

A REPORT  
ON THE  
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION  
IN  
BIHAR AND ORISSA  
DURING  
THE YEAR  
1915-16.



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# A REPORT

## ON THE

### PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

BIHAR AND ORISSA, DURING THE YEAR 1915-16.

#### CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India the present report deals with British Territory only. The area under review is 83,233 square miles and the population 34,490,084.

2. In the year under review there was an increase of 289 students attending colleges in the Province; the number of colleges remaining the same. There were also increases of 15 secondary schools with 2,383 pupils and of 52 Upper Primary schools for boys and girls with 792 pupils; whilst the number of girls' Lower Primary schools rose by 86 and the number of pupils therein by 1,886. The total number of schools, however, fell most disappointingly from 29,644 to 29,558 and the total number of pupils from 836,209 to 831,430—a loss of 86 schools and 4,779 pupils. The total number of public institutions rose from 26,689 to 26,856, but in spite of this increase of 167 public institutions the number of pupils in public institutions fell from 790,429 to 789,164, i.e., by 1,265. There was a gain in schools and pupils in every class of public institution except unfortunately in the case of boys' Primary schools which show decreases of 106 schools and 9,900 pupils. As the average enrolment of a Primary School is only about 27 pupils, the figures above show that the loss of pupils is disproportionate to the loss of schools, and therefore some wider cause than the diminution in the number of institutions is at work. This is borne out by the fact pointed out above that simultaneously with a total increase of 167 public institutions a total decrease of over 1,200 pupils in public institutions has taken place. The causes of this set-back in boys' Primary Education are discussed in detail in Chapter V. The number of private institutions, decreased from 2,955 to 2,702 and the number of pupils in private institutions from 45,780 to 42,266, i.e., by 253 and 3,514, respectively, which figures show not more than the normal decreases in private institutions, the popularity of which is ever declining. Of the total number of 831,430 pupils 714,587 were males and 116,843 females.

3. Classified according to management 379 public institutions were under the direct management of Government and 425 under that of District Boards and Municipalities. Of the 26,052 privately-managed institutions 19,709 were returned as aided and 6,343 unaided.

4. The total expenditure on public instruction for the year was Rs. 84,55,722, against Rs. 85,79,446 in 1914-15. Of the former sum Rs. 56,86,480 was direct expenditure as compared with Rs. 53,31,926 and Rs. 27,69,242 indirect expenditure as compared with Rs. 32,47,520 in 1914-15. Thus there has been an increase of Rs. 3,54,554 in direct and a decrease of Rs. 4,78,278 in indirect expenditure, the latter being devoted mainly to inspection,

buildings, furniture and apparatus. The following statement shows the expenditure from different sources during the last two years :—

Sources of Expenditure.	1914-15	1915-16	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues ... ..	36,71,886	31,40,986	-5,30,900
District Boards ... ..	14,13,550	15,57,335	+1,43,785
Municipal Boards ... ..	1,08,196	1,28,227	+20,031
Fees ... ..	21,11,801	22,66,441	+1,54,640
Subscriptions, Endowments, etc. ...	12,74,013	13,62,733	+88,720
Total ... ..	85,79,446	84,55,722	-1,23,724

Under the expenditure from Provincial Revenues comes the head "Buildings", where, as compared with last year's figures, there is a fall of Rs. 5,13,026 accounting for practically the whole of the diminution from Provincial Revenues. The reduced expenditure on buildings is due to necessary curtailment on account of the war. There is also a large decrease, viz., Rs. 86,444, under the head "Furniture" and "Apparatus".

5. Separate figures have as usual been obtained for Urban and Rural schools. These show 1,533 institutions with 85,514 pupils in urban areas against 1,507 schools with 84,234 pupils in 1914-15, and 25,304 schools with 702,525 pupils in rural areas against 25,163 schools with 705,102 pupils in 1914-15. Thus there has been a gain in schools and pupils in urban areas and a gain of 141 schools, but a serious loss of 2,577 pupils in rural areas. The total direct expenditure on the former was Rs. 22,34,497 and on the latter Rs. 33,23,081 as compared with Rs. 20,52,780 and Rs. 31,82,289, respectively, last year. These figures exclude private institutions and European schools.

## CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

6. I remained in charge of the Department throughout the year. Early in the year sanction was received to the creation of the post of Assistant Director and this was occupied by Mr. Fawcus till the 18th of June, 1915, when he was succeeded by Mr. Blair who held the office during the remainder of the year. Mr. Blair was on special duty in connection with the compilation of an Education Code for this Province until the 18th of June, 1915, when he was succeeded by Mr. Fawcus who remained in charge of the work till the 8th of July, 1915. A provisional Code was published during the year and criticisms thereon have been invited. The Code, together with any criticisms received, will be submitted to Government and in due course replaced by a permanent volume. Even in its provisional state it is proving exceedingly useful to all educational officers, while its pages bear witness to the activity of the Department since the formation of the Province four years ago. Contrary to expectation the financial stringency resulting from the war has done little to reduce the pressure of work in my office. There was an officer on special duty from the beginning of the year to the 8th of July, 1915, and again from the 11th of August to the 29th of September, 1915. I am of opinion that the nature and amount of the work done require that there should be permanently in my office another gazetted officer in addition to the Assistant Director. This would enable me to make arrangements which would render the work of the latter more manageable without overtaxing his senior subordinates. After careful consideration and discussion with Inspectors I have been able to devise little further delegation of powers to Inspecting Officers. The cost under the head "Direction" was Rs. 80,497 against Rs. 86,586 in the previous year. This saving is mainly due to decreased expenditure during the year on account of the deputation of officers to my office.



7. With regard to the scheme for the improvement of Secondary Education sanctioned in the Secretary of State's despatch No. 75-Public, dated the 16th of April, 1915, application has been made asking that effect be given to the part which relates to the improvement of the pay and prospects of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in charge of districts and of other officers, and Government orders are awaited.

8. In last year's report reference was made to the proposal for the appointment of temporary Assistant Inspectors in the Tirhut and the Orissa Divisions. During the year two temporary posts in the Provincial Educational Service were created for these appointments on the understanding that they would last till the Deputy Inspectors in charge of districts are included in the Provincial Educational Service.

9. The Sanskrit Education Committee held in 1914 recommended the appointment of a Superintendent in the Provincial Educational Service and four Assistant Superintendents in the Subordinate Educational Service. During the year the sanction of Government was received to the appointment of two Assistant Superintendents, one for the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions and the other for the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, but it was decided to fill during the year only the first of these posts. The officer, who was appointed on probation, joined his post towards the end of December. He was attached to the office of the Secretary of the Sanskrit Association and afforded much necessary assistance to the latter in connection with the various Sanskrit Examinations which were held in the last quarter of the year.

10. Full effect was given during the year to the scheme for remodelling the subordinate inspecting staff in the district of Ranchi of which mention was made in last year's report, and eight Sub-Inspectors of aboriginal schools were appointed accordingly. As regards the reorganization of the inspecting staff in the Feudatory States of Orissa, also referred to in last year's report, a third Deputy Inspector in the States could not be appointed as no accommodation could be provided for him and for his office. The post will be filled as soon as this difficulty is removed. Of the eight Sub-Inspectors and two Assistant Sub-Inspectors formerly employed in the States, five Sub-Inspectors and both the Assistant Sub-Inspectors have been provided with posts elsewhere during the year. With regard to the posts previously held by these officers in the States, five have been transferred with the sanction of Government to other districts to provide for new appointments and the remaining posts will be abolished as soon as the officers holding them have been transferred to vacancies occurring elsewhere. One of the posts thus transferred has been utilized during the year for the appointment of a Sub-Inspector for Madhupur in the Santal Parganas.

11. The number of Inspecting Pandits on the 31st March, 1916, was 158 against 223 in the preceding year. A scheme has been submitted to Government for the replacement of these officers by a smaller number of Sub-Inspectors and orders on the reference are awaited.

12. The number of Inspecting Maulavis was 10, as last year. Six more posts were sanctioned, with effect from the 1st March, 1916, but the appointments were not made during the year under report.

13. The cost under the head "Inspection" was Rs. 5,19,714 against Rs. 5,02,815 in the preceding year. The relations between the Department on the one hand and the executive service and the District and Municipal Boards on the other continued cordial. The only instance of friction reported was adequately dealt with. Effect was given during the year to the decision to have an Educational Officer as a Commissioner in each Municipality. This officer, it is anticipated, will be of great assistance to Municipal Boards in administering their grants to Primary schools.

14. Two posts were added during the year to the cadre of the Indian Educational Service, one for the Assistant Director of Public Instruction and the other for the Inspector of Schools, Tirhut Division. No recruitment was made for the latter post. In last year's report it was stated that the Indian Educational Service posts created to provide for the appointment of a Vice-

Principal for the Patna Training College, a Lady Principal for the Bankipore Girls' High School and a Professor of History for Ravenshaw College, were vacant during the year. The first of these posts still remains to be filled, the second post was filled in February, 1916, by the appointment of Miss Brander, M.A. (Edin.), while the third was filled in December, 1915, by the transfer of Mr. Ross Masud from the Patna Collegiate School on the arrival of the new Head-master, Mr. Whitmore. The following officers of the Indian Educational Service were absent on Military duty during the year :—

1. Mr. C. Russell, Principal, Patna College.
2. Mr. R. McCombe, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.
3. Mr. T. C. Orgill, Head-master of the Ranchi Zila School.
4. Mr. W. W. Moore, Professor of Mathematics, Patna College.

It may be added that three other officers of the department have since received commissions, viz., Mr. F. K. Blair, Mr. J. S. Armour, and Mr. R. F. Cooper.

15. Two temporary posts in Class VIII were created in the Provincial Educational Service for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors in the Tirhut and Orissa Divisions, respectively, and one permanent addition for the post of Assistant Head-mistress in the Bankipore Girls' High School. A post in Class VIII was abolished from the cadre of the Provincial Educational Service on the retirement of Babu Som Nath Jharkhandi, formerly Hindi and Urdu Translator to Government.

16. Eight posts were added to the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service, four for strengthening the staff of the Middle English Schools at Angul and Jagannathpur, two for the appointments of Assistant Superintendents of Sanskrit Studies and two for raising the Practising School attached to the Ranchi Training School to the status of a Middle English School.

17. Four posts were abolished from the cadre of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service, two as a result of the strengthening of the staff of the Middle English Schools at Jagannathpur and Angul mentioned above, and two in consequence of the reorganization which took place on the appointment of a Motor Mechanic in the Ranchi Industrial School.

18. Eleven posts were added to the cadre of the Vernacular Teachers' Service, ten in order to strengthen the staff of the Middle English Schools at Jagannathpur and Angul, and one in order to raise the Practising School attached to the Ranchi Training School to the status of a Middle English School.

19. Four additional posts were created in the ministerial service, one for the appointment of a clerk in the Patna Law College, one for the appointment of a second clerk for the Deputy Inspector of Gaya, and two for clerks for the Sanskrit Association. A post in Class I (on Rs. 75—5—100) was sanctioned for the Head Clerk in Ravenshaw College in lieu of a post in Class II (on Rs. 50—2—70). In last year's report mention was made of the possible need of increasing the number of clerks in the offices of the Inspectors and certain of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. It has not been considered desirable to submit proposals in this regard to Government at present, though the matter has not been lost sight of. Meanwhile it would appear desirable that Inspectors of Schools should further examine the offices of Deputy Inspectors in order to ascertain whether the arrangement of papers and the procedure followed generally in these offices are capable of improvement. They should also consider whether, as one of the Inspector states, Deputy Inspectors are in some cases given to unnecessary touring to the neglect of their office work.

### CHAPTER III.—Arts Colleges.

20. The number of Arts Colleges remained unaltered, but the classification was changed owing to the provincialization of the Bhumihar Brahman College with effect from July the 1st, 1915. There were therefore 3 Government colleges, while the number of aided colleges fell from 4 to 3. There was an increase in

the total number of students on the 31st March, viz., from 2,227 to 2,415, while the average monthly roll number increased from 2,206 to 2,422. Direct expenditure rose from Rs. 3,50,070 to Rs. 3,99,151, and indirect expenditure from Rs. 1,65,354 to Rs. 1,76,931. The annual grant of Rs. 21,000 for the improvement of private colleges was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Bihar National College ... ..	9,500
St. Columba's College ... ..	3,500
Greer Bhumihar Brahman College .. ..	3,500
Tej Narayan Jubilee College ... ..	4,500

21. As stated in last year's report, sanction to the creation of a post of Professor of History in the Indian Educational Service at Cuttack and to the addition of 10 Provincial Service posts (6 for Patna and 4 for Cuttack) and 12 Subordinate Educational Service posts (8 for Patna and 4 for Cuttack) was received at the end of that year. The first mentioned post was filled in December, 1915, by the transfer of Mr. Ross Masud to Cuttack from the Patna Collegiate School on the arrival of Mr. Whitmore to take charge of the school, and the Provincial Service posts were also filled. With regard to the 12 Subordinate Educational Service posts only 3 vacancies existed in the four higher grades of the service, and since Lecturers or Demonstrators are not appointed to a class lower than Class 'IV, Government sanctioned the creation of 9 temporary posts on the pay of the latter class outside the grades, on the understanding that as any vacancy occurred in the four higher grades it should be utilized for abolishing one of the temporary posts. At the end of the year 5 of the temporary posts had been abolished and the holders were absorbed in the grades. It is hoped that the holders of the remaining temporary posts will be admitted to the grades at an early date.

22. At Patna College the total number of students on the 31st of March, 1916, was 370 as compared with 360 on the same date in 1915, but the average monthly roll number showed more marked improvement and was 389 as against 365, while the maximum on the rolls during the year was 410. The maximum limit of 510 was thus not nearly reached, but the officiating Principal shows that the deficiency was chiefly due to the fact that numbers in the 2nd and 4th year classes are largely determined by the numbers in the 1st and 3rd year classes in the preceding year. A further explanation of the deficiency is that many students apply to several colleges for admission and join the first college which offers to admit them. Thus out of 355 applicants who were informed that they might join Patna College no less than 81 failed to present themselves; in the 1st year, class alone 43 candidates out of 100 selected did not avail themselves of the permission to join. Though some of the vacancies thus left were filled up later, it proved impossible to fill them all. This unfortunately must react on the enrolment next year, as has been shown above. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 1,21,948 to Rs. 1,32,592, the cost per student being Rs. 340-13-8 as against Rs. 331-1-8. The new laboratories continued to give satisfaction and the electrical installation worked well during the year. In the beginning of the session 34 electric fans were installed in the science laboratories. Increased accommodation has led to a larger number of admissions in the science classes, and the number of students admitted to the 1st and 3rd year Chemistry classes, for example, was nearly double that of former years. The additions to the permanent hostels to which sanction was given in the previous year were not quite completed in the course of the year under report. A special grant of Rs. 2,795 enabled valuable sets of scientific journals, intended ultimately for the Patna University, to be purchased. The new Provincial Educational Service post of Professor of Philosophy was filled.

23. At Ravenshaw College the number of students on the 31st of March was 484 as against 488 in 1915, but the average monthly roll number showed greater improvement and was 497 as against 472, while at the beginning of the session there were 526 students as against 521 in the previous year. The direct

expenditure rose from Rs. 95,159 to Rs. 1,14,177 and the cost per student from Rs. 201-9-9 to Rs. 229-11-9. During the year the residences of the Principal and Senior Professor on the site chosen for the new college buildings at Chauhiaganj were completed and occupied, but the completed plans of the college buildings are still awaited. As has been mentioned above the Indian Educational Service post of Professor of History was filled during the year and application has been made for affiliation up to the Honours standard in that subject. The College secured affiliation up to the Honours standard in Persian during the year.

24. The management of the Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur was taken over by Government on the existing footing with effect from the 1st of July, 1915, and the College will henceforth be known as the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College. The number of students on the 31st March increased from 265 to 292, while the average monthly roll number rose from 280 to 298. The direct expenditure increased from Rs. 31,478 to Rs. 34,629 and the cost per student from Rs. 112-6-9 to Rs. 116-3-3. Plans for new college buildings are under preparation, but meanwhile some relief has been afforded by the erection of six temporary class-rooms, and the completion of a temporary hostel in the college grounds has terminated the unsatisfactory arrangement by which a house was rented in the town as a hostel.

25. The Bihar National College showed an increase of 51 students on the 31st of March, the enrolment being now 574; while the monthly roll number rose from 520 to 533. The cost of educating a student rose from Rs. 65-2-3 to Rs. 76-14-6 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 33,874 to Rs. 40,992. In the course of the year with the help of a Government grant the science laboratories were equipped with electrical fittings, while the construction of two lecture halls afforded some measure of relief. The college is still very badly housed and much yet remains to be done before the accommodation can be said to be at all adequate. The reconstitution of the College Council by a reduction in the number of members from 20 to 11 and the inclusion of Government representatives was a notable incident of the year.

26. The average monthly roll number at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, was 170 as against 135 in the previous year, while the number on the 31st of March rose from 157 to 164. The direct expenditure showed an increase, viz., from Rs. 23,731 to Rs. 24,850, but, as in the preceding year, the cost per student declined, viz., from Rs. 175-12-7 to Rs. 146-2-10. The erection of a new science block was commenced but not completed, while a small isolation ward was built on land recently acquired and progress was made with other improvements.

27. In the Tej Narayan Jubilee College the average monthly roll number increased from 410 to 500, and the number on the 31st March, 1916, was 497 as against 409 in the preceding year. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 38,256 to Rs. 45,929, but each student cost Rs. 91-13-9 as against Rs. 93-4-11. It is understood that the plans for the new college buildings are almost ready, and I hope that it will be possible to make a beginning at an early date with the erection of these much-needed buildings. The decision of the Calcutta High Court, which will enable a new Committee of Management with the Commissioner as President to be set up and will bring a handsome endowment of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 a year from the Banaili Raj, could not be given effect to in the course of the year under report.

28. At the Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, there were 34 students on the 31st March, 1916, as against 25 on the same date in 1915, and the average monthly roll number rose from 24 to 35. The cost per student declined from Rs. 234-5-4 to Rs. 170-14-8, while the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 5,624 to Rs. 5,982. The income from all sources for 1915-16 is given as Rs. 2,340, whilst that for the preceding year was Rs. 6,685; the total expenditure for the two years was Rs. 6,965 and Rs. 6,129.

