

## **Review on the Annual Report of the Education Department, North-West Frontier Province, for the year 1935-36.**

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Without any industry of its own, this Province must depend upon agriculture for its prosperity. Yet hitherto it has not possessed a single institution which included agriculture in its curriculum, and students wishing to take up this important subject have had to pursue their studies outside the Province. This defect has now been remedied, and it is hoped that landlords will take full advantage of the facilities offered, to the immediate benefit of their own estates, and to the ultimate benefit of the Province as a whole.

Though paucity of funds has prevented any large expansion in the activities of the Department, several minor improvements have been carried out. The teaching staff has been increased by the addition of 9 Anglo-Vernacular teachers and one senior Vernacular teacher. Special English classes have been started in the District Board Middle Schools at Lund Khawar, Chamkanni, Akora, Umarzai and Chargulai. The District Board High School, Karak, has been provincialised and recognition has been given to the Sanatan Dharam High School of Mardan.

In addition, it has been found possible to arrange for the construction of a limited number of new buildings. The most important is that for Islamia High School, Peshawar. For a long time, its present building, which is considered the worst in the whole Province, has been a cause for justifiable complaint, and it is a matter of genuine satisfaction that in the present year the school will move into new quarters. The foundation stone was laid in February the 15th, 1936, and the new building should be completed during the year 1936-37. New buildings have also been started or completed for Islamia High School, Nowshera, Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular School, Peshawar Cantonment, and Baffa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

The popularity of education is as great as ever. The total number of educational institutions rose from 1,128 to 1,139 and a small increase is recorded in the number of private

and recognised schools and public schools for girls. The number of pupils in all kinds of schools is now 97,196 as against last year's figure of 95,263. Only in the case of public institutions for boys was there a decrease and their number fell by 3.

The disturbing feature of the report is the drop in the number of primary and vernacular middle schools. Though the increase in expenditure on higher education has been marked, not a single new primary or vernacular middle school has been opened since 1933. The reason for this is evident. At every Session of the Council urgent demands are voiced for more higher education and for the introduction of English classes in vernacular schools. It is in response to this demand that funds are being devoted more and more to higher education, with the inevitable result that, since funds are limited primary and vernacular education are suffering.

A still more disturbing factor is the serious wastage in primary schools. Out of 100 boys that enter the 1st primary class, less than 18 ever reach the 4th primary class. The chief aim in extending primary education to the country side is to ensure that as many as possible of the rural population will grow up sufficiently literate to read the few documents that come their way, such as revenue papers and Bania's receipts. That more than 80 per cent. of boys never complete the primary courses is proof that this aim is not being achieved and that large sums of Government money are being spent uselessly. The Education Department should examine this question and do their best to bring home to the villagers the benefits of primary education.

During the year under report the health of schools was satisfactory, as is evidenced by the decrease in the number of boys requiring treatment. 15,914 boys were medically examined and out of a total of 14,449 cases recommended, 73 per cent. received treatment. These figures are an improvement on those of past years and show that parents are at last beginning to appreciate and take advantage of the facilities offered by the Medical Department. During the year 1,168 major and 1,242 minor operations were performed.

It is with pleasure that Government take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of work done by Scout Associations during the year. During the two disastrous fires

that overtook Peshawar and Abbottabad Cities, Scout Troops were prominent. Many a householder has to thank their active assistance for the rescue of his possessions. They also rendered valuable assistance to the authorities on the occasions of the Id, Dushera and Baisakhi festivals, and the various Horse and Cattle Fairs held in the Province. Mention should be made of the uplift dramas staged by the Mardan Scouts. Their intention was to expose the futility of family feuds and murders, and demonstrate the advantages that accrue from temperance and thrift. These plays met with such success that it was arranged for them to give similar performances in other places of the Province.

As must always happen when funds are insufficient to go round, preference is given to the education of boys. It is satisfactory therefore to learn that the number of girls receiving education in recognised schools is slowly rising and during the year under report reached the total of 14,832.

The most urgent need of female education is the appointment of a second Assistant Inspectress. At present the Inspectress of Schools has only one assistant, and between them, in addition to their other work, they have to inspect 180 schools, which for the most part are scattered all over the Province. This task proved too severe a strain, and as a result of over-work the Inspectresses fell ill in April this year. The thanks of Government are due to Miss G. E. Littlewood, M.B.E., I. E. S., and her assistant Miss T. V. Roberts, P. E. S., for their untiring labours, and it is hoped to come to their assistance by the appointment of an extra Assistant.

A problem that has been causing deep concern to the Director of Public Instruction is the growing unemployment among the educated youth. On all sides voices are raised advocating vocational training as a sure cure of this evil. In response to this demand, carpentry and smithy classes have been started in Peshawar as an experimental measure, and, if they do well, it is proposed to open similar classes elsewhere and in addition to include courses for the training of masons, etc. But in a Province which has no large scale industry, a general system of vocational training will merely produce another type of unemployment. Government agree with the Director of Public Instruction that the best policy will be not to open many such schools in this Province, but instead make

use of the facilities offered by similar schools elsewhere. In this way the demands of local industry will be met, and the question of opening our own schools can be left until the growth of a local industry justifies such a course.

No important change is reported in the Agencies. The number of public schools remains the same, but there is an increase of 3 in the number of private schools, which brings their number up to 27. The number of students has risen from 4,803 to 5,116. This small but satisfactory increase is an indication that the advantages of education are fully realised across the Border, and only lack of opportunity prevents the more rapid spread of literacy. As a civilizing agency education is well-known, and every effort should be made to find funds for the opening of new schools.

In conclusion Government wish to thank Mr. T. C. Orgill and the members of his inspecting staff for the high level of efficiency maintained throughout the Department during the year under report.

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**REPORT  
ON  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION  
IN THE  
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE  
FOR THE YEAR 1935-36.**

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**CHAPTER I**

**GENERAL.**

1. Owing to the continued lack of money, little in the way of expansion could be achieved during 1935-36. In the latter part of this chapter, however, the improvements which were found possible within the limits of a tight budget have been described.

*Resolutions of the Central Advisory Board—*

But, before proceeding to details, it is necessary to refer to the outstanding event of the year from an educational point of view, namely, the meeting of the Central Advisory Board at Delhi in December, 1935. The subject of discussion at the meeting of the Advisory Board was "unemployment among the educated classes and its possible cures."

More than one remedy has been suggested for unemployment among the educated classes :—

- (a) It has been argued that the chief cause of unemployment, among the educated classes, is that higher secondary and college education is far too cheap. The consequence is that too many boys are encouraged, by this cheapness, to proceed to the higher secondary and college courses, although a large number are unfit for them. In England, elementary education is paid for out of the rates and taxes ; secondary and university education are almost entirely paid for by fees and private endowments. Children whose parents cannot afford to pay for secondary,

education, cease their education after the elementary stage at the age of fourteen or fifteen, a stage which would roughly correspond with the middle school stage in the North-West Frontier Province, though the standard in England would be rather higher. I am not ignoring the enormous differences between conditions in India and England ; but I do think that if the fees in high schools and colleges were greatly increased ; and if, at the same time, a generous provision of scholarships were made—this is an essential condition—in order to enable boys of merit to proceed to the higher courses, this would be to the benefit of the boys themselves and of the community as a whole.

- (b) In a number of countries in Europe, the problem of unemployment among the educated classes has been dealt with by deliberately restricting the admissions to the universities. In Germany, for instance, by the law of the 25th April, 1933, the total enrolments in all the university faculties have been reduced by nearly 50 per cent. Other countries in which similar restrictions have been introduced are France, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Esthonia, Norway, Bulgaria and Greece.

From these facts it is evident that in majority of the western countries, limitation of the entries to university courses is practised :—

- (a) by allowing the economic factor to come into play, and  
 (b) by limitation, by administrative action on the part of Government.

Limitation on either of these lines however was not favoured by the Central Advisory Board. The reason, as I gathered from private conversation, was that such limitation would be unpopular. Since the Board would not face this remedy, it therefore turned to the " reconstruction of the higher secondary stages of education ".

The general idea of the Advisory Board was that, at the commencement of the " higher secondary stage of

education" (i. e. after the completion of what is called "the middle stage" of education in this Province) boys should be diverted into five various types of institutions. These five types of institutions are :—

- (a) Classes for the training of teachers in rural areas.
- (b) Classes for agricultural training.
- (c) Classes for clerical training.
- (d) Classes for training in selected technical subjects which should be chosen in consultation with employers.
- (e) Those students who really intend to seek admission to universities, for training in Arts and Sciences, should proceed to the ordinary high schools.

NOTE.—It is obvious that some of these courses must start at a later age than others. For instance, teachers who are to be trained for work in rural areas can be sent to their training classes, after they have passed the middle examination, and after they have had some experience as pupil teachers. On the other hand, those who wish to undergo a course of clerical training must have completed a stage of education which gives them a good knowledge of English, before they can undertake a clerical course; in the post-matriculation clerical class of this Province, for instance, it has been found necessary to give an extra course in English to pupils in this class, even though they have passed the matriculation and F. A. examination.

Government has also the opinions and the resolutions of the Board; *in extenso*, in the documents which have been forwarded to it. I therefore need not repeat them. But there are, particularly in this Province, material difficulties in the way of carrying out the proposals of the Board. One proposal was the opening of vocational, industrial and technical schools. But, unless there are industries and technical businesses in the Province, the multiplication of such schools will merely lead to the creation of another class of unemployed as unable to obtain employment as the graduate class, and possibly more so, since their training will be more one-sided. The same difficulty was felt by the unemployment committee appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1935, under the Chairmanship of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. One resolution of that committee runs :—

" It is not enough to establish new industrial or vocational schools, or to remodel or reorganise



the existing ones, without, at the same time, creating an agency for placing the products of these technical schools, and for establishing them in new careers. Without this, the multiplication of the industrially and vocationally trained youngmen, who cannot settle down in life, may accentuate the problem of unemployment, and may create fresh difficulties both for Government and society."

Another proposal is to open agricultural schools. But these, unless very carefully managed, will only produce another flood of unemployment. Money spent on experimental farms and demonstrations may be well spent, as they will help the cultivator to grow better crops and a new type of crops ; but to turn out a number of men, who will demand employment as agricultural demonstrators will serve no useful purpose.

I have indicated the obstacles, which are substantial, in the way of carrying out the proposals of the Central Advisory Board. I observe that the Punjab is experiencing a similar difficulty, although the Punjab has developed industry and commerce to a far greater degree than this Province ; vide the minutes of a meeting of a committee appointed by the Syndicate of the Lahore University, to suggest educational reorganisation, which met on the 21st April, 1936. The committee arrived at no conclusion for the reorganisation of the university and higher secondary courses.

Another difficulty is the question of expenditure. If we are to open new technical and industrial classes, this will involve considerable additional expense. In one letter on this subject, from the Educational Commissioner, the following sentence occurs :—

"To be successful, vocational training requires somewhat expensive equipment and, above all, experienced and practical teaching."

However, in spite of the difficulties, it is necessary to attempt to make some practical proposals. The two questions which are to be answered, are :—

- (a) what kind of industrial and technical schools are actually required in this Province ?
- (b) how will the cost of such schools be met ?

The first of these two questions has been discussed many times already. A report was written, a few years ago, by Mr. Rafi, whose services were lent to this Government by the Director of Industries in the Punjab. This report dealt with the prospects of the development of local industries, and the establishment of new industries in the North-West Frontier Province. An excellent practical summary and criticism of the report was given by Mr. Dundas, when he was Secretary, Transferred Departments, in the Legislative Council. His speech was delivered on the 21st March, 1934, and will be found in Vol. V—No. 13 of the "Legislative Debates". The gist of speech was that, when one regarded facts, the prospect of developing much industry in this Province was very small. If this is true, for what purposes will our proposed training schools train boys? There appears to be a fair amount of employment available for artisans in the towns and villages. Rough carpentry, smithery, masonry, concrete work, cycle and clock repairing, etc., can employ a number of men; further avenues of employment after the middle stage are teaching, employment in Government service as constables, forest guards, postal peons, etc. But for technical and industrial experts, there seems to be very few openings, except on the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme. What classes have we at present for the training of men, for artisan type of work which I have indicated above? There is at present a carpentry and smithy class, attached to the training school for men, Peshawar; this is doing well; and, provided that we can get suitable supervisors—this is a great difficulty—similar classes can be opened elsewhere, and classes can be added for the training of masons, etc. At present, we have no agricultural schools. It is doubtful whether such schools will really serve the purpose that we require. The purpose will be better served by attaching farms, under competently trained men, to rural high and middle schools. For the training of teachers, we have one school for training men for posts in village schools; and this one school is sufficient for our needs. An electrical training class is also being started, for the training of linesmen and wiremen for the Malakand Hydro-Electric Scheme.

It is difficult to suggest other types of technical and

industrial schools, which will actually be found useful in this Province. My opinion is that the best policy will be, not to attempt to open many such schools in this Province, but to make use of the facilities afforded by similar schools which have been working successfully in the Punjab. I have obtained from the Director of Industries, Punjab, a list of such schools ; and I am proposing to Government that a liberal number of stipends should be provided each year, with which we can send students from this Province each year to the Punjab for training.

The cost of such industrial and technical schools as may be opened must be met—

- (a) either by the provision of additional funds by Government. It is unlikely that such additional funds will be forthcoming, if several schools are to be opened. It will therefore be necessary,
- (b) to close a Government high school—perhaps the Government High School, Peshawar, since there are a number of other schools who can take its boys—and to utilise the funds saved thereby, and the building, for industrial and technical classes.

I now return to a survey of what has been achieved in this Province during the past year.

#### (a) MALE EDUCATION.

2. (a) The District Board Anglo-Vernacular High School, at Karak, in the Kohat District was provincialised with effect from May 1st, 1935. The high classes started in the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular School, Mardān, were recognised, raising the number of high schools in the Province from 35 to 36. The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools has in consequence been reduced from 12 to 11. Nine additional junior anglo-vernacular teachers were appointed, one each at the Government high schools at Derā Ismail Khan, Mardān, Bannu, Kohat, Tank, Mansehra, Peshawar, Abbottabad and Charsadda, and one senior vernacular teacher appointed in the Government High School, Peshawar, with effect from May 1st, 1935.

(b) As mentioned in the last year's report, schedules were submitted to Government for the conversion of flourishing vernacular middle schools into anglo-vernacular

middle ; but the schedules could not be sanctioned. Special English classes were however opened in the District Board vernacular middle schools at Lundkhwar, Chamkani, Akora and Umarzai (in Peshawar District) ; and an English teacher was appointed at the District Board School at Charguli (Peshawar District). The English classes already attached to selected lower middle and full middle schools in the Province functioned in a satisfactory way during the year.

(c) The Post-Matriculation Clerical Class attached to Government High School, Peshawar, continued during the year; and as usual fourteen students were admitted into the class early in April, 1935. Four of them left the class during the course of the year and the remaining ten appeared in the final examination held by the Department, six of whom were declared successful.

(d) B. Sc. classes in agriculture were opened at the Islamia College, Peshawar, during the year under report. The opening of these classes has meant the completion of a very useful department opened two years ago at the Islamia College.

Four scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25 tenable for two years have been sanctioned by the Government, for award to students who study agriculture in the B. Sc. classes at the Islamia College, Peshawar. The scholarships will be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Principal of the College.

(e) The demand for some sort of industrial or vocational training has been growing for some time past. A partial attempt to meet it has been made by opening a carpentry and a smithy class at the Government Training School for Men, Peshawar, with effect from May 1st, 1935. Twenty stipends of Rs. 10 each, ten for each class, were sanctioned by the Government for students who joined the classes. The students selected for the classes had passed the middle school examination of the North-West Frontier Province, were bonâ fide residents of the Province and were not less than 17 years of age. The course of training shall for the present extend to two years but it may be extended to three.

3. (i) No new buildings for the Government high schools were erected during the year. The existing buildings, however, were improved to a certain extent by spending funds from the budget head "minor works". New buildings are badly needed for the Government high schools at Swabi, Mardan, Karak, Lakki, Charsadda and Haripur.

(ii) A good new building for the District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Baffa, was completed and occupied in December last.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 21,412 was paid from Provincial Revenues to managements of aided secondary schools for boys on account of building grants for the improvement of their schools' buildings. A new house for the Islamia High School, Peshawar, is under construction and is expected to be completed and occupied during the current year. The main block of the new building for the Islamia High School, Nowshera, was completed and occupied during the year under report. A new building for the Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Peshawar, is also under construction. The buildings of the Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Abbottabad, which were extended last year, were burnt down during the Abbottabad fire in July last. A special grant of Rs. 4,365 was sanctioned and paid to the management for re-building the portion destroyed by fire.

4. (i) First aid and home hygiene classes were held in 10 Government schools as compared with 8 last year. The results of tests held were 194/242 in the former and 180/290 in the latter subject.

(ii) The work of medical inspection of school children was carried out in the five municipal towns of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Abbottabad. The total number of boys medically examined was 15,914 ; out of a total of 14,449 cases recommended for treatment 10,604 or 73 per cent. actually received it. One thousand, four hundred and ten (168 major and 1,242 minor) operations were performed during the year. Each pupil is subjected to at least three medical examinations ; and the number of such examinations is on the increase, while the number of cases requiring treatment is on the decrease, indicating that sickness among the school children is gradually diminishing.

(iii) Handicrafts, such as munj mat weaving, Book-binding, basket making, knitting, soap-making, rope-making, gardening on a small scale, etc., have been introduced in many rural schools in all the districts.

(iv) In connection with rural uplift work, radio sets were installed in eight vernacular middle schools in the Peshawar District, while nine such sets were supplied to schools in other districts. The Medical Department has arranged with the co-operation of school masters in rural areas to bring medical relief to villagers by means of travelling dispensaries housed in lorries, two of which have been touring in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts. Private night classes for adults were started in January, 1936, at Kholian and Baldher in Hazara District by two District Board teachers. Another class for adults was started at Talhatta, three miles from Garhi Habibullah in February last. The Redding Rover Crew and other "Scout Groups" at Mardan performed various dramas on the topic of village uplift and better living. Boy Scouts of Ghoriwala and Ghazni Khel vernacular schools in the Bannu District staged dramas enlightening the audience on the need of avoiding extravagance, giving up bad customs and indebtedness.

(v) Attention must be called to the fact that there has been a great increase in expenditure on higher secondary education in this Province since the Reforms began, but very little increase on primary and vernacular education. The cause of this is continual pressure, exercised by members of the Legislative Council and by others, for the opening of new high schools, and also for the increased grants for aided high schools, and the giving of grants to schools which have been recognised but not yet aided. Since 1932, there has been an increase of one and a half lakh of rupees in expenditure upon aided and high schools. There has been an increase only of Rs. 68,000 in Government grants to District Boards ; that is, for primary and middle education. There has also been a considerable increase in the amounts of grants to colleges. In brief, a larger proportion of the money in the educational budget is being spent upon the higher secondary stages ; and a smaller and entirely insufficient amount is being given to the

vernacular schools under District Boards. It is a significant fact, that since 1933 not a single primary school for boys has been opened, and not a single vernacular middle school.

### (b) FEMALE EDUCATION.

6. The most pressing need, under this heading, is the appointment of an additional inspectress of schools.

The present number of girls' schools in the North-West Frontier Province is 158, and the number of girls on the rolls is 14,868.

There are two inspecting officers, viz., one Inspectress in the Indian Education Service, and one Assistant Inspectress in the Provincial Education Service. Both these officers have to tour the whole Province. The Inspectress has to visit 98 schools, Normal school, high, middle and primary, enrolment 11,908, twice a year and to find time to pay visits to village schools. If the present progress is to be maintained, the Inspectress ought to be able to visit village schools once a year. This she is quite unable to do unless she is relieved of the heavy work of individual examination for the primary certificate examination. In addition to conducting all the practical tests of the Normal School for Women and testing the work of middle, high and lower primary classes, she had to examine 1,316 girls individually for the primary examination and 1,518 girls for promotion to the 4th class. Inspection is only part of her duties. She also has to supervise and control the whole system of girls' education ; and this involves heavy office work. In this connection it is interesting to note what the Director said in his last quinquennial report when the number of schools and the number of girls in schools was less than half what it is now. " Before the end of the quinquennium it was found that the Inspectress of girls' schools had more schools to control and supervise than are considered to be the maximum (75) for an Inspector of the Punjab."

The Assistant Inspectress is in charge of 60 District Board primary schools (enrolment 2,960), situated in all

the five districts of the Province many of which are not easily reached. She has also to pay surprise visits in schools at headquarters and has occasionally to inspect aided schools on behalf of the Inspectress. No clerk has been given to the Assistant Inspectress, consequently she has to do all her own office work.

These two Inspectresses between them have much heavier task than would be considered fair for two male inspecting officers. It is obvious that their powers are being stretched to breaking point. The appointment of an additional Inspectress was recommended as an urgent necessity by the Primary Education Committee in 1929. The work has increased since then—the number of pupils alone is about 74.4 per cent. higher than when the committee visited the Province. Up to the present, the development of the education of girls has been excellent and very good work has been done, but it cannot be expected that the existing staff can continue without help. The appointment of an additional Assistant Inspectress is essential on grounds not only of efficiency but of fair treatment. The present proposal therefore is most strongly recommended as being the minimum required.

