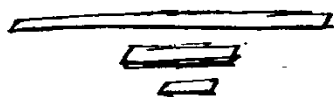


GENERAL REPORT  
OF  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
IN ASSAM  
FOR THE YEAR  
1924-25



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# GENERAL REPORT

OF

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1924-25.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

The outstanding feature of the year under report is the general increase in the enrolment of all classes of schools with the solitary exception of girls' middle schools. The fall under this head is more apparent than real being mainly due to the raising of the status of the Sylhet Government Middle English school to high school standard.

Introductory.

Two of the striking paradoxes mentioned in the report for 1923-24 remain, and seem likely to remain, viz. :—

- (1) Increasing unemployment among university graduates and under-graduates has been accompanied by a steady increase in the enrolment of high schools and colleges.
- (2) Discontent with education as it is, has everywhere been accompanied by a demand for its extension.

These paradoxes are not so paradoxical as they seem. It must be remembered that the great majority of our students in high schools and colleges are sons of people in sedentary occupations; and this class has no outlook on the employment market save through education. For them the easy cry of 'back to the land' is almost meaningless.

The sons of the ryot are still a very small minority in our high schools and colleges. Those that are there, are there too often because the constant subdivision of the paternal *bighas*, which the growth of a family naturally and inevitably brings, has reached a point which makes the search for some other means of livelihood an unescapable necessity. For such also the cry of 'back to the land' can have but little charm.

For both classes hope for the future lies in the increasing industrialisation of the country and the opening up of new avenues of employment for educated labour. This is naturally a slow cure even in Assam, which is potentially rich in industrial possibilities. It is not to be wondered at that endeavours should be made by the impatient to speed up industrialisation by schemes for vocational education. The instinct is sound enough; but vocational education is always expensive and can only lead to employment where industries have already established a demand for the labour. Vocational training will not, and cannot, create industries. If it be argued that it will, at least, create a much needed practical bent of mind and a new respect for manual labour, it may be urged that these very desirable effects can be got at a lower price by means of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements. In these movements we have proved instruments ready to our hands to develop character and gradually, and insensibly, break down irrational prejudices; for that is really what is wanted. The Boy Scout movement, at least, has made an excellent beginning in our high schools. The Girl Guide movement, although flourishing in schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, has still to make its debut in our Indian girls' high schools. Capable leaders and a little money are wanted. Of the latter far less would suffice for the whole province than is required to run a single healthy vocational school. I trust I shall not be misunderstood. There is a place for the vocational school in our educational system. At present that place is necessarily small. As industrialisation proceeds the need for vocational schools will grow. Meanwhile most of the educational advantages of vocational training can be secured, and cheaply secured, by means of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements if properly developed.

Another of the paradoxes mentioned in last year's report must be put this year in a different form. If, in 1923-24, a reduction in the staff of Government high schools was accompanied by a marked improvement in the results of the matriculation examination, in the year under review a general relaxation of the orders of retrenchment and the restoration of many of the grants withheld has been accompanied by an almost general and more or less marked drop in the matriculation results. It is to be hoped that this unwelcome result is due to a welcome stiffening of university standards.

The paradox may be extended to expenditure. In 1923-24 a reduction of Government expenditure in education by 7·87 per cent. was accompanied by an increase of 7·47 per cent. in the enrolment of schools and colleges. In the year under review an increase of 2·5 per cent. in expenditure on education was accompanied by an increase of only 3·3 per cent. in the enrolment. It is noteworthy in this connection that the percentage increase in the Muhammadan enrolment of schools and colleges for the year is 7·3.

In general there is a feeling that we are once more on the march educationally, and that given a continuance of peace and financial prosperity, rapid progress in the years ahead may be anticipated. It is to be hoped that primary education will bulk, in the future, a great deal more largely than it has done in the past in the educational expenditure of the provincial budget.

2. It will be seen from the general summary of institutions and scholars appended that there has been an increase of 145 institutions and 8,192 scholars or in round figures 2·8 and 3·3 per cent., respectively. The increase in the number of institutions is mainly in primary schools which has risen in number by 111, *viz.*, 101 boys' schools and 10 girls' schools. Middle schools for boys increased by 10 and special schools, maktabs, madrasas and tols by 13.

Primary schools return the largest increase being 2 per cent. in boys' and 3 per cent. in girls' schools. The advance is manifest in all institutions except girls' middle schools which return a fall of 202 pupils, or about 7 per cent., due chiefly to the transfer of Sylhet Middle English school for girls to the high school list.

The subjoined statement compares the percentage of increase :—

	Percentage of increase in different classes of schools.			
	High.	Middle.	Primary.	All (including special, etc.).
1	2	3	4	5
Province ... ..	7·70	3·44	2·09	3·32
Assam Valley ... ..	8·19	6·82	2·1	3·48
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	7·07	—2·3	2·09	3·15

The percentage of scholars to the total population in the province and in the two divisions is shown below :—

Area.	Percentage of scholars to population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Province ... ..	5·62	·89	3·35
Assam Valley ... ..	5·49	·66	3·21
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	5·75	1·14	3·50

3. The general summary of expenditure appended shows that expenditure in all institutions for boys and girls has increased from Rs. 37,23,147 to Rs. 38,16,444 or by 2·5 per cent. The modification of the retrenchment orders of last year and the consequent filling up of vacancies, and response to other urgent demands outstanding from the previous year, account largely for the increase.

4. The retrenchment orders of last year were modified, leave and other vacancies in Government high schools were filled up, and urgent demands outstanding from the previous year were responded to so far as funds permitted. It is regrettable that the modification of the retrenchment orders was not extended to the restoration of the posts of the Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspectors. It is to be hoped that the prospective improvement in the financial position will permit of these posts being restored soon and of more generous grants to all classes of institutions for such purposes as libraries, buildings, equipment and games.

5. No action was taken to raise fee rates. It seems, however, to be more generally realised that secondary education will have to depend more in the future on private resources than on Government funds. It is, therefore, very regrettable, in my opinion, that a resolution to reduce the enhanced fee rates in Habiganj district should have been carried in Council since the close of the year. If it is desired that primary education should come into its own and that Managing Committees should be in a position to pay the teachers in aided and unaided schools a living wage, the path of true progress lies just in the opposite direction.

The policy one would like to see adumbrated for the province as regards fees is as follows :—

- (a) Free and ultimately compulsory primary education.
- (b) Free vernacular education up to middle school standard.
- (c) Cheap English education up to middle school standard.
- (d) A fee rate for education beyond middle school standard sufficiently high to make it approximately self-supporting.
- (e) A sufficient number of scholarships to ensure that poverty would be no bar to proved capacity.

It must be conceded, I think, that English education beyond middle school standard is, at present, in a province with a population 94 per cent. illiterate, something of a luxury—like French or German to British boys—and ought to be paid for. In our schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians 76 per cent. of the total expenditure is met from private sources. The corresponding percentage for Indian schools and colleges in the province is only 25. The latter figure, however, includes the cost of vernacular education. If the cost of vernacular education is excluded, the percentage of expenditure met from private sources in the case of Indian schools rises to 31·5.

Fee receipts from Government institutions increased from Rs. 2,14,824 to Rs. 2,26,161.

6. During the year under review the Department had the usual marked attention from the Council as indicated by the large number of resolutions and questions. Twenty-seven resolutions were tabled, 16 discussed and 5 carried. One hundred questions were asked and answered.

## CHAPTER II.

### CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

7. Mr. Cunningham remained in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year up to 23rd February on which date he went on leave. I officiated in the post from 24th February to the close of the year.

The work of the Director at headquarters is now so heavy that systematic touring, at least in the rains, is almost impossible. Mr. Cunningham was on tour for 67 days. My own time was completely absorbed by Council work. In the report for 1923-24 Mr. Cunningham wrote :—

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.

That time has arrived ; but perhaps, if Sylhet goes to Bengal, relief will come in another way.

8. The period of abeyance of the posts of the Divisional Assistant Inspectors and the Inspectress was extended to the year under report. The work of inspection and administration continued to suffer in consequence. The sympathetic reference concerning these posts in the Government resolution on the report on Public Instruction, Assam, for 1923-24 raised hopes in the minds of all concerned that the posts would be revived during the current year. But that was not to be. To a representation sent in during the current year, Government replied that the question of the revival of the posts would be definitely put before the Legislative Council at the budget session in 1926. A definite decision is expected thereafter.

In connection with the suspension of the posts of the Assistant Inspectors the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley, draws attention to the differential treatment accorded to the administrative and collegiate sides of the Department. Besides the Director of Public Instruction there are only two officers in the Indian Educational Service and two officers in the Assam Educational Service for the administration and inspection of the whole province, while the two colleges have 5 officers in the Indian Educational Service and 28 officers in the Assam Educational Service in addition to 8 officers in the Lecturer's Grade.

Both Inspectors complain of over work on account of the absence of the two Assistants. It is absolutely impossible for the Inspectors, working thus unaided, to discharge adequately their functions and duties as defined in the Assam Education Department Rules and Orders. Mr. Small made the attempt during the year under report. He was on tour for 301 days and, in addition, visited the schools at his headquarters on 27 days. He inspected 25 high schools, the Normal and Training schools at Jorhat and Tura, 17 middle English schools, 10 middle vernacular, 72 primary, 7 special and 4 girls' schools. The four European schools which are under his inspection were also inspected by him. He also inspected all the offices of the Deputy Inspectors and Local Boards in his Division. Obviously the Inspector cannot do this every year. Apart from the physical strain involved, his absence from headquarters renders proper supervision of the office and timely disposal of the correspondence impossible. Although practically the whole year was spent on tour, Mr. Small could not fulfil the requirements of the Rules and Orders. He was unable to pay more than one visit to any Government high school save those at Dibrugarh, Jorhat and Gauhati; and 43 middle English schools received no visit from the Inspector.

Mr. S. C. Roy, who was in charge of the Surma Valley and Hill Districts Division throughout the year, was on tour for 235 days and visited 18 high schools, 41 middle English schools, 8 middle vernacular schools, 53 primary schools for boys and 17 girls' schools primary and secondary and also six Deputy Inspectors' offices.

He held a conference of Headmasters and Deputy Inspectors in his Division, at which there was an exhibition of handwork and drawing. He also arranged a scout rally under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor. In the course of his tours he held conferences of village school masters in which instructions were given on the subjects of the curriculum through demonstration lessons and discussion of papers.

9. Maulvi Ataur Rahman, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education, was on tour for 144 days and visited 19 high, 17 middle, and 39 special schools. He is reported to have worked with interest and vigour and to have been of much assistance to the Inspector in every way.

Miss Sushila Sen spent 163 days on tour and visited 63 schools.

10. All the Deputy Inspectors who were in charge throughout the year, with the exception of Rai Sabib Ananda Mohan Datta in the Surma Valley and Babu Nadia Behari Das in the Assam Valley, toured sufficiently. The shortage in both these cases has been satisfactorily explained. The Inspectors draw special attention to the excellent work done by Srijut Jajneswar Barua at Barpeta, Srijut Kesav Chandra Das at Nowgong, Babu Surendranath Kar at Habiganj and U Mondon Parah in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. The record of touring of the Sub-Inspectors was, on the whole, satisfactory.

The numerical insufficiency of the staff of Sub-Inspectors continues. The number of recognised schools subject to inspection by Deputy or Sub-Inspectors is 5,003, giving an average of 80 public institutions for each inspecting officer. This figure is ridiculously high. An average of 20 to 30 schools per Deputy Inspector and 70 to 80



per Sub-Inspector, is, in my opinion, sufficiently high if thorough work is to be done and the Rules and Orders regarding 3 visits per annum obeyed. In the Surma Valley the need for additional Sub-Inspectors is particularly clamant in South Sylhet, North Sylhet, Karimganj and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. In all these areas the Sub-Inspectors are responsible for well over 100 schools each. In the Western Circle, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Sub-Inspector is actually responsible for 148 schools. In the Assam Valley the need seems to be greatest in the Garo Hills and in Jorhat and Sibsagar subdivisions. It is gratifying to be able to report that sanction for an additional Sub-Inspector in the Garo Hills has been received since the close of the year.

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

*Assam Valley.*—Srijut Bhabakanta Datta, Srijut Karuna Kanta Barua and Srijut Santapal Das.  
*Surma Valley.*—Maulvi Omarali Barlaskar and Maulvi Abdur Rahim.

11. In both Valleys the relations between the Local Boards and the Department were satisfactory except at Mangaldai where the Deputy Inspector and the newly elected non-official Chairman are reported not to be on happy terms. A transfer has since been arranged.

The Local Boards continued to suffer from their financial limitations. Until the financial situation improves there seems but little hope of the extension or expansion of primary education.

The following extracts from a Divisional report are illuminating:—

During the year under report the Local Board had to issue orders abolishing the system of paying building grants.

The school houses are practically with a very few exceptions repaired and maintained by the school masters themselves from the petty pittance they get as their pay.

That the people are eager for education is proved by the number of venture schools some of which have been crying for a grant for 4 or 5 years but to no purpose.

The members of the Local Board would be prepared to spend Rs. 500 or more on *charka* spinning or *khadgar* propaganda at the bidding of political leaders, but refuse a smaller grant for building repairs or equipment or providing a teacher.

12. There was no case of unpleasantness between departmental officers and the Municipalities.

Missions.

13. The various Mission bodies continued their useful work as in previous years.

The Welsh Mission has taken a wise and important step for the improvement of education in their schools in appointing the Revd. Oliver Thomas, M.A., Headmaster of the Government High School, Shillong, as Superintendent of all schools under the Mission throughout the Province. The Revd. Mr. Thomas has taken up his onerous and responsible task with characteristic enthusiasm.

14. The Managing Committees of aided and unaided high and middle schools continued to be severely hampered by paucity of funds. The Department could only give non-recurring grants as far as funds permitted to certain schools for buildings and equipment. The difficult problem of funds will I fear, not be solved unless Managing Committees are put in a position to help themselves by raising the fee rates. This will only be possible when the rates are raised in Government schools. As the cost of education has more than doubled since the present fee rates were introduced the way would seem to be open.

15. One of the substantial grievances of the officers of the Department was partly removed during the year by the grant of gazetted status to educational officers in class II-C of the Subordinate Educational Service. Fairness and equity seem to demand that all officers of the department in class II-A and B should enjoy the same privilege as has been accorded to Sub-Deputy Collectors.

On 6th March 1925 the Legislative Council passed a resolution recommending the re-organisation of the Subordinate Educational Service on a better scale of pay than that proposed in 1922. It is gratifying to be able to record that Government has since decided to give effect to this resolution in a somewhat modified form. With effect from 1st July 1925 the following revised scale of pay for class I of the Subordinate Educational Service has been sanctioned:—

Rupees 75—5—100 (efficiency bar) 5—125 (efficiency bar) 10—175.

It has further been ordered that, pending the revision of the scale for class II of the Service, all officers in that class will get an increase of 5 per cent. on their pay on 30th June 1925.

