



REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25

PATNA

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Errata in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25 :—

Serial no.	Page	Line	General table	Column.	Item.	Corrections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	3	...	...	7	Total for unrecognised institutions	<i>For</i> 10 <i>read</i> 100
2	4	...	...	2	Miscellaneous	" 24,24,928 " 24,24,879
3	4	...	...	4	Ditto	" 3,50,293 " 3,50,244
4	4	...	...	2	Total (under Miscellaneous) ...	" 34,97,961 " 31,87,912
5	4	...	...	4	Ditto ditto	" 2,22,520 " 2,22,471
6	4	...	...	3	Primary schools for Females	" 3,96,75 " 3,96,758
7	4	...	...	3	Special schools " "	" 66,21 " 66,213
8	4	...	...	3	Total for institutions " "	" 7,05,96 " 7,05,983
9	4	...	...	2	Grand Total	" 1,33,99,049 " 1,33,99,000
10	4	...	...	3	Ditto	" 1,20,73,12 " 1,20,73,129
11	4	...	...	4	Ditto	" 13,25,920 " 13,25,871
12	35	2	...	...	Paragraph 118	" 19 " 119
13	37	2	...	...	Do. 128	" 2,292 " 22,292
14	40	8	...	...	Do. 147	" 3 " 23
15	49	...	I	5	Primary schools	" 19,48 " 19,048
16	53	...	II-B	13	Middle schools—English ...	" 556 " 566
17	55	...	III-A	4	Total for special schools ...	" 38,341 " 38,041
18	56	...	III-A	22	Universities	" (blank) " 24,600
19	57	...	III-A	20	Total for School Education—General	<i>Omit the asterisk.</i>
20	57	...	III-A	26	Commercial Schools	<i>For</i> 1,624 <i>read</i> 1,654
21	59	...	III-B	11	Grand total for all	" 51,084 " 51,048
22	60	...	III-B	25	Total for Direction, Inspection, Buildings, Furniture and Miscellaneous.	" 21,713 " 21,714
23	61	...	III-B	...	Footnote (a)	" 3,093 " 3,903
24	61	...	III-B	...	Do. (b)	" 22,20,90 " 22,20,900
25	63	...	IV-B	2	Total population	" 124,30 " 124,305
26	63	...	IV-B	3	Total (School Education) ...	" 44,327 " 44,323
27	65	...	V-B	10	Grand Total	" 97 " 977
28	67	...	VII	8	Institutions for males—Middle ...	" 983 " 16,983
29	67	...	VII	8	Ditto ditto Primary...	" 292 " 8,292

PATNA :

Dated the 20th November 1925.

B. & O. G. P. (D. P. I.) no. 58-503-10-12-1925-H. P. G.

G. E. FAWCUS,

Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

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REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
BIHAR AND ORISSA
FOR THE YEAR
1924-25.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

THERE is no change in the area under report and no fresh statistics for the population are available. The report is prepared on the same lines as last year.

2. Five resolutions concerning the department were moved in the Legislative Council. The first, moved in August 1924 by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, recommended that new buildings costing not more than Rs. 50 lakhs be constructed for the Patna University on the land acquired for the purpose near Phulwari. The resolution met with such opposition that Government decided to adjourn the discussion till January, by which time an alternative scheme was to be prepared. On my return from leave in October I was placed on special duty to prepare a scheme accordingly and in January, when the resolution came up again, an amendment was moved to the effect that, the headquarters of the University remaining in Patna town, new laboratories should be erected adjacent to the present New College buildings, land being acquired there for this purpose and also to

the east of the engineering college for play-grounds, hostels and residences; also that the I. A. classes should be brought back to Patna College and new buildings for them erected on land to be acquired to the south-west of the college. The resolution as amended was adopted and steps are being taken to give effect as promptly as possible to the decision reached. Certain minor and long overdue improvements to Patna College, estimated to cost about Rs. 75,000, have already been nearly completed, and a provision of Rs. 5,29,750 has been made in the budget of the current year for the acquisition of the necessary land and other preliminary work. The whole scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 30 lakhs.

3. A resolution that a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs be spent for the expansion of primary education within the next two years, and that a committee be appointed to frame a scheme for this expenditure, was withdrawn after an account had been given of the action which Government had already taken and of the steps which they had in contemplation.

4. A resolution recommending that the control of sub-inspectors of schools should be transferred to local bodies was carried by 33 votes to 28. Government have informed the Council that they have decided not to make any change at present. In order, however, to meet the complaints of some local bodies that they have insufficient control over primary schools they have called for a report as to whether there is substance in the allegations and, if so, what changes are feasible and expedient. The matter is to be discussed further at a conference.

5. A fourth resolution recommending that a representative conference be convened at an early date to consider what measures Government can suitably adopt for the development of the principal vernacular languages and literature of the province was adopted, and Government have decided to call a conference accordingly.

6. Lastly, a resolution was passed that Government be pleased to request the Government of India to raise the strength of the University Training Corps to an extent demanded by the authorities of Patna University, so as to enable them to make military training compulsory for all new students of the University. The Senate shortly afterwards adopted a somewhat similar resolution, and, on a reference being made by Government to the University, the matter is now being further considered by a committee of the Syndicate.

7. The two tables which follow compare the figures for the year with those for the year before:—

1—General summary of educational institutions and scholars:

				Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population, and total number of scholars to total population.			
				Recognized Institutions.		All Institutions.	
				1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Area in square miles .....83, 286							
Population—							
Males	16,765,163	Males ...	5.08	4.56	5.20	4.7	
Females	17,230,363	Females ...	.63	0.58	.64	0.6	
Total	34,004,54	Total ...	2.63	2.54	2.93	2.08	

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
<i>For Males—</i>							
Arts Colleges	9	9	...	2,885	2,600	+285	.33
Professional Colleges ..	4	3	+1	708	534	+174	.08
High Schools	123	125	—2	30,921	30,048	+873	3.47
Middle Schools	481	450	+31	43,889	30,002	+13,887	4.03
Primary Schools	26,660	24,166	+2,494	797,459	715,331	+82,128	89.51
Special Schools	435	420	+15	15,027	13,693	+1,334	1.09
Total	27,612	25,160	+2,452	590,969	801,111	+210,142	100
<i>For Females—</i>							
Arts Colleges	1	1	...	0	8	+8	.01
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	4	4	...	738	753	—15	1.03
Middle Schools	25	25	...	3,109	3,111	—2	4.35
Primary Schools	2,607	2,580	+27	66,661	60,308	+6,353	93.24
Special Schools	27	24	+3	977	800	+177	1.37
Total	2,654	2,634	+20	71,544	65,080	+6,464	100
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males	1,465	1,604	—139	35,730	39,430	—3,700	95.88
For females	74	105	—31	1,534	2,160	—626	4.12
Total	1,539	1,709	—170	37,264	41,590	—4,326	100
Grand Total	32,151	29,869	+2,282	628,233	867,701	+239,468	...

II.—General summary of expenditure on education.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure.					t per scholar.				Total.
	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Government Funds.	Board Funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13
Direction and Inspection ...	Rs. 9,05,347	Rs. 8,90,744	+1,803	99.53	.17	...	Rs. .33	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	Rs. a. p. ...	
University ...	1,67,636	3,10,062	-1,42,376	14.67	...	84.04	1.29	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	24,24,928	20,74,635	+3,50,293	50.03	20.81	6.40	22.76	...	...	...	...	...
Total	34,97,961	32,75,441	+2,22,520	61.14	14.47	8.47	15.92	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.													
Arts Colleges ...	8,51,514	7,85,018	+66,496	71.75	...	25.98	2.87	211 0 10	...	74 10 2	8 7 1	294 2 1	
Professional Colleges ...	2,55,834	1,05,645	+1,50,289	81.36	...	18.44	.20	293 15 10	...	68 9 11	0 11 9	361 5 6	
High Schools ...	14,65,803	14,05,469	+79,634	34.43	...	51.93	13.05	16 8 6	...	24 15 1	6 8 11	48 0 6	
Middle Schools ...	10,02,686	8,57,474	+1,45,111	28.13	23.63	31.63	16.54	6 6 10	5 6 4	7 3 9	3 12 6	22 18 5	
Primary Schools ...	42,59,507	26,95,348	+5,63,159	2.92	57.01	21.82	18.25	0 2 6	3 0 8	1 2 8	0 15 7	5 5 5	
Special Schools ...	13,08,643	12,42,971	+65,772	68.38	.71	4.22	26.69	59 8 10	0 9 11	3 10 9	23 3 10	87 1 4	
Total	91,62,396	80,91,726	+10,70,661	28.72	29.19	25.50	18.59	2 15 8	3 0 0	2 10 0	1 11 3	10 4 6	
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.													
Arts Colleges ...	3,742	3,258	+484	90.99	...	9.01	...	378 5 4	...	37 7 1	...	415 12 5	
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	85,543	81,147	+4,396	64.66	...	9.95	5.29	98 5 9	...	12 6 7	6 2 3	115 14 7	
Middle Schools ...	1,40,169	1,58,587	-18,418	45.33	...	21.65	33.07	20 6 7	...	9 12 2	14 14 7	45 1 4	
Primary Schools ...	4,88,062	3,98,751	+89,304	6.88	70.40	3.54	19.18	0 7 2	4 9 8	0 3 8	1 4 1	6 8 7	
Special Schools ...	78,188	66,211	+11,977	70.98	.90	.95	27.19	53 2 5	6 10 10	0 11 4	20 5 11	74 14 6	
Total	7,39,702	7,05,981	+33,721	29.97	41.64	7.45	20.00	3 1 6	4 4 10	0 12 4	3 2 7	10 5 3	
GRAND TOTAL	1,33,90,049	1,20,73,121	+13,26,928	37.25	26.03	20.06	16.63	2 15 6	3 1 7	2 7 9	1 11 10	10 4 7	

8. The increase of 91,907 in the number of pupils is remarkable : last year the increase was one of 63,754 and the figure then reached exceeded the previous maximum by 47,330. The increase in the total expenditure was Rs. 13½ lakhs, of which Rs. 11 lakhs comes under the head of direct expenditure : the average cost for each pupil, which last year was as low as Rs. 10-2-6, has risen slightly to Rs. 10-4-7.

9. The chief events recorded in the report are :—

- (1) the settlement of the question of the site on which new buildings for the higher teaching of arts and science should be erected ;
- (2) the conversion of the Bihar School of Engineering into a college ;
- (3) a revision of the pay of graduates and holders of the L. T. diploma, when in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service ;
- (4) a substantial increase in the grants to high and middle English schools to enable provident funds to be opened and to cover the cost of repairs and, in the case of high schools only, of clerks ;
- (5) the issue of orders on the report of the committee on vocational education, and the opening of six new classes in non-literary subjects at Government high schools ;
- (6) the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the four highest classes of a large number of high schools ;
- (7) the growth of a new series of problems as to the relations between the department and the reconstituted district boards ;
- (8) the preparation of revised programmes for the expansion of primary education in every district ;
- (9) the grant of further large subsidies to local bodies for primary education ;
- (10) the introduction of a shorter curriculum for primary schools ;
- (11) the fixing of higher minima for the stipends to be given to primary school teachers of different qualifications ;

- (12) the introduction of spinning in primary schools as a compulsory subject for girls over 10 years of age and an optional subject for boys over that age ;
- (13) an experiment in compulsory education in the Banki Union in Cuttack ;
- (14) the introduction of religious education in all Government or aided non-denominational schools.

Of the above items nos. (4) and (14) were mentioned last year, but received effect only in the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

10. The sanctioned number of posts in the Indian Educational Service was reduced by one, owing to the transfer of the post of Registrar of Examinations to the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. The number is now 33 for men and 5 for women. Of the posts for men one is in abeyance and one has been vacant since the death of Mr. Martin, which took place during the year but was mentioned in last year's report. Of the posts for women also, one is vacant.

11. The number of posts for men in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service rose from 92 to 94, owing to the transfer of the post of Registrar of Examinations and the creation of a post at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College when B. Sc. classes were opened. The number of posts for women remained 8.

12. The number of posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service remained 138. Two posts at the Bihar College of Engineering were taken out of the service and one post of lecturer at Now College was replaced by a post of master in the lower division. A new post was created for the science staff of the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, and two posts were added in connection with the appointment of qualified drawing masters and the teaching of non-literary subjects in Government high schools.

13. The number of posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 491 to 504. Ten posts were added at Government high schools, five for the teaching of non-literary subjects, one for a drawing master, two to provide for the duplication of classes, one in lieu of an ungraded post and one to replace a post in the Vernacular Teachers' Service at the

Bankipore girls' school. One post was created for the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda, one for a qualified sub-inspector of aboriginal schools in place of an officer on lower pay, and one post of master for New College. The number of the ungraded posts which are being replaced gradually by posts in the Subordinate Educational Service fell from 28 to 27. The pay of graduates and holders of the L. T. diploma, while in the lower division, has been raised from Rs. 60— $\frac{6}{2}$ —120 to Rs. 75— $\frac{5}{2}$ —125 with a special scale of Rs. 90—95—100— $\frac{5}{2}$ —125 for holders of the M.A. or M Sc. degree.

14. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service fell from 364 to 359. One post was created for a teacher of Arabic at the Patna City School, but two posts of drawing masters and one post at the Bankipore girls' school were replaced by posts in the Subordinate Educational Service and three posts at the Hazaribagh Reformatory School were replaced by ungraded posts.

15. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 173 to 175, additional posts being created for the Ravenshaw Girls' School and Ravenshaw College.

16. No changes were made during the year in the strength of the directing and inspecting staff, except that the temporary post of assistant inspector at Patna, created in the previous year, was abolished. The cost of direction rose from Rs. 1,09,755 to Rs. 1,11,108 and of inspection from Rs. 7,80,989 to Rs. 7,94,239. The difference in the former case is accounted for by the placing of an officer on special duty for the Patna University scheme and in the latter by increments of pay and the revision of the pay of the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service.

17. The work of the department is growing heavier and heavier, and during the year Mr. Blair was placed on special duty to examine how far it could be lightened by delegations of power or otherwise. His report is now under the consideration of Government. The district inspectors, who are perhaps more severely taxed than any one, will be helped by the appointment this year of a considerable number of subdivisional deputy inspectors.