7. During the year under report two new primary schools for girls were sanctioned by the Government and were opened at Topi in Peshawar and Serai Naurang in the Bannu Districts.

The Municipal Board Leigh Urdu Girls' School, Kohat, the largest Muslim school in the Province has outgrown its premises. The municipality erected a new building in 1934-35 for some of the primary classes ; but the girls were not transferred to the new building until October, 1935.

No new buildings were erected during the year for girls' schools. The Hazara District Board has taken in hand the building of the girls' school at Baffa which will soon be completed. The District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Mansehra, has also outgrown its premises. New class rooms as well as a hostel for boarders are badly required. It is desirable that District Boards should try to build their own buildings to house girls' primary schools. Most of



the rented houses for girls' schools are very unsuitable. The houses are situated in dirty lanes, among congested parts of villages and the rooms are mostly badly lighted and ill-ventilated. New houses are very badly needed for girls' schools at Ghoriwala, Garhi Habibullah, Balakote, Nawanshahr, Pirpai and Hangu. Girls' schools in Peshawar and Mardan cities also continue to be housed in very unsatisfactory buildings. Private dwelling houses are quite unsuitable for school purposes. Both the municipalities would be well advised to construct their own buildings instead of paying large sums of money as rent for very unsuitable houses.

### (c) STATISTICS.

8. The total number of educational institutions of all kinds has risen from 1,128 to 1,139. The number of all kinds of public institutions for boys decreased from 858 to 855. The number of private unrecognised schools of all kinds rose from 115 to 127. The number of public schools for girls also showed a slight increase of 2 over the last year's figure. The number of pupils in all kinds of schools rose from 95,263 to 97,196 while that in private unrecognised schools also rose from 3,763 to 3,850. The percentage of increase in public schools is the same as last year, viz. 2.3. The increase is shared both by boys' and girls' schools, viz. 1,457 and 389 respectively. The total percentage of male scholars to the total male population showed a slight increase from 6.0 to 6.1 and that of female scholars to total female population from 1.47 to 1.52. The percentage of boy pupils to the population of school going age rose from 40.0 to 40.7 while that of girls 9.8 to 10.1.

The number of Muslim pupils in all kinds of institutions rose from 69,246 to 70,581. The number of Hindu pupils rose from 20,330 to 21,073 while that of Sikhs decreased from 5,055 to 4,862. Viewed on a percentage basis the increase is rather slow. There is a considerable demand for new primary schools both for boys and girls.

9. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 30,88,294 against Rs. 29,45,791. The percentage of expenditure from Provincial Revenues was 68.4 against

66.4 of the last year while that from fees was 11.5 against 11.4. The percentage of expenditure from other sources fell from 11.2 to 10.2.

In colleges the average cost of educating a student rose from Rs. 349-9-6 to Rs. 360-1-6. In anglo-vernacular schools for boys it rose from Rs. 42-4-1 to Rs. 43-11-9 while in vernacular middle schools it rose from Rs. 18-7-10 to Rs. 18-15-2. In primary schools the cost fell from Rs. 11-14-6 to Rs. 11-13-4. The average cost of training a male teacher in the two vernacular classes of the Training School for Men, Peshawar, decreased from Rs. 321 to Rs. 209.

In the Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar, the average cost of training a female teacher has risen from Rs. 353-13-1 to Rs. 370-9-8. In public girls' schools the average cost of educating a pupil in secondary schools rose from Rs. 25-8-3 to Rs. 26-13-0 while the cost of educating a girl in a primary school fell from Rs. 16-14-3 to Rs. 16-13-3.

#### (d) EDUCATION IN AGENCIES AND TRIBAL AREAS.

10. A detailed report has been given in Chapter IX "Education in Tribal Areas". The number of public schools in this area remained the same as last year, viz. 68 but the number of scholars rose from 4,400 to 4,542. This increase is largely due to the replacement of inefficient and untrained Mullah teachers in the Kurram Agency by J. V. trained teachers.

#### (e) EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL BODIES AND CANTONMENTS.

11. The figures of expenditure incurred on education by the five district boards, 11 municipal and notified area committees, and by the Peshawar, Nowshera and Risalpur Cantonment Boards are given in the statement marked A, B and C.

Statement A.  
Expenditure by district boards.

Name of district	Income from fees	Contribution from other boards	Fixed allotment from district boards resources.	Government grant	Expenditure due from district boards being totals of columns * 2 to 5	Actuals on education (excluding buildings)	Actuals for previous year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar ...	*7,908	1,314	40,433	1,38,198	2,87,853	2,82,077	2,85,765
Hazara ...	6,042	1,787	11,211	2,76,260	2,89,258	2,79,446	2,80,140
Kohat ...	2,621	500	8,500	1,24,883	1,33,883	1,33,821	1,38,988
Bannu ...	2,719	...	14,275	1,22,082	1,39,076	1,35,187	1,31,162
Dera Ismail Khan	1,926	724	8,980	1,46,079	1,57,709	1,56,983	1,52,731
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,216</b>	<b>4,325</b>	<b>83,399</b>	<b>3,07,502</b>	<b>10,07,779</b>	<b>9,87,614</b>	<b>9,88,806</b>

\* Hazara and Kohat did not surrender the income from tuition fees.

Statement B.  
Expenditure by municipal committees and notified area committees for the year 1935-36.

Name of municipality or notified area committee	Provision made for education (excluding buildings)	Government grants	Actual gross expenditure for 1935-36	Actuals for 1934-35
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar ...	98,810	...	88,456	87,810
Mardan ...	21,363	6,100	18,214	16,414
Haripur ...	8,917	4,361	10,480	10,337
Abbottabad ...	17,997	1,380	17,828	17,505
Baffa ...	...	...	...	423
Nawanshahr ...	...	...	...	768
Kohat ...	16,974	4,000	27,400	26,190
Bannu ...	40,646	400	38,485	36,445
Dera Ismail Khan	33,017	5,472	28,720	28,107
Tank	4,172	...	3,848	3,894
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,41,895</b>	<b>21,713</b>	<b>2,33,456</b>	<b>2,27,683</b>

## Statement C.

## Expenditure by cantonments.

(i) Peshawar Cantonment continues to maintain only one Urdu Girls' School of its own in the Saddar Bazar, Peshawar :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Total expenditure	Staff
1935-36	1	103	Rs. 1,908	2/3
1934-35	1	85	1,325	2/2

Grants were paid by this cantonment to—

	Rs.
(1) Frontier High School, Peshawar...	1,560
(2) Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Peshawar	... 1,956
(3) Lalkurti Primary School	... 168
(4) Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School	... 1,152
(5) Arya Girls' School	... 1,080
(6) Siri Guru Nanak Kanya, Patshala...	1,080
(7) Mission Primary School, Willcocks Road	... 468
<b>Total</b>	<b>... 7,464</b>

Total expenditure incurred by the board amounts to Rs. 9,372 against Rs. 8,933 of the last year.

(ii) Nowshera Cantonment maintains a primary school for boys in the Nowshera Saddar Bazar. The necessary statistics of the school are given below :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Expenditure	Staff
1935-36	1	212	Rs. 2,464	4/4
1934-35	1	192	2,290	2/4

Grants paid by this cantonment to—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Sanatan Dharam High School, Nowshera ...	1,522	12	0
(2) Islamia High School, Nowshera...	832	10	0
(3) Vedic Girls' School, Nowshera ...	724	8	0
(4) Sanatan Dharam High School, Nowshera ...	892	14	0
(5) Guru Nanak Girls' School, Nowshera ...	517	8	0
(6) Muslim Girls' School, Nowshera...	828	0	0
(7) Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Technical Middle School, Nowshera Kalan ...	155	4	0
(8) Officer Commanding, 10/11th Sikh Regiment (Children School)	258	12	0
Total ...	5,732	0	0

Total expenditure incurred by the Nowshera Cantonment Board on education was Rs. 8,196 against Rs. 8,601 in the previous year.

(iii) Risalpur Cantonment maintains a lower middle

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Staff
1935-36 ...	1	204	Rs. 1,921	4¼
1934-35 ...	1	173	1,892	2¼

Grants paid by this cantonment to aided schools are—  
Rs.

(1) Sanatan Dharam Girls' School, Risalpur ...	470
(2) Muslim Girls' School ...	288
(3) Shri Guru Nanak Girls' School ...	240
(4) Rents to Sanatan Dharam and Muslim Girls' Schools ...	168
Total ...	1,166

Total expenditure incurred by the Risalpur Cantonment Board amounted to Rs. 3,157 against Rs. 3,059 in the previous year.

(iv) Unaided Regimental School, Risalpur—

The "Followers" unaided school at Risalpur continued to exist. Expenditure on this school from Regimental funds was the same as last year, viz. Rs. 1,200. The number of boys attending the school was 95 against 82 of the last year.

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## CHAPTER II

### CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

#### Direction—

1. As mentioned in the last year's report, T. C. Orgill, Esquire, M.A., I. E. S., remained on leave ex-India till the afternoon of 27th October, 1935. During this period Khan Bahadur Mir Karim Bakhsh, Inspector of Vernacular Education, North-West Frontier Province held charge as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., P. E. S., remained Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction throughout the year. He also held, in addition to his own duties, the charge of the post of Registrar of Departmental Examinations and Secretary of the Text Book Committee for two months from 25th May to 24th July, 1935, during the absence on sick leave of M. Muhammad Alam, B.A., P. E. S.

M. Nur Elahi Khan, B.A., P. E. S., remained Registrar, Departmental Examinations and Secretary of the Text Book Committee till the afternoon of 14th May, 1935, when M. Muhammad Alam, B.A., P. E. S., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara relieved him.

The following departmental examinations were held under the supervision of the Department :—

- (a) Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard Examination for Boys.
- (b) Vernacular Middle Standard Examination for Boys.
- (c) Post-Matriculation Clerical Class Examination.

No examination for the J. V. and S. V. certificates for male teachers were held during the year, as both the courses have been extended to two years and the last examinations were held in March, 1935. No "drawing masters" examination also was held this year.

**Inspection—(a) Provincial Inspecting Staff—**

2. Miss G. E. Littlewood, M.B.E., I. E. S., continued to hold the post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and Miss T. V. Roberts that of Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, throughout the year. The Inspectress and her assistant are both overworked and it is hoped that the Government will sanction the permanent appointment of a second Assistant Inspectress with a view to meet the recommendations of the Primary Education Committee of 1929.

3. Khan Shahi Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., continued to hold charge as Officiating Inspector of Vernacular Education, North-West Frontier Province. The permanent Inspector, Khan Bahadur Mir Karim Bakhsh, P. E. S., after acting as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, till the afternoon of 27th October, 1935, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on 28th April, 1936.

**Inspection—(b) District Inspecting Staff—**

(i) District Inspectors of Schools.

4. The following changes were made among the District Inspectors of Schools :—

(a) Hafiz Abdul Hamid, B.A., P. E. S., District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, was transferred to Government High School, Charsadda as Head Master.

(b) Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul Khan, B.A., P. E. S., was transferred to Dera Ismail Khan as District Inspector of Schools.

(c) M. Muhammad Alam, B.A., P. E. S., rejoined his post as District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, on return from sick leave, but on 2nd May, 1935, he was transferred to Peshawar as Registrar of Departmental Examinations, and Secretary of Text Book Committee.

(d) H. Bashir Hussain, B.A., P. E. S., officiated as District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, throughout the year except for a few days (April 27th to May 2nd, 1935). He held his post in the P. E. S. grade up to 15th September,



1935, since when he has been holding it in the S. E. S. grade as the P. E. S. post was transferred to the Government High School, Peshawar.

(ii) Assistant District Inspectors of Schools.

The number of Assistant District Inspectors of Schools remained unchanged. No physical supervisor was appointed. The place of L. Wisanda Ram, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, was taken by L. Behari Lal, from 12th October, 1935.

**Government high schools—**

5. The District Board Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Karak, in the Kohat District, was provincialized in May, 1935, thus increasing the number of Government high schools both for boys and girls from 15 to 16. M. Hazrat Gul, B.Sc., B.T., Head Master, District Board School, was taken into Government service, and appointed as the head master of the Government high school.

No changes were made among the head masters of the Government high schools except that M. Nur Elahi Khan, B.A., P. E. S., Registrar of Departmental Examinations and Secretary of the Text Book Committee, was transferred on 15th May, 1935, as Head Master of the Government High School, Peshawar. Before taking charge he proceeded on sick leave for a period of four months till September 15th, 1935, on which date he took over as Head Master of the Government High School, Peshawar. During his absence Mr. J. C. Ghosh, 3rd Master, of the same school officiated as head master.

**Boy Scout Movement—**

6. The constitution of the Provincial Council and of the local associations in this Province is as follows :—

*I—Provincial Chief Scout :*

His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Ralph Griffith,  
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

*II—Provincial Commissioner, and Secretary :*

T. C. Orgill, Esquire, M.A., I. E. S.

III—*Assistant Provincial Commissioner :*

Khan Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., P. E. S.,  
Officiating Inspector of Vernacular Education, North-  
West Frontier Province.

IV—*Additional Assistant Provincial Commissioner :*

Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. C. Noel, Director of  
Agriculture and Allied Departments, North-West  
Frontier Province.

V—*Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Training and  
Scout Organiser :*

L. Ram Chand Malhotra, Woodbadge (Scout and Cub-  
I).

VI—*Members of the Provincial Council :*

- (i) Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan,  
K.C.I.E.
- (ii) Major A. N. Sharma, I. M. S., District Commis-  
sioner, Hazara District, Abbottabad.
- (iii) S. F. Grant, Esquire, M.B.E., District Commis-  
sioner, Peshawar District.
- (iv) Dr. Tila Muhammad Khan, District Commissioner,  
Mardan Sub-Division.
- (v) J. F. Rollo, Esquire, District Commissioner,  
Kohat.
- (vi) Dr. A. D. Iliff, District Commissioner, Dera  
Ismail Khan.
- (vii) Major S. S. Lavender, District Commissioner,  
Kurram Agency, Parachinar.
- (viii) Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., M.M., I. A.,  
District Commissioner, Malakand Agency, Dir,  
Swat and Chitral States.

VII—Representatives of Local Associations on the Council.

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Hazara Association            | (1) Sh. Fasih-ud-Din.   |
|                                   | (2) Dr. Sewak Ram Yatri.  |
| (ii) Peshawar Association.        | (3) S. Sujan Singh, B.A., B.T., Honorary Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Peshawar.                 |
|                                   | (4) M. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., District Scout Master, Boy Scouts Association, Peshawar.             |
| (iii) Kohat Association...        | (5) Khan Bahadur Nawab Captain Baz Muhammad Khan.   |
|                                   | (6) Rai Bahadur Diwan Mathra Das.   |
| (iv) Bannu Association...         | (7) Ch. Muhammad Abdullah, B.A., P. E. S.   |
| (v) Dera Ismail Khan Association. | (8) L. Nand Lal, B.A., B.T.   |
| (iv) Mardan Association           | (9) L. Bihari Lal.  |
| (vii) Parachinar Association.     | (10) M. Nasir Ali Shah.   |
| (vii) Malakand Association        | (11) L. Paras Ram, B.A., B.T.   |
|                                   | (12) Khan Sher Dil Khan.  |
|                                   | (13) M. Abdus Samad Khan, B.A., B.T., LL.B.   |
|                                   | (14) Mir Abdullah Khan, Honorary Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Malakand, Thana.                  |
|                                   | (15) M. Faiz Muhammad Khan, M.Sc., B.T., LL.B., Head Master, Government High School, Thana, Malakand. |

Serial No.	Local association	District Commissioner	Honorary Secretary	Honorary Treasurer	District Scoutmaster
1	Hazara ...	Major A. N. Sharma, I M S., Abbottabad.	Sh. Fasih-ud-Din, B.A., B.T., LL.B., Head Master, Government High School, Abbottabad.	Abdel Rashid Khan, B.A., B.T., 2nd Master, Government High School, Abbottabad.	Dr. Sewak Ram Yatri, Woodbadge.
2	Peshawar...	S F. Grant, Esquire, M.B.E., Manager, Government Stationery and Printing, North-West Frontier Province, Peshawar.	S. Sujan Singh, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Khalsa High School, Peshawar.	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, M. L. C., Banker and Municipal Commissioner, Peshawar.	M. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., Teacher, Government Training School, Peshawar.
3	Mardan ..	Dr. T. M. Khan, Medical Practitioner, Civil Lines, Mardan.	(1) M. Abdur Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Mardan. (2) L. Faras Ram, B.A., B.T., Head Master, Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan (Joint Secretary).	Seth Boota Mal, Municipal Commissioner, Mardan.	Pandit Dina Nath Sant, B.A., Teacher, Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan.
4	Malakand Agency and Dir, Swat and Chitral States.	Major H. H. Johnson, C.I.E., M.M., I. A., Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, Malakand.	Khan Mir Abdullah Khan, Khankhel, Thana (Malakand)	Khan Ghulam Haidar Khan, Subedar-Major, Swat Levies, Malakand.	Mr. Faiz Muhammad Khan, M.Sc., B.T., LL.B., Head Master, Government High School, Thana.
5	Kohat ...	J. F. Rollo, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Salt Revenue Department, Kohat.	(1) Pirzada Nur Hussain Azri, M.A., P. E. S., District Inspector of Schools, Kohat. (2) L. Nand Lal, B.A., 2nd Master, Bharatri High School, Kohat.	Ch. Arjan Das, Municipal Commissioner, Kohat.	L. Hem Raj, Teacher, Bharatri High School, Kohat.

Serial No.	Local association	District Commissioner	Honorary Secretary	Honorary Treasurer	District Scoutmaster
6	Kurram Agency.*	Major S. S. Lavender, Commandant, Kurram Militia.	M. Abdus Samad Khan, B.A., B.T., LLB, Head Master, Government High School, Parachinar.	S. Rewal Singh of Parachinar.	S. Jafar Hussaini Shah, Drawing Master, Government High School, Parachinar, up to 20th February 1936.
7	Bannu ...	Captain E. H. Cobb, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu.	L. Nand Lal, B.A., Head Master, Government High School, Bannu.	Vacant ...	L. Asa Ram Gandhi, J. A. V., Teacher, Government High School, Bannu.
8	Dera Ismail Khan.	(1) Dr. A. D. Iliff, Church Mission Hospital, Dera Ismail Khan. (2) L. Behari Lal, Woodbadge, Assistant District Commissioner. (3) Mr. Altaf Hussain, Assistant District Commissioner for Cubs.	L. Chela Ram Bhatia, M.A., B.T., and Master, Government High School, Dera Ismail Khan.	L. Chela Ram Bhatia, M.A., B.T.	L. Behari Lal, Assistant District Inspector of Schools, Dera Ismail Khan, up to 24th April 1936. M. Nasir Ali Shah, B.Sc., B.T., and Master, Islamia High School, Dera Ismail Khan.

## CHAPTER III

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

#### General—

1. There are three arts colleges. They are—

- (i) Islamia College, Peshawar,
- (ii) Edwardes College, Peshawar, and
- (iii) Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan.

These colleges are affiliated to the Punjab University ; and are managed by private bodies.

The Islamia College, Peshawar, is affiliated for the M. A. courses in Mathematics, English and Persian ; B. Sc. and B. A., and B. Sc. course in Agriculture. The Edwardes College, Peshawar, is affiliated for the B. A. course only ; the Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan for the B. A. and F. Sc. courses. (The Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan, was granted affiliation for the B. A. course by the Punjab University in 1935.)

2. The statistics for these colleges are :—

Year	Number of colleges	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Results							P.E. A.	
				M. A.			B.A.	B.Sc.	F.A.	F.Sc.		
				Mathematics	English	Persian				Medical		Non-medical
Rs.												
1935-36	3	812	2,92,395	68	710	018	4678	713	*106185	1517	2299	510
1934-35	3	762	2,66,392	719	14	...	4078	19	95142	8044		47

\* Includes one candidate placed in compartment.

The number of scholars has increased by 50 or by 6.56 per cent. This increase is equally shared by the

Islamia College, Peshawar and Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan. The enrolment at the Edwardes College, Peshawar, remained unchanged.

The direct expenditure on the three colleges has risen by Rs. 26,003. This increase has occurred as below :—

	1935-36	1934-35	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Islamia College ...	2,12,788	1,89,173	+ 23,615
(ii) Edwardes College ...	51,394	54,558	— 3,164
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College ...	28,213	22,661	+ 5,552
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>2,92,395</b>	<b>2,66,392</b>	<b>26,003</b>

3. The maintenance grants paid from Provincial Revenues to these colleges during 1935-36 have been :—

Rs.

(i) Islamia College—

Ordinary grant ...	1,05,000
Special grant ...	20,000
For Agricultural Classes (F. Sc.) ...	1,200
Provident Fund grant ...	8,196
For Police guard ...	3,213
For Agricultural Classes (B. Sc.) ...	3,000

**Total** ... **1,40,609**

(ii) Edwardes College—

Ordinary grant ...	24,000
Provident Fund grant ...	1,121

**Total** ... **25,121**

(iii) Vedic Bharatri College—

Ordinary grant ...	10,000
Provident Fund grant ...	592

**Total** ... **10,592**

The average cost of educating a scholar has risen from Rs. 349-9-6 in the previous year to Rs. 360-1-6 in the year under review.