### CHAPTER IV.—Secondary Education (for Boys).

29. The figures for secondary schools for boys show steady growth. The number of High Schools rose from 91 to 94, the number of pupils from 30,887 to 32,392, and the expenditure from Rs. 8,47,547 to Rs. 9,29,733. Middle English Schools increased in number from 212 to 222, their pupils from 22,046 to 22,302 and the expenditure from Rs. 3,16,954 to Rs. 3,52,769. The figures for secondary schools for boys are therefore 316 schools, 54,694 pupils and Rs. 12,82,502 expenditure against 303 schools, 52,933 pupils and Rs. 11,64,501, respectively, for the previous year. The average annual fee rose from Rs. 19·8 to Rs. 21·2 in the case of High Schools and from Rs. 6·3 to Rs. 7·4 in the case of Middle English Schools—a result which indicates not any higher charges but an increase in the number of pupils in the higher classes of both types of schools.

30. It is to be regretted that for financial reasons it was not found possible to give effect to any part of the scheme for the improvement of Secondary Education, the main features of which were detailed in last year's report. As in the previous year, Rs. 12,000 out of the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 95,000 for Secondary Education was distributed in grants-in-aid to High and Middle English Schools. Of the remaining Rs. 83,000 Rs. 72,537 was used for minor improvements and projects, viz. :—

#### RECURRING.

	Rs.
1. Allowances to Librarians in the Bankipore and Ravenshaw Girls' Schools.	480
2. Additional Teacher in the Ravenshaw Girls' School ...	960
3. Drill-masters, Puri and Hazaribagh Zila Schools ...	480
4. Raising to the standard scale the Jagannathpur Middle English School and the Angul Middle English School.	6,613
5. Three additional Teachers in the Palamau Zila School ...	2,940
Total ...	11,473

#### NON-RECURRING.

	Rs.
1. Manual Training Workshop, Ranchi Zila School ...	6,320
2. Acquisition of land for the Samastipur High English School.	1,966
3. Extension of the play-grounds, Chapra Zila School ...	5,679
4. Acquisition of land for a Drill-bed, Gaya Zila School ...	2,711
5. Construction of a hall and additional class-rooms, C.M.S. High School, Bhagalpur.	14,100
6. Improvement of the buildings, St. Michael's School, Kurji.	18,072
7. Repairs to the Ravenshaw Girls' School ...	1,030
8. Conveyance charges, Bankipore Girls' School ...	1,200
9. Grants-in-aid for the maintenance of Lutheran Schools in Chota Nagpur.	3,000
10. Transferred to the Minor Works allotment ...	4,310
11. Printing of Question-papers by the School Examination Board.	2,000
12. Acquisition of land for the Purnea Zila School ...	146
13. Furniture for Northbrook School Hostel ...	530
Total ...	61,064
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,537

In the previous year from this grant Rs. 630 was used for recurring and Rs. 82,370 for non-recurring expenditure.

31. Three new High Schools were recognized during the year, viz., Nawadah High School, Pusa High School and Madhepur High School. The following five schools applied for recognition, but the results of the application were not known before 31st March, viz., Dhanbad High School, the Hindu College (Cuttack), the Aryan Anglo-Sanskrit School (Dinapur), the Victoria Memorial Boarding Institution (Giridih), and the fourth High School at Muzaffarpur. In addition the following schools

are aspirants for recognition: the Preparatory School (Monghyr) and the Nagendra Bala Academy (Chapra). These applications show the increasing desire for secondary education and are evidence of enterprise and initiative on the part of the gentlemen constituting the committees of the new schools. It is the policy of the Department to support all such applications wherever it is clear that there is a genuine demand which is not adequately met by existing schools, and wherever representative citizens are willing to accept responsibility in connection with the management of the schools. In the case of the new High School at Muzaffarpur Government have leased to the Committee at a nominal rent the building formerly occupied by the Muzaffarpur Zila School. With regard to the Government High Schools it is interesting to note, as the Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, points out, that the appointment of additional teachers need not involve any extra cost to Government. Although seven more teachers were sanctioned for the four Zila Schools of the Chota Nagpur Division under the Inspector, the cost to Government of these schools fell from Rs. 18,906 to Rs. 16,497, whilst the fee-income rose from Rs. 22,546 to Rs. 25,797.

32. Of the eleven new Middle English Schools one is in Tirhut, nine are in the Bhagalpur Division and one is in Orissa. In Chota Nagpur two schools were recognized as Middle English Schools for the first time, but recognition was withdrawn from two others, while another school was reduced to the Middle Vernacular status. The continued increase in the number of Middle English Schools in the Province is gratifying and indicates a growing desire for English education. These schools, if efficiently conducted, may be regarded as helping materially to prevent congestion in the High Schools in the larger towns, where boarding arrangements have not usually been made on a sufficient scale or on satisfactory lines. As such they may be valuable. But it cannot be too strongly insisted that if they are to serve this purpose they must be efficient, and that at any rate for those who aim at a High School or University education there are special dangers and disadvantages in bad English teaching leading to faulty expression and pronunciation which when once acquired can only be eradicated with the greatest difficulty, if at all. Statistics are being collected at present with regard to the expenditure on the existing District Board and Municipal managed and aided Middle English Schools. It is not expected that it will be possible to transfer the management or grant-in-aid charges of these schools to Government until there is a decided improvement in the financial situation. Meanwhile it is satisfactory that the two existing Government Middle English Schools at Jagannathpur in the Kolhan and at Angul have been supplied with the standard scale of establishment.

33. Special classes at the Palamau and Muzaffarpur Zila Schools for the ex-students of Middle Vernacular schools were continued for another year. The object of these classes is to enable the pupils after one year's special study of English, with some revision of their other subjects, to join Class IV, whereas otherwise they must start in Class VIIB. It was decided to close the special classes at the Ranchi and Chapra Zila Schools where the numbers had been disappointing. If the nature of these classes were more widely known a great demand for them would probably arise, as they enable a boy brought up where only Middle Vernacular education is available to enter a High School with the loss of only a single year, whilst very probably in his Vernacular School in which he had the advantage of understanding all that was said to him and of concentrating his energies on Indian subjects, he may have gained a year over his brothers in English Schools by rapid or at least regular promotion.

34. It is satisfactory to be able to report continued progress with the building programme for High Schools. New buildings have been completed for the Patna Collegiate School, the Muzaffarpur Zila School and the Ranchi Zila School, though those for the last two had not been formally opened at the end of the year. Extensions were completed at Purnea and Gaya. New buildings were in progress for St. Paul's High School at Ranchi, the Zila Schools at Puri and Balasore, the O. M. S. High School at Bhagalpur, and the Nawadah High School, and extensions at Darbhanga, Motihari and Chaibassa. Projects prepared for a new building for the

Palamau Zila School and for additions to the Patna City School and the Purulia Zila School must await an improvement in the financial situation.

35. Manual Training Classes were opened at Patna, Cuttack, Ranchi and Bhagalpur. The Inspector of Schools reports very favourably on the Bhagalpur class which he states is very popular. The course is optional, but in all four schools has been very freely chosen by the classes to which it is open. The boys seem eager to learn to use their hands. I await reports from the Inspector of Technical Schools on all the classes before pronouncing definitely on the experiment, but I have every hope of its success.

### CHAPTER V.—Primary Education for Boys.

36. The total number of Middle Vernacular, Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools fell during the year from 21,457 to 1,351, and that of their pupils from 612,084 to 602,734 though the expenditure rose from Rs. 23,98,825 to Rs. 24,84,045. There was thus a loss of 106 schools and 9,350 pupils—a disappointing result of an increased expenditure of Rs. 85,220. It will be seen later that Lower Primary Schools are responsible for the decrease.

37. The number of Middle Vernacular Schools rose from 122 to 125 and that of their pupils from 10,419 to 11,034. There was an increase of five schools, namely, in the Tirhut Division, but from this must be deducted two schools in Bhagalpur raised to the Middle English status. The expenditure was Rs. 1,46,586 against Rs. 1,17,431, the rise being due to the increase in the pay of the teachers and the strengthening of the staffs in order to bring them up to the standard scale. All Government Middle Vernacular Schools in Singhbhum have now been provided with new buildings, and it is reported that the schools are very popular and that the number of pupils might be largely increased if larger hostels could be provided. It has been decided to introduce the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination in selected boys' schools throughout the Province, the first examination to take place in November 1917. In the schools selected, this examination will replace the examination hitherto held for the award of Middle Vernacular Scholarships.

38. The number of Upper Primary Schools rose from 1,650 to 1,687 and that of their pupils from 88,653 to 88,698. There was a rise in all the divisions except Bhagalpur in which there was a decrease of three schools and 764 pupils. The number of Lower Primary Schools fell from 19,685 to 19,539, a decrease of 146 schools and the number of pupils from 513,012 to 503,002, a decrease of 10,010.

39. A table giving statistics, district by district, regarding the Upper and Lower Primary Schools in the Province for the year will be found at the end of the Report as Statement A. From this it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of pupils in two divisions only, viz., Patna and Chota Nagpur, while there were large decreases in the remaining three, and further that even in the two divisions in which the increases took place some of the districts show decreases. The figures are disappointing and call for a searching enquiry into the causes of the decline. Among the explanations which have been offered are the following :—

(1) *The extra cost of teachers returning from training.*—Thus, for example, a Lower Primary passed Guru who formerly drew a stipend of Rs. 2 receives on being trained a stipend of Rs. 9 in non-aboriginal districts or a stipend of Rs. 7 in aboriginal districts—increases of Rs. 7 and Rs. 5, respectively. Clearly the payment of these higher rates reduces the sum available for the opening of new schools and may, indeed, unless the trained teacher is paid at rates below the minimum, or remains unemployed, necessitate the closing of existing schools. The remedy for this is an increase in the grants paid to District Boards to compensate for the extra expenditure incurred by the employment of trained in place of untrained teachers. In the present financial stringency this has proved impossible and some District Boards are meeting the situation by reducing the stipends of their trained teachers.

(2) *The concentration of schools.*—This, however, if skilfully carried out should increase, not diminish, the number of pupils, whereas it will be seen from the table that not a single district showing a decrease in the number of schools has been able to show an increase in the number of pupils. Such concentration therefore as has been carried out must be characterized as unskilful.

(3) *The withdrawal of girls from boys' schools.*—As has been remarked in Chapter IX, parents exhibit an increasing desire that their girls should be educated in girls' schools. This preference has resulted apparently in the withdrawal of 1,635 girls from attendance at boys' schools, but this number is small in comparison with the total loss in pupils under discussion.

(4) *Climatic, economic and other like causes.*—The heavy fall in Darbhanga is attributed to the floods which took place during the year and not only damaged the crops but in many cases swept away houses. When for any such reason the agriculturists are hard hit they withdraw their children from school, partly because they cannot afford to pay the fees, and partly because they require their labour. Failure of the crops undoubtedly explains the fall in the district of Singhbhum and possibly also to some extent that in the Orissa districts other than Cuttack. The loss of work by Oriya workmen in Bengal Factories owing to trade disturbances in connexion with the war has also contributed to the large decrease in Orissa. Again, outbreaks of small-pox, malaria and cholera are held by the Inspector of Schools to have been responsible for the decrease in the district of Purnea.

(5) *The increase of expenditure on Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools at the expense of Upper Primary and Lower Primary Schools.*—It would appear that certain District Boards are devoting to Middle Schools sums considerably in excess of the Government grants made to them for these schools. The presumption, therefore, is that money which ought to be devoted to primary education is being used for the purpose of secondary education. Proposals are at present before Government for relieving Local Bodies of responsibility in the matter of Middle English Schools, but the transfer of the management or aid of these schools is likely to be delayed somewhat for financial reasons. Meanwhile an enquiry should be made as to whether there is any truth in the allegation.

40. A similar table to that referred to above has been prepared for schools in Municipal areas and will be found as Statement B. It will be seen from this that matters are even less satisfactory as regards such schools. No division has been able to show an increase in the number of pupils attending schools in Municipal areas, and in spite of the opening of 16 new schools there has been a loss of 948 pupils.

41. The table which was introduced in the last paragraph of this Chapter in last year's report, showing the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district, appears as Statement C in the present report. It is not limited to Primary Education.

42. The Imperial Grant of Rs. 2,19,000 for Primary Schools has been permanently distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Schools in plantations and factories ... ..	4,635
(2) Maintenance of Board Primary Schools ... ..	27,000
(3) Schools for the Peninsular Tobacco Co.'s Factory, Monghyr	960
(4) Stipends to Gurus in Primary Schools ... ..	56,630
(5) For aiding more Primary Schools ... ..	23,430
(6) Improvement of Middle Vernacular Schools ... ..	62,000
(7) Education of Pans ... ..	6,345
(8) Primary and Middle Scholarships ... ..	38,000
Total ... ..	2,19,000

Of the above the last named scheme is in abeyance at present. The amount allotted for it is therefore still in reserve.



## CHAPTER VI.—Training of Teachers (Masters).

43. The year under review proved to be the most eventful in the history of the Patna Training College since its establishment in 1908. The new buildings for the College were completed and occupied, the number of students was raised from 15 to 40, a Bachelor of Teaching Class in addition to the existing Licentiate in Teaching, Class was opened, and the Professorial staff was proportionately strengthened. In addition, the new and spacious buildings for the Patna Collegiate School, which is the practising school of the Training College, were opened. The hostel buildings, however, were not quite completed during the year. The new College and School buildings were formally opened on the 16th November 1915 by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., then Lieutenant-Governor, and many distinguished visitors attended the ceremony. The College building, which is two-storied, meets all modern requirements. Each member of the staff is provided with a tutorial room and in addition to the well-furnished lecture rooms and offices provision has been made for a reading-room and library, a common-room, a science room and an art room. Owing to the war a Vice-Principal in the Indian Educational Service was not recruited from England. The Senior Professor, however, acted in his place, and three other Professors were appointed in Provincial Educational Service posts. Though the cost of the College rose from Rs. 19,922 to Rs. 41,633, the cost of training each master declined from Rs. 1,532 to Rs. 1,040. Twenty-four out of 25 and 10 out of 15 were successful in the last B.T. and L.T. Examinations, respectively, as against 11 out of 13 in the L.T. Examination last year. It is worthy of note that 8 of the students under training were teachers from aided schools.

44. As in the preceding year there were 5 First Grade Training Schools in the Province, while the number of pupils rose from 371 to 380. The new buildings at Patna, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur were all occupied during the year. At Cuttack a new hostel was under construction and was nearly completed. The percentage of passes in the first and second Departmental Examinations was remarkably high—a fact may indicate either a gratifying state of efficiency in the Training Schools or somewhat easy examination papers. The practising schools attached to three of the Training Schools are Middle Vernacular Schools and the smallness of the number of pupils in these latter is engaging attention. The remedy appears to be the raising of these to the status of Middle English Schools. This will be taken up as soon as funds permit, but in the meantime the utilization of other schools adjacent to the Training Schools for the purpose of practical teaching is being attempted.

45. The number of Government Training Schools for Gurus and for Muhammadan Teachers remained 116, but the number of pupils increased from 1,736 to 1,786. Almost all the schools have now been provided with buildings of the new type. A scheme for a larger and better paid staff cannot be given effect to at present for want of the necessary funds. The experiment of the introduction of Urdu into the Guru Training School course, to enable teachers to teach in Urdu as well as in Hindi, was tried in certain selected schools and the results are reported to be encouraging.

46. The number of aided Training Schools decreased from 4 to 3 and their pupils from 107 to 79 owing to the abolition of the Kaeraboni Mission-aided Training School in the Bhagalpur Division.

47. The number of trained teachers in employment rose from 5,550 to 6,352.

## CHAPTER VII.—Law Colleges, Medical, Engineering, Surveying and Commercial Schools.

48. At Patna Law College the number of students rose from 113 to 174. There were 139 in the B.L. classes as against 82 in the previous year, and this marks a satisfactory increase. In the Pleadership class there were 35 as against 31. The large increase in the B.L. classes is no doubt mainly due

to the opening of the Patna High Court, and a still further increase is to be expected. An additional lecturer was appointed during the year to cope with the larger number of students. The College remained throughout the year in its old quarters, but is to be housed hereafter in the old Training College and Training School buildings which will afford more accommodation. Thirty-six students passed the Preliminary, 17 the Intermediate and 17 the Final B.L. Examinations as against 24, 19 and 13, respectively, last year.

49. In the Pleadership class at Bhagalpur the number of students rose from 14 to 21, and in that at Cuttack the number increased from 12 to 18. I have at present under consideration a proposal to provide Law classes in the Ravenshaw College at Cuttack.

50. In the Medical Schools at Bankipore and Cuttack the number of students declined from 216 to 209, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 71,946 to Rs. 77,825. These schools are under the control of the Medical Department.

51. The roll number in the Bihar School of Engineering on the 31st March was 155 as against 158 last year. The maximum during the year was 221 as against 201 in the preceding year, while the average monthly roll number was 178 as against 172. There were 60 admissions to the Sub-Overseer Class, all the vacancies being taken up. The cost of the school declined from Rs. 97,976 to Rs. 73,162, but it should be noted that last year's total included two large unusual items amounting to Rs. 21,139. The new workshop was properly equipped during the year and the machinery in the old workshop was re-arranged. The acquisition of another plot of land between that recently acquired and the main road is under consideration. The scheme for the enlargement of the institution is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

52. It is satisfactory to record that the number of appointments reserved for the students of the School in the Public Works Department has been increased. Two Sub-Overseer appointments and one Overseer appointment are now reserved annually in place of one Sub-Overseer appointment. The Artisan classes continue to be very popular as is shown by the fact that of the 41 artisan pupils 24 are serving without wage or stipend. The Principal states that the passed students of the Surveyor's Class have great difficulty in obtaining employment, and reports that the Settlement Department are reluctant to employ these students on the ground that they are not sufficiently expert surveyors and that they lack experience. The former drawback, he states, has largely been removed by the employment of an Inspector of the Settlement Department to teach cadastral surveying, while the latter reproach might be removed, he considers, by the annual deputation of selected students to the Settlement Department as apprentices. The matter will be further considered.