18. Mr. Lambert worked as Director from April 1st, 1924, until the beginning of the Christmas holidays. I took over charge from him on December 23rd.

19. The prescribed number of tour days both for an inspector and for a district inspector is 150. The Inspector in Tirhut was on tour for 203 days, in Bhagalpur for 170 and in Orissa for 152. In Patna the Inspector, who had the help of an assistant

inspector from 5th August to 26th January, was only on tour for 124 days including his touring as Inspector of European Schools, and in Chota Nagpur the Inspector was only able to tour for 75 days in ten months ; for two months Mr. Cooper held charge while working as a headmaster also. In the previous year the officers who held charge at Patna toured for 114 days, including tours to visit European Schools, and the Inspector at Ranchi toured for 115 days. Of the district inspectors, most did the amount of touring prescribed, but there were substantial short-ages in the Santal Parganas (120), Balasore (117), Puri (122) and Hazaribagh (113). The matter is receiving attention. Nearly all the sub-inspectors achieved the prescribed 200 days on tour and the inspectors will no doubt take disciplinary action against the others ; the grant of fixed travelling allowance may have to be reconsidered if touring falls short. There are several complaints that the present rate of travelling allowance is insufficient.

20. Attention is invited to the remarks which Mr. Lambert made last year as to the need for more clerks in the education branches of the offices of district boards. Delay in the payment of bills and in correspondence is again a cause of complaint, especially in Chota Nagpur.

21. The position of the district inspectors and sub-inspectors has become very difficult in some districts. The blame is not to be laid entirely on one side. Many sub-inspectors in the past have no doubt regarded themselves as in complete control of the schools in their circles and resent the interest which members of the new boards are taking. But such interest may go too far : there have been cases where a member of a local board has called upon teachers for explanations, thus usurping the functions of the chairman or vice-chairman : it may also take undesirable forms, as when members have interested themselves not so much in the true work of the schools as in using them as agencies for the collection of subscriptions or for *khaddar* propaganda. It is the plain duty of the inspecting staff to report to Government any action of a local body which is contrary to the law or the statutory rules made thereunder, and to such action no local body can fairly take exception, but where the difference is one of opinion the inspecting staff must give way unless they are able to convince Government or the local body concerned that they are right. It is proposed to issue detailed instructions as to the relations between local bodies and the inspecting staff. Mention has been made in the previous chapter of the resolution of the

Legislative Council on the subject of the control of sub-inspectors ; the demand for such control would, I think, be greatly weakened if the powers and duties of the inspecting staff were more clearly defined.

CHAPTER III.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

22. During the year under review a final decision was reached of the long pending question of the site on which new buildings for the University of Patna should be constructed. The Phulwari site, which had been acquired for the University, was definitely abandoned, and various alternative schemes for the location of the University were considered. It has now been finally decided to build on the Patna College site. As regards the nature and character of the teaching to be imparted, a committee of 18 members was appointed by the Senate at their meeting on March 28, 1925, to consider the question in all its bearings and report by July 31, 1925.

23. At the election of Fellows held during the year, nine new Fellows were elected.

24. Of the resolutions adopted by the Senate in November, 1924, and March, 1925, the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) A resolution approving amendments to Regulations 8(3) (4), (5) and (6) of Chapter XXVIII of the University Regulations which introduced the three following important modifications in the regulations for the matriculation examination :—
 - (a) French, German and Italian may now be offered as, subjects of examination by male candidates also.
 - (b) A candidate has now the option of offering two different vernaculars, one as a compulsory and the second as an additional subject. This, it is expected, will lead to the encouragement of the study of the vernaculars as principal subjects.
 - (c) The range of additional subjects has been enlarged by the inclusion in it of commerce and agricultural botany.

- (ii) A resolution approving changes in regulation 1 of Chapter XXXI of the Regulations which will permit students who have passed the B.Sc. examination to take the M.A. examination in arts subjects, if they so desire, provided that they pass in English and vernacular composition, two arts subjects, before sitting for the M.A. examination.
- (iii) The passing of Regulations providing for the award of the M.B., B.S. degree.
- (iv) The appointment of University Readers in education, philosophy and science, and of the Banaili reader in Indian economics for the session 1925-26.
- (v) The passing of revised regulations for the award of a Diploma in Education and the degrees of Bachelor of Education and Master of Education.
- (vi) A resolution increasing the rate of contribution to the University Provident Fund from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.
- (vii) A resolution recommending the introduction of compulsory military training for all men students of the University.
- (viii) A resolution approving certain changes in Chapter XXXIX of the Regulations designed to raise the pass mark in each paper at the Law examinations from 30 to 33.

25. The financial position of the University was better than it had been in the past. The year 1924 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 34,188-0-11 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 29,426-10-1, but the former included Rs. 20,761 on account of advance fees and a returnable deposit of Rs. 250. The improvement was to a large extent due to profits from the sale proceeds of the selections published by the University.

26. The four Readers appointed for the session 1924-25, namely, Dr. Siva Ram, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard), in history; Dr. C. V. Raman, M.A. (Madras), D.Sc. (Cal.), F.R.S., in science; Mr. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., (Bombay), in philosophy; and Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherji, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., (Cal.) in economics, all delivered their lectures during the session.

27. As regards public benefactions, one of the most pleasant features of His Excellency the Chancellor's speech at the Convocation of 1924 was his announcement of the very handsome

donation of Raja Devakinandan Prashad Singh of Monghyr to meet the cost of a Senate Hall for the University to be named the Wheeler Senate House. The building is now under construction.

26. The following table shows the percentage of success at the University examinations of the last two years; the figures relate to those candidates only who belong to the area under report:—

Serial no	Name of examinations.	1923-24.			1924-25.		
		Number of candidates.		Percentage of candidates successful.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of candidates successful.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	M. A.	35	24	68·57	34	26	76·47
2	M. Sc.	8	4	50·	7	4	57·14
3	B. A. (Hons.)	63	39	61·90	72	63	87·5
4	B. A. (Pass)	407	219	53·80	365	194	50·29
5	B. Sc. (Hons.)	11	9	81·81	13	11	84·61
6	B. Sc. (Pass)	38	13	38·11	60	20	33·33
7	B. L.	137	104	75·91	238	210	88·23
8	B. Ed.	26	21	81	29	23	78·96
9	L. T.	29	26	89·65	26	21	80·77
10	I. A.	855	349	40·81	634	415	44·43
11	I. Sc.	274	119	43·43	309	174	56·31
12	Matriculation... ..	2,703	1,373	50·79	2,670	1,337	46·55

CHAPTER IV.

ARTS COLLEGES.

29. There has been no increase in the number of arts colleges. There are ten of these, six first-grade and three second-grade colleges for men, and one second-grade college for

women. The number of students has risen in all of them, with one exception. In the first-grade colleges, the number rose from 2,346 to 2,605. In the second-grade colleges for men, it rose from 254 to 290. The increase was shared by the Nalanda and New colleges; in the Diamond Jubilee College the numbers fell from 57 to 48. In the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School, the number rose from 8 to 9. The total cost of the colleges rose from Rs. 7,83,276 to Rs. 8,55,256.

30. The number of students in Patna College increased from 437, with 104 students in the post-graduate classes, to 460 with 113. Owing to the limited accommodation in the college, 136 applicants had to be refused admission; the last year in which the pressure was nearly so great was 1919-20. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 2,67,907 to Rs. 2,98,114.

31. In accordance with the decision to develop higher teaching in arts and science on the Patna College site, instead of transplanting it to the west of the New Capital, a scheme for an arts college was worked out by Mr. Horne while he was acting as Principal, and one for a science college by Mr. Jackson, when he returned from leave in October. The important question of the administration of these units is still undecided; Mr. Jackson considers that to combine arts and science teaching for about 1,300 students, ranging from the I.A. or I.Sc. to the M.A. or M.Sc. standard, in a single college would impose too great a burden upon the Principal. Much of the preliminary work in connection with the acquisition of land and the construction of the buildings necessary for extension on the selected site has been carried out, and an extension of the Muhammadan hostel, together with the construction of a new common-room and tiffin room, was put in hand during the year. These last improvements were long overdue, but uncertainty regarding the future has prevented any expenditure on the buildings of the college for many years past.

32. The college societies are in a flourishing condition and held 46 meetings in the course of the year. A number of excursions were made; the Principal remarks that an unexpected effect of the grant made for this purpose has been to substitute long excursions to places outside the province for less ambitious, but in his opinion more instructive, excursions to places of local association or interest. The college magazine appeared as usual three times during the year, and has maintained its standard. Much of the credit for this is due to Professor Jyotish Chandra Banarji, who has edited the magazine for 18 years, and whose retirement will be felt as a serious loss.

33. Several structural alterations were carried out in the Ravenshaw College. Two rooms and a verandah were added to the physiological block of the botany laboratory, the verandahs on the south of the chemistry and physics laboratories were finished, and the electric installation provided with the help of the generous gift of Rs. one lakh by the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj was completed just after the close of the year. The number of students on the roll rose from 423 to 486. Since the post-graduate and law classes have been in full working order, a steady increase in numbers appears to have set in. Economic causes and educational unfitness still continue to account for wastage during the year, but not to such an extent, the difference between the maximum roll number reached and the roll number at the end of the year being 44, compared with 65 in the previous year. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 1,95,231 to Rs. 2,11,683. The number of students living in hostels was 286, an increase of 35. The wardens consider that this increase is due to the disappearance of the impression that hostel life is expensive. Much use was made of the hostel common-rooms, which are maintained by means of voluntary subscriptions. Evening lectures have been delivered, a trilingual manuscript magazine has been conducted and a volunteer corps to nurse the sick has been organised. The college sustained a serious loss by the death of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Jagannath Misra.

34. The law classes continue to expand and now more than pay their way; the number in them was 85 at the end of the year compared with 55 at the end of March, 1924. Thirteen of these students are reading also in the M.A. classes; the total number of M.A. students is only 14. The policy of keeping the tutorial groups comparatively small in most subjects, particularly in economics, and of giving two tutorial periods a week in English to all classes was continued with beneficial results. The Honours classes remain small; only 12 Honours students appeared at the B.A. examination this year and 3 at the B. Sc. examination, a disappointing response to the facilities offered. Research work in chemistry, and original work in mycology and physiology, were done in the laboratories during the year.

35. During the year the staff of the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College was increased by two demonstrators, one in physics and one in chemistry. B.Sc. classes were started in July, but work was hampered by delay in completing the necessary lecture theatre and electric installation. The Honours classes in history and Sanskrit have done well; in history 6 students out of 9 sent

up obtained Honours, and in Sanskrit 4 students out of 6. The number of students on the roll increased to 405, compared with 354 last year. The total direct cost of the college was Rs. 1,07,155. The hostel was full throughout the year, and the buildings of the old hostel had to be utilised in order to accommodate the over-flow. Further accommodation for boarders is needed and the provision of a certain number of residences for the staff would be appreciated.

36. The number of students on the roll of St. Columba's College was 167, an increase of 37. Sanskrit classes were opened during the year and the first year class in this subject attracted 30 students. Demonstrators were appointed in physics and chemistry.

37. The number of students in the Bihar National College increased from 524 to 600, and the direct expenditure of the college was Rs. 82,524 against Rs. 76,317. Proposals for large improvements to the buildings were submitted to Government and are still under consideration, it being doubtful whether the balance of advantage lies in retaining the college on its present site or in moving it to a site where inter-collegiate work would be easier. This year five students who had been attending Patna College for lectures in Honours were successful at the examination, one obtaining a first class. In the physics laboratory research work is being done in spectrography, and in the psychology laboratory in the investigation of fatigue.

38. At the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur the fourth year B. Sc. class was opened, the electric installation was completed, and additional demonstrators in physics and chemistry were appointed. The number of students on the rolls rose from 478 to 487. The want of more residential quarters for the staff, within the college compound, is keenly felt, and the Principal is trying to collect donations locally to meet one-third of the cost, in the hope that Government will meet the balance.

39. The numbers in the school classes of New College rose from 150 to 163, and in the intermediate classes from 159 to 196. The direct expenditure in the college department fell from Rs. 41,365 to Rs. 33,475. The average number of boarders in the senior hostel was 70 and in the junior hostel 21. The scheme adopted for the development of higher teaching at Patna involves the restoration of the intermediate classes from New College to Patna College and the transfer of the school classes to the site now occupied by the Lunatic Asylum. One cannot help

sympathising with the Principal in his regret that the experiment of developing in New College the type of intermediate college recommended by the Calcutta University Commission should have to be given up just at the point when success seemed to have been achieved.

40. The project of building a new science block at the Diamond Jubilee College has been postponed, as the expected contribution, referred to in last year's report, has not materialised. The number on the roll was 48, compared with 57 last year. The new buildings have been completed and opened since the close of the year, and I hope that in view of their much more convenient situation the numbers will now rise. The question of adding school classes to the existing college classes is also under consideration. The present very small roll makes both the financial position and the development of any real corporate life difficult. The Principal notes that at the University examinations of 1924 five out of seven boarders were successful, but only two of the sixteen students who were living with parents or guardians.

41. The number of students in the college classes of Nalanda College was 46, compared with 38 last year, and in the school classes 197 compared with 199. A hostel and quarters for the Principal still remain to be erected, and a playground to be acquired.

42. The funds necessary for the opening of the second grade college at Ranchi, mentioned in last year's report, were duly voted by the Legislative Council, but the scheme has had to be postponed as the University declined to admit the college. Special stipends have been sanctioned by Government to compensate those aboriginal students for whom the Senate's decision has meant extra expense.

43. At the Ravenshaw Girls' School, the number in the school classes fell from 186 to 184; in the I.A. classes the number was 9 compared with 8 last year. The hostel attached to the school is full and many applicants for admission were refused during the year. An extension to the hostel has recently been approved. The addition of history as an optional subject in the I.A. classes will, the Lady Principal hopes, attract more students this year. All the three girls sent up for the matriculation examination, and three of the four sent up for the I.A. examination, were successful. The Lady Principal asks for the appointment of an art mistress in addition to her present staff, and suggests that the

untrained graduates on the staff should be deputed in succession for training. One teacher has been so deputed since the end of the year.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Law and Training Colleges.