The list of grievances enumerated in paragraph 19 of the report for 1923-24 is repeated in the Assam Valley report as quoted below :—

From both Deputy and Sub-Inspectors come complaints that the re-organisation has not benefited them as it has done officials of other Departments.

The Deputy Inspectors particularly urge their claim to be classed as gazetted officers.

They say that their qualifications are as high, and their responsibilities as great, as those of officer of other services who hold gazetted rank.

There is no doubt that nowadays the Deputy Inspector has a difficult position to fill, and the additional prestige given by gazetted rank would make his influence greater and his task easier.

Their other main complaint is regarding the changes in the Travelling Allowance Rules which have seriously affected the senior officers. In the Government Notification of the change, it was definitely stated that officers would be compensated for loss of mileage by increase in daily allowance, yet in the case of these officers the daily allowance was actually reduced.

It is inevitable that they should feel themselves harshly treated.

The main complaint of the Sub-Inspectors is that their present fixed rates of travelling allowance were calculated in 1911, since when the cost of carts, coolies, and boats has at least doubled.

This is true, and there is no doubt that Sub-Inspectors have either to travel in extreme discomfort without employing transport for food, clothing and bedding, or to incur expenses which their allowance will not cover.

A fixed rate of Rs. 60 a month is required if these officers are to tour in ordinary comfort without loss.

Another general cause of complaint is that Sub-Inspectors are not allowed to use Public Works Department Inspection Bungalows.

I agree that the rules should be revised. The subordinates' quarters, when they exist, are merely sheds hardly fit for menials.

The Sub-Inspectors frequently have to sleep in the schools, or to stay with the Pandits, a course which is open to many objections.

In particular I desire to press for a reconsideration of the orders regarding occupation of Inspection Bungalows by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

The slur on the prestige of the Department involved in the refusal of this concession to Education officers alone among officers of equal qualifications and responsibility appears to me little short on scandalous.

During the year under report nothing could be done to improve the pay of teachers in aided schools. Since the close of the year Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for this purpose. A scheme for enhanced grants-in-aid has been prepared and submitted to Government.

The pay of primary school teachers still remains inadequate.

16. Concentration on special subjects continued. The results are, on the whole, reported to be satisfactory. An earnest endeavour to follow the log-book programme in the manner laid down is said to be everywhere in evidence.

Having gained a thorough knowledge of all the high schools in the Division Mr. Small has written a booklet entitled "Hints to teachers" commenting briefly on common faults and suggesting methods of improvement. This booklet has been distributed to all members of the Subordinate Educational Service in the Division and also to all high schools. It has, it is reported, in several cases resulted in the introduction of more sensible methods of work. He also prepared a similar booklet entitled "Hints to Inspecting Officers" which has been published this year and aims at co-ordinating the methods of inspection throughout the Division.

17. The following table compares the strength of the various Government Services on 31st March 1924 and 31st March 1925 :—

Serial No.	Service.	Year,		Number of posts in occupation in March 1925.
		1924.	1925.	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Indian Educational Service ... ..	13	13	9
2	Assam Educational Service—			
	(a) Ordinary grade ... ..	34	34	31
	(b) Women's Service ... ..	1	1	1
	(c) Lecturer's grade ... ..	9	9	8
3	Subordinate Educational Service ... ..	328	328	326
4	Lower Subordinate Educational Service ... ..	264	264	238
5	Other school services ... ..	202	202	201
6	Ministerial service ... ..	76	76	76

18. Vacancies during the year were filled in accordance with the standing orders regarding the proportional representation of communities in the public services.

Communal representation in the Subordinate Educational Services

19. During the year Srijut Dhaniram Khatania erected a semi-permanent building for the Kursung Lower Primary school in Nowgong, and equipped it with furniture at a cost of about Rs. 3,000.

Private beneficence.

### CHAPTER III.

#### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

20. The legislation for the reform of the University of Calcutta referred to in the report for 1923-24 has not yet taken definite shape. A meeting of the representatives of the interests concerned was held at the close of the current financial year at which the question was further discussed. The practical alternatives open to Assam seem to be :—

- (1) to remain as at present dependent on Bengal for all branches of education—high school and collegiate,
- (2) to have an Assam Board for Intermediate and Secondary Education and control its own destinies at least up to the Intermediate standard,
- (3) to have an Assam Board for Secondary Education only and remain dependent on Bengal for all branches of collegiate education.

I quote from last year's report :—

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.

21. A resolution was moved in the Legislative Council in March 1925 urging that the Murarichand College should be affiliated up to the degree standard in Chemistry, Physics and Economics. The resolution was lost by a single vote.

Affiliation of Arts Colleges.

During the year under report application was made to the University of Calcutta for the affiliation of the Cotton College at Gauhati up to the B. A. Honours standard in Persian. The application was sanctioned. The Cotton College is now affiliated up to the honours standard of the degree course in all subjects taught in it.

Accommodation.

22. The Principal, Cotton College, writes on this subject :—

The number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1925 was 511 as against 477 in the preceding year. In my last report I referred to the growth of numbers as causing embarrassment especially in regard to the holding of examinations and of college meetings. I have hopes that the large godown which was acquired at the close of the financial year 1924 will be converted into an examination hall during the year ensuing. This will give much needed relief.

Proposals have been submitted for additional accommodation in Physics, by the conversion of the present small college hall into a Physical Laboratory. The cost is small and the advantages to students anxious for an I. Sc. course, as also to the college in permitting a separation of Arts and Science students, will be very great. It is hoped that this scheme will be sanctioned and construction begin, immediately the godown has been converted, so as to permit of larger admissions to the I. Sc. course in the year 1926.

The Principal's hopes are likely to be realised.

The permanent buildings of the Murarichand College were completed after the close of the year. The college opened in its new quarters in July 1925 on the reopening date after the long vacation.

The enrolment in the two colleges has again increased. On 31st March 1925 it was 1,075 against 1,008 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The total number of passes in the Arts and Science Degree and Intermediate examinations was 108 and 235 respectively against 124 and 228 in the previous year. The percentage of success was generally lower than in the preceding year, perhaps due to a welcome stiffening of standards.

#### Cotton College.

23. The enrolment rose from 477 to 511 during the year under report.

Enrolment.

24. The total direct expenditure on the college during the year 1924-25 was Rs. 1,73,428 against Rs. 1,54,357 in the preceding year. The amount contributed from fees rose from Rs. 33,479 to Rs. 36,580. The net cost to provincial revenues increased from Rs. 1,20,878 to Rs. 1,36,849.

Expenditure.

The following extract from the Principal's report is interesting :—

The direct cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 420, of which Rs. 337 was provided by Government, Rs. 78 by fees and Rs. 5 by other sources. The raising of the college fees to Rs. 6 has not had any effect upon enrolment.

Examinations.

25. 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
1923-24 ...	(a) 85	52	80.00	21	15	71.43	(a) 92	62	67.39	28	25	89.28
1924-25 ...	(b) 64	41	64.06	21	17	80.98	(c) 111	72	64.86	41	34	82.93

(a) Excluding 1 absentee.

(b) Sixty-four including 1 absent.

(c) Including 2 absent and 1 expelled.

Nine students secured honours in the B. A. and 4 in the B.Sc. examination. The B. A. honours list includes 3 first classes, and the B. Sc. honours list 1 first class.

26. The Hindu hostels were filled to their utmost capacity as in the preceding year. The superintendent of the Muhammadan hostel reports some slackening in the rush for admission compared with the previous year. The problem of extending the Hindu hostels must be faced soon. The best solution would seem to be to incorporate the present Muhammadan hostel in the Hindu system and erect a new Muhammadan hostel and superintendent's quarters on the vacant ground behind the present European Professors' quarters.

The average monthly charge including messing, establishment and seat rent was Rs. 10-12-1.

27. The college suffered a severe loss by the death of Rai Bahadur Rajani Kanta Barat, the Senior Professor of Mathematics. Concerning him the Principal writes :—

General.

A ripe scholar, an earnest and most indefatigable worker, his loss to the college has been severe. He brought mathematical teaching up to a very high standard of excellence and his pupils secured many brilliant successes in honours including many first classes. To me his loss has been a personal one. He was the most loyal of colleagues as he was the finest type of the devoted teacher whom I have met in a life time.

The demise of the Rai Bahadur is a sad loss to the Department. The praise bestowed upon him by the Principal is well deserved.

The thanks of the Department are due to Mr. Sudmerson for his excellent management of the college.

#### *Murarihand College.*

Enrolment.

28. This year again there was a further rise in the enrolment of the college from 531 to 564.

29. Direct expenditure on the college rose from Rs. 1,01,101 to Rs. 1,19,832, of which Rs. 39,053 was met from fees against Rs. 39,635 in the previous year. The figures for direct expenditure

Expenditure.

exclude expenditure on buildings.

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

Year.	B. A.			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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1923-24	86	57	66.27	124	86	69.35	70	55	78.57
1924-25	100	50	50	125	76	60	71	54	76.06

Ten students were successful in the B. A. honours examination, but only one got a first class.

31. Ninety-six students were in residence on 31st March 1925 in the hostels attached to the college. The average monthly cost to each boarder was Rs. 12-10-0.

32. In the March session of the Council a resolution urging Government to provide free conveyance to and from the new college buildings at Thackeray Tila was carried. As was anticipated, public enterprise has since solved this thorny problem quite satisfactorily without Government help.

33. There was no serious case of indiscipline during the year under report.

Mr. D. E. Roberts, M.Sc., was in charge from July 9th, 1924, to 3rd November, 1924, and again from 19th February, 1925, to the close of the year. During the intervening periods Dr. Thomson was in charge.

CHAPTER IV.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

34. The growth of enrolment in secondary schools continued during the year under report but at a slower pace. The enrolment rose from 37,406 to 39,371, an increase of 5.2 per cent. as compared with 8.6 per cent. in the preceding year. The divisional reports give no explanation of this difference.

The direct expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 9,41,091 to Rs. 9,60,112 — the amount contributed from fees being Rs. 3,65,093 against Rs. 3,48,548 in the preceding year.

The following table compares the enrolment in Anglo-Vernacular schools, class by class, during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Year.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	To tal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924-25	404	270	5,230	4,592	3,623	2,754	2,054	1,676	1,406	1,434	53,393
1923-24	506	248	4,727	3,979	3,281	2,989	2,018	1,630	1,305	1,435	21,053
Increase or decrease	-102	22	503	613	342	-235	36	156	101	-51	1,375

The provincial increase was 6 per cent. against 9 per cent. in the previous year. In the Surma Valley and Hill districts the increase was 2.4 per cent., while in the Assam Valley it was 7.7 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1923-24 were 4 per cent. in the Surma Valley and 13.7 per cent. in the Assam Valley.

35. The number of high schools rose from 42 to 43, the Jogendra Kishore Institution at Habiganj formerly known as the Oriental Academy having been recognised by the University of Calcutta.

The enrolment increased from 12,609 to 13,409. The direct expenditure on these institutions rose from Rs. 5,77,999 to Rs. 5,83,305, of which Rs. 2,53,329 or 43 per cent. was met by fee receipts. In Government high schools the total direct expenditure, *i.e.*, exclusive of expenditure on buildings, scholarships, hostel charges, games, prizes, etc., was Rs. 3,88,166 of which Rs. 1,27,578 or 32.8 per cent. was met by fees.

36. The number of schools rose from 131 to 136 and pupils from 9,501 to 10,085. The direct expenditure slightly increased from Rs. 2,04,772 to Rs. 2,08,287, of which Rs. 1,10,705 or 53 per cent. was met by fee receipts. In Government Middle English schools the total direct expenditure was Rs. 19,472 of which Rs. 4,324 or 22.2 per cent. was met from fees.

37. In the Assam Valley six new middle vernacular schools were opened and one closed in the Dhubri subdivision, raising the total number for the division from 90 to 95. The enrolment rose from 11,261 to 11,910. In the Surma Valley and Hill districts the number remained stationary at 43 but the enrolment fell from 4,035 to 3,967. The decrease is explained by the Inspector as due to the fact that "there is no chance for middle vernacular passed men for employment except as teachers in primary schools; and even here they have to compete in these days with matriculates and normal passed candidates and sometimes with graduates." It is to be hoped that the restoration of the public middle school examination will restore some measure of popularity to our middle vernacular schools. There is also a demand for facilities for English instruction in certain middle vernacular schools. Where there is neither a high nor middle English school within easy reach the demand is not unreasonable and should be met. If this were done the craze for converting middle vernacular schools to middle English schools might be stayed.

38. 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 quinquennial review :—

The headquarters' schools at Sunamganj and Hailakandi remain, and now seem

(i) Provincialisation. likely to remain unprovincialised.

In the Assam Valley additional sections were opened in the high schools at Tezpur, North Lakhimpur, Golaghat, Nowgong and Barpeta. In the Surma Valley an additional section was opened in Sylhet and Maulvibazar High schools but in Shillong Government High school the number of sections decreased by two.

(ii) Development of Government High schools. No new Middle English schools were opened at headquarters' stations.

(iii) Opening of Middle English Schools. The aided high schools continued to work under the same very unsatisfactory conditions as no funds were forthcoming for their improvement. Since the close of the year, Rs. 25,000 has been allotted for improving the salaries of aided school masters. This sum, substantial as it may seem, goes but a short way to meet the need. Unless fees are raised all round there seems little hope of any really substantial improvement in aided or unaided high and middle English schools.

39. The Jogendra Kishore Institution at Habiganj formerly known as the Oriental Academy, Sylhet Government Girls' High school and the Silchar Mission Girls' High school in the Surma Valley were recognised by the University of Calcutta. The amalgamation of the Haris Chandra High school and the Lokenath Raman Behary Middle English school at Baniyachang in Habiganj subdivision has saved the former institution from impending ruin.

40. This year there was a slight increase in the number of matriculation candidates, namely, from 919 to 925. The number of passes decreased from 802 to 759. The decrease in the number of passes is probably due to a welcome stiffening of the examination by the University. This, however, is mere surmise.

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

	From Government schools.		From aided schools.		From unaided schools.		From all schools.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ... ..	92.93	90.55	78.7	77.45	81	66.40	87.28	82.55
Surma Valley ... ..	97.84	92.13	85.49	81.66	82.65	68.6	81.1	83.07
Assam Valley ... ..	69.04	89.04	68.23	71.43	70.01	68.06	83.4	82.26

Matriculation examination.

41. In his divisional report Mr. Small observes :—

I am certain that until Assam has its own Board of Secondary Education, it is impossible either to effect a real improvement in the standard of our high schools, or to deal intelligently with the problem of the unemployment of the ' Bhadrakok.'

The Matriculation course permits of no variety, no real specialisation, no freedom for experiment.

In the year under report a resolution was passed by the Legislative Council recommending the appointment of a Committee of enquiry into the system of secondary education prevailing in the province. The resolution was accepted by Government and a draft questionnaire on the subject has since been prepared.

