

# GENERAL REPORT

OF

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

### 1922-23

BY

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# GENERAL REPORT

## OF

### PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

**1922-23.**

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The features of the year were progress, peace, and poverty, with retrenchment in the offing, and reform *in nubibus*.

2. A general summary of the returns of institutions and scholars is subjoined in a form which has been prescribed by the Government of India :—

		Percentage of scholars to total population.				
		Recognised Institutions.		All institutions.		
		1923.	1922.	1923.	1922.	
Area, in square miles	... 53,015					
Population—						
Males	... 3,961,109	Males	... 4.9	4.55	5.07	4.7
Females	... 3,645,121	Females	... .75	.73	.78	.76
TOTAL	... 7,606,230	TOTAL	... 2.91	2.73	3.02	2.84

  

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of Institution.
	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges	3	3	...	943	767	+176	.46
Professional Colleges	1	1	...	70	52	+18	.03
High Schools	41	41	...	11,920	11,102	+818	5.75
Middle Schools	258	259	-1	22,528	20,901	+1,627	10.87
Primary Schools	4,019	3,955	+64	169,206	158,640	+10,566	81.62
Special Schools	95	104	-9	2,640	2,674	-34	1.27
TOTALS	4,417	4,363	+54	207,307	194,136	+13,171	100%
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	3	3	...	621	627	-6	4.26
Middle Schools	30	33	-3	2,776	2,692	+84	19.05
Primary Schools	352	343	+9	11,134	10,511	+623	76.39
Special Schools	3	3	...	44	48	-4	.30
TOTALS	388	382	+6	14,575	13,878	+697	100%
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For Males	237	261	-24	7,453	7,744	-291	...
For Females	14	15	-1	441	460	-19	...
TOTALS	251	276	-25	7,894	8,204	-310	...
GRAND TOTALS	5,056	5,021	+35	229,776	216,218	+13,558	...

The tide, it will be seen, has turned. Subject to exception in the case of unrecognised or private institutions and of Middle schools (not of Middle school pupils), the figures record general numerical progress. The provincial advance, in the case of scholars, is 6·2 per cent. : the divisional measures are 9·0 per cent. in the Assam Valley and 2·4 per cent. in the Surma Valley. The rate of advance was most marked in secondary schools and colleges. This is a tendency which will have to be reckoned with. For conditions were adverse : the number of educated youths without employment must have acted as a restraining influence upon enrolment, and funds were wanting to enable the department to encourage enterprise in the maintenance of existing or the establishment of new institutions.

The marked discrepancy between the rates of advance in the two valleys is due in some degree to the conservatism or caution— it may indeed be, the good sense — of the Muhammadans, who are less than the Hindu communities in thrall to the educational idea, but in the main to the fact that the general enrolment had been more disturbed by unrest in the Assam Valley who had therefore the greater leeway to make up. In effect there were more pupils at school in the Surma Valley at the close of the year of report than there were at the close of 1920-21 while the Assam Valley was still about two per cent. in arrear.

3. The excursions and alarms ceased which characterised the closing period of last quinquennium. The year passed without general disciplinary disturbance. The majority of the *national* schools collapsed.

4. The want of funds prevented the initiation of new schemes or, subject to exception, the practical consideration of any development needing money to give it a start. Before the close of the year the task had to be undertaken of effecting an economy of five per cent in framing the new budget estimates. On top of this came the sweeping recommendations of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee, which Government ordered to be taken into consideration in Assam.

The following statement of expenditure completes the General Summary :—

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1923.	1922.	Increase or decrease.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs	Rs	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	3,27,761	3,13,315	+14,446	100	...	...	...	1·5	...	...	...	1·5
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous*	8,70,223	7,38,123	+1,32,100	62·6	12·8	17·7	6·9	2·4	·5	·7	·3	3·9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,97,984</b>	<b>10,51,438</b>	<b>+1,46,546</b>	<b>72·8</b>	<b>9·3</b>	<b>12·9</b>	<b>5·0</b>	<b>3·9</b>	<b>·5</b>	<b>·7</b>	<b>·3</b>	<b>5·4</b>
<i>Institutions for males</i>												
Arts Colleges	2,58,894	2,74,158	-15,264	81·5	...	18·5	...	223·7	...	50·8	...	274·5
Professional Colleges	16,878	16,052	+821	70·8	...	29·2	...	170·7	...	70·3	...	241·0
High Schools	5,65,176	5,92,902	-27,726	52·3	...	41·3	6·4	24·8	...	19·6	3·0	47·4
Middle „	3,62,913	3,57,935	+4,978	36·8	25·1	26·6	11·5	5·9	4·1	4·3	1·8	16·1
Primary „	9,74,062	8,38,695	+1,35,367	65·0	23·6	·2	11·2	3·8	1·3	...	·6	5·7
Special „	1,45,271	1,84,869	+10,402	86·9	5·1	1·1	6·9	47·9	2·7	·6	3·8	55·0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,23,189</b>	<b>23,14,611</b>	<b>+1,08,578</b>	<b>60·8</b>	<b>14·1</b>	<b>16·6</b>	<b>8·5</b>	<b>6·8</b>	<b>1·6</b>	<b>1·9</b>	<b>·9</b>	<b>11·2</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	25,287	20,810	+4,447	72·5	...	8·9	18·6	29·5	...	3·6	7·6	40·7
Middle „	1,44,239	1,17,297	+26,972	43·6	7·5	10·9	38·0	22·6	3·9	5·7	19·7	51·9
Primary „	99,236	73,588	+25,668	55·7	32·9	3	11·1	4·97	2·92	·02	·99	8·9
Special „	6,472	6,154	+318	92·9	..	...	7·1	136·6	...	...	10·5	147·1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,75,284</b>	<b>2,17,879</b>	<b>+57,405</b>	<b>51·8</b>	<b>15·8</b>	<b>6·6</b>	<b>25·8</b>	<b>9·8</b>	<b>2·9</b>	<b>1·3</b>	<b>4·8</b>	<b>18·8</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>37,96,457</b>	<b>34,83,928</b>	<b>+3,12,529</b>	<b>63·9</b>	<b>12·7</b>	<b>14·7</b>	<b>8·7</b>	<b>10·9</b>	<b>2·2</b>	<b>2·5</b>	<b>1·5</b>	<b>17·1</b>

\* Includes expenditure on buildings.

The increase falls apparently above but actually below three lakhs of rupees. Last year's returns omitted, perforce, the local expenditure, amounting this year to some Rs. 23,000, of the Nowgong Board and Municipality. This was due, it will be remembered, to the burning down of the offices. Of the actual difference of Rs. 2,86,000, the bulk, Rs. 2,42,000, is attributable to provincial revenues. This increase is due to two main causes, (1) expenditure on the buildings of the Murari-chand College, and (2) the further distribution by Local Bodies of the grants, amounting to Rs. 2,04,528, which were given to them towards the close of the previous year for the improvement of the pay of the teachers in their vernacular schools.

5. The retrenchments decided on during the year fell in the main to be effected later. They will be dealt with in next year's report.

Retrenchment.

6. The discouraging business of carrying on in the present with insufficient funds, and seeking further savings, was varied by the task of considering and advising on proposals for development and reform in the future.

Reform.

More and larger grants were applied for, recommended, or resolved upon in Council, for existing services and institutions and for the development of current policy. Claims, *e.g.*, for increased grants-in-aid and for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Subordinate Educational Service, were established against such prosperity as may befall us when our ship comes home.

The desire for reform was everywhere manifest. Education is being called upon to dress in line with political expectations and with social and economic realities. The present formation, it may be freely admitted, is in échelon, with a tendency to separation. The correction of this tendency is the task ahead.

In primary education further and more careful consideration was given to the Primary Education Bill in the hope that it might be converted into a measure of practical utility.

In secondary education the University made progress independent of the Education Department with proposals for the reform of secondary schools by the revision on composite principles of the Matriculation courses. And in higher education the Government of Bengal took up the business of reforming the University. In both these movements of reform the province of Assam was interested and ignored. Its claim to be consulted was asserted and finally conceded.

As regards "Special" schools also reform was in the air. An officer was deputed by Government to consider and advise in regard to Sanskrit education. And Madrasa authorities pled for the reconsideration of the Madrasa courses.

7. The form of the general tables was revised by a committee appointed by the Government of India. Some difficulty may be experienced at the start by those who may wish to use the new tables for comparative purposes.

Revisal of educational tables.

8. The death on 29th June 1922 of the Honourable Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid, C.I.E., the Minister for Education, lost education in the province a leader and every member of the Department a friend.

## CHAPTER II.

### CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

9. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year but was able to tour but little, being on special duty in addition to the charge of the department for about half the year, and being detained, by arrangement, for the greater part of the time that was left to attend with promptitude to heavy and urgent work which required my presence at headquarters.

Direction.

The following table compares the sanctioned strength of the various services on 31st March 1922 and 1923 :—

			1922.	1923.
Indian Educational Service	...	...	13	13
Assam Educational Service	...	...	88	88
Subordinate Educational Service	...	...	324	328
Lower Subordinate Educational Service	...	...	264	264
Other School Services	...	...	209	200
Ministerial Services	...	...	77	78



10. At the September session of the Legislative Council a resolution was passed to the effect that the Subordinate Educational Service should be reorganised as below :—

Pay of Subordinate Educational Service.

Class I—Rs. 75—5—100—10—200 with efficiency bar at Rs. 150.

Class II—(a) Rs. 150—10—240.

(b) Rs. 240—10—300.

(c) Rs. 300—20—400.

(d) Rs. 400—20—500.

Want of funds has stood in the way of the recommendation being considered. In connection with this Dr. Thomson writes from Jorhat :—

As soon as the margin of the subsistence wage is passed contentment with one's pay is really a problem in relativity. If it is the fact that a more liberal scale of pay has already been adopted in the Province of Bengal, it is hopeless to expect contentment in Assam until either Assam rates have moved up or Bengal rates have moved down. The real sting has gone out of the complaint however. Members of the Assam Subordinate Educational Service can no longer assert with truth that they are starving. It may also, I think, be asserted that there is, at present, no dearth of suitable candidates on the present terms. The facts are, indeed, all the other way. There is a long waiting list of well-qualified men. It is still true, however, that the teaching profession does not attract the very best men. While this is sad from every point of view, I am afraid it is also true of every country in the world.

11. Teachers in the reorganised Lower Subordinate Educational Service have been well served and are or ought to be satisfied. Their prosperity raises discontent amongst Local Board and Aided school teachers. Many Assistant vernacular masters in Government service draw more pay than Headmasters in private High schools.

Pay of Lower Subordinate Educational Service.

12. Proposals for the improvement of the pay of the ministerial staff of subordinate offices were under consideration during the year.

Pay of Ministerial Service.

13. It is useless to continue as has been done in recent reports to compare the pay of the *guru mahasaya* with that of the coolie. It is true that labour is more profitable than instruction. But manual workers are scarce; and a schoolmaster would not, to increase his income fourfold, exchange his lot—poor as it is—with that of a labourer, a cultivator or even a mistri. The minimum pay of village schoolmasters has been raised during recent years from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8 and from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12. But rates are still very low. There seems to be no help for it. It is distressing however to find advantage taken of the poverty of the guru as in one subdivision where a number were fined considerable sums, rising in the case of individuals (so it is reported) to between Rs. 70 and Rs. 80, for failure to repair their school houses, a duty which does not under the rules devolve upon them. This case has engaged consideration.

Pay of Primary School Teachers.

14. The improvement of the terms of service in aided schools awaits larger allotments or increased fee rates or both.

Pay in Aided schools.

As regards larger allotments the Legislative Council proved itself less sympathetic to the needs of aided school teachers, who are poorly paid, than of Government schoolmasters, who are comparatively well paid, and rejected a resolution for immediate increase.

A reference to Middle and High School Committees on the subject of raising the fee rates showed the majority of High schools to be for and the majority of Middle schools to be against. The Assam Valley Inspector writes :—

That the gain would be worth the cost I have no shadow of doubt. One would gladly see education made cheaper and not dearer, but it must be remembered that even free education has to be paid for. As long as Government cannot bear the cost it seems reasonable that the people who are getting the goods should have to pay for them.

15. It is reported that while the purpose and intent of the Log Book circular are generally appreciated and substantial results are apparent there are still individual cases of misinterpretation or forgetfulness. The importance of working according to this Circular will not be lost sight of.

Inspection.

16. Mr. F. B. Wilkins of the Indian Educational Service and Rai Sahib D. Barkataki of the Assam Educational Service, who had officiated as Inspector for many years, retired. The loss of both officers is regretted. Rai Sahib D. Barkataki had spent 29 years

Inspectors.

in the service of the Department, starting as Headmaster of Tezpur Training School on Rs. 35 a month and working his way up by ability and hard work. His retirement is a personal loss to the writer, with whom he had worked in close contact for over a year, and who had learned to rely upon his sound advice and his intimate knowledge of the Assam Valley in which all his service had been passed.

Dr. D. Thomson succeeded to the Inspectorship of the Assam Valley on 11th October.

The officers in charge of the Division toured between them for 151 days, and inspected 21 High schools, 39 Middle schools, 58 Primary schools and 12 special schools in addition to the Normal school and the Local Board and Deputy Inspectors' offices.

Mr. Small continued to be in charge of the Surma Valley and Hill Districts throughout the year. He was on tour for 272 days and inspected all the High schools and Deputy Inspectors' and Local Board offices, 19 Middle English and 9 Middle Vernacular and 41 Primary schools, as also St. Edmund's College, Silchar Normal school and the Jaiaw Training school.

17. Rai Sahib Sarada Charan Chakravarti held the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts. He spent 207 days on tour and visited 5 High, 51 Middle English, 16 Middle Vernacular, 10 Boys' Primary, 1 Girls' Primary and 7 special schools.

In regard to the Rai Sahib's work Mr. Small writes:--

In addition to the inspection the Rai Sahib gave me much assistance and valuable service especially in regard to middle English schools and when dealing with Local Boards.

In the Assam Valley Rai Sahib Golap Chandra Barua officiated as Assistant Inspector from 1st April 1922 to 2nd August 1922 and from 4th August to 10th October 1922, *i.e.*, for 192 days. He was on tour for 88 days only and inspected 1 High, 3 Middle English, and 12 Primary schools.

Rai Sahib D. Barkataki served as Assistant Inspector for 132 days, *viz.*, for 3rd August and from 11th October 1922 to 18th February 1923. During this period he inspected 2 High, 27 Middle English, 21 Middle Vernacular, 38 Primary and 8 special schools.

In the Assam Valley 14 and in the Surma Valley 3 Middle English schools remained unvisited either by the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector.

As a measure of retrenchment the two posts of Assistant Inspector have been suspended; the Assam Valley post from 19th February 1923 and the Surma Valley post from April of the current year. I am unable to refrain from drawing pointed attention to the fact that while no fewer than 6 gazetted officers are given ungrudgingly for the teaching of a single subject in one of our colleges, this number has been considered excessive for the administration and control of the whole Department, the inspection of all higher grade institutions, for girls as well as for boys, and of Local Board and Departmental offices. The superior administrative and inspecting staff is reduced or about to be reduced to three executive officers, including the Director of Public Instruction, and two advisory officers (the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education and the Assistant Inspectress for female education).

18. Mrs. Fosbrooke was in charge of the post of Inspectress throughout the year except for 10 days in March when she was on leave. Miss Sen occupied the post of Assistant Inspectress. The Inspectress toured for 172 days and paid 113 visits to schools. The Assistant Inspectress spent 151 days on tour and paid 93 visits. Mrs. Fosbrooke is about to proceed on leave preparatory to retirement. I take this occasion to draw the attention of Government to the very valuable services which she has performed for the education of girls in Assam. She has done all that enthusiasm and capacity could achieve during years of stress in bettering instruction and encouraging progress.

Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education.

19. Maulvi Aatur Rahman toured for 126 days and visited 125 schools.

20. The Deputy Inspectors in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts, with one exception, put in the prescribed minimum of touring days. The record of the Assam Valley Deputy Inspectors was very unsatisfactory. Action has been taken to prevent short touring in future.

Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

21. The Sub-Inspectors on the whole toured adequately.

22. The need for a reconsideration of the Local Self-Government Act and of the Rules thereunder was urged and explained in last report: it was illustrated by many happenings in the course of the year now under report, and particularly by the breach of Rule 186 and the reduction of the educational allotments of a number of the Assam Valley Boards. The correspondence which ensued went far to correct the aberrations. But it entailed a great deal of friction and of quite unnecessary work.

Local Boards. It may be that after revisal of the Act and the Rules, the Education Department will find that its last state is worse than its first. It need not however be so. And the reformed Government will be responsible for such system as may be evolved.

Relations between the functionaries of the Boards and the Deputy Inspectors were not in general inharmonious. When differences were acute the right was not always on the side of the Deputy Inspectors.

23. The Municipal Act, which was passed during the year, took over its educational section from the obsolescent Local Self-Government Act. The educational clauses passed without comment in Council and apparently also in Committee.

Municipalities. 24. The majority of executive officers assisted the Department in its work. Their help is valued. Through a long period of years Mr. Bentinck has done everything that lay in his power—and that has been much—to forward the interests of education in Kamrup.

Executive officers. 25. The following officers are noted for commendation :—

Special mention. Dr. Thomson for work of special merit in every department of his duties.

Mr. Small for the introduction of the Dalton plan experimentally in Sylhet Government High school and for the encouragement of the Boy Scout Movement.

Rai Sahib Ananda Mohan Datta, Babu Uma Prasanna Biswas, and Babu Nadiya Behari Das, Deputy Inspectors of Schools, all first rate officers.

Babu Baikuntha Nath Bhattacharyya and Rai Sahib Karuna Kanta Das Gupta, Headmasters of Government High schools.

Rai Sahib Kamala Kanta Barua, my Personal Assistant.

### CHAPTER III.

#### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

23. The question of legislation for the reform of Calcutta University came up towards the close of the year. The issues were fully examined by Government in their bearing on the interests of Assam. In the outcome it was considered necessary to make representations to the Government of India and of Bengal and to the University. Discussions are proceeding.

The Universities. 27. The affiliation of the Murarichand College was advanced to the Honours standard in the following subjects :— English, Mathematics, Arabic, History, Persian and Philosophy.

Affiliation of Arts Colleges. Four additional appointments were created and filled in connection with the Honours affiliation. These appointments, as well as the appointments of demonstrators in science subjects formerly included in the Subordinate Educational Service, were graded in a new scale of Rs. 175— $\frac{2}{2}$ —325—10—425 called the Lecturer's Grade. There was no lack of first-class applicants for the new posts, amongst them a number of gold-medalists of Calcutta University. This may be taken as indicating either that provincial service rates are too high or that the post-graduate department of Calcutta University is overdeveloped.

In Science the affiliation at Sylhet is still restricted to the Intermediate standard. The Legislative Council passed a resolution during its March session to the effect that the affiliation of the Cotton College in Persian might be advanced to the Honours standard as soon as the provincial finances should permit. As commentary on this resolution I report that in the Murarichand College, which has this affiliation, the class stood empty for want of students.

The College enrolment restored itself against its losses in the political years, rising from 767 to 921. One student passed the M. A. examination in English. Passes at the B. A. fell from 103 to 80, while those at the B.Sc. remained stationary at 13. At the I.A. and I.Sc. examinations the number of successful candidates rose from 133 and 57 to 144 and 79 respectively.

23. Dr. D. Thomson, the senior Professor of Chemistry in the Cotton College, was transferred to the inspectorate, the vacancy being temporarily filled by the promotion of the senior officer in the Assam Educational Service. Mr. A. E. Brown, Professor of Economics in the same institution, reverted to collegiate work after 4 years' absence with the Government of India. The new appointments created in connection with the extension of the affiliation of the Murarichand College were filled by well qualified local men.

29. Staff and accommodation are insufficient for the numbers seeking admission. This is more particularly true of the Intermediate Science classes. Precise rules have been laid down for the guidance of Principals in ranking candidates. The recommendation of special cases caused difficulty and engendered warmth during the year. The only possible course for Principals lies in the rigid application of the rules without fear or favour.

*Cotton College.*

30. The enrolment rose from 336 to 423.

The Principal writes—

It is to be hoped that co-operation will not lead to any further increase of numbers; for our class rooms are crowded, work is carried on with great difficulty, examinations and meetings of the staff and students provide increasing difficulty.

31. The total direct expenditure on the College was Rs. 1,57,026 of which Rs. 24,149 was realised as fees.

32. The following statement shows the examination results of the College in the Degree and Intermediate examinations :—

Year.	B. A.			B.Sc.			I. A.			I.Sc.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1921-22	62	51	82.26	15	13	86.67	76	59	77.63	23	20	86.9
1922-23	48	35	72.9	17	13	76.47	60	58	87.9	29	20	100

In addition one student passed the M. A. examination (English), two secured second class Honours in the B. Sc. examination, and, in the B. A., 5 obtained first class degrees in Honours and six second class. An Assamese student headed the Honours list in Philosophy.

33. The hostels were practically full throughout the year. The average monthly

Hostels.

cost to each boarder was Rs. 10-0-4 including seat rent.

34. The Principal reports that he has instituted a system of granting College certificates or diplomas :—

College Diploma.

The College Certificate award proceeded from a conviction, which has grown more and more firm with the passing of years, that the College should have some means of recognising its own students and of conferring distinction upon its most worthy sons. For there is no need, even if we are tied to a foreign University, to surrender to that institution all rights and privileges over our own. And in conferring the Diploma we can take what standard we will and couple such conditions as may appear appropriate. It may be the unofficial beginning of a larger and more self-contained life. It may be but a flutter and a dying.....In addition to success in the Annual College examinations the student is required to have been a systematic worker throughout the year and to have taken a fair share in the corporate activities of the College. It is not expected that the number of awards will be many—there are only three this year and they are all to students in the second year class. But there will be no widening of distribution by a relaxation of standard.

## Murarichand College.

35. The enrolment rose from 416 to 498. There were 3 Honours students in Enrolment. the fourth year class and 32 in the third year class.

36. The total expenditure on the college during the year under report was Rs. 3,92,157. This includes Rs. 2,63,675 spent on the permanent buildings, which made good progress. The amount realised from fees came to Rs. 24,339. Expenditure.

37. The subjoined statement gives details of the examination results :—

Year.	B. A.			I. A.			I. So.			Remarks.
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1921-22 ..	68	55(a)	83.3	88(b)	77	87.5	44(e)	37	84.0	(a) 3 ex-students. (b) 4 " " (c) 5 " " (d) 1 " " (e) 2 " " (f) 1 " "
1922-23 ...	55(d)	42	76.4	112(e)	88	76.8	62(f)	50	80.6	

Three Honours students out of an enrolment of three were successful, two passing the Sanskrit Honours examination in the first class and the third passing in Philosophy in the second class.

38. The average monthly cost to each boarder, including Hostels. seat rent, was Rs. 9-8-5.

39. Mr. A. C. Datta retires this year from the Principalship of the Murarichand College. Government and the people of the Surma Valley owe him a debt of gratitude for his quiet, wise and Acknowledgments. efficient management of the College since the date of its provincialisation.

Mr. Südmersen's work at Gauhati must receive its annual tribute of praise.

## CHAPTER IV.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

40. In Great Britain and in other European countries we have the spectacle at present of a decline in the prosperity of brain workers accompanied by a rapid advance in the number of those following what must prove to many the *ignis fatuus* of higher education. Causes not radically Introductory. dissimilar to those responsible for this conflict at home are operative also in India. They are in some degree held in check by conservatism and poverty. But with every year that passes the new poor grow in numbers, dignity becomes more familiar with distress, and indigence and unemployment increase amongst those who as a class are rich in their influence over the people and on the course of public policy. It may be that the agitation and the discontent which ensue are elements of progress. It would seem that, educationally at any rate, they must be heralds of change.

41. In the previous chapter I have noted the sudden recovery in the enrolment of colleges from the inhibition of the non-co-operation policy. I have now to record a recovery in the enrolment of secondary schools. The total increase is seven per cent. But this is no true measure. The important figures are those for the opening class of the Anglo-vernacular course. They show an advance of no less than twenty-five per cent. Figures.

42. The demand for more high schools is again beginning to make itself felt. The public are not in a position to meet the requirements of the University regulations. The Syndicate on the other Demand for High schools. hand are not disposed to insist upon them. The position of departmental authorities has been difficult. If there are standards they should be insisted on. If there are not, this should be made clear. A policy may possibly emerge from the discussions which are now proceeding with regard to the reform of the University and the reorganisation of secondary education.

43. The Government of Assam was consulted in course of the year in regard to proposals which had been framed by the University for the revision of the matriculation course. These proposals had not taken Assam into consideration. They ignored the fact that there was more than one language in the province, that Assam had a history which was not the history of Bengal, and so forth. It did not appear that they were in other respects free from objection and Government advised against their acceptance. Further consideration seems to have been held over in Bengal pending agreement being come to on the question of control, whether secondary education is to be under the University or under statutory boards to be constituted by Government.

44. A very interesting experiment was developed in course of the year at Sylhet where Mr. Small introduced the Dalton plan into all the classes of the High school course. I quote from Mr. Small's report :—

After obtaining various books on the subject I introduced a modification of the Dalton system tentatively in two sections of the Sylhet High school during the last 3 months of the year.

The results were so successful and the teachers so certain of the value of the method that I introduced the system in full in the four High school classes from the beginning of this year.

Babu Baikuntha Nath Bhattacharyya and the senior members of his staff have shown the utmost interest and zeal in their difficult task, and I feel convinced that the method will be entirely successful.

At the beginning of last cold weather Mr. O. Thomas returned from leave and introduced in the Shillong High school a modification of the Dalton plan. Lack of accommodation and language difficulties have made it impossible so far to introduce the plan in full, but I hope to be able to arrange for this during this session.

I inspected the classes at Sylhet in May of the current year. The Headmaster, who is an ardent believer in the system, and his competent staff, had spared no pains, and, although they were working under the serious difficulties of unsuitable accommodation, inadequate equipment, the want of reference books (other than dictionaries) in the vernacular and the want of simple reference books in English, it seemed to me not improbable that their labours would be rewarded. A formal examination conducted according to principles which I laid down showed the boys to be on the whole much further advanced in their studies at mid-term than they had been in previous years.

The experiment will be very carefully watched.

45. *Manipuri* was in course of the year added to the list of languages recognised by the University for the Matriculation papers in Composition and Translation.

46. Following precedent I note below the progress under the various heads of the old policy of expansion outlined in paragraph 31 of the report for 1913-14 and reproduced as paragraph 67 of the last Quinquennial Review :—

(i) The headquarters schools at Sunamganj and Hailakandi remain unprovincialised. It seems improbable that Government will be in a position to take them over for years to come.

(ii) In the Surma Valley no additional classes or class sections had to be opened. In the Assam Valley there was an increase of only one class.

(iii) No new Middle English schools were opened at headquarters stations. One school at Dibrugarh—the Workshop Middle English school—had to be closed, as it was not needed.

(iv) For lack of funds nothing could be done to help schools on the grant-in-aid list. This presents one of the most difficult of the administrative problems in front of us. It would seem that policy ought to centre on grant-in-aid as the mean between private and provincial responsibility. Development by the extension of direct State control is forbidden by considerations of finance and of public policy. On the other hand the field ought not to be left to the weedy and unchecked growth of unassisted private enterprise.

47. Class X was added to the unrecognised High school at Palasbari in Gauhati subdivision. The school authorities have applied for departmental and university recognition. One or two new schools aiming ultimately at recognition have been opened in the Surma Valley.

The following table compares the number of pupils class by class in Anglo-Vernacular schools for boys during the year 1921-22 and 1922-23 :—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1922-23 . . . . .	392	229	4,062	3,307	3,275	2,894	1,869	-1,541	1,189	1,483	20,151
1921-22 . . . . .	302	177	3,243	3,499	3,218	2,365	1,782	1,349	1,133	1,551	18,819
Increase or decrease . . . . .	90	52	819	-192	57	239	87	192	56	-68	1,332

48. No change was made in the fee rates in High and Middle English schools. As already noted the question was referred to Managing Committees for opinion. There was a strong majority in favour of increase in the case of High schools and a stronger majority against in the case of Middle schools. In the Surma Valley however a considerable number of Middle English School Committees, even if they were a minority, favoured increase.

Both the Inspectors are in favour of raising the rates. The present low rates militate against enterprize. They militate also against good teaching and good management.

49. The number of recognised High schools remained stationary at 40. Their High Schools. enrolment rose in both Valleys.

50. The number of candidates presented for the matriculation examination by High schools for boys was 1,008 against 1,018 in the preceding Matriculation. year.

The following table compares the percentages of success at the examination during the last two years :—

Year.	From Government schools.		From Aided schools.		From unaided schools.		From all schools.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province . . . . .	91	88.22	72	63.83	73	69.61	82	75.77
Surma Valley . . . . .	93	88.63	64	69.08	77	67.21	67	76.97
Assam Valley . . . . .	88	87.89	51	54.22	67	73.17	77	79.54

There were in addition 33 private candidates of whom 29 passed. The figures for girls will be found in a later chapter.

I ascribe the fall in the provincial average of success, tentatively, to a slight rise in the standard of the examination.

51. The number of recognised Middle English schools decreased from 53 to 50 in the Assam Valley while their enrolment increased from Middle English Schools. 3,176 to 3,492 or by 9.9 per cent. The decline in the number of schools was due to the closure of one Board aided Middle English school at Dibrugarh and the withdrawal of recognition from two unaided schools. In the Surma Valley the number of schools rose by 3 and the number of pupils in them by 200. The efficiency and finances of the institutions continued unsatisfactory.

52. The medical examination of school boys was continued as in previous years. After pointing out the defects inseparable from the present system of unremunerated examination by general Medical examination of school boys. officers of the medical department, the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley, says that he is strongly of opinion that medical inspection has done and is doing a great deal of good. The Inspector, Surma Valley, reports that it is exercising a useful influence in the direction of cleanliness and physical fitness.

53. St. John Ambulance classes were held in 8 Government High schools in the Assam Valley and 4 in the Surma Valley, as also in the two Normal schools.

54. Boy Scout troops under trained Scout Masters were started at Dibrugarh and Golaghat in the Assam Valley and Sylhet and Karimganj in the Surma Valley. The movement in Shillong High school and St. Edmund's College, Shillong, was in a state of suspended animation. I have not seen the work in the Assam Valley. At Sylhet and Karimganj in the Surma Valley I was much pleased with the progress made and desire to make my acknowledgments to the Scout Masters, Babu Akshoy Kumar Bhattacharyya and Babu Kshirode Chandra Purkayastha.

## CHAPTER V.

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

55. It is safe to state that the more general diffusion of literacy amongst the people was regarded by the pre-Reform Government and is regarded by the Reformed Government as the first item in the programme of its educational policy. The privilege of carrying out the policy of Government in this matter has been assigned by the Local Self-Government Act to the Local Boards constituted thereunder. In course of the year the Boards of the following subdivisions reduced the number of their schools, contrary to rule, without consulting the Inspector of Schools:—Barpeta, Goalpara, Golaghat, Mangaldai and Nowgong. Animated correspondence was needed in certain of these cases to prevent further reduction during the year now current. While the action of the Boards was, wholly or in part, approved of by extra-educational authority, and, while suspension and even closure may have been warranted in certain cases, there can have been, in the writer's view, no adequate reason for a permanent diminution of educational effort in these backward areas of a backward country, nor any for the failure of the Boards to take the Education Department into their counsels in the matter as required by the terms of their mandate. I report the reduction as having involved the Boards in re-action against public policy and disregard of the rules framed by Government to define their powers and responsibilities. This sounds serious and it is in principle most serious. But in fact no very great harm has been done. The actual reduction in the number of schools was only 38 all told. Having regard to the financial disabilities of the Boards the illusion of liberty imported by the rules, and the distraction arising from the incongruity between their responsibilities and their resources, I refrain from accusing them of breach of trust in the expenditure of monies granted to them for educational purposes. Education, however, should have been the last claimant to suffer in a redistribution of income, inasmuch as for the past eleven years at any rate the difficulties of the Boards have been recognized by the Education Department. Not only have they not been asked to make any advance for which funds were not fully provided (no contribution has ever been asked), but even when capital grants were given, e.g., for new buildings or equipment, the allotments were accompanied by annual percentage grants for maintenance and repairs. It may be questioned whether other departments have been equally considerate.