44. The number of students at the Patna Law College on the 31st March 1925, was 464 compared with 480 on the same date in the previous year. The number reached in August 1924, was 656. The fall in the roll between August and March was due to a concession of six months granted to 164 students by the University when the B.L. course was reduced in length from three years to two. The income from fees and fines rose to Rs. 62,260, compared with Rs. 45,743 in the previous year. The direct expenditure was Rs. 34,159, against Rs. 30,473 in 1923-24. There were 42 students in the college hostel, compared with 39 in the previous year. During the year, a considerable amount of extra equipment was provided for the hostel and improvements to the college building were put in hand.

45. The law classes at the Ravenshaw College showed an increase in numbers from 55 in 1924 to 85 in 1925. The income from fees was Rs. 7,595 and the direct expenditure Rs. 6,353.

46. There were two noticeable features in the work of the Patna Training College during the year. In the first place there has been for some years a difficulty in conducting the practical work of the college, owing to the want of a practising school under the control of the Principal. The students have been using for practice teaching the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary and the Anglo-Sanskrit School, but a certain amount of difficulty used to be experienced in this arrangement owing to the fact that the time-table of the schools did not fit in with the Training College time-table, and the school authorities did not wish to alter their own arrangements for the convenience of the Training College. This year a honorarium of Rs. 300 has been made to each of the schools, an arrangement which has produced a marked increase in the facilities afforded. Secondly, the long felt need of a specialist in science teaching has been met by the appointment of Babu J. N. Ghosh, M. Sc., who had been trained for the purpose at Lahore.

47. Forty students were admitted last July, 31 in the B. Ed. class and 9 in the L. T. class. Of these, 13 were Government servants, 8 came from aided schools and 19 were private students. Only 36 completed their course, and 35 appeared at the University examinations. There is a regular wastage each year; to balance this, the college has now been allowed to recruit 44 candidates instead of 40 at the commencement of the college session.

48. An experiment was made in the Training College to test the feasibility of using the morning for class room work, and in July the college working hours were from 7 to 12. Difficulties, however, arose, since demonstration and criticism lessons had to be given at New College, and that institution retained the usual school hours. The experiment had therefore to be abandoned.

49. The provision of a small laboratory and of a workshop under the control of the Principal is felt to be necessary if the training of science teachers is to proceed on the right lines. The Training College also wishes to show that science need not necessarily be an expensive subject. The Principal writes:—

To popularize science teaching we have to make it less expensive than it has been hitherto. With this end in view, devising and constructing ordinary apparatus from raw materials at hand, repairing broken apparatus as far as the resources of an ordinary workshop permit, and utilizing damaged and partly-broken apparatus in other ways have been made integral parts of our regular curriculum. A surprising amount of real economy is possible in this direction.

50. The Cuttack Training College was started in July, 1923, and has therefore just completed its second session. No addition has been made to the buildings of the college, but the upper story has been converted into a residence for the Principal. The maximum number of students was raised to 18, and has been further increased to 20 in the session 1925-26. An allowance of Rs. 40 a month was sanctioned for a part-time teacher of mathematics. There were 17 students in the college on the 31st March 1925, one having dropped out during the year. Of these, three were Government servants, two came from aided schools, and twelve were stipendiary students. Those students, who did not live in their own homes, occupied rooms in the Kathjori hostel until the end of December; they were then transferred to the hostel of the Training School. This year two schools, namely the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Town Victoria School, were used for practice teaching.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

51. The Bihar School of Engineering became a college in July, 1924. The intention was to limit the admissions to 30 but 140 applications were received and, in order to do justice to the claims of all races and religions, it proved necessary to admit 36. To avoid similar difficulties in the future, a special sub-committee of the Governing Body has been appointed to deal with the applications for admission to the college. At the competitive examination held by the Public Works Department at Purulia two of the four candidates from the college gained the first and second places on the subordinate pass list and the third and fifth places on the combined list of engineers and subordinates. Two posts of subordinates have been guaranteed to the college in each of the branches of the Public Works Department. The mechanical apprentice classes were also opened in July 1924, and 21 were admitted, of whom 14 were Biharis and five domiciled Bengalis. The class made a good start and there seems every reason to suppose that the students will do well.

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

52. Including middle vernacular schools the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose during the year from 584 with 72,914 pupils to 633 with 78,657 pupils, and the direct expenditure on them from Rs. 25,02,677 to Rs. 27,13,600. As regards secondary schools for Indian boys the figures are as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	125	123	257	270	172	209
Number of pupils	30,048	30,921	33,060	25,006	15,728	18,572
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	14,05,469	14,85,303	5,69,741	6,42,069	2,41,460	2,86,662

These figures show a continuance of the progress recorded during the past two years.

53. Recognition was withdrawn during the year from the Bansidhari high school at Bharatpura, the Bhagwan high school at Gogri, the Monghyr training academy and the Raj Kanika high school, but the schools at Dehri in Shahabad and Goreakothi in Saran were recognized, so there was a net fall of two in the number of high schools. The number of Government schools remained 23 and of aided schools 72. The grants to the latter were raised to allow of the starting of provident funds, the appointment of a clerk, and the provision of an annual sum of Rs. 600 for repairs, and, since it was found that these charges would cost less than had been anticipated, a scheme was submitted to Government for using the balance of the budget provision on improving the teachers' pay. This was sanctioned after the close of the year and the question of a further increase is now under consideration.

54. New buildings were completed, or almost completed, during the year for the Bhabua high school, the Gruning Soghra high school at Bihar, the Victoria Memorial high school at Siwan, the Edward George school at Madhupur, the hostel of the Purnea zila school, the Manbhumi Victoria institution at Purulia and the Mrs. Perin memorial school at Jamshedpur together with improvements to St. Columba's collegiate school at Hazaribagh. Many other projects are in progress.

55. A large scale experiment in teaching the upper classes of high schools through the medium of the vernacular was started in January 1925. The experiment is taking three forms. Firstly, in eleven Government high schools and three other schools, where the four highest classes are duplicated, one section is being taught through the medium of English and the other through the medium of the vernacular spoken by the largest number of the pupils. Secondly, privately-managed schools are being encouraged to use the vernacular medium, if this can be done without prejudice to the interests of minorities and if they can find the necessary funds themselves. Thirdly, attempts are being made to see how far one teacher can teach successfully through two vernaculars. It is reported that 23 schools are trying the second experiment and 16 the third, but it is too early to say what the results are likely to be. The English sections are a good deal more popular than the vernacular sections in many of the Government schools and there have been difficulties regarding text-books. The latter will no doubt soon be solved.

for Government have given publishers an assurance that the experiment will continue for at least three years.

56. The following new classes in non-literary subjects were opened at Government high schools in January, 1925 :—

Name of school.	Subject.
Gaya zila school	Commerce.
Pusa high school	Botany.
Motihari zila school	Science.
Dumka zila school	Manual training.
Balasore zila school	Office work.
Chaibassa zila school	Science.

The total number of such classes now in existence at the 23 Government high schools is 17.

57. There are special classes for ex-students of middle vernacular schools in the zila schools at Arrah, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Chapra and Daltonganj. That at Arrah is reported to be doing particularly well.

58. The Board of Secondary Education met three times during the year and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 821.

59. The School Leaving Certificate Administrative Board met three times during the year and its board of studies twice. The number of candidates examined was 393, of whom 219 passed. The cost of the Board was Rs. 10,767 of which Rs. 6,032 represents the cost of the examination, Rs. 3,318 the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations, and Rs. 1,417 travelling expenses. The work of the Board has now been taken over by the University Examination Delegacy for secondary schools.

60. The number of Government middle English schools remained 8; the number of aided schools rose from 215 to 227. The grants to these schools were raised to allow for the opening of a provident fund and an annual expenditure of Rs. 120 on repairs. Orders were issued permitting local bodies to assume, on certain conditions, the control of the middle English schools within their areas, but no actual transfer of control was made until after the end of the year. Orders were also issued regarding the conditions for the conversion of middle vernacular into middle English schools; the criterion is to be whether half

of the difference between the standard cost of a middle English and of a middle vernacular school will be forthcoming from local sources, whether from the extra fees to be paid by the boys in the English classes or from reliable subscriptions or endowments. At some middle vernacular schools teachers are being appointed to teach English as an extra subject, the cost being met by realizing extra fees from the pupils who attend the English class. The question of extending the vernacular school leaving certificate examination to middle English schools is still under consideration.

61. The increasing number and strength of the middle vernacular schools must not be regarded as a proof of the popularity of vernacular education as such, but rather of the demand for secondary education where it can be obtained with a minimum of effort. It will be interesting to see how many middle vernacular schools are converted this year into middle English schools by those local bodies which have assumed responsibility for the latter.

62. The School Examination Board met three times during the year and spent Rs. 10,165 on the conduct of its examinations, of which sum Rs. 3,318 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations, while Rs. 1,607 was recovered from fees and other sources. The Registrar of Examinations notes that the introduction of the system of setting papers in English and then translating them into the four vernaculars renders it necessary that the papers should be set on a detailed syllabus and not on any particular book.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

63. The increase in the number of pupils in primary schools continues and is growing more rapid. In 1922-23 the number rose by 33,845; in 1923-24 by 53,606; last year by 88,511. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 26,766 to 29,457, the number of their pupils from 775,639 to 864,150 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 40,92,106 to Rs. 46,94,560. The number of primary schools for Indian boys rose from 24,178 to 26,553, the number of their pupils from 715,000 to 797,170 and the direct

expenditure from Rs. 36,60,687 to Rs. 42,25,491. The figures for the different districts are as follows :—

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys.		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys.		Remarks.	
		1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Patna	2,114	1,280	1,104	326	320	47,173	43,890		
Gaya	4,714	1,684	1,545	308	292	65,056	62,396		
Shahabad	4,367	964	836	83	76	33,772	29,088		
Saran	2,683	1,015	784	114	115	41,266	30,703		
Champaran	3,531	825	670	156	108	29,188	24,098		
Muzaffarpur	3,030	1,525	1,318	167	213	52,124	48,345		
Darbhanga	3,348	1,078	1,587	183	115	63,956	53,145		
Monghyr	3,908	1,325	1,315	270	234	49,053	44,950		
Bhagalpur	4,226	956	897	246	200	39,957	36,159		
Purnea	4,998	945	876	275	243	37,428	31,011		
Santal Parganas	5,479	1,099	1,014	238	153	44,917	39,434		
Cuttack	3,654	1,804	1,386	1,505	1,647	89,429	78,686		
Balasore	2,085	788	703	634	641	49,131	39,019		
Puri	2,489	721	730	541	610	29,467	39,731		
Sambalpur	3,824	330	306	9	17	18,002	16,342		
Angul	1,681	208	207	4	5	7,155	6,598		
Hazaribagh	6,986	578	537	146	123	19,623	17,536		
Ranchi	7,102	1,194	1,069	270	170	41,139	33,897		
Palamau	4,016	348	291	131	99	12,609	10,608		
Manbhum {	Sadr	3,444	648	786	143	101	33,170	28,069	
	Dhanbad	803	269	263	30	36	9,048	6,610	
Singbhum	3,038	343	349	43	31	13,531	12,315		
Total	63,786	30,745	18,659	5,608	5,519	7,97,170	7,15,000		

The figures throughout include *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*. It will be seen that the increase in numbers was shared by all the districts except Puri, which suffered from an epidemic of malaria.

64. The large increase in numbers may be attributed to three causes. Firstly, there seems to be spreading among the masses

a general desire for the knowledge of how to read and write. Secondly, the past three years have for the most part seen excellent harvests. And, thirdly, Government have been able to make much larger grants for primary education : in the year 1924-25 the sum paid to district boards and similar bodies rose from Rs. 18,05,497 to Rs. 22,20,900 though that paid to municipalities fell from Rs. 1,22,140 to Rs. 1,07,064 as fewer non-recurring grants were given. In the hope that further funds will become available in the future the programmes for the expansion of primary education, prepared during the year 1919-20, have all been revised and submitted to Government for orders. It is to be hoped that after the care that has been devoted to these programmes, they will be faithfully followed, and that only such new schools in each district will be given financial help as are established in places where the programme shows them to be required. It is idle to make programmes and then distribute funds not on any scientific or carefully worked out plan but simply with reference to such applications as may be received. It is from advanced areas that most applications come, while it is backward areas that need the most attention.

65. The rates of stipend recommended by the Education Committee of 1923-24 have now been approved by Government and introduced in almost every district. A teacher trained on the middle vernacular basis is now not to get less than Rs. 12 ; a teacher trained on the upper primary basis less than Rs. 9 ; an untrained teacher with the middle vernacular qualification less than Rs. 7, or any teacher less than Rs. 4. These rates are in addition to the sums which teachers receive in fees : where there are no fees the minimum is higher by Rs. 3 in each case and in municipalities a further Rs. 2 is required. The pay is still very low.

66. Compulsory education was in force throughout the year in the Ranchi municipality ; it was introduced in January 1925, in the Banki Union in Cuttack which received for the purpose special recurring and non-recurring grants of Rs. 4,950 and Rs. 5,800, respectively, and proposals have since been sanctioned for its introduction in the Gopalganj and Maharajganj Unions in Saran. Schemes for the Muzaffarpur municipality and Gogri union are also under consideration. The Ranchi municipality, which last year received from Government a recurring grant of Rs. 7,489, is taking a keen interest in the working of the Act and is beginning to make compulsion really effective. Of 2,169 boys of primary school age, 1,806 are already at school, while last year 397 warnings were issued for non-attendance and 820 for irregu-

larity. More money is needed, however, for buildings and equipment.

67. Almost all the reports speak of the ill success of managing committees for primary schools. Manbhum is an exception; there such agencies constructed houses for a middle school and 20 primary schools. It is noted that in Shahabad there were several cases of managing committees misappropriating funds. The system of block grants, too, is again reported to have proved a failure in Orissa. It may be noted here that the 46 schools formerly maintained by the Lutheran Mission in Ranchi, but abandoned last year, have all since been re-opened as stipendiary schools. The number of primary schools directly managed by local bodies rose from 1,111 to 1,590 and of aided and stipendiary schools from 17,433 to 19,041.