42. The experiment with the Dalton plan continued in classes VII to X of Sylhet.

Dalton plan. Government High school and Shillong Government High school. The Headmaster, Shillong Government High

school, says of this method :—

With reference to the Dalton Method, three years' experience with a modified form in this school has convinced me that this is a method of great value. Among the benefits we have derived from it are the following :—

(1) It demands from the teacher preparation in advance. The teacher must have mapped out his work with the uttermost care a whole month in advance. Otherwise it will be impossible for him to produce assignments which (1) indicate the work to be done, (2) elicit the main points, (3) point out the main difficulties, (4) provoke thought.

(2) It does away a great deal with the evils arising in Indian schools from breaks in the school course due to holidays and leave. The month's work set out in advance, has to be done whatever interruptions may come.

(3) It has solved the problem of discipline. When boys gather by choice in a subject laboratory to study a subject they feel they want help in, and in which there is an expert capable of helping them in their own private weaknesses, there is produced an atmosphere of study and an unwillingness to suffer interruptions.

(4) The boys are given a new motive for study.

(5) Boys strong in some subjects but weak in others are able to devote more time to their weak subjects.

(6) The relationship between boys and teachers is changed and the teacher is being looked upon, not so much as a driver, but as helper and friend.

(7) Far more work is being done and that with better results. In 1924 we find that as compared with previous years we covered about 40 per cent. more work while the promotion examinations showed an improvement of 25 per cent. There is in some quarters a feeling that, under the Dalton Method, the teachers get an easy time. I should like to make it very clear that at no time of the day are the teachers so busy and hard worked as during the Dalton periods.

It must not be concluded that these substantial benefits can be reaped in every school. The Dalton plan, in my opinion, demands for its successful working a strong and enthusiastic headmaster, a strong and capable staff of teachers, and equipment on a scale somewhat better than is usual in our schools.

In Jorhat Government High school the experiment which was begun with one section of class VIII in the latter half of 1924 was extended to one section of each of the four high school classes from January 1925. Unlike Sylhet there has been no opposition to the introduction of the experiment in Jorhat Government High school. The Inspector reports that guardians seem to have an open mind regarding the experiment.

43. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, reports dissatisfaction with the direct method of teaching English. He says that few teachers are able to use the method successfully above class IV. In 1924 Mr. Small worked out a course which combines the direct and

translation methods and prepared a teacher's manual, a reader and a set of copy slips. Work is proceeding in this course in one section of class III of Jorhat Government High school. It is reported that boys working according to the scheme are making good progress.

In the Surma Valley the teaching of English by the direct method is said to be "very successful in most of the Government high schools; but the aided and unaided schools have very few competent teachers to enter into the spirit of the method. In many of the Middle English schools of this Valley the direct method is followed well in classes III and IV but the majority of them fail in keeping it up in the top classes (V and VI)". Experiment was made at Karimganj Government high school with a new method devised by Mr. M. P. West, Principal of the Dacca Training College. The results, so far, are said not to be very favourable.

44. The medical examination of school boys was continued as in previous years. The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, reports that the instructions of medical officers were efficacious and were promptly attended to.

45. Ambulance classes were held in the following Government high schools in the Assam Valley:—Golaghat, Mangaldai, Sibsagar, Gauhati, Dhubri, Jorhat and Barpeta.

Examinations were held in Golaghat, Mangaldai, Sibsagar, Gauhati and Dhubri high schools. In the Surma Valley the Ambulance class is said not to have made much headway in Government institutions. The reasons given by the Inspector are these:—

That the classes are not opened in time; consequently, courses of lectures are not completed and thorough preparation cannot be made by boys.

That the boys do not care much for an ambulance certificate which does not confer anything tangible upon its holder. They regard it as amateur work.

That the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who is entrusted with the work of delivering courses of lectures cannot take up the work regularly and earnestly owing to the pressure of his main work.

That the remuneration is not adequate enough for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to take interest in the work.

That the lecture system of teaching is not suitable for school boys.

46. The divisional reports state that the scout movement is spreading. The number of scouts is increasing and troops are keen and enthusiastic. Want of funds alone prevents a more rapid growth. In the Surma Valley several Middle English schools have started scout training and even a primary school "has caught the contagion and followed suit". Successful camps were held at Kulaura, Baniachang and Jalsuka in the Surma Valley.

I quote from Mr. Roy's report:—

What appeals to the public is the general smartness, spirit of social service and the training to become practical which characterise our scouts.

The following scoutmasters are mentioned by the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, for specially good work:—

Maulvi Imdad Hussain, Golaghat,

Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmed, Jorhat.

Maulvi Saifuddin Ahmed, Dibrugarh.

Srijut Umakanta Sarma, Barpeta.

Srijut Indreswar Baribhakur, Nalbari.

I quote from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle:—

The Boys' Court of Honour, initiated in the Jorhat Government high school by Srijut Lakheswar Barua, is an innovation that might well be introduced into other schools.

Breaches of discipline, using unfair means in class and similar 'crimes' are dealt with in due form by the Court, and the sentences, which are carried out after confirmation by the teacher, are at least as severe as any that he could inflict.

47. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, draws attention to the excessive number of absences on account of casual leave to teachers in the course of the year in most of the Government high schools in his circle. The Government high school, Sibsagar, and the Collegiate School, Gauhati, head the list with 133 and 125 absences, respectively. As the Inspector of Schools remarks: "the absence of one of the staff for about two-thirds of the working days must affect school work. A class cannot be made to work overtime nor can it regain a lost day."



Acknowledgment to Headmasters. 48. The following Headmasters have been mentioned for specially good work :—

Babu Prafulla Chandra Chatterjee, Jorhat.  
Srijut Baharat Chandra Chaliba, Dibrugarh.  
Srijut Ghana Kanta Barua, Golaghat.  
Pandit Lakshminath Sarma Vidyaratna, Gauhati.  
Revd. Oliver Thomas, Shillong.  
Rai Sahib Baikuntha Nath Bhattacharji, Sylhet.  
Babu Bepin Chandra Roy, Habiganj.

### CHAPTER V.

#### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

49. The number of recognised vernacular schools (middle and primary) for boys and girls increased from 4,634 to 4,750 and their enrolment from 208,446 to 213,072 or by 2.2 per cent.—a figure which compares very unfavourably with the 6.6 per cent. recorded in 1923-24.

The divisional percentages of increase were 2.0 in the Surma Valley and Hill Division and 2.4 in the Assam Valley Division, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4.0 and 9.1, respectively. The sharp drop in the percentage of increase seems to be mainly due to a heavy and almost general fall in the enrolment in class I-A. While during the year 1923-24 there was an increase of 4,177 pupils in class I-A—150 in the Surma Valley Division and 4,027 in the Assam Valley Division,—during the year under review there has been a loss of 4,076 pupils in class I-A—1,582 in the Surma Valley Division and 2,494 in the Assam Valley Division. Many reasons are given for the decline which will be mentioned in subsequent paragraphs.

The expenditure on vernacular schools rose from Rs. 12,26,720 to Rs. 12,75,266 :—

	1923-24.	1924-25.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Government funds	7,66,070	7,73,996	7,926
Boards funds	2,98,428	3,12,526	14,098
Municipal funds	26,621	26,394	—227
Fees	1,663	1,665	2
Other sources	1,33,938	1,64,230	30,292
Total	12,26,720	12,78,811	52,091

Except in the case of expenditure from Municipal funds there is a general and not unsatisfactory increase under all heads. The biggest increase is under the head "other sources." This seems to be due to increased expenditure by Mission bodies.

No provincial contribution to any Board was reduced. Although peace prevailed during the year and money was available for other purposes it is unfortunate that the way was not open to let primary education receive its due share in the general increase of provincial revenues. It is to be hoped that it will be given soon and that it will be substantial when it comes.

50. 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.
1924-25	94,151	42,145	33,219	23,172	13,949	2,701	1,679	1,139	212,155
1923-24	98,187	36,953	31,112	21,756	13,338	2,618	1,540	1,056	(a) +917 206,560 +1,811
Increase or decrease in vernacular schools.	—4,036	5,192	2,107	1,416	611	83	139	83	4,701
Increase or decrease in English schools.	—40	—71	—5	530	596	332	203	11	1,556
Total increase or decrease	—4,076	5,121	2,102	1,946	1,207	415	342	94	6,257

(a)—The class figures are affected by the omission for want of information to distribute amongst them 917 pupils. Of these 83 are returned as reading classical languages and 834 are pupils of primary schools in the Naga Hills.

There has been an increase in the enrolment of all vernacular classes except class I-A, the preliminary class. This is discouraging inasmuch as it indicates poor returns from the higher classes for years to come. The divisional reports give various reasons for this decrease which will be mentioned in a subsequent paragraph.

The figures show that only about 14 pupils in every 100 survive from class I-A to class IV. The majority of the remaining 86 per cent., it is to be feared, must lapse into illiteracy. The small percentage promotion from class I-A to class I-B—less than 50 per cent.—is also a matter which calls for serious attention from all inspecting officers.

51. The lapsed Primary Education Bill was not reintroduced during the year under report. The question of legislation in this regard, however, engaged consideration. A revised bill has recently been introduced in the Council embodying many of the recommendations received as a result of the publication for criticism of the lapsed bill. While no general application of compulsion seems practicable for some time to come, compulsion should bring one most salutary effect, *viz.*, keeping the majority of the pupils who begin school at school until at least the close of the primary stage, *i.e.*, class IV. Some subdivisions at least seem to be almost ripe for a measure of compulsion. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, reports that at Barpeta a large number of villages have voluntarily levied a local cess for the support of their schools.

52. The following table shows the variations of enrolment in boys vernacular schools in the several subdivisions and the average of the percentages of their local income spent by each Local Board on education during the three years 1922—24 :—

Subdivision.	Average of percentages of local income spent on education from 1922 to 1924.	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	11	
Silchar ... ..	22	-100	-36	-22	159	22	22	2	-9	38	
Hailakandi ... ..	34.33	-62	88	86	10	10	-8	8	-4	128	
North Sylhet ... ..	40.33	-389	-77	-47	85	26	2	5	4	-891	
Karimganj ... ..	34	-209	93	-13	85	45	7	-15	5	-2	
Sunamganj ... ..	34.66	-240	10	225	97	84	1	-10	4	171	
Habiganj ... ..	36.66	90	219	129	-85	-32	-12	6	13	328	
South Sylhet ... ..	38	-175	120	-84	156	-66	4	-11	3	83	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ... ..	...	-120	581	493	36	51	-16	...	...	1,025	
North Lakhimpur ... ..	31	330	27	126	39	-29	25	20	-1	537	
Dibrugarh ... ..	19	-2	7	-22	92	-45	1	2	5	38	
Sibsagar ... ..	26.66	-999	85	77	135	-2	-26	3	-3	-730	
Jorhat ... ..	23.66	-273	157	159	-40	25	-4	13	1	33	
Golaghat ... ..	21.33	-225	140	117	26	54	-3	-8	12	113	
Nowgong ... ..	19	-6	102	97	36	90	-22	-15	26	303	
Tezpur ... ..	13	164	-16	106	59	30	-30	2	3	318	
Mangaldai ... ..	10.33	-36	86	78	89	26	-2	12	1	204	
Goalhati ... ..	42	-2,647	1,862	181	-17	25	-66	34	41	-587	
Barpeta ... ..	23.66	648	24	108	-2	22	1	-12	-14	775	
Goalpara ... ..	30.66	163	7	41	4	1	-1	8	-15	208	
Dhubri ... ..	36.66	827	111	181	141	-9	65	5	9	1,930	
Garó Hills ... ..	...	-329	126	59	20	-32	...	...	...	-156	

The outstanding feature of the above table is the general decrease in the enrolment in class I-A. All subdivisions share in the decline save Habiganj, North Lakhimpur, Tezpur, Barpeta, Goalpara and Dhubri. The decline is extraordinary

at Gauhati representing a loss of 2,647 pupils. In the previous year this subdivision recorded an increase of 110 pupils in class I-A. The Deputy Inspector of Schools' explanation is as follows:—

Want of assistant teachers—it may be noted here that 51 assistant teachers were asked for in my last report. In the hope of getting more assistant teachers new admissions were allowed last year; but, as the posts were not sanctioned, many teachers left and they were followed by a large number of boys.

He also ascribes a portion of the fall to cholera and *kala-azar* and to closure of schools owing to suspension or reduction of Local Board grants.

The fall is also very marked in Sibsagar, North Sylhet and Garo Hills. In Sibsagar the Deputy Inspector explains the decrease somewhat doubtfully as due to teachers working up the enrolment in order to get an assistant and the subsequent failure on the part of the Board for lack of funds to engage assistants. The loss of 389 pupils in North Sylhet follows on a loss of 359 in class I-A reported for the year 1923-24. It is attributed by the Deputy Inspector mainly to deliberate checking of the flow of new entrants owing to the Board's failure to meet demands for more accommodation and more teachers. The decrease of 329 pupils in class I-A of Garo Hills primary schools stands in marked contrast to the increase of 1,348 pupils reported in the same class last year. The loss seems to be due mainly to the closure of venture schools.

It has also been argued, and with some show of reason, that the decrease this year is, in part, only apparent, owing to the abnormally large increase in the enrolment last year after the failure of the non-co-operation movement. Whatever be the explanation or explanations it would, I think, be a mistake to put the decrease down to any slacking in the demand for education. Given adequate funds a great advance in primary education is possible immediately.

The following extract is quoted from the report of the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley Districts:—

The highest expenditure on vernacular education amounts to Rs. 1,26,864 in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills of which Government contributes Rs. 16,716. The next largest expenditure amounts to Rs. 84,380 in the Habiganj subdivision of which Government pays Rs. 64,944.

53. Middle Vernacular schools are dealt with in the chapter on secondary

Middle Vernacular Schools. education where an advance in enrolment is reported.

The restoration of the public examination at the close of the middle school course continues to be demanded by both Inspectors. By the time next report falls to be written this should be an accomplished fact.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

54. The enrolment of the Silchar and Jorhat Normal schools fell from 167 to 155, and that of other training schools and classes, excluding those in the Naga Hills, declined from 162 to 153.

Statistics.

There were 24 teachers under training in the two training schools in the Naga Hills. The figures in General Table II-A have been vitiated by the inclusion in the Divisional returns of 351 pupils as undergoing training at those schools.

The number of trained teachers declined from 3,059 to 2,923, for which the Surma Valley Division seems to be mainly responsible. The Inspector's explanation is as follows:—

As I reported last year, the number of 'trained teachers' excludes those who had been deputed to training schools or colleges, but failed to secure a pass certificate. Probably the new definition is being applied more strictly now with the result that the number of 'trained teachers' is falling.

The total direct expenditure on training institutions of all classes rose from Rs. 86,384 to Rs. 88,407.