56. A Bill to provide facilities to enable local bodies in Assam; at their option, to make better provision for free primary education and to compel the attendance of boys at primary schools was introduced in the September session of the Council. It followed the beaten track of previous legislation. This had been found in other provinces to end in a *cul-de-sac*. At next session of the Council the Honourable the Minister in charge of the Bill accordingly moved that it might be circulated, with the intention of ascertaining whether public opinion was ripe for action on the lines of a more purposeful Bill which had recently been passed in Bombay giving the Government of that province the power to order the adoption of compulsory education in any specified area and providing in that case for the apportionment of the cost between provincial and local revenues. The outcome of this reference is for next Report.

It may be questioned whether the present is a time for compulsion, either wholesale or in patches, and considered that the time for compulsion will not come until the good sense of the people declares for it by a much more general voluntary enrolment of their children. Up till then persuasion may be the better instrument.



57. The number of recognised vernacular schools for boys increased from 4,426 to 4,488 and their enrolment from 182,684 to 194,796. The Assam Valley returns a slight decline in the number of institutions. The advance in the number of pupils is shared by both Divisions.

The expenditure on vernacular schools rose from Rs. 10,88,065 to Rs. 12,57,388 :—

		1921-22.	1922-23.
		Rs.	Rs.
From Government Funds	... ..	6,78,443	7,95,952
From Board Funds	... ..	2,71,911	3,09,120
From Municipal Funds	.. ..	27,736	24,739
From Fees	... ..	1,516	1,490
From other sources	... ..	1,08,460	1,26,087
<b>Total</b>	... ..	<b>10,88,065</b>	<b>12,57,388</b>

The increase from Government Funds was due to the fuller expenditure by the Boards of the grants given to them towards the close of the previous year for the improvement of the pay of their teachers.

The difference between the figures of expenditure from Board Funds for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23 is mainly due to the inclusion in the returns for the year under report of the Nowgong figures which were excluded from the returns for the preceding year.

Sylhet, Shillong, Sunamganj and Hailakandi are responsible for the decline in the trivial total of the educational expenditure from Municipal Funds.

Sylhet withdrew its support from a Lower Primary school of old standing hitherto managed and maintained by them. In Sunamganj and Hailakandi the apparent fall is due to a previous error in accounting.

58. The following table gives a comparative view of this year's enrolment and last :—

*Enrolment in the various classes of boys' vernacular schools.*

Year.	Classes.								Total.
	I-A	I-B	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1922-23	94,075	33,828	28,892	20,849	13,024	2,538	1,325	941	195,472
1921-22	84,864	32,581	28,829	19,861	12,567	2,366	1,203	978	183,249
Increase or decrease in Vernacular schools.	9,211	1,247	63	988	457	172	122	-37	12,223
Increase or decrease in English schools.	125	78	116	781	-180	44	230	104	1,298
Total increase or decrease	9,386	1,325	179	1,769	277	216	352	67	13,521

This is in accord with last year's prediction :—

It may be expected that, unless political distractions reappear in strength in the idleness of the cold weather season, this decline.....will not carry further, and that next year will see restoration in class I and advance in the upper classes taken as a whole.

The total is higher than it has been since 1915-16. But it will take some years of quietness to restore to the classes above the infant stage the full number of the pupils who were lost during the lean years and the years of trouble.

59. The table below compares the decrease or increase in the enrolment of Subdivisional figures. boys' vernacular schools in the several subdivisions :—

Subdivision.	Numerical increase or decrease.								Total.
	I-A	I-B	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Silchar ... ..	172	147	90	42	91	-5	11	-11	537
Hailakandi ... ..	-319	-5	51	-47	36	16	2	-4	-270
Karimganj ... ..	126	17	-105	22	-5	16	-5	-2	64
Sunamganj ... ..	422	79	118	30	51	1	9	-6	704
North Sylhet ... ..	393	259	69	-41	37	6	14	-6	731
South Sylhet ... ..	33	-41	72	7	13	15	6	2	81
Habiganj ... ..	107	231	-6	89	3	-17	...	2	412
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ... ..	-184	38	-24	-82	-8	5	...	...	-255
North Lakhimpur ... ..	375	57	-66	-12	38	46	13	23	474
Dibrugarh ... ..	334	6	-82	86	7	7	4	-4	358
Sibsagar ... ..	1,086	80	-10	97	24	18	12	-23	1,284
Jorhat ... ..	788	-12	55	178	58	30	2	15	1,114
Golaghat ... ..	228	-132	-39	68	31	13	-8	13	174
Nowgong ... ..	464	-24	7	77	43	39	-5	-10	591
Tezpur ... ..	572	23	52	88	13	38	7	-1	792
Mangaldai ... ..	236	-56	-16	17	-19	59	-23	-3	195
Ganhati ... ..	1,364	108	-148	169	23	79	47	5	1,652
Barpeta ... ..	520	-47	-19	-26	-13	-9	17	-11	407
Goalpara ... ..	378	-6	-24	-56	34	-163	12	-11	164
Dhubri ... ..	328	-20	-31	108	2	4	10	-2	399
Garo Hills ... ..	131	-132	-1	-3	3	...	...	...	-2

Every subdivision returns advance except Hailakandi and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. It is stated that the loss in Hailakandi is due to the striking off of pupils who were present only in the registers. With regard to the decline in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills the Deputy Inspector advises that the aided primary schools in the Western Circle are mainly responsible. Influenza and other diseases were rife and caused heavy mortality in that part of the district.

60. The number of middle vernacular schools for boys decreased from 133 to 132 ; the number of pupils enrolled increased from 13,034 to 14,145.

61. The country is ready for an advance which should carry primary education in a very few years past the high water mark of the previous advance. Progress has been of late by ebb and flow. Conclusion. With peace, men, and a little money we may hope for slow but steady and uninterrupted progress in the years ahead.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

62. A resolution in the following terms was moved and, after debate, reluctantly withdrawn at the March session of the Legislative Council :—

General. That this Council recommends to the Government of Assam that the Silchar and Jorhat Normal Schools (including the Guru training classes) be abolished with effect from the 1st April next.

The Bengal Retrenchment Committee were equally unsparing, advising that all training institutions from schools to colleges should be done away with. The Committee, it is only fair to say, did not deny the benefits of training but regarded the ordinary teacher as being impervious to training, a reason which would seem to point rather to an intensification than to an abandonment of effort. Be that as it may, it will be obvious that during the year of report the cause of training was in danger. A few observations on the subject would therefore seem to be called for.

As an object of expenditure the training of teachers, or, as it has been contemptuously put, the teaching of teachers how to teach, has for long shared with Administration and Inspection the disapproval or at least the distrust of the public.

Everyone is a learner; and there is no one who in half a hundred spheres is too humble to instruct. The art of teaching comes to all by grace. It is part of our natural endowment. There needs no training for it. This probably represents fairly enough, if very briefly, the case against training for the teaching profession. A similar course of argument would discourage training for other professions. If we are all teachers we are all in some degree also lawyers, attorneys, and counsellors; and we are all healers. If there is a science of jurisprudence or sciences of medicine, there is also a science of teaching. That it is not an exact science is true, but neither are the sciences of medicine and law. It is true also that its knowledge is an oasis only, imperfectly defined, and that our plough is often busy with the sands. But the oasis will not be settled or enlarged by neglecting it; and the analogy is not inapplicable to the older branches of professional learning.

Like other professional men whose efficiency or inefficiency directly and powerfully affects the public well-being, it is to the interest of the public that the teacher should learn what there is to be learnt of his business. He must learn it either at his own cost or at the public cost. Until the profession is esteemed and paid at rates which make it sought after, the charge must be borne by the public for want of those who are prepared to bear it themselves.

It is comforting to be in a position to report that the Honourable the Minister for Education after careful consideration and personal inspection of our training institutions decided for their continuance. I quote, further, the following appreciative remarks from an inspection note by His Excellency the Governor on Jorhat Normal school:—

I went round the Normal school to-day with Dr. Thomson and was very pleased with all I saw. The map drawing and hand work seemed to me excellent and the general arrangements and atmosphere do credit to the Superintendent and his staff. I hope the Education Department will help to overcome the difficulties about finding employment for *ex-students*. If local bodies could see the work done in the school, I am sure they would appreciate the advantages of employing men who have been trained there, even though they have to pay more for their services than for those of untrained teachers.

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen a Resolution of the Punjab Government from which I extract the following:—

The Minister is convinced that the pivot of progress in the primary system is an improvement in the teacher..... and he desires therefore that the policy which has already been framed to effect this improvement should be both maintained and developed.

First amongst these means is "Increased and improved facilities for the training of teachers."

63. The approved scheme for the establishment of a provincial Training College at  
Training College. Sylhet was held over for want of funds.

64. The enrolment of the Silchar and Jorhat Normal schools rose from 155 to 164  
Statistics. and in the other training schools and classes from 198 to 389. The figures of other training schools and classes have been vitiated by the inclusion in the divisional returns of 223 pupils of a single so-called training school in the Naga Hills under the Baptist Mission. In 1921-22 there were 47 pupils on the rolls of this school.

The number of trained teachers in the Province was 3,077 against 3,076 in the previous year. The Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division is responsible for a decline from 1,553 to 1,500. No explanation has been furnished in the divisional report. The Assam Valley returns an increase from 1,523 to 1,577.

65. The Superintendent of the Jorhat Normal school complains of the lack of  
Text Books. suitable text books in Assamese literature, history and geography and advises that action should be taken by Government.

66. In the final examination of the Jorhat Normal school 20 candidates appeared  
Examination results. of whom 17 were successful, two being placed in the first class. From Silchar 11 out of 31 passed the final examination—all in the second division. In the Guru class examination 44 passed out of 56 from Jorhat and from Silchar 25 out of 58. The Silchar debacle will engage attention. It is probably due at least in part to bad paper setting or to exaggerated expectations on the part of the examiners.

Normal passed men are at present finding difficulty in getting employment. The main difficulty lies in the poverty of local bodies and aided and private school committees, their inability to pay adequate salaries, and the want of funds in the provincial budget to assist in improvement or expansion.

A proposal to open Normal schools to matriculates is engaging consideration.

Miscellaneous. 67. The Jorhat school magazine "Probhat" continued its successful career.

68. The Tura Training school had 14 pupil teachers on the roll against 15 in the previous year. Out of 15 candidates only 5 passed the final examination. The low percentage of passes is ascribed by the Superintendent to changes in the staff.

There were 10 pupils in the Jaiaw Training school of whom 6 passed. On 31st March 1923 the enrolment of Shillong Normal school stood at 15. In the final examination 4 out of 8 passed the Upper Primary schoolmastership and 3 out of 4 the Lower Primary schoolmastership examinations.

Proposals for the reorganisation of the system of training in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills were under discussion.

69. There were 28 mistresses under training during the year in the Mission schools at Nowgong and Silchar. Eight Senior teachers' certificates were awarded and 14 Junior teachers' certificates.

Training of Mistresses.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIAL EDUCATION.

#### I.—Law.

70. The Earle Law College at Gauhati has been given a further lease of life for one year from July 1923. Its enrolment rose from 52 to 70. This institution which exists under menace of abolition is held dear by the people of the Assam Valley. I am bound to point out, and I can do so with the less prejudice as having vigorously opposed its establishment, that the College is successful in its work, and that it is comparatively inexpensive, costing last year only Rs. 16,873 of which some 30 per cent. was met by fees. The net cost to Government per student was Rs. 170·7 against Rs. 223·7 in Arts Colleges. This excludes scholarships. There are no Law scholarships. Scholarships granted for Arts and Science on the other hand eat up the fee receipts.

Earle Law College.

There are of course other considerations to be taken into account in deciding between discontinuance and permanent establishment. These have been touched on in previous reports.

Seventeen, 24 and 12 students passed the Final, Intermediate and Preliminary examinations against 24, 30 and 18, respectively, sent up. In the Preliminary examination one student stood first, one second and one fifth in the University.

71. A number of students seeking admission to the hostel had to be refused for want of accommodation. If and when the College is made permanent an extension of the hostel accommodation will be desirable.

Hostel.

#### II.—Oriental education.

72. A statement showing particulars in regard to *maktabs*, *mulla* schools and *tols* is appended.

Statistics.

73. The number of *tols* was 99 against 83 in the preceding year. Their enrolment advanced from 1,500 to 1,901. In the Assam First *Tol* Examination 32 candidates passed out of 148 who took the examination and in the Second Examination 17 passed out of 57. Eighty-six, 22 and 16 candidates appeared in the Bengal Adya, Madhya and Title examinations of whom 56, 15 and 5, respectively, were successful.

*Tols*.

74. The Special Officer appointed in connection with the re-organisation of Sanskrit education in Assam has submitted his report which has been published.

Re-organisation.

75. There were 22 students on the rolls of the Government Sanskrit College at Sylhet against 15 in the preceding year. Of these 19 lived in the College hostel. All the students were Brahmins of whom 15 belong to Sylhet, 6 to the Assam Valley and one to Bengal.

The expenditure which was met entirely from provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 9,427.

Sanskrit College, Sylhet.

76. I append a brief note by the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Sylhet Government Madrasa.

Education :—

Government Madrasa at Sylhet showed signs of recovery from the effects of political agitation. The enrolment increased from 114 to 110. The increase was shared by the Senior and Junior Departments. The increase in enrolment is particularly satisfactory in consideration of the establishment of a "national" Madrasa in the town and the absence of *jaigir* facilities for students of the Government Madrasa.

The post of Assistant Superintendent was transferred to the Murarichand College as a part of a scheme of retrenchment.

The total direct expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 20,936.

Attendance showed considerable improvement in the junior and senior sections.

Four boys were presented for the Madrasa Final Examination and 3 passed. Three sat for the Junior Madrasa Examination and 2 passed.

The hostel had 8 boarders.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

77. Schools for Indian girls have increased from 394 to 399. The number of girls reading in girls' schools was 14,274 and in boys' schools 14,238 against 13,648 and 14,158, respectively, in the preceding year.

78. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,76,136 on schools for Indian girls Rs. 2,24,787 represent direct expenditure, *i.e.*, it excludes charges for Inspection, Buildings and Miscellaneous. The total of the direct expenditure for the preceding year was returned as Rs. 1,71,741.

I cannot reconcile these figures with the facts.

79. The subjoined table shows the comparative percentages to population of District percentages.

girls at school district by district :—

Year.	Percentage to population of girls at school in—												
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Gro Hills.	Sylhet.	Goalpara.	Cachar.	Nowgong.	Kamrup.	Sibsagar.	Lushai Hills.	Lakhimpur.	Darrang.	Naga Hills.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1922-23 ... ..	4.28	1.1	.75	.73	.7	.64	.61	.56	.42	.3	.27	.01	
1921-22 ... ..	4.38	1.12	.74	.68	.66	.61	.57	.40	.6	.31	.21	.02	
Increase or decrease ... ..	-.1	-.02	.01	.05	.04	.03	.04	.07	-.18	-.01	.06	-.01	

The Khasi Hills district maintains its easy lead. In the plains, the Assamese-speaking peoples are more backward than the Bengali, and Muhammadans than Hindus.

80. Anglo-vernacular schools remained stationary at 16, *viz.*, 3 High schools and 13 Middle English schools. But their enrolment rose from 1,994 to 2,145.

Anglo vernacular and Vernacular schools and their enrolment.

Vernacular Middle schools declined from 17 to 14, and their enrolment from 1,150 to 1,051. This decline is accounted for by the fact that three Middle Vernacular schools in the Dibrugarh, Sibsagar and Golaghat subdivisions have been returned this year as primary schools for want of pupils in the post-primary classes.

Primary schools on the other hand increased from 343 to 352 and their enrolment from 10,511 to 11,138.

81. The following table shows the enrolment in each class of Indian girls' schools for general education :—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1922-23 ... ..	10,191	1,619	1,128	737	240	165	135	40	18	28	14,330
1921-22 ... ..	9,553	1,024	1,101	741	271	163	121	34	23	24	13,655
Increase or decrease	638	595	27	-4	-22	-6	14	6	-5	4	675

It will be seen that no marked success can attend the use of girls' schools for propaganda purposes, *e.g.*, by the Red Cross Society or the St. John Ambulance Association. Only one girl to every ten thousand or so of the female population has arrived at the stage in her studies which would enable her to profit by such instruction. I would add that teachers are unskilled and unconvinced.

82. The Government Girls' High school at Dibrugarh presented seven candidates for matriculation, all of whom were successful.

There is a demand for a High school at Sylhet.

Nineteen girls in all appeared at the University Matriculation Examination, of whom 15 were successful.

The examinations at the close of the Primary and Middle school stages were held as usual. Both of these examinations were controlled by the Inspectress. Nineteen girls obtained Middle English, 21 Middle Vernacular and 211 Primary Leaving Certificates against 21, 21, and 189 in the preceding year.

The Needle-work Diploma Examination continued its useful course. It includes knitting, weaving, crochet, lace-working, and embroidery as well as plain needle-work. During the year under report as many as 600 girls took the examination, of whom 157 passed.

83. The subjoined table compares the percentages of attendance in the different grades of girls' schools :—

Year.	High schools.	Middle English schools.	Middle Vernacular schools.	Primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5
1922-23 ... ..	72.6	71.7	65.3	61.2
1921-22 ... ..	71.9	70.2	69.3	61.8

These figures may be read along with the figures in paragraph 81 which show that over 70 per cent of the pupils do not get beyond the alphabet and with the fact that it has been found necessary on grounds of economy to suspend the post of Inspectress of Schools.

84. Comparative figures of girls reading in girls' schools and in boys' school, excluding European schools, are as follows :—

Year	Number of girls reading in—									
	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.		Primary schools.		Total.	
	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1922-23 .. ..		514	90	1,453	240	999	13,259	10,792	18,559	13,793
1921-22 ... ..		576	105	1,324	251	1,132	13,021	10,163	13,377	13,195
Increase or decrease		-62	-15	129	-11	-133	237	629	211	598

85. The total number of women under instruction increased from 114 to 147, of Zenana education at Sylhet. whom 58 were Hindus and 89 Muhammadans.

The Inspectress speaks highly of the work done by Mrs. Das, the honorary Secretary.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

#### *I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*

86. Enrolment rose from 325 to 353, expenditure from Rs. 1,93,681 to Rs. 2,13,495. The difference was fully covered by an increase in the fee receipts from Rs. 1,19,036 to Rs. 1,40,576.

Figures.

87. The proportion of the cost which comes from private sources was 75 per cent. in European schools as against 20 per cent. in Indian schools. The European and Anglo-Indian community is required to bear a larger share of the cost of their education than seems proper. The intricacy of the subject however renders it unmeet for exposition in the short compass of an annual report. The issue was opened in Council in course of the budget discussion when a motion hostile to the grant-in-aid provision for European schools was courteously withdrawn by the mover after debate.

Distribution of cost.

88. St. Edmund's College has applied to the University of Calcutta for affiliation up to the Intermediate standard. This is a wise and courageous move in what is undoubtedly the right direction. The implications will be manifest.

Europeans and the University.

89. Without exception the schools did good work throughout the year. St. Edmund's College proceeds from strength to strength; St. Agnes' Convent School, so ill-favoured by fortune in its beginnings, has now established itself firmly and is rewarding the self-sacrifice of its founders; Loreto Convent school maintains its high standards; and the Government school which has a reputation all its own has to turn away pupils who seek for admission. There is accommodation for a larger number of pupils than the school is allowed to take in. But funds are wanting for their education and maintenance.

Institutions.

90. The efforts of the Department of Public Health in combating diphtheria have been most successful. The European schools in Shillong owe much to the interest and initiative of the Director.

Health.

Want of funds.

91. As in the case of Indian schools progress is hampered by want of funds.

The Principal of St. Edmunds complains briefly but bitterly of the want of any scholarships for Anglo-Indian boys to correspond to the provision of Junior Collegiate scholarships for Indian boys.

92. An expression of gratitude is due to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Kerr for re-animating the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements.

Boy Scouts and Girl Guide.

#### *II.—Muhammadan Education.*

93. I subjoin without comment a note prepared by the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan education :—

Comparative figures of Muhammadan pupils in schools of all grades are given in Appendix J. The number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 47,081 to 49,746. The gain represents 5.6 per cent., the primary schools alone recording an increase of over 3,000 pupils. With the collapse of the non-co-operation movement, the process of reconstruction appears to have begun; but still there is a long way to the position in 1916-17 when the returns showed 55,625 Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools. So far as the secondary English schools are concerned, the percentage of decrease as compared with the figures for 1916-17 is 33.5 as against 39.7 recorded in the last Report.

Statistics.

The outturn of graduates is improving. The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, observes :—

Graduates.

"There is now no dearth of Muhammadan graduate candidates for the Subordinate Educational Service and it seems probable that the majority of the vacancies for some time to come will be filled by Muhammadans."

Appendix K gives the necessary particulars regarding the employment of Muhammadans. The total number of Muhammadan officers increased from 1,183 to 1,206, but the number of vacancies filled by Muhammadans marked a considerable decrease from 131 to 94.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The number of Junior Madrasas remained the same as in the previous year. Two institutions desired to be recognised but for want of funds no scheme of reorganisation could be taken up. These madrasas of the new type have not proved as popular as it was anticipated.

Islamic instruction in public schools. The following table gives the necessary figures :—

							Number of schools in the Assam Valley.	Number of schools in the Surma Valley.
1							2	3
1922-23	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	71
1921-22	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	59

The Assam Valley records a steady increase in the number but the Surma Valley records a steady decline (*sic*). The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, writes of the Islamic classes that "they are unpopular and their unpopularity seems on the increase."

With regard to the last paragraph, it should be understood that it is immaterial whether the classes are or are not popular so long as the fact is not lost sight of that Muhammadans are thereby given facilities for combining religious and secular instruction and no effort is spared on the part of inspecting officers of all grades and particularly on the part of the Muhammadan Assistant Inspector to keep this fact prominently before the Muhammadan public and to do all that lies in their power to prevent classes from discontinuing and to have new classes established. Inspecting officers tend to forget the intentions of this concession and to grow too easily weary of well doing.

### III.—Hill Tribes and Aborigines.

94. The following table compares the enrolment of hill schools :—

	Secondary.		Primary.		Total.	
	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	1,854	1,956	11,866	11,613	13,720
Naga Hills	106	110	1,051	3,209	1,157	3,319
Lushai Hills	243	296	1,744	1,671	1,987	1,967
Garos Hills	260	257	3,920	3,918	4,180	4,175

There has been a slight falling off except in the Naga Hills which return an increase in enrolment of not far from two hundred per cent., an incredible figure for which no explanation has been furnished. Little reliance can be placed upon the figures for Hill Districts in which there are no departmental officers.

### IV.—Tea-garden and Factory schools.

95. The tea-garden population numbers close on a million.

The sub-joined statement compares the number of tea-garden schools in the last two years :—

					A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	Total.
1					2	3	4	5
1922-23	...	...	...	...	11	29	38	78
1921-22	...	...	...	...	11	27	43	81
Difference	...	...	...	...	...	2	-5	-3

The enrolment decreased from 1,918 to 1,892.

The scheme is not animated even in its decline. Reference may be made to paragraph 118 of last year's Review.

There was only one factory school, that at Mecklanadi. The enrolment was 20.

### V.—Jains.

96. There were 53 Jains in recognised schools against 56 in the preceding year.



## CHAPTER X.

## DISCIPLINE, AND PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline. 97. Discipline continued to exist in a state of unstable equilibrium.

School masters do not receive in due measure the support of parents or of the public.

Reaction from the excitement of the preceding year produced a state of depression which made for quietness. There is only one notable case of crime or misconduct to report. But assuming, as there is little reason to doubt, that the offenders were school boys, or others acting on their behalf, this case is probably unique in school annals. At the time of sending in formal applications to the University for admission to the matriculation examination, one or two pupils of the Government High school at Habiganj altered their ages in the school register. Detection followed immediately, and serious punishment was expected. On the following night one of the two main blocks of the school building was burnt to the ground—with the intention, it is believed, of destroying the evidence. The school registers were however saved (they are still extant). Some days thereafter, the work of destruction was consummated by the burning of the second main block. A third attempt (in broad day light) which had as its object the burning down of a thatched range of temporary class rooms was unsuccessful, as was also an effort to fire the *basha* of the officiating Headmaster who had made himself obnoxious by the vigour of his enquiries. This officer who was in a bad state of health at the time had to take leave while the investigation was still proceeding. Fire followed him to his home in the same subdivision where one of his houses was burnt down while he was lying bedridden in another and the active members of his family were absent marketing.

It is impossible to avoid regarding these events as a sequence.

Evidence was not forthcoming to lead to conviction or even to warrant a prosecution.

It is a commentary on the difficulty of maintaining discipline that the officiating Headmaster, **Babu Prasanna Chandra Ghosh** to whom great credit is due, had to be transferred to another subdivision to take him out of danger. In the circumstances it is scarcely to be wondered at that the Inspector of the Surma Valley Division notices on the part of teachers "a feeling of nervousness in dealing with delinquents."

98. The following observations are quoted from College and Divisional reports :—

*Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley.*

It may be that we are not yet out of the wood. It may be that the harvest of indiscipline has still to be reaped. The employment market is very depressed. In addition to the new crop of graduates and undergraduates, who are seeking work and finding none, there must still be many non-co-operator or *ex-non-co-operator* students and school boys absolutely at a loose end and doubtless ripe for any mischief that may happen along.

I am myself, however, inclined to be optimistic. Last year's quiescence as regards acts of indiscipline I attribute to the fact that a lesson has been learned. Once bit, twice shy. School boy memories are happily short however, and the Indian school boy, so far as I know him, is particularly amenable to suggestion, particularly easily guided whether for good or evil. This is a characteristic of youth in every country of course; but Indian youth is, I think, unusually pliable. It is incumbent on all Indian parents, therefore, and on all Headmasters and teachers to see that good guidance is firmly and freely given, on the positive side by good advice and above all by good example, and on the negative side by prudent protection against dangerous temptation.

I am very hopeful that the Boy Scout movement will yet play a great part in our schools in developing a really healthy spirit of manliness, of social service and of increased respect for law and order.

*The Principal, Cotton College.*

It is satisfactory to read from the reports that discipline has been well maintained ..... .

I have been very desirous of estimating the psychological resultant of the great political wave upon the minds of the students. I am of opinion that the emotionalism engendered left behind it a weariness, a disbelief, a loss of enthusiasm. The students are not quite the same. They seem to be exhausted, disillusioned, more apathetic, fatalistic..... .

The report of the Moral and Religious Society gives evidence of a decline. Even in athletics, whilst we had a fairly enthusiastic season with foot ball, cricket and hockey died almost immediately after a dispute about allocation of ground had been settled. Tennis however continued vigorous, the numerous competitions being played through and well played too but the spectators were few in number.

*The Principal, Murarichand College.*

There has been no case under this head requiring any special report. I may almost say that the reaction, after the non-co-operation agitation among the students in the preceding year, has been calm and tracing.

Discipline.

*The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley.*

The year has been marked by a return to normal conditions but the recent strikes have left their traces on the discipline of the schools.

There is a feeling of nervousness in dealing with delinquents which emphasises the loss of control over their pupils that has been experienced by most of our teachers.

Few seem willing to risk possible unpopularity by inflicting such ordinary punishments as detention.

99. Reporting officers are in hope that the Boy Scout movement may spread and consider that if it does it will benefit boys physically and morally.

Physical and Moral training.

As the question of the physique of Indian school boys has been much in debate, I report that, so far as my personal observation goes, the pupils of our Assam High schools do not compare unfavourably in health and physique with the pupils of secondary schools in other countries. They are on the whole a cheerful, well set up, good-looking lot of boys.

## CHAPTER XI.

## TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

100. The Provincial Text-Book Committee reviewed 46 books and recommended 18 for inclusion in the approved lists.

Work of Committees.

The Surma Valley Committee reviewed 52 books and recommended 19.

The Assam Valley Committee reviewed 11 books and recommended 8.

Libraries.

101. I quote from the report of Dr. Thomson :—

Government High School libraries are, in general, quite well provided with suitable books for teachers and taught. They are not always, I regret to say, so well utilised as they should be. The class library system is said to be popular; but frequent cases of theft have compelled most headmasters to keep the class library in a safer place than the average class room. It serves the purpose if a list of the available books recommended for each class is posted in each class room. As stated elsewhere, many schools lost books at the time of the non-co-operation excitement last year. In one case over 300 books disappeared.

In one or two respects most school libraries are very defective. They are weak in books on popular science. Books from the "Story series", the "Wonder series", and the "Told to the Children series" ought to figure much more prominently on order lists than they do. Libraries are also, in general, weak in books suitable for the lower forms. In the immediate future I hope to see every high school library provided with at least one complete set of the books on the Boy Scout Movement. Several copies of Baden Powell's "Scouting for Boys" and Phillip's books on the "Scout Law" and the "Patrol System" would be useful.

The Circular enjoining the preparation of high school library catalogues on the decimal system has been attended to. In practically every case, however, no space or quite insufficient space has been left for new receipts. The result is that the new catalogues will have to be scrapped in two years at most. Instructions have been given to leave alternate pages blank next time and plenty of space between entries, particularly at the growing points. Properly prepared a catalogue should serve for 5 to 10 years.

The libraries of aided and unaided schools are, naturally, not so well provided as Government High schools; and the defects of Government High schools are accentuated. Many schools possess little more than text-books and a few books of reference.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM,

*Director of Public Instruction, Assam.*

APPENDIX.

Statement showing Particulars of Muktabs, Mulla Schools, Tols, Pathsalas, etc.

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as Primary Schools.	Classed in General Table I as other schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised institutions.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>MUKTABS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ...	37	6	5	48
	„ girls ...	1	...	...	1
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	1,676	368	208	2,252
	Girls ...	85	27	9	131
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs. 4,949	3,224	...	...	8,173
4. „ District or Local Funds	„ 2,327	324	„	„	2,651
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	„ 878	661	„	„	1,539
6. Fees ...	„ 216	695	„	„	911
7. Other sources ...	„ 1,806	1,189	„	„	2,995
8. Total Expenditure ...	10,176	6,093	...	...	16,269
<b>MULLA SCHOOLS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ...	...	...	73	73
	„ girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	...	...	2,241	2,241
	Girls ...	...	...	359	359
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ District or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	Rs. ...	...	...	660	660
8. Total Expenditure ...	...	...	...	660	660
<b>TOLS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ...	3	67	29	99
	„ girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	91	1,292	518	1,901
	Girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs. 588	3,396	...	...	3,984
4. „ from District or Local Funds	„ ...	...	...	...	...
5. „ from Municipal Funds ...	„ ...	150	„	„	150
6. Fees ...	„ ...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	„ 115	5,282	880	...	6,277
8. Total Expenditure ...	703	8,828	880	...	10,411
<b>PATHSALAS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ...	...	...	25	25
	„ girls ...	...	...	9	9
2. Pupils ...	Boys ...	...	...	762	762
	Girls ...	...	...	345	345
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ from District or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	„ ...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	Rs. ...	...	...	720	720
8. Total Expenditure ...	...	...	...	720	720

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.  
(Exclusive of European School Statistics.)

	For Males.						For Females.						
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.													
Universities.													
Colleges:—													
Arts and Science*	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	...	4	..	...	...	4	...	.	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	...	18	...	11	11	40	1	...	...	2	...	3	
Middle Schools. { English	...	5	8	1	75	37	126	3	...	7	3	13	
{ Vernacular	...	17	103	10	2	...	132	2	3	5	4	14	
Primary Schools	...	181	2,955	27	616	249	4,019	...	300	13	8	31	352
TOTALS	...	221	3,066	38	704	288	4,317	6	303	18	21	34	382
Special Schools:—													
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Normal and Training	...	7	...	1	..	8	...	..	...	2	...	2	
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial	...	6	2	3	...	11	1	...	...	..	...	1	
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	1	...	25	50	76	...	..	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	...	14	2	29	50	95	1	...	...	2	...	3	
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	239	3,068	38	733	338	4,416	7	303	18	23	34	385
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	237	237	...	...	...	...	14	14	
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	...	239	3,068	38	733	575	4,653	7	303	18	23	48	399

\* Includes 6 Oriental Colleges.

## GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of Scholars

(Inclusive of scholars reading in

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science* ...	943	816	385	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	70	65	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	1,013	911	416	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools ...	6,685	5,350	697	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Middle Schools { English ...	502	350	127	607	424	87	87	69	...
{ Vernacular ...	1,976	1,263	169	10,633	6,799	226	1,315	857	...
" Primary Schools ...	4,820	3,789	...	137,867	84,304	105	2,670	1,873	...
TOTALS ...	13,983	10,752	993	149,107	91,527	418	4,072	2,799	...
In Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Law " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools ...	325	290	301	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools ...	96	71	23	26	25	10	...	...	...
" Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Agricultural " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Reformatory " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Schools ...	140	87	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	561	418	332	36	25	10	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. ...	15,557	12,111	1,741	149,143	91,552	428	4,072	2,799	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS. ALL INSTITUTIONS ...	15,557	12,111	1,741	149,143	91,552	428	4,072	2,799	...

\* Includes 22 scholars

attending Educational Institutions for Males.

European schools.)

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 18.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	..	...	...	...	...	943	846	385	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	70	65	31	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	911	416	...
3,062	2,197	331	2,173	1,586	216	11,920	9,133	1,274	...
4,858	3,321	205	2,329	1,728	68	8,383	5,892	487	90
221	132	...	...	...	...	14,145	9,051	395	240
15,927	10,634	48	7,922	5,658	...	163,206	106,258	153	13,253
24,068	16,284	584	12,424	8,972	314	203,654	130,334	2,309	13,588
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	189	...	...	...	...	653	479	301	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	32	7	...	...	...	173	128	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
843	617	14	931	728	79	1,914	1,432	101	27
1,112	838	21	931	728	79	2,640	2,039	442	27
25,180	17,122	605	13,355	9,700	393	207,307	133,284	3,167	13,615
...	...	...	7,453	5,001	100	7,453	5,001	100	623
25,180	17,122	605	20,808	14,701	493	214,760	138,285	3,267	14,238

## GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of Scholars

*(Inclusive of scholars reading in*

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools ...	128	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. { English ...	407	297	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ { Vernacular ...	136	83	...	176	110	...	306	192	...
„ Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	8,997	5,432	...	675	417	...
TOTALS ...	671	474	41	9,173	5,542	...	981	609	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	11	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	11	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	682	483	51	9,173	5,542	...	981	609	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	682	483	51	9,173	5,542	...	981	609	...

## attending Educational Institutions for Females.

*European schools.)*

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 10.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
493	357	82	...	...	...	621	451	82	77
1,070	780	230	248	189	98	1,725	1,266	369	97
433	302	48	...	...	...	1,051	687	48	52
435	285	...	1,027	689	29	11,134	6,823	29	342
2,431	1,724	360	1,275	878	127	14,531	9,227	528	568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	30	26	...	...	...	33	30	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	30	26	...	...	...	44	39	36	...
2,464	1,754	386	1,275	878	127	14,575	9,266	564	568
...	...	...	441	326	20	441	326	20	4
2,464	1,754	386	1,716	1,204	147	15,016	9,592	584	572



## GENERAL TABLE III-A.—

(Exclusive of expenditure

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,94,596 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—Scholarships, hostel charges, games, common room charges, cash prizes, Ambulance work, field expenses of teachers deputed for training as Scout masters, other examination charges, remuneration to examiners, money order commission.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges* ... ..	2,11,010	...	...	47,884	...	2,58,894	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Law ... ..	11,949	...	...	4,924	...	16,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	2,22,959	...	...	52,803	...	2,75,762	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools ... ..	2,58,370	...	...	1,20,050	524	3,78,944	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—												
English ... ..	16,149	...	...	2,906	...	19,115	4,273	5,447	1,156	8,704	216	19,796
Vernacular ... ..	36,500	...	...	281	...	36,781	58,395	55,165	7,318	642	1,320	1,22,638
Primary ... ..	44,958	...	...	...	...	44,958	5,45,329	2,17,422	10,172	11	3,763	7,76,697
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	3,50,977	...	...	1,23,327	524	4,74,828	6,07,997	2,78,034	18,614	9,357	5,299	9,19,331
<i>Special.</i>												
Art Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	69,609	4,224	14	...	...	73,847	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	24,850	236	...	...	2,188	27,274	1,271	...	...	...	...	1,271
Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	20,289	...	...	697	...	20,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	1,14,748	4,460	14	697	2,185	1,22,107	1,271	...	...	...	...	1,271
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ... ..	6,88,684	4,460	14	1,76,832	2,712	8,72,702	6,09,268	2,78,304	18,614	9,357	5,299	9,30,602

\* Includes expenditure of Rs. 7,331 from,

Expenditure on Education for Males.

(on European education.)

Total expenditure from					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.
22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	51,746	...	...	...	51,746
Inspection ...	2,50,289	...	...	...	2,50,289
Buildings ...	3,81,231	59,260	5,056	7,535	4,44,082
Miscellaneous ...	1,21,709	38,015	3,375	31,548	1,94,647
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>8,14,975</b>	<b>97,275</b>	<b>8,431</b>	<b>39,083</b>	<b>10,09,153</b>

Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.								
Government funds	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,11,010	...	...	47,884	...	2,58,894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,949	...	...	6,924	...	16,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,22,959	...	...	52,808	...	2,75,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,084	...	...	57,613	3,146	92,843	40,881	31,993	72,874	2,85,454	...	...	2,18,544	3,5083	5,59,661
17,746	20,534	390	58,810	18,275	1,15,805	25,102	21,144	46,246	38,168	26,031	1,546	95,612	39,635	3,00,902
480	706	360	...	756	2,302	...	...	...	95,375	55,871	7,676	923	2,076	1,61,921
43,811	1,290	984	216	84,228	1,30,529	...	21,878	21,878	6,34,098	2,18,712	11,156	227	1,09,869	9,74,083
94,121	24,580	1,734	1,16,639	1,06,405	3,41,479	65,983	75,015	1,40,998	10,53,095	3,00,614	20,378	3,15,306	1,87,243	18,76,636
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,160	...	...	...	...	2,460	...	...	...	72,069	4,224	14	...	...	76,307
1,016	1,487	...	11	576	3,090	...	...	...	27,137	1,723	...	11	2,764	31,635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,842	324	991	899	2,531	11,687	...	4,756	4,756	27,131	324	991	1,596	7,237	37,329
10,318	1,611	991	910	3,107	17,137	...	4,756	4,756	1,26,337	6,271	1,005	1,007	10,051	1,45,271
1,04,400	24,391	2,725	1,17,549	1,09,512	3,58,616	65,983	79,771	1,45,754	22,17,368	4,04,160	29,314	4,08,804	2,46,682	33,08,829

Government funds on Sylhet Sanskrit College.

## GENERAL TABLE III-B.—

(Exclusive of expenditure

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 11,215 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—Scholarships, hostel charges, money order commission, garden, books, maps, etc.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
General.												
High Schools ...	11,476	...	...	1,257	...	12,733	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	17,547	...	...	234	...	17,781	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	6,262	...	...	49	...	6,311	2,641	4,479	819	...	...	7,939
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,973	28,678	8,315	...	463	81,429
TOTALS ...	35,285	..	..	1,510	...	36,325	51,614	33,157	4,134	..	463	89,363
Special.												
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	3,566	...	...	...	...	3,566	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	3,566	..	..	..	...	3,566	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES ...	38,851	...	..	1,510	..	40,391	51,614	33,157	4,134	..	463	89,363
Ditto MALES ...	6,88,684	4,460	14	1,76,832	2,712	8,72,702	6,09,268	2,78,031	18,644	0,337	5,290	9,20,102
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL ...	7,27,535	4,460	14	1,78,372	2,712	9,13,093	6,60,882	3,11,191	22,778	9,337	5,762	10,09,465

Expenditure on Education for Females.  
on European education.)

						Total expenditure from					
						Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.
						22	23	24	25	26	27
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	25,726	...	...	...	...	25,726
Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12,305	3,362	773	...	2,000	18,590
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	2,245	1,175	241	2,004	1,350	7,024
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>40,336</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>51,310</b>

  

Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.								
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,864	...	..	995	4,695	12,554	..	...	...	18,340	...	...	2,252	4,695	25,287
8,374	1,603	1,339	2,148	80,418	43,942	436	9,464	9,900	25,921	1,603	1,339	2,318	39,882	71,623
2,280	1,380	1,183	...	3,051	7,809	.	...	...	11,183	5,859	2,007	49	3,051	22,119
6,323	...	585	233	1,468	8,347	58	9,222	9,280	55,296	23,678	3,960	291	11,791	99,236
<b>23,841</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>39,670</b>	<b>72,942</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>18,636</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>1,10,740</b>	<b>36,200</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>5,440</b>	<b>53,719</b>	<b>2,18,315</b>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,446	...	...	...	460	2,906	...	...	...	2,446	...	...	...	460	2,906
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,566	...	...	...	...	3,566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2,446</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6,012</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>6,472</b>
<b>26,287</b>	<b>3,043</b>	<b>3,112</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>40,070</b>	<b>75,848</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>18,686</b>	<b>19,180</b>	<b>1,57,088</b>	<b>40,737</b>	<b>8,260</b>	<b>7,414</b>	<b>62,637</b>	<b>2,76,136</b>
<b>1,04,439</b>	<b>24,391</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>1,17,549</b>	<b>1,09,512</b>	<b>3,58,616</b>	<b>65,983</b>	<b>79,771</b>	<b>1,45,754</b>	<b>22,17,366</b>	<b>4,04,160</b>	<b>20,814</b>	<b>4,05,804</b>	<b>2,46,682</b>	<b>33,06,526</b>
<b>1,30,726</b>	<b>27,434</b>	<b>5,837</b>	<b>1,20,925</b>	<b>1,40,542</b>	<b>4,34,104</b>	<b>66,477</b>	<b>98,457</b>	<b>1,64,934</b>	<b>23,71,454</b>	<b>4,41,897</b>	<b>38,074</b>	<b>4,10,218</b>	<b>3,00,319</b>	<b>35,82,092</b>

### IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

(Inclusive of scholars reading in European Schools)

		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muhammads.	Bud- dhists.	Paras.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
				Higher castes.	* Depressed classes.							
				1	2							3
				2,172,264								
TOTAL POPULATION	...	1,850	61,825	858,693	1,313,571	1,151,675	7,447	...	592	565,456	3,961,109	
<i>School Education.</i>												
Primary	Classes.											
	I	12	7,590	37,325	33,362	28,028	74	26	33	12,628	119,078	
	II	12	1,906	10,514	7,410	5,495	24	4	3	2,393	27,761	
	III	12	1,038	10,481	6,089	4,593	10	5	6	1,803	24,037	
	IV	14	794	7,417	3,884	2,756	14	3	4	936	15,822	
	Middle	V	23	324	3,050	1,418	746	2	1	1	162	5,727
		VI	20	195	2,294	852	614	32	1	...	95	4,103
	(Vernacular only)	VII	...	...	489	332	69	1	...	...	28	919
	High	VIII	18	126	1,118	339	260	...	...	...	28	1,889
		IX	16	80	970	267	205	...	...	...	18	1,556
	X	16	63	755	200	160	2	...	...	9	1,205	
	X	10	39	961	237	232	...	...	1	13	1,493	
TOTALS	...	153	12,155	75,374	54,390	43,158	159	40	48	18,113	203,590†	
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>												
Intermediate classes	1st year	...	8	245	42	56	...	...	...	...	351	
	2nd year	...	7	192	33	50	...	...	...	1	283	
Degree classes	3rd year	...	1	107	19	31	...	...	...	1	159	
	4th year	...	1	86	8	30	...	...	...	...	125	
Post-graduate classes	5th year	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	6th year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	7th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	...	...	18	632	102	167	...	...	...	2	921	
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.	...	153	12,173	76,006	54,492	43,325	59	40	48	18,115	204,511†	
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	...	...	321	1,586	1,720	3,219	...	...	...	607	7,453	
GRAND TOTALS	...	153	12,494	77,592	56,212	46,544	159	40	48	18,722	211,964†	

\* See foot note to Table V-B.

† Excludes 64 pupils reading purely classical languages.

GENERAL TABLE—IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

(Inclusive of scholars reading in European schools.)

Race or Creed.		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others	Total.
				Higher castes.	*Depressed classes.						
				1	2						
TOTAL POPULATION	...	901	63,480	1,960,145		1,050,785	5,715	...	396	563,699	3,645,121
				779,598	1,180,547						
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary	Classes.										
	I	58	522	4,987	2,432	2,106	2	...	1	150	10,258
	II	22	187	954	302	209	...	...	...	18	1,672
	III	22	150	626	207	133	...	...	...	12	1,150
Middle	IV	26	104	426	131	71	...	...	...	5	763
	V	26	91	117	35	3	...	...	...	4	276
	VI	16	46	76	25	3	...	...	...	5	171
	(Vernacular only)	VII	...	1	14	6	1	...	...	...	22
High	VII	4	65	47	6	1	...	...	...	...	123
	VIII	7	15	17	2	2	...	...	...	...	43
	IX	3	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
	X	3	11	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
TOTALS	...	187	1,201	7,271	3,146	2,529	2	...	1	194	14,531
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree classes	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post graduate classes	5th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No of scholars in recognised institutions.	...	187	1,201	7,271	3,146	2,529	2	...	1	194	14,531
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	...	...	20	269	34	114	...	...	...	4	441
GRAND TOTALS	...	187	1,221	7,540	3,180	2,643	2	...	1	198	14,972

\* See foot-note to Table V-B.

GENERAL TABLE—V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	* De- pressed classes.						
			1	2						
<i>Schools.</i>										
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	39	184	56	41	...	...	...	233	553
Engineering and Survey- ing Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Indus- trial Schools.	...	22	59	61	6	...	...	...	25	173
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	1,368	31	515	...	...	...	...	1,914
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	<b>61</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>562</b>	...	...	...	<b>258</b>	<b>2,640</b>
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Law ...	...	1	64	...	5	...	...	...	...	70
Medicine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	<b>1</b>	<b>86</b>	...	<b>5</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>92</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ...	...	<b>62</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>567</b>	...	...	...	<b>258</b>	<b>2,732</b>

\* See foot-note to Table V-B.

GENERAL TABLE—V.B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muham- mad-ans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	*Depres- sed classes.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Schools.</i>										
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	1	11	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	33
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	1	22	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	44
<i>Colleges.</i>										
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS ...	1	22	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	44

\* N.B.—The following are included under the heading "Depressed classes":—

Abor, Aka, Garo, Hajong, Khasi, Kuki, Lushai, Mikir, Naga.

Agaria, Ahir, Ahom, Aiton, Asura, Bagdi, Bati or Chunari, Baniya, Barhi, Beldar, Bhandari, Bhar, Bhogta, Bhuimali, Bhuiya, Bhumij, Binjhia, Birhor, Bora, Brittil, Baniya, Chamar, Chasa, Chero, Chik, Baraik, Chutiya, Dalu, Damai, Dehan, Dhanuk, Dhenuar, Dhimar, Dhoba or Dhubi, Dholi, Doanya, Dosadh, Gandapal, Ganjhu, Gareri, Gaur, Gharti, Ghasi, Ghatwal, Gond, Guria (Godia), Guring, Hari, Hira, Jaladha Jatapu, Jhora, Jugi, Kachari, Kahar, Jaliakaibarta, Kalwar, Kamar, Kami, Kandh, Kandu, Kaora, Kapali, Kaur, Khadal Khambu, Khamti, Khandait, Kharia, Kharwar, Knas, Khatik, Khawas, Koiri, Kol, Kora, Korwa, Manipur, Kurmi Kusiar, Lalbegi, Lalung, Lodha, Lohait Kuri, Lohar, Mahalia, Mahara, Mahli, Mal, Male Mallah, Malo, Mal Paharia, Mangar, Manjhi, Matak, Maulik, Mech, Mehtar, Miri, Mishmi, Moran Muchi, Mudi, Mukhi Munda, Muriyari, Murm, Musabar, Nadiyal Naiya, Namasudra, Nat, Newar, Nora, Nunia, Oraon, Pahari, Pasi, Pator, Patwa, Phakial, Peroja, Rabha, Rajbhansi, Rajbhar, Rajwar, Ruanar (Nuniar), Eantia, Sahar, Saloi, Santhal Sarki, Savar, Shaha, Solanemia, Sonar, Sunri, Sunuwar, Surahiya, Sutrardhar, Tanti, Telinga, Thakuri, Tipara, Tiyar, Tokar, Turaha, Turi, Tarung, Yakha.



## GENERAL TABLE—VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

(Statistics of Indian school teachers only.)

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total untrained Teachers.	Grand Totals of Teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Matric or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	...	...	45	22	..	...	...	76	51	67	127	194
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	...	1,299	585	4	...	...	377	2,302	1,868	2,669	4,557
Aided ... ..	...	55	89	92	26	...	...	54	399	261	453	714
Unaided ... ..	...	15	65	13	6	...	...	1	198	99	199	298
TOTALS ... ..	...	70	1,497	712	36	...	...	508	2,940	2,375	3,448	5,763
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	...	6*	70	†	..	...	2	4	19	89	25	114
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	1†	278	17	..	...	1	22	143	296	166	462
Aided ... ..	...	2	5	115	6	...	21	11	203	127	235	362
Unaided ... ..	...	1	43	2	..	...	8	2	107	46	117	163
TOTALS ... ..	...	2	13	515	28	...	32	39	472	558	543	1,101
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ... ..	...	47	31†	45	...	...	12	67	27	110	126	342
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	...	7	7†	30	1	...	38	1	84	45	123	168
Unaided ... ..	...	1	...	5	2	...	3	38	11	66	8	118
TOTALS ... ..	...	55	41	80	3	...	15	143	39	280	170	457
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	...	57	124	2,092	743	36	15	175	538	3,672	3,952	7,500

\* One L. T.

† L. T.

‡ 23 L. T.'s

‡ 4 L. T.'s

## GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education.

Total European population : Male ... 1,850				Percentage to European population of those at school.							
Female ... 901				Males.		Females.		Total			
Total ... 2,751				9.89		18.86		12.83			
Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from				Total expenditure.	
				Trained	Un-trained.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	1	152	144	...	10	2	10,000	...	14,690	825	25,515
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	1	152	144	...	10	2	10,000	...	14,690	825	25,515
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle Schools	3	201	173	31	15	7	25,842	...	12,875	11,780	50,497
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	3	201	173	31	15	7	25,842	...	12,875	11,780	50,497
GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.	4	353	317	31	25	9	35,842	...	27,565	12,605	76,012
Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,475 spent by the Public Works Department.				Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...
				Buildings, etc.		...	7,475	...	...	6,354	13,829
				Miscellaneous		...	9,643	...	1,13,011	1,000	1,23,654
				Totals		...	17,118	...	1,13,011	7,354	1,37,483
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Boarding charges, Hospital, Books, Boy's requisites, Games, Library, etc				GRAND TOTALS		...	52,960	...	1,40,576	19,959	2,13,495

## VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. ... ..	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	7	...	7	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ... ..	92	...	92	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ... ..	10	...	10	11	...	11*	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	24	...	24	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B. B. S. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. P. H. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. T. M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering.</i>												
Bachelor of C. E. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Education.</i>												
B. E., B. T. & L. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Includes 4 who sat with honours but passed in pass course and with distinction.



## APPEN

*Exclusive of College*

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of all classes of recognised schools.	Number of square miles per school in each district.	Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar ... ..	3,565	358	9.95	275,795	251,433	527,228
Sylhet ... ..	5,388	1,496	3.6	1,308,734	1,232,607	2,541,341
Khasi and Jaintia Hills...	6,022	514	11.5	119,750	123,513	243,263
Naga Hills ... ..	3,115	91	34.23	80,721	80,153	160,874
Lushai Hills ... ..	7,227	79	91.48	46,652	51,754	98,406
Goalpara ... ..	3,954	453	8.72	406,628	355,895	762,523
Kamrup ... ..	3,863	511	7.57	397,267	365,404	762,671
Darrang (including Balipara Frontier Tract).	3,440	187	18.39	255,722	226,032	481,754
Nowgong ... ..	3,699	186	19.88	208,731	189,276	398,007
Sibsagar ... ..	5,097	462	11.03	433,913	389,284	823,197
Lakhimpur (including Sadiya Frontier Tract).	4,505	305	14.77	335,730	292,096	627,826
Garohills ... ..	3,140	155	20.25	91,466	87,674	179,140
Total for 1922-1923 ...	53,015	4,797	11.05	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230
Total for 1921-1922 ...	53,015	4,737	11.19	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230

## DIX A.

*and European Schools.*

Number of population to one school in each district.	Pupils at school.			Percentage of pupils to population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,472.7	13,221	1,782	15,006	4.79	.7	2.84
1,698.7	66,739	9,355	76,094	5.09	.75	2.99
473.2	8,332	5,290	13,622	6.95	4.28	5.59
1,768.8	3,563	14	3,577	4.41	.01	2.34
1,245.6	1,747	220	1,967	3.7	.42	1.99
1,683.2	15,724	2,626	18,350	3.86	.73	2.4
1,492.5	27,645	2,263	29,908	6.95	.61	3.92
2,576.2	7,671	636	8,307	3.0	.27	1.72
2,139.3	9,409	1,227	10,636	4.5	.64	2.67
1,781.8	24,045	2,180	26,225	5.54	.56	3.18
2,058.4	11,748	887	12,635	3.49	.3	2.01
1,155.7	3,217	972	4,189	3.51	1.1	2.33
1,585.6	193,064	27,452	220,516	4.87	.75	2.89
1,605.7	190,227	26,643	206,870	4.54	.73	2.72

## APPENDIX B.—PART I.

*Number of pupils in each class of Vernacular Schools for Indians for the year 1922-23.*

		Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Totals.	
		Section A.	Section B.								
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>In vernacular schools for males.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	36,523	14,429	13,031	8,987	5,426	91	15	...	78,502*
		Girls ...	5,001	1,838	1,106	442	181	5	2	...	8,575
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	38,441	13,192	11,259	8,806	5,631	53	...	...	77,382
		Girls ...	3,151	659	460	253	156	3	...	1	4,683
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	975	495	482	302	317	493	297	201	3,652
		Girls ...	37	18	5	6	4	...	3	1	74
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	2,484	1,331	1,155	1,061	778	1,775	956	713	10,253
		Girls ...	62	38	22	15	7	11	8	3	166
Totals for 1922-23 ...		Boys ...	78,423	29,447	25,927	19,246	12,152	2,412	1,268	914	169,789
		Girls ...	8,251	2,553	1,593	716	348	19	13	5	13,498
		Totals ...	86,674	32,000	27,520	19,962	12,500	2,431	1,281	919	183,287
<i>In vernacular schools for females.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	154	42	25	10	2	...	...	...	233
		Girls ...	4,083	972	819	466	202	31	6	2	6,671
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	77	16	9	6	1	...	...	...	109
		Girls ...	2,672	598	389	294	143	16	6	3	4,121
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	24	22	16	17	15	14	9	2	119
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
		Girls ...	365	152	114	94	71	46	23	15	880
Totals for 1922-23 ...		Boys ...	257	84	34	16	3	...	...	...	394
		Girls ...	7,144	1,744	1,338	871	521	167	44	22	11,791
		Totals ...	7,401	1,828	1,372	887	524	107	44	22	12,185
Grand totals for 1922-23 ...		Boys ...	78,680	29,531	25,961	19,262	12,155	2,412	1,268	914	170,183
		Girls ...	15,395	4,297	2,931	1,587	869	176	57	27	25,289
		Totals ...	94,075	33,828	28,892	20,849	13,024	2,538	1,325	941	195,472
Grand totals for 1921-22 ...		Boys ...	70,268	28,260	25,854	18,268	11,683	2,222	1,154	947	158,976
		Girls ...	14,596	4,321	2,975	1,573	884	144	49	31	21,573
		Totals ...	84,864	32,581	28,829	19,861	12,567	2,366	1,203	978	180,549

\* Excludes 64 pupils reading purely classical languages.

## APPENDIX B.—PART II.

Number of pupils in each class of Anglo-vernacular schools for Indians for the year 1922-23.

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Totals.		
	Section A.	Section B.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
<i>In Anglo-vernacular schools for males.</i>														
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	135	86	124	1,333	1,195	1,059	863	49	23	...	4,812	
		Girls ...	31	7	12	8	6	11	4	...	...	...	79	
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	73	37	59	1,233	783	714	582	...	...	...	3,481	
		Girls ...	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	508	551	565	505	838	721	572	665	4,925
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	7	9	34	978	830	926	845	982	797	617	818	6,843
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for 1922-23	Boys ...	215	132	217	4,052	3,299	3,264	2,800	1,869	1,541	1,189	1,483	20,061	
	Girls ...	34	11	12	10	8	11	4	...	...	...	...	90	
	Totals ...	249	143	229	4,062	3,307	3,275	2,804	1,869	1,541	1,189	1,483	20,151	
<i>For females.</i>														
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	37	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
		Girls ...	190	123	97	87	76	42	35	37	9	7	...	703
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
		Girls ...	224	155	99	85	66	51	36	33	6	...	...	755
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	51	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	
		Girls ...	78	43	55	53	45	42	29	31	18	9	13	416
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	11	8	13	16	26	7	11	12	7	2	15	128
Totals for 1922-23	Boys ...	111	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	
	Girls ...	503	329	264	241	213	142	111	113	40	18	28	2,002	
	Totals ...	614	348	277	241	213	142	111	113	40	18	28	2,145	
Grand totals for 1922-23	Boys ...	326	151	230	4,052	3,299	3,264	2,800	1,869	1,541	1,189	1,483	20,204	
	Girls ...	537	340	276	251	221	153	115	113	40	18	28	2,092	
	Totals ..	863	491	506	4,303	3,520	3,417	2,915	1,982	1,581	1,207	1,511	22,296	
Grand totals for 1921-22	Boys ...	210	135	174	3,236	3,437	3,206	2,554	1,776	1,346	1,133	1,551	18,808	
	Girls ...	528	273	216	286	213	167	131	102	37	23	24	2,005	
	Totals ...	738	413	390	3,522	3,700	3,373	2,685	1,878	1,383	1,156	1,575	20,813	



APPEN  
Statistics of High Schools

Division,	Kind of school,	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils—					
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government ...	6	1,521	548	278	258	2,605	2,155
Assam Valley ...	„	12	1,950	1,068	484	578	4,080	3,195
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	18	3,471	1,616	762	836	6,685	5,350
Total for 1921-22 ...	.....	18	3,356	1,511	757	676	6,300	5,278
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided ...	6	750	333	170	156	1,409	1,027
Assam Valley ...	„	5	647	405	204	245	1,501	1,026
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	11	1,397	738	374	401	2,910	2,053
Total for 1921-22 ...	.....	11	1,294	597	348	276	2,515	2,003
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided ...	4	525	169	103	94	911	701
Assam Valley ...	„	7	598	302	158	204	1,262	885
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	11	1,123	491	261	298	2,173	1,586
Total for 1921-22 ...	.....	11	1,110	457	277	293	2,137	1,697
Grand total for 1922-23 ...	.....	40	5,991	2,845	1,397	1,535	11,768	8,989
Grand total for 1921-22 ...	.....	40	5,760	2,565	1,382	1,245	10,952	8,978

DIX C.  
for boys for the year 1922-1923.

Number of candidates.	Number passed in the Matriculation Examination in the—				Number of scholarships.	Merit marks.	Direct expenditure from—					
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.			Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
255	152	65	9	226	11	77.7	81,278	...	...	53,085	16	1,34,379
314	177	89	10	276	19	76.3	1,72,092	...	...	66,965	508	2,39,565
569	329	154	19	502	30	76.9	2,53,370	...	...	1,20,050	524	3,73,944
571	364	135	17	517	52	80.5	2,75,543	...	...	1,17,648	712	3,93,903
152	55	38	12	105	8	55.5	17,984	...	...	29,963	1,976	49,923
83	13	25	7	45	...	38.5	14,100	...	...	27,650	1,170	42,920
235	68	63	19	150	8	49.5	32,084	...	...	57,613	3,146	92,843
242	120	48	7	175	14	63.7	35,292	...	...	58,149	4,941	98,382
122	43	30	9	82	2	54	...	...	...	22,355	3,232	25,587
82	23	27	10	60	1	54	...	...	...	18,526	28,761	47,287
204	66	57	19	142	3	54	...	...	...	40,881	31,993	72,874
205	83	58	8	149	8	60.6	...	...	...	39,794	36,224	76,018
1,008	463	274	57	794	41	65.9	2,85,454	...	...	2,18,544	35,663	5,39,661
1,018	567	241	32	841	84	72.2	3,10,835	...	...	2,15,591	41,877	5,68,303

APPEN  
Statistics of Boys' Middle

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	39	23
Assam Valley ... ..	3	104	80
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	5	143	103
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	5	157	90
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	44	17
Assam Valley ... ..	7	218	155
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	9	262	172
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	9	291	186
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	52	1,474	790
Assam Valley ... ..	23	578	337
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	75	2,052	1,133
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	72	1,993	1,178
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	20	457	305
Assam Valley ... ..	17	397	214
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	37	854	519
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	40	932	663
Grand total for 1922-23 ... ..	126	3,311	1,927
Ditto ditto 1921-22 ... ..	126	3,273	2,117

## DIX D.

English Schools for the year 1922-1923.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
98	160	108	7,894	...	...	567	...	8,461
158	342	242	8,255	...	...	2,429	...	10,684
256	502	350	16,149	...	...	2,996	...	19,145
213	460	346	16,042	...	...	3,294	...	19,336
38	99	63	1,316	1,015	...	1,379	...	3,710
222	595	430	2,957	4,432	1,156	7,325	216	16,086
260	694	493	4,273	5,447	1,156	8,704	216	19,796
167	644	629	4,366	4,184	912	9,650	1,387	20,509
1,039	3,309	2,346	10,543	14,348	390	41,691	14,266	81,238
634	1,549	975	7,203	6,236	...	17,119	4,009	34,567
1,673	4,858	3,321	17,746	20,584	390	58,810	18,275	1,15,805
1,341	4,412	3,476	17,764	18,659	360	61,970	15,025	1,13,778
561	1,323	975	...	...	...	13,630	12,246	25,876
395	1,006	753	...	...	...	11,472	8,898	20,370
956	2,329	1,728	...	...	...	25,102	21,144	46,246
756	2,351	2,009	...	...	...	32,668	26,296	58,964
3,145	8,383	-5,892	38,168	26,031	1,546	95,612	39,635	2,00,992
2,477	7,867	6,460	38,172	22,843	1,272	1,07,582	42,708	2,12,587

## Statistics of Boys' Middle Vernacular

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	67	49
Assam Valley ... ..	13	378	398
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	17	445	447
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	17	450	388
<i>Boards and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	36	419	415
Assam Valley ... ..	77	1,320	1,369
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	113	1,739	1,784
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	112	1,607	1,538
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	16	29
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	2	16	29
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	2	16	16
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	...	...	...
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	2	19	16
Grand total for 1922-23 ... ..	132	2,200	2,260
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	133	2,092	1,958

## DIX E.

Schools for the year 1922-1923.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
174	290	190	6,667	...	...	4	...	6,671
910	1,686	1,073	29,833	...	...	277	...	30,110
1,084	1,976	1,263	36,500	...	...	281	...	36,781
1,011	1,849	1,313	36,555	...	...	268	2	36,825
2,381	3,215	2,192	16,453	19,616	1,317	14	...	37,400
6,044	8,733	5,464	41,942	35,549	5,999	628	1,320	85,438
8,425	11,948	7,656	58,395	55,165	7,316	612	1,320	1,22,838
7,709	10,854	7,275	50,584	44,918	8,656	667	1,146	1,05,971
176	221	132	480	706	360	...	756	2,302
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
176	221	132	480	706	360	...	756	2,302
150	182	125	636	...	921	...	551	2,108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	149	79	...	...	...	...	444	444
9,685	14,145	9,051	95,375	55,871	7,676	923	2,076	1,61,921
8,984	13,034	8,792	87,775	44,918	9,577	935	2,143	1,45,318

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils—			
		Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Government.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	52	769	629	1,398	1,180
Assam Valley ...	129	...	3,422	3,422	2,609
Total for 1922-23 ...	181	* 769	4,051	4,820	3,689
Ditto 1921-22 ...	180	...	4,877	4,877	3,716
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1,366	1	66,405	66,406	42,454
Assam Valley ...	1,616	10	74,121	74,131	43,723
Total for 1922-23 ...	2,982	11	140,526	140,537	86,177
Ditto 1921-22 ...	2,957	92	132,144	132,236	83,786
<i>Aided.*</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	523	14	13,039	13,053	8,366
Assam Valley ...	93	...	2,874	2,874	2,263
Total for 1922-23 ...	616	14	15,913	15,927	10,634
Ditto 1921-22 ...	624	117	16,515	16,632	12,477
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	194	...	6,234	6,284	4,517
Assam Valley ...	46	...	1,638	1,638	1,141
Total for 1922-23 ...	240	...	7,922	7,922	5,658
Ditto 1921-22 ...	164	...	4,895	4,895	3,548
Grand total for 1922-23 ...	4,019	794	168,412	169,206	106,258
Ditto ditto 1921-22 ...	3,955	209	158,431	158,640	103,527

\* Includes 'B' class tea garden schools.