68. There are several cases where municipalities have shown a complete lack of interest in education. The Patna City municipality is allowing its school houses to fall down, while the Bhagalpur and Deoghar municipalities have used for other purposes grants given them for school buildings. This attitude, however, is not general: the Ranchi municipality, as already mentioned, has done very well and the Muzaffarpur municipality is keen on experimenting with compulsion. During the year orders were issued that no municipality should be given an increased grant, unless it undertakes, as one of the conditions of the grant, to spend on primary education not less than 5 per cent. of its ordinary income.

69. The question of school buildings, though urgent, is a difficult one and will shortly be discussed at a conference. Mention is made in the reports that 74 new buildings were constructed in the Puri district and of those, referred to above, erected by school committees in Manbhum. Most boards have accumulated large balances in their educational funds during the past two years and these they should devote to buildings as soon as a decision is reached as to the type to be constructed.

70. During the year the two infant classes were nominally combined into one, to be called class I. It remains to be seen what difference this makes in practice. Boys join the infant class at all times of the year and it has therefore always contained pupils at many different stages. It would be unfortunate if local bodies were to regard the change as in any way lessening the need for a second teacher in each lower primary school.

71. The number of *maktabas* included in the figures for boys' primary schools is 2,398 against 1,985 last year and of Sanskrit *pathshalas* 567 against 455. The number of school post offices rose from 161 to 163 and of night schools from 757 with 16,116 pupils to 949 with 20,541 pupils. The increase in the number of trained teachers is mentioned in chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII,

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

72. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tois* reported by the Inspectors rose from 224 to 232 and that of their pupils from 6,800 to 6,962 ; for Sanskrit *pathshalas* there was an increase from 455 institutions with 10,790 pupils to 567 with 13,286. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies gives slightly higher figures in each case. It will be noticed that the average size of a *toi* is 30 pupils and of a *pathshala* only 23. Of the *tois* two are managed by Government and one by a municipality, while 92 are aided. In addition to the recognized *tois* 23 others with 407 pupils have submitted returns. It is plain that if the teaching of Sanskrit in these 622 schools is to be tested properly, the present inspecting staff of one Superintendent and two Assistants will have to be increased, but no action has been taken in that direction pending the appointment of a committee to consider the whole question of Sanskrit education. Meanwhile orders were issued in September 1924, that the Superintendent should be on tour for 120 days in the year ; the actual number performed was 66 by the Superintendent, 87 by the Assistant at Patna and 127 by the Assistant at Puri. The matter is being further examined.

73. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education during the year may be tabulated as follows :—

	Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the Superintendent and Association).	22,758
Examination charges	8,872
Travelling allowance of the members of the Convocation and Council.	1,998
<i>Shastra vichara</i>	500
Carried over ...	23,629

				Rs.
Brought forward ...				33,629
Two Sanskrit Colleges managed by Government ...				38,871
Grants-in-aid				18,193
Stipends and rewards				10,621
Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).				39,505
				1,40,824
Less fee receipts ...				6,586
Net total ...				1,34,238

74. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year and the Council twice. The number of candidates at the different examinations underwent a large increase: in comparing the figures in the table below it should be noted firstly that the *acharyya* examination, which has this year replaced the title examination, is held in three parts, of which a student may take one, two or three at once, and secondly that last year's figures included those of candidates from outside the province, while this year figures for provincial candidates only are given:—

Examination	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1923-24.			1924-25.			1923-24.			1924-25.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Title of <i>acharyya</i> ...	180	59	239	221	193	754	61	15	76	216	20	213
<i>Madhyama</i> ...	603	97	700	723	108	631	177	32	209	125	8	133
<i>Pradhama</i> ...	680	101(a)	1,050(a)	1,362	157(b)	1,539(b)	288	59(a)	347(a)	350	33	383

(a) Includes two female candidates.

(b) Includes one female candidate.

The large increase in the number of candidates is throwing a heavy strain on the Superintendent's office.

75. The number of pupils in the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur rose from 154 to 156 and in that at Puri from 133 to 135. A new hostel is under construction for the latter.

76. It is suggested by the district inspector of Saran, whose remarks are endorsed by the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, that the distinction between Sanskrit *cols* and *pathshalas*

should be abolished, the control of both being placed in the hands of local bodies. How far such a policy would be consistent with the need for a rapid expansion of primary education is open to doubt : the classics have no proper place in primary schools and there would appear to be a risk of a diversion of the funds which primary education so badly needs. I doubt whether the suggestion would have been made, had the Sanskrit Council had larger grants at its disposal, and it is satisfactory to note that this year some help has been given in this direction.

77. The number of recognized *madrastas* rose from 13 to 20 and that of their pupils from 1,279 to 1,605 : it will be noticed that the average strength in this case is 80. In the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda the numbers rose from 218 to 235. *Madrastas* also are receiving an extra grant this year.

78. The Superintendent of Islamic Studies spent 198 days on tour. The *mullah* examination was made a public examination with effect from the year 1925 and since the end of the year an allowance of Rs. 100 a month has been sanctioned for the Secretary of the Madrasa Examination Board. The results of the public examinations were as follows :—

Name of examination.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1923-24.			1924-25.			1923-24.			1924-25.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Alim</i> ...	14	1	15	14	3	17	13	...	12	10	9	13
<i>Maulavi</i> ...	23	7	29	20	2	22	19	4	23	16	1	17
<i>Mullah</i> ...	...	...	...	19	2	21	...	...	...	12	2	14

CHAPTER IX.

TECHNICAL, TRADE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

79. Including law schools, which last year were mentioned in chapter V, the number of schools rose from 63 to 64, the number of their pupils from 3,122 to 4,036 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 5,80,829 to Rs. 5,91,986.

LAW SCHOOLS.

80. The two law schools, or pleadership classes, at Patna and Cuttack showed an increase in strength from 114 to 167 and from 10 to 13, respectively. They cost in all Rs. 10,294 which sum was realized in fees.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals)

81. The number of admissions and readmissions during the year was 81 at the Temple Medical School and 60 at the Orissa Medical School. The numbers remaining on the rolls from the previous year were 215 and 142 (including two female students) at the Temple Medical School and the Orissa Medical School, respectively. Of the students admitted during the year one had passed the I. A. examination and 4 had passed the school leaving certificate examination. The remainder were matriculates. The total number under training at the Temple Medical School was 296 and at the Orissa Medical School 202.

82. The whole course in the medical schools extends over 4 years. A special short course of nine months for *kavirajes*, *hakims* and *homeopaths* was introduced during the year at the Temple Medical School.

83. During the year under report 31 students of the Temple Medical School and 25 of the Orissa Medical School passed the final examination of the Bihar and Orissa Medical Examination Board. The number of students passing the primary examination of the Board from the Temple Medical School and the Orissa Medical School was 38 and 37, respectively. Sixty-four students passed the compoundership examination held at the medical schools. Twenty students were admitted to the short course at the Temple Medical School and 16 of them completed the course. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,80,293 against Rs. 1,30,738 in the previous year at the Temple Medical School and Rs. 73,581 against Rs. 68,779 at the Orissa Medical School. The average cost of each student at the Temple Medical School was Rs. 654.5 as compared with Rs. 441.7 in the previous year. The average cost of each student at the Orissa Medical School was Rs. 369 against Rs. 354 in the previous year. The conduct of the students was generally good throughout the year.

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

84. The Bihar School of Engineering was raised to the status of a college during the year and is now dealt with in chapter V. The number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for males is now 33.

85. The Orissa School of Engineering continued to attract plenty of candidates. No fewer than 42 were admitted in the

first year as against 28 last year. The school presented its students for the first time for the sub-overseer examination and 16 out of the 19 who took the examination passed. Seven of these were in the higher division. Now that sub-overseers have been abolished in the Public Works Department, it is necessary to limit the number of candidates in this class and in the coming year not more than 32 will be taken.

86. The Ranchi Industrial School continues to do well. The standard of education among the students admitted rises year by year. When the school was taken over by the Industries Department in 1920 only a few of the pupils had passed the upper primary examination. In 1924-25 31 out of the 47 admitted had passed the middle standard or higher, 13 had upper primary certificates and only three, who were specially admitted to the shoe-making class, were of inferior qualifications. Further, practically all the students who enter the school now take the full course instead of leaving after a year or two in order to gain employment. As a result, the passed students of the school readily obtain employment on good wages and the demand for their services is greater than the supply. This improvement has been brought about partly by efficient management of the school, partly by taking caution money, which is forfeited if a boy leaves without permission, and partly by an increase in the rate of stipends and a system by which the boys can earn money for good work which is kept in the savings bank and only paid if they complete the course. Arrangements for the Tirhut Technical Institute were taken in hand and it will be opened in July 1925.

87. Three state technical scholarships were awarded during the year, one for electrical engineering and two for mining. A number of stipends were granted for industrial and technical training outside the province and stipends were also sanctioned to encourage young men to qualify themselves as colliery managers in the Jharia coalfield.

88. The Jamshedpur Technical Institute completed its third year. Thirteen students completed their course, of whom seven belong to Bihar and Orissa. These are the first men who passed out of the Institute and they were all given contracts for five years by the Tata Iron and Steel Company. All of them have been started on Rs. 200 a month, except one man who failed in some of the subjects and has had to be content with Rs. 150. Of the second year class, eight of 19 are from Bihar and Orissa, while among the 27 new entrants eight belong to this province.

The institute has proved a great success and its students have gained a very good reputation in the works. A principal for the Jamalpur Technical School has at last been secured and joined his post early in October. Since his arrival, considerable progress has been made with the final organization of the school. The very fine buildings, which are being erected by the Railway, are nearly complete and the staff has been strengthened, although two more lecturers are still to be appointed from abroad. A scheme has also been approved for the education of the third class apprentices, of whom there are over 1,000 in the works, and it is hoped to bring this into being in the near future. Another new scheme has been prepared for training apprentices of the improver type at the Balasore Industrial School, to which Government have given an additional recurring grant, and it has been brought into operation from the 1st April last.

SURVY SCHOOLS.

89. The only school under this head is that at Angul. The roll number rose again from 25 to 30. The school has been closed since the end of the year.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

90. There are still 9 schools of this class, of which 3 are aided. The number of pupils fell from 253 to 221 and the expenditure from Rs. 14,073 to Rs. 12,184.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

91. The only school of this class is the mission class for girls at Pathra in the Santal Parganas. Its roll rose from 51 to 82.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

92. There are 16 such schools, which are dealt with in chapter XI.

CHAPTER X.

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

93. The number of pupils in the five first-grade training schools rose from 258 to 263. These schools would do better if the prospects open to students who have completed the course were brighter. There has been difficulty in securing posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service because of the need for reserving

vacancies in that service for officers whose posts had been abolished or transferred to the control of local bodies, while the pay hitherto offered by local bodies has not been attractive. The first cause will soon cease to operate, while Government have circularised local bodies recommending them to give holders of the teacher's certificate a pay of Rs. 35—2—45.

94. The number of elementary training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers, maintained by Government, remained 116, the *guru* training school at Kalyanpur in Saran being reopened and the training school for Muhammadan teachers at Ganjaria in Putna being closed for want of pupils. The school at Chakai in Monghyr was reserved for aboriginals. The number of students under training rose from 1,948 to 1,963. The report of the committee appointed to advise Government on the future of these schools was received and is under consideration.

95. The number of aided training schools remained 3, the number of their pupils falling from 63 to 60. The strength of the unaided school at Kairabani in the Santal Parganas rose from 7 to 11.

96. The number of men who passed the examinations of elementary training schools during the year was 1,321 and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 11,875 to 13,071.

CHAPTER XI.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN.

97. In 1920-21 there was a fall in the total number of Indian girls at colleges and schools and further falls occurred in each of the next three years. It is therefore particularly pleasant to be able to record a substantial rise this year, the number of girls in girls' colleges and schools having risen from 64,655 to 70,679 and in boys' colleges and schools from 38,114 to 40,419. The figure for girls in girls' colleges and schools is the highest recorded since the formation of the province, the previous maximum having been 65,747 in 1915-16, in which year the total number of Indian girls in institutions of all kinds reached its maximum of 116,333.

98. There was only one inspectress during the year except for the period from 9th November to 20th February. The question of replacing the posts of the inspectresses by one of deputy directress and of adding at the same time to the number of assistant inspectresses is under consideration. One inspectress cannot really supervise the work of all classes of girls' schools throughout

the province: it is thought that it would be more useful to leave all but high schools, training classes and schools for European girls to the assistant inspectresses and to have at headquarters an officer, who in addition to supervising the high schools, training classes and schools for European girls would deal with all cases in the Director's office relating to girls' schools. I note that last year there appears to have been some slackness in touring among the assistant inspectresses and am making further enquiries into the matter: of the minimum of 150 days prescribed only 85 were accomplished in Chota Nagpur, 119 in Tirhut and 130 in Orissa.

99. The I. A. classes at the Ravenshaw girls' school have already been mentioned. Their roll number rose from 8 to 9.

100. There are still four high schools: the total number of girls attending them fell from 751 to 735. The school at Giridih failed to maintain the improvement in numbers recorded last year, the roll falling from 70 to 55. The question of providing motor buses for the school at Bankipore has been considered owing to the long distances from which some of the pupils come, but I fear that the cost would be prohibitive.

101. The recorded number of middle English schools rose from 12 with 1,142 pupils to 13 with 1,230. The additional school is the small "preparatory" school at Jamsshedpur, which with its roll of 12 boys and 17 girls is this year classed as a girls' school. Much the largest of these schools is the Lutheran school at Ranchi with 334 girls. The number of middle vernacular schools is still 10: the number of their pupils is 1,433 against 1,473.

