two Nationalized Banks, one ATM Counter, one Post Office, one Health Centre, one Auditorium, one Police-Out

Post, one Faculty House and one Community Center in the University Campus for providing services to students, teachers and employees in the Campus.

The establishment of Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education (DDCE), Private Examination Cell (PEC), Nodal Computer Centre, Academic Staff College, Gymnasium and Professor Bhubaneswar Behera Central Library are acting like the wheels for the University system.

Out of its thirty three Post-Graduate departments, one department was under COSSIST programme, five departments have DRS status, as conferred by UGC, and four are under FIST programme of the department of Science and Technology, New Delhi. In keeping with the latest guidelines of the UGC, it has been running a semester and course credit system. Its 180 affiliated colleges, too, have developed under the able guidance of this University. Due to its academic excellence, this University has attracted many students even from abroad for post-graduate teaching and research programmes. In addition to producing knowledge in Science and technology, this University has also been nurturing human values through its disciplines of the Humanities. It has never shied away from the responsibilities of social transformation, the most important task an institution of learning is entrusted with.

The **Veer Surendra Sai (VSS) Medical College** and hospital has been in functioning after 1959 in Burla, Sambalpur, Orissa in any case providing training courses in pharmacy and nursing.⁹ The college office started functioning in the bungalow of the Chief Engineer of Hiraikud Dam. The then Health Minister deputed Dr. Subal Chandra Das, the Civil Surgeon (the current equivalent designation is CDMO) of Sambalpur to take over the charge of the newly formed Medical College as the Special Officer. As a bolt from the blue the congress Govt. of Orissa fell. The coalition Govt. of Congress and Ganatantra Parishad took over the office. There was obvious reflection of the instability in the form of irregularities in the management of the newly established Medical College.¹⁰

This rural medical college has many dreams yet to be realized. Cuisine the health needs of Western Orissa, part of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand fully in view of rapid urbanization and industrialization in the locality it needs rapid expansion and state of the art facilities soon to keep its old tradition and meeting these challenges. It attempts hard to offer a balanced blend of preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services to the society.

Students can opt for Para-medical and medical courses ahead to undergraduate and post-graduate degrees. Apart from theoretical teaching, students are also given plenty scope for going along their research studies and practical training. It furnishes undergraduate and post-graduate teaching in medicine and surgery.

So far 28 departments are operating and further facilities like Burn Care Unit, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Endocrinology, and Gastroenterology & Plastic Surgery are in the pipeline. The main building houses the College block along with the Nonclinical and Para clinical departments. The OPD block, the IPD of major departments, the Blood bank etc. are located in the main campus in the hospital block. The Psychiatry, Pediatrics, Radiotherapy and Pulmonary Medicine are placed at a short distance from the main building. The newly built Casualty, Orthopedic and the Super Specialty Wing are near the Gynecology ward. Construction of Trauma Unit and Mega Laundry of this hospital is on progress.

The college has seven hostels for males of which five are for undergraduates, one for interns and one for postgraduates. It also has four ladies' hostels, three of which are for undergraduate girls and one for nursing students. The hostels have all the basic amenities with 24 hour electricity and water supply, and cable TV. All hostels have their own canteens where meals are available at affordable rates. The quality of the food is, however, average. One more new hostel, for staff nurses is under construction. A plan to construct two more gents' hostels for undergraduates and postgraduates is in the pipeline.

The college has a good infrastructure. All lecture theatres and laboratories are well-maintained and well-equipped. The Central Library has over 50,000 books and journals and can easily accommodate 500 students. There is also a modern auditorium with a capacity of 550 with has facilities

for outdoor sports like cricket, football, basketball and volleyball; indoor facilities for badminton and table tennis; and a well-equipped gymnasium.

Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology is one of the oldest technical institutes in [India](#) founded as the University College of Engineering (UCE) in Burla, India in 1956. The change in name from UCE to Veer Surendra Sai University occurred on February 12, 2009 as a result of a move to accord the institute unitary university status. The university offers Bachelor of Technology degrees in the following disciplines:

- Civil Engineering
- Mechanical Engineering
- Electrical Engineering
- Electrical and Electronics Engineering
- Electronics and Telecommunications Engineering
- Computer Science and Engineering
- Information Technology
- Production Engineering
- Master in Computer Application (MCA)

The following academic programmes are available at VSSUT:

- Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech)
- Master of Technology (M.Tech)
- Master of Science (M.Sc.)
- Master in Computer Application (MCA)
- Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.)

VSSUT provides its students with modern educational facilities while retaining traditional values, as well as using its strong industrial contacts to young, talented individuals who can compete in the global arena. The aim of VSSUT is to rank among leading universities globally. Consequently, VSSUT's mission is to educate individuals to be competitive not only in India, but all over the world.

Keeping abreast with modern developments, VSSUT is constantly restructuring itself and renovating its physical infrastructure as well as its research and education facilities. Facilities in laboratories of various departments and central facilities such as Computer Centre, Library, Internet Centre and workshop, separate hostels for boys and girls, conference hall, recreational amenities and other utility services are adequately available for the students in the Campus. The library of this university is the oldest and the largest technical library in Orissa.¹¹

Above all the discussion, with the two universities and three colleges, the Govt. High School, Burla established in the year 1949, Govt. High School for Blind, Burla in 1972, Govt. HS for the Deaf & Dumb, Burla in 1972, Govt. Girls' High School, Burla in 1981 and Jyoti Vihar Junior College, Burla in 1988 and In the other hand, some private institutions like Saraswati Sishu Mandir, DAV Public School, St. Xavier's High School and Sri Aurobindo Institute of Integral Education and Research Centre are playing a vital role in educational status of the town. In these institutions, water, electric and toilet facilities are available. Some schools like Govt. High School for Blind, Burla and Govt. HS for the Deaf & Dumb, Burla students are getting the facilities of Scholarship.

Objectives: This paper analyzed the role of educational institutions in the process of urbanization.

METHODOLOGY ADOPTED:

This paper is based on theoretical analysis of both primary and secondary sources. The primary data has collected through the interview schedule based on the fieldwork and from various Government

offices and Records. The secondary data will be collected from Books, Journals, internet and various NGOs working in the areas. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be analyzed in the process.

CONCLUSION:

When the foundation stone of Hirakud Dam Project was laid by Sir Hawthorne Lewis, the then Governor of Orissa, on 15th March 1946 and construction work was started, some official workers came and settled in present Burla which converted in a town. Gradually many families migrated in search of jobs from many corner of Orissa and India, who are engaged themselves in Hirakud Dam Project and finally settled at Burla. Later, with the establishment of above two Universities, Medical College and MCL, many employees posted at Burla which helps it to be an educational hub and a worth urban center of western Orissa. To sum up not only the construction of Hirakud Dam Project and MCL responsible for the development of Burla but also with the other hand educational environs is highly responsible. Renowned educational institutions like Sambalpur University, Veer Surendra Sai University of technology, Veer Surendra Sai Medical College are situated in this town. These educational institutions are helping Burla to assimilate new ideas, culture and information between intellectuals and educationalists. Thus this town is known as "Vidya Nagari" where educational system is quite unsatisfactory.

Though, Burla started to grow during 1940s and between the period (about 60 years) it has observed that this town growing rapidly. The facilities like water, electricity, health and sanitation, transport and communication etc are available here. Despite of over said facilities there are certain lacunas which are act as major obstacles in the process of urbanization and it needed to be improved. There is need to reform the legal framework in primary education as well as higher education. Due to insufficient fund, the government run schools are unable to develop themselves and provide better quality of education as compare to private schools.

In fact education is an integral part of urbanization process, still some general problems like lack of fund, lack of student –teacher ratio and infrastructure facilities which are deteriorating the quality of education that direct or indirectly hamper the process. At last, we may conclude that education play a vital role to promote Burla as in the process of urbanization.

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