DIX F.  
*Primary Schools for the year 1922-1923.*

Direct expenditure from—					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,587	...	...	...	...	15,587
29,371	...	...	...	...	29,371
44,958	...	...	...	...	44,958
42,405	...	...	...	13	42,418
2,85,855	89,241	4,863	...	2,225	3,81,624
2,59,974	1,27,681	5,809	11	1,538	3,95,013
5,45,329	2,16,922	10,172	11	3,763	7,76,697
4,44,224	2,00,156	11,464	35	2,644	6,58,523
35,808	240	564	216	77,592	1,14,420
8,003	1,050	420	...	6,636	16,109
43,811	1,290	984	216	84,228	1,30,529
40,918	1,715	1,117	240	77,566	1,21,556
...	...	...	...	18,420	18,420
...	...	...	...	3,458	3,458
..	...	...	...	21,878	21,878
...	...	...	...	16,198	16,198
6,34,098	2,18,712	11,156	227	1,09,869	9,74,062
5,27,547	2,01,871	12,581	275	96,421	8,38,695



## Statistics of Girls' Schools

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		High school classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>High Schools—Government.</i>				<i>Statistics of Girls</i>
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ... ..	1	36	18	26
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	1	36	18	26
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	1	38	24	21
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	71	71	45
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	2	71	71	45
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	2	76	81	46
Grand total for 1922-23 ... ..	3	107	89	71
Ditto for 1921-22 ... ..	3	114	105	67
<i>Middle English Schools—Government.</i>				<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	14	23	17
Assam Valley ... ..	1	...	...	3
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	3	14	23	20
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	3	...	23	16
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	3	2	41	18
Assam Valley ... ..	4	15	51	35
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	7	17	92	53
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	7	7	82	54
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1	...	8	7
Assam Valley ... ..	2	5	33	22
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	3	5	41	29
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	3	...	26	25
Grand total for 1922-23 ... ..	13	36	156	102
Ditto for 1921-22 ... ..	13	7	131	95

## DIX G.

for the year 1922-1923.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>High Schools.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... 48	... 128	... 94	... 11,476	... ..	... ..	... 1,257	... ..	... 12,733
48	128	94	11,476	...	...	1,257	...	12,733
48	131	92	9,137	...	...	1,012	...	10,149
306	493	357	6,864	...	...	995	4,695	12,554
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306	493	357	6,864	...	...	995	4,695	12,554
298	496	359	5,928	...	...	978	3,785	10,691
354	621	451	18,340	...	...	2,252	4,695	25,287
341	627	451	15,065	...	...	1,990	3,785	20,840
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>								
193	247	174	13,650	...	...	234	...	13,884
102	105	67	3,897	...	...	...	...	3,897
295	352	241	17,547	...	...	234	...	17,781
317	356	246	14,209	...	...	86	...	14,295
347	403	268	2,280	...	...	113	12,527	14,920
415	516	395	6,094	1,663	1,339	2,035	17,891	29,022
762	924	663	8,374	1,663	1,339	2,148	30,418	43,942
704	847	574	4,730	1,406	1,147	796	12,326	20,196
74	89	71	...	...	...	...	1,564	1,564
99	159	118	...	...	...	436	7,900	8,336
173	248	189	...	...	...	436	9,464	9,900
113	164	140	...	...	...	313	6,256	6,569
1,230	1,524	1,093	25,921	1,663	1,339	2,818	39,882	71,623
1,134	1,367	960	18,939	1,406	1,147	1,195	18,038	40,725

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number			
		High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools—Government.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	1	...	8	10
Assam Valley	...	1	...	3	3
Total for 1922-23	...	2	...	11	13
Ditto 1921-22	...	2	...	7	11
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	1	...	3	4
Assam Valley	...	7	...	15	17
Total for 1922-23	...	8	...	18	21
Ditto 1921-22	...	11	...	30	37
<i>Aided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley	...	4	...	26	32
Total for 1922-23	...	4	...	26	32
Ditto 1921-22	...	4	...	20	28
Grand total for 1922-23	...	14	...	55	66
Ditto for 1921-22	...	17	...	57	76
<i>Primary Schools—Board and Municipal.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	192	...	1	12
Assam Valley	...	121	...	9	17
Total for 1922-23	...	313	...	10	29
Ditto 1921-22	...	307	...	10	32
<i>Aided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	5	...	7	9
Assam Valley	...	3	...	...	1
Total for 1922-23	...	8	...	7	10
Ditto 1921-22	...	10	...	1	2
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts	...	24	...	...	10
Assam Valley	...	7	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23	...	31	...	...	10
Ditto 1921-22	...	26	...	...	...
Grand total for 1922-23	...	352	...	17	49
Ditto for 1921-22	...	348	...	11	34

DIX G—concl'd.

for the year 1922-1923—concl'd.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from —					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55	73	49	4,209	...	...	49	...	4,258
57	63	34	2,053	...	...	...	...	2,053
112	136	83	6,262	...	...	49	...	6,311
122	140	120	6,725	...	...	63	...	6,788
39	46	29	252	1,325	241	...	...	1,818
404	436	273	2,339	3,154	578	...	...	6,121
443	482	302	2,641	4,479	819	...	...	7,939
588	655	410	4,377	3,711	2,260	...	...	10,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
375	433	302	2,280	1,380	1,188	...	3,051	7,899
375	433	302	2,280	1,380	1,188	...	3,051	7,899
307	355	238	6,364	1,253	1,101	...	4,650	13,368
930	1,051	687	11,183	5,859	2,007	49	3,051	22,149
1,017	1,150	793	17,396	4,964	3,561	63	4,650	30,431
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
5,809	5,822	3,696	26,073	17,735	1,306	...	140	45,254
3,424	3,850	2,153	22,900	10,943	2,009	...	323	36,175
9,633	9,672	5,849	48,973	28,678	3,315	...	463	81,429
9,133	9,175	5,605	40,419	20,158	1,556	...	604	62,737
262	278	190	5,915	...	180	233	559	6,887
156	157	95	408	...	405	...	847	1,660
418	435	235	6,323	...	585	233	1,406	8,547
454	457	294	5,306	...	589	213	387	7,496
794	804	520	...	...	...	58	7,602	7,660
223	223	169	...	...	...	...	1,620	1,620
1,017	1,027	689	...	...	...	58	9,222	9,280
879	879	605	...	...	...	...	3,355	3,355
11,068	11,138	6,823	55,296	28,678	3,900	291	11,091	99,256
10,466	10,511	6,504	45,725	20,158	2,145	243	4,346	73,588

## APPENDIX H.

*Statistics of Training Schools for the year 1922-1923.*

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.		Direct expenditure from—			Cost per pupil.		Total cost per pupil.
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board and Municipal funds.	Total.	To Government funds.	To Board funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Government.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	169	147	Rs. 38,226	Rs. 788	Rs. 39,014	Rs. 226.2	Rs. 4.7	Rs. 230.9
Assam Valley ... ..	3	156	143	31,383	3,450	34,833	201.1	22.1	223.2
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	7	325	290	69,609	4,238	73,847	214.2	13.0	227.2
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	7	306	287	62,345	2,638	64,983	203.7	8.6	212.3
<i>Aided.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1*	13	13	1,012	...	1,472	77.8	...	113.2
Assam Valley ... ..	1	20	16	1,434	...	1,434	71.7	...	71.7
Total for 1922-23 ... ..	2*	33	31	2,446	...	2,906	74.1	...	85.0
Ditto 1921-22 ... ..	3	81	61	4,810	...	8,836	59.4	...	109.0
Grand total for 1922-23 ... ..	9*	358	321	72,055	4,238	76,753	201.2	11.7	214.4
Ditto for 1921-22 ... ..	10	387	348	67,155	2,638	73,819	173.5	6.8	190.7

\* Excludes statistics of aided Training School at Impur in the Naga Hills District.

## APPENDIX I.

Boarding Houses attached to Government Colleges, High and Middle Schools, for the year 1922-1923.

Division.	Number of hostels for—				Number of boarders the institution can accommodate.	Number of boarders on 31st March.	Average number of boarders on rolls monthly during the year.	Sanctioned establishment grant.	Expenditure.		
	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Others.	Total.					Contingent charges.	Construction and repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Colleges*.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	3	1	...	4	174	127	106	Rs. 3,524	Rs. 3,606	Rs. 1,778	Rs. 5,884
Assam Valley ...	2	1	...	3	297	276	265	7,590	33,379	4,282	37,661
Total for 1922-23 ...	5	2	...	7	471	403	371	11,114	36,985	6,060	43,045
Ditto 1921-22 ...	4	2	...	6	451	357	382	15,568	36,423	6,064	42,487
<i>High Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	5	5	2	12	438	272	268	11,584	12,732	1,911	14,643
Assam Valley ...	11	9	2	22	602	425	388	15,542	15,375	4,668	20,043
Total for 1922-23 ...	16	14	4	34	1,040	697	656	27,126	28,107	6,579	34,686
Ditto 1921-22 ...	18	13	4	35	977	644	671	4,877	18,292	25,564	43,856
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	2	...	1	3	134	115	108	1,724	600	38	638
Total for 1922-23 ...	2	...	1	3	134	115	108	1,724	600	38	638
Ditto 1921-22 ...	2	...	2	4	61	63	31	...	1,359	...	1,359
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	1	1	8	12	8	132	180	136	316
Assam Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23 ...	...	...	1	1	8	12	8	132	180	136	316
Ditto 1921-22 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for 1922-23 ...	23	16	6	45	1,653	1,227	1,143	40,096	65,872	12,813	78,685
Ditto for 1921-22 ...	24	15	6	45	1,489	1,064	1,084	20,445	56,074	31,628	87,702

\* Inclusive of the Law and the Sanskrit Colleges.



## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the employment of Muhammadans.

Employment.	1921-1922.				1922-1923.			
	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Inspecting Officers ... ..	69	17	4	1	69	16	3	...
Clerks, Librarians, etc. ... ..	75	9	7	...	77	8	2	...
INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.								
Government Colleges and High Schools ...	391	48	32	5	342	46	27	7
Aided " " " ...	178	22	10	1	168	19	5	...
Unaided " " " ...	134	17	14	2	126	18	5	1
Special Schools ... ..	156	56	6	4	153	86	26	3
Government and Board Middle Schools ...	576	44	46	7	576	48	34	5
Aided " " " ...	347	31	36	7	362	28	22	3
Unaided " " " ...	184	4	10	1	163	8	4	3
Government and Board Primary Schools ...	4,653	866	306	87	4,751	856	263	70
Aided Primary Schools ... ..	639	46	9	2	714	42	1	1
Unaided " " " ...	208	28	8	4	298	31	1	1
Totals ... ..	7,610	1,188	488	131	7,799	1,206	393	94



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## GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

### Orders by the Governor and the Minister of Education.

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Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1922-23.

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*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Assam in the Education Department, No. 37E., dated the 4th January 1924.*

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READ—

The Report on the Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1922-23.

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### RESOLUTION.

In the introduction to his report the Director has aptly described the chief features of the year's work in the Education Department as peace, progress and poverty. The collapse of the political agitation which took the mischievous form of non-co-operation and proved such a disturbing influence in the previous year resulted in a marked improvement in the enrolment and discipline in the colleges and schools of the province. The confidence that the better sense of the people would ultimately prevail has been justified, and everyone who has the welfare of the country at heart must welcome the return to more healthy conditions which characterised the year under review. It must be especially gratifying to the administrative officers of the Department and to the educational staff in the colleges and schools who had to deal with the disturbing influences of the previous year and by their tact and firmness contributed so largely to their removal. It is also very reassuring to find that the senior officers of the Department retain a hopeful view of the future. The reverse side of the picture is the inadequacy of the resources available to extend the field of activity and to make any rapid progress in the development of education. The present state of the provincial finances makes retrenchment the order of the day, and even when the state of the provincial finances improve, there can be no hope of any large commitments for education unless and until the Government and the local self-government authorities can look forward to additional revenue. This point has been clearly emphasized in the Resolution with which the Primary Education Bill has been circulated for opinion. The decision rests ultimately with the people and their representatives, and progress will largely depend on the extent to which they are prepared to shoulder the burden. The financing of the further development of education is not however the only problem which must be faced. Another very important task is to develop education on principles which conform with social and economic realities. This is an aspect of which the ardent reformer is apt to lose sight, but its importance cannot be overestimated. The difficulties involved in adjusting the system of education to the conditions of the time are undoubtedly great, but the danger of failing to make such adjustment would be far greater.

2. The number of recognised institutions increased by 60 and the number of scholars by 13,868 or 6·2 per cent. The total expenditure on education during the year amounted to Rs. 37,95,457, of which the share debited to provincial revenues was 63·9 per cent. The actual increase in expenditure was Rs. 2,86,000, of which Rs. 2,42,000 were paid by Government partly in direct charges in Government institutions and partly in grants to Local Boards.

3. At the close of the year it was decided, as a measure of retrenchment, to suspend for the present the posts of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the post of the Inspectress will also be suspended on the retirement of Mrs. Fosbrooke. The Director views with some misgiving the loss of these posts, but it is necessary to

effect every possible retrenchment, and the Governor and his Minister know that the Director and his staff will do all that is possible to carry on without loss of efficiency the additional work which will be thrown upon them by the suspension of these posts. A new branch of the Assam Educational Service called the Lecturers' Grade was constituted during the year on a time-scale of Rs. 175—<sup>25</sup>/<sub>2</sub>—325—10—425, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining first-class candidates for the new posts. The Legislative Council adopted a resolution in favour of a further increase in the rates of pay of the Subordinate Educational Service. Funds were not available to give effect to it and that the terms now offered are sufficiently high is shown by the long waiting list of well qualified candidates. The rates compare very favourably with those given in the aided schools. An improvement in the pay of the staff in aided schools is clearly needed, but that cannot be effected unless and until fee rates are increased or the grants-in-aid from provincial revenues are increased. Of the latter there is little prospect at present; and the question of increasing the fee rates is still under consideration. Although much has been done in recent years by the aid of Government grants to improve the pay of primary school teachers, it is still inadequate, but the local authorities in charge of the schools are not in a position to incur the additional recurring expenditure which any further increase would involve.

The Governor and his Minister regret to learn that the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of the Assam Valley failed to tour adequately. They note that the Director has taken action to prevent these officers neglecting their duties in future, and they trust that he will deal adequately with any officers who disregard his orders.

4. The enrolment in the two colleges rose from 767 to 921. The staff and accommodation available are insufficient to meet the demands for admission. Considerable progress has been made with the construction of the costly new buildings for the Murarichand College, and the College will move into its new quarters as soon as they have been completed. The affiliation of the College was advanced to the honours standard in English, Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Arabic and Persian. Affiliation to the degree and the honours standard in Science is needed, but will not be possible until the financial position improves. The Legislative Council recommended that the affiliation of the Cotton College in Persian should be advanced to the honours standard, but, as the Director points out, the importance of this can be judged from the fact that in the Murarichand College, which enjoys this affiliation, there was not a single student in that class. The results of the examinations for the B. A. degree were not quite so good as in the previous year, but a notable distinction was won by an Assamese student of the Cotton College who headed the honours list in Philosophy. There was an improvement in the results of the intermediate examinations in Arts and Science. The innovation of granting a College diploma to students who have particularly distinguished themselves was introduced during the year by the Principal of the Cotton College. A high standard is required and the number of diplomas awarded is few, and so long as these conditions are maintained, the diploma will be highly prized. The fee rates in the two Colleges were increased after the close of the year but still fall short of those charged in similar Colleges in Bengal.

5. The enrolment in High Schools also showed a marked advance. The Director has made some very pertinent remarks on the increase that may be expected in unemployment and poverty among the classes that take up higher education, and on the effects of such increase. In Assam at any rate where the field of employment is so limited the remedy is not easy to find. There is a demand for industrial and technical education, but in the absence of any development of the industries and trade of the province, the provision of such education will not secure employment. Apart from this larger problem, another matter which has to be considered is the control of secondary education. An extension of direct State control is opposed to policy and is impossible in the present state of the provincial finances. On the other hand, private enterprise unless guided and assisted cannot be expected to achieve much. It is mainly through aided and controlled schools that any development on sound lines can be expected, but this means large commitments in the shape of grants-in-aid from provincial revenues, and must await more favourable times. The results of the matriculation examinations were not so favourable as in 1921-22, but this is attributed to a higher standard in the examinations. Questions of the revising of the matriculation course and of the transfer of the control of secondary education from the Calcutta University to Statutory Boards constituted by Government have been engaging the attention of the University and the Government of Bengal. These are matters in which Assam is vitally interested so long as the University exists for Assam as well as for Bengal, and the Government of Assam found it necessary to intervene and

express their opinion on the several measures proposed so far as they affected Assam. The authorities concerned have not as yet arrived at any final decision.

The Inspector of the Surma Valley Division introduced, as an experiment, the Dalton System of teaching into the upper classes of the Sylhet High School. The Governor and his Minister will watch the experiment with interest. The results so far obtained are reported to be promising and the Headmaster and staff of the school are ardent believers in the new system. The Boy Scout Movement was re-started in the year under review and has been taken up now in several high schools in both Valleys. Inspecting Officers are strongly in favour of the growth of this movement, as it develops the boys physically and morally and produces a healthy spirit of manliness, social service and increased respect for law and order.

6. There was a slight decrease in the number of Middle Schools, but an increase in enrolment. Primary Schools also showed a marked improvement in enrolment, the total of 1,80,340 being higher than in any year since 1915-16. The increase occurs mainly in the infant classes, as some years must elapse before the losses in the upper classes in the years of trouble are made good. The expenditure on primary education amounted to Rs. 10,73,318, of which Rs. 6,89,394 were contributed from provincial revenues. A comparison of the expenditure from public funds on primary education with the amount devoted to higher education will be instructive. The Report does not distribute the expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges such as scholarships, hostels, etc., between the several classes of schools and colleges. The total expenditure on such charges from provincial revenues was Rs. 5,44,668 and from the funds of Local Boards and Municipalities Rs. 1,11,257. A small part of the expenditure from provincial revenues was allotted to primary schools, while secondary schools shared to some extent the expenditure from local funds. Again a part of this expenditure was incurred on special schools such as training schools, technical schools and schools of oriental education, which should be left out of account. For the purpose of the comparison, however, it will be sufficiently accurate to take five lakhs of these indirect charges as expended on colleges and secondary schools and one lakh on primary schools. If these figures be added to the so-called direct expenditure as shown in the Report, the total net expenditure from public funds on higher education, omitting the special schools, was Rs. 13,27,903 against Rs. 10,51,840 spent on primary schools. These figures become the more striking if the number of institutions and students is taken into account. There are 335 colleges and secondary schools with an enrolment of 38,836 as compared with 4,371 primary schools with an enrolment of 1,80,340. These figures show that higher education is receiving an undue share of the public funds devoted to education, and the policy for the future should be to make higher education more self-supporting and thereby set free additional funds for the development of elementary education. The development of elementary education is the most urgent need in this field of public activity. If the Reforms are to be a success, the education of the electorate is a necessity. It is, however, clear that if a rapid advance is to be made in the campaign against the illiteracy of the masses money must be found to finance it. This issue will be determined by the fate of the Primary Education Bill which has been introduced in Council and circulated for public opinion. The Director has criticized in his Report the action of some Boards in reducing the number of schools maintained by them. In the one case which was brought to the notice of the Government, a Board was called upon to refund a Government grant on the ground that by reducing its own expenditure on education it had in effect diverted the Government grant to other purposes. The Boards have a difficult task in allotting their free income to the several branches of administration which are all badly in need of development, and the Government do not propose to interfere with their discretion except so far as to insist that Government grants given for a special purpose must actually be devoted to that purpose. Another question which has been engaging the attention of the Government is the extent to which the Boards should be permitted to assist directly or indirectly in the promotion of other than vernacular education. There can be no doubt that vernacular education must remain the primary object of the Board's care. On the other hand, there is something to be said for the contention that, unless and until there is another agency in a position to meet the legitimate demands for Middle English or technical education, the Boards should be permitted to assist in the development of such forms of education, if there is an urgent need for them in the areas under their control. This question will be taken into consideration with the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act.

7. The Bengal Retrenchment Committee advocated the abolition of all training schools, and a resolution was moved in the Legislative Council of this province

advocating the abolition of the two Normal schools at Jorhat and Silchar. The resolution was withdrawn, as the Government undertook to examine the proposal of the Bengal Retrenchment Committee. Since the close of the year the question has been carefully considered, but the Government are unable to accept the arguments advanced by the Bengal Retrenchment Committee or the conclusions at which they arrived. The training of teachers is recognised in every country to be necessary, and in the opinion of the Governor and his Minister there is no justification, so far as Assam is concerned, for the pessimistic views which the Bengal Committee adopted. The Government are satisfied that these training schools are doing useful work in Assam and should be retained. Teachers who have passed the Normal school course are at present finding it difficult to secure employment mainly owing to the inability of local bodies and private school committees to pay the higher salaries which the trained teacher has a right to expect. A proposal to open the Normal schools to matriculates is now under consideration.

8. The question of the abolition or the permanent retention of the Earle Law College has yet to be decided. Its retention for a further period of one year has been sanctioned, and the question will therefore come up for consideration again next year. The scale of fees has been increased in the current year.

9. The Sylhet Government Madrasa appears to have weathered the storm of political agitation and there was an improvement in its enrolment during the year under review. The Government Sanskrit College had an enrolment of 22 students against 15 in the previous year and the cost to provincial revenues was Rs. 9,427. The report of the Special Officer on the reorganisation of Sanskrit education has been received and published, and the Government are now awaiting the advice of the Director on the recommendations made in the report.

10. Female education also began to recover from the effects of the last two years. The number of schools for Indian girls increased from 394 to 399 and the total number of girls reading in girls' schools and boys' schools rose from 27,806 to 28,512. There is a strong demand in Sylhet for a High school for girls, which must be met as soon as funds permit. The number of girls passing the Matriculation Examination and proceeding to college is increasing, and difficulty was experienced in finding accommodation for them in the regular hostels of the Bethune College. To meet this difficulty the Government have now given a guarantee to the Brahma Somaj hotel to reserve ten seats for Assam girls. The question of providing additional facilities is under consideration.

11. The European and Anglo-Indian schools continued their good work. Of the total cost of these schools 75 per cent. is contributed from private sources, whereas in Indian schools the proportion is only 20 per cent. These figures are sufficient to show that such assistance as is given from the public revenues is comparatively small. A motion in Council opposing the budget provision for this purpose was withdrawn when the position was explained by the Director in debate.

12. Muhammadan education also began to recover from the set back it received during the economic strain of the war and the *Khilafat* and non-co-operation agitation, from which the Muhammadan community especially suffered. The scheme for combining religious and secular education for Muhammadans by opening Islamic classes in the ordinary schools has not in the Surma Valley received the support which was expected, in spite of the efforts of the officers of the Department and particularly the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education, who have done all that they could do to make the scheme a success.

13. With the exception of a grave case of arson in Habiganj by which most of the High School buildings were destroyed, the year was free from any serious disturbances in the colleges and schools and discipline was well maintained. It is too early yet to say how far this was merely due to the depression and disillusionment which followed the collapse of the non-co-operation movement and how far it represents a better spirit among the student class. The effects of the recent troubles are shown in a feeling of nervousness on the part of schoolmasters in dealing with delinquents and this is not likely to be removed until they receive more support from parents and the public. The Governor and his Minister sincerely hope that those who believe that the quiet now prevailing represents a more healthy spirit among the students will be justified in their optimism. It is, however, certain that in dealing with impressionable youth good example and careful guidance will always be needed, if the troubles and dangers of the past are not to be repeated.

14. By the retirement of Mr. Wilkins of the Indian Educational Service and of Rai Sahib Durgadhar Barkataki of the Assam Educational Service, the Department has

lost the services of two experienced officers, and during the current year, as already stated, Mrs. Fosbrooke, the Inspectress of Schools, will also retire. The Governor and his Minister have read with pleasure the Director's remarks on the services rendered by these officers. Mrs. Fosbrooke has worked enthusiastically in the cause of female education, and the Rai Sahib's record of service shows how an officer by ability and hard work can earn promotion and personal distinction. The Governor and his Minister have noted the names of the other officers now in service who have been especially commended by the Director for good work, and their thanks are especially due to Mr. Cunningham for his very able administration of the Department. The value of Mr. Cunningham's services to the Government and to the cause of education in Assam is well known and it will suffice to say that his zeal for the cause and his capacity for hard work are undiminished, and that in times of peculiar difficulty when, in the face of incessant demand for reform and development, he has had to carry out a policy of retrenchment, he has added to the reputation he had already won.

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ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Assam Gazette*.

By order of the Government of Assam,

G. E. SOAMES,

*Second Secretary to the Government of Assam.*

# GENERAL REPORT

OF

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

# 1923-24

BY

J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., C.I.E., M.A.,

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM.



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# GENERAL REPORT

ON

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1923-24.

### CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

The educational situation as shown in the reports and returns for the year 1923-24 is involved in paradoxes.

Introductory.

A reduction of Government expenditure on education by 7·87 per cent. has been accompanied by an increase of 7·47 per cent. in the enrolment of schools and colleges.

A reduction of the staff in Government High Schools and the continued starvation of aided schools have been accompanied by a marked improvement in the results of the Matriculation Examination.

Want of employment for men with University degrees or certificates has been accompanied by an increased enrolment in High Schools and Colleges,

Discontent with the existing system of education, everywhere manifest, is everywhere accompanied by a demand for its extension.

The main features of the year emerge as retrenchment, and a returning eagerness for education which not even poverty and unemployment have been able to discourage. Add to this, a more general realization that all is not well with the present progress, and, if this be not premature, a gradually forming resolution on the part of the public, or their leaders on their behalf, to face the facts and to endeavour to find a remedy.

2. From the general summary of institutions and scholars prefaced to the tables appended it will be seen that there has been an increase of 154 institutions and 17,050 scholars—in round figures 3 per cent. and 7·5 per cent. respectively. The increase in the number of institutions is mainly in primary schools, which have risen in number by 15—101 boys' schools and 14 girls' schools. The only other items which need be noted are an increase of 13 in the number of recognised Sanskrit *tois* and of 17 in unrecognised institutions. These, it may be stated, are not nationalist schools—a class of institution which has almost or altogether disappeared for the time.

The bulk of the increased enrolment is of course in primary schools which show an advance of 6·6 per cent. in boys' schools and 3·5 per cent. in girls' schools. But all classes of institutions have contributed to the advance except unrecognised institutions for girls. As was the case last year, progress has been more marked in the Assam Valley than in the Surma Valley, which had not been so seriously affected by the non-co-operation movement of 1920-21, and had not so much leeway to make up. Comparative percentages of increase are undernoted :—

Area.	Percentage of increase in different classes of schools.			
	High	Middle.	Primary.	All (including special, etc.).
1	2	3	4	5
Province ... ..	5·67	10·08	6·48	7·42
Assam Valley ... ..	7·01	11·94	9·34	9·57
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	3·98	7·07	3·86	5·19

The percentage of scholars to the total population in the Province and in the two Divisions are as follows:—

Area.	Percentage of scholars to population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Province ... ..	5.46	1.83	3.2
Assam Valley ... ..	5.3	1.64	3.1
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	5.64	1.03	3.4

3. The general summary of expenditure may now be referred to. It shows a total reduction of Rs. 73,310 in expenditure. The decrease in the cost to provincial revenues, *viz.*, Rs. 1,91,188, was offset by an increase of Rs. 80,135 in fee receipts and Rs. 40,729 in contributions from other sources (mainly Mission Funds).

The heads under which the decrease has occurred are Direction and Inspection, Miscellaneous, Primary Schools and Girls' Schools.

The reduction in respect of Primary Schools for boys and, in part, of girls' schools is due to the fact that expenditure on pay in the previous year was abnormal on account of the payment of arrears arising from increased rates of pay sanctioned with retrospective effect. This is not however a full explanation in the case of girls' schools. Half the decline is attributed to Nowgong, where it is reported to be due to unusual expenditure in the preceding year on buildings and equipment.

4. Financial conditions during the year necessitated retrenchment. This was effected by a reduction of five per cent. in the estimates, and by economizing on the estimates so reduced. The outcome is to be seen in a reduction of Rs. 1,91,188 or 7.87 per cent. in the expenditure from provincial revenues.

Much care was given to the unpleasant task of cutting down the estimates. It was decided that schools should not be closed, that appointments in occupation should not be abolished, that no grant-in-aid should be reduced or withdrawn and that the education of the masses should continue to be encouraged in so far as this could be done by leaving intact the grants to Local Bodies. Attention was therefore concentrated on such provisions as contingencies, travelling allowance, supplies and services. When all that could be done by way of reduction under these heads had been done, the work was incomplete. A cut of Rs. 15,000 had to be made in the scholarship provision. This passed without notice at the time of the budget discussion when the five per cent. reduction was approved by the Council. But later, when it was found where the shoe pinched, there was widespread dissatisfaction and a resolution was moved and passed in Council for the restoration of the scholarships retrenched. Other items of reduction were more popular with the public and more painful to the Department, particularly the suspension, on vacation by retirement or transfer, of the posts of the Divisional Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the Inspectress of Schools.

Measures of economy which were productive of many protests throughout the year were the grudging grant of leave and the temporary reduction of the staff of Government schools by allowing leave vacancies and vacancies due to retirement to remain unfilled. As already noted, the results of the Matriculation examination show that this economy did not have injurious results on the working of the schools.

5. The majority of the retrenchments effected were not recurring in their nature. Schools cannot continue to be refused the grants which they require for libraries, games, contingencies, repairs and so forth. Leave applications cannot continue to be subject to hostile scrutiny. Vacancies cannot be left empty as a principle, and

Effect of retrenchment on future returns.

so forth. The various grants will be restored. And this will have the effect of involving Government in what will appear to be unproductive expenditure in the following years.

6. Efforts at improving the financial situation were not confined to retrenchment.

**Increase of income.** The question was considered of improving educational receipts by increasing the fee rates. A general reference was made to educational authorities and school committees for their opinion on the subject of raising the rates in Middle English and High Schools to the scale in force in Habiganj subdivision. The scale in other subdivisions rises from Re. 1 in class III to Rs. 3 in class X: in Habiganj Rs. 2 is charged in classes III to VI and Rs. 3 in classes VII to X. The balance of opinion was not in favour of increase. And the rates were not raised. In Colleges however a slight increase was made with general approval. Rates of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 for the Intermediate and Degree classes respectively in the Murarichand College, and of Rs. 5 in the Cotton College for all classes, were raised to a general rate of Rs. 6. A Resolution in Council for the restoration of the old rates received but little support, only five members voting with the mover.

Fee receipts from Government Colleges increased from Rs. 5,808 to Rs. 80,764 or by Rs. 27,956.