102. The number of primary schools rose from 2,572 with 53,352 pupils to 2,888 with 64,860. In December, 1924, a circular was sent to local bodies, asking whether in their opinion it would be desirable to lay down that a fixed percentage of the sum available for education should be spent on girls' schools. The matter is still under consideration, but I note that the Gaya district board, for instance, has accepted a percentage of 12. The expenditure of local bodies on girls' schools rose from Rs. 2,75,311 to Rs. 3,07,655. Capitation allowances for teaching girls are given to the teachers of boys' schools by the district boards of Purnea and Balasore: the Inspectress notes that the effect of such allowances is to stop the opening of girls' schools. The difficulty of getting trained teachers, and of adequately supervising the work in girls' schools with the present very small staff of lady inspecting officers, greatly hampers progress. The former difficulty is the harder to

surmount: candidates for training are as a rule either too old to learn or so young that after training they are not allowed by their relatives to teach. Spinning was introduced during the year as a compulsory subject for girls over ten years of age, but the necessary equipment has not yet been provided in all cases.

103. The number of training classes rose from 8 to 9, owing to the reopening of the school at Deoghar, and that of their pupils from 149 to 156. The new building for the school at Deoghar, towards which Government gave a grant of Rs. 14,596 in the year 1920-21, was opened during the year. The class at Muzaffarpur is reported to be doing better, but that at Gaya has experienced difficulties owing to the want of a practising school for Muhammadans and the distance of that for Hindus: it has now been decided to give the class two practising schools of its own. The class at Cuttack needs better accommodation: the question of site is proving a difficulty. This class also suffered from the resignation of two head mistresses during the year. The Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College badly needs a hall. The lace and embroidery class attached to this school has proved a failure and is being closed. A small school for non-*pardah* girls was opened during the year as an additional practising school. The lady principal desires the appointment of non-*pardah* ladies as hostel superintendents: the ladies now employed are of little assistance either in the purchase of food or in times of difficulty.

104. The number of women under training by their relatives was 8: this scheme has educated a certain number of women, but of the 31 who have received stipends during the past six years very few have become teachers and these would probably have done better had they joined a training class. Now that training classes have been opened at Cuttack, Muzaffarpur and Gaya, while one for Bhagalpur is in contemplation, it is proposed to continue the scheme only for non-Christian women in Chota Nagpur.

105. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools rose from 15 with 555 pupils to 17 with 668. Of these schools two are in Patna, one in Tirhut, five in Bhagalpur, two in Orissa and seven in Chota Nagpur. The latter include a new weaving school at Purulia.

106. The leper asylum school at Purulia had a roll of 82 against 103 a year ago.

107. The number of *atus* rose from 23 with 415 pupils to 29 with 632, the number of peripatetic teachers falling from 27 with 487 pupils to 24 with 433. There were 2 central gathering

schools with 74 pupils against 3 with 96 last year and the number of unrecognized institutions for girls declined from 105, with 2,122 pupils to 74 with 1,506.

108. The post of lady medical officer for girls' schools was vacant throughout the year except for about four months from August 27th. The girl guides at St. Margaret's High School at Ranchi distinguished themselves during the year by good and spontaneous service in supplying water on the occurrence of a fire in a house close to the school.

109. Girls won 5 middle, 14 upper primary and 235 lower primary scholarships against 6 middle, 18 upper primary and 222 lower primary in the previous year. The number of lower primary scholarships earmarked for girls is 247 and the district inspectors should take care that such scholarships are not awarded to boys, or allowed to lapse, without good reason.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

110. The number of European schools remained 20. The number of their pupils fell from 1,281 to 1,260 and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,01,496 to Rs. 2,96,360. The sum paid by Government fell from Rs. 1,14,298 to Rs. 1,01,201 owing to smaller expenditure on non-recurring grants.

111. Various difficulties interfered with the completion of the buildings for the Bishop Westcott boys' school near Ranchi and the work was suspended for some time. Arrangements are now being made to start work again.

112. At the Cambridge School Certificate Examination and the Cambridge Junior and Preliminary Examinations the number of candidates was 6, 21 and 22, of whom 3, 13 and 13 were successful. The Stewart School at Outtack was made a centre for these examinations. This school has been greatly improved during the past two or three years and much credit is due to its headmaster.

113. An allowance of Rs. 150 a month was sanctioned for the divisional inspector who does the work in connection with European schools in addition to his own.

114. The number of second-class scouts was 77 at Kurji and 6 at the Stewart School.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

115. The number of Muhammadans under instruction rose from 111,745 to 128,994 or 3.50 per cent. of the Muhammadan population : for the total population of the province the percentage of those under instruction is 2.94. Last year the corresponding percentages were 3.03 and 2.66.

116. Recognized *madrāsas* and *maktabs* are dealt with in the chapters on oriental studies and primary education. The figures given in those chapters show that the number of recognized *madrāsas* rose from 13 with 1,279 pupils to 20 with 1,605 and of recognized *maktabs* from 2,628 with 65,613 pupils to 3,203 with 77,159. There was a further fall in the number of unrecognized institutions for Muhammadans from 307 with 6,991 pupils to 233 with 5,827.

117. There is no doubt that the new *madrāsa* course has attained some measure of popularity and that the *madrāsa* examination board is performing a useful function. The conversion of the mullah examination into a public examination will add to its labours and its usefulness. The question of centralising the offices of the board and of the superintendent of Islamic studies is under consideration.

118. The number of middle vernacular schools teaching Urdu rose from 93 to 119 and of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 110 to 147. Some of these teach in Urdu only, but in most there is an extra teacher for the subject. It would make a great difference to the cost of mass education if separate schools for Muhammadans could be avoided, extra teachers for Urdu and religious instruction being appointed, where necessary, in the ordinary schools.

119. There is still a difficulty in getting trained Muhammadan teachers for the *maktabs* in those districts which have not special training schools for Muhammadan teachers, e.g., Sambalpur and the Santal Parganas. The local bodies concerned might well offer travelling allowance to encourage *maulavis* to go for training, as is done by some of the local bodies in Chota Nagpur.

120. The question of increasing the number of inspecting *maulavis* is still under consideration.

121. The superintendent of Islamic studies reports that the district board of Bhagalpur has prescribed the same list of

holidays for *maktabs* as for primary schools and that the scholarships reserved for Muhammadan pupils in Muzaffarpur and Shahabad were this year awarded to pupils of other creeds. The attention of the inspectors concerned is invited to these points. Muhammadans this year won 29 middle, 12 upper primary and 108 lower primary scholarships against 26, 15 and 103, respectively, last year.

122. There are still 40 Muhammadan sub-inspectors and assistant sub-inspectors. The number of Muhammadan district inspectors rose from 6 to 7 apart from the special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

123. The number of Christian aboriginals under instruction rose from 23,392 to 26,958 and that of other aboriginals from 43,054 to 50,758, the figures divided according to stages of instruction being as follows :—

		Christians.		Non-Christians.
College stage	...	36	...	4
High stage	...	447	...	133
Middle stage	...	1,105	...	581
Primary stage	...	24,556	...	49,512
In special schools	...	814	...	271
In unrecognized schools	...	nil	...	257
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	...	26,958	...	50,758
		<hr/>		<hr/>

124. The number of special schools for aboriginals in the Patna Division rose from 3 to 4 and in Orissa from 20 to 30, while in Tirhut it fell from 8 to 5. In the other parts of the province there are large tracts mainly populated by aboriginals and no special schools are needed, but efforts are being made to increase the number of upper primary schools for Santals so that a better class of *gurus* may be available for Santal schools. The number of aboriginals in colleges has risen this year from 32 to 40. Aboriginals won 6 middle, 10 upper primary and 76 lower primary scholarships against 10, 11 and 73 in the previous year.

125. Some years ago arrangements were made for the preparation of teachers' hand-books in Santali. The matter has been delayed and enquiries are being made into the reason for this.

126. The special inspecting staff for aboriginal schools consists of special deputy inspectors in the Santal Parganas and Chota Nagpur, a sub-inspector in the Subordinate Educational Service in Monghyr, seven sub-inspectors on Rs. 40—2—60 in the Santal Parganas and four sub-inspectors in the Subordinate Educational Service and one on Rs. 40—2—30 in Ranchi.

127. The number of Government *guru* training schools reserved for aborigines is now four, the school at Chakai in Monghyr having been so reserved during the year: there are also three aided training schools for men and three for women. The total sum earmarked for the education of aborigines may be put at Rs. 53,506 against Rs. 49,164 in the previous year.

128. The number of untouchables under instruction rose during the year from 19,072 to 2,292; there is now one such student at a college. The number of special schools for untouchables rose from 123 with 3,064 pupils to 189 with 4,406: mention is made in the reports of eight special schools for *doms* and one for *chamars* in Palamau and of an expenditure of Rs. 5,697 in Saran and of Rs. 1,269 in Champaran on special measures for the education of these castes. The district board of Cuttack appointed a peripatetic instructor for schools for the depressed classes in January 1925, and has been asked to earmark for the education of untouchables Rs. 2,500 out of this year's new grant for primary education. The sum set aside for the education of these castes last year may be put at Rs. 26,427 against Rs. 20,137 in the previous year. Untouchables won no upper primary but 11 lower primary scholarships against 1 and 9, respectively, in the previous year. Thus some progress is being made, but the figures show that the untouchable castes are still backward: their total strength in the province is 1,002,190 so the percentage of children at school is only 2.21 of the total strength of the castes.

129. The number of children of the criminal tribes at school is 278 against 155 last year. There is still only one special school for them, that in Champaran.

130. There are still 53 factory schools, a school in connection with the cement factory at Japla in Palamau having taken the place of one of the schools at the mica mines. There are thus 30 schools maintained by the East Indian Railway, at Giridih, 10 other colliery schools including that maintained by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Kargali, 7 at mica mines, 3 at Jamshedpur,

the tobacco factory school at Monghyr, the cement factory school at Japla, and the iron mine school at Duia in Singhbhum. The factories maintaining these schools employ 3,006 boys and 638 girls : of these 2,058 and 6 are at school as well as 228 other boys and 4 other girls. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 25,765 to Rs. 27,800.

131. There are again 220 Jains under instruction, 7 in colleges, 43 in special schools, 50 in primary schools and 120 in unrecognized institutions.

CHAPTER XV.

THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

132. The number of pupils in the Blind School at Ranchi rose from 57 to 58, and in the school at Bankipore from six to nine. The new building at Ranchi, towards the cost of which Government contributed Rs. 12,366, was completed during the year and is a great improvement.

133. The school attached to the Leper Asylum at Purulia had 153 pupils, compared with 196 last year. Of them, 82 were girls.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

134. There were 335 boys in the Reformatory School both at the beginning and at the end of the year, but the number on licence rose from 42 to 65. Of the boys in the school, 261 came from Bengal, 63 from Bihar and Orissa, and 11 from Assam. The gross cost fell from Rs. 1,13,860 to Rs. 1,12,624 and the net cost from Rs. 1,07,344 to Rs. 1,06,097 : the gross receipts were Rs. 17,027 but an amount equal to the sum spent on the purchase of materials for private work, Rs. 10,500, is taken in reduction of expenditure and the profit only is taken as a receipt. The figures given above exclude an expenditure of Rs. 437 incurred on the artisan class for outside boys.

135. The number of admissions to the hospital fell from 415 to 355.

136. Two boys escaped from the school in August by breaking a goal post and climbing the wall with its help. All goal posts inside the school have been removed in consequence. One of the boys was recaptured.

137. Of the 175 ex-pupils under surveillance, 125 are leading honest lives, 20 have been reconvicted, three have been placed under police surveillance and 27 are untraced. Of the latter, 12 came from Bengal, 6 from Assam and 9 from this province. I am making special enquiries about the local boys, but would draw attention to the growing number of these cases in Bengal and Assam. Last year only 15 boys were untraced.

138. The workshop continues to be efficiently managed and has been improved by the substitution of pit looms for the old wooden looms. It badly needs a better roof.

139. The artisan class for outside boys had 13 pupils on its rolls against 18 a year ago.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

140. There was a large decrease both in the number of unrecognized institutions and in the number of pupils attending them. The number of institutions for boys fell from 1,594 to 1,465 and that of their pupils from 39,430 to 35,730. Girls' schools fell in number from 105 to 74 and in strength from 2,159 to 1,534. Some of these schools have closed their doors and others have obtained recognition. The number of national schools decreased from 184 schools with 7,225 pupils on 1st July 1924, to 96 schools with 4,006 pupils on 1st July 1925.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TEXT-BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

141. The constitution and functions of the Text-Book Committee remained unchanged. The fact that its duties are now limited to text-books has not reduced the number of books submitted for approval: during the seven previous years the average had been 610 and last year the number was 615. Many books obviously unfit for use, except perhaps as prize or library books, are still submitted. There were 369 books left over from last year, so that the total number for consideration was 984: of these 23 were adopted, 474 rejected and 487 cases are still to be decided.

142. The cost of the committee was Rs. 5,492, i.e., Rs. 1,000 as remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 1,174 for travelling allowance and Rs. 3,318 as its share of the cost of the office of the

Registrar of Examinations. The cost in the previous year was Rs. 6,785.

143. Two more volumes of the catalogue of the Oriental Public Library (no. V, part II and no. VIII) were printed, but were not distributed until after the close of the year.

144. The work of publishing the new senior teachers' manuals makes slow progress. It is hoped that some at least of the versions will see the light during the current calendar year.

145. The number of libraries and literary societies submitting returns fell from 90 to 84.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

146. The number of recognized hostels rose from 567 with 18,921 boarders to 581 with 19,552 boarders. The Chota Nagpur inspector again complains of overcrowding in the hostels of the Lutheran Mission, which are reported to be still under the nominal control of persons other than the headmasters of the schools which the boys attend.