53. The School has been able to assist to some extent in the manufacture of munitions in India. The best machine tool in the School, one of Drummond's 8" geared head stock lathes, was lent for munition work and is now in use in a shell factory in Calcutta. The remaining lathes have been in constant use for making small studs, nuts, screws, bolts, etc. Several orders have been executed for brass studs for leather accoutrements for factories in Cawnpore and Cossipore, and for small parts of gun-carriages for Jubbulpore, and a 5" lathe which is electrically driven has often been working both night and day, the men working in shifts of 8 hours each. The work is a source of legitimate satisfaction to the Principal and to the School.

54. The roll number of the Cuttack Survey School rose from 14 to 15. During the year the classes were removed from the premises of the Ravenshaw College and the control of the school was transferred from the Principal to the Inspector of Schools. The proposal to raise the status of the school to that of an Engineering School is now before the Government of India.

55. There were 20 pupils in the Angul Survey School as against 22 in the previous year. The object of the school is mainly to train Sarbarahkars (rent-collectors) in plane-table surveying.

56. The number of Commercial Schools rose from 3 to 4, and the number of pupils from 110 to 124. The subjects taught are Shorthand, Typewriting and Book-keeping. There is now a school of this type in each division except Orissa. The Schools at Bhagalpur and Ranchi are aided from Provincial Revenues. These schools are doing useful work in training students for employment in Government or other offices.

### CHAPTER VIII.—Industrial and Technical Schools.

57. The number of pupils in industrial and technical schools rose from 1,085 to 1,282 while the number of schools declined from 37 to 35. The expenditure rose from Rs. 52,201 to Rs. 60,752.

58. The Mining Classes in the Province are of two kinds, viz., those at Jharia and Sijua, in which lectures are given in English, and those at Mugma, Joyrampur, Kurkend and also at Sijua, in which vernacular lectures are given. The number of students at the former was 145 against 177 last year. In previous years local lecturers were appointed at Jharia and Sijua, but during the year under report by an arrangement with the Government of Bengal Mr. H. C. Read, formerly officiating Professor of Mining and Engineering at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, lectured at these centres as well as at the centres in Bengal. With regard to the vernacular classes there was also a change. Previously lectures in Bengali were delivered at all the centres, but this year lectures were delivered in Hindi at Joyrampur, Kurkend and Sijua. The number of students attending the vernacular lectures was 325 against 112 last year—an increase which indicates that the new arrangement was appreciated.

59. The number of pupils in the Ranchi Industrial School fell from 116 to 112, whilst the expenditure rose from Rs. 18,200 to Rs. 20,584. Now that the school has a whole-time motor mechanic and a qualified drawing-master its efficiency should increase. The clerical staff was reorganized during the year and minor but important improvements have been effected in the keeping of stores and the care of tools. It has been decided not to appoint *mistris* in future on a permanent footing. This change will strengthen the hands of the Superintendent in the matter of control. Out of 10 candidates 8 were successful at the Sub-Overseer Examination this year against one out of 11 last year. This indicates a decided improvement. At the "B" Final Examination 2 candidates were successful out of 3 candidates as against one out of 2 last year. The "B" Final classes have now been abolished.

60. As mentioned in Chapter IV, Manual Training Classes were opened towards the end of the year in connection with the Patna Collegiate School, Bhagalpur Zila School, Ranchi Zila School and the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. There is reason to hope that they will prove a success. "B" Classes are still held at Patna and Bhagalpur.

61. The officiating Registrar of Co-operative Societies reports as follows regarding the Weaving Schools :—

"There are three Weaving Schools in the Province—in Bihar, Cuttack and Sambalpur, respectively. These schools, which were under the Director of Public Instruction, have recently been placed under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. The utility of these schools as evidenced by the practical results has not been very clear so far. But there are good reasons for hope in their future. Experience has revealed two glaring defects in the old system. The first is the insufficient length of the period of instruction, viz., six months, and the second, the practice of allowing students to shift for themselves after the completion of this short period of instruction. With the advice of Mr. Hoogewerf both these defects have now been removed and very satisfactory results are anticipated. The period of instruction has been extended

to one year and a fly-shuttle loom is presented to the student when he leaves the school. Whilst he is attending the school the student is permitted to sell the finished product and enjoy the whole of the profit. This naturally creates in him an interest in his work. It has been found that an experienced weaver can increase his outturn by 50 per cent. by working on a fly-shuttle loom instead of on a country loom. This itself ought to popularize the improved loom and prevent the weavers from deserting their own profession. It has been ascertained recently that certain looms distributed last year by the Cuttack Weaving School are actually in use in the villages. It is hoped that the use of these looms will gradually become general when their superiority is demonstrated in so practical a manner in the villages. The problem of procuring yarn at cheap rates and of the sale of the finished product in the best market has yet to be solved and will occupy the Registrar's attention for some time. But there is every reason to hope that these difficulties will be overcome satisfactorily and the revival of this most important cottage industry be inaugurated."

62. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 17,850 was incurred against the Imperial recurring grant of Rs. 26,000 for technical schools. The following are the details :—

	Rs.
1. Motor Class, Ranchi Industrial School ... ..	4,000
2. Improvement of Weaving Schools (since transferred to the control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies).	6,436
3. Grant-in-aid to the Muzaffarpur Industrial School ...	2,214
4. Artisan Classes in the Bihar School of Engineering ...	4,510
5. Mining Lectures at Sijua and Jharua ... ..	690
Total	<u>17,850</u>

## CHAPTER IX.—Education of Indian Girls and Women.

63. The number of Girls' Schools rose from 2,670 to 2,845 and the number of girls in girls' schools from 61,732 to 65,747, though the number of girls in boys' schools fell from 52,221 to 50,586. There was thus a net increase of 2,380 girls. These figures clearly indicate a growing desire that girls should be educated in girls' schools. In every division except Tirhut the number of girls at school rose. In Tirhut there was an unexplained drop from 29,667 to 28,764 girls.

64. The Government Resolution on the report of the Conference on Female Education held in 1914 was received during the year and action is being taken in accordance therewith, as the succeeding paragraphs show.

65. The following expenditure was incurred in 1915-16 from the Imperial Recurring grant of Rs. 47,000 for Girls' Schools :—

	Rs.
Stipends in Primary Schools ... ..	15,000
Raising three Upper Primary Schools to Middle Vernacular status in Sambalpur.	2,500
Increased provision for conveyance charges for the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College.	1,000
Provincialization of the Bankipore Girls' High School ... ..	12,500
	<u>31,000</u>

It is proposed to use the balance, viz., Rs. 16,000, to increase the number and value of scholarships for girls but no provision for the purpose was made in the year's budget.

66. An important step forward in connection with female education was taken during the year by the formation of college classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack, for preparing women students for the Intermediate Examination as private candidates. Government sanctioned the

opening of such classes at Cuttack and at Bankipore (in the 'Bankipore Girls' High School), but classes were not opened at Bankipore for want of a sufficient number of candidates. The subjects taught in Cuttack were English, Logic, History, Sanskrit and a Vernacular, and three girls attended the classes. The number of pupils has since considerably increased. The substitution or addition of other subjects, such as Botany and Mathematics would probably induce more students to join the classes and this is under consideration. The provision of additional scholarships would also probably result in a larger number of girls taking advantage of the classes.

67. The number of High Schools remained 3, while that of their pupils fell disappointingly from 337 to 325, though the expenditure increased from Rs. 39,171 to Rs. 48,034. The number of girls in the Ravenshaw Girls' School fell from 179 to 165 and in the Bankipore Girls' School from 102 to 88, but at Giridih the number rose from 50 to 72, of whom 35 were in the High School stage. A spacious private house with the adjoining grounds has been acquired for the use of the Ravenshaw Girls' School and the school will be accommodated in this building when the necessary repairs have been made.

68. The number of Middle English Schools rose from 4 to 5 and that of their pupils from 467 to 589. The new school is the Practising School attached to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College. The S. P. G. Mission Middle English School at Ranchi has now opened the 4th class of a High School, and it is proposed to open an additional class each year until all the four classes have been added.

69. Middle Vernacular Schools numbered 10, as in the preceding year, and their pupils 889 as against 896. There appear to be several schools of the Upper Primary status in which girls are reading who have finished the Upper Primary course. An effort should be made to raise these to the Middle Vernacular status as soon as possible, but the Inspectress of Schools, Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions, reports that there are two main difficulties in the way, (i) the reluctance of school authorities to undertake the increased financial responsibility of a larger staff and (ii) the want of qualified Bihari women teachers.

70. The number of Primary Schools for girls rose from 2,064 to 2,165 and that of their girls from 47,774 to 50,347. It is possible that, as stated in last year's report, the increase is partly at the expense of boys' schools, *gurus* being attracted from the latter to girls' schools by the larger stipends given. I have at present under consideration a proposal to give male teachers in girls' schools the same salaries as they would receive in boys' schools, *plus* an allowance in lieu of fees. It is reported that the preference of most parents and guardians for female teachers for their girls is most marked, an incompetent female even being preferred to a competent male teacher. Until however many more vernacular training centres are opened for women teachers the great majority of girls' schools must continue to be taught by men.

71. The number of Model Girls' Schools remained 36. Proposals will shortly be submitted to Government for the transfer of the majority of these schools to the local bodies, in accordance with the policy of placing primary education in the hands of the latter. The number of special schools for Muhammadan girls rose from 11 to 14, and Government Primary Schools in the district of Sambalpur remained 4 in number.

72. Government orders were received during the year fixing the pay of trained female teachers in all Government Primary Schools for girls at the same rates as those for trained male teachers, viz., Rs. 15 for head teachers, Rs. 12 for second teachers and Rs. 10 for third teachers, and permitting me to sanction the following allowances when trained women teachers cannot be secured on these rates of pay:—(i) a house allowance equivalent to 25 per cent. of the monthly pay when free quarters in the school premises are not provided or the teacher cannot reside at her own home; (ii) a remunerative local allowance equivalent to 25 per cent. of the monthly pay to the holder of a Junior certificate and to 50 per cent. to the holder of a Senior certificate; provided that in no case may a house and local allowance combined exceed 50 per cent. of the fixed monthly rate of pay.

73. The number of Training Classes fell from 9 to 7 owing to the fact that two of the aided Mission classes were closed in December 1915 for a year, one for want of sufficient pupils and the other for want of a qualified Principal. The number of pupils was 113 against 111. As I have remarked above, there is an urgent need for many additional vernacular training classes for women, and an endeavour should be made to supply this need, at least partially, as soon as the financial situation improves. Ultimately there should, I consider, be one such training class at each district headquarters though a more modest beginning might be made.

74. The direct expenditure on the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College was Rs. 16,335 against Rs. 16,732 in the previous year. The condition of the College and the Practising School continues to be satisfactory. In the latter, which has now been raised to the Middle English status, there were 113 pupils, viz., 80 Muhammadans and 33 Hindus, against 121 in the previous year, and in the College 15 Muhammadans and 12 Hindus under instruction as against 13 and 10 in the previous year.

75. Conveyance difficulties continue to keep down the roll number and retard progress in all kinds of girls' schools. Although it is not proposed to decrease the sums already provided by Government for conveyance, additional grants which might well be used for female education proper will not be made for the purchase or hire of horses and carriages. Parents and guardians, however, are in general very loath to recognize that they have any responsibility regarding the conveyance of their girls to school or to make the slightest contribution towards meeting the charges. Thus for example it is reported that when the Managing Committee of a certain aided primary school imposed a conveyance fee of two annas a month the roll number fell from 30 to 11. A number of the parents of girls in the Bankipore Girls' High School afford an honourable exception. The general reluctance to make even small contributions towards the education of their girls is all the more remarkable when it is compared with the willingness with which many parents will pay comparatively large sums monthly for the private tuition of their boys reading in High Schools, an expenditure which should be altogether unnecessary.

76. There appear to have been 19 peripatetic teachers as against 17 last year, but, as was the case last year, the Inspectors' figures do not correspond with those of the Inspectresses. I would, therefore, again impress on the Inspectors the desirability of checking by reference to the Inspectresses or Assistant Inspectresses the figures received.

77. The number of *Atus* increased from 19 to 21 and that of their pupils from 321 to 347. There are 3 grades of *Atus* and the work of the first grade *Atus* is reported to be the most satisfactory kind of elementary *parda* teaching. The number of Central Gathering Classes is reported as 4 against 3 last year, but here again the figures appear to be unreliable.

78. Lace Schools numbered 5 as in the previous year, with 312 against 276 girls. During the year the sanction of Government was given to the opening of a Lace and Industrial School at Patna attached to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, but the opening of the school was deferred for financial reasons. I hope to see it in operation during the current year.

79. The number of Miscellaneous Schools was 588 against 513 last year.

80. One Middle, 7 Upper Primary and 91 Lower Primary Scholarships were won by girls against 3 Middle, 4 Upper Primary and 83 Lower Primary Scholarships in the previous year.

81. I have at present under consideration the possibility of introducing the teaching of First Aid and Nursing in High, Middle and Training Schools for Girls. I am glad to report that in the S. P. G. Mission Middle English School and Training Classes at Ranchi, instruction is already given in (i) elementary hygiene, (ii) elementary physiology, (iii) proper treatment of common ailments, (iv) cookery for the sick. I should be glad to see such teaching introduced into other schools of the kinds mentioned.

82. In the preceding year, as recommended by the Conference on Female Education, Women Teachers' Associations were started, one being formed at Bankipore under the presidency of the Inspectress of Schools, Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions, and one at Cuttack under that of the Lady Principal of the Ravenshaw Girls' School. During the current year a third association has been formed at Ranchi under the presidency of the Inspectress of Schools, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. At the meetings of these associations lectures and model lessons are given or discussions take place on educational topics and I have every reason to hope that women engaged in educational work will derive benefit and encouragement therefrom and that the growth and development of female education in the Province will thus be stimulated.

83. Girls' schools have been included in the experiment of giving direct moral teaching referred to in Chapter XIV and, as I have stated therein, the experiment is not without promise.

### CHAPTER X.—European Schools.

84. As in the preceding year, the number of recognized European Schools was 19, all of them being aided. The creation of additional scholarships for the education of the European children on the Jharia coal-field, mentioned in last year's report, has been postponed, whilst the possibility of instituting, when funds permit, a secondary European school in a healthy station in Chota Nagpur on the lines of hill schools in Himalayan stations is under consideration. The number of pupils rose from 1,093 to 1,125. Of these, 615 were boys and 510 girls. The number of Indians was 18; last year it was 13. In the middle stage there were 122 boys and 83 girls as compared with 122 boys and 79 girls and in the primary stage 419 boys and 427 girls as against 403 boys and 416 girls in 1914-15. The Apprentice School at Jamalpur had 74 boys on its roll, last year there were 73. The total expenditure declined from Rs. 2,63,441, to Rs. 2,58,228. There was a decrease in the Provincial contribution from Rs. 1,50,371 to Rs. 1,18,112, as the existing financial stringency limited the sum available for capital grants. Municipal grants appear in the returns for the first time, the school at Samastipur having received Rs. 60 and St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack Rs. 1,748. The number of boarders in the four boarding schools rose from 466 to 481.

85. The only large grant paid during the year, was one of Rs. 18,072 to St. Michael's School at Kurji for various improvements, but the Public Works Department also constructed an isolation ward for St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore at a cost of about Rs. 20,000 and the reconstruction of a part of the buildings of the same school was carried out during the year with the help of a grant previously made. Several fresh building projects are awaiting funds.

86. During the year St. Joseph's Convent School at Bankipore was provisionally recognized as a secondary school. Both this school and St. Michael's need further large improvements to their buildings before they are fit for permanent recognition. There are also five schools with pupils in the middle standards, viz., the Protestant European School and St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Schools at Chakradharpur, Adra and Khurda Road.

87. Of the 50 free-studentships sanctioned in Government order No. 2101-E., dated the 10th of September, 1912, only 6 have been taken up, while the number of scholarships for these children has proved quite inadequate. It is proposed to address Government with a view to a reduction in the number of free-studentships and their replacement by additional scholarships.

88. As in the previous year a male teacher was sent to the Training Class at Sanawar. Forms of agreement have now been prescribed for the teachers so deputed. The scheme for sending women teachers to Dow Hill has been

postponed owing to the financial situation. The proposal made by the Female Education Conference, that a training class for women teachers should be started at Bankipore in connection with St. Joseph's Convent, made no progress as it was found impossible to obtain a suitable site in the neighbourhood of the Convent. At present there are 35 trained teachers in the schools in this Province.

### CHAPTER XI.—Muhammadan Education.

89. The number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 459 to 551 in Arts and Professional Colleges, from 8,079 to 8,536 in Secondary Schools and from 54,875 to 56,488 in Special Schools, but fell from 35,985 to 33,214 in Primary Schools and from 11,693 to 10,325 in private institutions. There was thus a net decrease of 1,977 pupils. This drop is most disappointing after the expenditure and efforts made. There were small increases in the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions and small decreases in Orissa and Tirhut, whilst there was a large decrease in the Bhagalpur Division, where the number of Muhammadan pupils declined by 1,915. The loss in the last division is attributed to outbreaks of malaria, cholera and small-pox in the Purnea District. The Inspectors of Schools are being instructed to call for explanations from all District Boards or Municipalities where no gain is shown and to submit these after comparison. It should thus be possible to locate and to remove for the most part the unfavourable influences. These are probably the same as those which have brought about a general fall in the number of pupils in elementary schools. It is noticeable that whilst both Muhammadan education and general education share in the satisfactory increase of pupils in Arts and Professional Colleges and Secondary and Special Schools, which are directly under the Department, they similarly share the decrease of pupils in Primary Schools and private institutions.

90. The proportion of Muhammadan scholars to the total number of scholars in each of the secondary stages of school education in the province during the past two years was as follows:—

Year.	Secondary Schools.	High Stage.	Middle Stage.
1914-15	14.4	16.2	12.7
1915-16	14.9	17.8	11.9

91. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to all scholars in the Province in 1915-16 was 13.1 against 13.3 in 1914-15 and the percentage of Muhammadan scholars to Muhammadan population in 1915-16 was 2.9 against 3.0 in 1914-15.