7. The net contribution of education to the restoration of financial stability through the measures which have been summarized was therefore:—

**Financial conclusions.**

	Rs.
Reduction in expenditure ... ..	1,91,188
Increase in fee receipts as above ... ..	27,956
Total ... ..	<u>2,19,144</u>

8. The year of report saw the old Council out and the new Council in, the first and second Councils respectively under the Government of India Act. A change in political strategy consequent on the failure of the non-co-operation movement brought many members into Council whose opinions had kept them from standing at the previous election.

The note struck by the first reformed Council in its opening meetings was a note of enthusiasm for education. The new Council in its opening session proclaimed itself no less interested in education than the old; but the prevailing note was that of dissatisfaction with the educational situation as it exists. Voices did not harmonize to a close in favour of any particular lines of change, except possibly these, that a larger share of provincial revenues should be devoted to education, that elementary education should be more generally diffused and that the educational system should be adapted *somehow* to enable the middle classes to deal with the problem of poverty and unemployment. A resolution which was tabled for the abolition of the post of Director of Public Instruction was withdrawn without discussion, and a motion of censure by nominal reduction of the budget estimates was not, for want of time, pushed to an issue.

**Successes of Assam students.** 9. The following successes of Assam students may be noted:—

*Calcutta University*:—First place in Sanskrit B.A., Honours. First place in Applied Chemistry, M.Sc.

*Dacca University*:—First places in Philosophy, Persian and History, M. A.

*Calcutta Sanskrit Association*:—First place in *Njayatirtha* examination.

*Calcutta Madrasa*:—First place in *Fukhrul Muhaddasin* Title examination.

*Joint Technical Examination Board*:—First two places in Lower Subordinate examination.

*Leather Trades Institute, Madras*:—First place.

*Dacca Training College*:—First place (with another) in L. T. examination.

Only first places have been noted. But the list is various enough to show Assam students qualified to hold their own with students of other provinces in all departments of learning, pure and applied.

## CHAPTER II.

## CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

10. I was in charge of the Education Department throughout the year.

Direction.  
My time was much taken up with University and with Council business which prevented me from touring in the province as much as I should like to have done. Despite the fact that no money was available for schemes of educational extension work was heavy throughout the year. When funds are free again and education is on the march on lines of extension and reform, a strengthening of the headquarters staff will be necessary.

I attended at Calcutta in January 1924 and gave evidence before the Lee Commission.

11. The posts of Divisional Assistant Inspectors were in abeyance throughout the year. The post of the Inspectress has also been in suspense since December when Mrs. Fosbrooke went on leave preparatory to retirement.

Ins. e.tors.  
The administrative duties which were charged upon the Inspectress have been handed over to the Divisional Inspectors, the work of inspection being carried on by the Assistant Inspectress, who has been attached to my office. A Board has been constituted which will work with the Assistant Inspectress to carry on the various girls' school examinations.

To afford some relief to the Inspector in the heavier charge, the Assam Valley Division, Maulvi Ataur Rahman, the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education, who was formerly attached to my office, was posted to Jorhat to perform as far as possible the duties of Assistant Inspector in the Assam Valley in addition to the duties of his substantive appointment. With reference to this arrangement Mr. Small writes as follows :—

It is almost needless to state that it is impossible for the Inspector and a part-time Assistant to inspect efficiently all the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and also to supervise the work of the Deputy Inspectors. The inspection of Middle English Schools cannot fail to be neglected.

The office work alone, which now employs 11 clerks, almost double the number employed when I joined this Division in 1911, is almost a whole-time task for one man.

When both officers are on tour it is difficult to avoid the accumulation of arrears,

The Surma Valley Inspector is even more emphatic on the subject of the difficulty which he finds in carrying on the work of his Division without an Assistant. I am in complete agreement and consider that a very early opportunity should be taken of posting officers to the vacant appointments.

Changes in the inspectorate occurred through the transfer of Dr. D. Thomson from the Assam Valley charge to the Principalship of the Murarichand College. His place was taken by Mr. G. A. Small. Mr. Small was in turn replaced in the Surma Valley Division by Mr. S. C. Roy, who was appointed to the post by the Secretary of State. Mr. Roy, who belongs to the district of Sylhet, is a distinguished graduate of Calcutta and London Universities and was serving at the time of his appointment on the staff of Dacca University. Mr. Roy joined on 12th November and entered upon his new duties with enthusiasm, spending no less than 120 of the remaining 141 days of the year on tour and visiting 12 High schools, 29 Middle schools, and 37 primary schools, in addition to 17 girls' schools, 2 Training schools, and 5 special schools. He also inspected 6 Deputy Inspectors' offices and one Local Board office.

In the Assam Valley Dr. Thomson and Mr. Small spent between them 150 days on tour and inspected 14 High schools, 19 Middle schools, 32 primary schools and 3 special schools. In addition they inspected five Deputy Inspectors' offices and six Local Board offices.

12. Maulavi Ataur Rahman was on tour for 118 days and visited 21 High schools 30 Middle schools, 49 primary schools, and 17 special schools. In addition he inspected 4 Deputy Inspectors' offices and 4 Local Board offices.

Assistant Inspectors.  
Miss Sen was on tour for 171 days and inspected 85 schools.

13. The record of touring and inspection work is in all cases adequate. The names of the following Deputy Inspectors are brought to the notice of Government for work of special merit :—  
Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools.  
Rai Sahib Ananda Mohan Datta, Babu Nadia Behari Das, Babu Uma Prasanna Biswas and Srijut Devananda Sarma.

I have to chronicle with grief the loss by death of U Alexander, Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, an able, thorough, straightforward officer, one of the best, from every point of view, of the many good men whom I have had to do with in official life in India.

The Inspectors notice with commendation the work of the following Sub-Inspectors of Schools :—

Surma Valley :—Babu Manomohan Mazumdar and Babu Rajendralal Nath.

Assam Valley :—Srijut Jogeswar Goswami.

14. There is no complaint this year of the diversion to other purposes of educa-

Local Boards.

tional grants given to Local Boards.

Orders were issued by Government in course of the year which have the effect of allowing Local Boards with the consent of Government to increase the list of Middle English schools aided or maintained by them. Advantage was taken of these orders by the Local Board of Mangaldai. Elsewhere, the tendency is in the other direction. In the Surma Valley, the Habiganj Local Board closed a Middle English school which had been maintained by it for very many years, and asked the Department to relieve it of its obligations to the Middle English schools on its aided list. A similar desire has been expressed by other Boards.

The great majority of the Boards are oppressed by the extent of their responsibilities, which they seek rather to lessen than to increase. Financially, the Boards have come to the end of their tether. The petty annual increase of their income does not suffice to enable them even to keep up with their present responsibilities. Their poverty trenches on the indigence of their pandits who have to meet their own contingencies and frequently, I fear, to maintain the school building in repair. It is quite beyond them to develop their schools to meet the increasing demand, to take over venture schools or to open new schools. The Department saw ruefully the arrest in Council of the Local Rates Bill.

The relations of the Boards with the officers of the Education Department were on the whole harmonious.

15. Rules under the Municipal Act were framed and issued in course of the year. They do not put the Municipalities in educational matters under the thumb of the Education Department.

Municipalities.

The Department is given the difficult part of the candid friend. It is not allowed to refrain from advising and the Boards are put under obligation to consider the advice but under no obligation to accept it. Differences on issues of importance may be referred to Government. In one or two cases the Boards have enjoyed their freedom and Deputy Inspectors have asked that *their* position should be defined. I have no doubt that custom and common sense will combine to lead Municipal Boards to make full and friendly use of the services of the inspecting and administrative staff of the Department. In circulating the rules, I issued the following instructions :—

- (1) To assist Municipalities ungrudgingly with advice and service.
- (2) To avoid the troubling of Municipalities by persistent opposition in minor questions involving no important issue.
- (3) To refrain from interference except if and when interference is necessary, bearing in mind the fact that the Municipalities are representative public bodies who must account for their actions to their constituents.

16. The various Mission bodies, Protestant and Catholic, continued their admirable work with unabated zeal despite the inability of the Department to help them financially to extend their endeavours.

Missions.

17. School Committees continue to be hampered by the insufficiency of their means. The Department was not in a position to help with grants-in-aid, and, ordinarily, the Committees have been unwilling to help themselves by increasing fee rates. Possibly this does not put it quite fairly, for in many cases the deciding influence has been the fear that an increase in the fee rates would mean such a decrease in the enrolment as would put the schools lower still. I quote the following from the Assam Valley report :—

The existing rates were introduced when our High Schools had seldom more than one graduate on the staff, and probably half the teachers drew less than Rs. 30 a month.



Every year the cost to Government of the Government-aided High schools is rising. Formerly the lower classes were taught by a poorly-paid pandit. Now-a-days they are usually in charge of a man who has taken the University degree in teaching.

The public are getting a better article and should pay for it.

If the rise of fee-rates should bar from English schools those boys whose parents are poor, and who are not clever enough to put themselves through school by scholarships, I think it would be no loss either to the schools, to the general standard of education, or to the boys themselves, who would thus be turned back from the blind alley of a high school course from which they cannot return to their ancestral avocations, and which opens out no gateway to employment to the poor and mediocre student.

The Inspector in the other valley also advises increase, but considers that it should be left to school authorities to decide the matter for themselves. Generally, however, it cannot be expected that the authorities of private schools should raise their fee rates unless a lead is given by the Government schools.

18. My own experience has been that in the hands of officers of ability the Log Book Circular has been an instrument powerful for good, but that the concentration which it requires has not been possible in marked measure on the part of the weaker vessels. I write this in the hope that all officers will do what in them lies to avoid being listed in the second category.

Mr. Small reports :—

The use of the Log Book is bearing fruit in a steadier application of thought and energy on defined objectives.

In the subdivisions I have visited in this valley I find that the subjects to which the Inspecting Officers are devoting special attention show a definite improvement.

Mr. Roy writes :—

In three out of eight subdivisions, *viz.*, Silchar, North Sylhet and Habiganj, the circular has been followed with intelligence and purposiveness and the success attained is more than apparent. In other subdivisions of the Surma Valley excepting Sunamganj, the Deputy Inspectors have tried to follow their programme but have not been able to show as much progress as could be expected. In Sunamganj and Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the new Deputy Inspectors have still to learn and understand the value of the circular and to enter into its spirit.

All Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors held demonstration lessons in central schools; and periodical meetings of teachers were held in various circles to discuss the methods of teaching and the means of improving their schools. The effect of the Log Book Circular on our officers and on the institutions under their control cannot be exaggerated. I have noted during my inspection and also learnt from perusal of the visitors' books how gradual and progressive development has taken place in a school under the guidance of our officers steadily following the Log Book Circular.

19. Want of funds prevented further consideration of the resolution passed by last Legislative Council for the improvement of the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service. On this score many complaints have been received.

Other grievances of officers in the Subordinate Educational Service are these :—

- (1) That Headmasters and Deputy Inspectors are treated as "Subordinates", non-commissioned officers, their posts not being of gazetted status.
- (2) That the recent revival of the Travelling Allowances rules has worked to the loss of senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.
- (3) That the fixed Travelling Allowances of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, which stand where they stood in 1911, are inadequate.

The grievances are substantial. I draw particular attention to the first. A good Headmaster is a jewel of price. And the present position of Deputy Inspectors puts them at a disadvantage in their difficult relations with the local bodies to which they are accredited.

The pay of clerks in subordinate offices was substantially improved.

The pay in aided and private schools has not been increased for many years. It is in many schools wretchedly insufficient.

Despite the recent increase in the pay of primary school teachers, it is generally felt that pay is still inadequate. Mr. Roy writes as follows :—

In course of my inspection I have come in touch with the teachers of Lower Primary schools in conferences and tried to ascertain their wants and requirements. I am convinced their grievances are just and many. For instance, they have no grant for contingencies and have to spend not only for their school registers, papers and pencils out of their own pocket, but to maintain boats at their own expenses to fetch pupils during the rainy season, to see to the building and repairs of school houses when these are blown down by storms or burnt by fire. To add to their miseries they have no Provident Fund, no pension and often no leave allowances. In one subdivision (Hailakandi) attempts were made to deprive them of the benefits of the Provident Fund which they have been enjoying for years, by passing a resolution that only those teachers of Lower Primary schools whose pay was above Rs. 25 would be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund.

20. The following table compares the strength of the various Government Services on 31st March 1923 and 31st March 1924:—  
Strength of Services.

Serial No.	Service.	Year.		Number of posts in occupation in March 1924.
		1923.	1924.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Educational Service ...	13	13	10
2	Assam Educational Service—			
	(a) Ordinary grade ...	35	34	32
	(b) Women's service ...	1	1	1
	(c) Lecturers' grade ...	8	9	8
3	Subordinate Educational Service ...	328	328	291
4	Lower Subordinate Educational Service ...	264	264	235
5	Other School Services ...	200	202	202
6	Ministerial Services ...	78	76	76

The constitution of the Lecturers' grade of the Assam Service enables the Department to proceed economically in the staffing of Government Colleges. The pay in this grade is Rs. 175 to Rs. 425 as compared with Rs. 250 to Rs. 800 in the ordinary grade. The posts are of gazetted status. A further economy to which attention may be drawn will be found in a comparison between the number of posts sanctioned and the number actually in occupation. One of the posts in the Indian Educational Service—that of Professor of Chemistry at Gauhati—has been held on an officiating basis since 16th October 1922. It is not proposed to move for the recruitment of an officer for this post through the Secretary of State.

21. With the advance of education amongst Muhammadans, the standing orders in regard to the proportionate representation of communities in the public services have given rise to much dissatisfaction. Many representations were received in course of the year from individuals and from *anjumans*. Hindus are distressed because there is no opening for them. With Muhammadans the trouble has been that vacancies have been few—by no means sufficient to provide posts for all, that they have not felt assured that the orders were being observed (as they were) even in making selections for admission to the service, and that the principle of proportionate representation of communities was not applied, when selections were made for promotion from the ranks of the service to posts of charge such as Headmasterships and Deputy Inspectorships.

22. The full charges for inspection have been entered in Table IIIA, the appropriate column in Table IIIB being left blank.

### CHAPTER III

#### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

23. No final decision was come to in course of the year in regard to the legislation for the reform of Calcutta University or the position to be given to the province of Assam in the proposed new statutes.

In June 1923 I travelled to Calcutta to lay before the Senate the views of the Government of Assam in regard to the Bills which had been introduced and those which it was proposed to introduce in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Senate was almost unanimous in agreeing with these views. The meeting was notable for a speech delivered by the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, always a friend of education in this province, expressing his sense of the responsibilities and obligations of the University to the people of Assam.

A Conference was in due course arranged for to consider all the issues. It was presided over by His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Governor of Bengal. The Hon'ble the Educational Member and the Educational Commissioner attended to represent the

Government of India. The late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, the late Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and other Fellows represented the University. The Governments of Bengal and Assam were also represented, the representation of this province consisting of the Hon'ble Rai Promode Chandra Datta Bahadur, the Minister for Education, Mr. Abdul Karim, Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda and myself.

Two meetings of the Conference were held, one in the month of August 1923, at which the Bills referred to were discussed, another in January 1924 when a draft was briefly considered of alternative legislation which had been framed in view of the discussion at the first meeting by a committee of the Senate appointed for that purpose.

I subsequently attended a meeting of the University Committee to advise them from the point of view of the Government of Assam with regard to their draft legislation so far as it had proceeded. The late Dr. T. O. D. Dunn, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, attended at the same time on behalf of his Government. The draft was open to criticism in many ways. The discussion was nevertheless friendly, and, I believe, useful.

The death of Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and of Dr. Dunn, and the condition of politics in Bengal have prevented further progress.

A Resolution was moved at the session of the Assam Legislative Council in favour of action to secure the adequate representation of the Province on the Councils of the University and was carried unanimously. A further Resolution with the same end in view was moved at the August Session but was withdrawn on an assurance being given by the Minister for Education that Government would do all that lay in its power to secure the representation desired.

Independent of the greater issues raised by the proposed legislation, Government was in correspondence with the Government of Bengal in regard to a revisal of the regulations for the Matriculation examination designed to give a more prominent place to the vernaculars and to practical work in the scheme of secondary education.

24. No figures are forthcoming as to the enrolment of Assam' students at Dacca University. But it will be evident from the statement made in paragraph 9 that a number of our students do proceed to Dacca for advanced study. Such of these students as I have spoken to on the subject are warm in their appreciation of the methods of the new University and of the stimulus which study at Dacca receives from the close association of the students with the teachers of their subjects.

The Honourable the Minister for Education visited Dacca in April 1923 to inform himself in regard to the University and the working of the Intermediate Board of Education.

Affiliation of Arts Colleges.

25. There was no advance of affiliation during the year.

The Resolution passed by the last Council in favour of affiliating the Cotton College to the Honours Standard in Persian "as soon as funds were available" was not given effect to. Funds were not available.

The Murarichand College remains without affiliation to the Degree standard in Science and in Economics, for both of which there is a demand.

I am myself of opinion that the biological sciences are at least as important from an educational and from a practical point of view as the so-called natural sciences—probably more important from both points of view. But the public is conservative: Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, these three in congregation, are Science *par excellence*: Botany is an accomplishment for girls. It is therefore towards affiliation in the old group that the Murarichand College looks forward.

In regard to the affiliation of both Colleges I hold it to be the better course, as it is certainly the more economical and, politically, the wiser, that they should complement one another than that each should seek to be complete in itself as if the province were aiming at two universities instead of one. I venture to repeat here advice which was given in an earlier report:—

It should, I suggest, suffice for the present to have it definitely accepted that there will be in due and convenient season a University of Assam, and to arrange our minor actions so that they will not conflict with this major purpose.

Without some degree of concentration or specialisation we shall never achieve this purpose.

26. The Murarichand College buildings made progress. The hope that they would be completed and taken over during the year now current was defeated by a change of intention in course of the year.

Accommodation.

The original scheme provided for buildings and laboratories for a College with full affiliation to the Honours standard in Arts and Science. The University Commission whose report was received after the scheme had been framed and approved recommended a severance of Degree and Intermediate work. Only a fraction of the full scheme was therefore put in hand, *viz.*, class rooms, library, hostels and so forth, for a College offering a three years' course of instruction in Arts. To allow of the College being moved immediately this instalment was completed, temporary buildings were estimated for for the Intermediate Arts and Science classes. These were to be of the cheapest and most troublesome kind. I planned that they should be a blot on the landscape, so that the completion of the project on permanent lines in accordance with a pledge given by Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell might not be delayed. Other counsels prevailed, to the satisfaction of every one but myself. The bamboo buildings were removed from the project and orders issued (in view of financial conditions) for the construction of semi-permanent buildings in their place. This was to be done without exceeding the already sanctioned estimate. Many sacrifices had to be made, including, amongst others, electric lighting.

The semi-permanent buildings will suffice to allow of affiliation to the Degree standard in Science, and the enrolment of a single section of 15 students in each class. They are to be ready in July 1925.

The College, which was to have been a residential college, will provide hostel accommodation for only 25 per cent. of its students. Further accommodation will probably be indispensable. It will have to be provided in bamboo buildings.

The temporary completion of the Murarichand College buildings will, it may be hoped, release funds for the extension of the Cotton College, which despite a very large increase of enrolment has stood unextended for many years. At the close of the year of report purchase was made at a cost of Rs. 2,500 of a large and very unsightly corrugated iron godown, formerly in the possession of the Shillong-Gauhati Motor Company, which was made over with its site to the College. An expenditure of some Rs. 7,000 will convert it into a commodious college hall and examination room, and relieve the congestion to some extent. To these shifts we are reduced.

27. The enrolment in Arts Colleges increased from 921 to 1,008, the number of passes in the Arts and Science Degree and Intermediate Examinations from 93 and 223 to 124 and 223 respectively.

Enrolment.

The slightness of the increase in the number of Intermediate passes appears to be due to a stiffening of the examination: the number of examinees increased from 271 to 315.

The province cannot provide employment for these men. The situation is pitiful and grows, by acceleration, more serious every year. It is not a small thing that, as is mentioned in one report, a graduate should be found accepting an officiating post in a village primary school on Rs. 12 a month. It is a matter which now cries aloud for notice that matriculates, intermediate-passed men and graduates, eager for employment and unemployed, clutter the countryside, creating discontent with the scheme of things which has brought them to unhappiness. The situation cannot have passed beyond remedy. It is only a few years ago that qualified men could not be found in the province to take up the posts in the public services.

We shall await in Assam with interest the report of the Committee which was appointed in Bengal to advise in regard to the condition of the *bhadralog* in that province.

#### Cotton College.

Enrolment.

28. Numbers, which had risen in the previous year from 336 to 423, further increased to 477.

Expenditure.

29. The total direct expenditure on the college fell from Rs. 1,57,026 to Rs. 1,54,357, of which Rs. 33,479 as against Rs. 24,149 in the previous year was met by fees. The net cost to provincial revenues fell from Rs. 1,32,877 to Rs. 1,20,878.

Examinations.

30. The following table compares the examination results of the College with those of the preceding year :—

Year.	B.A.			B.Sc.			I.A.			I.Sc.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1922-23 ... ..	43	35	72.9	17	13	76.47	66	58	87.9	29	29	100
1923-24 ... ..	66	52	78.78	21	15	71.42	93	62	66.66	28	25	89.28

Amongst the successful candidates 12 secured Honours at the B.A. examination and 2 at the B.Sc. The successes of the college in Sanskrit and in Philosophy were particularly noteworthy. In the former 3 obtained first class and 2 second class Honours, one student heading the Honours list in the University. In Philosophy, out of 3 students presented, one stood high in the first class and the others passed in the second class.

Professor Banikanta Kakati, M.A. in English (A group), who had been appointed subject to the condition that he qualified himself also in the B group, passed in the B group in the first class, standing at the head of the joint list for both groups. I report this as an incentive to other officers under similar obligations.

31. The hostels were full throughout the year, the average monthly number of

Hostels.

boarders being 280.

Reckoning over the twelve months of the year the average charge including messing, establishment and seat rent was Rs. 10-12-5 monthly.

32. In the course of an interesting report with subsidiary reports attached from officers in charge of College Departments, Games societies and so forth, the Principal makes the following observations :—

General.

Discipline has been good and that not merely in the negative sense but in the more valuable positive one. Students have not merely refrained from doing what they should not do, but have co-operated and made hostel life more healthy and vigorous than I have known it for some years past. Honest rivalry in sports, pride in their several "houses," competitions arranged and run by themselves and paid for by themselves, all witnessed to a intensity of life that is most refreshing after the year or two of weariness that preceded. Athletics have been vigorous. Football, Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and even Volley Ball and Ping Pong have been played with the enthusiasm and the vehemence of healthy youth. And within the college too the demeanour of the students has been throughout good. There has been no indication of an adverse spirit, studies have been pursued with evenness and regularity, orders have been accepted without complaint and there has been no visible sign of chafing under restraint.

33. I have, as usual, to bring to the notice of Government the excellent work of Mr. Südmersen as Principal. Mr. Südmersen devoted himself to the College and to the welfare of the students as arduously as if he were opening the period of his service under Government instead of approaching its close.

Acknowledgments.

*Murarichand College.*

34. Numbers, which had risen in the previous year from 416 to 498, further

Enrolment.

increased to 531.

35. There was a slight reduction in the direct expenditure, which fell from Rs. 1,01,868 to Rs. 1,01,101, of which Rs. 39,635 as against

Expenditure.

Rs. 21,369 in the previous year was met by fees. The net cost to provincial revenues fell from Rs. 87,499 to Rs. 61,466. This last figure should, however, be increased to at least Rs. 70,000, if reduction be made, as it ought to be made, for fees realised in advance in the last month of the year.

These figures of course exclude indirect charges, notably expenditure on buildings. As this expenditure having been incurred, has attracted adverse comment amongst those for whom it was incurred, I note that these alternative courses were open to Government—

- (1) To put up solid buildings which would cost little for maintenance and repairs.
- (2) To put up *ekra* and iron buildings of the old Assam type.
- (3) To put up *kutchi* buildings and maintain a works staff for the college.

Government decided in favour of the first course in view of the pledge given by Sir Nicholas Beatson Bell to the people of the Surma Valley. Including the cost of acquiring, raising and otherwise putting in order a site of well over a hundred acres of land, the figure of the final estimate is only Rs. 8,61,000. I quote the following remarks from the Principal's report:—

It is a great pity that shortage of funds will prevent the erection of the Science buildings on a specification in harmony with the splendid Arts buildings now nearing completion. It is an even greater pity that the very carefully prepared Chemistry and Physics laboratory plans of 1913-14 have had to be scrapped and provision for electric light and fans cut out for the same reason. So far as I am aware, the Arts buildings at Thackeray Tilla are the only educational buildings in Assam with any pretensions to architectural beauty; and they are astoundingly cheap at the price of less than nine lakhs. My own University—Glasgow—has just spent £140,000—21 lakhs of rupees—on a single department which is not even represented in Assam, *viz.*, Zoology. Assam is getting a complete college, with hostels and Principal's quarters thrown in, for less than 9 lakhs.

36. The following table compares the examination results of the year under

Examinations.

report with those of the preceding year:—

Year.	B. A.			I. A.			I. So.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1922-23	55	42	76.4	112	86	76.8	62	50	80.6
1923-24	86	57	66.27	124	86	69.35	70	55	79.57

At the B. A. Examination 16 candidates offered themselves for Honours, of whom 14 came out successful. Three were placed in the first class, two in Sanskrit and one in Arabic.

37. At the close of the year 110 students were in residence. The average monthly

Hostels.

cost to each boarder was Rs. 9-1-10.

38. Dr. D. Thomson, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., took over charge as Principal on the 12th of November and was almost immediately confronted with the discovery of defalcations. An audit was under-

Accounts.

taken, which extended over three weeks and brought out the total amount of the defalcations at Rs. 3,394. The clerk who was responsible was prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust and having been convicted was sentenced to imprisonment.

Discipline.

39. I quote the following observations from the Principal's Report:—

Discipline generally is neither very bad nor very good. The students themselves, if left alone, are very amenable to reason. The local press however is non-co-operative and therefore hostile. Everything said, even in the privacy of the Principal's room, seems to leak at once in a garbled form into the local sheets. In one case in particular, an interview which I had in my room about 4 P.M. with 2 boarders of Chowhatta Hindu hostel was reported *in extenso*, in garbled form, the following morning in the *Janasakti*. Yet nobody could give any explanation of the occurrence. The two students concerned simply admit relating what happened to enquiring fellow students. This sort of thing naturally makes discipline difficult. I trust a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the press and a healthier public opinion will come in time.

## CHAPTER IV.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

40. The recovery of secondary schools, which was referred to in last year's Report, continued in 1923-24, the enrolment rising from 31,418 to 37,406 or by 8·6 per cent.

Statistics.  
1. General.

The cost in direct charges of these schools (including middle vernacular schools) rose at the same time from Rs. 9,28,089 to Rs. 9,41,091. The burden was borne by fee receipts which increased by Rs. 18,779, an outcome mainly of increased enrolment, the fee rates standing unaltered.

The following table shows the variation in the enrolment of Anglo-vernacular schools class by class :—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923-24 ... ..	508	248	4,727	3,879	3,281	2,089	2,018	1,520	1,305	1,485	21,958
1922-23 ... ..	392	229	4,062	3,307	3,275	2,864	1,869	1,541	1,189	1,483	20,151
In or out or decrease	114	19	665	572	6	185	149	-21	116	2	1,807

The provincial increase was 9 per cent. against 7 per cent in the previous year the advance being more rapid in the Assam Valley (13·7 per cent.) than in the Surma Valley (4·0 per cent.).

The number of schools stood at 42, an increase of one only in the course of the year.

2. High Schools. The enrolment increased from 11,920 to 12,609. There was a slight rise in expenditure on direct charges from Rs. 5,65,176 to Rs. 5,77,999—which was met by increased fee receipts.

Numbers rose from 126 schools with 8,333 pupils to 131 schools with 9,501 pupils, expenditure remaining practically stationary. It may be

3. Middle English Schools. noted that whereas more than half the cost of high schools is borne by public funds, the proportion in middle English schools is less than a third.

4. Middle Vernacular Schools. An increase in the number of middle vernacular schools from 132 to 133 and their enrolment from 14,145 to 15,236 was accompanied by a slight decrease in cost.

41. Following precedent I note below the progress under the various heads of the policy of expansion outlined in paragraph 31 of the Report for 1913-14 and reproduced as paragraph 67 of the last

Expansion.

Quinquennial Review :—

(i) The headquarter schools at Sunamganj and Hailakandi remain to be provincialised. The Inspector of Schools advises that the public

Provincialisation. will be only too glad to place these schools under Government. This is however an item of the old programme which will probably have to be abandoned.

(ii) In the Surma Valley two sections were opened in Maulvi Bazar and Silchar Government High Schools. In the Assam Valley additional sections were opened in the Government High Schools at Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nowgong, Barpeta, Dhubri and

Golaghat.

(iii) No new middle English schools were opened at headquarter stations.

(iv) For want of funds nothing could be done to help schools on the grant-in-aid list. These schools continued to carry on under the same unsatisfactory conditions.

Improvement of aided High Schools.

42. During the year Palasbari High School in the Assam Valley was recognised by the University. In the Surma Valley a few new schools were opened, unnecessary or doubtfully necessary, and in all cases ill-provided.

Establishment of new High Schools.

For the information of those desirous of opening new schools or developing middle English schools to the high school standard, the Regulations of the University and the orders of the Syndicate on the subject were brought together and circulated by the Department in a form convenient for reference.

43. There was a decrease in the number of candidates presented for Matriculation, 919 as against 1,008 in the previous year. There was however an increase in the number of passes, from 794 to 802. In addition 41 private candidates passed, an increase of 12 over the figure for 1923.

The fall below a thousand in the number of candidates is difficult of explanation in view of the following figures :—

Enrolment in Class IX on 31st March 1922	...	...	1,156.
Enrolment in Class X on 31st March 1923	...	...	1,483.

The explanation will be sought for and given in next Report.

The following table compares the percentages of success at the examination during the last two years :—

Year.	From Government schools.		From aided schools.		From unaided schools.		From all schools.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	88.22	92.93	63.83	78.7	69.61	81	78.77	87.26
Surma Valley ...	88.63	97.84	69.08	85.49	67.21	82.65	75.07	91.1
Assam Valley ...	87.89	89.04	54.22	68.23	73.17	79.01	79.54	83.4

44. In the course of a detailed consideration of the Matriculation examination Mr. Small observes :—

The Matriculation Examination. For a boy of average ability and little financial resources the matriculation course is a blind alley. The standard set by the University produces as the result of 8 years in a high school a youth who has failed to acquire a sound grounding in a single subject.

Although the issues have been dealt with in previous reports, it may not be inopportune to enlarge upon these remarks. The subject is one which should be kept in the front of observation.

Let it be premised that secondary education in Assam confines itself to preparation for the Matriculation examination.

It will be seen from the table given in the preceding paragraph that 93 per cent. of the candidates for Matriculation from Government High Schools were this year successful. The schools themselves are good, bad and indifferent. The same may be said of the pupils. Four schools presented all the pupils in Class X and passed all. The *average* marks gained by successful candidates in Government and aided schools taken together considerably exceeded the minimum required for a pass in the *first class*. Karimganj High School which stood at the top of the list in the order of success, presented all its pupils and passed all, with an average of 452 marks against 350 required for a first class pass. No school is so good as this; no class so brilliant.

I am disposed to think that the Matriculation examination of Calcutta University as at present conducted is doing harm to the country, that it might be better, indeed, to have no public examination than to have such a public examination as this. Schools would then be free to aim high. They are not so now. The bad schools could not well be worse. The good schools could and would be better; the examination stunts them. It is not in nature to jump five feet to clear a two-foot bar. In setting a two-foot standard the University may be encouraging the backward and helping in this land of high and low to level inequalities. But if the University is the home for the backward, what place is there for the best.

The influence of the examination may be regarded from another point of view. In attracting to cultural courses boys without any aptitude for study, the lure of an easy Matriculation certificate diverts them from courses which might be useful. It swells the ranks of the unproductive and exacting classes beyond the number which can be sustained by a meagre agricultural economy. It confirms the educated classes in their exclusive addiction to professional or clerical pursuits.