4. Statistics for the hostels attached to these colleges are given below :—

Name of institution to which hostels are attached	Number of boarding houses in 1934-35	Number of inmates in 1934-35	Number of boarding houses in 1935-36	Number of inmates in 1935-36	Expenditure in 1934 35	Expenditure in 1935 36
					Rs.	Rs.
Islamia College ...	6	418	6	422	19,308	17,166
Edwardes College ...	3	38	3	35	2,115	2,345
Vedic Bharatri College ...	1	13	1	25	427	515
Total ...	10	469	10	482	21,850	20,026

There was no change in the number of hostels attached to the colleges, but the number of boarders has risen from 469 to 482. The expenditure on the hostels has however gone down from Rs. 21,850 to Rs. 20,026 showing a decrease of Rs. 1,824. This is presumably due to observance of economy in expenditure by the Islamia College authorities. The expenditure on hostels has increased by Rs. 230 and Rs. 88 respectively in the Edwardes and Vedic Bharatri Colleges, while in the Islamia College there has been a fall of Rs. 2,142 in expenditure on the hostels.

5. Extracts from the reports of the principals of the colleges are reproduced below :—

*Islamia College, Peshawar—*

The year has passed smoothly and quietly. The staff has worked loyally and conscientiously. Their efforts were rewarded by creditable examination results. The results were :—

- (1) M. A. (Mathematics) 6/6 or 100 per cent.
- (2) M. A. (English) ... 7/10 or 70 per cent.
- (3) B. A. (Arts) ... 29/46 or 63.04 per cent.
- (4) B. Sc. ... 7/13 or 53.9 per cent.



- (5) F. A. (Arts) ... 42/53 or 79.2 per cent.  
 (6) F. Sc. (Medical) ... 13/17 or 76.4 per cent.  
 (7) F. Sc. (Non-Medical) 10/11 or 90.9 per cent.  
 (8) F. Sc. (Agriculture)... 5/10 or 50 per cent.

In particular the M. A. results in Mathematics and English were excellent. The results of the B. Sc. Agriculture, Part I, were also gratifying. This was the first occasion on which students from this college had appeared in the University Examination; and our results were better than those of Lyallpur and Khalsa College, Amritsar.

The steady increase in numbers has been maintained. The total number of admissions in June, 1935, was 178 and the numbers on the rolls of the college on March 31st, 1936, were 493, made-up, as follows:—

	Muslims	Hindus	Sikhs	Christians	Total
Intermediate ...	268	29	5	1	303
Degree ...	131	18	1	...	150
Post-graduate. ...	34	2	4	...	40
Total ...	433	49	10	1	493

Hostel accommodation was severely taxed. At the present rate of increase in numbers, this problem will have to be solved in the very near future by the addition of another college hostel. At present two school hostels are in use by the college. There is also a need of more staff quarters.

Games and physical training are compulsory. Two Inter-Hostel Tournaments were held; one in the hot weather of 1935 and the other in the winter months.

Our college teams acquitted themselves well. Although none of the teams got as far as the final in the University Tournaments, the Hockey XI won two local tournaments—the "Handyside" and

" Friends " Tournaments. The Athletic Team again won the North-West Frontier Province Inter-Collegiate Sports Tournament. The Tennis Team, however, after holding the Colonel Keen Cup for 7 years, lost it to Edwardes College.

The discipline throughout the period under review has been excellent. This is to be attributed to closer personal contact between hostel wardens and students in residence. A healthy hostel life is thus engendered which spreads throughout the college and is reflected in better discipline.

On the whole the health of staff and students has been good.

College societies continue to play an important rôle in the cultural life of the college and in the course of the year several interesting meetings were held.

The Chemistry Department of the College conducted many investigations and analysis for the Director of Agriculture of the North-West Frontier Province.

#### *Edwardes College, Peshawar—*

*Discipline.*—Discipline in the year under report has been excellent.

*Results.*—The results of the University Examinations were quite good. We sent up 51 candidates for the F. A. and passed 41, thereby giving us a pass percentage of 80.4, the University percentage being 57.5. In the B. A., we obtained 66 per cent. having passed 18 out of 27. Here also, we did better than the University result.

*Staff.*—An important change was necessitated by the Rev. Canon M. E. Wigram, Secretary, Christian Mission Society, Lahore, going on furlough from March, and the Rev. C. A. Bender, Principal, Edwardes College, being called upon to relieve him. Mr. A. M. Dalaya, Vice-Principal of the College has therefore stepped into the Principalship till October.

Mr. G. A. Kay, a short service man, left in March on the completion of his contract. He has been replaced by Mr. E. A. Thakar Dass, M.A., LL.B. (Punjab), who joined us in February, 1936. He has already attracted the attention of the students by his scholarship and social qualities.

*Hostel.*—Mr. B. M. David, the Physical Director of the College, has taken over the Wardenship of the Hostels, and has created a new atmosphere for the hostellers. Under his personal supervision the food has improved and yet the cost has not increased.

*Social activities.*—A night school started in February, 1934, for adult education in the Sadar is still flourishing. The running of this school promises to send out men into the world imbued with a sense of service. We have about 19 students from different communities; and the teachers are also from different communities. Through the kindness of S. Thakar Singh, Head Master of the Khalsa Middle School, a spacious room is given to us rent-free.

*Games.*—In the University Hockey and Football Tournaments we did well. In the Hockey we were easily the mofussil champions having beaten Khalsa College 3 : 1. In the University Finals we were beaten by Government College, Lahore. In the Football we did very well in a tour as far down South as Aligarh.

In Tennis we brought home the Colonel Keen Cup from our sister college. The Frontier Badminton Tournament was run under the auspices of the college.

We also play Volley Ball and Basket Ball.

*Societies.*—The Edwardes Union did very good work; and from the debates and lectures organised for the students and the public, I am sure it is creating critical and inquisitive minds.

The Bazm-i-Urdu organised a very successful Musheira at which the Minister of Education was present.

The other societies, such as the Economics, Philosophical and Mathematical societies are also flourishing.

*Wireless.*—This year a Radio has been purchased for the college and the hostellers enjoy it on Saturdays.

*Supervision of students.*—Every student is put in charge of a tutor who looks after him throughout his under-graduate course. This has proved advantageous, because it is difficult for the Principal to know all the students individually.

*Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan—*

The year under report was one of prosperity and improvement in the working of the institution. Our members rose from 115 to 140 students and this increase in our strength has made the life of the college more animated and colourful. Our Literary Society was this year split up into small groups each under a Professor called a "tutor".

Our college was raised to the Degree Standard in June last. We admitted about 17 students in the 3rd year (B. A. Arts) class. Three new Professors for teaching English, Economics and Persian were added to the staff. New buildings have been put up to accommodate our growing numbers. We have built one big hall (70' × 40') and four big lecture rooms. We have also built two new hostel blocks to provide accommodation for about 20 more residential students.

6. All the three colleges are doing useful work. The thanks of the Department are offered to the Honorary Secretaries, Managers and Principals of the colleges for the efficiency with which the institutions have been run during the year.

# CHAPTER IV

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS—BOYS.

### (a) ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

1. The statement below will give comparative statistics about anglo-vernacular secondary schools in the Province for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of scholars learning English	Direct expenditure			Staff	Results	
	High	Anglo-vernacular middle		High	Anglo-vernacular middle			High	Anglo-vernacular middle			Matriculation and School Leaving Certificate Examination	Anglo-vernacular middle
		Total	Total		Total	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.			
1935-36	38	11	47	15,317	2,970	18,287	10,741	7,07,777	91,966	7,99,743	708	5709	1246
1934-35	35	12	47	14,789	2,919	17,708	10,875	6,81,068	67,154	7,48,222	708	740	1365

N. B.—The above statement also includes statistics for the Convent Day School, Peshawar, a detailed account of which has been given in Chapter VII—“European and private unrecognised schools”.

The number of high schools in the Province increased by one. It is due to the recognition accorded by the Department to the high classes attached to the Sanatan Dharam Anglo-Vernacular School, Mardan. The number of anglo-vernacular middle schools in the Province has on this account declined from 12 to 11.

The total number of anglo-vernacular secondary schools remained the same as last year, viz. 47, maintained by various bodies as detailed below :—

(i) High schools—		
(a) Maintained by private bodies	...	21
(b) Maintained by Government	...	15
<b>Total</b>	...	<b>36</b>

## (ii) Anglo-vernacular middle schools—

(a) Maintained by district boards	...	4
(b) Maintained by private bodies	...	7
		<hr/>
Total	...	11
		<hr/>

The high school at Karak which was formerly a district board school was provincialised during the year. The demand of the public for English education continues to be keen ; but funds could not be found to convert any district board vernacular middle school into an anglo-vernacular middle. Junior and senior special classes in English were however attached to large vernacular middle schools in the Province ; and several flourishing lower vernacular middle schools were given English teachers.

2. The number of pupils in these schools has risen from 17,708 to 18,287. The increase of 579 pupils has mainly taken place in high schools. The total enrolment in secondary schools has risen by 3.3 per cent. against 2.6 per cent. in the previous year. The number of pupils learning English rose from 10,375 to 10,741 or 3.5 per cent. against 4.6 per cent. of the last year. Fifty-two girls were reading in these schools against twenty-eight in 1934-35.

3. The total number of teachers working in these schools has risen from 795 to 833, the number of qualified teachers having increased from 708 to 729. The percentage of qualified teachers however fell from 89.06 in the previous year to 87.5 in the year under report.

4. Direct expenditure on secondary schools rose from Rs. 7,48,222 to Rs. 7,99,743, the increase of Rs. 51,521 being partly due to the appointment of nine additional junior anglo-vernacular teachers and one additional S. V. teacher in Government high schools, and partly to the increased expenditure on establishment and contingencies in almost all anglo-vernacular secondary schools in the Province.

The grants-in-aid given by Government under the Rules of the Frontier Education Code to schools maintained by private bodies rose from Rs. 2,43,782 to Rs. 2,56,549.

There is a steady increase under this head, which the budget cannot stand. A revision of the grant-in-aid rules is therefore indicated. The income from tuition fees in all anglo-vernacular secondary schools rose from Rs. 2,34,274 to Rs. 2,38,814 in the year under report. These figures include income from tuition fees of Government high schools in the Province also which rose from Rs. 77,766 in the previous year to Rs. 79,251 in the year under report.

The average cost of educating a boy in an anglo-vernacular secondary school has risen from Rs. 42-4-1 to Rs. 43-11-9.

5. Attempts were made during the year under report to improve buildings of Government high schools by allotting funds for the purpose, from the head " Minor Works ". But the funds available under this head are meagre. Very many Government high schools in the Province are inadequately housed. New buildings are urgently needed for Government high schools at Swabi, Mardan, Karak, Lakki, Charsadda and Haripur. Extensions are needed to buildings of Government high schools at Tank, Bannu and Kohat.

The Islamia High School, Peshawar, continued to be housed in a building which was considered to be the worst possible house in the Province from all points of view. It is a matter of genuine satisfaction that the school committee has acquired a suitable plot of land outside the Edwardes Gate, Peshawar City. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency the Governor of the Province on February 15th, 1936, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. It is hoped that the new building will be completed during the year 1936-37 and the school will be moved to the new house.

The main block of the new building for the Islamia High School, Nowshera, has been completed and classes have been shifted to the new building. It does not provide enough accommodation as three classes have still to sit in the verandahs. This difficulty will be removed when the two wings of the building are completed.

A new building for the Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular School, Peshawar Cantonment, is also under construction,

and is nearing completion. The Sanatan Dharam High School, Peshawar, is still housed in the old unsuitable rented building. The management is however doing its best to acquire a new site.

The present building occupied by the Islamia High School, Bannu, though double storeyed, affords limited accommodation. The school has no play ground of its own, and no physical instructor is employed. The classes are drilled in the school hall by the class teachers. The school has no drawing room nor a staff room. The school committee should take early steps to set up a more commodious and suitable house for the school.

The Islamia Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Abbottabad, whose buildings were extended last year, sustained a heavy loss during the last Abbottabad fire. A special grant of Rs. 4,365 was sanctioned and paid by Government in order that the management may rebuild the rooms that were destroyed by fire.

The building of the Baffa Anglo-Vernacular Middle School was completed and occupied in December last.

6. Nine hundred and eighty-eight candidates as against 1,034 of the previous year took the M. & S. L. C. Examination of the Punjab University from this Province of whom 709 as against 740 of the last year were successful, giving a pass percentage of 71.7 against 71.6 of the previous year. The pass percentage secured by Government high schools was 56.9 against 64.7 of the previous year. The Government High School, Bannu, obtained the highest pass percentage from among the Government high schools, viz. 84 per cent. ; while the Government High School, Karak, obtained the lowest, viz. 33 per cent. Among aided high schools the Islamia High School, Nowshera, and the Sanatan Dharam High School, Mardan, secured cent. per cent. results and the Khalsa High School, Peshawar City, obtained 98 per cent. The last mentioned school sent up 45 candidates of whom 44 were successful—11 were placed in the first division, 28 in the second and only 5 in the third. The results of this school have for a long time been remarkable both for their quality and quantity. The Frontier Aided High School, Peshawar Cantonment, obtained the lowest pass percentage among aided schools, viz. 50 per cent.



In the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Province, 1,216 out of 1,620 candidates as against 1,365 out of 1,577 candidates of the previous year were successful. The pass percentage was 75.06 against 86.6 of the last year. The Sanatan Dharam High School and Khalsa Middle School, at Mardan, secured cent. per cent. results. The lowest pass percentage was secured by the Government High School, Kohat, viz. 48.

(b) VERNACULAR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

7. The following statement shows the statistics relating to the vernacular middle and lower middle schools :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Direct expenditure	Staff	Percentage of qualified teachers	Result of Vernacular Middle School Examination	Percentage of passes	Number of scholars learning English
			Rs.					
1935-36	199	24,810	4,70,057	802 906	88.6	546 591	75	1,265
1934-35	198	24,121	4,46,020	710 817	87.5	160 610	75.4	1,193

The number of these schools has risen from 198 to 199, the increase of one being due to the raising of the primary school at Charguli in the Peshawar District to the status of a lower middle school. The number of scholars has risen from 24,121 to 24,810. The number of full vernacular middle schools remained the same as last year, viz. 38, but the number of lower middle schools in which English is taught as a subject of instruction rose from 53 to 59.

8. The total number of teachers working in these schools was 905 against 857 of the previous year. The increase of 48 is due to the appointment of temporary English teachers and of additional pupil teachers during the year. The number of qualified teachers rose from 750 to 802 giving a percentage of 88.6 against 87.5 of the last year.

9. Direct expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 4,46,020 to Rs. 4,70,057 in the year under report. The increase is chiefly due to the employment of temporary and additional staff required for vernacular middle and lower middle schools.

The average cost of educating a pupil in a vernacular middle secondary school rose from Rs. 18-7-10 of the last year to Rs. 18-15-2 of the year under report. The proportion of expenditure by Government on vernacular middle schools for boys fell from 95.3 to 90.4 per cent. The tuition fees realised in district board secondary schools in the Hazara and Kohat Districts continued to be taken by the district boards to swell their income. The Government has however decided that with effect from the current year income from tuition fees shall be added by all district boards to their educational budgets.

10. The following statement shows the buildings which have been either newly built or extended out of the building grants made to district boards in previous years or during the year under review :—

Serial No.	District	New buildings	Old buildings extended
1	Hazara ...	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Ruffa.	Lower Middle School, Kaghan.
2	Kohat ...	...	Lower middle schools at Bahadurkhel, Bilitang, Darsmand and Torwari.
3	Dera Ismail Khan	...	Lower Middle School, Musazai.
4	Bannu ...	...	Lower middle schools at Bazar Ahmad Khan, Azim Killa, and Lalozai.
5	Peshawar ...	Vernacular Middle School, Umarzai, and Lower Middle School, Takkar.	Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Utmanzai, Vernacular Middle School, Topi, lower middle schools at Pabbi, Pirpai and Mayar.

11. Equipment in vernacular secondary schools continues to be adequate and is gradually improving as fresh supplies of science apparatus, books, maps, desks and other requirements are added every year.

12. In the Vernacular Middle School Examination of the Province, 591 candidates were sent up as against 610 in the previous year. Of these 446 as against 460 of the last year were successful, showing a pass percentage of 75 against 75.4 of the previous year.

(c) GENERAL ITEMS COMMON TO BOTH  
TYPES OF SCHOOLS.

**Libraries—**

13. Libraries attached to the anglo-vernacular schools in the Province received additions of useful books both in English and vernacular. Class libraries which exist mainly in high schools are proving useful. In certain high schools one period a week has been set apart for silent reading of library books by boys under the supervision of class masters. Libraries existing in district board secondary schools have also been working well. A fairly good supply of journals and periodicals of which good use has been made by both boys and teachers has been maintained during the year under report.

**School games and physical training—**

14. The level of efficiency in drill has been fairly well maintained. In high and anglo-vernacular middle schools generally, whole time drill instructors are employed. But in the vernacular secondary schools this duty is performed by masters who have undergone a special course of physical training at the Government Normal School for Men, Peshawar. The need of a physical supervisor for the whole Province which had been felt for sometime past has now been met; and M. Nisar-ul-Haq, B.A., D.Ph.E., was appointed as physical supervisor in May last. It is hoped that the standard of physical education in primary as well as secondary schools will now improve. Hockey, football, volley-ball, and basket-ball have been played in almost all anglo-vernacular secondary schools. In certain high schools tennis and badminton are also gaining popularity. A few schools who have no suitable play grounds are badly hampered in the matter of organising games.

In rural schools mass-drill and games together with physical exercises have been regularly done ; but in many cases the absence of a good level piece of ground has been a serious handicap.

### Boarding houses—

15. The number of boarding houses and hostels attached to secondary schools—high, anglo-vernacular middle, and full vernacular middle schools—and of the boarders residing therein, was 65 and 1,700 against 70 and 1,941 respectively of the previous year. The decrease in the number of hostels and hostellers occurred mainly in district board middle schools and may be ascribed to economic depression and unemployment from which the rural population suffered very badly. Villagers in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts were obliged to desert their homes on account of the failure of crops, and migrated to other places where crops were better. Consequently five hostels attached to district board anglo-vernacular and vernacular middle schools in these districts had to be closed ; and this resulted in the fall in the number of boarders. The hostels have been well-managed by their superintendents who in most cases were scout masters and maintained good discipline and management.

### First aid and home hygiene—

16. Classes in first aid and home hygiene were held at the following Government institutions with the results noted against each :—

Institutions	Home hygiene		First aid	
	Candidates	Passes	Candidates	Passes
(1) Government High School, Charsadda	33	26	33	26
(2) " " " Mardan	28	22	28	22
(3) " " " Swabi	21	14	21	15
(4) " " " Haripur	24	17	23	15
(5) " " " Mansehra	30	27	30	25
(6) " " " Hangu	12	8	12	8
(7) " " " Karak	25	18	25	25
(8) " " " Lakki	26	25	26	26
(9) " " " Kulachi	28	12	31	23
(10) " " " Tank	13	11	13	9

**Religious instruction—**

17. Reports have been received from the head masters of high schools and the District Inspectors of Schools indicating that religious instruction continued to be regularly imparted in many Government, and almost in all board and aided secondary schools, in accordance with conditions prescribed in Article 233 of the Frontier Education Code.

**Boy Scouts—**

18. The strength of the scouts as compared with last year was :—

	1936.	1935.
Troops	... 91	83
Packs	... 79	53
Rover Crews	... 16	14
Scout Masters	... 157	132
Cub Masters	... 86	59
Rover Leaders	... 19	18
Scouts	... 2,886	2,705
Cubs	... 1,487	1,281
Rovers	... 321	292
Rover Sea Scouts	... 15	12

The total number of scouts, cubs, rovers and sea rovers during the year was 4,709 against 4,290 of the previous year showing an increase of 419 in all ranks.

During September last two provincial camps were held at Takkiya (Abbottabad), one for the training of cub masters, and one as a refresher course for scout masters. About 45 scouters attended each of these camps. In April last, two more provincial camps, one for the training of rovers, and the other for boy scouts were held at Takkiya. The rovers' camp was under the command of Mr. S. F. Grant, M.B.E., District Commissioner of the Peshawar District Association, and was attended by rover scouts from Parachinar, Peshawar, and Abbottabad ; a very interesting programme was successfully gone through. The boy scouts' camp was commanded by Mr. I. A. J. Stuart of the 3rd Royal Battalion (Sikh), 12th F. F. Regiment, Wana, and was attended by 57 scouts selected from all parts of the Province.

During the year, scouts of all ranks attached to schools or connected with independent troops rendered valuable social services on the following occasions :—

- (a) Id, Dusehra and Bisakhi festivals.
- (b) Horse and cattle show fairs held at Haripur, Mardan, Kohat and Peshawar.

A contingent of 38 Peshawar Rover Scouts representing seven rover crews attended the rover moot held at Montmorency Park, Lahore, from February 7th to February 9th, 1936. Mr. H. W. Hogg, Deputy Camp Chief, and Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association, sent the following report to the Provincial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province :—

“ I must thank you for allowing such a fine body of rover scouts to attend our Rover moot, and you will be pleased to hear that the leadership of your rovers was on a very high plane. I was very much impressed by Mr. Grant, Assistant District Commissioner for Rovers, also by L. Ram Chand Malhotra and Mr. Phillips.