55. The scheme for the establishment of a training college at Sylhet remained in abeyance. We still have to depend on the hospitality of Bengal for the training of graduate and under-graduate teachers. In this respect the Province ought to be self-sufficient.

Training College.

56. The lack of a sufficiency of suitable Assamese text books in the Jorhat Normal school continued. In the Garo Hills there is practically no literature worth mentioning except the Bible.

Text Books.

57. In the final examination of the Jorhat Normal school 30 candidates appeared of whom 22 passed, all being placed in the second division. The pass figures include one private candidate. In 1923-24, 15 candidates passed in the second division out of 20 sent up. At Silchar 34 candidates including 6 private candidates were sent up. Twenty-eight passed, 2 in the first division and 26 in the second division. In 1923-24 only 12 out of 30 candidates passed from this centre, all in the second division. Obviously last year's hint about too severe standards in departmental examinations has been taken at Silchar.

In the Guru class examination out of 56 candidates (including 2 private candidates) 39, of whom one was a private candidate, passed from Jorhat, and 53 out of 66 passed from Silchar including 3 private candidates.

The experiment of training matriculates in the Normal schools continued. Experience so far shows that a first-division-passed matriculate does very well in the Normal school. Out of three matriculates admitted to the Silchar Normal school, 2 continued to the close of the course and were awarded certificates at the final examination of 1924. Three passed out of 5 matriculates admitted to Jorhat Normal school.

58. The Superintendent of Jorhat Normal school reports :—  
Moral and Social Education.

It has been my constant aim to keep in view the social and the moral aspects of education in the training of the teachers placed under me. With this object I have encouraged the formation of a Religious Association, a Social Service League and a Co-operative Stores all on a voluntary basis. These institutions worked well. And it is very satisfying to be able to record that whenever their help has been sought by the sick or the bereaved, my boys have never said "no". In last February, the houses of a gentleman residing in the Tarajan quarters of the town caught fire; and it was only through the timely and vigorous work of my boys together with that of the Boy Scouts of the Government High School, that the property of the gentleman was saved and the fire brought under control before it could spread to the neighbouring houses.

I regret that the rules do not permit the formation of a regular Boy Scout Troop, as all the students are above the requisite age. But I have always tried to impress upon the would-be teachers the importance of the virtues of service, obedience and loyalty for good and respectable citizenship.

The debating club is also a potent force for good in these matters, and it also worked very well.

I am not a believer in what may be called "soft education"; that is, a too easy life for boys in schools and colleges. I have, therefore, consistently fought against the introduction of the 'mess-system' (in vogue in the majority of hostels) into my hostels. My boys do their own marketing, cooking, and washing; split their own wood, and as far as space allows, do a bit of gardening also. All these have a healthy effect not only on the physique, but on the mind also. It is a good training in self-reliance and is also an effective corrective of false pride.

Regarding Silchar Normal school I quote the following from the Inspector's report :—

The Superintendent reports that (a) birthday anniversaries of great men and literary celebrities are being observed and the occasions are utilised for the reading of papers on the life and work of these leaders of thought and literary activities. The result has been a perceptible improvement in the power of thinking and writing of our students: (b) a band of young men under the name of 'Sevak Sampradaya' has also been formed on the lines of the 'Boy Scouts'. They are being trained for special service such as nursing the sick, helping the people in distress and so on. These healthy extra curriculum activities are calculated to have a good effect on the discipline and moral of the students and make them honest men and good citizens.

59. The Jorhat Normal school magazine, 'Prabhat', continued its successful career and is popular throughout the Valley.  
Miscellaneous.

60. In deference to the wishes of the Muhammadan community orders issued during the year under report making the study of Sanskrit optional both for Hindus and Muhammadans in the Normal schools at Jorhat and Silchar, an advanced course in Assamese or Bengali as the case may be, being taken as an alternative to Sanskrit. The effect of the change will fall to be reported upon in the report for 1927-28 when the first batch of students taking up this course will have appeared at the final examination.

61. The Jorhat and Silchar Normal schools with the Guru training schools attached are live institutions. Great credit is due to Srijut Sarat Chandra Goswami and Rai Sahib Sarada Charan Chakravarti for their efficient management.  
Acknowledgment.

62. There were 13 pupils in the Jaiaw Training school on 31st December 1924 on which the session closed. All appeared at the final examination and 7 passed. The enrolment of the Shillong Hill Training Schools. Normal class on the above date stood at 15. In the final examination 5 out of 8 passed the Upper Primary School Mastership examination, and 7 appeared and passed the Lower Primary Mastership examination.

Towards the close of the year under review the training school at Jaiaw and the Normal class attached to the Shillong Government high school were amalgamated at Jaiaw as the Jaiaw Normal school. The new system involves the abandonment of the attempt to train men who have not the necessary preliminary education and the concentration of effort in the training school on men who have passed the middle school stage. The course of studies was revised and a Board was appointed to select candidates for admission to this Normal school. This school actually opened on 16th March 1925 with one class of 4 pupils, the small enrolment being due to sanction having issued late.

In the Naga Hills there are two Mission Training schools—one at Kohima and the other at Impur—both under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Five students are admitted annually on stipends of Rs. 5 per mensem for a period of two years in the training school at Kohima and a like number for the same period on monthly stipends of Rs 3 in the training school at Impur.

The training school at Tura in the Garo Hills is reported to be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Proposals for its improvement are under consideration.

63. The experiment on the Dalton plan continued successfully in class IV of the Dalton plan. Jorhat Practising schools Nos. I and II.

Mr. Small reports as follows :—

The boys of class IV have the work for a week given them in advance, and are allowed to complete it at their own time, merely approaching the teacher for assistance, when necessary, and bringing him the completed work for correction, testing, and marking.

During my present inspection I examined the work that has been done during the last few months by the boys of class IV under this system and am glad to be able to say that it was distinctly creditable both in quality and quantity. All the work was neat and clean, hand-writing was good and in general the result reached was above the average.

64. Thirty-five mistresses were under training in the Mission schools at Nowgong and Silchar. Seventeen Senior Teachers' Certificates and thirteen Junior Teachers' Certificates were awarded. Training of Mistresses.

## CHAPTER VII.

### SPECIAL EDUCATION.

#### *I.—Law.*

65. The Earle Law College is still impermanent. It has been given a further lease of life for two years from 1st July 1925. The enrolment rose from 83 to 97. The total direct expenditure was Rs. 17,656 against Rs. 18,821 in the previous year. The total fee receipts rose from Rs. 7,650 to Rs. 9,479. Earle Law College.

The examination results continued satisfactory. In the Preliminary examination 31 passed out of 45 sent up, in the Intermediate examination 24 passed against 30 presented. Seventeen passed the final examination out of 19 sent up. Four students got a first class in the Intermediate and two in the Final examination. Of the 17 students, who graduated from the college, 11 were from the Assam Valley, 5 from the Surma Valley and one from Jowai in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

66. Both the Hindu hostel,—accommodation 25—and the Muhammadan hostel, —accommodation 7—were full. Many applications for seats in the Hindu hostel had to be refused. Some students who were obliged to live outside for lack of accommodation had to take their meals in the hostels as they could not make arrangements for food outside. Hostel extension is said to be an urgent need. Hostels.

*II.—Oriental Education.*

67. A statement showing particulars in regard to Maktabas, Mulla schools and Statistics. Tols is appended.

68. The number of tols was 101 against 99 in the preceding year. Their enrolment fell from 1,923 to 1,897. In the first tol examination 49 Tols. passed out of 154 present and in the second examination 27 passed out of 46.

69. Definite proposals on the report of the special officer for the reorganisation of Sanskrit education were submitted to Government and were generally approved. A small committee consisting of representatives from both Valleys has been formed to frame a constitution for a Provincial Sanskrit Association and an executive body which will exercise such powers as are necessary to enable it to encourage and improve Sanskrit scholarship in the province. After the Provincial Association has been formed the administration and control of Sanskrit education will be in the hands of the Hindu community. The committee did not meet during the year under report. The outcome of the proposals for reform will fall to be chronicled in the next report.

70. There were 34 students on the roll of the Sanskrit College, Sylhet, against 19 in the preceding year. Four students appeared in the title examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association and all passed. Of the subjects taught, Nyaya and Kavya seem to be the most popular. The expenditure, which was met entirely from provincial revenues, amounted to Rs. 9,391 against Rs. 8,649 in the previous year.

There is a College Union in which students are encouraged to speak and write in Sanskrit. The physical side of education is not neglected. Students have been supplied with Indian clubs and dumb-bells for physical exercise. They have also created flower and vegetable gardens of their own.

• Urgent needs are reported to be :—

- (1) a tank,
- (2) a prayer hall,
- (3) hostel extension,
- (4) pucca plinths to the pandits' quarters.

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

In the year under review the number of maktabas increased from 86 to 118, and their pupils from 4,777 to 6,910. Of the 118 institutions 58 are classed as lower primary schools, that is to say, they are maktabas of the type recommended by the Muhammadan Conference of 1914.

Nineteen boys took the first Madrasa examination and 10 came out successful—7 in the first division, and 3 in the second.

Three candidates were presented for the second Madrasa examination. Only one passed and in the second division.

Sylhet Madrasa. Sylhet Madrasa had an enrolment of 323 pupils including 132 in the senior department. About this the Principal writes :—

The madrasa never had so high an enrolment since its foundation and the figure is therefore a record in the history of the institution.

The Principal urges the strengthening of the staff in the senior and primary sections of the madrasa.

The examination results were satisfactory. For the final examination 7 candidates were presented, and 5 passed: 3 in the first division, 1 in the second division, and 1 in the third division. All the 8 boys who appeared at the Junior Madrasa examination were successful. The first seven places were held by pupils of this madrasa.

It is also gratifying to observe that a Sylhet madrasa scholar headed the list of successful candidates in the title examination of Calcutta madrasa.

Attendance has remarkably improved, and discipline is entirely satisfactory.

The madrasa hostel was transferred to the old college Muhammadan hostel. This enables closer supervision, and is a distinct advantage to all concerned.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

72. Administration was, as last year, in the hands of the Inspectors of Schools, inspection and examination being mainly carried out by the Assistant Inspectress of Schools who finds all too little time to inspect schools in the mufasil.

Introductory.

The present arrangement is very unsatisfactory. The standard of work in the girls' schools must deteriorate and is reported to have already done so. Male inspecting officers cannot be expected to inspect girls' schools efficiently. The post of Inspectress cannot be restored too soon.

The Mission primary school at Habiganj opened Middle English classes and applied for departmental recognition which has provisionally been granted since the close of the year.

Proposals are under consideration for the development of the Government Middle Vernacular school at Habiganj to the Middle English standard.

73. The number of schools for Indian girls rose from 410 to 423. The number of girls reading in girls' schools was 15,298 and in boys' schools 17,051 against 14,770 and 15,431, respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage increase, 3.6 for girls' schools and 10.5 for girls in boys schools, is very satisfactory.

General statistics.

Expenditure on direct charges increased from Rs. 1,98,205 to Rs. 2,00,165, the increase being mainly due to the development of the Sylhet Government Middle English school to the high school standard.

District percentages.

74. The sub-joined table shows the comparative percentages to population of girls at school district by district :—

Year.	Percentage to population of 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
1924-25 ... ..	4.41	1.74	.81	.80	.78	.64	.66	.60	1.06	.37	.40	.51
1923-24 ... ..	4.21	1.88	.78	.73	.71	.59	.64	.62	.87	.31	.34	.62
Increase or decrease ...	.20	-.14	.03	.07	.01	.05	.02	-.02	.19	.06	.06	.19

The Khasi and Jaintia Hills still maintains its lead and has more than made up the loss recorded last year. If the figures are to be trusted there has been a remarkable advance in the Naga Hills. The Garo Hills district shows a falling off for which no explanation is forthcoming. Elsewhere, save in Sibsagar, there is a slow but steady increase.

75. The number of high schools for girls has increased by one and the Middle English schools decreased by one due to the development of the Government Middle English school at Sylhet, the total number of Anglo-Vernacular schools remaining the same at 20. The enrolment of Anglo-Vernacular schools rose from 2,380 to 2,399. The number of Middle Vernacular schools remained unaltered at 15 but their enrolment rose from 1,108 to 1,123.

Primary schools increased from 336 to 376 and their enrolment from 11,525 to 11,923.

Enrolment class by class. 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
1924-25 ... ..	10,800	1,001	1,177	817	327	191	113	63	45	19	15,453
1923-24 ... ..	10,611	1,720	1,164	852	313	157	147	53	23	13	14,953
Increase or decrease ...	289	181	13	-35	14	34	-34	10	22	6	500

The enrolment in each class except classes IV and VII increased. The figures show that of the pupils in class I only about 78 in every 1,000 survive to class IV and only about 14 in every 10,000 to class X.

77. Nineteen girls appeared at the University Matriculation examination; 15 passed, 11 in the first division, 3 in the second division and 1 in the third division.

Examination results.

Twenty-nine girls obtained Middle English, 27 Middle Vernacular and 390 Primary Leaving Certificates. The figures for the previous year were 46, 12 and 324, respectively.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine girls took the Needle-work Diploma examination which includes knitting, weaving, crochet-work, lace-work and embroidery as well as plain needle-work. One hundred and fifty-six only were successful against 227 in the preceding year. The examination is obviously not an easy one.

Attendance.

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
1924-25 ... ..	71.0	76.7	65.6	60.4
1923-24 ... ..	72.6	71.7	65.3	61.2

There is room for much improvement here.

79. The following table gives comparative figures of girls reading in girls' schools and in boys' schools excluding European schools:—

Co-education.

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
1924-25 ... ..	...	738	143	1,411	362	1,099	15,261	11,542	15,771	14,850
1923-24 ... ..	...	577	97	1,634	276	1,093	14,127	11,165	14,500	14,489
Increase or decrease ...	...	221	51	-223	66	6	1,134	377	1,271	381

As last year there are more girls in boys' schools than in girls' schools; and the difference tends to grow in favour of co-education.



80. At the 3 zenana classes at Sylhet there were 129 women under instruction against 141 in the previous year, of whom 47 were Hindus and 82 Muhammadans as compared with 47 Hindus and 94 Muhammadans in the previous year. There is a demand for a Muhammadan Zenana instructress which should be met as soon as possible.

Zenana education at Sylhet.

## CHAPTER IX.

### EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

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

Statistics.

81. The number of pupils declined from 365 to 353 and expenditure from Rs. 2,61,094 to Rs. 2,25,385.

The fee receipts amounted to Rs 1,35,684 against Rs. 1,62,163 in the preceding year—a decrease of Rs. 26,479. Although the income from private sources decreased from 79 per cent. to 76 per cent. of the total cost, it still compares more than favourably with a percentage of 25 met from this source in Indian schools and colleges.

82. Enrolment rose from 65 to 70. Out of 3 candidates sent up for the Junior Cambridge examination two were successful. Eight sat for the theoretical and practical examination of the Trinity College of Music. Four passed in theory, two getting Honours; in the practical all passed.