If we have ourselves the courage to set wiser standards and to maintain them, it will be a good day for the province when secondary education relieves itself of the Matriculation examination as the one god of its idolatry.

It may be hoped that the legislation for the reform of the University and the transfer of the control of secondary schools to other authorities will not be long delayed.

Meantime there is the question, which has for long been engaging consideration, of the revisal of the Matriculation Regulations for such time as the Act remains unaltered and control remains with the University. This may be good if it provides for the improvement of standards and not only for a change in the content of the courses : not otherwise.

One of the main issues which is being considered is that of giving the vernaculars a more prominent part in the courses of instruction. It is most desirable that more attention should be given to the vernaculars. But this need not imply, as is frequently assumed, a conflict with English. The feet of India are set upon the Western way. English is essential to her progress.

Another question which is being considered in connection with the revisal of the Regulations is that of giving the courses a practical bent. I quote from a note recorded on a recent visit to a High School in the Assam Valley :—

We hear much nowadays of trade instruction in High Schools, of Captain Petavel's educational colonies, of the jingle of "Earning whilst Learning" and the like. In course of an inspection of the premises I indicated to the Headmaster means whereby he might immediately reduce the cost of living to some at least of his pupils, give them a bent towards useful industry and help to keep in the purses of the people of the country some of the money which goes at present to strangers. Brick-making, earthwork (both in the hands of Nuniis), thatching (in the hands of Sylhet Muhammadans), repairing *cutcha* plinths and effecting petty repairs to the structures; could not all this be taught to the hostel boys with the aid of *mistries*, so that they might in time teach local labour, and contract for such work themselves? The Headmaster had not far to advance in argument against any such course. Parents would object: his school would become unpopular. For the moment this is final. Industrial education in the abstract has the approval of every one. But labour in the concrete is objected to. How are we to resolve this contradiction? We shall have no rapid industrial progress, until a change of heart is evolved in the *bhadralog* classes towards the matter of industrial employment.

45. So far as can be judged from examination results, the experimental introduction of the Dalton Plan in Sylhet Government High School was attended with success. The school made a large presentation of candidates for Matriculation, sending forward every pupil of class X. The number was 56. The number of passes was 54, the largest of any school in the province. The average of the marks gained was over sixty per cent. Of the six boys at the top of the list for the whole province three were Sylhet school boys. And Muhammadan pupils of the school won no fewer than eight of the twenty-five scholarships provided for that community.

These are remarkable results. If they are maintained, the critics, and they are many, will be silenced. It will be admitted for the present that the experiment is worth continuing. Credit is due to Mr. Small for its introduction and to Babu Baikunthanath Bhattacharyya, the Headmaster, who carried it on with a good heart in the face of much hostility and discouragement.

46. The direct method of teaching English was adversely criticised during the

Direct Method.

year.

The first batch of Assam school boys who had been taught from the beginning by the direct method came forward for Matriculation in the year 1922. They obtained a somewhat higher average percentage in English than had been obtained in previous years. This result has been maintained in 1923 and 1924, the average percentage for the three years being slightly higher than the average percentage for the three preceding years—46.4 as against 44.4. A comparison of the results in other subjects over the same periods shows that the improvement is confined to English. It would seem therefore that it cannot be attributed to a fall in the standard of the examination. As regards written work it will be clear that the method has not done harm. And it has, undeniably, improved the boys' command of spoken English.

This analysis confirms conclusions which were arrived at by school inspection.

The method is nevertheless imperfectly understood and ought not to be used in schools which are not strongly staffed.

47. The medical examination of school boys was continued as in previous years.

Medical examination. There is a demand for the replacement of the present system of unremunerated examination by the general officers of the Medical Department, which is of course very limited in its scope, by a

system on the lines of that in force at home. For the present this seems to be beyond our reach.

48. St. John Ambulance classes were successfully held in 9 Government High

St. John Ambulance classes. Schools as also in Silchar Normal School.

49. The Boy Scout Movement is extending and enlisting public sympathy. I

Boy Scout Movement. quote the following from the Surma Valley Report :—

The Scout Movement is calculated to prove an inestimable blessing to our school boys, as it not only breaks the dull monotony of ordinary school routine directed towards the goal of passing examinations; but develops in them initiative and practical ability. The Calcutta University Commission says :—“ A school is fundamentally two things—a place of authoritative instruction and a community in which may be learnt by way of practice and preparation many of the duties and activities of life.” The Boy Scout Association has come to supply the omission of this second essential function in our schools.

Mr. Small considers that, if funds are forthcoming, it should be possible to have a provincial camp in the near future.

The following officers are named by the Inspectors for the energy and enthusiasm which they have shown in organising and managing their troops :—

Babu Kshirode Chandra Purkayastha, Karimganj.

„ Akshoy Kumar Bhattacharyya, Sylhet.

Maulavi Saifuddin Ahmed, Dibrugarh.

„ Zohiuddin Ahmed, Jorhat.

50. Special mention is due of the good work done by the following Head masters :—

Acknowledgments to Headmasters.

Babu Baikunthanath Bhattacharyya, Sylhet.

„ Bharat Chandra Chaudhuri, Karimganj.

„ B. seswar Das Gupta, Silchar.

„ Rajani Chandra Das, North Lakhimpur.

## CHAPTER V.

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

51. The number of recognised vernacular schools (middle and primary) for boys and girls increased from 4,517 to 4,634 and their enrolment from 195,536 to 208,446 or by 6.6 per cent.

Statistics.

The divisional percentages of increase were 4.0 in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts and 9.1 in the Assam Valley Division.

The expenditure on vernacular schools fell from Rs. 12,57,388 to Rs. 12,26,720 :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Government funds	7,95,952	7,66,070
„ Board funds	3,09,120	2,98,423
„ Municipal funds	24,739	26,621
„ Fees	1,490	1,663
„ Other sources	1,26,087	1,33,938
Total	12,57,388	12,26,720

The apparent decrease in the amount of the Government expenditure must be due to the fact that the previous year's figures included arrears of pay from the Government grant given towards the close of 1921-22 for the improvement of the pay of teachers. The annual contributions to the Boards from provincial revenues were not reduced.

At a time when there is so much lip service to the cause of education I should have been more content if the difference between the Boards' expenditure for the two years, small as it is, had been on the right side of the account. The income of the Boards may be rising slowly, but it is rising.

52. The following table gives a comparative view of this year's enrolment and last year's in vernacular schools for Indians—both boys and girls :—

Year.	Classes.								
	I-A.	I-B.	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total.
1923 24 ... ..	98,187	36,953	31,112	21,756	13,838	2,618	1,540	1,056	206,560 + 1,811
1922 23 ... ..	94,075	33,828	28,892	20,849	13,024	2,538	1,325	941	195,472
Increase or decrease in vernacular schools.	4,112	3,125	2,220	907	314	80	215	115	12,899
Increase or decrease in English schools.	65	122	55	691	609	73	133	144	1,942
Total increase or decrease ...	4,177	3,247	2,275	1,598	923	153	398	259	14,841

The totals omit 75 pupils and 64 pupils returned this year and last as reading classical languages only.

The class figures are affected by the omission, for want of information, to distribute amongst them 1,811 pupils in North Lushai.

The figures are not discouraging, the total being considerably higher than it has ever been before and the advance being marked in every class up to the highest. It will take some years however of peaceful progress, if that be vouchsafed, before the upper classes of the primary stage recover fully from the effects of the economic distress which accompanied and followed on the war. Class IV has to rise to 15,171 to equal the record of 1917-18, class III to rise to 24,665 to equal the record of 1916-17, and class II to rise to 33,881 to equal the record of 1914-15.

53. The figures of enrolment, representing in all educational institutions only 3·02 per cent. of the total population, the clustering of the scholars in the infant classes, in which the great majority begin and end their school days, the grudging grants to education from local funds, the opposition to any enhancement of local taxation may be considered, in contrast with the public views in favour of the introduction of free and compulsory education, as creating another of the contradictions (referred to in the opening paragraph of the Report) in which the educational system is involved.

The Primary Education Bill was circulated for opinion. On a count of voices the majority of those consulted were in favour of these propositions :—

- (1) That the introduction of legislation on the lines of the Bill was desirable.
- (2) That Government should not abandon the initiative to Local Bodies but should take powers to enforce compulsion similar to those taken in Bombay.
- (3) That it would be practicable, if action proceeded gradually, to raise the whole or a substantial part of the cost by levying a cess, and that this should be done.

The opinions of Local Bodies were various. A number stated views which were not precisely to the point. Amongst those whose views were clearly expressed in favour of or against compulsion and a cess, there was an equal division of opinion. By almost all it was recognised that compulsion, if it were to be introduced, could be introduced only gradually and with circumspection, and that direct taxation for educational purposes would be an exceedingly unpopular measure. One of my officers who favours compulsion has been so impressed by the difficulties in the way as to advise that even where it is introduced the control should be "coaxing rather than coercive".

With the dissolution of the Council the Bill lapsed. It remains to be seen whether or not it will be reintroduced in the new Council.

The Education Department will await with interest the outcome of the deliberations on the Assam Local Rates Bill which was introduced in last Council and allowed to lapse, Government having decided not to proceed further with it unless and until they receive a clear mandate to do so.

54. I add to the usual table which shows the variation of enrolment in boys' vernacular schools in the several subdivisions a column to show the average of the percentages of their local income spent by each Local Board on education during the last three years :—

Subdivision.	Average of percentages of local income spent on Education from 1922 to 1924.	Numerical increase or decrease—								
		I-A.	I-B.	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Silchar ...	22	-86	185	176	75	52	36	-3	8	443
Hailakandi ...	34.33	108	77	-32	29	-12	-22	1	-8	141
North Sylhet ...	40.33	-359	304	246	170	-47	4	12	17	347
Karimganj ...	34	300	228	261	141	61	-24	5	1	973
Sunamganj ...	34.66	32	299	64	179	23	-9	8	5	601
Habiganj ...	36.66	306	328	180	116	61	15	-1	-7	998
South Sylhet ...	38	559	226	91	70	-4	-11	-5	4	930
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ...	...	-31	-301	-151	-21	-23	9	...	...	-518
North Lakhimpur ..	31	-12	120	32	-32	-11	11	32	23	163
Dibrugarh ...	19	147	277	188	-65	65	-11	-2	2	601
Sibsagar ...	26.66	448	409	209	127	95	22	10	12	1,332
Jorhat ...	23.66	383	325	30	92	17	11	8	-11	857
Golaghat ...	21.33	282	146	56	24	35	8	24	-7	568
Nowgong ...	19	-39	243	59	25	-19	3	38	-6	304
Tezpur ..	13	178	303	92	...	35	16	19	10	653
Mangaldai ...	10.33	265	62	29	3	7	-14	14	24	390
Gauhati ...	42	110	280	188	36	38	48	18	22	740
Barpeta ...	23.66	641	256	59	69	11	-2	15	22	1,071
Goalpara ...	39.66	-180	71	45	-16	-91	-14	-19	8	-196
Dhubri ...	36.66	77	336	104	54	116	2	16	-6	699
Garo Hills ...	...	1,348	62	77	61	23	...	...	...	1,571

(2) Goalpara, it will be seen, is the only Board area which does not show and increase. The decline is numerically small. It is ascribed in part to the raising of schools to the Middle English standard and in part to the prevalence of *kala-azar*. A reduction of the Board's allotments to education does not promise well for the future: and Goalpara is an area which cannot afford to move backwards while the rest of the province is advancing.

(3) The decline in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is attributed to the disorganisation and weakness of the inspecting staff arising from the death of Mr. Alexander and from illness amongst the Sub-Inspectors.

55. The form of the tables refers middle vernacular schools to the Chapter on secondary education where I have reported an advance in enrolment.

Middle vernacular passed men have now to compete with matriculates who are beginning to come forward for posts in village schools.

The demand for the restoration of the public examination at the close of the vernacular school course continues. Provision made for the purpose in my budget was not allowed. I hope that this year's entry will be more fortunate.

56. The Assam Valley Inspector reports a demand in several subdivisions for new schools and additional teachers, and instances Gauhati subdivision which needs 51 more teachers than it has money to provide for. This state of affairs is common. In many subdivisions there are venture schools which have been started in the hope of being taken over and unless they are taken over will collapse. And there are unschooled areas which are ready for schools. Last year I wrote that with peace, men and a little money we might hope for slow but steady and uninterrupted progress in the years ahead. Peace we have had, and progress has ensued. But money has been wanting and education has not been able to take full advantage of the favour of the times.

## CHAPTER VI.

## TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

57. The enrolment of the Silchar and Jorhat Normal Schools rose from 164 to 167 and that in other training schools and classes fell from 389 to 248. The decline is due to the exclusion of the Naga Hills figures referred to in the previous year's report.

Statistics.

The number of trained teachers in the province declined from 3,077 to 3,059 for which the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division is again mainly responsible. The Inspector writes :—

The number of trained teachers in the Division was 1,375 against 1,475 previous year. Explanation for the apparent decrease is to be found in the fact that the list of "trained teachers" in the various institutions has been revised in the light of the new definition which excludes all failed training school candidates, who were previously returned as "trained" simply because they had been to training schools or classes.

The total direct expenditure on training institutions of all classes rose from Rs. 79,213 to Rs. 86,384, the increase being due mainly to the accrual of increments on pay.

58. The scheme for the establishment of a provincial Training College at Sylhet

Training College.

was held over for want of funds.

The College is needed. But it is a costly need. And we shall have to get on without it until money is more free. I trust the time will not be long delayed. This is a matter in which the province ought to be self-contained. Meantime our men continue to be trained in the Bengal Government's Training College at Dacca. There is no fault to be found with the work in this College which is in very competent hands. But Dacca is remote from our provincial scene. And it is not possible to co-ordinate properly the work done in the College with the activities proceeding in our schools.

59. The Jorhat Normal School and the Hills Training schools continue to suffer

Text Books.

from a lack of suitable text books in Assamese.

60. In the final examination of the Jorhat Normal School 20 candidates appeared of whom 15 were successful, all being placed in the second division. From Silchar only 12 out of 30 passed the final examination—all in the second division. I do not ascribe these unsatisfactory results to bad teaching. If in University examinations the tendency is to be too lenient, the tendency in departmental examinations is to be too severe, to set standards which cannot be attained.

Results.

The abolition of the middle vernacular school leaving certificate examination has had the result of lowering the educational qualifications of the students under training.

In the Guru class examination 50 out of 56 passed from Jorhat and 51 out of 68 passed from Silchar.

The want of more remunerative employment is turning a number of Matriculates towards employment in village schools. Should this continue it may be necessary to consider the propriety of revising the Normal school courses. Meantime as an experimental measure a number of Matriculates were admitted without stipends to the third year class of the Jorhat and Silchar Normal Schools during the year. The experiment is being watched with interest. It seems probable that it will have to be modified in these respects :—

(1) To render matriculates eligible for stipends.

(2) To give them two years' training instead of one.

The following extracts from an inspection note written in December last deal with two questions of interest :—

Silchar Normal School, which I visited on the 10th of December, has been regularly and, I believe, helpfully inspected since the date of my last visit. I then endeavoured to impress on the Superintendent the need for getting closer to actualities, coming down, at the sacrifice, if need be, of superficial gloss and paper accomplishment, to the business of training the actual teacher for the actual school and not the teacher as he might be but is not for the school that never was in Sylhet or in Cachar. Action must of course proceed upon principle. But the less theory is obtruded and the more facts and practical difficulties are ascertained and taken into account the better will the teacher be prepared for the task which he has to undertake. On this text I have laboured for many years. To enable the staff to put themselves in the teacher's place, I have had the present system of practising schools

Aims.

established. Let it be realised that their primary purpose is to instruct the staff of the Normal school, to make them lift their heads from the pages of inappropriate text books and face the facts of the teacher's life.

I ask Rai Sahib Sarada Charan Chakravarti to study previous notes and to do all that in him lies to remove from Silchar Normal School the reproach which lies against almost all training institutions for teachers that their instruction is not with sufficient simplicity and directness concentrated on the business which they are established to advance.

The following figures are to the point :—

Of 132 students who have passed during the last ten years, 94 are employed in schools, 11 are

Employment of third-year passed men. known to be unemployed, and the remainder are either dead, or untraced.

Of the successful students of 1918—21 inclusive only three are unemployed.

The majority of the passed students of 1922 have however not found employment as yet. Presumably they will find employment shortly.

61. The Jorhat Normal School Magazine—*Prabhat*—continues to be a credit

Miscellaneous.

to the institution.

62. The Tura Training School had 15 pupil teachers on the roll against 14 in the previous year. Out of 14 candidates 10 passed the final examination.

Hill Training Schools.

There were 13 pupils in the Jaiaw Training School. Out of 9 candidates, 3 passed the examination. The enrolment of Shillong Normal School stood at 16. In the final examination 3 out of 4 passed the Upper Primary School Mastership and 8 passed the Lower Primary School Mastership examinations.

Proposals for the reorganisation of the system of training in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills were under discussion.

63. A variation of the Dalton plan is being tried in two of the Practising Schools attached to Jorhat Normal School. It is an attempt to deal with the problem of organising the work of five sections under one or two teachers as the case may be.

Dalton Plan in primary schools.

64. Thirty-five mistresses were under training in the Mission Schools at Nowgong and Silchar. Thirteen Senior teachers' certificates were awarded and fifteen Junior teacher's certificates.

Training of Mistresses.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIAL EDUCATION.

#### I.—Law.

65. The Earle Law College continues impermanent. Its lease of life was extended for another year from July 1924. The enrolment rose from 70 to 83. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 18,821 as against Rs. 16,873 in the previous year. A rise in fee receipts from Rs. 4,924 to Rs. 7,650 slightly reduced the net cost to Government. The examination results were satisfactory. In the preliminary examination 20 passed out of 31 sent up, in the Intermediate examination 13 passed against 13 presented. Thirty passed the Final examination, the presentations being 40. Two students were placed in the first class in the Preliminary examination, 3 in the Intermediate and 3 in the Final examination. Of the 30 students who graduated from the College, 14 were from the Assam Valley, 10 from the Surma Valley and 6 from Bengal.

Earle Law College.

Statistics.

Hostel.

66. The hostel was largely in demand and many applications had to be refused for want of room.

#### II.—Oriental Education.

67. A statement showing particulars in regard to Maktabs, Mulla Schools and Tols is appended.

Statistics.

68. The number of Tols was 99 against the same number in the preceding year.

Tols.

The number on the list of those recognised by the Department increased by 18. Enrolment advanced from 1,901 to 1,923. In the Assam First Tol Examination 50 candidates passed out of 187 who took the examination and in Second Examination 13 out of 42. These are very poor results and they seem poorer when regard is had to the subjects in which the students were presented. There is however a marked revival of interest in Sanskrit education.

69. The Report on the reorganisation of Sanskrit Education in Assam engaged consideration. Lack of funds stood in the way of action.

Reorganisation.

70. There were 19 students on the rolls of the Government Sanskrit College at Sylhet against 22 in the preceding year. Eleven students of the College appeared in the Title examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. Eight were successful, one taking the first place in Nyaya. This is a very good beginning.

The expenditure, which was met entirely from provincial revenues, amounted to Rs. 8,649 against Rs. 9,427 in the preceding year.

71. I append a brief note by the Assistant Inspector for Madrasas. Muhammadan Education :—

Several Madrasas in the Surma Valley applied for grant-in-aid. For want of funds no help could be given.

In the Assam Valley Circle, at several places a demand was expressed for an old-type Madrasa to prepare candidates for the First and Second Madrasa Examinations.

The Government Madrasa at Sylhet records an increase of 108.5 percentage in enrolment. There were 292 pupils on 31st March 1924 as against 140 on the corresponding date of the previous year. This is due to collapse of the Khilafat Madrasa that was started in the town.

There were 14 boarders in the hostel, the number of places available being 24.

Four boys appeared at the last Madrasas Final examination and all of them were successful. At the Junior examination 6 were presented and 5 passed.

The Principal of Sylhet Madrasa urges as an immediate need the restoration of the post of Assistant Superintendent which was suspended as a measure of economy.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

72. The posts of Inspectress of Schools was suspended as a measure of economy on the retirement of Mrs. Fosbrooke in January last.

Introductory.

The office was abolished, the post of Assistant Inspectress being retained and attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction. The duties of the Assistant Inspectress are confined to inspection and examination, the Inspectors, already over-burdened, being charged with the administrative work which formerly devolved on the Inspectress.

A Board was constituted for the conduct of the various girls school examinations.

These are not satisfactory arrangements. But the times are bad and they may serve so long as the general public remains uninterested in girls education and there is no money for advance.

73. Schools for Indian girls increased from 399 to 410. The number of girls reading in girls schools was 14,770 and in boys schools 15,431 against 14,274 and 14,238 respectively in the preceding year. The increase is inconsiderable when regarded with reference to the number of girls who are not at school.

General statistics.

Expenditure on direct charges fell from Rs. 2,24,787 to Rs. 1,98,205. The decrease has already been commented on. The charges on account of inspection amounting to Rs. 21,929 have been included in error in Table III-A (Education for males) instead of Table in IIIB (Education for females).

District percentages.

74. The subjoined table shows the comparative percentages to population of girls at school, district by district :—

Year.	Percentage of population to girls at school in—											
	Khasi and Jaintia Hills.	Garo Hills.	Sylhet.	Goalpara.	Cachar.	Nowgong.	Kamrup.	Sibsagar.	Lushai Hills.	Lakhimpur.	Darrang.	Naga Hills.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1923-24 ... ..	4.21	1.88	.78	.73	.71	.59	.64	.63	.87	.81	.84	.08
1922-23 ... ..	4.28	1.1	.75	.73	.7	.64	.61	.56	.42	.3	.27	.01
Increase or decrease	-.07	.78	.03	...	.01	-.05	.03	.06	.45	.01	.07	.01

If the figures are to be trusted there has been a remarkable advance in the Lushai Hills.

75. Anglo-vernacular schools increased by one, the new school being a Middle English school in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division. The enrolment of this class of schools rose from 2,145 to 2,330.

Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools and their enrolment.

Vernacular middle schools increased from 14 to 15 and their enrolment from 1,051 to 1,108.

Primary schools increased from 352 to 336 and their enrolment from 11,134 to 11,525.

76. The following table shows the enrolment in each class of Indian girls' schools for general education :—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923-24 ... ..	10,511	1,720	1,164	863	813	157	147	53	23	13	11,953
1922-23 ... ..	10,191	1,649	1,123	737	249	155	156	40	18	28	14,330
Increase or decrease ... ..	320	71	36	115	64	2	12	13	5	-15	623

Enrolment in each class except class X increased. The increase in classes IV and V is particularly satisfactory.

77. Thirteen girls appeared at the University Matriculation Examination of whom 9 were successful.

Forty-six girls obtained Middle English, 12 Middle Vernacular and 324 Primary Leaving Certificates. Here again we have progress although the numbers remain small. The figures for the previous year were 19, 21 and 211.

Over 600 girls took the needle-work Diploma Examination which includes knitting, weaving, crochet-work, lace-work and embroidery as well as plain needle-work. Two hundred and twenty-seven were successful as against 157 in the previous year.

78. The sub-joined table compares the percentages of attendance in the different grades of girls' schools :—

Year.	High Schools.	Middle English Schools.	Middle Vernacular Schools.	Primary Schools.
1	2	3	4	5
1923-24 ... ..	73.56	70.17	62.09	62.81
1922-23 ... ..	72.6	71.7	65.3	61.2

79. Comparative figures of girls reading in girls' schools and in boys' schools excluding European schools are as follows :—

Year.	Number of Girls reading in—								Total.	
	High Schools.		Middle English Schools.		Middle Vernacular Schools.		Primary Schools.			
	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.	For boys.	For girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1923-24 ... ..	...	577	97	1,634	276	1,093	14,127	11,195	14,500	14,109
1922-23 ... ..	...	544	90	1,458	240	990	13,258	10,792	13,588	13,703
Increase or decrease ... ..	...	33	7	176	36	94	869	373	912	676

80. The total number of women under instruction in zenanas decreased from 147 to 141 of whom 47 were Hindus and 34 Muhammadans.

Zenana education at Sylhet.



## CHAPTER IX.

## EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

*I.—Europeans and Anglo-Indians.*

81. Enrolment rose from 353 to 365, expenditure from Rs. 2,13,495 to Rs. 2,61,094. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,62,163 an increase of Rs. 21,587, the income from private sources bearing 79 of the cost which may be compared with the percentage of 23 in Indian schools and colleges.

82. Enrolment rose from 55 to 65. Owing to want of funds in the boarding allotment applicants for whom there was room in the dormitories had to be refused admission. Three candidates appeared at the Junior Cambridge examination all of whom passed and two passed the Preliminary examination out of 3 presented. The results of the music and needle-work examinations were also very good.

The record of Pine Mount School for the year was from all points of view satisfactory.

83. There were 98 pupils on the roll against 89 in the previous year. The school is doing good and useful work.

Loreto Convent.

Out of 3 candidates presented for the Senior Cambridge examination 2 were successful. Eight candidates entered for the Junior Cambridge examination and four were successful, one securing distinction. Of 6 who went up for the Preliminary Cambridge four passed. The results of the needle-work diploma examinations were creditable.

84. St. Agnes Convent school has now established itself and justified the enterprise and self-sacrifice of the founders. It looks forward to development.

St. Agnes Convent School, Haflong.

85. I quote from a brief report from the Principal which presents a remarkable record of good work :—

The roll number has increased; the results of the Cambridge examinations have been satisfactory; Scouting has been taken up with enthusiasm and the various outdoor games were marked with the usual determination to excel.

The College has been affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts and Science (Intermediate standard).

Nine boys were presented for the Senior Cambridge examination; six obtained honours with twelve distinctions in Scripture, Latin, Hygiene and Mathematics.

Fourteen out of 15 passed the Junior Cambridge examination, three obtained honours, with four distinctions in English, Mathematics, History and Drawing.

Seventeen were presented for the Preliminary examination and fourteen passed.

Special exhibitions of Physical training, Recitation, Written work, Scouting, Museum collections, Singing and Music were held at the end of the year.

The Boy Scout Troops numbered eighty-two with two Scout masters.

The Inspector in a very favourable report speaks highly of the quality of the teaching and the standards attained.

The authorities of the College have decided when Intermediate classes are opened to admit Indian as well as European students. This is an important and wise decision.

*II.—Muhammadan Education.*

86. I give below a note prepared by the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education :—

Appendix J gives the number of Muhammadan pupils in schools of all grades. During the year there has been an increase of 12 per cent. in the Muhammadan enrolment. The total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March 1924 was 55,864. This means an addition of 6,118 pupils on the figures of 1922-23, the primary schools claiming an increase of 4,029 pupils. It is gratifying to note that so far as the total number of Muhammadan pupils is concerned the lost ground has been made up, the figures of the year 1923-24 just exceeding those of 1916-17.

Statistics.

*Progress of Muhammadans in the various states.*

Year.				Secondary stage.	High stage.	Middle stage.
1				2	3	4
1923-24	..	...	..."	12.5	14.0	11.7
1922-23	...	...	...	13.0	13.5	12.8

The number of Muhammadan officers rose from 1,206 to 1,258. In the Surma Valley, there occurred 146 vacancies of which 43 were filled up by Muhammadans. In the Assam Valley 59 of the 263 vacancies went to the Muhammadans.

The number of Junior Madrasas is 5 in the Province, 4 aided and one unaided. Steps were taken to institute a public examination at the end of the Junior Madrasa stage, and to frame rules regulating the conduct of the examination.

The course of study needs revisal.

The year under report records an increase in the number of schools imparting instruction in Islamic course, as will appear from the following :—

—				Assam Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.
1				2	3	4
1923-24	...	...	...	162	80	242
1922-23	...	...	...	143	71	214

Goalpara and Dhubri record between them an increase of 17 schools. This is good.

The main reason why the scheme is not making a headway in the Surma Valley is that the traditional practice of giving instruction in Islam to Muhammadan children in the Masjids has existed for a long time and the change to public schools is not generally favoured by the people.

The difficulties faced are the same as were mentioned in the previous reports.

I have religiously carried out the instructions of the Head of the Department in this regard and I think, several inspecting officers have done the same. But all are not equally enthusiastic. Steps are being taken to circularise instructions.

The community has once more begun to show a lively interest in education. Mr. S. C. Roy writes :—“ During my inspection tours I was very much impressed by the earnestness and enthusiasm of the members of the Muhammadan community, whether educated or uneducated, in the cause of education ; both secular and religious. Poverty alone seems to stand in the way of the spread of literacy among them.

**III.—Hill Tribes.**

87. The enrolment of the hill schools was returned as under :—

—				Secondary.		Primary.		Total.	
—				1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	19.2-23.	1923-24.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	1,596	2,012	11,613	11,108	13,569	13,120
Naga Hills	...	...	...	110	93	3,209	2,145	3,319	2,238
Lushai „	...	...	...	296	336	1,671	2,493	1,967	2,829
Garo „	...	...	...	257	329	3,918	5,489	4,175	5,818

The decline in the Khasi Hills has already been noted on. <sup>in para. 54 (3)</sup> For the rest a reference is invited to the corresponding paragraph in last year's report.

*IV.—Tea Garden and Factory Schools.*

88. The number of tea-garden schools was as follows :—

					A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	Total.
					2	3	4	5
1923-24	...	...	...	...	10	28	39	77
1922-23	...	...	...	...	14	29	38	78

The enrolment increased from 1,892 to 2,009.

The enrolment of our only Factory school, Mecklanadi, was 21.

*V.—Jains.*

89. The number of Jains in recognised schools was 62.

## CHAPTER X.

### DISCIPLINE AND PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline.

90. In the backwaters there is peace.

While it would be idle to pretend that discipline was good—it will not be good till the mind of the country is at rest—schools were free during the year from any general disciplinary disturbance.

The following excerpt from a speech of an elected member at the September Session of the Council, which relates to the experimental introduction of the Dalton plan in the Government High School at Sylhet and the deliberations thereon of a public conference of school boys, will display more clearly than could any words of mine the attitude which pupils are encouraged to adopt towards their masters :—

The Dalton system, I have always been of opinion, will succeed in an educative family atmosphere—an atmosphere where you have got enlightening table talks and instructive fire sides. Our boys have got to think of their catle and ploughs and bazarings and not of books as soon as they leave school. In this connection I may say that in the Surma Valley Students' Conference a resolution was carried for the abolition of the system. I may take the Council into my confidence and say that at the subject committee stage of that resolution, at my instance, only the students of the Sylhet Government School voted and they voted for the abolition.

Comment would be superfluous.

This may be read with paragraph 97 of last year's Report, and considered with reference to the facts of unemployment. We see the sowing of the wind, and must expect the reaping.

91. Both Inspectors have very high hopes of the influence for good which will be exercised by the association of our High Schools with the Boy Scout Movement. Particular credit is due to Mr. Small for his activity in this direction.

The Girl Guide Movement has established itself in the European Girls' schools in Shillong. It has not yet been taken up in Indian schools.

Mr. S. C. Roy reports the opening in a number of schools of classes for moral and religious training.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TEXT BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

92. With the transfer of the Senior Inspector of Schools to the Assam Valley the office of the Provincial Text Book Committee went from Silchar to Jorhat.

The Committees were reconstituted in the course of the year.

The posts of the Assistant Inspectors of Schools having been suspended, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Silchar, was appointed Secretary of the Surma Valley Text Book Committee, and the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education, whose quarters were transferred to Jorhat, was appointed Secretary of the Assam Valley Text Book Committee.

The Provincial Text Book Committee reviewed 22 books and recommended 11 for inclusion in the approved list. The Assam Valley Committee reviewed 9 and recommended 3. The Surma Valley Committee reviewed 47: the Secretary omits to report how many of these books it approved.

The issue of a notification in the Gazette promising a preference to the works of local authors is likely to have a stimulating effect on book production in the Surma Valley.

93. There is nothing new under this head to report. I quote the following from

Libraries.

the Assam Valley report :—

There are few interesting vernacular readers for the lower classes. Most of the books published are so overloaded with moral's that one can hardly imagine the ordinary boy reading them for pleasure.

Lack of suitable books makes revision of the curriculum difficult and almost precludes the introduction of " Silent reading " and of extensive study outside the prescribed books of the school course.