I shall also be forwarding to you two certificates for high camping standards which have been awarded to the A and B groups of the North-West Frontier Province contingent. This will take some time as the certificates have got to be signed by His Excellency the Chief Scout, but I wish to say that the standard of high camping shown by the two groups mentioned was very good indeed.”

On June 20th, 1935, a great fire broke out at Peshawar destroying about 2,000 houses. The local rovers and boy scouts reached the spot quickly and rendered useful service in conveying the property of the people to an open space and keeping watch over it. During the fire at Abbottabad on July 4th, 1935, the boy scouts and scouters of the place did their best to extinguish the fire and to help the suffering people under the guidance of the Scout Organiser L. Ram Chand Malhotra.

The “ Redding Rover Crew ” and other groups at Mardan performed dramas dealing with the following

subjects :—

- (a) The Sahukar and the Zamindar.
- (b) Temperance.
- (c) Keeping peaceful and avoiding quarrels and murders.

The scouts cleaned certain villages and distributed quinine, etc., amongst the suffering villagers.

In every district the scouts celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Their Majesties' reign on May 6th, 1935, according to a programme designed by the scout organiser. The Flag Day was also celebrated in the honour of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee with the object of raising funds to help local associations.

In several "groups" handicrafts have been started. The following are worth mentioning :—

- (a) Mazri matting in Lakki Government High School group.
- (b) Carpet weaving in Ghazni Khel, Vernacular Middle School group.
- (c) Carpentry in good many groups.

The rovers and scouts throughout the Province gave unmistakable proof of their sympathy with the sufferers of the Quetta Earthquake; although the offer of sending contingents to Quetta from Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Abbottabad under L. Ram Chand Malhotra, Mr. S. F. Grant, M.B.E., and Mr. Rachhpal Singh was not accepted, still the scouts collected nearly 2,059 sets of clothes and 18 pairs of shoes which were sent to the authorities and which were duly acknowledged. Scouts also undertook to convey information to the homes and relations of injured persons belonging to this Province who were admitted into hospitals lying outside the Province. For this purpose the scouts attended trains at railway stations in order to receive and help the incoming refugees. Ninety-two scouts, qualified in ambulance work, offered their services for the two refugee camps which the Government proposed to start at Peshawar and Haripur. The scouts also raised considerable sums of money for the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund. The scouts mourned with the rest of India the sad death of His Late Imperial Majesty King

George V ; and as suggested by the General Secretary of All-India Boy Scouts Association, Calcutta, mourning parades were held on the 16th February, 1936.

A separate local association for Dir, Swat and Malakand Agency has been formed ; and has been affiliated to the North-West Frontier Province Scouts Association during the year under report.

The birthday of His Majesty King Edward VIII, Emperor of India, was befittingly celebrated by all the local associations on May 23rd, 1936, according to the programme prepared by the scout organiser ; and prayers were offered for the long life and prosperity of the King-Emperor.

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# CHAPTER V

## PRIMARY EDUCATION—BOYS.

1. (a) The number of primary schools (excluding the primary departments of secondary schools) and the number of teachers in them at the end of 1935-36 are shown in the following table :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars			Direct expenditure	Teachers	Percentage of qualified teachers	Percentage of attendance of pupils per school	Percentage of average attendance of pupils per school in district board schools
		Boys	Girls	Total					
1935-36	605	33,653	820	34,473	4,08,017	$\frac{845}{1007}$	83.9	56.9	49.5
1934-35	609	33,652	712	34,364	4,08,139	$\frac{894}{890}$	81.2	56.4	48.9

(b) The distribution of primary schools according to management is as given below :—

Year	District board	Municipal board	Cantonment board	Private bodies			Grand total
				Aided	Unaided	Total	
1935-36	559	20	1	23	2	25	605
1934-35	561	20	1	23	4	27	609

The number of primary schools for boys at the close of the year was 605 against 609 in the previous year. It shows a decrease of 4 schools which is due to (i) the raising of the primary school at Charguli in the Peshawar District to the status of a lower middle school ; (ii) amalgamation of the primary school at Umarzai in Peshawar District with the vernacular middle school at that place and

(iii) the withdrawal of recognition of two aided primary schools (Islamia Technical School, Haripur, and Urdu Primary School, Chamiali, both in the Hazara District). The number of pupils attending these institutions has however risen from 34,364 to 34,473 showing an increase of 109, or .32 per cent. The increase is shared by all districts except Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, which together show a decline of 297.

2. Direct expenditure on primary education has slightly declined from Rs. 4,08,139 to Rs. 4,08,017 due to decrease in the number of primary schools. The cost of maintaining a primary school for boys rose from Rs. 670 to Rs. 674-6-6. The average annual cost of educating a pupil in primary school for boys fell from Rs. 11-14-6 to Rs. 11-13-4.

3. The total number of teachers in primary schools for boys has risen from 890 to 1,007 and that of qualified teachers from 804 to 845. The percentage of qualified teachers thus rose from 81.2 to 83.9.

4. The buildings of the following primary schools were either extended or newly constructed during the year :—

(a) *Bannu District*—

(i) Bizan Khel and (ii) Mir Azam Michan Khel (new buildings).

(b) *Dera Ismail Khan District*—

Malekhi (school building extended).

(c) *Hazara District*—

(i) Gandian and (ii) Mansehra (new buildings).

#### **Instructional condition and discipline—**

5. The instructional condition of almost all the primary schools in the Province was generally satisfactory. With a view to improve instruction and discipline, the District Inspectors of Schools managed to hold teachers' meetings at suitable centres at which methods of education were discussed and model lessons were given by the inspecting staff. The schools continue to be fairly well-equipped.

It was mentioned in the last year's report that physical exercise in primary schools did not come up to the approved level because the teachers had not been adequately trained. A physical supervisor has been appointed in the current year ; and it is hoped that drill in primary schools will now very much improve.

6. The statement below will show the amount of "wastage", which has been discussed in almost all previous reports of this Province. The statement includes figures for primary departments attached to the secondary schools also.

Years	Classes				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
1935-36 ...	34,440	11,050	9,063	7,240	61,793
1934-35 ..	33,410	11,474	8,617	7,237	60,738

It is distressing to see that the wastage is on the increase. In the report for the year 1933-34 it was mentioned that out of 37,640 boys reading in the first class in the year 1930-31 only 8,124 or 21.6 per cent. reached the 4th class in 1933-34. This percentage fell to 18.6 in the year 1934-35, while in the year under review it fell still further to 17.8. This means that out of 100 boys joining the 1st class only about 18 boys reach the 4th class. The reasons for this wastage have been mentioned at some length in Chapter V of the last year's report.

7. The total number of primary schools for boys is 605 out of which as many as 378 are single teacher schools. Many single teacher schools do little or no good. Attempts are being made to provide funds for the appointment of additional pupil teachers in such schools.

## CHAPTER VI

### EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

#### General—

1. The Punjab has recognised that the education of girls is the only permanent basis of happiness and progress in town and village. This Province, though not slow to recognise the above fact, could not however find money in 1934-35 for the development of girls' education ; and in the year under report only Rs. 2,931 could be rendered available for the opening of two primary schools.

A Government high school at the headquarters of each district, about a dozen middle schools and about 50 more primary schools would easily meet with immediate success if funds were made available to open them. There exists a genuine and increasing demand for the education of girls, but unfortunately funds are not forthcoming to meet it. The Department however has not been idle and its energies have been directed towards consolidation and improvement. The number of recognised institutions on March 31st, 1936, was 157 against 155 of the last year while the number of girls reading in them rose from 14,443 to 14,832 an increase of 2.9 per cent. All types of schools in all the five districts show increased enrolment. The actual increase in the number of girls attending schools is very much greater than the figures given above show ; for these statistics do not include about more than a hundred girls reading in unrecognised middle classes and five or six hundred girls reading in primary schools which have applied for recognition.

The two new primary schools sanctioned by Government were opened at Topi (Peshawar District) and Serai Naurang (Bannu District). Both schools are doing well—Topi has 48 while Serai Naurang 29 pupils on their rolls

The Municipal Board Leigh Urdu Girls' School, Kohat, the largest Muslim school in the Province with 336 girls on the roll, has out-grown its premises and the

Municipal Committee has put up a new building in 1934-35 for a part of the primary school, but the girls were not transferred to this building till October, 1935. This branch school constitutes the third additional school shown in the statistics for the year.

2. The distribution of pupils according to communities was as below :—

The number of Muslim girls in school rose from 5,665 to 5,937 (4.8 per cent.). Hindus from 6,805 to 7,231 (6.2 per cent.) and Sikhs decreased from 1,866 to 1,518 (18.7 per cent.).

#### Classification of schools—

3. The number of schools maintained by the Government is the same as last year—the Parachinar School excluded. There are 23 municipal board schools, one cantonment board, one unaided, 68 aided schools and 62 district board schools.

In 87 schools the medium of instruction is Urdu, Hindi is taught in 38 and Gurmukhi in 20. Thirteen schools offer instruction in more than one vernacular.

#### Types of schools—

4. The main types of recognised schools for girls in the Province are :—

Special schools	...	1
High schools	...	3
Anglo-vernacular middle schools	...	9
Vernacular middle schools	...	19
Primary schools	...	125
		<hr/>
Total	...	157
		<hr/>

English classes were opened in the Municipal Board Urdu School, Bannu, in 1935, so this school has been shown this year as an anglo-vernacular school.

#### Attendance and enrolment—

5. The following table shows the enrolment and

average attendance in the different types of schools :—

Serial No.	Schools	Enrolment	Average daily attendance
1	Special schools ...	53	52
2	High schools ..	535	444
3	Anglo-vernacular middle schools ...	1,935	1,679
4	Vernacular middle schools ...	3,988	3,343
5	Primary schools ...	8,321	6,854
	Total ...	14,832	12,372

The enrolment in high schools rose from 489 to 535 and the average daily attendance from 422 to 444. In anglo-vernacular middle schools the numbers rose from 1,713 to 1,935 and the average daily attendance from 1,478 to 1,679.

Owing to the raising of one vernacular middle school to the status of an anglo-vernacular school, the enrolment in vernacular middle schools fell from 4,044 to 3,988 and the average attendance from 3,375 to 3,343. In primary schools the enrolment rose from 8,142 to 8,321 and the average daily attendance from 6,799 to 6,854. The percentage of scholars under instruction to female population was 1.3.

#### School buildings—

6. No new buildings were put up during the year for girls' schools. The Hazara District Board has still not spent the money given by Government for the Baffa Girls' Schools though the site for the schools was selected in 1932. The District Board Anglo-Vernacular School in Mansehra is overcrowded. New class rooms are required for the school and a hostel for the boarders. The land all round the school should be acquired and fenced in to prevent it being used as a public latrine. The class rooms are completely ruined by the foul smell. The teachers have to burn incense in the rooms during class hours in order to be able to carry on their work. I have called the attention of the Deputy Commissioner and the Department more than

once to this state of affairs, but so far no action has been taken. Buildings are being constructed all round the school and if steps are not taken shortly to acquire more land for the school, it will be impossible to extend it in any direction. It is most discouraging for any one interested in girls' education to find complete apathy with regard to the conditions under which the girls have to work.

The Lady Griffith High School, the only Government High School for Girls' in the Province, is a case in point. No attempt is being made to provide the school with a suitable building though repeated reports have been submitted regarding the necessity for additional class rooms and dormitories. Only 14 boarders can be admitted—and girls from towns where there are no facilities for high school education have to be denied admission to the only girls' high school maintained by the Government. The best sites outside the city are occupied by boys' high schools of which there appear to be several. A site that would have been admirable for the only Government High School for Girls in the Province has been given to the Islamia School for Boys. Sethi Sher Ahmad's garden near the Kohati Gate, which was suggested as a possible site for the Lady Griffith School is far too unsafe for the girls. The only other possible sites for the Lady Griffith Government High School are (i) the jail which might be removed to a spot outside the cantonment, (ii) the plot of land in front of the Wireless Station near the Jail Police Post, (iii) the Shahi Mehman Khana.

As soon as practicable, District Boards should put up their own buildings for girls' schools. The trouble teachers have from landlords (of which mention was made in the last annual report) is considerable. Ghoriwala, Garhi Habibullah, Balakot, Nawanshahr, Pirpai and Hangu are a few of the villages which are in urgent need of their own buildings.

Peshawar and Mardan Municipal Committee Schools are housed in unsatisfactory buildings though both the committees have tried to find better buildings. Private dwelling-houses can, however, never be suitable for schools. Municipal committees should be urged to construct their own buildings instead of paying out large sums of money annually as rent for unsuitable houses.

**Equipment—**

7. The District Board Schools in Dera Ismail Khan were not supplied with any equipment last year because the budget allotment for education had been exceeded. There were ample savings in the budget for girls' education to meet the annual charges for equipment and it does not seem equitable that the girls should have to suffer because the boys' budget has been exceeded.

The Assistant Inspectress reports that the arrangement regarding the supply of articles to district board girls' schools is not at all satisfactory. The furniture supplied to the schools is not durable. If the district jails were to supply the furniture it would be much better. Contractors supply articles of poor quality, and the prices of articles are not quoted, though this information is needed for the property register. Sewing material is inadequate and of poor quality.

**Expenditure—**

8. Direct expenditure on secondary education rose from Rs. 1,59,358 in 1934-35 to Rs. 1,73,169. The average cost of educating a pupil in a secondary school rose from Rs. 25-8-3 to Rs. 26-13-0. Expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 1,37,001 to Rs. 1,40,577. The cost of educating a girl in a primary school rose slightly and was Rs. 16-14-3. Last year it was Rs. 16-13-3.

**Inspection and control—**

9. Miss Littlewood, M.B.E., I. E. S., continued to hold the post of Inspectress of Schools and Miss Roberts that of Assistant Inspectress of Schools. Hopes were raised that a second Assistant Inspectress would be appointed during the year but these were not realised. Both Inspectresses were over-worked with the result that both were ill in April, and were unable to take leave to recuperate, because no school in the Hazara District had been inspected by the 15th of April. As admissions to the middle department are made on the 1st April, this meant that village girls could not join secondary schools till the end of May or June.

Is it any wonder that village children, having missed



two months of the new school year, fail to pass the 5th class examination at the end of the year and thereby lose their scholarships? The Government cannot possibly realise the position of affairs or it would not expect two women to continue to be over-worked to this extent. The Punjab has realised the need of more inspection if the schools are to be efficient and are creating more and more posts for Inspectresses. In this Province every year a little more is added to the load that has to be borne by the Inspectresses in the hope possibly that the increase will not be felt. The Assistant Inspectress now has 60 schools scattered all over the Province to inspect (there will be 63 in the current year) and is supposed to pay surprise visits to the 20 schools at headquarters. She is expected to do own office work and has so far not been given a permanent clerk to help her. This year the Assistant Inspectress had to take the annual inspection of aided primary schools in Mardan and five aided primary schools in Hazara District in addition to her own duties as the Inspectress could not find time to visit these schools.

The Inspectress who, according to Article B-20, Frontier Education Code, is supposed "to inspect only normal, high and middle schools and primary schools at her discretion" has actually to inspect 97 schools (1 normal, 3 high, 28 middle and 5 primary and such district board primary schools as she can find time to visit). She has in addition to find time to cope with an increasing volume of office work (four clerks have been appointed to deal with it and all complain of being over-worked) and to interview parents, school managers and teachers. It is impossible for officers to do their work with efficiency if they are over-worked to this extent. Continual inspection means continual nerve-strain and fatigue and no officer can do his best when subjected to this strain. It must be remembered that the women's work is far more arduous than the men's owing to the diversity of languages and the poor qualifications of the women teachers who have to be taught what they have to teach as well as "How" to teach. That the girls' schools of this Province, in spite of the lack of well-qualified teachers, are as efficient, if not more so, than those of the Punjab speaks extremely well for the work being done by the women of this Province,

**Teachers—**

10. The number of teachers employed in the Province in girls' schools was 582. Last year it was 571. The number of trained teachers rose from 241 to 249 (43 per cent.).

The following teachers died during the year :—

- (1) Shrimati Isher Kaur, Assistant Mistress of the Khalsa Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Middle School, Peshawar Cantonment.
- (2) Mussammat Fahmida Begum, Head Mistress, District Board Urdu Girls' School, Gumbat (Kohat District).
- (3) Shrimati Sarla Devi, Head Mistress, Arya Girls' Middle School, Kohat.

**Instruction—***(a) Rural Schools—*

11. The Assistant Inspectress of Schools reports that the work in rural primary schools is improving. Arithmetic, geography, hygiene, and composition are better than they were last year, but writing is still far from satisfactory. She considers the Kohat District Board Schools the weakest primary schools in the Province. This is due to the want of interest taken by the public and to the difficulty of obtaining trained teachers for these schools. Kohat District is only now beginning to emerge from the chrysalis stage as far as girls' education goes. Ten years ago there were only two urban schools and two rural primary schools in this district with an enrolment of about 400 girls. There are now six urban schools and ten district board primary schools with an enrolment of 1,358. The instructional condition of the urban schools is also not satisfactory.

*(b) Urban Schools—*

Urban schools in other parts of the Province are doing satisfactory work. On the whole, the work of aided schools is more satisfactory than that of municipal board schools and the work in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Nowshera, Mardan and Abbottabad very much better than that of Peshawar and Kohat,

*(c) High Schools—*

There are still only three high schools in the Province. All three are doing good work. The Lady Griffith Government High School has a very much higher enrolment in the secondary classes than either of the other two high schools. There were 126 girls in the Lady Griffith School on the 31st March (80 Muslims, 31 Hindus, 13 Sikhs, 1 Christian and 1 Parsi). There were 14 boarders (all Muslims) in the hostel—all except one from the Peshawar District. Owing to want of accommodation, other boarders had to be refused.

The Principal of the Government High School reports that valiant efforts have been made by the staff to raise the standard of work in the school. She says :—

“ English has improved. The greatest difficulty the teachers have to face is that the classes are not well-graded. Many have learnt English before they come to the school. Others have not. In other subjects too, they are seldom up to the standard. The result is that in each class, they form a drag on the rest of the class. This is particularly noticeable in classes V and VI. In class IX the new admissions this year, though they had passed the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination, were so poor in English that they could scarcely understand the most elementary work. This makes not only the teaching of English difficult but also that of other subjects such as Physiology and Hygiene, which have to be taught in English. A further difficulty is felt in class IX. In the Lady Griffith School, Mathematics is now begun in class VI. Many girls who join the 9th class from other schools have done no Mathematics and have to begin this subject in class IX.”

It is desirable that Mathematics should be taught in all secondary schools. The difficulty at present is to find women teachers capable of teaching this subject.

The Principal thinks Drawing has improved in the school. Unfortunately there is no teacher on the staff who is really qualified to teach this subject. Mrs. Judd came

to the rescue last year and very kindly offered to give an art lesson once a week. These lessons were given to class VII and were much enjoyed by the girls.

Lady Griffith visited the school on February 13th, 1936, and was much pleased with the progress that had been made. She was impressed with the girls' needlework and realising how difficult it was for teachers to get the girls to bring satisfactory sewing material from their homes, suggested that a fund should be started to provide material for the poorer girls. She herself gave Rs. 30 for this fund and Mrs. Dundas, who accompanied her to the school sent Rs. 50 from the Deputy Commissioner. These gifts were much appreciated.

The school is well-equipped. Last year a typewriter, epidiascope and radio set were added to the equipment.

The health of the boarders was not very good and much difficulty was experienced as no medical attendant had been sanctioned for the school. This difficulty has now been removed as Dr. Barlow was appointed medical attendant in February, 1936.

Games and physical training form a regular part of each day's programme. The school has a company of 25 guides under Mrs. Phillips and a small blue bird flock under Mussamat Sardar Begum. Mrs. Searle has taken a keen interest in the guides and has visited the school once a week.

The school did very good in the public examinations. Eight girls sat for the Matriculation Examination. Six passed.

Seventeen girls appeared for the Middle Examination (6 anglo-vernacular, 3 vernacular and 8 in one subject only). All passed.

The C. E. Z. Mission School, Peshawar, the oldest high school in the Province is now known as the Elizabeth High School "in honoured memory of certain women of that name who have fulfilled the school ideal of love and service". There were 224 girls on the roll of this school on March 31st, 1936, 83 of whom were reading in the secondary classes. Two girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination. All passed.

Sixteen girls appeared for the Middle Examination (11 for the anglo-vernacular middle and 5 for the vernacular). Fifteen passed. Thirty-six girls appeared for the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Thirty-five passed, several obtaining Honours Certificates. This was the first time any Indian girls of this Province had appeared for the examination.

The Govind High School, Abbottabad, had 185 girls on the roll in 1935-36. There were 78 girls in the secondary department, 37 of whom were Muslims. Eleven girls appeared for the Matriculation Examination. All passed.

Fifteen girls appeared for the Middle Examination (8 for the anglo-vernacular examination, 3 for the vernacular examination and 4 in one subject only). The results were :—6 passed in anglo-vernacular, 3 passed in vernacular and 4 in one subject only.

The school had to be closed for 15 days in July, 1935, on account of the disastrous fire in Abbottabad which destroyed the Arya Primary Girls' School, the only girls' school which suffered in any way.