92. The number of Muhammadan Deputy Inspectors increased from 3 to 4, that of Assistant Sub-Inspectors remained 2, while that of Sub-Inspectors fell from 33 to 29. The decrease is due to the unavoidable transfer of 2 non-Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors from the Feudatory States to occupy posts formerly held by Muhammadans, to the temporary appointment of a Hindu Sub-Inspector in the Patna Division in place of a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector and to the difficulty in finding a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector for the district of Purnea.

93. The number of pupils in recognized *madrāsas* remained 1,266, though the number of institutions fell from 16 to 15. In the numbers of unrecognized *madrāsas* and their pupils there were decreases, this year's figures being 268 and 4,249 as against 361 and 5,304 last year. This continued decline in the vogue of the older Islamic learning in the Province calls for special measures to arrest it. During the course of the year I instituted enquiries into the condition and needs of *madrāsa* education, and these have since led to my calling an informal



Conference of Special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education to advise me on the following points, before I submit proposals to Government regarding the establishment of Government *madrāsas*, under their order No. 282-E., dated the 13th February, 1915: (1) the establishment of a Government *madrāsa* at Patna and proposals for taking over or aiding private *madrāsas* in the Province; (2) the scales of establishment suitable in Junior and Senior *madrāsas* in the Province and the qualifications required of Maulavis; (3) the aim of the *madrāsa* course, and the curriculum; (4) the possible formation of a separate Board for the conduct of *madrāsa* examinations in the Province. These matters will form subjects for the next Annual Report.

94. During the year the management of the 13 Model *maktabs* in the Province and the funds required for their upkeep were transferred from Government to the local bodies. This places the Muhammadan Primary Schools on the same footing as other Primary Schools for boys and there are now model *maktabs* maintained by District Boards as well as *maktabs* aided by those bodies, on the same footing as ordinary Primary Schools. The number of *maktabs* rose from 2,270 to 2,361 and that of their pupils from 56,142 to 57,602, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,08,725 to Rs. 2,28,243. The number of Quran Schools fell from 224 to 220 and that of their pupils from 2,869 to 2,722. The number of special schools for Muhammadan girls was 14 as against 11 last year.

95. The experiment of teaching Urdu in selected Guru Training Schools is being continued for another year. The object is to give the *gurus* a sufficient knowledge of the Urdu vocabulary and script to enable them to teach their Muhammadan pupils in that vernacular whenever necessary. There is reason to think that the experiment has not been without success. At the end of the current year it should be possible from the reports to decide whether the arrangement should be continued and extended to other Guru Training Schools.

96. The orders of the Government of India regarding the revised classification of *maktabs* and *Mulla* Schools, conveyed in their letter No. 346, dated the 14th April, 1916, were received too late to be given effect to this year but the subsidiary table prescribed by them is annexed to the General Tables as Appendix D showing how many of these *maktabs*, etc., are included under the various headings shown in General Table III and what expenditure has been incurred on them during 1915-16.

## CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Special Classes, Sanskrit *Tols*, and the Reformatory School.

97. A hostel in connection with the Ranchi Zila School for the sons of Zamindars in the Chota Nagpur Division was completed during the year. Accommodation for 30 boys and family quarters for a resident Superintendent are provided.

98. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* rose during the year from 349 to 369 and that of their pupils from 9,581 to 10,292. At the same time the number of unrecognized *tols* fell from 272 to 215 and the number of their pupils from 3,286 to 2,492. The net result is a decrease of 37 in the number of schools and 83 in the number of pupils, but this decrease is only apparent and is due to the conversion of *tols* into *pathshalas*, which were made eligible for the first time during the year for aid from local bodies on condition that the Vernacular curriculum is taught for a limited number of hours in addition to Sanskrit. In the Orissa Division alone 27 *tols* with 425 pupils were converted into *pathshalas*, and in all the divisions together 53 *tols* with 998 pupils were thus recognized. As has been indicated above, Government orders were received during the year to the effect that *pathshalas* teaching in addition to Sanskrit the departmental vernacular curriculum in reading, writing and arithmetic up to the lower primary or upper primary standard for two hours daily should be regarded equally with *maktabs* as eligible for stipends from District Boards or Municipalities. These *pathshalas* will be open to inspection by Sub-Inspectors of Schools and other officers of the

Department who will consult the Provincial Sanskrit Association as to the adequacy of the Sanskrit studies and will decide whether the teaching of the 3 R's is satisfactory. Good progress was made with the erection of the buildings for the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur and it is anticipated that these will be ready for occupation shortly. They are to cost Rs. 98,329. The most important event of the year as far as the study of Sanskrit is concerned was undoubtedly the formation of the Provincial Sanskrit Association to assume the control of Sanskrit examinations and institutions in the Province and of the award of titles, rewards and stipends. The Association consists of a Council of 18 members and a Convocation of 100, which latter number may in time be increased to 200. The members of the Council are also members of the Convocation. The Association has commenced work vigorously and much is expected of it by lovers of ancient learning. Sanskrit studies in the Province will undoubtedly receive great encouragement from the change to local control.

99. The orders of the Government of India regarding the revised classification of *tols* and Sanskrit *pathshalas* conveyed in their letter No. 346, dated the 14th of April, 1916, were received too late to be given effect to this year but the subsidiary table prescribed by them is annexed to the General Tables as Appendix D showing how many of these *tols*, *pathshalas*, etc., are included under the various headings shewn in General Table III and what expenditure has been incurred on them during 1915-16.

100. The number of aboriginal pupils declined from 59,668 to 59,304. The decline appears to have been general but from only one division is there any explanation forthcoming. In Chota Nagpur where there was a decrease of 2, the Inspector reports that the number of Christian aborigines increased by 1,077, while that of non-Christians fell by 1,079 largely owing to the Oraon unrest. In the Santal Parganas there is a special inspecting staff consisting of one Deputy Inspector and seven Sub-Inspectors for Santal schools. As mentioned last year, a special Deputy Inspector for aboriginal schools was appointed for the Chota Nagpur Division; and 8 aboriginal Sub-Inspectors have now been posted in the Ranchi District. The last named officers only joined their posts in January last so that it is not yet possible to gauge the effect of their appointment. The result of the appointment of a Pan Inspecting Pandit to look after Pan Schools in the district of Angul is reported to be very satisfactory. I have called for fuller information in future regarding special schools for aborigines and for the depressed classes and hope to be able next year to supply detailed figures.

101. Five Middle, 5 Upper Primary and 57 Lower Primary scholarships were awarded to aborigines and pupils of the indigent classes during the year against 8 Middle, 6 Upper Primary and 55 Lower Primary scholarships during the previous year.

102. The number of indigent Hindu and Muhammadan pupils is reported to have declined from 42,456 to 41,180. As remarked last year, however, it is doubtful if these figures are reliable.

103. The Peninsular Tobacco Factory School at Monghyr had 214 pupils on the roll against 335 in the previous year. This decrease is stated to be due to the effect of the war on the production of the Factory, and it is hoped is temporary only. The erection of a new building for the school was commenced. Satisfactory work continues to be done at the night schools for colliery children in Manbhum, at those for mica miners at Hazaribagh, at the night school for the workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi and at the 31 schools maintained by the East Indian Railway Company at Giridih for the benefit of the employés of their collieries.

104. The Mission Blind School at Ranchi had 20 pupils during the year as against 23 in the previous year, while the roll number in the school connected with the Leper Asylum at Purulia rose from 192 to 225. These are the only schools for defective children under my jurisdiction. A small number of deaf-mutes are in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School and their treatment is under consideration.

105. There were 461 pupils in the Reformatory School in the year under report against 439 in the previous year. Of these 278 came from Bengal, 167 from Bihar and Orissa and 16 from Assam. The admission of boys belonging to criminal tribes has now been prohibited by Government. It is not proposed however to discharge the 13 boys of this class already in the school, but no further admissions will be made. The expenditure on the school rose slightly from Rs. 1,22,792 to Rs. 1,23,035, while the receipts decreased slightly from Rs. 29,650 to Rs. 28,508. The Superintendent attributes the decrease to the abandonment of a portion of the garden on the advice of the Sanitary Department. The boys are divided into three classes according to age. During the year degenerate boys of these classes were distinctively dressed and separated from the other boys as far as possible. The Superintendent considers this separation likely to prove beneficial and an incentive to good conduct.

106. During the past four years 424 boys have left the school. Of these, 286 are known to be leading honest lives, 11 have died, 68 have been reconvicted, 20 absconded and 39 have been placed under police surveillance. Of the latter, 8 have been reconvicted, 12 are stated to have found employment and 19 could not be traced. Out of 424 boys therefore 298 or nearly 70 per cent. are reported to be earning an honest livelihood after their training in the school. The boys are reported on for three years after discharge.

107. The Special Committee of the Reformatory School met but its proceedings were not received during the year. The scheme for the erection of a new workshop has been postponed, while that for the erection of a dairy at a cost of Rs. 11,000 has been abandoned, for financial reasons.

108. There were 264 admissions to the hospital during the year as compared with 142 in the previous year. It is reported however that the majority of the admissions were for petty ailments. Two boys died during the year; in the previous year one boy died.

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### CHAPTER XIII.—Private Institutions.

109. The decline in the number of private institutions continues. There were 2,702 schools against 2,955 in the previous year and 42,266 pupils against 45,780. The only division in which there was an increase was Orissa and there the increase was apparently due to the rise of unrecognized Middle English Schools and the development of a type of school midway between the Middle English and the High School. Private institutions giving advanced instruction in Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit seem to grow less and less yearly. Undoubtedly a number of schools formerly returned as private institutions conformed to departmental requirements during the year and became recognized. The number is likely to grow now that Sanskrit *pathshalas* are eligible for aid from local bodies, and as has been pointed out in Chapter XII, 53 of these institutions with 998 pupils received recognition during the year. The same process is at work in the case of *maktabs* which have been eligible for grants since October, 1911.

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### CHAPTER XIV.—Hostels, Physical Training and Moral Instruction.

110. The number of hostels fell from 469 to 468, while that of their inmates remained the same, viz., 14,455. The expenditure fell from Rs. 5,51,518 to Rs. 5,30,628. Of the 468 hostels, 426 were for males and 42 for females. There were 2,304 female boarders. Patna, Tirhut, and Angul all showed increases in the number of hostels and Orissa and Chota Nagpur decreases. The decrease in Chota Nagpur was heavy, viz., 15 hostels and 241 boarders, all in the Ranchi District, and was due to the curtailment of mission funds during the war. In spite of the temporary set-back in some divisions it would appear that the hostel system is steadily growing in popularity.

111. New hostels were constructed during the year for the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Patna Training College, the Ranchi Zila School, the Northbrook School at Darbhanga and St. John's High School at Ranchi, while hostel buildings were in course of construction for Patna College, and Muzaffarpur Zila School. Administrative approval has been accorded to the erection of a new hostel on the type-plan for the Hazaribagh Zila School, and to the enlargement of the Puri Zila School hostel, while a Muhammadan hostel has been opened at the Purulia Zila School in a building already in existence in the school grounds.

112. The scheme for the inspection of residences of students at Patna and Bankipore in accordance with which in 1914 a Students' Residence Committee, with two Executive Sub-Committees, dealing with Schools and Colleges respectively, was constituted and an officer of the Provincial Educational Service deputed to act as Inspector of Students' Residences, was continued during the year. During the year under report 7 houses were rented, 4 as hostels for College students and 3 for school-boys, each with a resident Superintendent, under the general charge of the Inspector of Students' Residences. There were 63 boarders in the former and 75 in the latter. Experience of the working of the scheme for almost two years shows the desirability of its continuance until the number of hostels in connection with the schools and colleges in the locality is adequate.

113. It has been decided not to appoint a whole-time Physical Instructor for the Province at present. Arrangements were therefore made as in former years for the training of a class of drill-masters at Calcutta under the Young Men's Christian Association.

114. Under the orders of Government, I have had under consideration the question of medical inspection in schools and have consulted the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Sanitary Commissioner on the subject. A scheme for the medical inspection of school-boys and school buildings in municipal areas was prepared and submitted to Government.

115. Since the year 1913 courses of lectures on the means of combating malaria have, under the orders of Government contained in letter No. 1332-E., dated 30th June 1913, been delivered in schools in the districts of Purnea and Shahabad by two Sub-Assistant Surgeons deputed for the purpose and working under the control of the Sanitary Commissioner. The lecturers received a short training in the delivery of lectures under the Principal of the Patna Training College. The experiment has been on the whole successful, is being continued and has been extended to the district of Cuttack.

116. A successful First-aid-to-the-Injured class was held in the Reformatory School, Hazaribagh. Out of 11 boys 10 received certificates from the St. John Ambulance Association. A similar class was conducted by the Civil Surgeon of Darbhanga in the Northbrook High School. Several lectures were given to the 1st and 2nd classes of the latter school and it is reported that the boys evinced interest in the subject. As however no examination was held it is not possible to estimate what progress was made. I should like to see such classes held at all High Schools; and the course followed as at Hazaribagh by an examination under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association.

117. The experiment of giving moral instruction in undenominational High Schools in accordance with the orders of Government in the resolution on the Report of the Committee on Religious and Moral Training (No. 2377-E., dated the 16th November 1914) was continued during the year. I found it necessary to issue a circular on the subject giving instructions to Head-masters and others who had not been able to formulate any scheme to their own satisfaction. Full reports had not been received from all officers at the end of the year under report but such as have been received are encouraging. I have reason to think that the experiment will prove successful.

118. The conduct of students in the schools and colleges of the Province was generally good in spite of the fact that there were several cases of rustication and expulsion during the year. Serious cases were confined to a few schools, the Victoria Memorial High School at Gopalganj in Saran,

for example, where the pupils were misled into striking, being responsible for 13 rustications. Two schools in Bankipore under private management have been responsible for most of the graver cases of indiscipline in the Patna Division, but it is hoped that the measures taken will prevent a recurrence of misconduct by pupils of these schools. The formation of the Patna-Dinapore Head-masters' Association referred to in Chapter XV will also, I trust, secure through the cordial co-operation of Head-masters an improvement in the conduct and bearing of school-boys in the locality.

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## CHAPTER XV.—Conferences and Committees.

119. No committees were convened by Government during the year but orders were passed on the report of the Female Education Committee which met in the preceding year. The Department has now as the result of Conferences held during the last two years and the Government resolutions thereon, a definite policy in the matter of Primary Education, Sanskrit Education, Muhammadan Education, Religious and Moral Education, and Female Education.

120. Conferences in accordance with my instructions issued last year were held in all the divisions. The Vice-Principal of the Patna Training College attended a Conference held by the Inspector of Schools of the Chota Nagpur Division and gave lectures and model lessons, while other members of the staff of the College assisted at the Conference held in the Patna Division. The Principal of the Patna Training College did not find it possible to attend any of the Conferences. I regret this and think that it should be possible for him to be present at one of the Divisional Conferences at least each year, if the date of the Conference is fixed in consultation with him. I am more than ever convinced of the utility of these meetings and of the lesser conferences held by Deputy Inspectors and other subordinate inspecting officers, and the Divisional reports indicate that the Inspectors of Schools share my views.

121. As in previous years, I held two Conferences of Inspecting Officers, one at Ranchi and one at Bankipore. At the April Conference the distribution of the grant-in-aid allotment was made and the present method of making promotions in the lower classes of the Subordinate Educational Service and in the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was approved after thorough discussion. Among other subjects considered was the possibility of further delegations of powers to the Inspectors of Schools with a view to decentralizing as much as possible; and I have since submitted to Government proposals based on the discussion. The interchange of opinions at these Conferences is most helpful to me and, I trust, to the other members attending. I have at present under consideration the holding of a yearly Conference of Special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education.

122. Government sanction was received in the course of the year to the formation of a Guild of Trained Teachers for the Province, but for financial reasons it was decided not to proceed with the scheme at present.

123. Teachers' Associations were formed in the High Schools of all the divisions except Chota Nagpur, where action was delayed owing to my circular on the subject having been mislaid. The Inspectors of Schools in the Tirhut and Orissa Divisions state that the associations are doing excellent work. I hope to report more fully on the subject next year. Head-masters' Associations have been formed at Patna (including Dinapore), Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Balasore and Cuttack. I trust that others will be formed on the same lines in all considerable centres. The Patna-Dinapore Association has been specially active and I am hopeful that the result of its deliberations will be not only increased efficiency on the part of the Head-masters but a wholesome improvement in the conduct and bearing of the school-boys in this area.

## CHAPTER XVI.—Text-Book Committees, Libraries and Literary Societies.

124. There were three meetings of the Central Text-Book Committee during the year. The Secretary received 1,135 books for examination in addition to the 1,033 that had not been disposed of by the Committee previously. Of these books 986 were disposed of during the year, 457 being rejected and 529 approved, for various purposes. Thus there are still on hand 1,182. books. The number of books dealt with finally during the year, viz., 986, is considerably greater than the corresponding number for 1914-15, viz., 566. It appears unlikely that books will be received in the future at the same rate as during the last two years, so that the Committee may hope eventually to be abreast of its work. A consolidated and classified list of the books approved by the Committee since its formation has been published. A change in the constitution of the Committee was made during the year. In Government order No. 942-E., dated the 26th May, 1915, the Chota Nagpur Sub-Committee was abolished. This sub-committee had not had occasion to consider a single book in the two years of its existence and there appeared to be little probability of any considerable number of books in the vernaculars of Chota Nagpur ever being referred to it. Should any such books be received by the Text-Book Committee it will be possible to appoint a Special Committee to deal with the vernaculars of Chota Nagpur.

125. A Committee has been formed under the presidency of Rai Bahadur Bhagavati Sahay to deal with question of revising the Junior and Senior Teachers' Manuals in order to bring them into harmony with the new curricula and the new Education Code.

126. The Oriental Public Library at Bankipore continued to render valuable services to Islamic scholars. The previous arrangements for the cataloguing of the fine manuscripts therein continued in force during the year. The Rupkala Bhagwan Library at Bankipore, which was opened in 1914 as a free library and is intended to specialize in Sanskrit and Hindi books, promises to become a useful collection.

127. In Government Resolution No. 1419-E., dated the 26th July 1915, a Committee consisting of Mr. Jackson, Officiating Principal of Patna College, Mr. Fawcus, Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, and myself, was appointed to consider the question of establishing a Provincial Museum and Public Library at Bankipore, and to submit definite proposals after visiting several of the Museums and Public Libraries in different parts of India and consulting their Curators and other persons capable of giving useful advice. The Committee submitted a report which is now under the consideration of Government.