J. R. CUNNINGHAM,

*Director of Public Instruction, Assam.*

## APPENDIX.

Statement showing particulars of *Maktabs, Mulla schools, Tols, Pathsalas, etc.*

Particulars.	Classed in General Table I as Primary Schools.	Classed in General Table I as other schools.	Classed in General Table I as unrecognised institutions.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>MAKTABS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	49	6	30	85
{ For boys ...				
{ „ girls ...	1	...	...	1
2. Pupils ...	2,633	470	1,312	4,414
{ Boys ...				
{ Girls ...	122	25	216	363
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs. 8,802	4,070	...	12,872
4. „ District or Local Funds ...	576	264	...	840
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	945	1,015	...	1,960
6. Fees ...	342	1,101	...	1,443
7. Other sources ...	4,020	1,643	1,033	6,696
8. Total Expenditure ...	14,685	8,093	1,033	23,811
<b>MULLA SCHOOLS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	...	...	61	61
{ For boys ...				
{ „ girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	...	...	1,702	1,702
{ Boys ...				
{ Girls ...	...	...	373	373
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	...	...	...	...
4. „ District or Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	Rs. ...	...	720	720
8. Total Expenditure ...	...	...	720	720
<b>TOLS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	3	85	11	99
{ For boys ...				
{ „ girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	79	1,667	177	1,923
{ Boys ...				
{ Girls ...	...	...	...	...
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs. 588	3,028	...	3,616
4. „ from District or Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...
5. „ from Municipal Funds ...	...	460	...	460
6. Fees ...	...	403	...	403
7. Other sources ...	116	5,754	300	6,170
8. Total Expenditure ...	704	9,645	300	10,649
<b>PATHSALAS.</b>				
1. Institutions ...	...	...	36	36
{ For boys ...				
{ „ girls ...	1	...	...	1
2. Pupils ...	...	...	1,267	1,267
{ Boys ...				
{ Girls ...	45	...	109	154
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...
4. „ from District or Local Funds ...	...	...	108	108
5. „ from Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ...	...	...	468	468
8. Total Expenditure ...	...	...	576	576

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.					
			Recognised institutions.		All institutions.			
			1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.		
Area, in square miles	...	53,015						
Population—								
Males	...	3,991,109	Males	...	5·25	4·9	5·46	5·07
Females	...	3,645,121	Females	...	·8	·75	·83	·78
TOTAL	...	7,606,230	TOTAL	...	3·1	2·91	3·2	3·02

  

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of Institution.
	1924.	1923.	Increase or decrease.	1924.	1923.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts Colleges	3	3	...	1,027	943	+84	·46
Professional Colleges	1	1	...	83	70	+13	·04
High Schools	42	41	+1	12,609	11,920	+689	5·70
Middle Schools	264	258	+6	24,797	23,528	+2,269	11·12
Primary Schools	4,120	4,019	+101	180,517	169,206	+11,311	81·30
Special Schools	113	95	+18	3,048	2,640	+408	1·38
TOTALS	4,543	4,417	+126	223,081	207,307	+14,774	100 %
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	3	3	...	643	621	+22	4·21
Middle Schools	32	30	+2	3,053	2,776	+282	20·02
Primary Schools	366	352	+14	11,525	11,134	+391	75·47
Special Schools	4	3	+1	46	44	+2	·30
TOTALS	405	388	+17	15,272	14,575	+697	100 %
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>For Males</i>	254	237	+17	9,205	7,453	+1,752	...
<i>For Females</i>	8	14	-6	268	441	-173	...
TOTALS	262	251	+11	9,473	7,894	+1,579	...
GRAND TOTALS	5,210	5,056	+154	246,826	229,776	+17,050	...

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1924.	1923.	Increase or decrease.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and Inspection	8,06,812	3,27,761	-21,449	100	...	...	...	1.2	...	..	...	1.2
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous*	8,27,895	8,70,223	-42,328	50.4	13.7	22.8	13.1	1.7	.5	.8	.4	3.4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,34,207</b>	<b>11,97,984</b>	<b>-63,777</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>.5</b>	<b>.8</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges	2,61,400	2,58,894	+2,506	72.03	...	27.97	...	183.3	...	71.2	...	254.5
Professional Colleges	18,821	16,873	+1,948	59.3	...	40.7	...	134.6	...	92.1	...	226.7
High Schools	5,77,999	5,65,176	+12,823	51.1	...	42.2	6.7	23.5	...	19.3	3.0	45.8
Middle „	3,63,092	3,62,913	+179	35.3	25.0	28.9	10.8	5.2	3.6	4.2	1.6	14.6
Primary „	9,56,226	9,74,062	-17,836	63.8	23.2	...	13.0	3.4	1.2	...	.7	5.3
Special „	1,64,300	1,45,271	+19,029	84.3	5.0	1.5	9.2	45.4	2.7	.8	5.0	53.9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>23,41,838</b>	<b>23,23,189</b>	<b>+18,649</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	22,970	25,287	-2,317	64.5	...	9.9	25.6	23.1	...	3.5	9.1	35.7
Middle „	1,26,427	1,44,269	-17,842	53.9	9.1	10.5	26.5	22.3	3.8	4.3	10.9	41.
Primary „	90,966	99,256	-8,290	57.4	36.5	.2	5.9	4.5	2.88	.02	.4	7.8
Special „	6,739	6,472	+267	84.5	8.4	...	7.1	123.7	12.4	...	10.4	146.5
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,47,102</b>	<b>2,75,284</b>	<b>-28,182</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>37,23,147</b>	<b>37,96,457</b>	<b>-73,310</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>

\* Includes expenditure on buildings.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.												
Universities.												
Colleges :—												
Arts and Science* ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2nd grade Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	18	...	...	12	12	42	1	...	...	2	...	3
Middle Schools. { English ...	5	9	2	76	39	131	4	...	...	10	3	17
{ Vernacular ...	17	104	9	2	1	133	2	3	6	4	...	15
Primary Schools ...	178	3,010	30	679	223	4,120	...	308	14	11	33	366
TOTALS ...	218	3,123	41	769	275	4,426	7	311	20	27	36	401
Special Schools :—												
Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training ...	7	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	3
Engineering and Survey Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial ...	7	2	...	3	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	1
Commercial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	1	...	...	31	60	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	15	2	...	36	60	113	1	...	...	3	...	4
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	237	3,125	41	805	335	4,543	8	311	20	30	36	405
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	254	254	...	...	...	...	8	8
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	237	3,125	41	805	589	4,797	8	311	20	30	44	413

\* Includes one Oriental College.



GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of Scholars

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING —									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science*	1,027	940	369	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	83	80	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1,110	1,020	401	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools	6,952	5,702	748	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Middle Schools. { English	561	441	154	696	524	97	130	114	...
{ Vernacular	2,193	1,443	205	11,585	7,531	188	1,208	789	...
" Primary Schools	5,803	4,821	...	146,296	91,786	112	3,230	2,220	...
TOTALS	15,509	12,412	1,107	158,577	99,841	357	4,577	3,123	...
In Art Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Law "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools	329	295	280	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Engineering and Survey Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools	118	86	65	36	30	13	...	...	...
" Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Agricultural "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Reformatory "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Schools	292	160	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	739	541	359	36	30	13	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	17,358	13,973	1,867	158,613	99,871	410	4,577	3,123	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS	17,358	13,973	1,867	158,613	99,871	410	4,577	3,123	...

\* Includes 19 scholars in Oriental College.

## attending Educational Institutions for Males.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,027	940	369	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	83	80	32	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,110	1,020	401	...
3,213	2,581	339	2,444	1,716	284	12,609	9,999	1,371	...
5,606	3,973	225	2,508	1,767	96	9,501	6,819	572	135
253	187	...	57	33	...	15,296	9,888	393	276
17,882	12,654	131	7,297	5,063	...	180,517	116,544	243	14,127
26,954	19,395	695	12,306	8,579	380	217,923	143,350	2,579	14,538
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	53	23	...	...	...	415	348	303	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	20	11	...	...	...	179	136	89	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,066	788	16	1,096	791	91	2,454	1,739	121	...
1,177	861	50	1,096	791	91	3,048	2,223	513	2
28,131	20,256	745	13,402	9,370	471	222,081	146,593	3,493	14,540
...	...	...	9,205	6,305	21	9,205	6,305	21	891
28,131	20,256	745	22,607	15,675	492	231,286	152,898	3,514	15,431

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of Scholars

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
READING—									
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High Schools ...	145	99	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. { English ...	477	317	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	168	89	...	172	108	...	415	251	...
„ Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	9,276	5,693	...	701	399	...
TOTALS ...	790	504	50	9,448	5,801	...	1,116	650	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	11	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	11	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	801	514	59	9,448	5,801	...	1,116	650	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	801	514	59	9,448	5,801	...	1,116	650	...

## attending Educational Institutions for Females.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
498	374	79	...	...	...	643	473	87	66
1,117	817	241	356	269	113	1,950	1,403	396	141
353	241	38	...	...	...	1,108	688	38	15
421	350	...	1,127	760	48	11,525	7,202	48	360
2,389	1,782	358	1,483	1,029	161	15,226	9,766	569	582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	29	26	...	...	...	35	29	26	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	9	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	29	26	...	...	...	46	39	35	...
2,424	1,811	384	1,483	1,029	161	15,272	9,805	604	582
...	...	...	268	163	...	268	163	...	13
2,424	1,811	384	1,751	1,192	161	15,540	9,908	604	595

## GENERAL TABLE III-A.—

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 2,46,635 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items:—Scholarships, hostel charges, games, common room charges, cash prizes, Ambulance work, other examination charges, remuneration to examiners, money order commission.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>												
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges ...	1,68,286	...	...	73,114	...	2,41,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Law ...	11,171	...	...	7,650	...	18,821	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	1,99,457	..	..	80,764	...	2,80,221	...	...	...	...	...	..
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools ...	2,52,000	...	...	1,23,567	490	3,76,057	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—												
English ...	1,5,724	...	...	3,623	...	19,347	3,542	6,025	998	9,147	252	20,864
Vernacular ...	36,070	...	...	308	...	36,378	56,325	53,442	7,528	788	1,652	1,19,635
Primary Schools ...	46,997	...	...	...	...	46,997	5,22,816	2,09,253	11,923	10	2,115	7,45,117
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	3,50,791	...	..	1,27,498	490	4,78,777	5,82,683	2,63,620	20,449	9,945	3,919	8,65,618
<i>Special.</i>												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	73,390	5,090	120	...	...	78,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Survey Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	38,195	325	...	...	2,390	40,910	1,247	...	...	...	...	1,247
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	16,080	...	...	1,315	...	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	1,27,665	5,415	120	1,315	2,390	1,36,935	1,247	..	...	...	...	1,217
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ..	6,77,913	5,415	120	2,09,605	2,680	8,05,933	5,83,930	2,68,620	20,149	9,945	3,919	8,80,863

Expenditure on Education for Males.

									Total expenditure from						
									Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.	
									22	23	24	25	26	27	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.									
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,286	...	...	73,114	...	...	2,61,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,171	...	...	7,650	...	...	18,821
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,457	...	...	80,764	...	...	2,80,221
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43,719	...	...	75,689	8,145	1,27,533	44,585	29,824	74,409	2,95,719	...	...	2,43,821	38,459	...	5,77,999
15,920	20,412	540	65,122	16,716	1,18,710	25,741	20,110	45,851	35,186	27,337	1,538	1,03,653	37,078	...	2,04,772
480	732	360	..	566	2,138	...	171	171	92,875	54,174	7,888	1,094	2,289	...	1,58,320
40,805	636	900	312	97,179	1,39,662	...	24,450	24,450	6,10,418	2,03,880	12,823	352	1,23,744	...	9,66,226
1,00,724	21,760	1,800	1,41,133	1,22,606	3,68,043	70,326	74,555	1,44,881	10,31,198	2,90,400	22,240	3,48,900	2,01,570	...	18,97,317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,430	...	...	...	2,318	4,748	...	...	...	75,820	5,090	120	...	2,318	...	83,348
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	949	...	...	2,503	3,052	...	...	...	39,942	1,274	...	...	4,893	...	46,109
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,598	422	1,386	1,101	2,990	12,497	...	4,921	4,921	92,678	422	1,386	2,440	7,911	...	34,843
9,528	1,371	1,386	1,101	7,611	21,197	...	4,921	4,921	1,38,440	6,788	1,506	2,446	15,122	...	1,64,300
1,10,252	23,151	3,186	1,42,234	1,30,417	4,09,240	70,326	79,476	1,49,802	20,70,838	3,86,259	32,996	5,43,451	2,86,271	...	33,29,790

## GENERAL TABLE III-B.—

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,066 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

“Miscellaneous” includes the following main items :—Scholarships, hostel charges, money order commission, garden, books, maps, games, library, etc.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools ...	9,897	...	...	1,354	...	11,251	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	41,727	...	...	3,865	...	45,592	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	5,350	...	...	...	...	5,350	2,611	4,732	851	...	...	8,444
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,242	29,153	3,278	...	778	79,451
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	59,974	...	...	5,219	...	62,193	49,053	33,935	4,129	...	778	87,895
<i>Special.</i>												
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	3,703	...	...	...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	3,703	...	...	...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b> ...	60,677	...	...	5,219	...	65,896	49,053	33,935	4,129	...	778	87,895
<b>DITTO MALES</b> ...	9,77,913	5,415	120	2,09,605	2,880	8,95,933	5,83,930	2,68,020	29,419	9,945	3,919	8,56,863
<b>GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL</b> ...	7,38,590	5,415	120	2,14,824	2,880	9,61,829	6,32,983	3,02,555	24,578	9,545	4,697	9,71,758

\* Includes subsidy of Rs. 25 paid from Government funds  
† Exclusive of ditto

Expenditure on Education for Females.

						Total expenditure from					
						Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.
						22	23	24	25	26	27
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings, etc.	...	8,050	3,211	969	...	30,491	42,741				
Miscellaneous	...	16,470	1,003	200	77,705	8,046	1,03,514				
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>24,520</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>77,705</b>	<b>38,537</b>	<b>1,46,255</b>				

  

Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.								
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.						
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,032	...	...	911	5,876	11,719	...	...	...	14,829	...	...	2,265	5,876	22,979
15,950	1,798	1,616	9,201	21,349	49,812	225	9,590	9,815	57,576	1,708	1,616	13,291	30,938	1,05,210
2,107	1,430	1,061	...	2,516	7,414	...	...	...	10,568	6,212	1,012	...	2,516	21,208
5,042	...	720	217	1,778	8,657	...	2,958*	2,958	52,209*	23,163	3,998	217	5,389†	90,966
<b>23,130</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>3,397</b>	<b>10,929</b>	<b>31,518</b>	<b>77,602</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>12,445*</b>	<b>12,673</b>	<b>1,35,182*</b>	<b>37,163</b>	<b>7,528</b>	<b>15,773</b>	<b>44,719†</b>	<b>2,40,363</b>
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,988	552	16	...	480	3,036	...	...	...	1,988	552	16	...	480	3,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	3,703
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,988	552	16	...	480	3,036	...	...	...	5,691	552	16	...	480	6,799
31,118	3,790	3,113	10,329	31,998	80,693	225	12,445*	12,673	1,65,393*	41,929	8,821	93,478	84,736†	3,93,357
1,10,252	23,151	3,186	1,42,231	1,80,417	4,09,240	70,326	79,476	1,49,802	20,70,833	3,96,239	32,996	5,43,451	2,86,271	33,29,700
1,41,370	26,931	6,599	1,52,663	1,62,315	4,89,878	70,551	91,921*	1,62,475	22,36,226*	4,38,168	41,817	6,36,020	3,70,007†	37,23,147

to an unaided school by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.  
ditto ditto



## IV-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Males.

			Europeans and Anglo Indians	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL POPULATION ...			1,850	61,825	2,172,264	1,151,675	7,447	...	592	565,456	3,961,109
<i>School Education.</i>											
Primary ...	<i>Classes*</i>										
	I	...	13	7,995	76,078	30,971	82	..	34	10,902	126,075
	II	...	9	2,052	19,630	6,228	11	..	7	1,925	29,862
	III	...	9	1,301	18,126	5,103	12	...	1	1,241	25,793
Middle ...	IV	...	8	625	12,300	2,942	20	1	3	724	16,623
	V	...	38	378	4,574	696	5	...	2	136	5,829
	VI	..	20	260	3,525	577	1	...	1	116	4,500
(Vernacular only)	VII	...	...	8	877	106	1	...	...	25	1,017
High ...	VII	..	19	136	1,564	301	...	...	...	19	2,039
	VIII	...	17	72	1,217	223	1	...	...	9	1,539
	IX	...	15	34	1,075	183	...	...	...	13	1,320
	X	...	15	30	1,220	222	...	...	1	12	1,500
TOTALS ...			163	12,891	140,186	47,552	133	1	49	15,122	216,097*
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes	1st year	...	...	6	272	52	...	...	...	1	331
	2nd year	...	...	9	266	54	...	...	...	...	329
Degree classes	3rd year	...	...	5	127	34	...	...	...	...	166
	4th year	...	...	2	136	38	...	...	...	1	177
Post-graduate classes	5th year	...	...	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	3
	6th year	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	7th/year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
TOTALS ...			...	22	806	178	...	...	...	2	1,003
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.			163	12,913	1,40,992	47,730	133	1	49	15,124	217,105*
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.			1	162	3,815	4,540	11	...	...	616	9,205
GRAND TOTALS ...			164	13,075	144,837	52,270	144	1	49	15,770	226,310*

\* Excludes classification of 1,826 pupils of Primary Schools in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the General Education of Females.

Race or Creed.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL POPULATION ...		901	63,480	1,960,145	1,050,785	5,715	...	396	563,699	3,645,121
<i>School Education.</i>										
Primary	Classes, I	65	488	7,724	2,165	...	...	1	133	10,576
	II	21	133	1,347	225	...	...	...	19	1,745
	III	20	136	853	166	...	...	...	14	1,189
	IV	16	131	620	87	...	...	...	16	870
Middle	V	25	107	184	16	...	...	...	6	338
	VI	19	58	96	3	...	...	...	2	178
	(Vernacular only) VII	...	8	31	...	...	...	...	...	39
High	VII	15	46	61	...	...	...	...	1	123
	VIII	14	29	26	...	...	...	...	3	72
	IX	...	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	23
	X	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	13
TOTALS		195	1,152	10,962	2,662	...	...	1	194	15,166*
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>										
Intermediate classes	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree classes	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes	5th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.		195	1,152	10,962	2,662	...	...	1	194	15,166*
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.		...	5	256	7	...	...	...	...	268
GRAND TOTALS		195	1,157	11,218	2,669	...	...	1	194	15,434*

\* Excludes classification of 60 pupils of primary schools in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Males.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhamadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Schools.</i>									
Art Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	41	242	43	...	...	...	86	415
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	30	78	24	...	...	...	47	179
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	1,667	787	...	...	...	...	2,454
TOTALS	...	74	1,987	854	...	...	...	133	3,048
<i>Colleges.</i>									
Law	...	1	77	5	...	...	...	...	83
Medicine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education*	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	19
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	1	96	5	...	...	...	...	102
GRAND TOTALS	...	75	2,083	859	...	...	...	133	3,150

\* Scholars of one oriental college, statistics of which have been included in General Tables I and IIA against the side heading "Arts and Science colleges" are shown in this table against the side heading "Education."

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or Creed of Scholars in Institutions for the Vocational and Special Education of Females.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham-mud-ans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Schools.</i>									
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	21	13	...	...	...	...	1	35
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	1	46
<i>Colleges.</i>									
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	1	46

GENERAL TABLE VI.—Teachers (Men and Women).

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total Trained Teachers.	Total untrained Teachers.	Grand Totals of Teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Matric or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government	...	2	50	14	...	...	...	59	65	66	124	190
Local Board and Municipal	...	8	1,194	611	5	...	...	481	2,415	1,818	2,806	4,714
Aided	...	1	51	120	118	34	...	...	55	427	324	482
Unaided	...	...	12	22	17	6	...	...	8	222	57	230
TOTALS	...	1	73	1,886	760	45	...	...	603	3,129	2,265	3,782
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government	...	2	10	80	3	...	...	2	3	10	95	24
Local Board and Municipal	...	...	1(a)	289	18	...	...	2	31	144	307	177
Aided	...	6	12(b)	114	8	...	...	22	17	213	140	262
Unaided	...	...	2	42	1	...	1	9	6	102	45	117
TOTALS	...	8	25	524	30	...	1	35	56	478	587	670
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government	...	56	37(e)	45	1	...	7	71	27	92	139	197
Local Board and Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	...	18	8(d)	30	...	...	5	31	18	72	56	126
Unaided	...	2	2	6	2	...	9	39	18	59	12	125
TOTALS	...	76	47	81	3	...	21	141	63	223	207	448
GRAND TOTALS	...	85	145	1,991	793	45	22	176	722	3,830	3,059	4,760

(a) L. T.

(b) 3 L. T.'s.

(c) 23 L. T.'s.

(d) 4 L. T.'s.

## GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education.

Total European population: Male ... 1,850 Female ... 901 Total ... 2,751					Percentage to European population of those at school. Males.      Females.      Total. 10.3      19.4      13.3						
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Un-trained.	Govt. funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1	152	147	...	12	1	10,000	...	17,434	6,798	34,232
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17,434</b>	<b>6,798</b>	<b>34,232</b>
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	3	213	184	38	18	3	33,247	...	12,361	3,289	48,897
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>33,247</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>12,361</b>	<b>3,289</b>	<b>48,897</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43,247</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>29,795</b>	<b>10,087</b>	<b>83,129</b>
					Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,772 spent by the Public Works Department.					Buildings, etc.	...	1,772	...	...	34,202	35,974
					Miscellaneous	...	9,623	...	1,32,368	...	1,41,991
					<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>11,395</b>	...	<b>1,32,368</b>	<b>34,202</b>	<b>1,77,965</b>
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Hostel charges, Scholarships, Hospitals, Books, Games, Library, etc					<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	...	<b>54,642</b>	...	<b>1,62,163</b>	<b>44,289</b>	<b>2,61,034</b>

## VIII.—Examination Results.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	28	...	28	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	5	...	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	124*	...	124	83†	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	16	...	16	13†	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	40	...	40	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine.</i>												
M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B. B. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. P. H. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. T. M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering.</i>												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Education.</i>												
B. E., B. T. & L. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture.</i>												
Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Including one absentee.

† Including one who sat with honours but passed in pass course.

VIII.—Examination Results—*concl'd.*

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	217*	...	217	148	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	98	...	98	80	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course.</i>												
Matriculation	919	48	967	802	41	843	13	...	13	9	...	9
School final, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European High School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior	9	...	9	9	...	9	3	...	3	2	...	2
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course.</i>												
Cambridge Junior	15	...	15	14	...	14	11	...	11	7	...	7
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	4	...	4
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	1,440	...	1,440	1,113	...	1,113	83	...	83	46	...	46
Vernacular Middle	845	1	846	580	1	581	27	1	28	12	...	12
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course.</i>												
Upper Primary	68	...	68	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary	9,288	...	9,288	7,085	...	7,085	526	8	534	319	5	324
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course.</i>												
For teacher's certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher	57	5	62	36	2	38	13	...	13	13	...	13
Vernacular, Lower	142	5	147	110	4	114	16	...	16	14	...	14
At Arts Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering and Survey Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	14	...	14	13	...	13	10	...	10	10	...	10
At Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools	303	...	303	89	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Including one absentee and one ex student.



*Exclusive of Colleges*

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of all classes of recognised schools.	Number of square miles per school in each district.	Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar ... ..	3,565	360	9.9	275,795	251,433	527,228
Sylhet ... ..	5,388	1,543	3.49	1,308,734	1,232,607	2,541,341
Khasi and Jaintia Hills...	6,022	510	11.82	119,750	123,513	243,263
Naga Hills ... ..	3,115	89	35.39	80,721	80,153	160,874
Lushai Hills ... ..	7,227	93	77.70	46,652	51,754	98,406
Goalpara ... ..	3,954	463	8.56	406,628	355,895	762,523
Kamrup ... ..	3,863	506	7.65	397,267	365,404	762,671
Darrang (including Balipara Frontier Tract).	3,440	221	15.56	255,722	226,032	481,754
Nowgong ... ..	3,699	200	18.4	208,781	189,276	398,007
Sibsagar ... ..	5,097	472	10.8	433,913	389,284	823,197
Lakhimpur (including Sadiya Frontier Tract).	4,505	311	14.4	335,730	292,096	627,826
Garó Hills ... ..	3,140	173	18.1	91,466	87,674	179,140
Total for 1923-1924 ...	53,015	4,941	10.72	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230
Total for 1922-1923 ...	53,015	4,797	11.05	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230

## DIX A.

*and European Schools.*

Number of population - to one school in each district.	Pupils at school.			Percentage of pupils to population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1,464.35	13,911	1,800	15,711	5.04	.71	2.98
1,648.0	71,461	9,634	81,095	5.46	.78	3.19
476.98	7,974	5,199	13,173	6.65	4.21	5.42
1,829.09	2,339	16	2,355	2.89	.02	1.46
1,058.13	2,412	417	2,829	5.17	.87	2.87
1,646.9	16,485	2,720	19,205	4.05	.72	2.51
1,510.2	29,924	2,362	32,286	7.49	.64	4.22
2,179.7	8,794	774	9,568	3.43	.34	1.98
1,985.9	9,788	1,135	10,923	4.68	.59	2.74
1,744.0	27,029	2,427	29,456	6.2	.62	3.57
2,017.7	12,412	930	13,342	3.69	.31	2.12
1,035.4	4,313	1,641	5,954	4.71	1.88	3.32
1,539.4	206,812	29,055	235,867	5.22	.79	3.1
1,585.6	193,064	27,452	220,516	4.87	.75	2.89

## APPENDIX B — PART I.

Number of pupils in each class of Vernacular Schools for Indians for the year 1923-24.

	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	Totals.		
	Section A.	Section B.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
<i>In vernacular schools for males.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	36,719	14,602	13,814	9,652	5,308	96	24	8	80,233(a)
		Girls ..	4,811	1,771	1,203	451	188	12	4	2	8,442(b)
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	41,438	15,669	12,402	8,945	5,901	89	4	...	84,448
		Girls ...	3,683	908	495	231	141	...	...	..	5,518
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	1,133	546	517	433	288	507	317	219	3,960
		Girls ...	26	16	12	3	5	1	1	1	75
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	2,710	1,488	1,235	1,068	836	1,802	1,138	783	11,060
		Girls ...	105	29	27	16	9	7	4	4	201
Totals for 1923-24 ...	Boys ...	82,000	32,305	27,968	20,098	12,393	2,494	1,483	1,010	179,751	
	Girls ...	8,635	2,724	1,737	761	343	20	9	7	14,236	
	Totals ...	88,635	35,029	29,705	20,859	12,736	2,514	1,492	1,017	193,987	
<i>In vernacular schools for females.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	164	37	18	9	1	...	...	...	229(c)
		Girls ...	4,083	1,062	809	512	332	32	4	6	6,840(d)
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	68	28	5	3	3	...	...	...	107
		Girls ...	2,778	622	427	260	176	18	5	3	4,239
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	34	27	15	17	13	9	8	6	129
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
		Girls ...	413	147	131	96	77	45	31	24	964
Totals for 1923-24 ...	Boys ...	244	66	25	12	4	...	...	...	351	
	Girls ...	7,308	1,858	1,352	885	598	104	48	39	12,222	
	Totals ...	7,552	1,924	1,407	897	602	104	48	39	12,573	
Grand totals for 1923-24 ...	Boys ...	82,244	32,371	27,993	20,110	12,397	2,494	1,483	1,010	180,102	
	Girls ...	15,943	4,582	3,119	1,646	941	124	57	46	26,458	
	Totals ...	98,187	36,953	31,112	21,756	13,338	2,618	1,540	1,056	206,560	
Grand totals for 1922-23 ...	Boys ...	78,689	29,331	25,961	19,262	12,155	2,412	1,268	914	170,183	
	Girls ...	15,395	4,297	2,931	1,587	869	126	57	27	25,280	
	Totals ...	94,075	33,828	28,892	20,849	13,024	2,538	1,325	941	195,472	

(a) Excludes classification of 1,659 pupils.

(b) Ditto ditto of 167 "

(c) Ditto ditto of 24 "

(d) Ditto ditto of 36 "

## APPENDIX B.—PART II.

Number of pupils in each class of Anglo-vernacular schools for Indians for the year 1923-24.

		Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Totals.	
		Section A.	Section B.											
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
<i>In Anglo-vernacular schools for males.</i>														
Middle	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	151	98	158	1,457	1,138	1,038	884	36	30	...	...	4,990
		Girls ...	11	15	9	11	11	12	9	...	...	...	...	78
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	111	73	64	1,611	1,163	759	595	...	...	...	...	4,376
		Girls ...	30	5	13	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	573	571	607	582	881	663	609	651	5,142
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	2	10	4	1,069	993	865	919	1,101	822	696	834	7,315
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for 1923-24	Boys ...	284	181	226	4,710	3,865	3,269	2,980	2,018	1,520	1,305	1,485	21,823	
	Girls ...	41	20	22	17	14	12	9	...	...	...	...	135	
	Totals ...	305	201	248	4,727	3,879	3,281	2,989	2,018	1,520	1,305	1,485	21,958	
<i>For females.</i>														
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	48	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
		Girls ...	190	130	139	110	97	75	40	36	15	5	5	842
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	17	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Girls ...	279	110	107	94	92	48	39	23	...	...	...	792
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	30	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
		Girls ...	59	69	52	43	45	57	20	36	29	11	6	462
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	...	31	14	14	16	29	10	13	9	7	2	143
Totals for 1923-24	Boys ...	95	72	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	
	Girls ...	528	340	312	266	250	209	109	108	53	23	13	2,211	
	Totals ...	623	412	313	267	250	209	109	108	53	23	13	2,380	
Grand totals for 1923-24	Boys ...	359	253	227	4,711	3,865	3,269	2,980	2,018	1,520	1,305	1,485	21,902	
	Girls ...	569	360	334	283	264	221	118	108	53	23	13	2,346	
	Totals ...	928	613	561	4,994	4,129	3,490	3,098	2,126	1,573	1,328	1,498	24,338	
Grand totals for 1922-23	Boys ...	526	151	230	4,052	3,299	3,264	2,800	1,669	1,541	1,189	1,483	20,204	
	Girls ...	537	340	276	251	221	153	115	113	40	18	28	2,092	
	Totals ...	863	491	506	4,303	3,520	3,417	2,915	1,982	1,581	1,207	1,511	22,296	

APPEN  
*Statistics of High Schools*

Division.	Kind of school.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils—					
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government ...	6	1,491	588	273	271	2,623	2,167
Assam Valley ...	„	12	2,088	1,079	571	591	4,329	3,535
Total for 1923-24 ...	.....	18	3,579	1,667	844	862	6,952	5,702
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	18	3,471	1,616	762	836	6,685	5,350
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided ...	6	705	407	194	194	1,500	1,178
Assam Valley ...	„	5	651	381	234	285	1,561	1,256
Total for 1923-24 ...	.....	11	1,366	788	428	479	3,061	2,434
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	11	1,397	738	374	401	2,910	2,053
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided ...	4	613	194	104	108	1,019	725
Assam Valley ...	„	8	706	268	208	243	1,425	991
Total for 1923-24 ...	.....	12	1,319	462	312	351	2,444	1,716
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	11	1,123	491	261	298	2,173	1,596
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	.....	41	6,264	2,917	1,584	1,692	12,457	9,852
Grand total for 1922-23 ...	.....	40	5,991	2,845	1,397	1,535	11,768	8,989

## DIX C.

for boys for the year 1923-1924.