An interesting educational conference, the first women's educational conference in this Province was held on December 21st, 1935, when the head mistresses of high, anglo-vernacular middle schools and the two Inspectresses met to revise the curriculum of girls' primary and secondary schools and to discuss various problems with regard to girls' education. The conference felt that the standard of work in primary schools had risen and it was now possible to increase the amount of work to be done in the primary classes.

Miss Gregory, B.A., who is a geography specialist, and Miss Isaac, B.A., who has taken an Honours Course in Mathematics were asked to draw up schemes of work in their respective subjects.

Miss Slade of the C. E. Z. Mission, who is a fully trained Kindergarten Mistress and Miss Roberts, Assistant Inspectress who has also taken a kindergarten training, advised the conference on junior school work.

In addition to revising the curriculum the conference

recommended—

- (i) that the infants should be recognised as a separate class and a scheme of work should be prepared for them,
- (ii) that admission to the infants' class should be made only twice a year, i. e. from April 1st to May 15th and from September 1st to October 15th,
- (iii) that promotions should be made in the lower infants' class after six months,
- (iv) that the English course for aided high schools should be left to the discretion of head mistresses,
- (v) that an industrial school for women of the Frontier should be opened in Peshawar,
- (vi) that the Punjab Education Department should be approached on the following points :—
  - (a) that the publication of the Middle School Examination results should be expedited. At present three months of the course in class IX are wasted. Students will not join the class nor will they purchase text-books until the results are published.
  - (b) The text-books prescribed for the Middle School Examination should be changed as they have been in use many years.

### Examinations—

12. A change was made this year in the mode of conducting the Primary Scholarship Examination. Separate days were set apart in each town for the examination of girls taking Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi and the 4th class girls of each school collected for examination at a common centre. In Peshawar the centre was the Government Normal School. Nearly 150 children were examined every day and the help given by Miss Rafi and her staff and the senior vernacular students was invaluable.

For the first time, the whole of the test was conducted in writing and it speaks well for the progress made in the primary education of girls that the children, many of whom

were only nine and ten years old were able to do simple papers in dictation, geography, hygiene, mental and written arithmetic and write a letter on a set subject in addition to a silent reading test and a practical test in sewing.

Both girls and teachers appeared to enjoy the new system. The teachers appreciated the opportunity of seeing what was being done in other schools. This should result next year in a very much higher standard of work in the IV class. Some schools (the more newly opened schools, which are working on better lines than the older ones) did exceedingly well in this examination. The only district which did really badly was Kohat, which only passed 62 per cent. of its candidates. The Muslim candidates were particularly bad.

One thousand, three hundred and sixteen girls appeared for the Primary Examination. One thousand and forty-two passed—79 per cent.

One thousand, five hundred and ten were examined for the Lower Primary Examination. One thousand, two hundred and forty-seven passed—82 per cent.

The number of girls who appeared for the Middle Examination was 362. Two hundred and seventy-eight were public candidates and 85 private. One hundred and two of the public candidates and 4 of the private candidates appeared for the Anglo-Vernacular Examination. The results were very satisfactory. Ten of the 31 schools that sent in candidates passed all their pupils. Eighty-six passed the Anglo-Vernacular Examination and 147 passed the vernacular. Twenty-eight were placed in compartment. Fifteen failed. The results of 2 public candidates are not yet out.

Some idea of the extent to which secondary education has grown and improved can be had from the figures for 1919-20. There were then three middle schools for girls in the Province, from which 19 girls appeared for the Middle Examination and five passed (26.3 per cent.).

The number of girls who appeared for the Matriculation Examination in Peshawar this year was so much larger than usual (21) that the University arranged for a special centre for the girls at the Government Normal School for Women.

The number of public candidates from this Province was :—

	Entered.	Passed.
Lady Griffith Government High School, Peshawar ...	8	6
Elizabeth C. E. Z. M. S. High School, Peshawar ...	2	2
Govind High School, Abbottabad	11	11
	—	—
Total ...	21	19
	—	—

Thirty-seven private candidates appeared. Twenty-four passed.

The following statement summarises the results of public examinations for girls :—

Name of examination	Number of candidates	Number who passed	Pass percentage
1. Lower Primary ...	1 510	1,240	82
2. Upper Primary ...	1,316	1,042	79
3. Middle ...	278	233	84
4. Matriculation ...	21	19	90
5. Senior Vernacular ...	23	20	87

13. The Government Hostel for Girls in Abbottabad had as many boarders as it could hold in the year—25. There were 16 Muslims, 8 Hindus and 1 Sikh, all except one from the Hazara District. Miss Hakeem, the Superintendent, reports that the health of the boarders was good. A house for the chowkidar, quarters for the women servants and a separate latrine for the servants are required for the hostel. If the number of boarders increases, more accommodation will be required. The Government ought to purchase the hostel and the land around it for a Government High School for Girls before the price goes up, or the adjacent land is sold for building plots. A large sum is being paid out every year as house rent.

#### Training institutions for women—

##### (a) Vernacular training—

14. The Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar, is the only training institution for women in the



Province. The number of students on the roll was 53 and the number of boarders 55 (two girls from Chitral attending the C. E. Z. Mission School were accommodated in the Government Normal School as there was no room for them in the Lady Griffith Government High School). Thirty were studying for the junior vernacular certificate and twenty-three for the senior vernacular. There was no change on the staff during the year. The Head Mistress, Miss Rafi, B.A., B.T., reports that except for one case of measles the health of the students was good.

The work of the senior vernacular class was good. Twenty-three girls appeared for the examination. Twenty passed.

The junior vernacular class continues to be a problem. Both the Inspectresses and the staff of the school feel the time has come to abolish this class and in its place a training class for kindergarten teachers, the qualification for admission to which shall be either the Anglo-Vernacular Middle or Matriculation Certificate, the latter preferably, should be introduced. If this is not feasible, the number of J. V. stipends should be reduced and the number of S. V. increased. There were more than 100 applications this year for admission to the senior vernacular class. Only 20 stipends are awarded to this class.

(b) *Anglo-Vernacular Training—*

Miss Ruby Arlick, B.A., was selected for B.T. stipend in 1935 and joined the Lady Maclagan Training College, Lahore, in October. She has obtained the certificate.

Mussammat Maryam Khatun and Shrimati Lachmi Devi completed the J. A. V. course at the Lady Maclagan College, Lahore, in April, 1936. The former passed and the latter failed in the examination.

Mussammat Bilqis Begum (Dera Ismail Khan District) and Shrimati Bhagwanti (Bannu District) were deputed for J. A. V. training in 1935.

**Home nursing—**

15: Thirteen girls of the Municipal Board Gurmukhi School in Kohat and 23 pupils of the Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar, appeared for and passed

examinations in Home Nursing and were awarded certificates by the St. John's Ambulance Association.

### Guiding—

16. Mrs. Joyce, District Commissioner, reports that the Girl Guide Movement on the Frontier has made splendid progress this year. At the General Meeting of the Local Association, held in Government House by kind permission of Lady Griffith, on April 8th, reports from Guide Companies and Bluebird Flocks in Peshawar, Abbottabad, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, were read, each giving evidence of growing numbers and increased keenness and efficiency on the part of Guiders and girls alike. In Peshawar District alone, 3 new companies have been formed, and only the lack of Guiders prevents even more being started. The numbers are given below :—

	Girls.
Peshawar—	
2 Cadet Ranger Companies	... 36
4 Guide Companies	... 68
6 Bluebird Flocks	... 98
13 Guiders.	
Abbottabad—	
1 Guide Company	... 20
1 Bluebird Flock	... 10
2 Guiders.	
Dera Ismail Khan—	
1 Cadet Ranger Company	... 7
1 Bluebird Flock	... 15
2 Guiders.	
Bannu—	
1 Guide Company	... 20
1 Bluebird Flock	... 10
3 Guiders.	

This season the Movement has been fortunate in having the continued honour and support of Lady Griffith as President and in having the services of the following

ladies in the accompanying offices :—

Vice-Presidents—

Lady Cunningham.	
Mrs. Dewan Chand Obrai.	
Mrs. Karam Chand.	
Mrs. Muspratt.	
Lady Hissam-ud-Din.	
Mrs. deGale	... Chairman.
Mrs. Hopkinson	... Vice-Chairman.
Mrs. Snow	... Division Commissioner.
Mrs. Joyce	... District Commissioner.
Mrs. Oswald	... Honorary Secretary.
Mrs. Clarabut	... Honorary Treasurer.

Executive Committee—

Miss Littlewood.
Mrs. Mehr Chand Khanna.
Mrs. Qazi Mir Ahmad.
Mrs. Dundas.
Mrs. Basheshar Nath Khanna.
Mrs. Nazir Muhammad.
Mrs. Dimond.
Mrs. Rudra.

In November, Miss G. Mal, one of the Punjab Trainers, visited Peshawar and for a week meetings were held under her guidance in Mrs. Snow's bungalow. These were well-attended by Guiders and were most enjoyable as well as most profitable.

In the New Year, 3 Guiders from Peshawar attended the All-India Camp at Lucknow where they lived for a fortnight under canvas and met other Guiders from all parts of India. They returned to their respective Companies and Flocks afire with renewed enthusiasm and eager to impart the new ideas on Guide Work and games which they had acquired.

In March the 3rd Annual Rally was held in the garden of 6, Commissioner Road by kind permission of Mrs. deGale. Unfortunately the morning was wet, but the girls drilled and played in the verandah and with the numerous lady visitors had refreshments in the bungalow. On this occasion Lady Griffith graciously presented to the

1st Peshawar Cadet Ranger Company—of the Government Normal School—the colours given to them by Mrs. Auchinleck.

In her speech at the closing General Meeting, Mrs. Joyce, District Commissioner, expressed her sincere thanks to Guiders and Members for their loyal help and co-operation throughout the season. She said that with growing support each year the aims and objects of a great cause were being more widely understood, but that the great need was for more Guiders. In this connection Mrs. Joyce made a special appeal to Indian ladies to volunteer their services.

Lady Griffith, the President, in her address, said she was glad to note the increase in numbers at the Rally and said it was a proof of the spreading popularity of Guiding in the Province. She had recently visited Dera Ismail Khan where, at a Purdah party, she had presented 9 girls with second class badges, as they had successfully passed tests in First Aid, Needlework and Child Welfare. The company had had no funds but had shewn true Guide resourcefulness in dressing and selling dolls and other toys.

Lady Griffith said she was pleased to see the real Guide spirit also shown on the wet Rally day, when, nothing daunted, the girls had performed games and drill with their usual energy and happiness. She gave her best wishes for continued prosperity next season.

17. The chief needs of the Province are :—

- (i) Medical inspection of girls' schools.
- (ii) Physical Instructresses.
- (iii) Art Mistresses.
- (iv) Kindergarten Mistresses.
- (v) Domestic Science Specialists.
- (vi) At least one industrial school and some scholarships for training girls in industrial work. There have already been three or four applications for industrial scholarships and two Hindu widows from the Sanatan Dharam School, Haripur, have been sent for training to an industrial school in Lahore.

**Conclusion—**

18. The most interesting event of the year was the exhibition and sale of work held in October in the garden of the Inspectress of Schools in aid of the fund for helping poor girls with their tuition and boarding house fees. The schools were asked to try and send in one article each for the sale. The response was magnificent. One hundred and fifty-five schools sent in 1,200 articles varying in value from four annas to thirty rupees.

The sale was very well-attended and Rs. 1,856-9-6 were realised. There were no expenses as the tea was supplied by European and Indian friends and shopkeepers in the Cantonment. My thanks are due to all the girls and their teachers and especially to the Head Mistresses of the Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Peshawar who helped and to the Assistant Inspectress who gave up her free time for many weeks to preparations for the sale.

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## CHAPTER VII

### EUROPEAN AND UNRECOGNISED PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

#### (a) EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

1. The Presentation Convent School, Peshawar Cantonment, is the only European school in the Province. It is open to Europeans as well as Indians, and is attended by both boys and girls.

2. The statement below gives comparative figures for the years 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of scholars			Indian students included in the list	Direct expenditure	Staff
		Boys	Girls	Total			
1935-36	1	84	77	161	78	Rs. 10,800	$\frac{8}{8}$
1934-35	1	78	60	138	69	6,226	$\frac{5}{7}$

The number of scholars rose from 138 to 161, or by 16.6 per cent. The number of Indian students attending the school was 78 against 69 the last year.

The number of teachers has increased by 1; while direct expenditure on the school has risen by Rs. 4,574.

3. The number of scholars in the different classes is :—

I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
45	37	11	4	6	7	8	8	10	10	...	5	4	6	...	...	84	77

4. The Reverend Mother Superior, the Manager and Correspondent of the School reports as follows :—

“ The work of the school has been carried on very satisfactorily during the year, and the progress of the pupils have given great satisfaction to their teachers.

The number on rolls at the end of March was 161. The average number on rolls during the year was 134, and the average daily attendance 124. The pupils applied themselves very creditably ; and keen interest was taken in the different branches of studies. This was shown by the satisfactory results of the quarterly tests and other examinations. The different games, such as football, netball, badminton, table tennis, etc., were played with great enthusiasm and prizes were distributed amongst the champions on sports' day.

Altogether the year has been one of good work, happiness and cheer. Five pupils sat for the Trinity College Theory Examination in June ; all passed, four gaining honours. Eleven pupils were presented for the Trinity College Practical Examination in November ; all passed, five gaining honours.

Fifty-two pupils sat for the Sheffield Examinations set by a Board of Examiners in December. Fifty passed, twenty-nine gaining honours certificates.

A very successful entertainment was given by the pupils on February 6th and 7th, which was well-attended on both evenings.

Many new books have been added to the school library, and owing to the increased number of pupils the new tiffin room which was built last year had to be converted into a class-room.”

5. The Board for Anglo-Indian Education, mention of which was made in paragraph 5 of Chapter VII of the report for the year 1934-35 continued to function during the year under review. There has been no change in the constitution of the Board.

## (b) PRIVATE UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

6. The statement given below will give comparative figures about unrecognised schools in the Province, district wise in the year 1934-35 and 1935-36 :—

Year	Number of schools						Number of scholars					
	Hazara	Peshawar	Kohat	Bannu	Dera Ismail Khan	Total	Hazara	Peshawar	Kohat	Bannu	Dera Ismail Khan	Total
1935-36 ...	13	28	2	23	61	127	499	1,512	195	389	1,255	3,850
1934-35 ...	6	51	2	9	47	115	275	2,111	199	292	886	3,763

The figures given above are, however, not reliable, as there are no means to check them. These figures are supplied by Patwaris through the Deputy Commissioners of districts. These schools are mostly held in mosques and temples, and instruction in theology and religious books is imparted in them. The figures indicate an increase of 12 in the number of schools over the last year's figures ; while the number of scholars has risen by 87. The increase is mainly due to the opening of new schools in Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The Peshawar District, however, registered a considerable fall in the number of institutions as well as of scholars attending them. The number shown against Hazara District includes three schools started during the course of the year for the education of the adults. Eighty-four adults are receiving instruction in the three R's. These schools meet at night in the district board school buildings at Havelian, Baldher and Kholian. The teachers of the schools work as honorary instructors.

The Department holds no inspection of these private schools and it is doubtful whether the managers keep any regular record of teachers, the pupils and the expenditure incurred on them.

Religious schools of this type, which seem to enjoy considerable popularity, consisted of the following at the close of year under report :—

- (1) Twenty-two advanced schools teaching Arabic, Persian, etc., to 711 pupils.



- (2) One advanced school teaching Sanskrit to 50 pupils.
- (3) Seventy-four schools teaching Alquran and other religious books to 1,607 pupils.
- (4) Twenty-seven schools teaching vernacular languages to 1,208 pupils.

In all there were 124 schools of this type teaching 3,576 pupils against 112 schools teaching 3,350 pupils in the previous year.

The three "Azad" or "Non-co-operation" schools mentioned in the last year's report continue to exist in the Peshawar District with an enrolment of 274 against 413 the last year. In these "Azad" schools 82 boys were learning English, 122 boys were learning classical languages and 274 pupils were learning vernacular languages.

7. The table given below will show separately the number of private unrecognised schools for males and females and also the number of scholars attending them according to race and creed :—

Kind of schools	Number of schools	Number of scholars	Caste or creed of scholars				
			Hindus	Sikhs	Muhammadans	Others	Total
Males	95	3,061	111	32	2,918	...	3,061
Females	32	789	155	7	627	...	789
Total	127	3,850	266	39	3,545	...	3,850

The number of private schools for males remains unchanged ; but the number of scholars declined from 3,239 to 3,061. The schools for females however increased from 20 to 32 ; the number of female scholars also increasing by 265. The remarks of the District Inspectors of Schools on these unrecognised schools are given below :—

*Hazara—*

"The number of such schools was 10 (boys' schools 6 and girls' schools 4). They had

415 scholars. Of these, one boys' primary school at Dabban has been recognised by the Department from 1st April 1936. Most of the other schools are also anxious for recognition.

Three schools for adults have been opened at Havelian, Baldher and Kholian with an enrolment of about 84 scholars. These schools meet at night. M. Sultan Muhammad, Assistant Teacher (J. V.), Lower Middle School, Havelian and M. Khalilur Rahman, J. V., Assistant Teacher, Chamba, are running the schools honorarily."

*Peshawar—*

"These schools numbered 28 with 1,512 pupils against 51 schools with 2,111 pupils last year, showing a decrease of 23 and 599 in the number of schools and pupils respectively. But, as reported last year their figures cannot be relied upon."

*Kohat—*

"Two schools, one boys' at Latambar, and the other girls' at Gumbat continued to exist. The enrolment was 195 against 199 of the last year. They are religious type of schools."

*Bannu—*

"The number of private schools during the year rose from 9 to 23 and that of the scholars attending them from 292 to 389. These figures however cannot be considered very reliable as there is no check or control upon them. They are mostly held in mosques and temples and the instruction imparted in them is by rote only of religious books."

*Dera Ismail Khan—*

"There are 61 such schools with 1,255 scholars. Last year there were 47 such schools with 886 pupils. The expenditure on these schools cannot be ascertained as these are run by

private persons. These are evidently religious schools held by village Mullahs in village mosques. These will continue to attract the children of a common village agriculturist so long as he cannot understand the advantages of modern education as he attaches much more importance to the religious instruction in these days when school education to him means divesting young men of the means of livelihood."

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## CHAPTER VIII

### TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

#### A—TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR MEN.

##### (a) VERNACULAR BRANCH.

1. The only Government institution for the training of male teachers is the Normal School for Men at Peshawar. It consists of the usual senior and junior vernacular classes. From May 1st, 1935, industrial classes consisting of (i) a carpentry class, and (ii) a blacksmithy class, have also been started and located in the same building. The statistics are given below :—

Year	Number of institutions	Students						Direct expenditure			Results				Staff		
		S. V. class	J. V. class	Total	Carpentry class	Black smithy class	Total	Grand total	S. V. and J. V. classes	Industrial classes	Total	S. V. Certificate Examination	J. V. Certificate Examination	Carpentry class	Blacksmithy class	S. V. and J. V. classes	Industrial classes
1935-36 ...	1	22	90	112	10	10	20	132	Rs. 23,441	Rs. 4,453	Rs. 27,894	...	..	...	..	...	...
1934-35 ...	1	13	99	102	...	...	...	102	Rs. 32,807	...	Rs. 32,807	108	89	..	..	...	...

#### Senior and junior vernacular classes—

2. As reported last year, the examination at the end of two years' training course for the award of senior and junior vernacular certificates was held in March, 1935. New admissions were consequently made in the two classes in April, 1935. Twenty-two were admitted in the S. V. and 92 in the J. V. classes against 13 and 89 in the previous year. Two students have since left the junior vernacular class reducing the number to 90 on March 31st, 1936. Ten students of the S. V. class get a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem each; while one gets a stipend of Rs. 10 per

mensem. In the J. V. class 65 students are stipendiaries each getting a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem while the rest are non-stipendiaries.

The number and value of stipends for the J. V. class were reduced from 85 to 66 and from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 resulting in a saving of Rs. 7,380. This sum has been utilised in starting the carpentry and blacksmithy classes to which reference has already been made.

3. The strength of the staff remained unchanged except that the drawing master's post was converted into the post of master in charge of the industrial classes in the grade of Rs. 120—4—160. M. Manzoor Hussain, Drawing Master of the school was appointed to the new post, performing both the duties, viz., master in charge of the industrial classes and drawing master of the school.

4. Direct expenditure on J. V. and S. V. classes (establishment, contingencies and stipends) during the year was Rs. 23,441 against Rs. 32,807 of the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,366 mainly due to reduction in the value of J. V. stipends. The average cost of training a male teacher in vernacular classes fell from Rs. 321 to Rs. 209.

#### **Instruction—**

5. The head master says :—

“ The year under review was one of the most successful from the point of view of efficiency, discipline and the general tone of the school. The efficiency of the teachers' work was greatly enhanced through a system of maintaining elaborate diaries and preparation of notes of lessons, and practical lessons were given much more attention in our programme this year than last year.”

“ The system followed last year was continued with greater care. The teachers delivered on an average eight model lessons each for the guidance of the students. The senior vernacular class taught 65 criticism lessons and the junior vernacular class (all the three sections) five hundred and forty. Besides this the former taught 2,284 and the latter 4,146 practising lessons in different

institutions under the supervision of the staff of this school and that of the schools concerned. This year use was made for this purpose of the summer vacations. The students had to practice teaching in schools easily accessible to them—an innovation which resulted in improving the teaching ability of the students."