147. The students' residence committee at Patna has still 15 hostels under its control, nine managed by Government, one managed by the Y.M.C.A., and five others. It is proposed to take the last five also under Government management so as to obviate difficulties regarding the rent for the vacation, which occur when students hire hostels for themselves. The number of boarders at the end of March was 273 (250 college students and 23 school students) against 264 in the previous year: the average monthly roll was 314 for all the hostels and 201 for those financed by Government. The expenditure of Government on the office fell from Rs. 3,510 to Rs. 3,383, that on boarding charges rose from Rs. 11,446 to Rs. 11,554, and the recoveries from students rose from Rs. 3,955 to Rs. 4,878. If the whole cost of the office is included, the cost to Government for each student is Rs. 50, a great improvement on the figure of Rs. 69 last year. The inspector of students' residences, to whom credit for the improvement is due, also supervises 35 primary schools in the Patna City municipality and has done a good deal to provide accommodation for the students who come to Patna for the supplementary examinations in June. But, useful though the work of the committee is, residential buildings obtained on rent can seldom make good hostels, and it is only

by building that satisfactory results will be attained. Proposals have been submitted to Government for the erection of hostels for 150 students of the Law College and for extending the hostels of the Bihar National College, while during the year an extension of the hostel for Muhammadans at Patna College was put in hand. The completion of these schemes should improve matters greatly.

148. The students' residence committee at Cuttack has still 10 hostels under its control, including the Kathjori hostel which is managed by Government and had 62 boarders at the end of the year. The committee cost Rs. 3,696 against Rs. 3,496 in the previous year : the recoveries in fees were Rs. 1,035 against Rs. 958.

149. In accordance with the orders issued last year religious instruction is now being given in schools; but it is too early to speak with confidence of the result.

150. The school medical officers continue to do useful work, but the Patna report mentions three transfers, and the Bhagalpur report four, during the year. It would be a help if arrangements could be made to let officers specialize in this work.

151. Towards the close of the year the Y. M. C. A. found it necessary to close down their department of physical education at Patna. Mr. Weber will be much missed : he had done a great deal to improve and brighten up the teaching of drill. Arrangements have recently been made to train two men in the Y. M. C. A. school at Madras to take his place.

152. The boy scout movement continues to make progress. The reports mention scout camps at Muzaffarpur, Motihari and Cuttack.

153. The Patna University corps held its camp at the end of the year to the west of the New Capital. The following extract from Mr. Jackson's report is of interest, both as indicating some of the problems to be solved and also because it seems to show that closer co-operation is necessary between the staff of the corps and the principals of colleges :—

I cannot say much regarding the progress during the year of the students of this college who have joined the University Training Corps, as the Principal has not been supplied with regular monthly details regarding the number of students who have joined the Corps from this college, or the parades attended by them. It may be of interest, however, in view of the proposals to make membership of the University Training Corps compulsory for students in all colleges, to mention that great difficulties have already been

experienced in choosing times for drills, which suit the convenience of all the students now belonging to the Corps. Morning parades are resisted owing to their interference with students' studies and are impossible for special classes of students such as engineers; whereas evening parades, in the cold weather especially, follow too closely upon college hours and interfere with the practical work of science students in particular.

Mention has already been made of the resolutions of the Legislative Council and University on the subject of making military training compulsory.

154. The statistics for national schools have been given in chapter XVII. These schools are losing such influence as they had, and many are seeking to be recognized again by the department.

155. Orders were issued in April, 1924, that spinning should be made a compulsory subject in schools for girls over 10 years of age and an optional subject for boys over 10 years of age, the cotton in the latter case to be supplied by the parents or other persons living in the locality. It is to be regretted that there has been a tendency in some districts to abuse this concession for political purposes. The teaching of spinning seems to have little value as an intellectual training, the work being purely mechanical; it remains to be seen how far its economic value will popularise it. The noise of the wheels interrupts the work of the classes engaged on other subjects and the process must be a tedious one for an active child.

CHAPTER XX.

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES.

156. Orders were passed in February, 1925, on the report of the committee on vocational education submitted during the previous year. The report of the committee on the development of arts and science teaching at Patna was disposed of by the resolution adopted by the Legislative Council in January 1925, and already mentioned. The report of the committee appointed to advise Government on the subject of the pay of lecturers in colleges was published in September 1924, and that of the committee dealing with the arrangements for training teachers for primary schools was published in March, 1925; these two reports were still under consideration at the end of the year. The University appointed a committee to examine certain questions connected with the future control of the colleges in Patna, but no meetings were held until after the close of the year.

157. The usual Inspectors' conference was held at Patna in April, and the Inspectors also held conferences of their district inspectors and headmasters. No district conference was held in Sambalpur, but no reason is given for the omission. In Saran the sub-inspectors ceased to hold conferences owing to monthly meetings of a similar nature having been arranged by the district board.

158. The advisory committee for Indian students met once during the year. Twenty-four students applied to the secretary for advice. The future of the committee is still under consideration.

CHAPTER XXI.

CONCLUSION.

159. The addition of 2,603 to the number of schools in the province, and of 91,907 to the number of their pupils, has meant a great deal of extra work for the officers of the department. My thanks are due to them for the ready assistance which I have always received. I should like to add my thanks to Messrs. Jackson, Caldwell, Horne and A. T. Mukharji for the help which they have given me in preparing the plans for the new buildings near Patna College.

PATNA :
 The 2nd August, 1924. }

G. E. FAWCUS,
*Director of Public Instruction,
 Bihar and Orissa.*

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1924-25.

District.	Number of children of school-going age.			Number of children at school.			Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	121,165	114,888	236,143	59,469	5,830	64,328	48.3	5.08	27.2	24.6
Gay	161,200	161,739	322,939	60,895	6,374	67,260	67.7	3.9	20.8	19.9
Shahabad	134,342	138,182	272,524	41,007	3,290	46,397	33.8	1.8	17.02	15.3
Total for Patna Division	416,697	414,809	831,506	163,481	14,503	177,984	39.2	3.5	21.4	19.7
Saran	169,853	181,140	350,993	48,987	2,851	51,838	28.8	1.6	14.8	12.1
Champanan	145,272	145,854	291,126	34,874	4,200	39,164	21.0	2.8	13.4	11.7
Muzaffarpur	198,748	214,493	413,241	56,187	6,030	64,217	29.3	2.8	15.5	14.5
Darbhanga	213,108	223,021	437,029	73,327	8,372	81,699	34.4	3.7	18.7	16.5
Total for Tirhat Division	726,981	765,408	1,492,389	215,375	21,543	236,918	29.6	2.9	16.87	15.7
Monghyr	150,839	153,607	304,406	54,702	7,648	62,345	36.3	5.0	20.47	19.2
Bhagalpur	163,163	152,008	305,008	46,110	7,870	53,980	39.6	5.1	17.37	10.08
Patna	156,500	147,191	303,691	40,593	5,503	46,191	25.91	3.80	15.2	13.0
Santal Parganas	134,381	135,415	269,796	50,740	5,574	56,314	37.76	4.34	20.08	18.0
Total for Bhagalpur Division	583,568	589,181	1,183,049	191,154	26,965	218,139	32.9	4.58	16.44	16.7
Cuttack	142,831	168,820	311,701	76,785	14,109	90,894	53.7	8.4	29.3	28.9
Watasore	69,918	77,167	147,075	38,047	8,201	46,248	54.4	10.6	31.4	30.66
Puri	68,332	74,418	142,748	30,076	5,337	35,413	44.0	7.2	24.8	25.8
Rambaijpur	59,184	60,236	119,420	17,367	3,045	20,412	29.8	5.0	17.2	15.8
Angul	18,304	14,088	32,392	6,781	1,372	8,133	50.8	9.7	29.7	27.3
Total for Orissa Division	352,810	382,713	745,391	169,036	32,064	201,100	47.9	8.16	26.98	26.4
Hararibagh	98,603	97,639	196,242	22,428	1,978	24,406	23.0	2.01	12.7	11.5
Ranchi	98,769	101,382	200,171	44,979	8,390	53,369	45.63	8.27	26.06	23.51
Palaman	55,105	54,903	110,008	13,724	1,542	15,266	24.9	2.8	13.67	11.81
Mandham	119,911	119,408	239,317	47,111	2,513	49,624	39.29	2.23	21.36	18.48
Sinebbhum	67,006	56,910	123,916	16,439	1,570	18,009	28.8	2.8	15.8	14.5
Total for Chota Nagpur Division	434,414	433,540	867,954	144,691	15,093	160,074	34.08	3.77	20.94	18.46
Grand Total	2,514,879	2,585,750	5,100,329	863,727	111,088	994,815	35.1	4.3	19.5	17.7

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of maktabs, tols and Sanskrit pathshalas in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25.

Particulars.		Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "other schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
MAKTABS.					
1. Institutions	... { for males { for females ...	3,398 805	...	212 21	3,610 826
2. Pupils	... { males { females...	57,145 20,014	...	5,353 574	62,598 20,588
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	...	10,349	...	...	10,349
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	205,171	...	100	205,271
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	32,661	...	...	32,661
6. Fees	...	79,367	...	1,925	81,292
7. Other sources	...	81,365	...	43,119	124,484
8. Total expenditure	...	408,813	...	45,137	453,950
TOLS.					
1. Institutions	... { for males { for females ...	...	232	29	261
2. Pupils	... { males { females ...	...	6,962	407	7,369
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	...	...	53,501	...	53,501
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	...	1,153	...	1,153
6. Fees	...	...	1,312	...	1,312
7. Other sources	...	...	137,810	1,062	138,872
8. Total expenditure	...	...	168,475	1,062	169,537
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.					
1. Institutions	... { for males { for females ...	567	...	27	594
2. Pupils	... { males { females ...	13,192 94	...	602	13,794 94
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	...	10	...	...	10
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	37,713	...	...	37,713
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	1,782	...	...	1,782
6. Fees	...	5,068	...	...	5,068
7. Other sources	...	18,810	...	5,008	23,818
8. Total expenditure	...	51,872	...	5,008	56,880

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of educational institutions in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

	FOR MALES.						FOR FEMALES.						Remarks.
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.													
Universities ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges.</i>													
Arts and Science	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges.	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ..	8	...	...	5	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

High schools	29			72	28	123	2			2		4
Middle schools	8	160	4	41	3	272	1			14		15
	1					309	4			6		10
						(a) 29,500	4					
Primary schools	114	1,368	231	19,748	5,808		4	60	52	2,274	507	2,507
Total	146	1,526	228	19,890	5,874	27,164	11	60	52	2,396	507	2,926
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.												
Art												
Law	2					2						
Medical	2					2						
Normal and Training	121			3	1	125	4			5		9
Engineering and survey	1			1		2						
Technical and Industrial	15			18	4	32	1			11	4	18
Commercial				3	8	9						
Agricultural										1		1
Reformatory	1					1						
Schools for defectives				2		2						
Schools for adults					1	1						
Other schools	4	5	1	107	142	259				1		1
Total	146	5	1	120	154	425	5			18	4	27
Total for recognized institutions	800	1,581	229	19,524	6,028	27,612	17	60	52	2,314	511	2,954
Unrecognized institutions		17		1	1,447	(b) 1,405					74	74
Grand total, all institutions	800	1,548	229	19,525	7,475	29,077	17	60	52	2,314	585	3,028

(a) Includes 949 night schools.

(b) Includes one night school.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS, UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science	1,547	1,344	710	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	404	384	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	53	50	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	191	166	137	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,255	1,794	935	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools	7,747	6,383	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools	1,023	791	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ English	73	60	...	14,415	10,960	562	386	297	8
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary schools	5,602	4,148	...	71,919	52,427	39	11,491	8,462	...
Total	14,705	11,362	1,171	86,334	63,387	568	11,977	8,759	8
In Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law schools	180	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Medical schools	421	356	237	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training schools	2,231	2,001	2,205	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering and survey schools	95	62	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial schools	1,042	1,087	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory schools	835	316	335	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other schools	623	476	308	79	85	72	12	5	...
Total	5,637	4,365	3,256	79	85	72	12	5	...
Total for recognised institutions	22,487	17,531	5,363	86,413	63,472	660	11,989	8,764	8
In unrecognised institutions ... ..	...	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all institutions	23,487	17,531	5,363	87,236	63,472	660	11,989	8,764	8

TABLE II-A.

for males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 17.	REMARKS.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,348	1,159	422	(a) 2,895	2,409	1,132	1	(a) Includes 84 scholars of the Patna College, and 85 scholars of the Ravenshaw College reading Law. (b) Includes 84 scholars reading M. A. or M. Sc. in the Patna College. (c) Includes 169 scholars not reading a university course.
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 464	384	42	...
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	50	46	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c) 191	168	137	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	
1,348	1,159	422	...	...	...	3,603	2,953	1,357	1
15,846	12,158	2,125	7,328	5,403	485	30,021	23,944	3,630	6	
21,309	16,590	3,522	2,901	2,165	414	25,317	19,546	4,067	195	
3,555	2,646	470	143	89	...	18,573	14,049	1,040	44	
578,588	457,233	1,721	129,609	104,169	60	(d) 797,400	628,438	1,897	39,635	(d) Includes 30,541 pupils in night schools.
619,232	498,627	7,838	140,071	111,822	939	872,279	683,077	10,544	39,670	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	190	37	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	421	356	287	1
60	55	59	11	7	7	2,304	2,063	2,271	...	
30	21	15	...	...	...	125	103	56	...
697	544	200	82	79	39	2,431	1,710	809	11	
117	87	9	104	71	...	231	158	9	...	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	235	316	335	...
87	60	32	...	...	...	67	60	32	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	25	...	...
3,666	3,030	314	4,515	3,558	332	8,898	7,054	1,036	7	
4,637	3,697	629	4,772	3,740	368	16,027	11,852	4,325	43	
625,277	493,463	8,889	144,843	115,563	1,307	890,909	698,812	16,228	39,913	(e) Includes 438 pupils in night schools.
169	...	...	34,938	...	58	35,730(e)	...	56	686
635,445	493,463	8,889	179,781	115,563	1,363	926,639	698,812	16,282	40,699	

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
University and Intermediate Education									
Arts and Science	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
1a High schools	836	244	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle schools	110	82	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	415	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Primary schools	252	175	3	2,208	1,488	...	1,883	1,291	...
Total	1,118	803	73	2,208	1,488	...	1,883	1,291	...
1b Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training schools...	73	68	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial schools	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	80	74	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognized institutions	1,203	885	143	2,208	1,488	...	1,883	1,291	...
1c unrecognised institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, all institutions	1,203	885	143	2,208	1,488	...	1,883	1,291	...