Number of candidates.	Number passed in the Matriculation Examination in the—				Number of scholarships.	Merit marks.	Direct expenditure from—					
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.			Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
232	177	43	7	227	33	89.6	84,494	...	...	51,410	...	1,35,904
292	171	75	14	260	36	77.2	1,67,506	...	...	72,157	490	2,40,153
524	348	118	21	487	69	82.1	2,52,000	...	...	1,23,567	400	3,76,057
569	329	154	19	502	30	76.9	2,53,370	...	...	1,20,050	524	3,73,944
131	69	35	8	112	9	72.5	17,119	...	...	31,086	1,247	49,452
85	30	24	4	58	1	55.7	16,600	...	...	27,149	100	43,849
216	99	59	12	170	10	65.9	33,719	...	..	58,235	1,347	93,301
235	68	63	19	150	8	49.5	32,084	...	...	57,613	3,146	92,813
98	41	32	8	81	4	66.3	...	...	...	21,505	1,671	23,176
81	28	28	8	64	1	60.9	...	...	...	23,080	23,153	51,233
179	69	60	16	145	5	63.8	...	...	...	44,585	29,824	74,409
204	66	57	19	142	3	54	...	...	...	40,881	31,993	72,874
919	516	237	49	802	84	75.8	2,85,719	...	...	2,26,387	31,661	5,43,767
1,008	463	274	57	794	41	65.9	2,85,454	...	...	2,18,544	35,663	5,39,661

APPEN  
Statistics of Boys' Middle

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	35	27
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	3	117	121
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	5	152	148
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	5	143	103
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	29	29
Assam Valley ... ..	9	228	212
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	11	257	241
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	9	262	172
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	51	1,515	821
Assam Valley ... ..	25	561	519
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	76	2,076	1,340
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	75	2,052	1,133
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	19	430	272
Assam Valley ... ..	20	370	277
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	39	800	549
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	37	854	519
Grand total for 1923-24 ... ..	131	3,255	2,278
Ditto ditto 1922-23 ... ..	126	3,311	1,927

## DIX D.

English Schools for the year 1923-1924.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
97	159	115	7,032	...	...	636	...	7,668
164	402	326	8,692	...	...	2,987	...	11,679
261	561	441	15,724	...	...	3,623	...	19,347
256	502	350	16,149	...	...	2,996	...	19,145
33	91	66	1,137	708	...	1,614	...	3,459
295	735	572	2,405	6,217	998	7,533	252	17,405
328	826	638	3,542	6,925	998	9,147	252	20,864
260	694	493	4,273	5,447	1,156	8,704	216	19,796
1,223	3,564	2,592	8,727	13,501	540	44,694	13,262	80,724
962	2,042	1,381	7,193	6,911	...	20,428	3,454	37,986
2,190	5,606	3,973	15,920	20,412	540	65,122	16,716	1,18,710
1,673	4,858	3,321	17,746	20,584	390	58,810	18,275	1,15,805
552	1,254	887	...	...	...	12,319	9,962	22,281
607	1,254	880	...	...	...	13,422	10,148	23,570
1,159	2,508	1,767	...	...	...	25,741	20,110	45,851
956	2,329	1,728	...	...	...	25,102	21,144	46,246
3,938	9,501	6,819	35,186	27,337	1,538	1,03,633	37,078	2,04,772
3,145	8,383	5,892	33,168	26,031	1,546	95,612	39,635	2,00,992



## Statistics of Boys' Middle Vernacular

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	61	60
Assam Valley ... ..	13	430	435
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	17	491	495
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	17	445	447
<i>Boards and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	37	415	434
Assam Valley ... ..	76	1,493	1,370
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	113	1,938	1,804
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	113	1,739	1,784
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	32	14
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	2	32	14
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	2	16	29
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...
Assam Valley ... ..	1	2	10
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	1	2	10
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	...	...	...
Grand total for 1923-24 ... ..	133	2,463	2,323
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	132	2,200	2,260

## DIX E.

Schools for the year 1923-1924.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
167	288	206	6,875	...	...	1	...	6,876
1,040	1,905	1,242	29,195	...	...	805	...	29,500
1,207	2,193	1,448	36,070	...	...	805	...	36,876
1,084	1,976	1,263	36,500	...	...	281	...	36,781
2,615	3,494	2,286	15,421	17,247	1,227	14	...	33,909
6,436	9,299	6,034	40,904	36,195	6,301	774	1,552	85,726
9,051	12,793	8,320	56,325	53,442	7,528	788	1,552	1,19,635
8,425	11,948	7,656	58,395	55,165	7,316	642	1,820	1,22,838
207	253	187	480	732	360	...	566	2,138
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
207	253	187	480	732	360	...	566	2,138
176	221	132	480	706	360	...	756	2,302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	57	33	...	...	...	...	171	171
45	57	33	...	...	...	...	171	171
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10,510	15,296	9,988	92,875	54,174	7,888	1,024	2,289	1,58,320
9,685	14,145	9,051	95,375	55,871	7,676	923	2,076	1,61,921

Division	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils—			
		Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>-Government.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	49	1	1,360	1,361	1,114
Assam Valley ...	129	...	4,442	4,442	3,707
Total for 1923-24 ...	178	1	5,802	5,803	4,821
Ditto 1922-23 ...	181	769	4,051	4,820	3,659
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1,370	22	69,107	69,129	43,407
Assam Valley ...	1,670	22	80,384	80,406	50,599
Total for 1923-24 ...	3,040	44	149,491	149,535	94,006
Ditto 1922-23 ...	2,952	11	140,526	140,537	86,177
<i>Aided.*</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	590	123	14,596	14,719	10,178
Assam Valley ...	99	37	3,126	3,163	2,476
Total for 1923-24 ...	679	160	17,722	17,882	12,654
Ditto 1922-23 ...	616	14	15,913	15,927	10,634
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	170	...	5,342	5,342	3,517
Assam Valley ...	53	...	1,955	1,955	1,506
Total for 1923-24 ...	223	...	7,297	7,297	5,023
Ditto 1922-23 ...	240	...	7,922	7,922	5,655
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	4,120	205	180,512	180,517	116,544
Ditto ditto 1922-23 ...	4,019	794	168,412	169,206	106,258

\* Includes 'B' class garden schools.

DIX F.  
 Primary Schools for the year 1923-1924

Direct expenditure from—					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,364	...	...	...	...	15,364
31,633	...	...	...	...	31,633
46,997	...	...	...	...	46,997
44,958	...	...	...	...	44,958
2,60,680	79,457	4,208	...	590	3,44,935
2,62,136	1,28,796	7,715	10	1,525	4,00,182
5,22,816	2,08,253	11,923	10	2,115	7,45,117
5,45,329	2,16,922	10,172	11	3,763	7,76,697
32,489	240	480	342	90,489	1,24,040
8,116	396	420	...	6,690	15,622
40,605	636	900	342	97,179	1,39,662
43,811	1,290	984	216	84,228	1,30,529
...	...	...	...	21,662	21,662
...	...	...	...	2,788	2,788
...	...	...	...	24,450	24,450
...	...	...	...	21,878	21,878
6,10,418	2,08,889	12,823	352	1,23,744	9,56,226
6,34,098	2,18,712	11,156	227	1,09,869	9,74,026

## Statistics of Girls' Schools

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		High school classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>High Schools—Government.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ... ..	1	31	10	29
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	1	31	10	29
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	1	36	18	26
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	82	77	45
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	2	82	77	45
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	2	71	71	45
Grand total for 1923-24 ... ..	3	113	87	74
Ditto for 1922-23 ... ..	3	107	89	71
<i>Middle English Schools—Government.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	19	18	29
Assam Valley ... ..	1	...	1	1
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	3	19	19	30
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	3	14	23	20
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	6	53	37
Assam Valley ... ..	4	4	39	31
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	8	10	92	68
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	7	17	92	53
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1	...	5	9
Assam Valley ... ..	2	...	29	26
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	3	...	34	35
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	3	5	41	29
Grand total for 1923-24 ... ..	14	29	145	133
Ditto for 1922-23 ... ..	13	26	156	102

DIX G.

for the year 1923-1924.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>High Schools.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
75	145	99	9,897	...	...	1,354	...	11,251
75	145	99	9,897	...	...	1,354	...	11,251
48	128	94	11,476	...	...	1,257	...	12,733
294	498	374	4,932	...	...	911	5,876	11,719
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	498	374	4,932	...	...	911	5,876	11,719
306	493	357	6,864	...	...	995	4,695	12,554
369	643	473	14,829	...	...	2,265	5,876	22,970
354	621	451	18,340	...	...	2,252	4,695	25,287
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>								
221	287	189	11,896	...	...	...	...	11,886
123	125	70	3,587	...	...	...	...	3,587
344	412	259	15,473	...	...	...	...	15,473
295	352	241	17,547	...	...	234	...	17,781
406	502	352	2,612	...	...	...	11,769	14,381
393	467	339	6,244	1,798	1,616	705	6,290	16,653
799	969	691	8,856	1,798	1,616	705	18,059	31,034
762	924	663	8,374	1,663	1,339	2,148	30,418	43,942
118	132	78	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,200
169	224	191	...	...	...	225	8,390	8,615
287	356	269	...	...	...	225	9,590	9,815
173	248	139	...	...	...	436	9,464	9,900
1,178	1,737	1,219	24,329	1,798	1,616	930	27,649	56,322
1,230	1,524	1,093	25,921	1,663	1,339	2,818	39,882	71,623

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		High School classes.	Middle classes	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools—Government.</i>				
<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1	...	11	7
Assam Valley ...	1	...	2	...
Total for 1923-24 ...	2	...	13	7
Ditto 1922-23 ...	2	...	11	13
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1	...	3	2
Assam Valley ...	8	...	19	22
Total for 1923-24 ...	9	...	22	24
Ditto 1922-23 ...	8	...	18	21
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	4	...	36	22
Total for 1923-24 ...	4	...	36	22
Ditto 1922-23 ...	4	...	26	32
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	15	...	71	53
Ditto for 1922-23 ...	14	...	55	66
<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>				
<i>Primary Schools—Board and Municipal.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	193	...	...	14
Assam Valley ...	129	...	7	15
Total for 1923-24 ...	322	...	7	29
Ditto 1922-23 ...	313	...	10	29
<i>Aided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	8	...	7	5
Assam Valley ...	3	...	1	5
Total for 1923-24 ...	11	...	8	10
Ditto 1922-23 ...	8	...	7	10
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	23	...	3	13
Assam Valley ...	5	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24 ...	33	...	3	13
Ditto 1922-23 ...	31	...	...	10
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	366	...	18	52
Ditto for 1922-23 ...	352	...	17	49

DIX G—concl'd.  
for the year 1923-1924—concl'd.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	81	54	3,509	...	...	...	...	3,509
85	87	84	1,841	...	...	...	...	1,841
148	168	88	5,350	...	...	...	...	5,350
112	136	83	6,262	...	...	49	...	6,311
43	48	29	216	1,299	...	...	...	1,515
498	539	330	2,595	3,483	851	...	...	6,929
541	537	359	2,811	4,732	851	...	...	8,444
443	432	302	2,641	4,479	819	...	...	7,939
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
295	353	241	2,407	1,430	1,061	...	2,516	7,414
295	353	241	2,407	1,430	1,061	...	2,516	7,414
375	433	302	2,280	1,330	1,188	...	3,051	7,899
934	1,108	688	10,568	6,212	1,912	...	2,516	21,208
930	1,051	687	11,183	5,859	2,007	49	3,051	22,149
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
5,880	5,894	3,649	24,349	17,163	1,103	...	...	42,615
4,061	4,033	2,443	21,893	11,990	2,175	...	778	36,836
9,941	9,977	6,092	46,242	29,153	3,278	...	778	79,451
9,633	9,672	5,849	48,973	28,678	3,315	...	463	81,429
246	258	219	5,434	...	300	217	652	6,603
157	163	131	508	...	420	...	1,126	2,054
403	421	350	5,942	...	720	217	1,778	8,657
418	435	285	6,323	...	585	233	1,406	8,547
961	977	665	...	...	...	...	2,484*	2,484
150	150	95	...	...	...	...	374	374
1,111	1,127	760	...	...	...	...	2,858	2,858
1,017	1,027	689	...	...	...	58	9,222	9,280
11,455	11,525	7,202	52,184†	29,153	3,998	217	5,414*	90,966
11,068	11,134	6,823	55,296	28,678	3,900	291	11,091	99,256

\* Includes subsidy of Rs. 25 paid from Government funds to an unaided school.  
† Excludes ditto ditto ditto ditto.



## APPENDIX H.

*Statistics of Training Schools for the year 1923-1924.*

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.		Direct expenditure from—			Cost per pupil—		Total cost per pupil.
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board and Municipal funds.	Total.	To Government funds.	To Board funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Government.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	175	154	Rs. 42,964	Rs. 1,504	Rs. 44,468	Rs. 245.5	Rs. 8.5	Rs. 254
Assam Valley ... ..	8	154	141	30,426	3,706	34,132	197.5	24.1	221.6
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	7	329	295	73,320	5,210	78,600	223.1	15.8	238.8
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	7	325	290	69,609	4,238	73,847	214.2	13.0	227.2
<i>Aided.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	3	98	65	3,512	120	6,430	35.8	1.2	68.6
Assam Valley ... ..	2†	23	17	906	448	1,354	39.4	19.5	58.0
Total for 1923-24 ... ..	5	121	82	4,418	568	7,784	36.5	4.7	64.3
Ditto 1922-23 ... ..	2*	33	31	2,446	...	2,906	74.1	...	85.0
Grand total for 1923-24 ... ..	12	450	377	77,808	5,778	86,384	172.2	12.8	191.9
Ditto for 1922-23 ... ..	9*	358	321	73,055	4,288	76,753	201.2	11.7	214.4

\* Exclusive of statistics of (two) aided Training Schools in the Naga Hills District.

† Apparently the Junior and Senior Departments of the Mission Girls' Training School at Nowgong have been returned as two separate institutions.

## APPENDIX I.

Boarding Houses attached to Government Colleges, High and Middle Schools, for the year 1923  
1924.

Division.	Number of hostels for—				Number of boarders the institution can accommodate.	Number of boarders on 31st March.	Average number of boarders on rolls monthly during the year.	Sanctioned establishment grant.	Expenditure.		
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.					Contingent charges.	Construction and repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Colleges.*</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	2	1	..	3	133	110	108	3,497	2,754	743	3,497
Assam Valley ...	2	2	...	4	304	272	308	14,071	42,860	6,193	49,053
Total for 1923-24 ...	4	3	...	7	437	382	416	17,568	45,614	6,936	52,550
Ditto 1922-23 ...	5	2	...	7	471	403	371	11,114	36,985	6,060	43,045
<i>High Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	5	5	2	12	444	271	270	4,382	10,707	2,851	13,558
Assam Valley ...	13	9	2	24	576	484	445	...	11,183	4,128	15,311
Total for 1923-24 ...	18	14	4	36	1,020	755	715	4,382	21,890	6,979	28,869
Ditto 1922-23 ...	16	14	4	34	1,040	697	656	27,126	28,107	6,579	34,686
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	1	1	8	12	11	...	180	3	183
Assam Valley ...	4	...	2	6	255	251	250	...	320	...	320
Total for 1923-24 ...	4	...	3	7	263	263	261	...	500	3	503
Ditto 1922-23 ...	2	...	1	3	134	115	108	1,724	600	38	638
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	4	1	...	5	168	148	117	...	356	486	842
Total for 1923-24 ...	4	1	...	5	168	148	117	...	356	486	842
Ditto 1922-23 ...	...	...	1	1	8	12	8	132	180	136	316
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	30	18	7	55	1,888	1,548	1,509	21,950	68,360	14,404	82,764
Ditto for 1922-23 ...	23	16	6	45	1,653	1,227	1,143	40,096	65,872	12,813	78,685

\* Inclusive of Earle Law College and exclusive of S. Sat Sanskrit College.

## APPENDIX J.

*Number of Muhammadans in all institutions for Indians, recognised and unrecognised.*

1	1922-1923.			1923-1924.			8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March.	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March.	Increase or decrease.
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>							
Arts and Science Colleges for males ...	3	943	167	3	1,027	178	+11
Law College for males ...	1	70	5	1	83	5	...
<i>School Education.</i>							
High Schools ... { For males ...	40	11,768	1,740	41	12,457	1,872	+132
... { „ females ...	3	621	17	3	643	26	+9
Middle English Schools... { For males ...	126	8,383	1,030	131	9,501	1,191	+161
... { „ females ...	13	1,524	168	14	1,737	168	...
Middle Vernacular Schools { For males ...	132	14,145	2,034	133	15,296	2,309	+275
... { „ females ...	14	1,051	107	15	1,108	102	-5
Primary Schools ... { For males ...	4,019	169,206	38,352	4,120	180,517	42,250	+3,898
... { „ females ...	352	11,134	2,231	366	11,525	2,362	+131
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Normal or Training Schools. { For males ...	8	553	41	9	415	43	+2
... { „ females ...	2	33	...	3	35	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools { For males ...	11	173	6	12	179	24	+18
... { „ females ...	1	11	...	1	11	...	...
Other Schools ... { For males ...	76	1,914	515	92	2,454	787	+272
... { „ females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Recognised Institutions ...	4,801	221,529	46,413	4,914	236,988	51,317	+4,904
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For males ...	237	7,453	3,333	254	9,205	4,540	+1,207
„ females ...	14	411	...	8	268	7	+7
Total for Unrecognised Institutions ...	251	7,894	3,333	262	9,473	4,547	+1,214
Grand total ...	5,052	229,423	49,746	5,206	246,461	55,864	+6,118

\* Includes 72 Muhammadan boys belonging to purely classical department of primary schools in the Sarma Valley and Hill Districts whose classification could not be shown for want of information in General Table IV-A by the Divisional Inspector.

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the employment of Muhammadans.

Employment.	1922-1923.				1923-1924.			
	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Inspecting Officers ... ..	69	16	3	...	67	16	5	...
Clerks, Librarians, etc. ... ..	77	8	2	...	77	9	2	2
INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.								
Government Colleges and High Schools ...	342	46	27	7	385	52	20	6
Aided " " " ...	168	19	5	...	169	23	3	1
Unaided " " " ...	126	18	5	1	137	23	13	3
Special Schools ... ..	153	86	26	3	141	39	1	...
Government and Board Middle Schools . .	576	48	34	5	597	63	50	13
Aided " " " ...	362	28	22	3	377	28	18	2
Unaided " " " ...	163	8	4	3	162	4	5	...
Government and Board Primary Schools ...	4,751	856	263	70	4,876	911	285	74
Aided Primary Schools ... ..	714	42	1	1	778	47	4	2
Unaided " " " ...	298	31	1	1	287	43	10	4
Total ... ..	7,799	1,206	393	94	8,056	1,258	416	107

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(D. P. I.) No. 16-318-16-1-1925.

## GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Orders by the Governor and the Minister of Education.

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### Resolution on the General Report of Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1923-24.

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*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Assam in the Education Department, No. 372E., dated the 31st January 1925.*

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READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1923-24.

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### RESOLUTION.

THE peace, progress and poverty which characterised the educational history of 1922-23 have continued in the year under review. Cramped as the department has been by shortage of funds and restriction of staff progress has nevertheless been made. Increased enrolment in schools and colleges, a marked improvement in the Matriculation examination results, a gratifying list of first places in University Honours and other examinations of wide diversity and a returning eagerness for education are among the signs of the times chronicled by the Director. On the other side are poverty and unemployment among the educated classes and widespread discontent with the present system of education. Signs are not wanting however that this discontent is accompanied by a gradually forming resolution on the part of the public to face the facts and to endeavour to find a remedy. This growing tendency cannot but be matter for rejoicing to all who have at heart the cause of education and the welfare of the educated; and the Governor and his Minister trust that in the not far distant future some outline will emerge of the reform needed and of the lines on which development should proceed.

But reform cannot be effected by mere manipulation of departmental rules and syllabuses or by the multiplication of grants: a change of outlook and the co-operation of the public and their leaders are essential. A disquieting feature of the situation, to which attention will be devoted in more detail below, is that while primary education continues to show some expansion on present lines, its wider diffusion, freely urged, is blocked by the failure to realise that those who demand a thing must be prepared to pay for it. Little attention has been paid to the financial difficulties pointed out last year in the Government resolution on the Director's report. The disinclination to bear further taxation goes deep. But there cannot be real progress in any large measure from the lowest point upwards, as there should be, until the elected representatives of the people on local bodies are prepared to show by their actions that they wish it and to recommend the rate-payers to bear the burden.

2. Retrenchment, which was rendered necessary by financial conditions during the year, was approved by the Legislative Council in the form of a five per cent. reduction in the total estimates of the Department. To effect this, vacancies in the inspecting staff and in the teaching staff of Government schools were left unfilled, the scholarship provision was curtailed, and grants for miscellaneous purposes such as travelling, repairs, games and libraries were reduced or refused. In all a total reduction of over Rs. 1,91,000 was effected. With the addition of certain increases in fee receipts, amounting to nearly Rs. 28,000, the net contribution of the Department to the restoration of financial stability in the province was over Rs. 2,19,000. And this heavy reduction in expenditure was made without closing any school, without the reduction of grants-in-aid or of grants to local bodies for education and without the abolition of any post actually in occupation. His Excellency and his Minister desire to acknowledge the loyal co-operation of the Director and his staff of all grades in carrying out the difficult and unpleasant task of

retrenchment, involving as it often did postponement of leave and promotion, extra work and unpopularity. They agree with Mr. Cunningham that with returning prosperity it will be necessary to provide for the restoration of the majority of the items curtailed. The refilling of the posts of Assistant Inspector of Schools and of vacancies due to leave and retirement in Government schools and the re-allotment of repair grants and grants to school and college funds are matters which cannot be put off indefinitely. The scholarship provision has already been restored. A full award of scholarships was made on the results of the recent University Examination and those second year students who would have won scholarships last year but for the retrenchment have been granted scholarships for the academic year now current.

3. The number of institutions increased by 154, of which 115 were primary schools. The number of scholars in institutions of all kinds rose by 17,050 or 7.5 per cent. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 37,23,147 of which the share debited to provincial revenues was 60.1 per cent. The corresponding figures for last year were Rs. 37,96,457 and 63.9 per cent. The decrease of Rs. 1,91,188 in the cost to provincial revenues was partly offset by increases of Rs. 80,135 in fee receipts and of Rs. 40,729 in contributions from other sources.

Local bodies contributed 12.9 per cent. of the total expenditure against 12.7 in the previous year.

4. In last year's resolution comment was made on the failure of Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the Assam Valley to tour adequately. The Governor and his Minister are glad to find that the Director is satisfied with the record this year of touring and inspection. They recognise the difficulties of the two Inspectors in carrying out efficiently without the help of Assistant Inspectors the number of inspections which they should do in addition to their office work. It is clear that with the increasing number and rolls of educational institutions in their charges and the reviving interest of the public in educational advancement and reform, either the administrative or the inspection part of their duties must suffer so long as they are singlehanded. The posting of the Assistant Inspector for Muhammadan Education to Jorhat to perform the duties of Assistant Inspector of Schools as far as possible in addition to his own duties is a temporary palliative which has afforded some relief but which cannot continue indefinitely without detriment to his main duty of serving the cause of the education of the Muhammadan community.

Consideration of the resolution passed in the Legislative Council for improvement in the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service was postponed again for want of funds. Since the close of the year, however, the Governor and his Minister have been able to remedy one substantial grievance of a section of the service by the grant of gazetted status to officers of class II(c).

5. The enrolment in Arts Colleges rose from 921 to 1,008. There was a considerable increase in Arts and Science degree passes, the number being 124 against 93 of last year. The proportions of passes to total candidates in degree and intermediate examinations were lower than those of 1922-23 for both Arts and Science. The Director has suggested as an explanation of the Intermediate results that the examination has been stiffened. This can hardly be the case however with the B. A. degree examination, for in this one college recorded a fall and the other a rise in percentage of successes as compared with the previous year.

Progress was made during the year with the buildings for the Murarichand College at Thackeray Tila and it is hoped that it may be possible to make the move by the middle of 1925. Hostel accommodation for only twentyfive per cent. of the students will be provided at present. The Director notes that more hostels will probably be needed.

Accommodation in the Cotton College is insufficient. The Governor and his Minister hope that when the Murarichand College is completed it will be possible to devote more attention to this question.

Legislation proposed for the reform of the Calcutta University was under discussion during the year. The Director of Public Instruction visited Calcutta to lay before the Senate and the University Committee the views of the Government of Assam. A conference, presided over by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, and attended by representatives of the Governments of India, Bengal and Assam, was also held to consider all the issues.

There was no advance of affiliation during the year but it is hoped to provide funds in the ensuing year for giving effect to the resolution passed by the last Council in favour of affiliation of the Cotton College to the Honours standard in Persian.

The Director has some very pertinent observations in paragraph 25 of his report on the subject of the co-operation of the two colleges. There is much to be said for the long view that the two should be as far as possible complementary and His Excellency and his Minister commend Mr. Cunningham's remarks on the subject to the attention of all who are interested in the future of higher education in the province.

Reference has already been made to the problem of the many graduates and others who leave college and school every year and who cannot find employment. The remarks in paragraph 27 of the report make sad reading. With the Director the Government will study with interest the report of the Committee appointed to advise on this matter in Bengal.

6. The recovery of secondary schools noticed in 1922-23 continued in the year under review, the enrolment rising by 8·6 per cent. to 37,406. The cost rose from Rs. 9,28,089 to Rs. 9,41,091. The burden of the increase was borne by fee receipts, the result of increased enrolment and not of any increase in rates.

The High School at Palasbari was recognised by the University.

The number of candidates for Matriculation decreased from 1,008 to 919 while the passes obtained increased from 794 to 802. Here again, as the Director points out, continuance of the examination with its present standards results in a twofold evil. On the one hand boys who are apt in study pass easily,—how easily may be judged from the brilliant results of the High Schools detailed in paragraph 43 of the report,—where they and their schools could have aimed higher. On the other hand boys without aptitude are attracted to the examination by the ease of the standard. In both cases there is a swelling of the ranks of the unemployed.

During the year Government have been in correspondence with the Government of Bengal in respect of proposals to give a more prominent place to the vernaculars and to practical work in secondary education, and in respect of the revision of the Matriculation Examination regulations which will be necessary if effect is given to the scheme.

The Dalton plan, still under hostile criticism from without, was continued in the Sylhet Government High School, and the experiment, if it may be judged by the examination results, must be counted a success and a credit to the officers who have introduced and developed it.

The direct method of teaching English was continued in High Schools. This also met with adverse criticism, but the Governor and his Minister have noted with interest that the boys' command of spoken English has improved and that those taught from the beginning by this method have for three years running obtained a somewhat higher percentage of marks in English than the previous average obtained in the Matriculation examination.

The Boy Scout movement, which was restarted last year, extended and enlisted public sympathy. There are signs already that it will supply a real want in school life. Many things may be learnt by the boys who join, but if the movement succeeds in inculcating the spirit of community and nothing else the labour of those who are so enthusiastically giving their help in the cause will not have been in vain.

7. Middle English schools increased from 126 to 131 and their pupils from 8,383 to 9,501. There were 133 Middle Vernacular schools with 15,296 pupils against 132 schools and 14,145 pupils in the previous year.

The number of recognised vernacular schools, including both primary and middle and both girls' and boys' schools, rose from 4,517 to 4,634 and their enrolment from 195,536 to 208,446. The percentage increases in enrolment were 4·0 for the Surma Valley, 9·1 for the Assam Valley and 6·6 for the province. The expenditure fell from Rs. 12,57,388 to Rs. 12,26,720. Local authorities bore only Rs. 3,25,049 of this. The rest was met from Government and other sources. The total of the contributions from Local Boards decreased slightly and that from Municipalities increased slightly.

The increase in enrolment and in the number of schools is satisfactory but it must not be forgotten that a very large proportion of the pupils is in the infants' classes and that the average daily attendance in all institutions taken together is only about two thirds of the roll number. Moreover the whole enrolment for the province represents only 3·02 per cent. of the population.

Opinions on the Primary Education Bill, which had been circulated in the previous year, were received. The views taken were various but it was generally recognised that compulsion, if it were introduced, should be introduced gradually and



with care. A majority of the local bodies and persons consulted considered that legislation was desirable; that Government should not abandon the initiative to local bodies but should themselves take power to enforce compulsion; and that it would be possible to raise part at any rate of the cost by levying a cess, provided the process were gradual.

The Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Council, and whether this or any similar Bill will be introduced in the present Legislative Council is a question which must engage consideration. The Local Boards are not in a position at present to increase their expenditure on education. There is a considerable demand for more schools and more teachers. But the Boards have other responsibilities also which must claim a share of any increase of income which they may obtain from normal expansion. In connection with the amendment of the Local Self-Government Act Government have had under consideration the question of increasing the resources of the Boards and since the lapse of the Local Rates Bill, with which it was decided not to proceed without a clear mandate, the views of the Boards have been sought on the means to be adopted. From the opinions received it appears that assent to the principle of a very limited cess for local purposes is by no means general, while there is hardly any support for the proposal of a general increase in the local rate. It remains to be seen how far the idea of the imposition of a cess for educational purposes only will command support in the country districts. The indications are that it would be unpopular for some time to come. Yet without such a tax it is difficult to imagine how any large scheme of expansion of elementary education can be financed.

8. The life of the Earle Law College was extended for another year and its enrolment rose from 70 to 83. Thirty candidates out of forty entrants passed the final examination. The expenditure rose from Rs. 16,873 to Rs. 18,821. There was a rise in fee receipts, but most of the expenditure was borne by Government.

9. The report on the reorganization of Sanskrit education was still under consideration during the year. The number of students at the Government Sanskrit College at Sylhet was 19 against 22 of the previous year. The results of the Title examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association were satisfactory, eight out of eleven candidates passing. The expenditure on the college fell from Rs. 9,427 to Rs. 8,649.

The Sylhet Government Madrasa continued its rapid recovery, recording an increase of 108 per cent. in enrolment. All of the four entrants were successful at the Madrasa Final examination and five out of six students at the Junior examination.

10. The number of schools for Indian girls increased from 399 to 410 and there were small increases in the number of girls reading both in girls' schools and in boys' schools.

Expenditure on direct charges for Indian girls' education fell from Rs. 2,24,787 to Rs. 1,98,205. The work of inspection and examination was carried on by the Assistant Inspectress, and the administrative work formerly done by the Inspectress was transferred to the Inspectors. Out of thirteen girls who appeared at the Matriculation examination nine passed. The number of successes at the needle-work Diploma examination was 227 against 157 in the previous year.

11. There was a slight increase in enrolment and a considerable increase in fee receipts in European schools. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,13,495 to Rs. 2,61,094, the increase from provincial revenues being Rs. 1,632. No less than 79 per cent. of the cost of European schools is borne by income from private sources. All the schools continued to do useful work. St. Edmund's College at Shillong has been affiliated to the Calcutta University in Arts and Science (Intermediate standard). The College authorities have decided that when Intermediate classes are opened Indian as well as European students shall be admitted. The Governor and his Minister agree with the Director of Public Instruction in welcoming this important and wise decision.

12. The total number of Muhammaḍans on the rolls in all institutions at the end of the year was 53,864, the increase over the figures of 1922-23 being 6,118 or over 12 per cent. which compares very favourably with the general provincial increase of 7.47 per cent. The total now just exceeds that of 1916-17. It is to be hoped that the ground recovered will not be lost again, but that Muhammadan education will now advance steadily.

The question of increasing the educational facilities for the Muhammadan immigrants from Bengal in the Assam Valley has engaged the consideration of Government and since the close of the year arrangements have been made to allot special grants to the Gauhati, Barpeta and Nowgong Local Boards for this purpose.

13. There was no serious disciplinary disturbance during the year, but discipline cannot be said to be good. As pointed out last year, for the fostering of a more healthy spirit and for dealing with impressionable youth good and careful guidance is needed. The Governor and his Minister cannot yet think that parents and the public have realised their full responsibilities in this matter or have given out of school that correct guidance which is so necessary to enable the master in school to maintain discipline and to train his pupils' characters as well as their brains.

14. The Department is the poorer by the death of U Alexander, Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Governor and his Minister share the Director's regret for the loss of this able officer. The names of the officers mentioned by the Director for their good work have been noted. The thanks of the Governor and his Minister are due especially to Mr. Cunningham for his very able and zealous administration of the Department in a period of difficulty and for his interesting and valuable report.

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ORDER :—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Assam Gazette*.

By order of the Government of Assam;

G. T. LLOYD,

*Offg. Second Secretary to the Government of Assam.*