#### Miscellaneous activities—

(a) Gardening has received greater attention during the year. Special arrangements were made this year to make the students work on the school compound regularly. Every day after the school time they had to do some agriculture and gardening work on the school lawns. This time was utilised by the students in studying various plants and in planting new ones. The result of the work after a year's experience is satisfactory. Indeed not only have the school surroundings considerably improved, but the students have also acquired a first hand knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, which will stand them in good stead in usefully directing the activities of their pupils in after life. For want of sufficient water for irrigation purposes much of the school premises still continues to be bleak and dry.

(b) A science apparatus repairing shop has been arranged, so that the boys may be able to do petty repairs to their apparatus. They are taught polishing, varnishing, simple joinery, etc. The work is done in extra hours under the supervision of the science master. Besides, the equipment of the science room has been improved. Science apparatus worth Rs. 156 has been added to the already good equipment of the laboratory.

(c) The school literary society held its meetings on Fridays in which both the teachers and the taught participated. Various educational, social and intellectual topics were discussed and several debates on controversial subjects held. The number of such meetings was thirty-two in the year under report.

(d) Staff meetings were regularly held on every last Saturday. Important topics bearing on organisation, methods of teaching, supervision of extra-mural activities, etc., were discussed. Attendance at these meetings was quite satisfactory and attempts were invariably made to give effect to the proposals passed.

(e) In order to create in the minds of the pupil teachers an interest in the work of rural uplift, they were encouraged to go to the surrounding villages and deliver various lectures on such topics as 'village-life, and how to improve it', health and efficiency, manure pits, light and air, vaccination, etc. They attracted a large audience.

(f) Scouting received due attention. It was proposed to hold a separate scout masters' training camp before 31st March, 1936, but this ambition could not be realised owing to financial difficulties and had therefore to be postponed till the end of April, 1936. However sufficient attention was paid to infuse the true scout spirit in the minds of the pupils. The school dispensary, sick room and the scout den were reorganised.

(g) First aid and home hygiene lectures, delivered by the Medical Officer of the Islamia College, were attended by all the students under the supervision of the staff. No test could be held before 31st March, 1936.

(h) Manual instruction was conducted this year in the school on more systematic lines. The students evinced considerable interest in manual work. They took part in one or the other of the scout hobbies such as mat weaving, cot weaving, soap-making, science apparatus repairing, book-binding and glass-silvering.

Many have learnt to earn and save and as a result a large number has opened savings bank accounts.

(i) Besides the ordinary drill and native games in the school hours, football, hockey and

tennis were played after the school hours under the supervision of the staff. Twice a week there was mass-drill and general parade. A special class for physical instruction is soon to be started among the senior and junior vernacular class students.

(j) Excursions were undertaken during the year as far as Rawalpindi, Taxila and Landi Kotal. The students wrote interesting accounts of their trips from the notes they had taken.

(k) Tutorial system continued to work well. The students began to realise the benefits of the teachers' personal influence on the character of their pupils and the advantages of the mutual good-will.

(l) Religious instruction was imparted in its primary form by the Imam of the mosque and supervised by the head master.

#### **Industrial classes—**

7. The demand for industrial education in this Province has been steadily gaining grounds for the past several years, and with a view to meet the same an experiment, unostentatious but valuable, is being tried in the shape of the industrial classes that were opened in May, 1935. The object of these classes was to impart training in crafts to the sons of artisans ; and to see if after their training they could hold their own in open competition in the market. As stated above, necessary funds were provided by making a reduction both in the number and value of J. V. stipends. The industrial classes consist of a carpentry class and a blacksmithy class. The number of students admitted in each was limited to 10. Eight belong to artisan families and twelve have been taken from rural areas. The twenty boys under training are getting stipends of Rs. 10 each. Before admission they had to produce—

- (i) A certificate of their having passed the middle standard examination.
- (ii) A medical certificate of fitness.
- (iii) Sufficient proof of their being bonâ fide residents of this Province.



(iv) Proof of being not less than 17 years of age.

The duration of the course has been tentatively fixed at two years, but it may be extended to three years at the option of the Director.

The staff in this class consists of—

- (i) A master in charge of the classes who is also required to teach drawing to S. V. and J. V. classes (in the grade of Rs. 120—4—160).
- (ii) A blacksmith on a fixed pay of Rs. 60 per mensem.
- (iii) A carpenter on a fixed pay of Rs. 60 per mensem.
- (iv) A painter on a fixed pay of Rs. 60 per mensem.
- (v) A workshop attendant on Rs. 20 per mensem.

The direct expenditure on staff, contingencies and stipends was Rs. 4,454. The sum of Rs. 1,630 was spent on initial equipment and a sum of Rs. 457 on miscellaneous necessities.

The classes work in a hired building for which a sum of Rs. 20 per mensem is paid as rent. If the classes prove a success, as it is hoped they will, then it will be necessary to provide funds for providing more accommodation. The boys in both the classes work 8 hours a day which includes a recess of one hour. Every student must study object and scale drawing in addition to carpentry or blacksmithy work. They are also allowed to work independently; and during the year under report they have been producing small tables, folding chairs and towel stands. The income derived during the year from the sale of the wooden articles was Rs. 127. For the blacksmithy class, in addition to the provision of common tools, a bench drill, a turning lathe, a high speed drill and a polishing and electro-plating plant have been installed. All articles made by the smithy class were electro-plated and given a finish by the master in charge of the class himself. Orders have been received from outside for articles prepared in the workshop. The Zamindara Shop under the management of the Agriculture Department has also afforded facilities for the sale of articles.

## (b) ANGLO-VERNACULAR BRANCH.

1. The Punjab Government continued to afford facilities to this Province for the training of anglo-vernacular teachers of both sexes. Two male candidates and one female candidate with stipends of Rs. 25 per mensem each were deputed for training in the B. T. classes at the Central Training College, Lahore, and the Lady Maclagan College for Women, Lahore. In addition to the above three non-stipendiary male candidates (one of whom was awarded a stipend by the Government later on), were deputed for training in the S. A. V. class at the Central Training College, Lahore. The cost of the three stipendiary students mentioned above amounted to Rs. 1,460 together with a sum of Rs. 465 which was paid by the Government during the year on account of arrears due for 1933-34 and 1934-35. All the six candidates named above completed their courses and appeared in the final examination. Two female candidates with a stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem each were also deputed during the year for training in the junior anglo-vernacular class at the Lady Maclagan College, Lahore. Their cost of training for two years at Rs. 195 per annum each amounted to Rs. 780 together with a sum of Rs. 390 which was paid to the Punjab Government on account of arrears for two female candidates sent in 1934.

2. One candidate with a stipend of Rs. 20 per mensem and another without a stipend were deputed for training at Government Engineering School, Rasul, in the Punjab for the year 1934 and 1935 respectively.

3. A sum of Rs. 2,400 was paid to the Punjab University on account of subvention to the salaries of physical instructors appointed in the three aided colleges of this Province. The Punjab University paid the following sums on this account:—

	Rs.
(i) Islamia College, Peshawar ...	600
(ii) Edwardes College, Peshawar ...	600
(iii) Vedic Bharatri College, Dera Ismail Khan ...	600

In order to improve physical instruction in schools the Government has this year (1936-37) sanctioned the appointment of a temporary physical supervisor. M. Nisar-ul-Haq,

B.A., D.Ph.E., who was trained last year at the Y. M. C. A. College, Madras, has been appointed to this post for a year. His duty this year will be to hold physical training courses at the headquarters of each district and tahsil for the training of drill masters and teachers of both public and private aided institutions.

## B—TRAINING INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN.

### (a) VERNACULAR BRANCH.

#### Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar—

1. The statement given below gives statistics regarding the Normal School for Women, Peshawar, the only school for the training of women in the Province :—

Year	Number of schools	Number of students			Expenditure	Staff	Results	
		S. V. class	J. V. class	Total			S. V. certificate examination	J. V. certificate examination
1935-36 ..	1	23	30	53	Rs. 19,642	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\frac{20}{8}$	...
1934-35 ...	1	25	30	55	19,460	$\frac{5}{5}$		$\frac{16}{80}$

The number of students, all being stipendiary, has slightly decreased from 55 to 53. The staff remained the same as last year ; but the direct expenditure on staff, contingencies and stipends rose slightly from Rs. 19,460 to Rs. 19,642. The average cost of training of a pupil teacher consequently increased from Rs. 353-13-1 last year, to Rs. 370-9-8 of the year under report. The school sent up 23 candidates for the senior vernacular certificate examination of whom 20 passed giving a pass percentage of 86.9.

2. The building continued to be the same. The assembly room is not commodious enough and needs to be extended. A good library, a dormitory and box-rooms are the pressing needs of the school.

**Boarding house—**

3. The number of inmates residing in the boarding house has been 55. The number included two Chitrali girls reading in the C. E. Z. Mission High School, Peshawar. Last year the number was 50.

**Miscellaneous activities—**

4. The head mistress reports :—

(a) " Drill and games form a part of every day life of the school and they are much enjoyed by the girls. A sports competition was held for  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours in the month of November."

(b) " The health of the students has been good on the whole except an outbreak of measles which fortunately did not spread to more than one case. Babies have kept good health under the care of Mrs. Nasir, Matron Superintendent of the Boarding House."

(c) " Guiding.—The school was fortunate enough to be able to send one of the staff for training to Lucknow Camp. Shrimati Karam Devi, J. A. V., Language Mistress, is of great help in guiding to the girls. Two picnics to Tarnab Farm and an excursion to Taxila for senior vernacular class were arranged."

(d) " Drawing and painting.—Four students sent in their paintings to the 'Arts and Crafts Exhibition' held in October last at the lodgings of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, and received certificates. Four students appeared for the Royal Drawing Arts Preparatory Examination—all passed and three acquitted themselves with honours."

(e) " The school garden and lawns have received a good deal of attention this year. The long expressed need of a well was supplied this year. A small vegetable garden for observation and experiments in nature study was added to the school garden."

(f) "First aid and home nursing lectures were delivered to twenty-three students by

Dr. Rishi, M.B., B.S. At the completion of that course Dr. Barlow, M.B., B. S., examined them. All passed the test and were awarded certificates of St. John Ambulance Association."

(g) "The students expressed their sympathy towards the Quetta earthquake sufferers by sending a donation of Rs. 60 towards the Viceroy's fund this year, and also helped to sew 60 pairs of hospital clothes for those who suffered in that terrible catastrophe."

(b) ANGLO-VERNACULAR BRANCH.

A brief account of this branch has been given under the "training institutions for men" above; and detailed mention has also been made of this activity in Chapter VI—**Education of Girls.**

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## CHAPTER IX

### EDUCATION IN AGENCIES AND TRIBAL AREAS.

#### General—

1. The table below gives comparative figures regarding education in the five political agencies (the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan) and in the tribal areas attached to the Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Districts, and also in the territory of the Wali of Swat :—

Year	Number of public schools	Number of scholars in public schools	Number of private schools	Number of scholars in private schools	Total number of schools	Total number of scholars	Expenditure on public schools
1935-36	58	4,542	27	574	95	5,116	Rs. 8,27,516
1934-35	58	4,400	21	403	89	4,803	8,18,296

The schools situated in the agencies, and in the tribal areas, continue to be inspected by the District Inspectors of Schools concerned while those in the Swat State are inspected by the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, Saidu Sharif. All the secondary schools in the agencies and tribal areas are inspected by the Inspector of Vernacular Education, and also occasionally by the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

#### Number of schools and scholars—

2. The number of public schools remained unchanged, but the number of scholars attending them rose from 4,400 to 4,542 showing an increase of 142 pupils or (3.22 per cent.). Private unrecognised schools, which are mostly religious schools, still exist in the Kurram and North Waziristan Agencies. They are held in mosques and

temples. The number of these schools increased from 21 to 27, while the number of children attending them rose from 403 to 574.

#### Direct expenditure—

3. The recognised institutions both in the agencies and the tribal areas are financed from the educational budget placed at the disposal of the Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners, while the schools in the Swat State are financed from the State funds. Rs. 1,800 per annum are paid to the Wali of Swat as a subsidy for the maintenance of the primary department attached to the Saidu Sharif Middle School. Direct expenditure on public schools rose from Rs. 1,18,296 to Rs. 1,27,516. The increase of Rs. 9,220 is mainly due to enhanced expenditure on scholarships and contingencies, and to the appointment of better qualified teachers at higher salaries.

#### Kurram Agency—

4. The educational position in this agency is :—

Year	Number of schools						Number of scholars						Number of boys learning English	Expenditure	Staff	Results.	
	High	Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle	Primary	Total	Private	Grand total	High	Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle	Primary	Total	Private	Grand total				Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle	Matric
1935-36...	1	1	17	19	3	22	402	62	914	1,278	86	1,364	178	39,273	34	1	7
1934-35...	1	1	17	19	5	24	379	51	683	1,113	108	1,221	203	34,967	30	1	1

The number of secondary schools in the agency remained unchanged at two, viz., Minto Government High School, Parachinar, and the Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle School, Alizai. There has also been no change in the number of primary schools, the figure remaining at 17. The number of pupils attending the high and the anglo-vernacular lower middle schools rose from 379 and 51 to 402 and 62 respectively, while the number of pupils attending the primary schools rose

from 683 to 814 showing an increase of 131 or 19.18 per cent. The increase seems to be due to the replacement of inefficient and unqualified Mullah teachers by trained J. V. certificated teachers who appear to have successfully improved the enrolment in their schools. The total number of teachers increased from 41 to 48 while that of the qualified teachers increased from 30 to 33.

5. The number of unrecognised private schools declined from 5 to 3 ; and the number of pupils attending these schools fell from 108 to 86.

The direct expenditure on schools in the agency increased from Rs. 34,967 to Rs. 38,273. This increase of Rs. 3,306 is partly due to the appointment of an English teacher at Alizai ; and partly to the increased expenditure on establishment and contingencies in the Minto Government High School, Parachinar.

The instructional condition of the schools in the agency remained satisfactory on the whole. The results of the last M. & S. L. C. Examination of the Parachinar High School were however not very encouraging, as only 7 candidates passed out of 13 sent up for the examination, yielding the pass percentage of 53.9. In the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard Examination the school sent up 19 candidates and 16 were successful, giving a pass percentage of 84.

The buildings for schools have seen no change. Seven primary schools which are badly housed need better buildings. Of these Sadda School is the worst housed ; funds have now been provided for a new building.

Scouting received greater attention. The scout organiser inspected all the groups in the agency in March, 1936. Two successful camps for the training of scouts and cubs were held at Mangla (Paiwar) by the local association from 28th June to 8th July, 1935. The defunct Rover Crew at Kohi Sufaid was revived and reorganised. A Scouters' conference was held on March 19th, 1936, in which various topics connected with scouting and cubbing were discussed. On June 23rd, 1936, the King-Emperor's birthday was befittingly celebrated by the local boy scouts association in the premises of the Minto Government High



School, Parachinar, where all the scouters and scouts had assembled.

### Malakand Agency (Dir, Swat and Chitral)—

6. The statement below shows the position of education in this agency :—

Year	Number of schools				Number of scholars				Number of pupils learning English	Expenditure	Staff	Results	
	High	Vernacular lower middle	Primary	Total	High	Vernacular lower middle	Primary	Total				M. & S. L. C. results	Anglo-vernacular middle
1935-36	1	1	13	15	357	141	646	1,144	146	Rs. 35,506	30 29	3 10	20 24
1934-35	1	1	13	15	324	121	647	1,092	137	Rs. 32,786	27 27	3 7	19 21

The number of public schools remained the same, viz. 15. The number of pupils attending high and lower middle schools increased by 33 and 20 respectively, while pupils receiving instruction in the primary classes remained the same. Direct expenditure on schools in the agency rose from Rs. 32,786 to Rs. 35,506, showing an increase of Rs. 2,720 due to enhanced expenditure on establishment in the Thana High School.

The number of teachers working in agency schools was 36 against 37 of the last year, but the number of qualified teachers rose from 27 to 30. The instructional condition of the schools has been satisfactory on the whole. The Government High School, at Thana, however, showed very poor results in the M. & S. L. C. Examination; 3 passing out of 10 sent up. The results in the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard Examination were however better, 20 passing out of 24.

A new building for the Thana High School is under construction and a sum of Rs. 15,000 has been spent on this during the year out of the Godfrey Gunj Bazar Fund. The building when completed will be one of the best buildings in the Province.

The scouting in agency schools has very much improved since the formation and recognition of a local boy scouts association for the agency during the year. A scout "rally" in which scouters from almost all the schools in the agency participated was held on 31st March, 1936, at Thana. The Provincial Commissioner (the writer of this report) was present with Major H. H. Johnson, the Agency Scout Commissioner and many of the leading Khans of the agency on this occasion.

### Swat State—

7. The educational position in this State is shown by the following table :—

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Number of boys learning English	Expenditure	Staff	Results of Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination
	Anglo-vernacular middle	Primary	Total	Anglo-vernacular middle	Primary	Total				
1935-36	1	1	2	436	55	491	150	Rs. 11,833	8 18	2 20
1934-35	1	1	2	474	60	534	143	11,559	8 18	15 16

The two schools in the Swat State continued to exist with 491 pupils against 534 of the previous year. The number of teachers working in these schools remained unchanged. The expenditure has slightly risen from Rs. 11,559 to Rs. 11,833. Twenty candidates took the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Standard Examination from the Saidu Sharif Middle School, of whom 12 were successful. Last year's results were much better, viz. 15 boys being successful out of 16 sent up. Scouting continues to flourish. The "Jahanzeb" troop at Saidu Sharif and a cub group at the Primary School, Barikot, have been doing well.

The thanks of the Department are due and are hereby offered to the Wali Sahib, the Wali-Ahd Sahib and the Wazir Sahib of Swat for their interest in education.

### Khyber—

8. The table below gives the statistics regarding schools in this agency :—

Year	Number of schools			Number of scholars			Expenditure	Staff	Results
	Lower middle	Primary	Total	Lower middle	Primary	Total			
1935-36	1	5	6	111	228	339	Rs. 7,136	5	5
1934-35	1	5	6	132	224	356	7,479	5	..

The number of schools in the agency remained unchanged but the number of scholars attending the lower middle school at Jamrud declined from 132 to 111. Enrolment in the five primary schools has however slightly increased from 224 to 228. The total number of teachers employed in the schools in the agency remained the same as last year, but the number of qualified teachers has increased by one. The total expenditure including that incurred on repairs to the school buildings was Rs. 7,136 against Rs. 7,479 of the last year.

The instructional condition of all the schools was found to be satisfactory on the whole. The Afridis' demand for raising the status of the lower middle school at Jamrud to a full vernacular middle school is still keen. There is also a keen demand for raising the primary schools at Landi Kotal and Lowara Mena to lower middle schools.

### North Waziristan—

9. The statistics for this agency are :—

Year	Number of schools					Number of scholars					Number of boys learning English	Expenditure	Staff	Result	
	Lower middle	Primary	Total	Private	Grand total	Lower middle	Primary	Total	Private	Grand total				Anglo-vernacular middle	Vernacular middle
1935-36	1	9	10	24	34	167	474	641	488	1,120	61	Rs. 14,439	14	6	..
1934-35	1	9	10	16	26	153	473	625	295	920	43	Rs. 14,304	13	5	50

The number of schools in this agency remained unchanged. No expansion was possible for want of funds. The Miranshah Middle School, though practically a full fledged anglo-vernacular middle school, still continues to be designated a vernacular middle school. When funds become available, the status of the school will be changed and a duly qualified head master will be appointed to replace the present S. V. certificated head master. The school also needs a better and more commodious house. The Hussukhel Primary School, the largest school of its kind in the agency, will also be raised to the status of a lower middle school as soon as funds become available.

The number of scholars attending these schools rose from 625 to 641. The number of teachers remained the same as last year, viz. 18, but that of the qualified teachers increased from 13 to 14.

The instructional condition has been fairly satisfactory. Six candidates passed out of eight sent up in the Anglo-Vernacular Standard Examination from the Miranshah Middle School giving a pass percentage of 75. This is quite satisfactory. The school is however under-staffed.

The number of unrecognised private schools in the agency and the number of scholars attending them rose from 16 and 295 to 24 and 488 respectively.

The total expenditure on public schools amounted to Rs. 14,439 against Rs. 14,304 of the last year.

The scout troop at Miranshah Middle School gave a good account of itself at the Banna District Scout Camp held at Ghoriwala in October last. The football team of the school which participated in the Banna District tournament held at Sarai Naurang during the year was also equally successful.

### South Waziristan—

10. The statistics for this agency are :—

Year	Number of school			Number of scholals			Expendi- ture	Staff
	Second- ary	Primary	Total	Second- ary	Primary	Total		
1935-36 ...	2	7	9	184	206	390	Rs. 14,435	5 18
1934-35 ...	2	7	9	246	184	430	12,477	2 6

The number of schools in the agency has remained the same as last year but the number of scholars has declined from 430 to 390. The decrease of 40 pupils is regretted. It is however hoped that with improved accommodation and staff the numbers will again go up. Fifth and sixth classes have been provisionally added at Ashkarkot while fifth and seventh classes had been added at Nano, Ladha and Kanigurum. These classes are provisional and the students attending them have not been included in the total number of 390 given above. The teaching staff has been strengthened by the addition of four qualified teachers but still most of the schools are under-staffed. Those at Ashkarkot and Kanigurum are particularly so. When funds permit, new teachers will be given to these schools and it is hoped that matters will then considerably improve. The expenditure on schools in the agency and on stipends awarded to Mahsud students studying outside the agency rose from Rs. 12,477 to Rs. 14,435. The increase of Rs. 1,958 is mostly due to the appointment of additional staff.