TABLE II-B.

for females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males, included in column 17.	REMARKS.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	..	...	9	9	1	..	
...	
...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	9	9	1	...	
402	365	127	...	...	...	738	609	178	3	
1,502	1,239	550	...	...	...	1,612	1,321	559	111	
1,082	971	667	...	...	...	1,407	1,272	667	64	
52,183	41,680	1,373	10,155	8,385	...	66,681	53,019	1,376	1,691	
55,169	44,255	2,733	10,155	8,385	...	70,528	56,221	2,805	1,709	
...	
83	79	78	...	...	...	186	147	147	...	
503	410	130	76	45	4	556	461	141	...	
82	70	...	...	...	...	82	70	...	...
153	130	114	...	...	...	153	130	114	71	
831	689	328	76	45	4	977	808	402	71	
55,980	44,944	3,061	10,231	8,439	4	71,514	57,038	3,208	1,840	
...	...	..	1,534	...	...	1,534	...	...	28	
55,980	44,944	3,061	11,765	8,430	4	73,048	57,038	3,208	1,868	

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Expenditure on education for males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1924-25.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,90,026 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends	...	...	Rs.	1,83,872
Hostel charges (recurring)	...	...	Rs.	1,97,942
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	Rs.	3,51,287

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,800	...
Arts Colleges	4,86,626	...	...	1,17,588	738	6,16,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	85,675	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	34,159	...	34,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Education	90,149	...	...	...	90,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,17,896	...	...	18,000	521	1,31,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	17,984	...	...	15,491	...	33,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,720	...
Total	7,34,755	...	...	1,60,247	1,269	9,06,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,935	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION																	
GENERAL.																	
High schools	3,38,387	...	...	2,17,853	2,189	5,58,328	...	...	...	...	1,72,882	...		
Middle schools	...	English	...	37,152	...	...	8,581	...	45,733	...	...	...	...	2,42,604	...		
				Vernacular	2,313	188	...	2,509	...	2,03,204	6,496	34,971	394	2,45,065	...	25,467
Primary schools		74,332	2,702	6	77,040	721	3,54,323	74,711	94,626	50,429	5,74,910	49,198	19,30,771
Total				4,52,184	...	...	2,20,331	2,145	6,83,610	721	5,57,527	81,207	1,20,597	50,823	8,19,875	4,64,684	19,56,258
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.																	
Art schools
Law schools	10,294	...	10,294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	1,50,704	...	...	16,951	1,040	1,68,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools	3,47,276	...	...	8,062	559	3,55,897	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,957	...
Engineering and survey schools	29,499	...	...	2,289	3,287	35,055	...	...	...	...	...	...	434	...
Technical and Industrial schools	1,018	1,10,030	...	...	1,345	15,916	1,28,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,402	4,916
Commercial schools	2,100	...
Agricultural schools
Reformatory school	1,08,097	...	...	...	6,527	1,13,624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	3,258	...
Schools for Adults
Other schools	55,548	...	...	...	2,677	58,123	...	275	228	...	...	503	28,508	1,414
Total				7,99,152	1,018	...	38,341	30,486	8,68,097	...	275	228	...	...	503	95,659	6,330
Grand Total				19,78,041	1,018	...	4,47,619	38,890	24,58,568	721	5,57,802	81,435	1,20,597	50,823	8,20,878	6,79,328	19,62,588

GENERAL TABLE III-A—concl'd.

								Total expenditure from											
								Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Grand Total.						
								23	23	24	25	26	27						
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,108	...	...	...	...	...	1,11,108
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,30,407	420	1,103	...	2,978	...	7,43,907
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,77,806	2,94,561	25,005	48,643	3,37,456	...	14,73,470
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,39,865	1,52,569	4,454	64,910	1,64,394	...	7,36,101
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,68,186	4,47,550	30,561	1,33,561	4,84,736	...	30,64,586
								Aided Institutions.			Recognized unaided Institutions.								
								Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.					
								16	16	17	18	19	20	21					
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Universities	1,40,918	2,163	1,67,086	1,40,918	2,163	1,67,086			
Arts Colleges	78,544	20,021	1,84,240	5,84,301	21	21	1,06,132	20,759	8,01,102
Professional Colleges	Law ... Education ... Engineering	84,160	...	84,160
Intermediate Colleges		15,000	521	1,31,526
		19,939	3,869	60,522
Total	2,33,910	25,978	3,68,773	8,43,740	4,04,157	27,137	12,75,034

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools ...	...	3,96,619	1,20,510	6,00,011	1,56,896	80,093	2,36,964	5,11,219	...	...	7,71,337	2,02,747	14,65,303	
Middle schools	English	120	2,41,278	1,16,788	6,00,788	21,904	33,498	60,402	3,79,756	...	120	2,71,763	1,55,284	7,06,923
		Vernacular	1,560	10,613	6,932	46,592	108	1,393	1,496	2,313	2,38,691	6,056	45,883	10,719	2,95,682
Primary schools	...		67,974	6,53,569	6,18,912	33,20,424	1,78,520	1,07,713	2,56,333	1,24,251	22,65,004	1,42,685	9,39,417	7,77,060	42,58,507
Total	...	69,654	13,02,079	885,140	46,57,815	3,57,393	2,37,702*	5,55,095	9,17,539	25,13,785	1,50,661	20,18,400	11,45,610	67,46,395

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,294	...	10,294
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,50,704	...	...	...	16,051	1,640	1,68,395
Normal and Training schools	...	...	2,695	10,852	...	619	619	3,55,233	...	...	...	8,062	4,073	3,67,368
Engineering and survey schools	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	29,933	...	...	...	2,289	3,267	35,439
Technical and Industrial schools	...	168	6,555	1,51,405	2,16,446	...	744	744	1,63,432	5,984	189	7,900	1,68,065	3,45,499
Commercial schools	...	...	4,433	1,039	7,563	3,997	624	4,621	2,100	...	...	8,430	1,624	13,184
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06,097	...	...	...	...	6,527	1,12,624
Schools for Defectives	...	180	574	1,314	5,326	...	...	...	3,258	...	180	574	1,314	5,326
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	36	768	824	...	...	...	36	788	824
Other schools	...	1,164	620	43,426	75,132	852	1,16,930	1,16,882	64,054	1,689	1,392	1,572	1,61,933	2,50,640
Total	...	1,612	12,182	2,00,070	3,16,763	4,966	118,705	1,23,690	8,94,811	7,623	1,740	55,208	3,40,261	19,08,613
Grand Total	...	71,166	15,38,171	10,91,088	53,42,341	3,62,378	3,46,407	7,08,755	40,24,276	29,08,958	1,63,162	20,11,326	20,06,936	1,29,94,659

* Excess income from fees is Rs. 26,325.

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GENERAL TABLE III-B.

Expenditure on education for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1924-25.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 23,226 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

	Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	17,921
Hostel charges (recurring)	86,570
Contingencies and miscellaneous	16,099

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.									
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	Total.			Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Collge	3,405	...	...	337	...	3,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,405	...	...	337	...	3,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.															
High schools	...	60,521	...	6,456	...	66,977	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,069	...	...
Middle schools	English	13,075	...	...	...	13,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,742	...	...
	Vernacular	8,811	...	...	...	8,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,840	...	...
Primary schools	...	4,255	...	...	...	4,255	13	31,985	23,397	357	225	55,977	25,728	2,28,050	...
Total		86,662	...	6,456	...	93,118	13	31,985	23,397	357	225	55,977	79,377	2,28,050	...
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.															
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	34,483	...	...	...	34,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,054	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	1,489	...	...	...	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,684	660	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	...	...
Total		36,972	...	...	...	36,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,958	660	...
Grand total for females		1,26,039	...	6,793	...	1,32,832	13	31,985	23,397	357	225	55,977	95,335	2,28,710	...
Grand total for males		19,76,041	1,018	4,47,619	33,690	24,59,568	721	5,57,602	81,435	1,29,597	50,823	8,20,378	6,79,328	19,62,568	...
Grand total for all		21,02,080	1,018	4,54,412	33,690	25,91,400	734	5,89,787	1,04,832	1,29,954	51,048	8,76,355	7,74,663	21,91,278	...

GENERAL TABLE III-B—concl'd.

								Total expenditure from—					Grand Total.
								Government Funds.	District and Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction								50,333	...	...	...	...	50,333
Inspection								48,845	5,300	3,623	70	37,590	95,818
Buildings, furniture and apparatus								46,700	17,023	935	21,644	32,499	1,19,690
Miscellaneous*								1,45,877	33,222	4,748	2,713	70,079	2,55,640
Total								1,45,877	33,222	4,748	2,713	70,079	2,55,640
		Aided institutions.				Recognized unaided institutions.							
		Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Other sources.	Total.					
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges	
Professional College	
Medicine	
Education	
Intermediate Colleges	3,405	...	...	...
Total	3,405	...	...	337	3,742
												3,742	

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools ...	...	1,907	4,530	19,566	...	...	...	72,590	...	...	8,423	4,530	85,543
Middle schools	English ...	29,708	80,774	92,224	...	...	...	44,817	...	...	29,708	80,774	1,05,299
	Vernacular ...	636	15,583	26,059	...	...	...	18,651	...	...	636	15,583	34,870
Primary schools	...	23,563	14,203	70,634	8,02,178	879	12,775	13,654	29,994	2,80,035	48,960	15,439	83,634	4,36,063
Total	...	23,563	46,514	1,21,521	4,99,025	879	12,775	13,654	1,66,052	2,80,035	48,960	54,208	1,34,531	6,81,774
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.														
Medical schools
Normal and Training schools	...	219	5,449	15,722	...	...	...	44,537	...	...	219	5,449	50,205
Technical and Industrial schools	...	27	11,814	16,685	449	977	1,425	6,173	680	...	476	12,291	19,600	
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	25	525	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	25	525
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	2,138	2,858	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	2,138	2,858
Total	246	18,924	35,788	449	977	1,426	51,630	680	...	695	19,901	73,186
Grand Total for females	...	23,563	46,760	1,40,445	5,34,813	1,828	19,752	15,090	3,67,764	2,83,917	51,708	76,952	2,24,501	10,04,342
Grand Total for males	...	71,166	15,38,171	10,91,088	53,42,341	3,82,378	3,46,407	7,08,786	46,24,376	29,68,953	1,83,162	28,11,326	20,06,936	1,23,84,658
Grand Total for all	...	94,729	15,84,931	12,31,533	53,77,154	3,63,706	3,66,159	7,23,866	(a) 49,91,640	(b) 32,52,675	(c) 2,34,670	28,89,278	22,31,437	1,38,89,000

(a) Includes Rs. 90,484 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 3,063 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
 (b) Includes Rs. 22,20,910 from Government funds.
 (c) Includes Rs. 1,07,064 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1924-25.

Race or creed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total population ...	6,020	122,387	13,425,755	478,943	1,802,720	324	47	861	928,106	16,765,163	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary ...	I	291	13,201	425,707	17,545	68,491	13	...	126	38,000	533,464
Do. ...	II	57	3,244	107,730	2,220	15,146	...	...	22	5,670	134,080
Do. ...	III	79	2,625	70,483	908	9,059	2	...	22	3,255	86,032
Do. ...	IV	61	1,311	24,741	147	1,585	...	...	11	1,105	29,261
Do. ...	V	37	996	17,871	94	1,304	...	2	9	641	20,954
Middle ...	VI	20	665	9,694	30	672	...	...	9	359	11,838
Do. ...	VII	24	428	7,825	3	691	...	...	3	221	9,195
High ...	VIII	23	167	4,649	4	653	...	1	3	46	5,566
Do. ...	IX	4	156	3,632	...	530	...	1	3	43	4,369
Do. ...	X	3	110	3,372	1	466	...	2	1	70	3,905
Do. ...	XI	...	81	3,035	...	474	...	...	1	15	3,606
Total ...		599	23,094	678,638	20,952	99,191	16	6	209	49,385	672,279
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes {	1st year	...	11	762	...	141	...	...	...	...	914
	2nd year	...	15	767	...	171	...	...	...	1	954
Degree classes {	3rd year	...	13	359	1	60	...	...	...	1	434
	4th year	...	7	316	...	68	...	...	...	...	393
Post graduate classes {	5th year	...	2	77	...	21	...	...	...	...	100
	6th year	...	1	68	...	11	...	...	...	...	80
	7th year	...	...	18	...	2	...	...	...	...	20
Total ...		...	49	2,309	1	474	...	...	...	2	2,895
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.		599	23,133	681,207	20,963	99,665	16	6	209	49,387	875,174
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.		3	125	29,671	424	8,241	...	...	22	244	35,730
Grand Total ...		602	23,258	707,878	21,377	107,906	16	6	231	49,631	910,904

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1921-25.