128. The Bihar and Orissa Research Society, which was formed in January, 1915, held several meetings during the year under report. The object of the Society is to promote research in the Province and to record the results of such research. The work of the Society is divided into four sections dealing respectively with (1) History, (2) Archæology and Numismatics, (3) Anthropology and Folklore; (4) Philology. There is an ample field for the operations of the Society which has made an excellent beginning.

129. The number of Literary Societies again increased slightly. There were 68 last year and are now 69.

## CHAPTER XVII.—Conclusion.

130. This report bears witness to the fact that in spite of the war and the financial situation, progress is being made in every direction in which lack of funds does not constitute a complete barrier. There have been increases in all the main classes of educational institutions except Boys' Primary Schools. And even where, as in the case of the decrease in the number of Lower Primary Boys' Schools and their pupils, there has been a set-back, there has been improvement owing to the supply of better-trained and better-paid teachers and to the concentration of schools in positions where they are expected hereafter to serve a larger number of pupils, although the immediate effect of such concentration may have been in some cases disappointing. Projects and schemes of various kinds have been under the consideration of the Department during the year, and of these a good proportion have been sanctioned or matured and await only the arrival of better times for their speedy realization.

## STATEMENT A.

Statistics regarding Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools in each District  
(including Municipal areas).

Division.	District.	Number of Schools in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of Schools.	Number of pupils in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of pupils.	Expenditure from Public Funds in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in expenditure from Public Funds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	Patna ... ..	1,160	+36	82,270	-78	Rs. 61,098	Rs. +5,913
	Gaya ... ..	1,328	+137	40,056	+3,280	71,538	+11,113
	Shahabad ... ..	917	+33	27,805	+385	62,955	+3,809
	Total	3,414	+206	101,031	+3,592	1,96,191	+20,895
Tirhut	Saran ... ..	932	-51	28,047	-204	60,607	+254
	Champanan ... ..	737	+51	18,266	+812	39,393	+4,733
	Muzaffarpur ... ..	1,056	+92	30,214	+995	61,841	+8,903
	Darbhanga ... ..	1,161	-6	40,018	-4,033	56,454	-1,609
Total	3,886	+84	116,545	-2,520	2,20,500	+12,281	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ... ..	1,169	+75	31,522	+1,203	59,014	+8,327
	Bhagalpur ... ..	944	-40	26,595	-1,352	44,248	-4,352
	Purnea ... ..	760	-11	19,405	-1,915	35,913	+485
	Santal Parganas ... ..	893	-54	27,463	-1,599	63,769	+762
Total	3,806	-30	105,075	-3,693	2,02,944	+5,222	
Orissa	Cuttack ... ..	3,174	-135	79,720	-1,663	93,238	-278
	Balasore ... ..	1,626	-168	41,542	-3,482	60,221	+928
	Angul ... ..	230	-2	8,567	-352	28,474	+258
	Puri ... ..	1,374	-191	30,150	-3,062	40,596	-2,598
	Sambalpur ... ..	231	+3	14,871	-1,064	39,403	+1,085
Total	6,635	-511	174,850	-9,623	2,60,932	-605	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh ... ..	613	+30	16,039	+861	33,976	+1,473
	Ranchi ... ..	1,237	+71	30,880	+1,334	68,817	+19,769
	Palamanu ... ..	321	-20	7,765	-601	20,872	+873
	Manbhum ... ..	639	+52	26,827	+1,060	58,636	+8,345
	Singhbhum ... ..	875	+9	11,168	-875	28,017	+518
Total	3,465	+142	94,109	+2,279	2,30,318	+28,978	
Grand Total for the Province.		21,326	-109	5,91,700	-9,965	11,10,885	+66,771

## STATEMENT B.

Statistics regarding Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Municipal areas.

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Number of schools in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of schools.	Number of pupils in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of pupils.	Expenditure from Public Funds in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in expenditure from Public Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Patna	Patna	Patna City ... ..	55	+4	1,754	+117	Rs. 4,957	Rs. +474	
		Dinapore ... ..	14	+3	390	+103	1,207	+209	
		Barh ... ..	7	..	264	-7	919	-21	
		Bihar ... ..	18	+3	645	+91	1,431	-56	
		Khagaul ... ..	4	..	107	-16	221	+20	
		Gaya ... ..	37	+4	1,298	-51	3,116	+200	
		Tikari ... ..	5	..	190	-14	407	+60	
		Daudnagar ... ..	7	..	232	-11	682	+48	
		Arrah ... ..	23	+1	884	-36	3,466	+20	
		Jagadipur ... ..	5	..	137	-56	323	-53	
	Shahabad	Buxar ... ..	7	+1	238	-73	1,158	+36	
		Dumraon ... ..	7	-3	274	-100	1,077	-4	
		Sasaram ... ..	6	-1	381	-79	1,561	+253	
		Bhabua ... ..	3	..	140	+9	668	-2	
	Total for the Municipalities in the Patna Division.			198	+12	6,034	-123	21,368	+1,179
	Tirhut	Saran	Siwan ... ..	6	-2	213	-57	712	+15
			Chapra ... ..	22	-4	613	-146	1,998	-23
			Revelganj ... ..	5	+1	136	+21	369	-1
		Champaran	Motihari ... ..	10	+3	326	+91	788	+126
			Bettiah ... ..	13	..	400	-68	1,504	+190
Muzaffarpur		Ritamarhi ... ..	6	..	199	+35	910	-13	
		Muzaffarpur ... ..	21	+1	602	-142	1,566	-138	
		Lalgaonj ... ..	4	..	138	-5	310	+33	
		Hajipur ... ..	8	-1	309	-27	896	+119	
		Madhubani ... ..	9	+2	413	+83	1,187	+266	
		Darbhanga ... ..	34	+3	1,211	-33	3,174	-919	
		Rosora ... ..	5	..	157	-49	315	-205	
Darbhanga	Samastipur ... ..	5	+1	157	-2	764	-9		
	Total for the Municipalities in the Tirhut Division.			148	+4	4,674	-200	14,463	-549



## STATEMENT B—contd.

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Number of schools in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of schools.	Number of pupils in 1915-16.	Increase or decrease in number of pupils.	Expenditure from Public funds in 1915-16	Increase or decrease in expenditure from Public Funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bhagalpur ..	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ...	25	-1	1,000	-73	Rs. 4,182	Rs. +486	
		Jamalpur ...	11	+2	451	+74	1,198	-33	
	Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur ...	40	-3	1,396	-67	4,105	-145	
		Colgong ...	2	...	87	-7	195	+29	
		Forbesganj ...	2	...	73	+31	482	+410	
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	5	+1	155	+22	719	+119	
		Purnea ...	6	+1	207	+12	811	+51	
		Katihar ...	3	+1	68	+13	129	+57	
	Santal Paraganas	Deoghur ...	2	...	78	-30	192	+36	
		Madhupur ...	2	...	68	-9	300	+84	
		Dumka ...	2	...	89	-16	312	+16	
		Sahebganj ...	5	+1	119	-21	276	-54	
	Total for the Municipalities in the Bhagalpur Division.			105	+2	3,861	-101	12,901	+1,346
	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	62	-7	1,680	-243	2,426	-842
Kendrapara ...			34	...	675	+9	624	+92	
Jajpur ...			27	+6	720	+125	632	+133	
Balasore ...		Balasore ...	23	-1	773	-45	1,936	-26	
Puri ...		Puri ...	50	-2	1,078	-123	2,691	+40	
Sambalpur ...		Sambalpur ...	8	...	609	-82	2,942	+239	
Total for the Municipalities in the Orissa Division.			204	-4	5,535	-364	11,251	-355	
Chota Nagpur	Hazariabagh ...	Hazariabagh ...	14	+1	519	-77	1,750	-426	
		Chatra ...	3	-1	99	-18	269	-528	
		Gridih ...	5	...	390	+33	944	+63	
	Ranchi ...	Ranchi ...	16	...	1,104	-47	2,161	+499	
		Lohardaga ...	4	...	134	-51	228	+3	
	Palamau ...	Daltonganj ...	4	...	121	+1	790	+43	
	Manbhum ...	Jhaldia ...	4	+2	217	+65	408	+24	
		Purulia ...	10	...	488	+8	1,028	+182	
Singhbhum ...	Raghunathpur ...	3	...	159	+13	444	+72		
	Chalibassa ...	5	...	257	+12	798	-81		
Total for the Municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division.			67	+2	3,487	-61	8,800	-169	
Total for the Municipalities in the Province.			722	+16	24,601	-946	69,833	+1,452	

## STATEMENT C.

The percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district.

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 percentages in 1914-15.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ... ..	121,466	110,078	241,444	49,984	4,288	54,272	41.2	3.6	22.5	22.1
Gaya ... ..	159,193	164,731	323,924	48,765	7,707	56,502	30.6	4.7	17.5	18.3
Shahabad ... ..	135,742	144,106	279,848	40,061	1,995	42,056	29.5	1.4	15.02	14.7
Saran ... ..	159,650	183,817	343,467	39,201	2,130	41,331	24.6	1.16	12.03	11.6
Champaran ... ..	141,302	144,958	286,260	23,720	4,223	27,943	16.8	2.9	9.8	9.6
Muzaffarpur ... ..	204,030	222,787	426,817	41,760	8,859	50,609	20.5	3.9	11.8	11.5
Darbhanga ... ..	211,900	227,553	439,453	55,224	13,552	68,776	26.06	5.9	15.7	16.6
Monghyr ... ..	156,522	163,412	319,934	39,213	6,810	46,023	25.05	4.17	14.4	13.53
Bhagalpur ... ..	158,691	162,216	320,907	31,994	7,220	39,214	20.2	4.5	12.2	12.69
Purnea ... ..	152,463	145,982	298,445	26,327	4,525	30,852	17.3	3.09	10.33	11.36
Santal Parganas ... ..	140,014	142,433	282,446	32,916	3,934	36,850	23.5	2.7	13.0	13.37
Cuttack ... ..	150,176	166,194	316,370	78,028	16,586	94,614	51.9	9.9	29.9	30.4
Balasore ... ..	75,692	82,643	158,335	40,000	10,146	50,146	52.8	12.3	31.7	34.0
Angul ... ..	14,765	15,162	29,917	8,008	1,791	9,797	54.3	11.8	32.7	34.02
Puri ... ..	75,985	77,525	153,510	32,462	7,556	40,018	42.7	9.7	26.7	27.4
Sambalpur ... ..	54,833	56,796	111,629	14,594	2,416	17,010	26.5	4.3	15.2	16.1
Hazaribagh ... ..	94,365	98,026	192,391	19,263	2,215	21,478	20.4	2.2	11.1	10.43
Ranchi ... ..	101,513	106,614	208,127	34,026	5,792	39,818	33.5	5.4	19.1	18.64
Palamau ... ..	51,242	51,848	103,090	9,631	1,236	11,067	19.2	2.4	10.7	11.3
Manbhum ... ..	118,280	118,855	237,135	32,625	2,233	34,858	27.6	1.9	15.0	14.8
Singbhum ... ..	51,181	52,978	104,159	13,314	1,029	14,343	26.0	1.94	13.8	14.13

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EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLES.

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EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract statement of Colleges, Schools and Scholars

Area and population.			Institutions and scholars.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.	
1	2	3	4
		Male ... 16,859,929 Female ... <u>17,630,155</u> Total ... 34,490,084	For males ... } Institutions For females ... Total ...
83,233	Towns including Municipalities ... 70 Villages ... <u>87,875</u> Total ... 87,745	Number of population of school-going age— Male ... 2,528,989 Female ... <u>2,644,523</u> Total 5,173,512	} Scholars { Males ... Females ... Total ...

TABLE I.

in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Public Institutions.						Total.	Private Institutions.			Grand Total.		
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.			Advanced.	Elementary and other Schools not conforming to departmental standard.	Total.			
Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.							
5	6	7	8	9	10	11.	12	13	14	15	16	
7	4	445	21,233	124	2,253	24,066	480	2,160	2,640	26,706	Percentage of Institutions to number of towns and villages.	30.44
...	...	21	2,169	7	593	2,790	3	59	62	2,852		3.25
7	4	466	23,402	131	2,846	26,856	483	2,219	2,702	29,558		33.69
2,415	253	66,045	547,721	2,245	55,811	674,490	6,627	33,470	40,097	714,587	Percentage of Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	28.26
...	...	2,233	95,396	113	16,932	114,674	114	2,055	2,169	116,843	Percentage of Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	4.41
2,415	253	68,278	643,117	2,358	72,743	789,164	6,741	35,525	42,266	831,430	...	16.07

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Abstract statement of Expenditure on Public

1	Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.						Total.
	University Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.		
	Arts Colleges,	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Institutions							
{ For Males	3,99,151	82,750	14,77,997	23,48,888	2,53,537	6,38,831	51,81,154
{ For Females	.....	.....	1,46,995	2,70,677	30,257	57,397	5,05,328
Total	3,99,151	82,750	16,24,992	26,19,565	2,83,794	6,96,228	56,86,480
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction.	7.5	1.5	11.3	9.3	8.1	9.8	47.5
(b) Percentages of District or Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total District or Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	.....	.....	9.2	61.9	.01	6.29	77.4
(c) Percentages of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.	.....	.....	6.8	55.5	.....	15.1	77.4
(d) Percentages of total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to total Expenditure on Public Instruction.	4.7	.8	19.2	31.0	8.4	8.2	67.3
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions—							
Cost to Provincial Revenues	167 12 7	191 6 7	20 2 9	9 13 3	114 14 2	187 5 5	45 5 8
„ to District or Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	0 0 1	0 1 1	0 1 11	0 0 3
Total cost	237 10 8	243 13 9	40 0 3	10 5 3	124 0 11	180 13 1	59 11 10
District or Local Funds Schools—							
Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	0 0 7	0 3 8	.....	2 13 1	0 3 9
„ to District or Local Funds	.....	.....	9 4 8	3 5 2	.....	2 7 0	5 7 8
Total cost	.....	.....	14 7 1	4 5 11	.....	6 12 7	8 0 8
Municipal Schools—							
Cost to Provincial Revenues	.....	.....	.....	0 8 0	.....	.....	0 5 2
„ to Municipal Funds	.....	.....	3 9 6	5 0 3	.....	11 0 0	4 9 6
Total cost	.....	.....	14 3 0	8 11 0	.....	12 12 10	9 5 3
Institutions in Native States—							
Cost to Native States Revenues	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ to District and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aided Institutions—							
Cost to Provincial Revenues	39 12 5	.....	5 10 2	0 6 11	93 8 7	0 9 4	0 12 10
„ to District or Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	2 3 2	2 0 7	.....	2 4 1	2 0 11
Total cost	92 14 7	.....	28 13 7	4 0 4	154 14 11	6 4 0	6 1 11
Unaided Institutions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total cost	170 14 7	81 13 2	19 15 9	2 7 2	.....	4 10 5	4 13 0
All Institutions—							
Cost to Provincial Revenues	96 13 0	176 11 0	5 7 9	0 7 7	113 6 8	4 7 6	1 16 10
„ to District or Local and Municipal Funds	.....	.....	2 5 8	1 11 1	0 1 0	1 11 2	1 11 10
Total cost	104 12 10	229 13 8	25 3 2	4 4 7	126 3 11	10 1 7	7 9 4

TABLE II.

Instruction in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1915-16.

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.								
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total Expenditure on Public Instruction.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	80,497	5,19,714	1,05,639	12,66,843	1,38,220	6,58,329	27,69,242	84,55,728
.....	80,497	5,19,714	1,05,639	12,66,843	1,38,220	6,58,329	27,69,242	84,55,728
.....	2.8	15.0	2.1	20.9	2.0	9.9	52.5	100
.....	.....	3.0	1.9	10.1	3.3	4.8	22.6	100
.....	.....	1.8	.2	15.5	1.5	3.6	22.6	100
.....	1.9	6.1	1.2	15.0	1.6	7.8	32.7	100

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Public

Class of Institutions.	Under Public Management.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>University Education.</b>												
Arts Colleges ... English ...	3	1,146	1,184	1,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training	Law ...	3	183	312	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching ...	1	40	40	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total for Colleges</b> ...	6	1,370	1,496	1,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Secondary Schools.</b>												
For Boys ...	High Schools ... English ...	23	7,784	6,935	5,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English ... Vernacular ...	3 15	377 1,635	394 1,497	309 1,330	35 76	3,901 6,534	3,779 6,086	3,068 5,000	...	...	...
<b>Total for Secondary Schools for Boys</b> ...	40	9,746	8,808	7,463	111	10,535	9,545	8,066	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	High Schools ... English ...	3	253	270	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English ... Vernacular ...	1 3	113 299	90 299	88 208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total for Secondary Schools for Girls</b> ...	6	635	610	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total for Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.</b>	46	10,381	9,425	7,947	111	10,535	9,545	8,066	...	...	...	...
<b>Primary Schools.</b>												
For Boys ...	Upper Primary ...	120	5,719	5,406	4,113	97	6,413	6,409	6,905	...	...	...
	Lower Primary ...	12	763	773	555	201	10,460	10,461	7,798	...	...	...
<b>Total for Primary Schools for Boys</b> ...	132	6,482	6,179	4,667	298	16,903	16,908	13,703	...	...	...	...
For Girls ...	Upper Primary ...	35	1,360	1,307	819	4	184	180	134	...	...	...
	Lower Primary ...	22	629	648	601	6	180	203	161	...	...	...
<b>Total for Primary Schools for Girls</b> ...	47	2,119	2,065	1,520	10	373	371	275	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand Total for Primary Schools for Boys and Girls</b>	179	8,601	8,244	6,187	308	17,276	17,279	13,978	...	...	...	...
<b>Schools for Special Instruction.</b>												
<b>Training Schools—</b>												
(a) For Masters ...	121	2,100	2,054	1,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For Mistresses ...	2	37	40	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	3	209	250	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	3	170	193	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	11	680	690	401	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	Madrassas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Reformatory Schools	1	461	478	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools	0	247	250	166	6	177	167	176	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	148	3,060	3,754	3,161	6	177	167	176	...	...	...	...
<b>Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.</b>	379	24,300	22,949	18,549	425	27,977	27,280	21,150	...	...	...	...