Pine Mount School.

83. Number of pupils declined from 98 to 76. This is attributed to the fact that several parents left India for England. Seven girls sat for the Junior Cambridge examination and four passed.

Loreto Convent.

Of seven girls who sat for the Preliminary examination all passed. The school was very successful in the Lady Earle Needle-work examination—12 out of 16 passing, six with honours. In the Trinity College of Music practical examination, 25 pupils were presented; all passed.

Accommodation and equipment have been much improved owing to the generosity of Mr. A. H. Forbes of Purneah.

84. The enrolment fell from 50 to 46. This school is accommodated in excellent buildings, in a very beautiful station and should become very popular with the employees of the Assam-Bengal Railway as the fees are low and the climate seems to suit children well.

85. The number of pupils rose from 152 to 161. Fifteen boys were presented for the Senior Cambridge examination; eleven passed. Five gained Honours with seven distinctions. Sixteen passed the Junior Cambridge out of 17 presented with two Honours and one distinction. The Preliminary had 15 passes out of 18 presented. Two boys passed the Calcutta University Matriculation examination.

St. Edmund's College.

The boy scouts numbered 80. The scouting record was excellent. A cadet corps attached to the Assam Valley Light Horse was inaugurated.

#### *II.—Muhammadan Education.*

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

Appendix J shows the position of Muhammadan pupils in all grades of schools, recognised and unrecognised. The total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March 1925 was 59,995, an increase of 4,131 pupils representing 7.3 per cent. increase against a general increase of 3.5 per cent. only. The average Muhammadan increase in the last two years is 9.6 per cent. the general average percentage increase being 5.4 only. This is an unmistakable proof of the eagerness of the community for education. If adequate facilities are given, the rate of progress will increase further.

General.

The main increase has been in the primary schools; but even in Anglo-Vernacular schools the Muhammadan increase is 8.9 per cent. against a general increase of 5.7 per cent.

'Other' schools also record an increase of about 700 Muhammadan pupils.

All this is encouraging.

*Progress of Muhammadans in the various stages.*

The following table gives the percentage enrolment of Muhammadan pupils in the various stages.

Year.						Secondary stage.	High stage.	Middle stage.
1						2	3	4
1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	12.9	13.6	12.5
1923-24	...	...	...	...	...	12.5	14.0	11.7

The number of Muhammadan officers rose from 1,253 to 1,326. In the Surma Valley there occurred 120 vacancies of which 57 were filled up by Muhammadans.

Employment of Muhammadans. In the Assam Valley 52 of the 210 vacancies went to Muhammadans.

The increase of Muhammadan officers is mainly in the Government and Board Primary schools.

The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, emphasises the need of recruiting a larger number of Muhammadan teachers in each subdivision of the Surma Valley. He points out that so far as Middle English schools are concerned, the number of Muhammadan teachers in the Surma Valley is 52 only out of a total of 422, and the corresponding figures for primary schools are 749 and 2,450.

There was an increase of one junior madrasa during the year, at Silchar. In the Assam Valley demands for junior madrasas have been vocal in Sibsagar, Jorhat and Dhubri subdivisions.

*Junior Madrasas.*

The junior madrasa leaving certificate and scholarship examination was held for the first time in the year under review. Twenty-two boys were presented, and 14 were successful: 7 in the first division, 2 in the second division and 5 in the third division.

The competitive scholarships were all secured by Surma Valley candidates.

The number of schools imparting Islamic instruction has increased in the Surma Valley from 80 to 102, and in the Assam Valley from 162 to 186. The total number of schools imparting Islamic instruction is now, therefore 288 against 242 last year. This is very gratifying and shows that much can be done by energetic departmental officers, if they mean to overcome difficulties, which are of course admitted.

In the Assam Valley, the main increase is recorded by Nowgong and Mangaldai, and there generally in the schools in immigrant areas. In the Surma Valley, Habiganj and Sunamganj have done well.

Under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction the question of the extension and improvement of education among Mymensingh immigrants was carefully inquired into by the Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan education. His proposal to open 20 additional schools mainly for the benefit of the immigrants was accepted by the Local Boards concerned.

Education among the Mymensingh immigrants. It is very necessary that the local inspecting officers should keep the educational needs of these immigrants in mind while advising the Local Boards concerned in the matter of opening new schools either as an outcome of expansion or adjustment.

*III.—Hill Tribes.*

87. The following table gives the enrolment of hill schools:—

1	Secondary.		Primary.		Total.	
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2,012	1,987	11,108	12,143	13,120	14,130
Naga Hills	93	92	2,145	1,868	2,238	1,960
Lushai Hills	336	96	2,493	3,178	2,929	3,274
Garo Hills	329	429	5,489	5,333	5,818	5,762

The decline in the Naga Hills under primary schools is probably due to misclassification. The drop in secondary schools in the Lushai Hills will be enquired into. There has been a slight falling off in the primary school enrolment of the Garo Hills and a 30 per cent. increase in the secondary school enrolment. These variations have not been explained. Enquiry will be made.

IV.—Tea-Garden and Factory Schools.

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

					A Class.	B Class.	C Class.	Total.
1					2	3	4	5
1924-25	...	...	...	...	9	30	40	79
1923-24	...	...	...	...	10	28	39	77

The enrolment increased from 2,009 to 2,024.

The enrolment of the Factory school at Mecklanadi was 28 against 21 last year and that of the Middle English school at Digboi, which is intended in part for the children of the factory employees, was 32.

V.—Jains.

89. The number of Jains in recognised schools was 33 against 62 reported last year.

CHAPTER X.

DISCIPLINE AND PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

90. Generally speaking discipline was satisfactory; Schools and colleges were free from unrest or strikes, except for a minor strike in the Local Board Middle English School at Tipkai in the Dhubri subdivision.

The manners of our school boys are reported in some cases as exemplary, in others as still capable of improvement. Much depends on the headmaster and something on the local press. There was no case of breach of discipline worth noting.

91. The Boy Scout movement, which is fraught with immense possibilities, is spreading rapidly. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, reports that all Government high schools, except Goalpara and Mangaldai, have now trained scoutmasters and that Local Associations have been formed in Golaghat, Gauhati, Nalbari, Barpeta, Dibrugarh and Jorhat. He says that it is difficult to interest local gentlemen in the movement, however, and that, except at Golaghat, Local Associations have existed little more than in name.

The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, states that all the old high schools except Hailakandi, Baniachang and Nabiganj have now got trained scoutmasters and that Local Associations have been formed in Sylhet, Karimganj, Habiganj, Maulvibazar and Silchar. Scout training has even been started in some Middle English and Primary schools. Much credit is due to both the Inspectors for their activities in this direction.

The natural corollary to the Boy Scout movement, *viz.*, the Girl Guide movement continues to flourish in the European and Anglo-Indian Girls' schools in Shillong. The thanks of the Department are due to Lady Kerr and Lady Reid and the other ladies of the station who have given their time and talents so freely to the cause. It is to be hoped that it will be found possible to take up this movement in our Indian girls' high schools soon.

The annual athletic tournaments were successfully held during the year under report in the Assam Valley. In the Surma Valley Division the Earle Cup Competition, which has been in abeyance for a few years for want of funds, was revived. Both Inspectors ask for increased grants for their tournaments. The money would be well spent.

CHAPTER XI.

TEXT BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

92. There was no change in the constitution of the Text-Book Committees during the year under report.

The Provincial Text-Book Committee received and reviewed 38 books and recommended 10 for inclusion in the approved list. The Assam Valley Committee reviewed 6 and recommended 2; the Surma Valley Committee reviewed 67 and recommended 32.

The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, reports that some publishers adopt unfair means in respect of the get-up of books, their prices and authorship. I quote *in extenso* from the divisional report :—

It is represented that sometimes tricks are played upon the Text-Book Committee by the publishers of the present day in regard to the get-up of the books. They submit for consideration of the Committee special copies of their books, the get-up of which is very fine; but soon after their selection in the prescribed list they reprint those books with such an inferior quality of paper and printing, etc., that the books become unsuitable for little children. Steps should be taken to stop all these tricks. Similarly with regard to prices. Last year a text-book had to be rejected by the Surma Valley Committee although it was found otherwise suitable, as the publishers nearly doubled the price, cutting across the original price given in print in the body of the book, as soon as copies were called for for submission to the members of the Text-Book Committee. The rule of giving preference to authors and publishers of this Province is also taken advantage of by outside agencies who get books prepared by their own men and give them the stamp of a native author or publisher for little or no consideration, thereby defeating the purpose of the Government orders. In view of such corrupt practices in the market the strictest control of the Department over the selection of text-books becomes all the more necessary and the task of the Committee all the more serious.

93. The demand for more library books in our schools is universal; but lack of funds stands in the way of rapid development. There is also a great shortage of interesting vernacular books suitable for school libraries. This is particularly true of Assamese books. Until this want is supplied the reading habit must come slowly.

From the Surma Valley comes the following welcome news :—

Some of the leading educational officers of the Department have undertaken to publish a quarterly magazine in Bengali devoted to educational and literary subjects.

The first number of "Siksha Sevak" has since appeared.

DAVID THOMSON,

*Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Assam.*

## APPENDIX.

Statement showing particulars of *Maktabas, 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 ...	For boys ... ..	56	17	42	115
	„ girls ... ..	2	...	1	3
2. Pupils ...	Boys ... ..	3,122	1,138	1,831	6,091
	Girls ... ..	213	23	583	819
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs.	8,623	4,979	...	13,602
4. „ District or Local Funds	„	2,811	264	...	3,075
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	„	1,091	936	...	2,027
6. Fees ... ..	„	341	1,632	20	1,993
7. Other sources ... ..	„	3,025	3,727	469	7,221
8. <i>Total Expenditure</i> ... ..	„	15,891	11,638	489	27,918
<b>MULLA SCHOOLS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ... ..	...	...	44	44
	„ girls ... ..	...	...	2	2
2. Pupils ...	Boys ... ..	...	...	1,351	1,351
	Girls ... ..	...	...	320	320
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ District or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8. <i>Total Expenditure</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOLS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ... ..	3	86	12	101
	„ girls ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	Boys ... ..	87	1,603	206	1,896
	Girls ... ..	...	1	...	1
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds ...	Rs.	637	3,177	...	3,814
4. „ from District or Local Funds	„	...	207	...	207
5. „ from Municipal Funds ...	„	...	480	...	480
6. Fees ... ..	„	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ... ..	„	103	8,829	...	8,932
8. <i>Total Expenditure</i> ... ..	„	740	12,693	...	13,433
<b>PATHSALAS.</b>					
1. Institutions ...	For boys ... ..	...	...	23	23
	„ girls ... ..	...	...	5	5
2. Pupils ...	Boys ... ..	...	...	679	679
	Girls ... ..	...	...	280	280
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds	...	...	...	...	...
4. „ from District or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...
5. „ from Municipal Funds	...	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other sources ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
8. <i>Total Expenditure</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS.

			Percentage of scholars to total population.					
			Recognised institutions.		All institutions.			
			1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.		
Area; in square miles	...	53,015						
Population—								
Males	...	3,981,109	Males	...	5.39	5.25	5.57	5.62
Females	...	3,645,121	Females	...	.85	.8	.89	.83
TOTAL	...	7,606,230	TOTAL	...	3.21	3.1	3.35	3.2

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of Institution.	
	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.	1925.	1924.	Increase or decrease.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges	...	3	3	...	1,109	1,027	+82	.50
Professional Colleges	...	1	1	...	97	83	+14	.04
High Schools	...	43	42	+1	13,409	12,609	+800	5.86
Middle Schools	...	274	264	+10	25,062	24,797	+1,165	11.35
Primary Schools	...	4,221	4,120	+101	184,141	180,517	+3,624	80.50
Special Schools	...	126	113	+13	4,004	3,048	+956	1.75
TOTALS	...	4,668	4,543	+125	228,722	222,081	+6,641	100%
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	4	3	+1	864	643	+221	5.5
Middle Schools	...	31	32	-1	2,853	3,058	-205	18.2
Primary Schools	...	376	366	+10	11,928	11,525	+403	76.1
Special Schools	...	3	4	-1	46	46	...	.2
TOTALS	...	414	405	+9	15,691	15,272	+419	100%
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
<i>For Males</i>	...	261	254	+7	10,191	9,205	+986	...
<i>For Females</i>	...	12	8	+4	414	268	+146	...
TOTALS	...	273	262	+11	10,605	9,473	+1,132	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	5,355	5,210	+145	255,018	246,826	+8,192	...

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1925.	1924.	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	2,97,769	3,06,312	-8,543	100	...	...	...	1.2	...	...	...	1.2
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous*	8,29,844	8,27,895	+1,949	48.7	12.9	20.5	17.9	1.6	.4	.7	.6	3.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>11,27,613</b>	<b>11,34,207</b>	<b>-6,594</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>.4</b>	<b>.7</b>	<b>.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges	3,01,658	2,61,400	+40,258	74.92	...	25.08	...	203.8	...	68.2	...	272.0
Professional Colleges	17,656	18,821	-1,165	46.31	...	53.69	...	84.3	...	97.7	...	182.0
High Schools	5,88,305	5,77,999	+10,306	51.50	...	43.06	5.44	22.6	...	18.8	2.4	43.8
Middle "	3,71,807	3,63,092	+8,715	34.80	25.64	30.06	9.50	4.9	3.6	4.3	1.3	14.1
Primary "	10,01,046	9,56,226	+44,820	61.59	23.38	.03	15.00	3.3	1.3	...	.8	5.4
Special "	1,65,501	1,64,300	+1,201	81.06	5.27	2.59	11.08	33.5	2.2	1.0	4.6	41.3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,45,973</b>	<b>23,41,838</b>	<b>+1,04,135</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	34,713	22,970	+11,743	72.67	...	9.90	17.43	29.2	...	3.9	7.0	40.1
Middle "	1,09,109	1,26,427	-17,318	54.22	10.62	9.57	25.59	20.7	4.0	3.6	9.8	38.1
Primary "	93,750	90,966	+2,784	58.03	30.94	.27	10.76	4.5	2.4	...	.8	7.7
Special "	5,286	6,739	-1,453	88.08	2.84	...	9.08	101.2	3.2	...	10.4	114.8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,42,858</b>	<b>2,47,102</b>	<b>-4,244</b>	<b>59.06</b>	<b>16.37</b>	<b>5.83</b>	<b>18.34</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>38,16,444</b>	<b>37,23,147</b>	<b>+93,297</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.7</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
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
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	...	...	13	12	43	2	...	...	2	...	4
Middle Schools. { English	5	8	2	79	42	136	3	...	...	10	3	16
{ Vernacular	16	111	9	2	...	138	2	3	6	4	...	15
Primary Schools	179	3,033	32	701	276	4,221	...	307	14	9	46	376
TOTALS	218	3,152	43	795	330	4,538	7	310	20	25	49	411
Special Schools :—												
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training	7	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	2
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	7	2	...	4	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	1
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	...	1	38	64	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	15	2	1	44	64	126	1	...	...	2	...	8
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	237	3,154	44	839	394	4,668	8	310	20	27	49	414
UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	261	261	...	...	...	...	12	12
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	237	3,154	44	839	655	4,929	8	310	20	27	61	426

\* 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
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>									
Arts and Science*	1,109	1,013	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	97	90	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>385</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>									
In High Schools	7,123	6,005	764	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools.	632	499	178	683	506	113	172	119	...
{ English									
{ Vernacular	2,120	1,509	213	12,264	7,978	309	1,258	874	...
„ Primary Schools	5,675	4,766	...	146,733	94,760	48	3,457	2,457	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>15,550</b>	<b>12,779</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>159,680</b>	<b>103,244</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>3,450</b>	...
In Art Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Law „	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
„ Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools	308	306	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Engineering and Survey Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools	115	95	70	32	27	32	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Reformatory „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools	323	232	15	...	...	...	30	22	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>22</b>	...
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>17,502</b>	<b>14,515</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>159,712</b>	<b>103,271</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>3,472</b>	...
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS</b>	<b>17,502</b>	<b>14,515</b>	<b>1,907</b>	<b>159,712</b>	<b>103,271</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>4,917</b>	<b>3,472</b>	...