Instructional condition of schools (Saranogha Primary School excepted) was satisfactory on the whole.

**Tribal areas (Adam Khel, Kohat District)—**

11. The Adam Khel Lower Middle School continues to be the only school in this area. The number of boys attending this school and the strength of the staff remained unchanged. The general condition of the school continues to be satisfactory. The building is congested and at least one more room is needed.

The total expenditure on the school rose from Rs. 1,767 to Rs. 2,185.

There is a demand for the raising of the status of this school to a full vernacular middle. The change of status will involve additions to the school building.

**Baland Khel, Kohat District—**

12. The number of scholars in the school rose from 11 to 21. This school will flourish still more, if a building is set up on a neutral site.

The expenditure on the school rose from Rs. 447 to Rs. 473.

**Gadun territory (Peshawar District)—**

13. The only school at Malka Khadi continues to exist with 25 pupils on its rolls against 36 of the previous year. The fall in number seems to be due to the differences among the tribesmen. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 314 against Rs. 301 of the last year. The instructional condition of the school has however very much improved.

**Sherani and Bhitanni Country (Dera Ismail Khan)—**

14. The number of primary schools in this ilaqa remained at four as last year. The number of students attending them increased from 84 to 99, the increase of 15 having taken place almost entirely at Jandola. The number of teachers remained the same. The instructional condition at Jandola and Darazinda schools was satisfactory, but that of the schools at Morga and Baska was not up to the mark. Shiranis are proverbially backward in education, and there is a proposal to replace the present untrained teachers by trained ones. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 2,922 against Rs. 2,634 of the last

year. The increase of Rs. 288 is almost entirely due to enhanced expenditure on political scholarships.

**Transfrontier students at the Islamia College and Collegiate School, Peshawar—**

15. The number of such boys at the end of March, 1936, reading in the Islamia Collegiate School was :—

(1) Khyber Agency—		
(a) Afridis	...	20
(b) Shinwaris	...	4
(2) Malakand Agency—		
(a) Swat	...	3
(b) Dir	...	2
(c) Chitral	...	6
		35
Total	...	35

16. The thanks of the Department are due and are hereby offered to all Political Agents and their assistants in the agencies and to all Deputy Commissioners to whose districts the schools in the tribal areas are attached, for their help and co-operation during the period under review.

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## CHAPTER X

### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

#### Text Book Committee—

1. There has been no change among the members of the Text Book Committee except that Khan Bahadur Mir Karim Bakhsh Khan officiated as President of the Text Book Committee for about eight months (from February to October) while M. Muhammad Alam Khan, B.A., P. E. S., relieved M. Nur Elahi Khan, B.A., P. E. S., as Secretary on May 14th, 1935. M. Muhammad Alam fell ill soon after joining his post and remained on sick leave for two months when Khan Sahib Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., held charge of the post temporarily in addition to his own duties as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.

The total number of books reviewed by each member of the Text Book Committee is given below :—

(1) Pt. Bhagat Ram, B.A.	...	79
(2) Khan Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B.	...	71
(3) Hakim Bashir Hussain, B.A.	...	10
(4) S. Sujan Singh, B.A.	...	73
(5) Miss G. E. Littlewood, M.B.E.	...	51
(6) Mufti Aziz-ur-Rahman, B.A.	...	74
(7) Mr. W. R. Jones	...	26
(8) Qureshi Ahmad Ali Sadiq, M.A., LL.B.	...	80
(9) M. Malik-ur-Rahman	...	18
(10) M. Muhammad Shafi	...	13
(11) Bawa Narinjan Singh Bedi, B.A.	...	42
(12) M. Abdul Qadir, M.A.	...	77
(13) Khan Sahib Sheikh Allah Din, B.A.	...	33
(14) M. Nur Elahi Khan, B.A.	...	11
(15) M. Muhammad Alam, B.A.	...	36



The number of books in each subject received for consideration of the Text Book Committee was as below :—

English	... 57
Urdu	... 95
Mathematics	... 24
General Knowledge	... 36
Science, Drawing	... 6
Hindi, Gurmukhi, Sanskrit	... 36
Persian	... 9
Pashto	... 10
	<hr/>
Total	... 273
	<hr/>

Most of these books have been written and published outside this Province. It is disappointing to know that only 25 books have been written by persons residing in this Province. The reasons for this presumably are :—

- (1) it does not pay to write books which are likely to be recommended for use as library books only;
- (2) there are no publishing firms in this Province ;
- (3) the list of prescribed text books is already full in most of the subjects ; and
- (4) unlike other provinces, the Text Book Committee of this Province does not possess any funds for the encouragement of literary effort. In the Punjab rewards are given by the Text Book Committee to authors who write useful books. If funds for this purpose become available the Text Book Committee will spare no pains to encourage persons belonging to this Province to write useful books on various subjects.

The thanks of the Department are due to members who have all worked willingly in carrying on the business of the committee.

#### **Co-operative credit movement—**

2. There is nothing particular to mention about this movement except that the thrift and savings societies that existed last year continued to do well. The movement is gaining popularity and the societies founded some time ago, gained not only in stability but have also increased their

capital. The Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Southern Circle, speaks very favourably of the working and progress of the thrift and savings societies at Katgarh, Paharpur, Chaudwan, Paniala and Kotjai in the Dera Ismail Khan and Ibrahimzai and Lachi in the Kohat Districts. The activities of this movement are centred mostly in village schools.

### Medical inspection—

3. The following table will show the number of children examined by the Medical Inspectors of Schools in this Province :—

Name of district	Total number of schools in the area under medical inspection	Total number of examinations	Total number of treatments recommended	Total number of treatments carried out	Percentage of total number of treatments carried out	Operations		
						Minor	Major	Total
Peshawar ...	22	18,723	3,131	3,056	97.60	666	130	796
Kohat ...	8	6,653	3,258	1,385	42.51	250	3	253
Bannu ...	12	9,072	3,571	2,753	77.09	197	27	224
Dera Ismail Khan	11	8,651	3,084	2,147	69.61	66	6	72
Abbottabad ..	4	3,270	1,405	1,263	89.89	63	2	65
Total ...	57	46,369	14,449	10,604	73.38	1,242	168	1,410

The medical inspection of school children is still confined to the five headquarter towns of the districts. The work has been very successfully done by all the medical inspectors under the guidance and control of the Assistant Director of Public Health.

The total number of boys subjected to medical examination during the year was 15,914 against 16,901 of the previous year. Out of a total of 14,449 cases recommended for treatment 10,604, or 73 per cent. against 82 per cent. of the last year actually received treatment. One thousand, four hundred and ten operations, out of which 168 were

major, were performed during the year as against 4,625 operations of which 422 were major in the previous year. The head masters of schools and their assistants take keen interest in this work and see that their pupils comply with the instructions given by the medical inspectors. The parents of boys have also begun to realise the value and importance of this scheme; and are offering co-operation in an ever increasing measure with the medical inspectors and head masters. The total number of examinations made during the year amounted to 46,369 against 42,794 of last year. The number of cases recommended for treatment is on the decrease which shows that the scheme is working successfully and that the health of school children is improving.

The following figures will show the percentage of various diseases from which the school boys are found to be suffering :—

(1) Skin diseases	...	0.8
(2) Dental	...	7
(3) Ear, nose, throat	...	2
(4) Enlarged tonsils	...	7
(5) Eye diseases (external)	...	8
(6) Defective vision	...	3
(7) Enlarged spleen	...	3
(8) Anæmia	...	2
(9) Malaria	...	1.2
(10) Tuberculosis	...	0.1

Fifty-nine school buildings were inspected during the year and they were found to be in a fairly sanitary condition. In Peshawar, the Islamia High School, Peshawar, will very soon have a new building of its own. Most of the primary schools in Peshawar City have buildings whose sanitary condition is far from satisfactory. The sewage drain passing through the compounds of the Government and National High Schools, Peshawar still exists. In Bannu the buildings of the Islamia Primary and Sanatan Dharam Primary No. 2 were not satisfactory. The former has now a new house. Jungal Khel and Bezadi municipal schools in the Kohat District are also housed in congested buildings. The number of school dispensaries remained the same as last

year. The demand for such dispensaries continues to be keen; but the paucity of funds stands in the way. Boys in primary schools still squat on the floor which has a very injurious effect on growing children. Mid-day meal or a milk drink was given to students in the following schools :—

- (1) Khalsa and National High Schools in Peshawar.
- (2) Khalsa and Sanatan Dharam High Schools in Bannu.

4. The following activities continued to receive attention :—

(a) *Peshawar District—*

Boys in almost all full vernacular middle and in a few of the lower middle schools were taught how to make soap. Munj mats continued to be made at Topi, Zaida, Nawan Killi, Shabkadar, Lundkhwar, Nowshera Kalan and Chamkani Vernacular Middle Schools. The weaving of socks and stockings has been started at the Utmanzai Anglo-Vernacular School. Gardening and vegetable farming on a small scale were done at such schools where plots of lands and irrigation facilities existed. Poultry farming on a very small scale was done at the full vernacular middle school at Shabkadar Fort.

The tailoring class started some time ago at the National High School, Peshawar, is doing well; but funds are needed to improve it. There is a general inclination among head masters towards introducing vocational courses in their schools but the lack of funds and experience form an obstacle.

(b) *Hazara District—*

In some of the vernacular middle schools attempts have been made to introduce cot weaving, book-binding, basket-making, knitting of woollen socks and sweaters, soap-making, rope-making, preparation of ink and tooth powder and gardening.

(c) *Kohat District—*

A workshop has been started at the Government High School, Karak, in which carpentry and wood work is taught to scouts.

*(d) Bannu District—*

Gardening which was started last year by the scouts of the Khalsa High School, Bannu, continued to receive attention. Mazri mat-making in Lakki Government High School and carpet weaving at Ghazni Khel Vernacular Middle School were successfully introduced.

*(e) Dera Ismail Khan District—*

In almost all rural secondary schools the following activities have been successfully carried on by the school boys :—Munj mat-making, mat-making from palm date fibres, soap-making, ink-making, rope-making and making of wicker baskets. Vegetable farming on a small scale and planting of flowers were also introduced. The carpentry class at the Government High School, Dera Ismail Khan, continued to function with a roll of 15 boys. In addition to this, painting, drawing and photography were also introduced for the benefit of 6 boys in the deaf and dumb class.

In the Islamia High School, Dera Ismail Khan boy scouts have been taught how to weave nets for volley ball, tennis and badminton, caning of office chairs and the weaving of table cloths and mats.

The smithy and carpentry classes started in the Training School for Men, Peshawar, last year have been doing very well. A detailed mention of these classes has been made in Chapter VIII.

5. The post-matriculation clerical class attached to the Government High School, Peshawar, continued during the year. Fourteen candidates were admitted to the class in the beginning of the year, out of whom four left during the course. The remaining ten took the examination, and six passed in all subjects, while one was placed in the compartment as he failed in type-writing only. One of the boys gained distinction.

6. The authorities of the Islamia College, Peshawar, have been able to start B. Sc. classes in agriculture. Four scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 25 per mensem, each tenable for two years, have been sanctioned by Government for students studying in the B. Sc. agriculture classes. The award will be made by the Director of Public Instruction,

North-West Frontier Province on the recommendation of the Principal of the Islamia College, Peshawar.

**Rural uplift work—**

7. In connection with rural uplift work radio sets were installed at eight vernacular middle schools in Peshawar District while nine more have been supplied to schools in other districts during the year under report. The Medical Department have arranged to provide medical relief to villagers " at their very doors " by means of travelling dispensaries housed in lorries which have been touring in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts. The village school masters are rendering every help and the scheme has been working successfully. The travelling dispensary for the Peshawar District has completed several rounds of visits. The Hazara travelling dispensary began to work in October, 1935.

Private night classes for adults were started at Kholian and Baldher in the Hazara District in January last. Two district board teachers (M. Khalil-ur-Rahman and M. Abdur Rashid) have been authorised by the Department to use the school buildings and furniture, for teaching adults. The teachers are honorary workers and the classes are reported to be doing well. Another class for adults was started at Talhatta at a distance of three miles from Garhi Habib Ullah in February, 1936.

The " Redding Rover Crew " and other scout " Groups " at Mardan performed dramas at various places in the Province on the following topics :—

- (a) The Sahukar and the Zamindar.
- (b) Temperance.
- (c) Keeping peaceful and avoiding quarrels and murders.

The scouts belonging to different schools cleaned certain villages and distributed quinine among the villagers. The scouts of Ghoriwala and Gazni Khel schools in Bannu District performed dramas to impress upon the villagers the need of avoiding extravagance, evil customs and indebtedness. Processions were also organised with the same object. The dramas performed by them on the occasion of the horse and cattle show at Bannu in March last were very much appreciated by the audience. Similar dramas were performed by

the rovers of Mardan and the scouts of the Kohat District on the occasion of the cattle and agricultural show organised at Kohat by the Deputy Commissioner of the district. The large number of people who assembled to witness the show, appreciated very much the dramas performed before them.

T. C. ORGILL,  
Director of Public Instruction,  
North-West Frontier Province.

The 31st August, 1936.

**NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE**  
**GENERAL EDUCATIONAL TABLES 1935-36**

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### General summary of educational institutions and scholars

				Percentage of scholars to population			
						Recognized institutions	
		1935-36	1934-35			1935-36	1934-35
Area in square miles	...	...	13,518				
Population—							
Males	...	...	1,315,818				
Females	...	...	1,109,258				
Total	...	...	2,425,076	Males	...	Females	...
				5'9	5'8	6'1	6'0
				1'3	1'4	1'4	1'4
				3'8	3'8	4	3'9

		Institutions			Scholars			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4
		1935-36	1934-35	Increase or decrease	1935-36	1934-35	Increase or decrease	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>								
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>For males</i>								
Arts Colleges	...	3	3	...	812	762	+ 50	}
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools	...	36	35	+ 1	15,317	14,789	+ 528	

Middle schools	...	...	210	210	...	27,780	27,040	+ 740	{ (c) 6,010 (d) 21,770
Primary schools	...	...	605	609	- 4	34,473	34,364	+ 109	(d) 34,473
Special schools	...	...	1	1	...	132	102	+ 30	* 132
Totals	...	...	855	858	- 4	78,514	77,057	+ 645	78,514
<i>For females</i>									
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	...	...	3	3	...	535	489	+ 46	{ (c) 286 (d) 249
Middle schools	...	...	28	28	...	5,923	5,757	+ 166	{ (c) 1,448 (d) 4,475
Primary schools	...	...	125	123	+ 2	8,321	8,142	+ 179	(d) 8,321
Special schools	...	...	1	1	...	53	55	- 2	† 53
Totals	...	...	157	155	+ 2	14,832	14,443	+ 389	14,832
<i>Unrecognised institutions</i>									
For males	...	...	95	93	+ 2	3,061	3,142	- 81	3,061
For females	...	...	32	22	+ 10	789	621	+ 168	789
Totals	...	...	127	115	+ 12	3,850	3,763	+ 87	3,850
Grand totals	...	...	1,139	1,128	+ 11	97,196	95,263	+ 1,933	97,196

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) Intermediate classes.

(c) In secondary stage.

(d) In primary stage.

\* Scholars of the Government Training School for men, Peshawar.

† Scholars of the Government Normal School for Women, Peshawar.

## General summary of

	Total expenditure			Percentage of	
	1935-36	1934-35	Increase or decrease	Government funds	Local funds*
	1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection	1,86,833	1,85,582	+1,251	94·2	5·8
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education...	...	...	...	...	...
† Miscellaneous ...	5,69,966	5,42,811	+27,155	66·1	10·0
Total ...	7,56,799	7,28,393	+28,406	73·0	8·9
<i>Institutions for males.</i>					
Arts colleges ...	2,92,395	2,66,392	†26,023	60·3	1·7
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	7,07,777	6,61,067	†46,710	52·6	4·7
Middle schools‡	†5,62,023	5,33,174	+288,49	87·8	4·8
Primary schools ...	4,08,018	4,08,139	-121	82·8	13·7
Special schools ...	27,894	32,807	-4,913	100	...
Total ...	19,98,107	19,91,579	+96,528	70·5	6·0
<i>Institutions for females</i>					
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools ...	47,950	41,301	†6,649	68·4	6·1
Middle schools ...	1,25,219	1,18,057	+7,162	33·1	42·3
Primary schools ...	1,40,577	1,37,001	+3,576	40·5	41·6
Special schools ...	19,642	19,460	†182	100	...
Totals ...	3,33,388	15,819	†17,569	45·1	34·4
Grand totals ...	30,88,294	2,945,791	+1,42,503	68·4	9·8

\* Include both district  
† Includes expenditure  
‡ Includes expenditure

## expenditure on education

Expenditure from		Cost per scholar to				Total cost per scholar
Fees	Other sources	Government fund	Local fund*	Fees	Other sources	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	1 13 9	0 1 9	...	...	1 14 9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4'6	19'3	3 14 0	0 9 4	0 4 4	1 2 1	5 13 9
3'5	14'6	5 11 0	0 11 2	0 4 4	1 2 1	7 12 7
24'7	13'3	217 2 4	6 2 6	88 14 11	47 13 9	360 1 6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30'9	11'8	24 5 3	2 2 10	14 4 5	5 6 10	46 3 4
5'3	2'1	17 12 3	0 15 6	1 1 3	0 6 8	20 3 8
'2	3'3	9 12 11	1 9 10	0 0 4	0 6 3	11 13 4
...	...	211 5 1	...	...	...	211 5 1
16'1	7'4	17 15 0	1 8 8	4 1 6	1 14 0	25 7 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15'1	10'4	61 5 0	5 6 9	13 9 3	9 5 1	89 10 1
'5	24'1	7 0 0	8 14 11	0 1 9	5 1 8	21 2 4
'3	17'6	6 13 6	7 0 5	0 0 10	2 15 6	16 14 3
...	...	370 9 8	...	...	...	370 9 8
2'5	18	10 2 7	7 11 5	0 9 0	4 0 7	22 7 7
11'5	10'3	21 11 7	3 1 11	3 10 8	3 4 3	31 12 5

board and municipal funds,  
on buildings,  
on convent Day School, Peshawar Cantonment.

## I—Classification of Educational Institutions

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS	For males						For females					
	Govt	District	Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Total	Govt	District	Municipal	Aided	Unaided	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boards of secondary and intermediate education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges—												
Arts and science*	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2nd grade colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	15	...	...	21	...	36	1	...	...	2	...	3
Middle schools { English	...	4	...	(d)7	...	11	...	1	2	6	...	9
{ Vernacular	...	198	...	(a)1	...	199	...	1	5	13	...	19
Primary schools	...	559	20	23	(b)3	605	...	60	16	47	(c)2	125
Totals	15	761	20	52	3	851	1	62	23	68	2	156
Special schools—												
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Engineering†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals for recognised institutions	16	761	20	55	3	853	2	62	23	68	2	157
Unrecognised institutions	...	...	...	...	95	95	...	...	...	...	32	32
Grand totals all institutions	16	761	20	55	98	950	2	62	23	68	34	189

\* Includes nil Oriental colleges.

† Includes Survey schools.

(a) Maintained by Risalpur Cantonment Committee and aided by Government.

(b) Includes one primary school maintained by Nowshera Cantonment, also one primary school at Haripur (Hazara) in respect of which grant was stopped in the later part of the year.

(c) Includes one primary school maintained by Peshawar Cantonment.

(d) Includes Convent Day European boys and girls' mixed school, Peshawar Cantonment, account of which is also given in Table VII page XXVI.

## II-A—Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions for males

	Government			District board		
	Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>						
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (a)</b>						
Arts and science (b) and (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>						
In high schools	...	3,698	3,545	634	...	...
In middle schools	...	...	...	...	968	829
{ English	...	...	...	24,606	20,473	516
{ Vernacular	...	...	...	27,670	22,280	...
In primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b>	...	3,698	3,545	634	53,244	43,582
In art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In normal and training schools	...	132	127	131	...	...
In engineering schools*	...	...	...	...	...	...
In technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b>	...	132	127	131	...	...
<b>Totals for recognised institutions</b>	...	3,830	3,672	765	53,244	43,582
<b>In unrecognised institutions</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand totals, all institutions for males</b>	...	3,830	3,672	765	53,244	43,582

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.

(b) Includes *nil* scholars also reading *Law*.

(c) Includes *nil* scholars in *Oriental colleges*.

\*Includes *Survey Schools*.