Private Institutions ...

- Advanced Teaching—
  - Arabic or Persian ...
  - Sanskrit ...
  - Any other Oriental Classic ...
- Elementary, Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly ...
- Elementary, Teaching the Koran ...
- Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards ...

For Boys ...  
For Girls ...  
For Boys ...  
For Girls ...

Total

Grand Total for 1915-16



TABLE III.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Institutions.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—									Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	
Under Private Management.				Unaided.						English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.					
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.										Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.														
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24a	24b	24	25a	25b	25	26a	26b	26	27	28	
3	1,235	1,203	1,109	1	34	35	27	7	2,415	2,415	...	2,415	1,772	...	1,772	2,377	...	2,377	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	21	21	14	3	213	213	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1,235	1,203	1,109	2	55	56	41	11	2,668	2,668	...	2,668	1,772	...	1,772	2,377	...	2,377	...	...	
44	12,020	11,437	9,208	28	12,639	12,116	9,697	94	32,392	32,284	1	32,285	17,974	...	17,974	32,391	1	32,392	1	...	
147	14,480	13,949	11,389	41	8,985	8,785	3,029	226	22,733	15,964	92	16,056	236	...	236	22,468	62	22,530	130	...	
80	2,231	2,185	1,823	4	544	531	475	125	11,034	...	...	...	...	...	10,989	35	11,034	35	...	...	
221	29,711	27,571	22,398	73	17,177	16,412	13,201	445	66,159	46,348	93	48,341	18,210	...	18,210	65,868	98	65,956	166	...	
1	72	59	49	...	...	...	...	3	325	...	191	191	...	72	72	...	325	325	...	...	
7	779	708	620	...	...	...	...	8	802	81	488	519	...	80	80	16	621	637	...	30	
7	633	629	551	...	...	...	...	10	902	...	80	80	...	...	...	13	889	902	...	13	
15	1,484	1,386	1,219	...	...	...	...	21	2,119	31	759	790	...	162	162	29	1,335	1,864	...	52	
236	30,195	29,967	23,617	73	17,177	16,412	13,201	466	68,278	48,279	852	49,131	18,210	162	18,362	65,867	1,933	67,820	166	52	
1,423	73,818	70,703	57,007	50	2,865	2,563	2,338	1,600	89,814	93	54	147	295	...	295	85,154	3,549	88,703	3,599	...	
14,316	387,853	370,499	304,770	5,014	103,954	95,329	82,755	19,543	503,050	28	20	48	...	...	461,661	41,341	503,002	41,361	...		
15,739	461,671	441,203	361,777	5,064	106,819	97,891	85,093	21,233	691,864	121	74	195	295	...	295	546,815	44,890	591,705	44,960	...	
58	3,124	2,948	2,419	3	78	71	67	90	4,046	65	79	144	...	...	...	83	4,444	4,527	...	137	
1,592	35,940	34,630	27,897	459	9,719	9,075	7,986	2,079	46,607	9	10	19	...	...	...	671	45,917	46,588	...	680	
1,650	38,964	37,587	30,316	462	9,797	9,146	7,953	2,160	51,253	74	89	163	...	...	...	754	50,361	51,115	...	817	
17,389	500,635	478,789	392,093	5,326	116,616	107,037	93,048	21,402	643,117	195	183	368	295	...	295	547,569	65,251	642,820	44,960	817	
3	79	78	72	...	...	...	...	124	2,245	300	...	300	287	...	287	2,245	...	2,245	...	...	
5	76	79	74	...	...	...	...	7	113	...	10	10	...	...	...	113	113	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	20	15	8	...	...	...	...	3	209	204	5	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
34	684	693	535	1	13	12	9	36	1,350	267	...	267	...	...	...	777	312	1,089	...	2	
2	75	66	45	2	49	50	45	4	124	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	917	950	715	4	349	324	287	15	1,288	183	...	183	1,157	...	1,157	815	...	815	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	461	8	...	8	...	...	...	461	...	461	...	...	
2,035	52,075	49,910	42,348	735	16,638	15,103	13,071	2,785	69,137	70	...	70	37,067	9,463	46,529	44,770	16,614	61,384	4,537	864	
2,061	53,926	51,789	43,797	743	17,048	15,489	13,412	2,977	75,101	1,311	15	1,326	39,511	9,462	47,973	49,103	17,039	66,143	4,593	866	
10,709	535,991	500,748	400,616	6,343	1150,896	136,994	119,700	26,856	789,184	52,453	1,030	53,483	59,788	9,614	68,402	664,936	114,223	779,159	49,718	1,235	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	4,249	...	...	3,591	101	3,692	694	23	1,017	84	112	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	2,402	...	...	2,492	...	2,402	130	...	130	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,796	24,919	35	...	7	...	7	24,187	732	24,919	732	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	631	...	...	...	...	...	12	619	631	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	2,585	...	...	2,283	136	2,519	182	8	190	140	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	137	...	...	6	181	137	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	6,850	4,231	7	4,238	1,537	1,578	6,407	69	6,476	69	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	493	4	7	11	18	39	364	...	493	...	39	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,702	42,286	4,270	14	4,284	10,006	387	10,393	81,951	1,815	83,766	1,025	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,558	831,430	68,733	1,044	57,767	69,794	10,001	78,795	696,887	116,038	812,925	50,743	1,304

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1916, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	HINDUS.			Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmins, Rajputs, Vaidyas, and Kayasthas.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.</b>										
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>										
English ... .. Male	1	17	455	1,193	233	505	1	...	10	2,415
<b>Colleges for Professional Training—</b>										
Law ... .. Male	...	...	19	126	23	40	...	...	...	213
Teaching ... .. Male	...	4	6	22	2	6	...	...	...	40
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,668</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.</b>										
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>										
<b>For Boys—</b>										
High Schools ... { Male ...	13	1,139	5,535	14,735	4,968	5,734	...	1	266	32,391
High Schools ... { Female ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Middle Schools—</b>										
English ... { Male ...	344	1,175	4,596	7,206	6,728	1,946	6	...	602	22,603
English ... { Female ...	83	23	8	5	11	...	...	...	...	130
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	251	2,191	3,184	4,017	759	...	...	597	10,999
Vernacular ... { Female ...	...	...	4	11	15	5	...	...	...	35
<b>For Girls—</b>										
High Schools ... { Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... { Female ...	...	57	51	194	20	3	...	...	...	325
<b>Middle Schools—</b>										
English ... { Male ...	27	5	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	39
English ... { Female ...	260	457	8	40	7	81	...	...	...	853
Vernacular ... { Male ...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Vernacular ... { Female ...	...	538	118	39	179	10	...	...	5	889
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>12,513</b>	<b>25,419</b>	<b>15,945</b>	<b>8,539</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>68,278</b>
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
For Boys ... { Male ...	90	12,997	64,773	104,546	299,102	29,105	1	1	36,289	546,904
For Boys ... { Female ...	74	1,745	6,774	9,556	24,822	1,060	...	...	929	44,960
For Girls ... { Male ...	74	260	87	131	212	36	...	...	17	817
For Girls ... { Female ...	94	3,075	8,167	14,970	20,557	3,013	...	...	560	50,436
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>18,077</b>	<b>79,801</b>	<b>129,203</b>	<b>344,693</b>	<b>33,214</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37,795</b>	<b>643,117</b>

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*Number of Scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1916, classified according to sex, race, or creed—*continued.*

1	2	3	HINDUS.			7	8	9	10	11
			4	5	6					
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmans, Rajputs, Vaidyas, and Kayasthas.	Others.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL—</b>										
Training Schools	Male ...	121	432	688	626	280	...	...	98	2,245
	Female ...	74	2	8	3	25	...	...	1	113
Schools of Art,...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	1	11	60	73	38	21	...	...	204
	Female ...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	2	32	93	32	31	...	...	...	190
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	Male ...	110	207	122	137	371	80	...	17	1,044
	Female ...	...	309	...	...	3	...	...	...	312
Commercial Schools.	Male ...	1	6	14	68	4	31	...	...	124
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.	Madrasas	Male ...	...	...	6	4	1,256	...	...	1,266
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools.	Male ...	5	16	25	241	173	...	...	1	461
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools.	Male ...	115	10,938	1,307	1,885	38,252	...	...	25	52,522
	Female ...	131	5	24	115	16,339	...	1	...	16,615
TOTAL ...	112	984	11,621	2,429	3,324	56,488	...	1	142	75,101
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ...	1,172	22,740	104,415	158,392	364,225	98,792	8	3	39,417	789,164

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concl'd.*Number of Scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1916, classified according to sex, race, or creed—*concluded.*

1	2	3	HINDUS.			7	8	9	10	11
			4	5	6					
	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmans, Raj- puts, Vaidyas, and Kayasthas.	Others.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—</b>										
<b>1. Advanced Teaching—</b>										
(a) Arabic or Persian	Male ...	...	2	243	165	3,725	...	...	...	4,135
	Female ...	...	...	...	2	112	...	...	...	114
(b) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	2,434	46	12	...	...	...	...	2,492
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Ori- ental Classic.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—</b>										
For Boys	Male ...	36	1,850	6,281	13,659	2,208	...	...	153	24,187
	Female ...	...	99	214	332	87	...	...	...	732
For Girls	Male ...	2	8	...	2	5	...	...	...	12
	Female ...	12	42	173	311	81	...	...	...	619
<b>3. Elementary Teaching—The Koran only—</b>										
For Boys	Male ...	...	...	2	12	2,431	...	...	...	2,445
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	140
For Girls	Male ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	131
<b>4. Other Schools not conform- ing to Departmental Stan- dard—</b>										
For Boys	Male ...	52	775	2,055	2,511	1,331	1	...	56	6,781
	Female ...	2	9	8	48	2	...	...	...	69
For Girls	Male ...	...	8	10	20	1	...	...	...	39
	Female ...	...	61	125	113	65	...	...	...	364
<b>TOTAL OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...</b>	...	104	5,283	9,167	17,187	10,325	1	...	209	42,266
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-16 ...</b>	1,172	22,844	109,698	167,549	381,412	109,117	9	3	39,626	831,430

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EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

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## EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.		Public							
		Under							
		Managed by Government.							
1		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>									
<i>University Education.</i>									
Colleges for Professional Training.	Arts Colleges ... .. English ... ..	1,98,663	...	...	66,993	6,000	9,752	2,81,398	
	Law ... ..	6,603	...	...	13,217	...	...	19,820	
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Teaching ... ..	41,633	...	...	...	...	...	41,633	
Total for Colleges ... ..		2,46,896	..	...	80,200	6,000	9,752	3,42,851	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>									
For Boys	High Schools ... .. English ... ..	1,11,757	...	...	1,75,002	902	2,681	2,90,342	
	Middle Schools ... ..	English ... ..	6,972	...	...	1,526	50	...	8,548
		Vernacular ... ..	22,984	...	...	3,951	41	2	26,978
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys ... ..		1,41,713	...	...	1,80,479	993	2,683	3,25,868	
For Girls	High Schools ... .. English ... ..	37,542	...	...	2,592	293	...	40,427	
	Middle Schools ... ..	English ... ..	7,121	...	...	...	...	...	7,121
		Vernacular ... ..	3,742	...	...	...	...	...	3,742
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls ... ..		48,405	...	...	2,592	293	...	51,290	
Total for Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls ... ..		1,90,118	...	...	1,83,071	1,286	2,683	3,77,158	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>									
For Boys	Upper Primary ... ..	54,063	46	...	3,115	28	13	57,265	
	Lower Primary ... ..	3,574	...	...	406	240	...	4,220	
Total for Primary Schools for Boys ... ..		57,637	46	...	3,521	268	13	61,465	
For Girls	Upper Primary ... ..	13,892	...	...	...	48	...	13,940	
	Lower Primary ... ..	9,410	...	...	40	181	...	9,631	
Total for Primary Schools for Girls ... ..		23,302	...	...	40	229	...	23,571	
Total for Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ... ..		80,939	46	...	3,561	497	13	85,056	
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>									
Training Schools for—	(a) Masters ... ..	2,31,124	140	...	9,916	84	67	2,41,231	
	(b) Mistresses ... ..	9,448	...	...	...	...	9,100	18,548	
Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Medical Schools ... ..	...	68,914	...	...	8,431	...	490	77,825	
Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ..	...	55,410	...	...	8,062	...	...	63,471	
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	...	26,661	198	...	1,085	...	4,123	33,067	
Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Schools...	Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,23,035	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,035	
	Madrasahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Miscellaneous Schools ... ..	3,751	...	...	...	...	...	3,751	
Total ... ..		5,18,353	338	...	27,394	64	13,770	5,50,938	
Total of Direct Expenditure ... ..		10,36,808	384	...	2,04,220	7,667	26,218	13,65,003	



## EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure,				Public						
				Under Private						
				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
				Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohal Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
				23	24	25	26	27	28	29
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>DIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>										
<i>University Education.</i>										
Colleges for Professional Training.	Arts Colleges ... ..	English ... ..	...	85,820	...	...	71,121	2,537	2,293	1,11,771
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Colleges ... ..				85,820	...	...	71,121	2,537	2,293	1,11,771
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
For Boys	High Schools ... ..	English ... ..	...	77,998	...	1,633	2,42,321	83,788	13,733	3,69,467
	Middle Schools ... ..	English ... ..	...	49,772	45,440	2,749	1,18,187	56,344	13,776	2,81,268
		Vernacular ... ..	...	3,304	11,735	120	5,929	9,473	1,779	31,340
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys ... ..				1,31,068	57,175	4,502	3,61,437	98,605	29,288	6,82,075
For Girls	High Schools ... ..	English ... ..	...	4,950	...	...	1,473	1,184	...	7,607
	Middle Schools ... ..	English ... ..	...	21,477	...	1,748	24,082	10,593	12,347	70,247
		Vernacular ... ..	...	5,786	...	300	687	10,409	369	17,651
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls ... ..				32,213	...	2,048	26,542	23,186	13,716	95,705
Total for Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls ... ..				1,63,281	57,175	6,550	3,87,979	1,20,791	42,004	7,77,780
<i>Primary Schools.</i>										
For Boys	Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	34,703	1,85,638	19,233	1,27,864	20,472	36,263	4,26,173
	Lower Primary ... ..	...	...	1,36,815	5,86,713	32,356	5,31,708	60,777	1,84,977	15,33,346
Total for Primary Schools for Boys ... ..				1,71,518	7,72,351	51,589	6,59,572	81,249	2,23,240	19,59,519
For Girls	Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	11,815	8,513	4,144	5,386	20,433	1,787	52,078
	Lower Primary ... ..	...	...	22,717	1,28,940	9,879	2,090	15,321	4,082	1,82,829
Total for Primary Schools for Girls ... ..				34,532	1,37,453	13,923	7,476	35,754	5,869	2,34,907
Total for Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ... ..				2,06,050	9,09,804	65,412	6,67,048	1,17,003	2,29,109	21,94,426
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for—									
	(a) Masters ... ..	...	...	8,848	...	...	...	2,378	1,080	12,306
	(b) Mistresses ... ..	...	...	5,650	...	...	81	5,690	288	11,709
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ..	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	420
	Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	8,579	2,727	312	1,732	8,428	10,059	31,837
	Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	900	...	...	6,312	85	798	5,095
	Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madrasas ... ..	...	...	3,671	840	871	3,266	7,450	2,853	18,851
	Miscellaneous Schools ... ..	...	...	18,608	93,818	17,892	65,191	28,557	49,358	2,04,684
Total ... ..				44,636	97,385	19,075	73,582	47,888	61,436	3,40,902
Total of Direct Expenditure ... ..				4,48,087	20,64,304	91,037	11,99,730	2,88,210	3,37,812	34,30,870



TABLE IV—contd.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16—contd.

Institutions.				Total Expenditure from—								Grand Total.	Remarks.
Management.				Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	All other sources.					
Unaided.								Private.	Public.				
Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.				
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39a	40	41	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1,830	...	4,652	5,982	2,34,483	...	...	1,39,434	25,234	...	...	3,99,151		
1,297	...	...	1,297	6,803	...	...	14,514	...	...	...	21,117		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	41,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,633		
2,627	...	4,652	7,279	2,82,719	...	...	1,53,948	25,234	...	...	4,61,901		
2,29,274	11,298	29,352	2,69,924	1,99,749	...	1,633	6,46,597	91,754	...	...	9,29,733		
28,005	16,658	12,962	55,625	56,744	68,884	4,056	1,69,907	1,02,087	...	...	4,01,678		
346	432	1,686	2,464	26,643	74,776	1,000	30,997	13,230	...	...	1,46,586		
2,55,625	29,368	44,000	3,28,013	2,73,136	1,43,600	6,689	8,47,501	2,07,071	...	...	14,77,007		
...	...	...	...	42,492	...	...	4,065	1,477	...	...	48,034		
...	...	...	...	28,598	...	1,742	24,082	22,940	...	...	77,368		
...	...	...	...	9,528	...	300	987	10,778	...	...	21,603		
...	...	...	...	80,618	...	2,045	29,134	55,195	...	...	1,46,946		
2,55,625	28,388	44,000	3,28,013	3,53,754	1,43,600	8,737	8,76,635	2,42,260	...	...	10,24,992		
4,360	19,069	5,637	23,072	92,656	2,03,161	20,480	1,40,730	78,384	...	...	5,35,711		
1,71,433	17,666	40,917	2,30,216	1,40,734	6,20,918	35,889	7,09,437	3,06,139	...	...	13,13,177		
1,75,799	30,935	46,554	2,53,288	2,33,420	8,24,109	56,369	8,50,167	3,84,823	...	...	23,46,898		
...	376	...	376	25,707	10,613	4,850	5,382	22,608	...	...	9,02		
1,135	5,382	1,781	8,298	32,149	1,20,321	10,135	3,301	26,747	...	...	2,01,653		
1,135	5,758	1,781	8,674	57,859	1,39,934	14,785	8,087	40,115	...	...	2,7,777		
1,78,934	36,693	48,335	2,61,962	2,91,278	9,64,043	71,151	8,58,854	4,24,236	...	...	20,46,565		
...	...	...	...	2,39,972	140	...	9,416	3,00	...	...	2,53,517		
...	...	...	...	16,008	...	...	81	15,78	...	...	30,57		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	68,914	...	...	8,431	450	...	...	77,525		
...	...	...	...	55,839	...	...	8,002	...	...	...	63,107		
...	...	60	60	35,246	2,925	312	2,817	22,070	...	...	67,644		
1,349	...	...	1,349	900	...	...	4,861	684	...	...	6,144		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1,29,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,035		
5	3,029	5,674	8,908	8,571	640	671	3,71	19,003	...	...	27,759		
14,977	16,607	30,163	61,747	20,677	94,128	18,112	80,258	1,20,125	...	...	3,32,900		
16,331	19,636	30,097	72,064	5,63,246	98,033	10,205	1,17,397	1,62,051	...	...	9,80,022		
4,51,517	84,717	1,33,064	6,69,318	14,90,995	12,05,676	99,186	20,06,834	8,63,788	...	...	56,81,380		

## EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under						
	Managed by Government,						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Building .. .. .	7,80,879	1,506	133	...	...	17,540	7,80,418
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) .. .	33,762	...	...	...	...	1,402	35,164
<b>Total</b> .. .	<b>7,94,641</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,942</b>	<b>8,15,582</b>
University .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Charges for Scholarships</b> .. .	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>							
Hostel (Boarding) charges .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to Maktabas .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Miscellaneous Charges</b> .. .	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Total of Indirect Expenditure</b> .. .	<b>7,94,641</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,942</b>	<b>8,15,582</b>
<b>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1915-16</b> .. .	<b>18,30,940</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2,91,230</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>45,160</b>	<b>21,80,585</b>

Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.



Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

Objects of Expenditure.	Public						
	Under Private						
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohala Funds.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<b>INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Building	77,463	76,078	15,707	8,824	58,809	1,08,103	3,39,984
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	28,010	42,929	1,834	596	5,874	7,946	88,969
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,06,473</b>	<b>1,19,007</b>	<b>17,341</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>64,683</b>	<b>1,11,049</b>	<b>4,28,973</b>
University							
Direction							
Inspection							
Arts Colleges							
Medical Colleges							
Other Professional Colleges							
Secondary Schools							
Primary							
Medical							
Technical and Industrial Schools							
Other Special Schools							
<b>Total Charges for Scholarships</b>							
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>							
Hostel (Boarding) charges							
Charges for abolished schools							
Charges for conducting examinations							
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols							
Ditto ditto to Maktabas							
Payments to other private schools							
Contingencies and miscellaneous							
<b>Total Miscellaneous Charges</b>							
<b>Total of Indirect Expenditure</b>	<b>1,06,473</b>	<b>1,19,007</b>	<b>17,341</b>	<b>9,420</b>	<b>64,683</b>	<b>1,11,049</b>	<b>4,28,973</b>
<b>Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1915-16</b>	<b>5,55,160</b>	<b>11,83,371</b>	<b>1,09,378</b>	<b>12,00,150</b>	<b>3,83,902</b>	<b>4,48,691</b>	<b>33,57,553</b>

Scholarships or stipends held in

TABLE IV—concl'd.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16—concl'd.

Institutions.				Total Expenditure from—								Grand Total.	Remarks.
Management.				Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	All other sources.					
Unaided.								Private.	Public.				
Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.						Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	30a	40	41	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	337	61,641(a)	61,878	8,46,893	1,57,517	19,827	8,824	2,33,783	...	...	12,68,843	(a) Including Rs. 8,500 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 50 from District funds paid to unaided schools. (b) Including Rs. 1,200 from Provincial Revenues paid to unaided schools.	
652	58	6,805(b)	7,573	63,022	50,719	1,981	1,319	21,179	...	...	1,38,220		
652	393	68,408	69,451	9,00,914	2,08,236	21,808	10,143	2,54,902	...	...	14,05,063		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	80,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,497		
...	...	...	...	4,70,434	46,682	2,398	...	300	...	...	5,19,714		
...	...	...	...	30,878	...	...	...	6,327	...	...	37,205		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	557	...	...	...	...	...	557		
...	...	...	...	80,753	9,071	...	19	2,166	160	...	42,169		
...	...	...	...	2,677	13,135	...	...	405	...	...	16,217		
...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	291		
...	...	...	...	...	3,558	90	...	1,320	...	...	4,868		
...	...	...	...	1,408	2,657	170	...	...	...	...	4,332		
...	...	...	...	65,804	29,269	269	19	10,118	160	...	1,05,839		
...	...	...	...	90,416	721	...	2,44,703	1,04,728	...	...	5,30,628		
...	...	...	...	3,179	23,904	913	...	140	...	...	28,136		
...	...	...	...	543	92	...	2,155	...	...	...	2,793		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	425	1,360	120	...	...	...	...	1,905		
...	...	...	...	28,776	41,365	3,633	2,527	18,539	...	...	94,807		
...	...	...	...	1,23,342	67,472	4,668	2,49,445	2,13,404	...	...	6,58,329		
652	393	69,400	69,451	10,49,901	3,51,659	29,041	2,59,007	4,78,784	160	...	27,09,242		
4,52,109	85,110	2,01,400	7,38,769	31,40,980	16,57,335	1,28,227	23,66,441	13,62,573	160	...	84,55,722		

## EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and

Class of Schools,	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.								
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an Examination of an equivalent standard.						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.					
			1			2								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.</b>														
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>														
Government	{ English ... ..	25	8,111	4,780	4,780	1,799	...	1,799						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	15	1,835	...	...	418	...	418						
District Fund	{ English ... ..	32	3,410	...	...	993	...	993						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	75	6,486	...	...	1,436	...	1,436						
Municipal	{ English ... ..	3	491	...	...	204	...	204						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	1	138	...	...	49	...	49						
Native States	{ English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Aided ... ..	{ English ... ..	191	26,490	6,201	6,201	7,629	14	7,643						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	30	2,231	...	...	505	1	506						
Unaided ... ..	{ English ... ..	69	16,638	6,919	6,919	4,639	...	4,639						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	4	544	...	...	170	...	170						
	Total ... ..	445	66,169	17,900	17,900	17,842	15	17,857						
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.</b>														
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>														
Government	{ English ... ..	3	396	...	49	49	44	44						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	3	269	...	...	...	16	16						
District Fund	{ English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Municipal	{ English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Native States	{ English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Aided ... ..	{ English ... ..	8	881	...	35	35	3	159						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	7	638	...	...	...	84	84						
Unaided	{ English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total ... ..	21	2,119	...	84	84	3	303						
<b>TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS</b>		466	68,278	17,900	84	17,984	318	18,163						
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.</b>														
Government	...	133	6,473	...	...	...	...	...						
District Fund	...	280	15,696	...	...	...	...	...						
Municipal	...	18	1,006	...	...	...	...	...						
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Aided	...	15,739	461,671	...	...	...	...	...						
Unaided	...	5,064	106,819	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total	21,233	581,664	...	...	...	...	...						
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.</b>														
Government	...	47	2,119	...	...	...	...	...						
District Fund	...	8	273	...	...	...	...	...						
Municipal	...	2	100	...	...	...	...	...						
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Aided	...	1,650	83,964	...	...	...	8	8						
Unaided	...	482	9,797	...	...	...	...	...						
	Total	2,189	51,253	...	...	...	8	8						
<b>TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS</b>		23,422	643,117	...	...	...	8	8						
<b>GRAND TOTAL for 1915-16 (for Secondary and Primary Schools).</b>		23,899	714,395	17,900	84	17,984	326	18,171						

TABLE V.

Primary Education in Bihar and Orissa at the end of the official year 1915-16.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			3			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
4						5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,444	2	1,446	74	...	74	13	...	13	8,109	2	8,111
500	...	500	497	...	497	220	...	220	1,635	...	1,635
1,643	1	1,644	667	...	667	106	...	106	3,409	1	3,410
1,854	6	1,860	2,292	7	2,299	888	5	891	6,468	18	6,486
232	...	232	55	...	55	...	...	...	491	...	491
38	...	38	40	...	40	11	...	11	138	...	138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,876	20	7,896	3,628	65	3,693	928	19	947	26,363	118	26,480
603	1	604	809	10	819	297	5	302	2,214	17	2,231
8,320	2	8,322	1,516	8	1,524	220	...	220	16,623	10	16,633
179	...	179	142	...	142	53	...	53	544	...	544
17,689	32	17,721	9,920	90	10,010	2,642	29	2,671	65,993	183	66,159
...	50	50	...	192	192	...	31	31	...	366	366
...	37	37	...	127	127	...	89	89	...	269	269
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	215	219	29	323	352	3	80	83	39	812	851
...	182	182	5	184	189	8	170	178	13	620	633
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	484	488	34	826	860	11	370	381	52	2,067	2,119
17,693	516	18,209	9,954	916	10,870	2,653	309	3,062	66,045	2,233	68,278
2,070	6	2,076	3,001	8	3,009	1,374	13	1,387	6,445	27	6,472
1,230	9	1,239	7,259	391	7,650	6,154	853	7,007	14,643	1,253	15,896
45	...	45	533	2	535	415	11	426	993	18	1,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,927	142	17,069	210,442	10,305	220,747	189,153	24,702	213,855	428,522	35,149	463,671
755	28	783	41,316	1,830	43,146	56,230	6,660	62,890	98,301	8,518	106,819
21,027	165	21,192	262,657	12,536	275,193	263,326	32,230	295,556	516,904	44,900	561,804
4	143	147	...	906	906	...	1,070	1,070	...	2,119	2,119
...	2	2	...	95	95	...	176	176	...	276	276
...	5	5	6	37	43	5	47	52	11	80	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	391	408	283	14,326	14,609	334	23,605	23,939	634	38,330	38,964
...	9	9	41	2,317	2,358	131	7,209	7,340	173	9,025	9,198
17	550	567	330	17,691	18,021	470	82,197	82,667	617	50,438	51,055
21,044	735	21,779	262,861	30,217	293,078	263,708	64,456	328,164	547,731	95,806	643,537
36,737	1,251	37,988	272,835	31,133	303,968	266,440	64,835	331,275	613,766	97,929	711,695





## EDUCATION GENERAL TABLE VI—concl'd.

Return showing the results of the prescribed examinations in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16—concl'd.

Name of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.										
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.				Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.
																	Brahmans.	Rajputs, Bahunas, and Kayasthas.	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
(a) Second Departmental Examination.	5	...	.	5	109	..	...	2	111	108	...	..	2	110	...	9	41	29	21	7	.	..	..	
(b) First Departmental Examination.	5	..	...	5	120	...	...	51	171	117	...	...	27	144	...	6	52	53	24	8	...	...	1	
(c) Guru Training School Examination.	118	3		121	815	83	...	119	1,017	687	64	.	42	793	...	62	140	267	212	80	...	...	23	
(d) Vernacular Certificate Examination for women.	2	5	...	7	14	33	..	...	47	8	27	..	...	35	..	27	.	...	.	8	...	.	...	
2. Medical School Examination.	2	.	.	2	76	...	..	...	76	53	.	..	...	53	1	...	21	25	2	4	...	...	...	
3. Overseer Examination ..	1	...	.	1	18	.	..	...	18	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	.	6	2	..	...	...	...	
4. Sub-Overseer Examination.	2	.	..	2	45	..	...	...	45	37	.	.	...	37	...	...	8	25	2	2	...	.	...	
5. Survey Final Examination.	2	1	...	3	25	8	..	...	33	18	8	.	...	26	..	..	4	15	3	4	...	..	...	
6. Sanskrit Title Examination.	1	42	22	66	1	131	136	20	288	.	48	31	9	88	...	...	85	2	1	...	...	...	...	
7. Sanskrit Second Examination.	1	103	86	190	1	580	269	117	967	...	256	134	28	418	...	...	404	11	3	...	...	...	...	
8. Sanskrit First Examination.	1	135	126	265	3	654	561	123	1,541	...	308	240	5	592	...	.	530	20	12	...	...	...	...	
9. Final Examination of Recognised Maktabas.	1	412	3	416	1	906	8	...	1,005	1	653	1	...	655	.	...	2	20	30	603	...	.	...	
	3	37	..	40	6	77	...	...	83	3	52	.	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	..	..	

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		Expenditure by District Boards on Public											
		In Institutions managed by District Boards.											
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>													
For Boys	High Schools—English ...	4	39	3,410	3,285	2,671	...	22,944	...	23,984	2,249	44	49,121
	Middle Schools { English Vernacular	...	75	6,468	5,952	4,916	355	62,981	...	20,141	817	...	84,294
For Girls	High Schools—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools		...	107	9,806	9,237	7,587	355	85,825	...	44,125	3,066	44	1,33,415
<i>Primary Schools.</i>													
For Boys	Upper Primary ...	...	92	6,190	6,166	4,703	3,391	17,477	...	5,115	513	689	27,185
	Lower Primary ...	...	188	9,708	9,700	7,230	301	34,235	...	5,452	809	553	41,350
Total Primary Schools for Boys		...	280	15,898	15,866	11,933	3,692	51,712	...	10,567	1,322	1,242	68,535
For Girls	Upper Primary ...	...	3	128	109	85	...	1,500	...	...	...	24	1,524
	Lower Primary ...	...	5	147	154	112	22	381	...	...	...	...	403
Total Primary Schools for Girls		...	8	273	263	197	22	1,881	...	...	...	24	1,927
Grand Total, Primary Schools for Boys and Girls		...	288	16,169	16,129	12,130	3,714	53,593	...	10,567	1,322	1,266	70,462
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>													
<i>Training Schools—</i>													
(a) For Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) For Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrasas ... Reformatory Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools		...	5	161	127	103	358	310	...	90	104	...	863
Total		...	5	161	127	103	358	310	...	90	104	...	863
Buildings		...	...	...	...	...	50	79,533	...	...	...	1,003	80,576
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)		...	...	...	...	...	...	7,700	...	...	...	238	8,028
Total		...	...	...	...	...	50	87,313	...	...	...	1,230	88,603
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Charges for Scholarships		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-16		...	400	26,216	25,493	19,820	4,477	2,27,041	...	51,783	4,492	2,549	2,90,311

TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Instruction.				Expenditure by Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.														Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	Remarks.	
In Institutions managed by			Total District Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.	In Institutions managed by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions managed by						
The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial Revenues.	Municipal Funds.	District Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	45,440	68,684	3	491	494	385	...	1,307	600	5,205	4	...	7,110	...	...	1,633	1,633	1,633	
...	...	11,735	74,716	1	136	114	93	...	880	...	630	...	...	1,510	...	...	120	1,000	75,716	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,748	1,748	1,748	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	300	
...	600	57,175	1,43,000	4	629	608	478	...	2,187	600	5,835	4	...	8,626	...	...	6,550	8,737	1,52,337	
46	...	1,85,638	2,03,161	5	222	236	202	499	1,247	...	270	...	...	2,016	...	...	10,233	20,460	2,23,641	
...	...	5,66,713	6,20,948	13	784	801	568	74	3,533	...	438	...	...	4,045	...	...	32,356	35,689	6,56,837	
46	...	7,72,351	8,24,109	18	1,006	1,037	770	573	4,780	...	708	...	...	6,661	...	...	51,589	50,369	8,80,478	
...	600	8,513	10,613	1	58	60	30	...	506	600	...	...	...	1,106	...	...	4,144	4,650	15,263	
...	...	1,28,940	1,29,321	1	42	48	39	...	456	...	36	...	...	492	...	...	9,679	10,135	1,39,452	
...	600	1,37,453	1,39,934	2	100	108	78	...	962	600	36	...	...	1,598	...	...	13,923	14,785	1,54,719	
46	600	9,09,804	9,84,043	20	1,108	1,145	848	573	5,742	600	744	...	...	7,059	...	...	65,413	71,154	10,35,107	
140	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110
108	...	2,727	2,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	312	3,237	
...	...	840	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	871	1,711	
...	...	98,818	94,128	1	26	20	13	...	220	...	36	...	...	256	...	...	17,892	18,112	1,12,240	
838	...	97,385	98,033	1	26	20	13	...	220	...	36	...	...	256	...	...	19,075	19,295	1,17,328	
1,866	...	76,128	1,57,517	...	...	...	...	...	3,987	...	...	...	...	3,987	133	...	15,707	10,627	1,77,344	
...	...	42,929	50,719	...	...	...	...	50	347	...	71	...	...	408	...	...	1,684	1,981	52,700	
1,866	...	1,19,057	3,08,238	...	...	...	...	50	4,334	...	71	...	...	4,465	133	...	17,341	21,808	2,30,044	
...	...	...	40,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,298	48,950	
...	...	...	567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	567	
...	...	...	9,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,071	
...	...	...	13,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,135	
...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	
...	...	...	3,659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	
...	...	...	2,657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	3,618	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,636	
...	...	...	29,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	29,538
...	...	...	67,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,666	72,138
2,260	1,200	11,83,421	15,67,335	25	1,761	1,773	1,339	623	12,483	1,200	6,650	40	...	20,996	133	...	1,08,378	1,28,227	16,85,562	

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of Boarders who are Students of					Expenditure from						Remarks.
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Special Schools.	Provincial Revenues.	District or Municipal Funds.	Subscriptions and Endowments.	Fees.	Native States Revenues.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>For Males—</i>														
Managed by Government ...	170	4,094	322	49	864	45	2,814	Rs. 56,161	Rs.	Rs. 24,518	Rs. 68,295	...	Rs. 1,48,974	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards. ...	17	581	...	...	557	24	...	...	120	3,574	8,636	...	12,930	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33	1,604	171	...	1,376	81	16	21,807	601	32,547	46,589	...	1,01,554	
Maintained by Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	206	5,872	127	...	3,133	1,862	750	...	...	83,102	87,292	...	1,70,394	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>426</b>	<b>12,151</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5,930</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>77,968</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,43,741</b>	<b>2,10,822</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4,33,252</b>	
<i>For Females—</i>														
Managed by Government ...	6	80	...	...	46	6	28	6,865	...	...	977	...	7,842	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	11	759	...	...	719	...	40	5,583	...	14,744	26,549	...	46,876	
Maintained by Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unaided ...	25	1,465	...	...	173	1,073	219	...	...	36,243	6,415	...	42,658	
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>42</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>12,448</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>50,987</b>	<b>33,941</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>97,376</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ...	<b>468</b>	<b>14,455</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6,868</b>	<b>3,091</b>	<b>3,867</b>	<b>90,416</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>1,94,728</b>	<b>2,44,763</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5,30,628</b>	

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EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IX.