\* Includes 34 students reading

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
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	1,013	355	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	97	90	30	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,103	385	...
3,745	2,813	322	2,541	1,857	231	13,409	10,675	1,317	...
5,669	4,157	276	2,929	2,037	100	10,085	7,318	667	148
235	167	...	...	...	...	15,877	10,528	522	362
19,432	13,920	113	8,844	6,021	...	184,141	121,924	161	15,261
29,031	21,057	711	14,314	9,915	331	223,512	159,445	2,667	15,771
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
351	238	46	...	...	...	659	594	328	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	80	7	...	...	...	257	202	109	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,420	1,024	7	1,315	1,003	94	3,038	2,281	116	24
1,881	1,392	60	1,315	1,003	94	4,004	3,077	553	74
30,962	22,449	771	15,629	10,918	425	228,722	151,625	3,605	15,815
...	...	...	10,191	7,510	20	10,191	7,510	20	1,206
30,962	22,419	771	25,820	18,428	445	238,913	162,135	3,625	17,051

in Oriental Colleges.

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 ...	359	241	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. { English ...	335	243	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	139	114	...	321	213	...	259	159	...
„ Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	9,121	5,329	...	779	472	...
TOTALS ...	833	598	47	9,442	5,542	...	1,038	630	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	11	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	11	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.	844	608	57	9,442	5,542	...	1,038	630	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	844	608	57	9,442	5,542	...	1,038	630	...

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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
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	373	72	...	...	...	864	614	77	66
1,054	826	105	338	257	99	1,727	1,326	386	148
407	254	...	...	...	...	1,126	739	...	27
467	342	15	1,561	1,071	54	11,928	7,214	69	386
2,433	1,795	192	1,899	1,328	153	15,615	9,893	532	627
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	30	16	...	...	...	35	30	16	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	10	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	30	16	...	...	...	46	40	26	...
2,468	1,825	208	1,899	1,328	153	15,691	9,933	558	627
...	...	...	414	275	...	414	275	...	12
2,468	1,825	208	2,313	1,603	153	16,105	10,208	558	639

## GENERAL TABLE III-A.—

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,76,265 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

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

	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 ... ..	2,20,025	...	...	75,633	...	3,01,658	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Professional Colleges—</b>												
Law ... ..	8,177	...	...	9,479	...	17,656	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	2,31,202	...	...	85,112	...	3,10,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools ... ..	2,60,008	...	...	1,27,578	490	3,88,168	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Middle Schools—</b>												
English ... ..	15,148	...	...	4,324	...	19,472	4,670	5,648	804	9,014	216	20,352
Vernacular ... ..	37,206	...	...	301	...	37,507	54,851	60,199	6,047	761	1,989	1,38,847
Primary Schools ... ..	45,733	...	...	...	7	45,740	5,28,793	2,18,566	13,411	...	1,821	7,62,594
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	3,58,185	...	...	1,32,203	497	4,90,885	5,88,317	2,84,413	20,262	9,775	4,026	9,00,793
<i>Special.</i>												
Art Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ... ..	72,533	5,221	8	...	570	78,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Survey Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	33,600	...	...	...	603	34,262	1,269	790	...	...	...	2,050
Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	15,627	...	...	2,351	...	17,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ... ..	1,21,826	5,221	8	2,351	1,172	1,30,572	1,269	790	...	...	...	2,050
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ... ..	7,14,207	5,221	8	2,19,666	1,600	9,40,771	5,89,586	2,85,203	20,262	9,775	4,026	9,09,862

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.	
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,417	...	...	...	...	...	53,417
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,517	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,517
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,15,221	46,323	5,274	2,991	62,069	...	3,31,878
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,56,251	48,093	4,056	94,345	42,244	...	3,45,019
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>6,61,406</b>	<b>94,416</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>97,338</b>	<b>1,04,313</b>	...	<b>9,66,831</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.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,025	...	...	75,633	...	...	3,01,658
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,177	...	...	9,479	...	...	17,656
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,202	...	...	85,112	...	...	3,10,314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42,924	...	...	77,506	1,517	1,22,247	48,245	29,647	77,892	3,03,022	...	...	2,53,329	31,954	...	5,68,305
16,970	20,970	555	67,510	12,994	1,18,069	20,857	19,607	49,464	36,788	26,018	1,359	1,10,705	32,517	...	2,08,287
520	72	372	...	543	2,166	...	...	...	92,577	60,931	6,419	1,062	2,631	...	1,63,520
41,998	940	1,126	341	1,20,145	1,64,560	...	28,162	28,763	6,16,527	2,19,508	14,537	341	1,50,135	...	10,01,046
1,02,412	22,642	2,053	1,45,367	1,35,498	4,07,902	78,108	77,416	1,55,518	10,48,914	3,07,065	22,315	3,65,487	2,17,437	...	19,61,188
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,460	...	...	...	4,768	7,228	...	...	...	74,993	5,221	8	...	5,356	...	85,568
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	802	...	497	522	2,421	...	...	...	35,529	1,582	...	497	1,124	...	39,742
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,406	471	1,416	1,256	4,228	14,777	100	8,256	8,446	23,633	471	1,416	3,797	11,884	...	41,201
10,466	1,273	1,416	1,753	9,516	24,424	190	8,256	8,446	1,34,155	7,284	1,424	4,204	18,344	...	1,65,501
1,13,878	23,915	3,469	1,47,110	1,45,014	4,32,386	78,292	85,072	1,63,964	20,78,677	4,08,755	33,000	5,52,179	3,40,094	...	34,12,804

## GENERAL TABLE III-B.-

Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 5,530 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Scholarships, hostel charges, money order commission, garden, books and 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 ...	19,962	...	...	2,146	95	22,203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools { English ...	32,714	...	...	4,349	...	37,063	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular ...	5,374	...	...	...	...	5,374	2,504	5,612	493	...	...	6,609
Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,285	25,174	3,089	...	609	77,157
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	59,050	...	...	6,495	95	64,640	50,789	30,786	3,582	...	609	85,766
<i>Special.</i>												
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	120
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	2,437	...	...	...	...	2,437	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	2,437	...	...	...	...	2,437	120	...	...	2.	...	120
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b> ...	60,487	...	...	6,495	95	67,077	50,909	30,786	3,582	...	609	85,886
<b>DIETIO MALES</b> ...	7,14,267	5,221	8	2,19,666	1,680	9,40,771	5,89,586	2,85,203	20,262	9,775	4,026	9,08,852
<b>DIETIO ALL</b> ...	7,74,694	5,221	8	2,26,161	1,764	10,07,848	6,40,495	3,15,989	23,844	9,775	4,635	9,94,738

Expenditure on Education for Females.

									Total expenditure from						
									Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Totals.	
									23	23	24	25	26	27	
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Inspection ... ..									7,835	...	...	...	...	7,835	
Buildings, etc. ... ..									12,948	941	1,189	...	26,987	42,015	
Miscellaneous ... ..									19,456	1,387	174	72,694	17,231	1,10,932	
TOTALS ... ..									40,239	2,328	1,313	72,694	44,208	1,60,782	
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.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,262	...	...	1,292	5,956	12,510	...	...	...	25,224	...	...	3,438	6,051	34,713	
15,944	1,640	1,437	5,880	16,689	41,569	243	9,740	9,982	49,658	1,640	1,437	10,451	26,428	68,614	
2,614	1,303	1,111	...	1,484	6,512	...	...	...	10,492	6,915	1,604	...	1,484	20,495	
6,115	...	745	250	4,034	11,144	12	5,437	5,449	54,400	25,174	3,334	262	10,080	93,250	
29,936	2,943	3,293	7,402	28,162	71,736	254	15,177	15,431	1,38,774	33,729	6,875	14,151	44,043	2,37,672	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,099	150	...	...	480	2,729	...	...	...	2,219	150	...	...	480	2,649	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,437	...	...	...	...	2,437	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,099	150	...	...	480	2,729	...	...	...	4,056	150	...	...	480	5,286	
32,034	3,093	3,293	7,402	28,642	74,404	254	15,177	15,431	1,63,669	36,207	6,189	26,845	28,731	4,03,640	
1,12,878	23,915	3,409	1,47,110	1,45,014	4,32,336	78,292	65,672	1,03,964	20,78,677	4,08,755	33,099	5,52,179	3,40,094	34,12,804	
1,44,012	27,008	6,702	1,64,512	1,73,656	5,06,850	78,546	1,00,849	1,79,395	22,62,346	4,44,962	41,237	6,39,024	4,23,825	38,16,444	



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

			Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	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>											
<i>Classes.</i>											
Primary ...	I ...	...	11	8,695	72,833	31,397	122	...	39	13,840	126,937
	II ...	...	11	2,441	19,855	7,051	21	...	10	2,492	31,881
	III ...	...	12	1,351	18,748	5,544	18	...	4	1,831	27,538
	IV ...	...	13	935	12,672	3,287	21	...	8	931	17,867
	V ...	...	20	383	4,767	828	4	...	...	215	6,217
Middle ...	VI ...	...	23	269	3,432	569	3	...	3	107	4,406
	(Vernacular only) VII ...	...	...	19	934	116	1	...	...	39	1,109
High ...	VII ...	...	19	136	1,599	275	1	...	...	43	2,073
	VIII ...	...	17	101	1,312	234	...	...	...	31	1,695
	IX ...	...	17	39	1,139	212	...	...	...	16	1,423
	X ...	...	15	29	1,189	201	...	...	...	15	1,449
TOTALS ...			158	14,428	138,480	49,714	191	...	64	19,560	222,595*
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>											
Intermediate classes	1st year ...	...	...	10	272	63	...	...	1	1	347
	2nd year ...	...	...	5	288	59	...	...	...	1	353
Degree classes	3rd year ...	...	...	6	147	28	...	...	...	...	181
	4th year ...	...	...	6	142	41	...	...	...	...	189
	5th year ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Post-graduate classes	6th year ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	7th year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...			...	27	854	191	...	...	1	2	1,075
No. of scholars in recognised institutions.			158	14,455	1,39,334	49,905	191	...	65	19,562	223,670
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.			...	55	3,786	5,557	19	...	...	774	10,191
GRAND TOTALS ...			158	14,510	143,120	55,462	210	...	65	20,336	233,861

\* Excludes classification of 917 pupils, 83 reading purely classical languages and 834 of Mission Primary Schools for boys in Naga Hills.

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

Races or Creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Bud-dhists.	Parsis.	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>									
<i>Classes.</i>									
Primary ... I	55	525	7,887	2,239	...	...	...	150	10,856
... II	20	112	1,468	298	...	1	2	21	1,922
... III	30	108	900	143	...	...	...	18	1,199
... IV	16	100	621	89	...	...	...	9	835
... V	25	94	208	13	...	...	...	12	352
Middle ... VI	13	64	120	7	...	...	...	1	205
(Vernacular only) VII	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	1	30
High ... VIII	10	36	46	1	...	...	...	...	93
... IX	14	29	31	...	...	...	...	4	78
... X	5	22	22	...	...	...	...	1	50
... X	3	9	12	1	...	...	...	...	25
TOTALS ... ..	191	1,101	11,342	2,791	...	1	2	217	15,645
<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.	191	1,101	11,342	2,791	...	1	2	217	15,645
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.	...	...	304	110	...	...	...	...	414
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	191	1,101	11,646	2,901	...	1	2	217	16,059

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.	Moham-madans.	Bud-dhists.	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.	..	150	223	53	...	...	...	233	659
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	..	24	155	26	...	...	...	52	257
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	1,604	1,484	...	...	...	...	3,088
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	174	1,982	1,563	...	...	...	285	4,004
<i>Colleges.</i>									
Law	...	...	86	11	...	...	...	...	97
Medicine...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education*	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	34
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	120	11	...	...	...	...	131
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	...	174	2,102	1,574	...	...	...	285	4,135

\* Scholars of one oriental college, statistics of which have been included in General Tables I and II-A 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-madans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Schools.</i>									
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	16	19	...	...	...	...	...	35
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	46
<i>Colleges.</i>									
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS	...	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	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 ... ..	...	3	39	8	...	...	...	2	140	50	142	193		
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	6	1,180	513	1	...	...	417	2,616	1,700	3,033	4,733		
Aided ... ..	...	60	108	77	33	...	...	38	555	268	593	861		
Unaided ... ..	...	11	27	16	6	...	...	...	239	60	289	349		
TOTALS ... ..	...	70	1,354	614	40	...	...	457	3,600	2,078	4,057	6,135		
<i>Middle Schools.</i>														
Government ... ..	...	2	17(a)	71	1	...	...	3	4	16	31	23	114	
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	1(b)	25	294	10	...	...	1	37	133	330	171	501	
Aided ... ..	...	3	16(c)	117	7	...	...	25	21	207	143	253	396	
Unaided ... ..	...	...	4	50	...	...	...	9	5	117	54	131	185	
TOTALS ... ..	...	6	62	532	18	...	...	38	67	473	618	578	1,196	
<i>High Schools.</i>														
Government ... ..	...	60	42(d)	51	1	...	...	12	70	18	103	154	203	357
Local Board and Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... ..	...	19	7(e)	32	1	...	...	38	2	102	59	142	201	
Unaided ... ..	...	3	3(f)	6	2	...	...	3	44	9	70	14	126	140
TOTALS ... ..	...	82	52	89	4	...	...	15	153	29	275	227	471	698
GRAND TOTALS ... ..	...	88	184	1,975	636	...	...	15	190	553	4,345	2,923	5,106	8,029

(a) L. T.—1.

(b) L. T.—1.

(c) L. T.—3.

(d) L. T.—28.

(e) L. T.—4.

(f) L. T.—1.