## II-A—Distribution of scholars attending

	Municipal Board			Aided		
	Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels
	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>READING IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>						
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (a)</b>						
Arts and science (b) and (c) ...	..	..	..	812	700	482
Law ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	..	..	..	812	700	482
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>						
In high schools ...	..	..	..	11,619	9,928	439
In middle schools { English ...	..	..	..	†2,002	1,773	95
{ Vernacular ...	..	..	..	204	201	..
In primary schools ...	4,165	3,627	..	2,250	1,902	..
Totals ...	4,165	3,627	..	16,075	13,804	534
In art schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In law schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In medical schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In normal and training schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In engineering schools* ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In technical and industrial schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In commercial schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In agricultural schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In reformatory schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for defectives ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In schools for adults ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
In other schools ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals for recognised institutions ...	4,165	3,627	..	16,075	13,804	534
In unrecognised institutions ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand totals, all institutions ...	4,165	3,627	..	16,075	13,804	534

(a) Scholars reading more

(b) Includes nil scholars

(c) Includes nil scholars

\* Includes nil survey

† Includes also scholars

educational institutions for males—concluded

Unaided			of	of	Grand total of resi-	Number of females
Scholars on roll on the 31st March	Average daily attendance	of residents in approved hostels				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	812	700	482	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	812	700	482	...
...	...	...	15,317	13,473	1,073	25
...	...	...	2,070	2,602	111	104
388	352	...	24,810	20,674	516	315
...	...	...	34,473	28,161	...	820
388	352	...	77,570	64,910	1,700	1,264
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	132	127	131	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	132	127	131	...
388	352	...	177,702	65,037	1,831	1,264
3,061	...	...	3,061	...	...	289
3,449	352	...	80,763	65,037	1,831	1,553

than one of the following subjects should be entered under only one head, also reading law. in oriental colleges. schools. of Convent Day School, Peshawar Cantonment.



## II-B—Distribution of scholars attending

	Government			District board			Municipal board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	No. of residents of 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 IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS,</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION(a)</b>									
Arts and science (b) ...	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION,</b>									
In high schools ...	126	104	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
In middle schools, { English ...	...	...	...	154	126	...	618	560	...
{ Vernacular } ...	...	...	...	157	131	...	1,095	876	...
In primary schools ...	...	...	...	2,960	2,424	...	1,462	1,237	...
Total ...	126	104	14	3,271	2,681	...	3,175	2,673	...
In medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In normal and training schools ...	53	52	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
In technical and industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In schools for adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53	52	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for recognised institutions ..	179	156	67	3,271	2,681	...	3,175	2,673	...
In unrecognised institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals all institutions for females ...	179	156	67	3,271	2,681	...	3,175	2,673	...
Grand totals all institutions males and females ...	4,009	3,828	832	56,515	46,263	532	7,340	6,300	...

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following subjects

(b) Includes nil scholars in Oriental colleges.

\* Includes 25 boarders attending the Provincial hostel

## 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					16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
409	310	...	...	...	...	535	444	14 + 25	37	
1,163	993	...	...	...	...	1,935	1,679			3
2,736	2,336	...	...	...	...	3,988	3,343			...
3,720	3,087	...	179	106	...	8,321	6,854			112
8,028	6,756	..	179	106	...	14,779	12,320	39	152	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	52	53	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	53	52	53	...	
8,028	6,756	...	179	106	...	14,832	12,372	92	152	
...	...	...	789	...	...	789	...	...	172	
8,028	6,756	...	968	106	...	15,621	12,372	92	324	
24,103	20,560	534	4,417	458	...	96,384	77,409	1,923	1,877	

should be entered under only one head.

Abbottabad, who were reading in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools at Abbottabad,

**III-A Expenditure on**  
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,070 spent by  
"Miscellaneous"

Items	Provincial				
Boarding houses ...	...	...	...	47,606	
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	49,837	
Furniture, etc. ...	...	...	...	44,001	
Contributions, etc....	...	...	...	6,172	
<b>Total</b> ..				<b>1,46,816</b>	

  

	Government institutions					
	Govern- ment funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boards of secondary and intermediate Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—						
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
<b>General</b>						
High schools ...	1,88,762	...	...	76,119	170	2,65,051
Middle schools—						
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>1,88,762</b>	...	...	<b>76,119</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,65,051</b>
<b>Special</b>						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools	27,894	...	...	...	...	27,894
Engineering schools*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Totals</b> ...	<b>27,894</b>	...	...	...	...	<b>27,894</b>
<b>Grand total</b> ...	<b>2,16,656</b>	...	...	<b>76,119</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,02,945</b>

\* Include



III-A—Expenditure on educations

	Aided institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of secondary and intermediate education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges—	1,76,322	5,000	...	72,210	38,883	2,92,395
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,76,322</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>72,210</b>	<b>38,883</b>	<b>2,92,395</b>
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
<b>General.</b>						
High schools	1,83,667	515	32,871	1,42,520	82,953	4,42,726
Middle schools—	23,268	697	4,096	20,071	11,538	59,730
English	1,871	...	...	120	...	1,991
Vernacular	583	1,974	7,810	680	9,447	20,194
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,09,589</b>	<b>2,876</b>	<b>44,777</b>	<b>1,83,391</b>	<b>1,03,988</b>	<b>5,24,621</b>
<b>Special.</b>						
Arts schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,85,911</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>44,777</b>	<b>2,35,601</b>	<b>1,42,825</b>	<b>8,17,026</b>

\* Includes expenditure of the Convent Day.

(a) Includes Rs. 26,207 spent from Government funds on the establishment of the  
 (b) Rs. 342 were paid by Municipal Committee to the Islamia Primary School, Haripur (Hazara).  
 has been added to the figures in

for males--concluded

			Total expenditure from					
			Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Grand total
			23	23	24	25	26	27
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	...	...	62,318	...	...	...	...	62,318
Inspection	...	...	87,053	...	10,879	...	...	97,932
Buildings etc.	...	...	1,85,443	2,323	6,911	...	51,809	2,26,486
Miscellaneous	...	...	(a) 1,72,113	31,253	14,169	26,177	45,102	(a) 2,87,814
<b>Total</b>	...	...	<b>4,01,822</b>	<b>39,578</b>	<b>31,869</b>	<b>26,177</b>	<b>94,011</b>	<b>6,78,545</b>
Recognized unaided institutions								
Fees	Other sources	Totals						
19	20	21						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,76,322	5,000	...	72,210	38,863	2,92,395
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,76,322	5,000	...	72,210	38,863	2,92,395
...	...	...	3,72,629	515	32,871	2,18,639	83,123	7,07,777
...	...	...	52,081	3,307	4,110	20,811	11,588	*91,966
...	...	...	4,41,405	19,525	...	9,127	...	4,70,057
...	(b) 4,155 + 342	4,497	3,38,618	28,478	(a) 27,238	687	13,602	4,08,018
...	(b) 4,155 + 342	4,497	12,04,113	1,835	64,223	2,40,344	1,02,313	16,77,618
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,894	...	...	...	...	27,894
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	27,894	...	...	...	...	27,894
...	(b) 4,155 + 342	4,497	19,00,251	80,101	98,182	3,47,731	2,42,087	20,76,652

School, Peshwar Cantonment, survey schools.  
 Office of R. D. E. and Secretary, Text Book Committee.  
 during the year, aid in respect of which school was afterwards stopped; In the total columns this amount column 24--"Municipal Funds."

**III-B—Expenditure on**  
Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 493 spent by  
“Miscellaneous”

Items	Provincial		
			Rs.
1. Boarding houses	...	...	5,319
2. Expenditure on scholarships	...	...	17,862
3. Expenditure on furniture etc.	...	...	4,549
Total	...	...	27,630

Government institutions

	Govern- ment funds	Board funds	Muni- cipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>						
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges— Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>						
General						
High schools	16,806	...	...	3,124	...	19,930
Middle schools— English	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16,806	...	...	3,124	...	19,930
Special						
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools	19,642	...	...	...	...	19,642
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19,642	...	...	...	...	19,642
Grand total for females	36,448	...	...	3,124	...	39,572
Grand total for males	2,16,656	...	...	76,119	170	2,92,945
Grand total for all	2,53,104	...	...	79,243	170	3,32,517

education for females

the Public Works Department on educational buildings

includes the following main items :—

District board	Municipal board	Fees	Other sources	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	5,219
96	...	...	3,876	21,874
814	148	...	1,963	7,474
910	148	...	5,839	34,527

District board and municipal institutions

Government funds	Board funds	Municipal fund	Fees	Other sources	Total
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6,950	...	74,350	...	...	21,300
4,597	...	22,996	...	...	27,593
55,688	5,040	33,662	...	696	95,086
67,235	5,040	70,908	...	696	1,43,979
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
67,235	5,040	70,908	...	696	1,43,979
8,05,762	48,939	19,104	9,834	...	8,83,639
8,72,997	53,979	90,012	9,834	696	10,27,618



## III-B - Expenditure on education

	Aided institutions					
	Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION</b>						
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>						
General						
High schools	15,996	...	2,900	4,140	4,984	28,020
Middle schools—						
English	12,024	..	4,706	659	14,141	31,530
Vernacular	17,832	1,860	9,003	...	16,101	44,796
Primary schools	1,232	5,602	14,235	419	20,591	42,079
Totals	47,084	7,462	30,844	5,218	55,817	1,46,425
Special						
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical & industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total for females	47,084	7,462	30,844	5,218	55,817	1,46,425
Grand total for males	3,85,911	7,875	44,777	2,35,601	1,42,825	8,17,026
Grand total for all	4,32,995	15,338	75,621	2,40,819	1,98,642	9,63,441

\* Includes also expenditure out  
+ See page



IV-A—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Hindus		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas	
	1	2	Higher caste	Backward classes									3
Total population ...	0,444	2,608	84,358	...	1,100,120	2	8	20,284	*11	1,315,818	...	...	
School Education													
Classes													
Primary	I	17	100	4,310	36	27,990	...	1,187	36	33,706	24,417	421	
	II	3	32	1,750	2	8,730	...	407	17	10,941	7,405	215	
	III	1	17	1,051	7	6,916	...	393	14	8,929	5,897	180	
	IV	2	17	1,372	3	5,465	...	341	10	7,210	4,535	168	
† Middle	V	5	1	1,166	3	3,292	...	253	17	4,753	2,453	503	
	VI	...	5	954	1	2,673	...	236	22	3,891	2,133	618	
	VII	2	7	729	...	1,598	...	156	6	2,498	1,214	576	
	VIII	...	6	611	1	1,453	...	112	3	2,186	1,108	504	
† High	IX	...	5	415	1	727	...	108	8	1,264	494	364	
	X	...	3	332	...	591	...	78	6	1,010	370	285	
Totals	...	30	209	13,320	54	59,435	...	3,271	139	76,458	50,026	3,834	
University and Intermediate Education													
Intermediate classes													
1st year	...	...	3	83	...	203	...	21	...	310	189	9	
2nd year	...	...	2	70	...	154	...	6	...	232	143	11	
Degree classes													
1st year	...	...	1	35	...	88	...	3	...	127	87	1	
2nd year	...	...	4	22	...	76	...	1	...	103	67	...	
3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	2	...	17	15	...	
4th year	...	...	...	4	...	19	...	...	...	23	17	...	
Post-graduate classes													
1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	...	...	10	214	...	555	...	33	...	812	518	21	
Number of scholars in recognised institutions	...	30	219	13,534	54	59,990	...	3,304	139	77,270	50,544	3,855	
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions	...	...	...	111	...	2,801	...	3*	...	2,944	1,509	...	
Grand totals	...	30	219	13,645	54	62,791	...	3,335	139	80,214	52,453	3,855	

\* Jews etc.  
 † The two broad lines across the table indicate the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.  
 ‡ Includes boy scholars of the Convent Day School Peshawar Cantonment,

IV-B—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indian Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	Buddhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas						
		1	2	3	4	5	6									7	8	9	10	11	12
Total population	...	1,603	1,397	58,618	...	1,031,183	...	30	16,228	...	1,100,268	...	...	...	...						
School Education																					
Classes																					
Primary	I	26	49	3,651	...	4,360	...	1	785	27	8,908	1,983	2,438	...	...						
	II	3	10	1,029	...	890	...	...	180	6	2,118	397	474	...	...						
	III	4	8	845	...	679	...	...	182	5	1,723	322	361	...	...						
	IV	7	11	679	...	530	...	...	123	9	1,359	213	222	...	...						
† Middle	VI	8	3	360	...	140	...	...	78	...	589	34	5	...	...						
	VII	5	1	309	...	101	...	...	59	...	475	34	4	...	...						
	VIII	...	5	214	...	95	...	...	61	...	281	32	2	...	...						
		...	2	174	...	78	...	...	35	...	289	26	11	...	...						
† High	IX	...	...	10	...	13	...	...	6	...	29	...	...	...	...						
	X	...	1	6	...	5	...	...	1	...	20	1	...	...	...						
Totals	...	57	90	7,277	...	6,904	...	4	1,512	47	15,891	3,042	3,517	...	...						
University and Intermediate Education																					
Intermediate classes																					
	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Degree classes																					
	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	4th year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Post-graduate classes																					
	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Research students																					
	Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Number of scholars in recognised institutions																					
	Totals	57	90	7,277	...	6,904	...	4	1,512	47	15,891	3,042	3,517	...	...						
Number of scholars in unrecognised institutions																					
	Totals	...	...	155	...	744	...	...	7	...	906	550	...	...	...						
Grand totals	...	57	90	7,432	...	7,648	...	4	1,519	47	16,797	3,592	3,517	...	...						

† The two broad lines across the table indicate the stages where the High and Middle Departments begin.

‡ Includes Girl Scholars of the Convent Day School, Peshawar Cantonment.

V. A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education

	1	2	Hindus		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Indian Christians	Higher caste								
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Higher caste	Backward classes	Muhammadans	Budhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas
<b>School Education</b>												
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools	...	1	8	...	121	...	...	2	...	132	100	127
Engineering and survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	1	8	...	121	...	...	2	...	132	100	127
<b>University and Intermediate Education</b>												
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Grand total</b>	...	1	8	...	121	...	...	2	...	132	100	127

V. B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education

	1	2	Hindus		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			3	4								
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Higher caste	Backward classes	Mubammadans	Budhists	Parsis	Sikhs	Others	Total	Agriculturists	Number of pupils from rural areas
<i>School Education ..</i>												
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and training schools ..	...	...	26	...	24	...	...	3	...	53	10	12
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	26	...	24	...	...	3	...	53	10	12
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>												
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	...	...	26	...	24	...	...	3	...	53	10	12

VI-A—Men teachers

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 Matriculation 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local board and municipal ...	...	15	547	188	8	...	...	73	98	758	171	929
Aided ...	...	9	13	3	...	...	2	4	38	25	44	69
Unaided ...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	9
Total ...	...	27	562	192	8	...	2	77	139	789	218	1,007
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local board and municipal ...	3	52	701	25	1	...	12	68	84	782	164	946
Aided ...	6	19+8*	24	1	5	3	3	4	20	55+8	30	85+8*
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	9	71+8	725	26	6	3	15	72	104	845	194	1,039
<i>High Schools</i>												
Government ...	71	57	37	13	5	10	7	15	7	183	39	222
Local board and municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	94	103	154	8	1	17	11	48	41	360	117	477
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	165	160	191	21	6	27	18	63	48	543	156	699
Grand Total ...	174	266	1,478	239	20	30	35	212	291	2,169	568	2,745

\*Teachers of the Convent Day School, Peshawar Cantonment.

## VI-B—Women teachers

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications					Untrained teachers				Total trained teachers	Total untrained teachers	Grand total of teachers
	1 A degree	2 Passed Matriculation or school final	3 Passed Middle school	4 Passed primary school	5 Lower qualifications	Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree				
						6 Certificated	7 Uncertificated	8 Certificated	9 Uncertificated			
<i>Primary schools</i>												
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local board and municipal ...	...	...	20	57	...	...	...	2	79	77	81	158
Aided ...	...	1	15	10	...	5	...	19	88	26	112	138
Unaided ...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	3	3	5	8
Total ...	...	1	37	68	...	5	...	23	170	106	198	304
<i>Middle Schools</i>												
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local board and municipal ...	1	2	37	12	...	...	...	2	16	52	18	70
Aided ...	...	5	43	15	...	...	...	9	102	63	111	174
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1	7	80	27	...	...	...	11	118	115	129	244
<i>High Schools</i>												
Government ...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	..	9	1	10
Local board and municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Aided ...	1	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	3	19	5	24
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	14	11	...	...	...	2	1	3	28	6	34
Grand total ...	4	22	128	95	...	5	2	35	291	249	333	582



VI.—European Education

Total Europeans population	Males	6,444	Percentage to European population of those at school		
	Females	1,503	Males	Females	Total
	Total	7,947	13	54	202

	Institutions	Scholar on roll on the 31st March	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa	Number of non-Europeans on roll	Teachers		Expenditure from				Total expenditure	
					Trained	Untrained	Government funds	Local funds*	Fees	Other sources		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle schools	...	1161	77	78	8	...	2,400	...	7,579	821	10,800	
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	...	1161	77	78	8	...	2,400	...	7,579	821	10,800	
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical and industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>Grand total for institutions</b>	...	1167	77	78	8	...	2,400	...	7,579	821	10,800	
Expenditure on buildings includes nil spent by the Public Works Department							Inspection Buildings, etc.	...	...	...	...	
							Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
								...	...	...	...	
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items :—												
							Rs. Total	...	...	...	...	
Furniture, apparatus and library nil								...	...	...	...	
							<b>Grand total</b>	...	3,500	7,579	5,179	16,788

\*Include both district board and municipal funds.

## VIII—Examination results

Examination	Males						Females					
	Number of examinees			Number passed			Number of examinees			Number passed		
	Public*	Private	Totals	Public*	Private	Totals	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A.	19	...	19	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Honours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	73	...	73	46	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.Sc. (Pass)	13	...	13	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Law.</i>												
Master of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine</i>												
M.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B., B.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Hyg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. P. H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. T. M. (Calcutta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
† <i>Engineering.</i>												
Master of E. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Education.</i>												
B. T.	2	...	2	‡2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1
<i>Commerce.</i>												
Master of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology.</i>												
Master of Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture</i>												
Master of Agriculture...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* i. e. The appearing from a recognised institution.

† Including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

‡ Out of the two passes one has been placed in compartment.

VIII—Examination results—continued

Examinations	Males					
	Number of examinees			Number passed		
	Public *	Private	Total	Public *	Private	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS</b>						
Intermediate in Arts	135	..	135	106	..	106
Intermediate in Science	56	..	56	41	..	41
Licentiate of Civil Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..
Licentiate of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary Examinations (a)	3	..	3	1	..	1
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS</b>						
<i>(a) On completion of High School course</i>						
Matriculation	988	..	988	709	..	709
School Leaving Certificate	..	..	..	..	..	..
European High School	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School course</i>						
Cambridge Junior	..	..	..	..	..	..
European Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	1,620	..	1,620	1,216	..	1,216
Vernacular Middle	591	..	591	446	..	446
<i>(c) On completion of primary course</i>						
Upper primary	7,171	1	7,172	6,257	1	6,258
Lower primary	10,951	..	10,951	9,040	..	9,040
<i>(d) On completion of vocational course</i>						
For teacher's certificate—	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular, Higher	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vernacular, Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..
At art schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At engineering schools †	..	..	..	..	..	..
At technical and industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At commercial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At agricultural schools	..	..	..	..	..	..
At other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..

\* i. e. appearing from a recognised institution.  
 † Includes survey schools.  
 (a) Result of the 4th year class only.

## VIII—Examination results—concluded

Examination	Females					
	Number of examinees			Number passed		
	Public*	Private	Total	Public*	Private	Total
	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS</b>						
Intermediate in Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Science	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	22	...	22	20	...
School Leaving Certificate	...	..	...	...	...	...
European High School	...	..	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>(b) On completion of middle school course</i>						
Cambridge Junior	...	...	...	...	...	...
European Middle	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	...	116	} (a) 352	{ 86 147	} (a) 55	289
Vernacular Middle	...	162				
<i>(c) On completion of primary school course</i>						
Upper primary	...	1,277	39	1,316	1,022	20
Lower primary	...	1,512	6	1,518	1,241	6
<i>(d) On completion of vocational course</i>						
For teacher's certificates—						
Vernacular, Higher	...	23	...	23	20	...
Vernacular, Lower	...	...	..	...	...	...
At art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At engineering schools †	...	...	...	..	...	...
At technical and industrial schools	...	...	..	...	...	...
At commercial schools	..	...	...	..	...	...
At agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools	...	...	..	...	...	..

\* i. e. appearing from a recognised institution.

† Include survey schools.

(a) Separate information for anglo-vernacular and vernacular girls middle standard examinations of private candidates is not available.

## IX—Statistics of educational

Types of institutions	Number of institutions and scholars							
	Government		District board		Private		Total	
	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars	Institutions	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I—RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>								
<i>For males</i>								
Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	*1	493	1	493
High schools	6	1,286	...	...	...	...	6	1,286
Middle schools	...	...	199	24,412	...	...	199	24,412
Primary schools	...	...	553	25,189	7	568	560	26,757
Training institutions	1	132	...	...	...	...	1	132
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	1,418	752	50,601	8	1,061	767	53,080
<i>For females</i>								
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle schools	...	...	1	154	...	...	1	154
Primary schools	...	...	54	2,531	13	680	67	3,211
Training institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	55	2,685	13	680	68	3,365
Grand total of all recognised institutions	7	1,418	807	53,286	21	1,741	835	56,445
<b>II—UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS</b>								
For males	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	2,936
For females	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	782
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	3,718
Grand total of all kinds of institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	958	60,163

\* Islamia College, Peshawar.