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## EDUCATION—GENERAL

## Number and qualifications of Teachers

						In Primary Schools.				
						Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.
1						2	3	4	5	6
Teachers of Vernacular	Trained	...	...	...	...	222	269	14	4,373	271
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	129	327	31	16,042	5,457
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	351	596	45	20,415	5,728
In Schools for Indians.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of Classical Languages.	Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Possessing no degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Europeans.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Untrained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
In Schools for Europeans.	Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Possessing no degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
<b>GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS</b>						351	596	45	20,440	5,728

TABLE IX.

in Bihar and Orissa, 1915-16.

In Middle Schools.					In High Schools.					In Colleges.					Total.
Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
64	318	8	429	84	94	...	...	90	42	1	...	...	...	...	6,269
47	181	13	352	78	40	...	...	89	68	...	...	...	1	...	22,334
111	489	21	761	162	124	...	...	178	110	1	...	...	1	...	29,103
1	2	...	8	3	53	...	...	8	3	6	...	...	...	...	83
5	60	6	297	89	231	...	...	481	447	74	...	...	52	5	1,744
6	63	6	305	92	283	...	...	469	450	80	...	...	52	5	1,830
3	...	...	11	5	96	...	...	160	111	72	...	...	43	3	504
3	63	6	294	87	197	...	...	329	339	8	...	...	9	2	1,326
6	62	6	305	92	283	...	...	469	450	80	...	...	52	5	1,830
...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
117	561	27	1,131	254	407	...	...	667	590	81	...	...	53	5	31,023

Return of Schools and Scholars in European Schools in

Class of Institutions.		Public Institutions.								
		Under Private Management.								
		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>										
School Education, General.	For Boys	High Schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Middle Schools ... { English Vernacular	...	4	431	419	376	...	...	...
	Total for Secondary Schools for Boys		...	4	431	419	376	...	...	...
	For Girls	High Schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... { English Vernacular		...	8	293	240	218	...	...	...	
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls		...	8	293	240	218	...	...	...	
Grand Total for Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls		...	12	724	659	594	...	...	...	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>										
School Education, General.	For Boys	Upper Primary ...	...	3	116	104	91	...	...	
		Lower Primary ...	...	4	48	55	41	...	...	
	Total Primary Schools for Boys		...	7	164	159	132	...	...	
For Girls	Upper Primary ...	...	5	144	135	121	...	...		
	Lower Primary ...	...	1	19	14	11	...	...		
Total Primary Schools for Girls		...	6	163	149	132	...	...		
Grand Total for Primary Schools for Boys and Girls		...	13	327	308	264	...	...		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>										
School Education, Special.	Training Schools for—									
	(a) Masters		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	(b) Mistresses		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Schools of Art		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Law Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Medical Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Engineering and Surveying Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Technical and Industrial Schools		...	1	74	81	61	...	...	
	Commercial Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agricultural Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Other Schools:—Miscellaneous Schools		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total		...	1	74	81	61	...	...	
Total of Schools of Public Instruction		...	19	1,125	1,048	919	...	...		

Private Institutions—Schools not conforming to Departmental standard ...

{ For Boys ...  
" Girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL for 1915-16 ...



TABLE III(B).

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning—									Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
		English.			A classical language.			A vernacular language.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
4	431	348	83	431	188	...	188	213	15	228	83	...
4	431	348	83	431	188	...	188	213	15	228	83	...
3	293	29	264	293	...	80	80	6	32	38	...	20
3	293	29	264	293	...	80	80	6	32	38	...	20
7	724	377	347	724	188	80	268	219	47	266	83	29
3	116	62	54	116	...	...	...	1	4	5	54	...
4	49	28	20	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
7	164	90	74	164	...	...	...	4	4	5	74	...
3	144	65	79	144	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	65
1	10	9	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
4	163	74	89	163	...	...	...	11	14	25	...	74
11	387	164	163	327	...	...	...	12	18	30	74	74
1	74	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	1,125	615	510	1,125	138	80	218	231	65	296	157	103
19	1,125	615	510	1,125	138	80	218	231	65	296	157	103

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III(C).

Number of Scholars in European Schools in Bihar and Orissa, on the 31st March 1916, classified according to sex, race, or creed.

1	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	HINDUS.			Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmans, Rajputs, Pandyas and Kayasthas.	Others.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—</b>										
<i>Secondary Schools—</i>										
For Boys—										
Middle Schools—										
English	341	1	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	348
{ Male...										
{ Female	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
For Girls—										
Middle Schools—										
English	26	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	29
{ Male...										
{ Female	257	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	264
Total ...	707	2	5	7	...	3	...	...	...	724
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
For Boys ...										
{ Male...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	90
{ Female	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
For Girls ...										
{ Male...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
{ Female	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Total ...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	327
<i>School Education—Special—</i>										
Technical and Industrial Schools.										
{ Male...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Total of Schools of Public Instruction.	1,107	2	5	7	...	3	...	1	...	1,125
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1915-16...	1,107	2	5	7	...	3	...	1	...	1,125

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EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV (A).

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Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools in Bihar

		Public						
		Under Private						
		Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						
Objects of Expenditure.		Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS.</b>								
For Boys ...	High Schools ... English ...	17,067		60	11,694	14,946	5,242	48,909
	Middle Schools ... English ...							
	Middle Schools ... Vernacular							
Total for Secondary Schools for Boys ...		17,067		60	11,694	14,946	5,242	48,909
For Girls ...	High Schools ... English ...	16,803		1,748	23,708	2,659	8,675	53,693
	Middle Schools ... English ...							
	Middle Schools ... Vernacular							
Total for Secondary Schools for Girls ...		16,803		1,748	23,708	2,659	8,675	53,693
Total for Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls ...		33,870		1,808	35,402	17,605	13,917	1,02,502
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOLS.</b>								
For Boys ...	Upper Primary ...	1,738			3,935	1,072	125	6,785
	Lower Primary ...	1,280			1,244	2,110	30	4,664
	Total for Primary Schools for Boys ...	3,018			5,079	3,182	155	11,429
For Girls ...	Upper Primary ...	4,687			3,908	1,375	100	10,070
	Lower Primary ...	600			447	842		1,689
	Total for Primary Schools for Girls ...	5,287			4,355	2,017	100	11,759
Total for Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ...		8,305			9,434	5,199	255	23,188
<b>SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.</b>								
Training Schools for—								
(a) Masters ...								
(b) Mistresses ...								
Schools of Art ...								
Law Schools ...								
Medical Schools ...								
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...								
Technical and Industrial Schools ...		880			1,732	600		3,212
Commercial Schools ...								
Agricultural Schools ...								
Other Schools ...								
Reformatory Schools ...								
Madrasas ...								
Miscellaneous Schools ...								
Total ...		880			1,732	600		3,212
Total of Direct Expenditure ...		48,050		1,808	40,568	23,304	14,173	1,28,903
Building Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only) ...		58,713				2,435	9,637	68,350
Total ...		58,810				2,435	9,637	70,883
<b>UNIVERSITY</b>								
Direction ...								
Inspection ...								
<b>Scholarships or Stipends held in</b>								
Arts Colleges ...								
Medical Colleges ...								
Other Professional Colleges ...								
Secondary Schools ...								
Primary Schools ...								
Medical Schools ...								
Technical and Industrial Schools ...								
Other Special Schools ...								
Total Charges for Scholarships ...								
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>								
Hostel (Boarding) charges ...								
Charges for abolished schools ...								
Charges for conducting examinations ...								
Payments to other private schools ...								
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...								
Total Miscellaneous charges ...								
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...		58,810				2,435	9,637	70,883
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1915-16 ...		1,01,860		1,808	40,568	25,739	23,810	1,80,784

TABLE IV (A)  
and Orissa for the official year 1915-16.

Institutions, management.				Total Expenditure from								Grand Total.	Remarks.
Unaided.				Provincial Revenue.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohana Fund.	All other sources.					
Fees, including fees paid from Mohana Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					Private.	Native States Revenue.	Imperial contributions.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
				17,007		00	11,004	20,088				48,000	
				17,007		00	11,004	20,088				48,000	
				16,808		1,748	32,708	11,334				63,593	
				16,808		1,748	23,708	11,334				53,593	
				33,670		1,808	35,403	31,423				1,02,702	
				1,733			3,335	1,197				6,765	
				2,290			3,244	2,140				8,681	
				3,013			5,070	3,337				11,427	
				4,027			3,908	1,475				10,070	
				600			447	642				1,689	
				6,237			4,355	3,117				11,789	
				1,300			9,454	5,454				23,158	
				830			3,733	900				8,212	
				830			1,733	900				3,212	
				43,050		3,000	48,508	37,476				1,29,002	
				56,713				9,637				66,350	
				2,007				3,435				4,532	
				58,610				13,072				70,882	
				447								447	
				2,913								2,912	
				2,913								2,912	
				12,000			20,306	2,340				48,625	
				170								170	
				624			1,704	8,684				11,031	
				12,803			31,169	11,033				55,025	
				75,063			51,160	32,105				1,39,328	
				1,16,113		1,808	77,727	60,581				2,58,229	

## APPENDIX D.

Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Mulla Schools, Tols, Pathshalas and Kyaung Schools in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1915-16.

Particulars.	Classed in General Table III as "Primary schools".	Classed in General Table III as "Other schools".	Classed in General Table III as "Private institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAKTABS.</b>				
1. Institutions	{ For Boys ...	1,774	473	2,247
	{ For Girls ...	587	15	602
2. Pupils	{ Boys ...	41,120	6,586	47,706
	{ Girls ...	16,482	385	16,867
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		Rs. 10,061		Rs. 10,061
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		" 82,838		" 82,838
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		" 15,686		" 15,686
6. Fees		" 73,384	Rs. 4,623	" 78,007
7. Other sources		" 46,274	" 43,133	" 89,407
8. Total expenditure		" 2,28,243	" 47,756	" 2,75,999
<b>Tols.</b>				
1. Institutions	{ For Boys ...	369	215	584
	{ For Girls ...			
2. Pupils	{ Boys... ...	10,290	2,492	12,782
	{ Girls... ...	2		2
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		Rs. 9,182		Rs. 9,182
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		" 10,745		" 10,745
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		" 2,216		" 2,216
6. Fees		" 6,217	Rs. 122	" 6,339
7. Other sources		" 70,097	1,338	" 71,435
8. Total Expenditure		" 98,457	1,460	" 99,917
<b>PATHSHALAS.</b>				
1. Institutions	{ For Boys ...	53		53
	{ For Girls ...			
2. Pupils	{ Boys... ...	998		998
	{ Girls... ...			
3. Expenditure from provincial funds				
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		Rs. 545		Rs. 545
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		" 80		" 80
6. Fees		" 657		" 657
7. Other sources		" 2,367		" 2,367
8. Total expenditure		" 3,599		" 3,599

N. B.—The expenditure on private institutions from private sources is not shown in General Table IV.

No. 1646E.

## GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

## RESOLUTION.

*Dated the 11th December 1916.*

## READ—

The Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1915-16.

The report, which was received six weeks after the due date, deals only with British territory only, and does not include the statistics of the Native states. The work of the Department during the year was materially affected by the general financial conditions, which necessitated a reduction of five lakhs in the amount appropriated for education from provincial revenues. This decrease occurred mainly in expenditure on buildings. As a set off against the smaller expenditure from Provincial funds there was a substantial increase in the income from fees and subscriptions, and in the allotments made by local bodies. Though therefore, the expenditure on buildings had to be limited to inexpensive schemes and the completion of projects already in hand, the actual expenditure on public instruction fell by one lakh only, while the direct expenditure increased by three and a half lakhs. It was thus possible to continue the policy of expansion and advance on the lines already approved, though large changes, such as the scheme for the improvement of secondary education, were necessarily postponed. That, in spite of this, the number of scholars should have decreased by five thousand, and the number of institutions by one hundred, is due entirely to the figures for lower primary schools, which are discussed below.

2. *Staff*.—The Hon'ble Mr. Jennings was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The already insufficient cadre of the Indian Educational Service was further depleted by the deputation to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of four officers, who have since been joined by three others. On the other hand one new post in the Indian Educational Service was filled up and a considerable number of posts were added to the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services.

3. *Arts Colléges*.—The number of students rose by 200 to 2,415, an increase of 73 per cent. since the Province was created in 1912. The Patna College has not yet reached its maximum limit of 510, the reason being the practice adopted by many students of applying for admission at more than one college. The result was that out of 100 candidates selected for admission to the first year class of the Patna College no fewer than 43 failed to join. As regards administration the provincialization of the Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur and the strengthening of the staff of the Patna and Ravenshaw Colleges are noteworthy.

4. *Secondary Education*.—High and Middle English Schools continued to make satisfactory progress. Not only were there 54,694 pupils on the 31st March 1916, as against 52,933 in the previous year, but the average fee income per head rose considerably; as there was no enhancement of fees, this indicates a larger proportion of boys in the higher classes. Three new High and eleven new Middle English Schools were recognized during the year. The position as regards the latter type of school is unsatisfactory in one respect, in that financial conditions have prevented Government from taking them over and thus relieving local bodies of the burden of their maintenance. His Honour in Council fears that, in spite of an increase of expenditure by local bodies on these schools, many of them are still far below the desired standard of efficiency.

The figures and results of the special classes at selected Zila Schools for boys from Middle Vernacular Schools are disappointing. The experiment is one of considerable interest, and its success may lead to a great improvement in secondary education; it is also in accord with the opinions of those who hold that boys in India should be taught in the vernacular for as long a period as possible. The reasons for the partial failure of the experiment should be carefully examined and every effort made to see that the existence of the classes is made widely known and that the teaching in them efficient.

5. *Primary Education.*—The most striking and unsatisfactory feature of the part of the report which deals with primary education is the decrease in the number of pupils at Lower Primary Schools. While the numbers of Middle Vernacular and Upper Primary Schools and of the pupils in them continued to increase, in the case of Lower Primary Schools there was a decline of 146 institutions and 10,000 pupils. The fall was most marked in Darbhanga and in the division of Orissa, but only ten districts showed an increase in the number of schools and eight in the number of pupils. The Director suggests a number of causes as contributing to this decline, viz., the rise in the minimum pay of teachers, the increased expenditure on Middle and Vernacular Schools, the excessive concentration of schools, unfavourable agricultural conditions, and a decrease in the number of girls reading in boys' schools. The reasons assigned are not very convincing. While it is true that the rise in the minimum pay of teachers and the steady increase in the number of trained teachers must ultimately prove a tax on the resources of many local bodies, this factor can hardly have had any great effect on the number of pupils in 1915-16; for the total number of teachers in schools maintained or aided by local bodies rose by 553. Further, some local bodies, such as the Puri and Palamau District Boards, appear again to have failed to spend up to the minimum standard laid down. The increase of expenditure on Middle English and Vernacular Schools is very small compared with the total expenditure on primary education. While scarcity in Singhbhum may explain the falling off in that district, the floods in Darbhanga can hardly account for the decline which took place there when Muzaffarpur, which suffered equally from floods, showed a substantial increase. In the three coast districts of Orissa alone has there been any attempt to concentrate schools; and here, in strong contrast to the rest of the province, where no such relation can be traced, the decline in the number of pupils is to some extent proportionate to the decline in the number of schools, the fall being at the rate of twelve to nineteen pupils for each school abolished; yet in none of these districts is there less than one school, on an average, to every one and a half square miles of area, so that the number of schools is still by no means insufficient.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, therefore, looks elsewhere for the root cause of the decrease, and is inclined to doubt whether it represents any real decline in the amount of effective education given. It is a remarkable fact that for every pupil less in lower primary classes at the end of 1915-16, there were eight pupils less in the infant classes. It may be inferred that the decline is due to some defect in the present system of primary education. In the resolution on the report for 1913-14 attention was drawn to the extraordinary difference between the number of boys at school and the number of persons returned as literate at the census which shows how large a proportion of the pupils fail to acquire a permanent knowledge of reading and writing. Of the pupils now in primary schools maintained or aided by local bodies, 50 per cent. are in the lowest infant class and 70 per cent. in the two infant classes combined, there being only 25 per cent. in the lower primary stages and 5 per cent. in the upper primary. These figures suggest that about half the boys who attend school go no further than the infant classes and therefore receive no real education. Until this state of affairs is remedied, many parents will naturally regard schools not as a source of education but as a creche; and any slight inconvenience or financial enhancement will cause them at once to remove their children from schools, at which they derive no apparent benefit. In such circumstances fluctuations must occur from year to year, and steady progress cannot be maintained, nor will an effective demand for education



be created, till schools attain a higher standard of efficiency. It was in order to emphasize this aspect of the case that the Local Government recently addressed District Boards, pointing out the necessity for a real improvement in primary schools.

6. *Training Institutions.*—The opening of the new buildings of the Patna Training College in November 1915 enabled the authorities to increase the number of students from fifteen to forty and to open classes up to the Bachelor of Teaching standard. The rapid developments of recent years in training institutions are now bearing fruit, and the number of trained teachers in employment rose by no less than 14 per cent. to 6,352 during the year.

7. *Female Education.*—The first step for the higher education of girls in the province was taken during the year by the formation of college classes attached to the Ravenshaw Girls' School, Cuttack, for the preparation of women students for the Intermediate Examination as private students. The figures for secondary schools are disappointing, in that a considerable increase in expenditure has not been accompanied by a rise in the number of students; and this fact coupled with the difficulties experienced in obtaining contributions towards the cost of conveyances mentioned in the report shows that few members of the educated classes of the province are as yet prepared to make any appreciable sacrifice to secure the education of their girls. In primary schools a small decrease in the number of girls at boys' schools is more than set off by a considerable increase in those at girls' schools.

8. *Muhammadan Education.*—The proportion of Muhammadans at school remained practically unchanged. Their tendency to desert primary schools in favour of special schools was still marked. The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for carrying out the recommendations of the Muhammadan Education Committee regarding Madrasa education are still awaited.

9. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are due to Mr. Jennings for his able and sympathetic administration of the Department and to the officers subordinate to him who have worked faithfully in the cause of education.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council,

H. COUPLAND,

Offg. Chief Secretary to Government.