## 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				10.0	18.6	12.8					
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll or 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.	Rs.
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1	161	156	...	10	2	10,000	...	14,244	...	24,244
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14,244</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>24,244</b>
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	3	192	201	24	19	3	30,254	...	9,289	3,150	42,693
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30,254</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9,289</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>42,693</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>40,254</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>23,533</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>66,937</b>
Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 1,499 spent by the Public Works Department.											
					Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...
					Buildings, etc.	...	1,499	...	...	24,748	26,247
					Miscellaneous	...	11,536	...	1,12,151	8,514	1,32,201
					<b>TOTALS</b>	...	<b>13,035</b>	...	<b>1,12,151</b>	<b>33,262</b>	<b>1,58,448</b>
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Hostel charges, Scholarships, Hospitals, Books, Games, Library, etc					<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	...	<b>53,259</b>	...	<b>1,35,684</b>	<b>36,412</b>	<b>2,25,385</b>



## 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
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
Intermediate in Arts ...	236	...	236	161	...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science ...	112	...	112	88	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course.</i>												
Matriculation ...	925	33	958	759	28	787	11	8	19	7	8	15
School final, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior ...	15	...	15	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course.</i>												
Cambridge Junior ...	17	...	17	16	...	16	11	...	11	7	...	7
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	1,313	...	1,313	984	...	984	55	2	57	29	...	29
Vernacular Middle ...	991	1	992	697	1	698	46	4	50	25	2	27
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course.</i>												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	8,730	...	8,730	6,473	...	6,473	525	...	525	390	...	390
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course.</i>												
For teacher's certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher ...	65	7	72	51	4	55	18	...	18	17	...	17
Vernacular, Lower ...	151	4	155	111	3	114	13	...	13	13	...	13
At Arts Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools.	33	...	33	33	...	33	17	...	17	14	...	14
At Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ...	216	...	216	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...



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APPEN

*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	364	9.79	275,795	251,433	527,228
Sylhet ... ..	5,388	1,564	3.44	1,308,734	1,232,607	2,541,341
Khasi and Jaintia Hills...	6,022	531	11.34	119,750	123,513	243,263
Naga Hills ... ..	3,115	89	34.98	80,721	80,153	160,874
Lushai Hills ... ..	7,227	101	71.55	46,652	51,754	98,406
Goalpara ... ..	3,954	483	8.1	406,628	355,895	762,523
Komrup ... ..	3,863	515	7.5	397,367	365,404	762,671
Darrang (including Balipara Frontier Tract).	3,440	229	15.02	255,722	226,032	481,754
Nowgong ... ..	3,699	206	17.9	208,731	189,276	398,007
Sibsagar ... ..	5,097	488	10.6	433,913	389,284	823,197
Lakhimpur (including Sadiya Frontier Tract).	4,505	324	13.9	335,730	292,096	627,826
Garó Hills ... ..	3,140	180	17.4	91,466	87,674	179,140
Total for 1924-1925 ...	53,015	5,074	10.44	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230
Total for 1923-1924 ...	53,015	4,941	10.72	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230

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## 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
1,448·9	14,215	1,835	16,050	5·15	·72	3·04
1,629·8	72,272	10,077	82,349	5·52	·81	3·24
458·1	8,722	5,453	14,175	7·28	4·41	5·83
1,807·5	1,926	411	2,337	2·38	·51	1·45
974·3	2,723	551	3,274	5·83	1·06	3·32
1,570·4	17,964	2,879	20,843	4·4	·8	2·73
1,483·7	30,020	2,422	32,442	7·55	·66	4·25
2,103·7	9,436	908	10,344	3·6	·4	2·1
1,931·6	10,069	1,218	11,287	4·8	·64	2·8
1,714·9	27,351	2,371	29,722	6·3	·6	3·61
1,943·7	13,171	1,084	14,255	3·9	·37	2·27
995·3	4,244	1,532	5,776	4·6	1·74	3·2
1,499·0	212,113	30,741	242,854	5·35	·84	3·19
1,539·4	206,842	29,055	235,897	5·22	·79	3·1

## APPENDIX B.—PART I.

Number of pupils in each class of Vernacular Schools for Indians for the year 1924-25.

		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 ...	35,147	16,453	14,297	10,216	5,781	220	113	20	82,257
		Girls ...	4,876	2,119	1,400	550	231	6	4	1	9,187
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	38,651	18,328	18,413	9,615	5,980	71	...	...	86,058
		Girls ...	3,794	905	572	286	164	1	...	...	5,722
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	974	570	532	470	297	501	299	235	3,878
		Girls ...	38	22	16	6	2	2	2	1	89
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	2,898	1,540	1,369	1,121	891	1,750	1,208	851	11,637
		Girls ...	141	47	25	25	9	22	3	1	273
Totals for 1924-25		Boys ...	77,670	36,910	29,611	21,422	12,949	2,542	1,620	1,106	1,83,830
		Girls ...	8,849	3,093	2,013	867	406	91	9	3	15,271
		Totals ...	86,519	40,003	31,624	22,289	13,355	2,573	1,629	1,109	1,99,101*
<i>In vernacular schools for females.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	175	43	25	11	1	...	...	...	255
		Girls ...	4,189	1,119	880	521	344	42	16	1	7,112
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	69	41	14	4	3	...	...	...	131
		Girls ...	2,760	742	509	240	157	12	7	3	4,430
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	61	41	38	20	16	14	6	5	201
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	22	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	27
		Girls ...	356	153	127	87	73	60	21	21	898
Totals for 1924-25		Boys ...	266	87	41	15	4	...	...	...	413
		Girls ...	7,266	2,055	1,554	868	590	128	50	30	12,641
		Totals ...	7,632	2,142	1,595	883	594	128	50	30	13,054
Grand totals for 1924-25		Boys ...	77,936	36,997	29,652	21,437	12,953	2,542	1,620	1,106	1,84,243
		Girls ...	16,215	5,148	3,567	1,735	996	159	59	33	27,912
		Totals ..	94,151	42,145	33,219	23,172	13,949	2,701	1,679	1,139	2,12,155
Grand totals for 1923-24		Boys ..	82,244	32,371	27,993	20,110	12,337	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

\* Excludes classification of 83 pupils reading purely classical language and of 834 pupils of primary schools in Naga Hills.

## APPENDIX B.—PART II.

Number of pupils in each class of Anglo-vernacular schools for Indians for the year 1924-25.

1	Class I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	Totals.		
	Section A.	Section B.												
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 ...	109	66	136	1,576	1,319	981	733	51	39	...	5,010	
		Girls ...	25	16	29	15	18	7	7	...	...	...	111	
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	121	34	81	1,702	1,456	967	566	...	...	...	4,927	
		Girls ...	14	5	7	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	37	
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	...	...	...	646	591	585	594	868	763	646	643	5,336
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	9	5	3	1,285	1,113	1,083	854	1,135	874	760	791	7,912
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals for 1924-25	Boys ...	239	105	220	5,209	4,479	3,616	2,747	2,054	1,676	1,406	1,434	23,195	
	Girls ...	39	21	30	21	23	7	7	...	...	...	...	148	
	Totals ...	278	126	250	5,230	4,502	3,623	2,754	2,054	1,676	1,406	1,434	23,333	
<i>For females.</i>														
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	68	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
		Girls ...	134	93	78	76	49	63	33	19	8	2	...	555
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	19	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
		Girls ...	283	128	112	118	90	57	35	25	8	...	...	856
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	35	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	
		Girls ...	56	126	93	73	66	63	49	29	35	35	14	639
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Girls ...	15	8	18	25	18	16	24	10	12	8	5	159
Totals for 1924-25	Boys ...	122	61	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	
	Girls ...	488	355	301	292	223	199	141	83	63	45	19	2,209	
	Totals ...	610	416	306	294	223	199	141	83	63	45	19	2,399	
Grand totals for 1924-25	Boys ...	361	166	225	5,211	4,479	3,616	2,747	2,054	1,676	1,406	1,434	23,375	
	Girls ...	527	376	331	319	246	206	148	83	63	45	19	2,357	
	Totals ...	888	542	556	5,524	4,725	3,822	2,895	2,137	1,739	1,451	1,453	25,732	
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	21,992	
	Girls ...	569	360	334	283	264	221	118	103	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	

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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	1,553	596	286	288	2,723	2,265
Assam Valley ...	„	12	2,091	1,111	559	639	4,400	3,740
Total for 1924-25 ...	.....	18	3,644	1,707	845	927	7,123	6,005
Total for 1922-23 ...	.....	18	3,579	1,667	844	862	6,952	5,702
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided ...	6	727	382	183	227	1,519	1,221
Assam Valley ...	„	6	754	482	343	486	2,065	1,436
Total for 1924-25 ...	.....	12	1,481	864	526	713	3,584	2,657
Total for 1923-24 ...	.....	11	1,366	788	428	479	3,061	2,434
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided ...	5	640	201	122	131	1,094	790
Assam Valley ...	„	7	693	267	209	278	1,447	1,067
Total for 1924-25 ...	.....	12	1,333	468	331	409	2,541	1,857
Total for 1923-24 ...	.....	12	1,319	462	312	351	2,444	1,716
Grand total for 1924-25 ...	.....	42	6,458	3,039	1,702	2,049	13,248	10,519
Grand total for 1923-24 ...	.....	41	6,264	2,917	1,584	1,692	12,457	9,852

## DIX C.

for boys for the year 1924-1925.

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
210	155	35	3	193	33	85.4	Rs. 92,368	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 51,741	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,44,109
309	188	81	8	277	30	79.1	1,67,730	...	...	75,837	490	2,44,057
519	343	116	11	470	63	81.7	2,60,098	...	...	1,27,578	490	3,88,166
524	348	118	21	487	69	82.1	2,52,000	...	...	1,23,507	490	3,76,057
120	62	31	5	98	8	70.2	17,355	...	...	30,108	1,394	48,857
84	26	29	5	60	...	55.9	15,569	...	...	33,154	423	49,136
204	88	60	10	158	8	64.3	32,924	...	...	63,262	1,817	97,993
216	99	59	12	170	10	65.9	33,719	...	...	58,235	1,347	193,301
119	55	22	4	81	8	59.6	...	...	...	24,891	2,365	27,256
75	20	23	5	48	5	49.3	...	...	...	23,354	27,282	50,636
194	75	45	9	129	13	55.6	...	...	...	48,245	29,647	77,892
179	69	60	16	145	5	63.8	...	...	...	44,585	29,824	74,409
917	506	221	30	757	84	72.3	2,93,022	...	...	2,39,085	31,954	5,64,051
919	516	237	49	802	84	75.8	2,85,719	...	...	2,26,387	31,661	5,43,767

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	36	36
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	3	154	194
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	5	190	230
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	5	152	148
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1	11	14
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	9	262	246
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	10	273	260
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	11	257	241
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	52	1,338	945
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	27	551	692
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	79	1,889	1,637
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	76	2,076	1,340
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	21	433	342
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	21	462	401
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	42	895	743
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	39	800	549
Grand total for 1924-25 ... ..	136	3,247	2,870
Ditto ditto 1923-24 ... ..	181	3,285	2,278

DIX D :  
English Schools for the year 1924-1925.

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	169	121	7,066	...	...	671	...	7,737
115	468	378	8,082	...	...	3,653	...	11,735
212	632	499	15,148	...	...	4,324	...	19,472
261	561	441	15,724	...	...	3,623	...	19,347
29	54	28	1,268	...	...	478	...	1,746
293	801	597	3,402	5,648	804	8,536	216	18,606
392	855	625	4,670	5,648	804	9,014	216	20,352
328	826	638	3,542	6,925	998	9,147	252	20,864
1,237	3,520	2,642	9,524	13,706	555	45,547	8,674	78,006
906	2,149	1,515	7,446	7,264	...	21,963	4,320	40,993
2,143	5,669	4,157	16,970	20,970	555	67,510	12,994	1,18,999
2,190	5,606	3,973	15,920	20,412	540	65,122	16,716	1,18,710
613	1,378	988	...	...	...	13,599	10,674	24,273
688	1,551	1,049	...	...	...	16,258	8,933	25,191
1,291	2,929	2,037	...	...	...	29,857	19,667	49,464
1,159	2,508	1,767	...	...	...	25,741	20,110	45,851
3,968	10,085	7,318	36,788	26,618	1,359	1,10,705	32,817	2,08,287
3,938	9,501	6,819	35,186	27,337	1,536	1,03,633	37,076	2,04,772



Statistics of Boys' Middle Vernacula

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	66	59
Assam Valley ... ..	12	817	...
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	16	883	59
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	17	491	495
<i>Boards and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	37	446	425
Assam Valley ... ..	83	3,016	...
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	120	3,462	425
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	113	1,938	1,804
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	25	19
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	2	25	19
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	2	32	14
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	...	...	...
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	1	2	10
Grand total for 1924-25 ... ..	138	4,370	503
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	133	2,463	2,323

DIX E.

Schools for the year 1924-1925.

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.
171	296	200	6,396	...	...	...	...	6,396
1,007	1,824	1,309	30,810	...	...	301	...	31,111
1,178	2,120	1,509	37,206	...	...	301	...	37,507
1,207	2,193	1,448	36,070	...	...	306	...	36,376
2,565	3,436	2,305	14,793	18,750	1,243	...	...	34,786
7,070	10,086	6,547	40,058	41,449	4,804	761	1,989	89,061
9,635	13,522	8,852	54,851	60,199	6,047	761	1,989	1,23,847
9,051	12,793	8,320	56,325	53,442	7,528	788	1,552	1,19,635
191	235	167	520	732	372	...	542	2,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
191	235	167	520	732	372	...	542	2,166
207	253	187	480	752	360	...	566	2,138
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	57	33	...	...	...	...	171	171
11,004	15,877	10,528	92,577	60,931	6,419	1,062	2,531	1,63,520
10,510	15,296	9,988	92,875	54,174	7,888	1,024	2,289	1,58,320

APPEN  
Statistics of Boys

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 ...	50	3	1,403	1,406	1,148
Assam Valley Circle ...	129	...	4,269	4,269	3,618
Total for 1924-25 ...	179	3	5,672	5,675	4,766
Ditto 1923-24 ...	178	1	5,802	5,803	4,821
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1,373	17	69,183	69,200	44,923
Assam Valley Circle ...	1,692	...	80,990	80,990	52,294
Total for 1924-25 ...	3,065	17	150,173	150,190	97,217
Ditto 1923-24 ...	3,040	44	149,491	149,535	94,006
<i>Aided.*</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	596	344	14,936	15,280†	10,929
Assam Valley Circle ...	105	...	3,235	3,235	2,498
Total for 1924-25 ...	701	344	18,171	18,515	13,427
Ditto 1923-24 ...	679	160	17,722	17,882	12,654
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	186	...	5,553	5,553	3,635
Assam Valley Circle ...	90	...	3,286	3,286	2,386
Total for 1924-25 ...	276	...	8,844	8,844	6,021
Ditto 1923-24 ...	223	...	7,297	7,297	5,063
Grand total for 1924-25 ...	4,221	364	182,860	183,224	121,431
Ditto ditto 1923-24 ...	4,120	205	180,312	180,517	116,544

\* Includes "B" class

† Excludes 83 pupils reading purely classical language and 834

DIX F.  
Primary Schools for the year 1924-1925.