Race or creed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pards.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population ...	4,417	124,80	13,740,871	533,247	1,897,462	181	38	614	988,240	17,339,363
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Classes.										
Primary ... I	338	3,118	94,828	714	14,507	...	...	...	719	54,223
Do. ... II	92	889	5,451	76	2,329	...	...	...	63	8,879
Do. ... III	65	735	3,311	37	1,041	...	...	1	38	5,138
Do. ... IV	68	452	403	4	43	...	...	...	12	982
Do. ... V	36	364	259	...	22	...	...	...	6	683
Middle ... VI	22	205	68	...	1	...	...	...	1	207
Do. ... VII	11	119	45	...	4	...	...	...	...	179
High ... VIII	9	38	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Do. ... IX	5	26	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	51
Do. ... X	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Do. ... XI	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...	645	5,940	44,327	830	17,948	...	...	1	641	70,529
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIA'E EDUCATION.										
Intermediate classes { 1st year	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Intermediate classes { 2nd year	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Degree classes { 3rd year...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree classes { 4th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes { 5th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes { 6th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes { 7th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of scholars in recognized institutions.	645	5,945	44,327	830	17,948	...	...	1	641	70,537
Number of scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	49	1,008	...	464	...	...	...	13	1,534
GRAND TOTAL ...	645	5,994	55,335	830	18,412	...	...	1	654	72,071

GENERAL TABLE V-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mohammadans	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools
Law schools	160	...	30	...	...	...	...	180
Medical schools	13	319	...	89	...	...	...	...	431
Normal and training schools	127	1,736	10	920	...	...	...	109	2,302
Engineering and survey schools	...	5	115	...	4	...	...	...	1	126
Technical and industrial schools	135	337	1,515	73	192	...	7	45	117	2,421
Commercial schools	...	5	180	...	38	...	...	...	...	221
Agricultural schools
Reformatory school	...	5	188	2	134	1	...	...	7	335
Schools for Defectives	...	55	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	67
Schools for Adults	11	...	49	...	...	...	...	60
Other schools	...	2	7,224	...	1,657	...	...	...	12	8,905
Total	135	549	11,447	85	2,512	1	7	45	246	15,027
COLLEGES.										
Law	3	367	...	94	...	...	...	1	464
Medicine
Education	...	2	43	...	7	...	...	...	1	53
Engineering	...	2	154	...	34	...	...	...	1	191
Agriculture
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Total	6	564	...	135	...	...	...	3	708
Grand Total	135	555	12,011	85	2,647	1	7	45	249	15,735

GENERAL TABLE V-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher caste.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools
Normal and training schools	83	52	...	21	...	...	...	...	150
Engineering and survey schools
Technical and industrial schools	549	13	...	8	...	...	...	18	566
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	82
Reformatory school
Schools for defectives
Schools for adults
Other schools	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Total	859	64	...	29	...	...	...	25	977
COLLEGES.										
Medicine
Education
Total
Grand total	850	64	...	29	...	...	...	25	97

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Teachers (men and women) in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.	REMARKS.
	A degree.	Intermediate or matric. or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.					
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Primary Schools—													
Government	267	53	...	...	...	8	18	320	28	348	
District Board and Municipal	1	1,723	618	...	...	...	23	1,541	2,344	1,564	3,908	
Aided	3	5,704	3,912	60	...	...	32	16,305	9,769	16,337	26,106	
Unaided	1	397	239	1	...	...	6	5,824	638	6,462	6,468	
Total	5	8,181	4,822	63	...	...	60	23,698	18,071	23,757	36,828	
Middle Schools—													
Government	4	10	53	9	...	...	2	10	76	14	90	
District Board and Municipal	8	653	38	...	...	...	9	114	699	123	822	
Aided	7	55	725	48	...	...	1	36	135	746	1,581	
Unaided	1	77	8	...	...	...	7	103	87	111	198	
Total	12	74	1,508	101	2	44	147	801	1,897	994	2,891	
High Schools—													
Government	84	59	111	1	...	...	42	57	41	89	255	434
District Board and Municipal
Aided	42	64	182	9	...	...	28	200	82	435	745	992
Unaided	7	11	43	2	...	...	1	91	7	65	398	403
Total	133	134	286	12	71	348	150	763	567	1,312	1,879	
Grand Total	145	213	9,975	4,935	67	73	392	25,252	15,335	26,063	41,398	

GENERAL TABLE VII

European Education, 1924-25.

Total European population.					Percentage to European population of those at school.								
Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.						
5,978	4,387	10,365			9.7	15.5	12.2						
Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total.			
				Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle	2	311	303	53	17	5	983	...	39,413	8,458	64,854		
Primary	7	290	167	127	8	12	92	...	9,651	14,883	33,028		
Total	9	610	470	180	25	17	25,275	...	40,204	23,341	97,880		
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle	2	298	287	27	6	14	13,985	...	23,677	...	36,863		
Primary	9	853	285	122	14	10	10,137	...	11,034	14,534	36,705		
Total	11	650	552	149	20	24	23,122	...	34,911	14,534	72,567		
Grand total for institutions.	20	1,260	1,022	329	45	41	48,397	...	84,175	37,875	1,70,447		
Expenditure on buildings—											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>By the Public Works Department—Nil.</i>											...	...	...
<i>“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items:—</i>											...	...	...
Scholarships or stipends											13,896	...	...
Hostel charges (recurring)											95,494	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous.											1,136	...	...
Total											1,09,506	...	...
Inspection											2,599	...	2,599
Buildings, furniture and apparatus.											5,067	...	8,741
Miscellaneous											45,138	24,457	30,911
Total											52,804	24,457	48,653
Grand Total											1,01,201	1,08,632	88,527

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1924-25.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	30	4	34	23	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	7	...	7	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours)	72	...	72	63	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours)	13	...	13	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	368	16	384	187	6	193	...	1	1	...	1	1
B. Sc. (Pass)	60	...	60	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Bachelor of law	238	...	238	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	28	1	29	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. T.	25	1	26	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	911	18	929	411	1	412	5	...	5	3	...	3
Intermediate in Science	309	...	309	174	...	174	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—												
Matriculation	2,704	158	2,862	1,375	57	1,432	6	2	8	5	...	5
School Final or School Leaving.	410	...	410	218	...	218	2	...	2	1	...	1
European High School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior	5	...	5	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE—												
Cambridge Junior	14	...	14	9	...	9	7	...	7	5	...	5
European Middle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle... ..	6,454	...	6,454	5,449	...	5,449	98	...	98	75	...	75
Vernacular Middle	1,356	67	1,323	925	31	946	35	1	36	30	1	31
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE—												
Upper Primary	15,963	...	15,963	13,368	...	13,368	567	...	567	424	...	424
Lower Primary	51,054	...	51,054	36,522	...	36,522	2,855	...	2,855	2,026	...	2,026

GENERAL TABLE VIII—concl'd.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.						
	Number of examinees.			Number passed.			Number of examinees.			Number passed.			
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE—													
Teacher's Certificate Examination (from a first grade training school).	111	131	243	111	101	212	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senior Certificate Examination for women and elementary training school examination on middle basis.	1,247	473	1,720	941	188	1,130	2	...	2	2	...	2	2
Junior Certificate Examination for women and elementary training school examination on upper primary basis.	179	60	239	168	24	192	41	...	41	87	...	87	87
At Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools	...	34	...	34	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools	...	68	...	68	68	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering and Survey schools.	97	...	97	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	174	...	174	168	...	168	46	...	46	46	...	46	46
At Commercial schools	...	168	...	168	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3918-E.R

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

R E S O L U T I O N .

The 17th November 1925.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1924-25.

READ ALSO—

The report for the year 1923-24 and the resolution recorded on it.

There has again been a very large increase in the number of pupils under instruction, and the total is now 92,000 greater than last year—an increase of nearly 10 per cent., which is distributed over all classes of institutions, including those for girls and women. Last year the increase was 63,754, while there were fewer females in schools than the year before. Expenditure from all sources was 13 lakhs higher; of which public revenues contributed more than 10 lakhs. In every branch there are signs of activity and progress, particularly in the sphere of primary education.

2. *The University.*—The location of the University was finally settled in January 1925, when it was decided that its headquarters should remain in Patna town. New laboratories are to be erected close to Patna College, while land is to be acquired to the east of the Bihar College of Engineering for playgrounds, hostels and residences. Patna College itself is to be enlarged and developed for arts teaching, and the intermediate arts classes are to be brought back to it. The settlement of this controversy should give an impetus to higher education throughout the province. Energetic steps are being taken to erect the new buildings required. These include a fine new Senate House which has been presented to the University by the munificence of Raja Devaki Nandan Prashad Singh of Monghyr. Th

method by which higher teaching is to be controlled has yet to be decided. Some favour the unitary system recommended by the Calcutta University Commission, while others would prefer to maintain the colleges either as they now are, or with regulations so changed as to give the University greater control over their administration. The University has been consulted as to whether any changes are necessary in the present system or in its own constitution, and Government are now awaiting its reply.

3. *Collegiate education.*—The number of students continued to increase in all the first grade colleges, and the roll of the Bihar National College has reached 600. B. Sc. classes in physics and chemistry have now been opened both at Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. Demands for affiliation in other subjects continue to be received from outlying colleges, especially from the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College. As there is much difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of concentrating higher teaching at Patna, as far as possible, Government have referred the whole matter to a special committee. Second grade and intermediate institutions still give rise to difficult problems. The type of institution recommended by the Calcutta University Commission has never had much chance of success in Bihar and Orissa owing to the unpopularity of the removal of the I. A. classes from the Patna College to form New College along with the upper classes of the old collegiate school. The result was that in March last the University refused to admit the new intermediate college which Government, in response to a resolution in the Legislative Council, agreed to establish at Ranchi. This decision has caused much dissatisfaction in the Chota Nagpur Division as well as some embarrassment to Government. What the ultimate development will be it is hard to prophesy, but it is clear that first grade colleges cannot be established everywhere, while the only second grade college which is not combined with the high school classes has the greatest difficulty in attracting students.

4. *Secondary education.*—The demand for secondary education continues to be keen. In the 23 Government high schools, Government are doing their best to improve the type of education given. The pay of the teachers in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service has been improved, and classes for the teaching of science and manual training are being added to all schools as quickly as possible. Experiments in teaching the upper classes in the vernacular were also started in January last in eleven high schools, where all the four highest classes were duplicated, one section being taught in certain subjects through

the medium of the vernacular spoken by the largest number of pupils. But the number of Government high schools is relatively small, and if secondary education is to be improved for all and sundry, the standard of instruction must be raised in aided schools. Government have done something by revising the grant-in-aid rules and improving the standard scale so as to give aided schools greater freedom in fixing their rates of pay as well as to place more funds at their disposal. They have also undertaken to deal with applications for assistance in introducing science and manual training classes on the same basis as grants for buildings, and are encouraging attempts to give instruction through the medium of the vernacular. The option of taking over the control of middle English schools has been given to local bodies on certain conditions, and since the close of the year a large proportion of these schools have been transferred. Local bodies have also been allowed to introduce English teaching into middle vernacular schools where the local income from fees and subscriptions will be sufficient to cover half the extra cost. But the cost of carrying out the improvements in the pay of the staff and the standard of teaching in secondary schools, which all desire to see, is very great, and it is impossible to find the money unless more help is forthcoming from the public in the future than has been received in the past. It is generally agreed that primary education has the first call on the public revenues, and while this is as backward as it is in Bihar and Orissa, the expenditure of large sums of money on secondary schools cannot be justified. Government will do their best by maintaining their own schools at a high level to encourage aided schools to follow their example, but more general progress must await the time when greater resources become available from fees, endowments, bequests and public subscriptions

5. *Primary education.*—In the last three years the number of pupils in primary schools has risen by 175,000 and the rate of increase has been greater each year, that for 1924-25 being 88,511. The Director ascribes this progress partly to a mass movement in favour of literacy, partly to the recent good harvests and partly to the extra recurring grants which Government have been able to spare for primary education. In the last three years these have amounted to over 15 lakhs. The increase in the number of boys at school has been particularly noticeable in Tihut, where primary education has been very backward in the past, and it is these districts which have been specially benefited by the Government grants in recent years. In 1924 all district boards were asked to submit new programmes

to provide for educating 80 per cent. of the boys of school-going age in every district. These programmes have been received and examined, and it is hoped to issue orders on them shortly. It appears that the minimum rates of stipend recommended by the Education Committee in 1923-24 have now been introduced in almost every district, but the wages paid are still too small, and the new programmes provide for the payment of increments up to a level which, though yet low, will, it is hoped, afford a living wage.

Government welcome the great interest which the new district boards have displayed in primary education. Difficulties at first occurred owing to the impatience of all central control displayed by some boards, as well as to attempts here and there to exploit the school organisation for political aims. As members have gained experience, however, they have shown an increasing tendency to co-operate with Government, and it is to be hoped that in the future both authorities will work in harmony for the progress of education among the masses.

6. *Oriental studies.*—The number of Sanskrit *tols* and *path-shalas* increased during the year as well as that of the pupils in them, but the state of Sanskrit education has caused dissatisfaction among certain sections of the public, and Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine the whole question. Muhammadan education showed great signs of vitality and the percentage of Muhammadans under instruction is now 3.50 per cent. of the Muhammadan population as against a percentage of 2.94 for the total population of the province. The Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda continues to develop. Year by year one new class has been added at the top, and arrangements have now been made to teach the pupils up to the *Fazil* stage. Government are pleased to see that the number of middle vernacular schools teaching Urdu increased from 93 to 119, since these schools provide Urdu knowing teachers for primary schools without whom progress is impossible. It appears that some district boards are solving the difficult problem of providing Urdu education for isolated families of Muhammadans by appointing second teachers who know Urdu to primary schools where six or more Muhammadan boys attend, and if this policy is to be maintained a regular supply of Urdu teachers who have passed the middle vernacular examination is essential.

7. *Education of females.*—For the first time for some years the Director is able to record an increase, not only in the total number of Indian girls at colleges and schools, but also in the

number of girls in boys' colleges and schools as well as in girls' colleges and schools. The number of girls reading in girls' colleges and schools is now higher than at any time since the formation of the province, and Government trust that no further set back will occur. Bihar and Orissa is one of the most backward provinces in respect of literacy among females, and much remains to be done to remove this reproach. Local bodies, who were consulted last year as to whether a percentage should not be fixed for their expenditure on this branch of education, have displayed great interest in the matter. Difficulties are due partly to the lack of trained teachers and partly to the want of funds. One of the main obstacles to progress is the necessity of paying female teachers rates considerably in excess of those paid to men, whereas in most other countries the position is reversed. In addition to this, the *pardah* system, which is still strong in most parts of the province, makes respectable families unwilling to send their children to school except in closed conveyances, which are extremely expensive. The only remedy seems to be an awakening among the people to the great importance of educating their girls, which will lead them to make the necessary sacrifices as well as to find the means of decreasing the cost in every possible way. The impetus must come mainly from those who have themselves experienced the advantages of education and have read of, or seen, its effects in other countries and other parts of India. So far as Government are concerned, they will do their best to provide a larger inspecting staff, and they have under consideration a proposal to appoint a Deputy Directress of Public Instruction and to increase the number of assistant inspectresses of schools by four.

8. The progress made in the last few years is in no small degree due to Mr. Fawcus' efficient administration of the department, of which Government take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa,

(Ministry of Education)

B. A. COLLINS,

Secretary to Government.