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.
14,182	...	...	...	7	14,189
31,601	...	...	...	...	31,601
45,733	...	...	...	7	45,740
46,997	...	...	...	...	46,997
2,63,635	78,491	4,533	...	...	3,46,664
2,65,161	1,40,075	8,873	...	1,821	4,15,930
5,28,796	2,18,566	13,411	...	1,821	7,62,594
5,22,816	2,08,253	11,923	10	2,115	7,45,117
31,515	472	480	341	1,11,880	1,44,688
8,425	468	646	...	6,778	16,317
39,940	940	1,126	341	1,18,658	1,61,005
40,605	636	900	342	97,179	1,39,662
...	...	...	...	22,382	22,382
...	...	...	...	5,780	5,780
...	...	...	...	28,162	28,162
...	...	...	...	24,450	24,450
6,14,469	2,19,506	14,537	341	1,48,643	9,97,501
6,10,418	2,08,889	12,823	352	1,23,744	9,56,226

garden schools.  
pupils of Impur Mission Primary schools.

## 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 ... ..	1	24	23	21	
Assam Valley ... ..	1	25	84	16	
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	2	49	57	37	
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	1	31	10	29	
<i>Aided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	89	89	45	
Assam Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	2	89	89	45	
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	2	82	77	45	
Grand total for 1924-25 ... ..	4	138	146	82	
Ditto for 1923-24 ... ..	3	113	87	74	
<i>Middle English Schools—Government.</i>				<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>	
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1	...	10	20	
Assam Valley ... ..	1	...	...	8	
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	2	...	10	23	
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	3	19	19	30	
<i>Aided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	10	35	30	
Assam Valley ... ..	4	12	44	50	
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	8	22	79	80	
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	8	10	92	68	
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	1	...	7	13	
Assam Valley ... ..	2	...	28	41	
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	3	...	35	54	
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	3	...	34	35	
Grand total for 1924-25 ... ..	13	22	124	157	
Ditto for 1923-24 ... ..	14	29	145	133	

## DIX G.

for the year 1924-1925.

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.
182	200	119	8,692	...	...	584	95	9,371
84	159	122	11,270	...	...	1,562	...	12,832
216	359	241	19,962	...	...	2,146	95	22,203
75	145	99	9,897	...	...	1,354	...	11,251
282	505	373	5,262	...	...	1,292	5,956	12,510
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	505	373	5,262	...	...	1,292	5,956	12,510
294	498	374	4,932	...	...	911	5,876	11,719
498	864	614	25,224	...	...	3,438	6,051	34,713
369	643	473	14,829	...	...	2,265	5,876	22,970
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>								
109	139	99	6,110	...	...	...	...	6,110
123	126	80	3,444	...	...	...	...	3,444
232	265	179	9,554	...	...	...	...	9,554
344	412	259	15,473	...	...	...	...	15,473
307	382	294	2,480	...	...	84	9,987	12,551
444	550	395	6,370	1,640	1,437	386	3,551	13,834
751	932	689	8,850	1,640	1,437	920	13,538	26,385
799	969	691	8,856	1,798	1,616	705	18,059	31,034
111	131	88	...	...	...	...	1,320	1,320
138	207	174	...	...	...	242	8,420	8,662
249	338	257	...	...	...	242	9,740	9,982
287	356	269	...	...	...	225	9,590	9,815
1,232	1,535	1,125	14,404	1,640	1,437	1,162	23,278	45,921
1,178	1,737	1,219	24,329	1,798	1,616	930	27,649	56,322

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	...	9	8
Assam Valley ...	1	...	5	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	2	...	14	8
Ditto 1923-24 ...	2	...	18	7
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	2	...	2	6
Assam Valley ...	7	...	52	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	9	...	54	6
Ditto 1923-24 ...	9	...	22	24
<i>Aided.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	4	...	45	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	4	...	45	...
Ditto 1923-24 ...	4	...	36	22
Grand total for 1924-25 ...	15	...	113	14
Ditto for 1923-24 ...	15	...	71	53
<i>Primary Schools—Board and Municipal.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	192	...	3	20
Assam Valley ...	129	...	11	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	321	...	14	20
Ditto 1923-24 ...	322	...	7	29
<i>Aided.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	6	...	9	7
Assam Valley ...	3	...	6	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	9	...	15	7
Ditto 1923-24 ...	11	...	8	10
<i>Unaided.</i>		<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	35	...	5	15
Assam Valley ...	11	...	...	...
Total for 1924-25 ...	46	...	5	15
Ditto 1923-24 ...	33	...	3	13
Grand total for 1924-25 ...	376	...	34	42
Ditto for 1923-24 ...	366	...	18	52

DIX G—concl'd.

for the year 1924-1925—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.
65	82	59	3,503	...	...	...	...	3,503
52	57	55	1,871	...	...	...	...	1,871
117	139	114	5,374	...	...	...	...	5,374
148	168	88	5,350	...	...	...	...	5,350
111	119	68	288	2,195	11	...	...	2,434
409	461	303	2,216	3,477	482	...	...	6,175
520	530	371	2,504	5,612	493	...	...	8,609
541	587	359	2,811	4,782	851	...	...	8,444
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
362	407	254	2,614	1,303	1,111	...	1,484	6,512
362	407	254	2,614	1,303	1,111	...	1,484	6,512
295	353	241	2,407	1,430	1,061	...	2,516	7,414
999	1,126	739	10,492	6,915	1,604	...	1,484	20,495
984	1,108	688	10,568	6,212	1,912	...	2,516	21,208
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
5,822	5,845	3,564	25,925	14,313	1,367	...	...	41,605
4,044	4,055	2,237	22,360	10,861	1,722	...	609	35,552
9,866	9,900	5,801	43,285	25,174	3,089	...	609	77,157
9,941	9,977	6,092	46,242	29,153	3,278	...	778	79,451
275	291	229	5,692	...	325	250	2,704	8,971
170	176	113	423	...	420	...	1,330	2,173
445	467	342	6,115	...	745	250	4,034	11,144
403	421	350	5,942	...	720	217	1,778	8,657
1,211	1,231	829	...	...	...	12	4,800	4,812
330	330	242	...	...	...	...	637	637
1,541	1,561	1,071	...	...	...	12	5,437	5,449
1,111	1,127	760	...	...	...	...	2,858	2,858
11,852	11,928	7,214	54,400	25,174	3,834	262	10,080	93,750
11,455	11,525	7,202	52,184†	23,153	3,993	217	5,414*	90,966

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

† Excludes ditto ditto ditto



## APPENDIX H.

*Statistics of Training Schools for the year 1924-1925.*

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	153	161	Rs. 40,220	Rs. 1,385	Rs. 41,605	Rs. 262.8	Rs. 9.05	Rs. 271.9
Assam Valley ... ..	3	155	145	32,313	3,844	36,157	208.6	24.8	233.4
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	7	308	306	72,533	5,229	77,762	235.5	17.08	252.5
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	7	329	295	73,320	5,210	78,600	223.1	15.8	238.8
<i>Aided.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	3	371	301	3,576	...	3,576	9.6	...	9.6
Assam Valley ... ..	1(a)	15	17	1,103	150	1,253	73.5	10	83.5
Total for 1924-25 ... ..	4	386	318	4,679	150	4,829	12.1	3	12.4
Ditto 1923-24 ... ..	5	121	82	4,418	565	7,784	36.5	47	64.3
Grand total for 1924-25 ... ..	11	694	624	77,212	5,379	82,591	111.2	7.7	118.9
Ditto for 1923-24 ... ..	12	450	377	77,808	5,778	86,384	172.2	12.8	191.9

(a) Nowgong Senior and Junior Classes were shown as 2 Separate Schools last year.

## APPENDIX I.

Boarding Houses attached to Government Colleges, High and Middle Schools, for the year 1924-1925.

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.	Muhammadians.	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.	2	1	...	3	144	96	107	Rs. 3,468	Rs. 2,772	Rs. 696	Rs. 3,468
Assam Valley ...	2	2	...	4	336	249	323	13,610	38,828	6,803	45,631
Total for 1924-25 ...	4	3	...	7	480	345	430	17,078	41,600	7,499	49,099
Ditto 1923-24 ...	4	3	...	7	437	382	416	17,568	45,614	6,936	52,550
<i>High Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	5	5	2	12	444	281	256	5,679	7,303	3,577	10,880
Assam Valley ...	13	9	2	24	607	488	452	...	12,233	6,507	19,040
Total for 1924-25 ...	18	14	4	36	1,051	769	708	5,679	19,536	10,384	29,920
Ditto 1923-24 ...	18	14	4	36	1,020	755	715	4,382	21,890	6,979	28,869
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	1	1	12	10	9	...	180	285	415
Assam Valley ...	4	...	2	6	311	290	272	...	415	...	445
Total for 1924-25 ...	4	...	3	7	323	300	281	...	625	235	860
Ditto 1923-24 ...	4	...	3	7	263	263	261	...	500	3	503
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	8	1	...	9	288	210	185	...	625	473	1,098
Total for 1924-25 ...	8	1	...	9	238	210	185	...	625	473	1,098
Ditto 1923-24 ...	4	1	...	5	168	148	117	...	356	486	842
Grand total for 1924-25 ...	34	18	7	59	2,092	1,621	1,604	22,757	62,386	18,591	18,977
Ditto for 1923-24 ...	30	18	7	55	1,888	1,518	1,509	21,950	68,360	14,404	82,764

\* Inclusive of Earle Law College and exclusive of Sylhet Sanskrit College.



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## APPENDIX K.

*Statement showing the employment of Muhammadans.*

Employment.	1923-1924.				1924-1925.			
	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 ... ..	67	16	5	...	66	15	1	1
Clerks, Librarians, etc. ... ..	77	9	2	2	77	11	3	2
<b>INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.</b>								
Government Colleges and High Schools ...	385	52	20	6	406	57	17	5
Aided " " " ...	169	23	3	1	189	23	11	1
Unaided " " " ...	137	23	13	3	140	20	1	...
Special Schools ... ..	144	39	1	...	186	65	5	5
Government and Board Middle Schools ...	597	63	50	13	609	65	31	8
Aided " " " ...	377	28	18	2	380	24	18	3
Unaided " " " ...	162	4	5	...	184	1	6	...
Government and Board Primary Schools ...	4,876	911	285	74	4,925	948	231	83
Aided Primary Schools ... ..	778	47	4	2	871	55	5	1
Unaided " " " ...	287	43	10	4	349	42	1	...
Total ... ..	8,056	1,258	416	107	8,382	1,326	330	109

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**GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.**

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

**Resolution on the General Report of Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1924-25.**

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Assam in the Education Department, No. 6038E., dated 25th November 1925.*

**READ—**

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1924-25.

**R E S O L U T I O N.**

THE general forward movement continued in the year under review but the rate of progress decreased. There was an increase of 3·3 *per cent.* in the enrolled number of pupils in schools and colleges, as compared with 7·47 *per cent.* in 1923-24. The increase was spread over almost all institutions, but a remarkable drop appeared in the enrolment in the preliminary class (I-A) of Primary schools. Various causes have been ascribed for this in the Director's Report, of which the principal appear to be the closure of a number of venture schools and the inability of Local Boards to provide the extra teachers required by the large number of new admissions in the previous year. Still the Governor and his Minister agree with the Director that the deficiency in the preliminary classes in the year under review should not be ascribed to any slackening of the demand for education, nor do they regard it as evidence of any serious check to the general advance. They note with interest that the percentage increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils was more than double the general rate of increase.

2. The University examination results, while not so striking as those of the previous year, are again interesting. The Governor and his Minister share the belief of the Director that the falling off in the Matriculation Examination results is due to the stiffening of the examination.

3. In both the Arts Colleges there were increases in enrolment, and it is evident that the problem of extension of hostel accommodation, particularly in the Cotton College, must soon be faced. The Murarichand College was removed to its new site at Thackeray Tila and the new buildings were formally opened by His Excellency the Governor in July of the present year.

The affiliation of the Cotton College to the B. A. honours standard in Persian was sanctioned, and following an insistent demand from the Surma Valley steps have been taken for the affiliation of the Murarichand College to the pass standard in the Science degree and the honours standard in the Economics degree courses. The ranks of the educated unemployed, however, continue to swell, and as the Director observes vocational training will not of itself solve the problem.

4. The number of pupils reading in secondary schools increased by 5·2 *per cent.* The whole scheme of Secondary education now forms the subject of enquiry by a representative Committee appointed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislative Council in the session of September, 1924. The Committee have issued a comprehensive *questionnaire* and the result of their investigation is awaited.

5. A new Primary Education Bill, providing for the introduction of compulsion at the instance either of a local authority or of the Government, is now before the Legislative Council, and much will depend on the decision of that body. The improvement in the provincial finances will enable the Government to do more than it has

been able to do in the past, but unless the local taxpayer is willing to make sacrifices progress can only be spasmodic and slow. The example mentioned by the Director of the villages in Barpeta Subdivision that have voluntarily imposed on themselves a small cess for the improvement of their schools is, the Government trust, a good omen.

6. The Governor and his Minister are glad to be assured that discipline in schools is generally satisfactory and that in some instances it is exemplary. They have read with interest the remarks of the Director on the expansion and good results of the Boy Scout movement and the beginnings of the Girl Guide movement.

7. With the improvement in the financial position of the province expenditure on education from all sources rose from Rs. 37,23,000 to Rs. 38,16,000. No grant from provincial revenues to any Local Board was reduced.

8. Many important questions connected with education, in addition to those already mentioned, were taken up during the year or after its close. These include the increase of grants to aided institutions, the improvement of the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service, the rates of fees in Government and aided schools, the re-institution of a public examination at the close of the middle school course, the re-organisation of Sanskrit education within the province and a further consideration of the system of Muhammadan education.

The Director has pressed again for the strengthening of the inspecting staff by the revival of the posts of the Assistant Inspectors and the Inspectress of Schools, and also of his own headquarters staff, and has likewise drawn attention to the inadequacy of the staff of Sub-Inspectors. This is another decision of moment which the Legislative Council will be called upon to take.

9. The thanks of the Governor and his Minister are due to Mr. Cunningham for his able administration of the Department, of which he was in charge for the greater part of the year, and for his careful handling of the many difficult problems which arose. They desire also to thank Dr. Thomson, who was in charge after the departure of Mr. Cunningham on leave, for his administration and for his comprehensive and interesting Report. They have noted with pleasure the names of those officers of the Department who are commended for specially good work during the year.

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

Order by the Government of Assam,

G. T. LLOYD,

*Second Secretary to the Government of Assam.*