

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1898-99.



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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1898-99.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

It has been necessary to discuss certain matters in the present report in somewhat greater detail than in previous years, this being the first report of its kind that I have the honour to submit to Government. Though, therefore, I have tried to keep down its size as far as possible, it is a little longer than the report for the preceding year. It is hoped, however, that this slight enlargement will be found not to have made it less useful and easy of reference than in previous years.

II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Average number of pupils.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
University Arts Colleges	38	6,440	39	7,204	160·4	184·7
Secondary { High English schools ...	400	86,069	428	95,529	215·1	223·2
{ Middle English schools ...	948	72,465	971	72,207	76·4	74·3
{ Do. vernacular schools	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202	57·9	55·0
Primary { Upper primary schools ...	4,113	165,182	4,240	174,161	40·1	41·0
{ Lower ditto	43,482	1,036,635	44,082	1,061,638	23·8	24·0
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	129	9,574	394	13,587	74·2	34·4
Female	2,861	63,147	2,775	61,817	22·0	22·2
Total	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243	28·3	28·6
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
(1) Advanced, teaching—						
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,201	13,946	1,398	18,672	11·6	13·3
(b) Sanskrit	1,641	16,593	1,412	13,100	10·1	9·2
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—						
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	605	9,377	715	10,603	15·4	14·9
(b) With less than 10 pupils	3,452	21,693	3,291	21,079	6·2	6·4
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,348	55,840	4,113	56,461	12·8	13·7
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	166	2,474	149	2,537	14·9	17·0
Total	11,413	119,023	11,078	122,642	10·0	11·1
GRAND TOTAL	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785	25·1	25·6

There has been a net gain of 588 schools of all classes and of 43,970 pupils. The loss recorded in the preceding year, in consequence of famine and other public calamities, was of 3,334 schools and of 49,960 pupils, and in the year

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1896-97, of 3,006 schools and 3,227 pupils. In a single year of prosperity, therefore, the loss of the previous year as regards pupils has been almost recovered; but as regards the mere number of schools, it will probably take some time before the figures for 1895-96 can again be reached. But if attendance continues to rise, the comparative smallness of the number of schools is not of so much consequence, for undoubtedly very small schools yield decidedly inferior results in the matter of education to those obtained in larger schools, where the teachers receive more pay and are probably better qualified men.

All classes of public institutions show an increase both in their number and in that, of the pupils attending them, except middle schools and female schools. The middle English schools have indeed risen from 948 to 971, but there is a decrease in their attendance from 72,465 to 72,207, and the consequent fall in the average strength from 76·4 to 74·3, which indicates anything but healthy growth. These figures appear to show that vernacular education has become unpopular or that certain recent changes of rules by which vernacular certificates are no longer accepted as qualifying for entrance to certain professions have placed this form of education rather at a discount. At all events it appears clear that the unpopularity of the present condition of vernacular education is responsible for the falling off in the number of middle vernacular schools, their place and pupils being taken up by high English schools wherever possible. The loss in respect of female schools is a matter of great regret. This, as well as the fluctuations under the other heads, will be discussed in fuller detail in the different chapters to which they relate. The sudden increase in the number of special schools from 129 to 394 is due to the system of classification adopted during the year under review, according to which all Sanskrit *tois*, which send pupils to the Government examinations and receive stipends and rewards from public funds, have been shown under this head instead of under "Private institutions for advanced teaching" as in former years. Such schools being in most cases very thinly attended, their inclusion has necessarily brought down the average strength of special schools from 74·2 to 34·4 pupils.

3. The statement given below shows the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In 1890	there was a gain of	1,657	schools and a gain of	9,773	pupils.
But in 1891	" a loss of	335	" " a loss of	22,980	"
Again in 1892	" a gain of	1,874	" " a gain of	63,022	"
But in 1893	" a loss of	1,220	" but a " of	3,091	"
Again in 1894	" a gain of	613	" and a " of	14,211	"
" 1895	" a " of	2,524	" " a " of	92,252	"
" 1896	" a " of	1,112	" " a " of	35,483	"
But in 1897	" a loss of	3,006	" " a loss of	3,227	"
" 1898	" a " of	3,334	" " a " of	49,960	"
And in 1899	" a gain of	688	" " a gain of	43,970	"

The decade shows a gain of 473 schools and of 185,635 scholars. The increase in the pupils is probably due, to a considerable extent, to the steady increase of population that must have taken place during this period, and perhaps not so largely to any rapid growth in the demand for education; but the exact extent to which either of the above causes operated to bring about the results cannot be ascertained until another census of the Province is taken.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are, as a rule, not included in the returns, is according to the last census 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 are females. Reckoned at the usual rate of 15 per cent., though that is too high a rate for the female scholars in this country, it gives 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. Of the numbers in the returns for the year under review, 1,564,176 are boys and 104,609 girls. Hence of all boys of school-going age, 28·6 per cent., and of all girls of school-going age 1·9 per cent., are at school, against 27·8 and 1·9 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. The percentage of boys at school therefore shows a very distinct improvement. It must, however, be remembered that if the increase of population since the last census were taken into account, these percentages would, to some extent, be almost undoubtedly lowered. The steady decline in the number of female

pupils (from 113,767 in 1896-97 and 104,815 in 1897-98 to 104,609 in 1898-99) is to be deplored.

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5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

	1898.		1899.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Under Public management.</i>				
Managed by Government	171	94,787	170	25,547
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	195	18,493	200	13,800
<i>Under Private management.</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	37,270	1,117,662	38,641	1,164,193
Unaided	15,464	348,950	15,012	342,703
Total	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				
Of indigenous instruction	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
GRAND TOTAL	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The institutions managed by Government decreased by one. The practising school attached to the first-grade training school at Chittagong, which had been an aided school, and two girls' schools in Cuttack, which had been under municipal management, were transferred to the list of institutions managed by Government; but the addition of these three schools was more than neutralised by the transfer of the Government Middle Vernacular School at Gaya to the aided class, and by the abolition of three guru-training classes in the Singhbhum district.

6. The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have risen from 195 to 200. Four of these new schools have been returned from the Burdwan Division. One addition is that of the Burdwan Technical School, the grant to which from the provincial revenues has been permanently made over to the District Board, by which the institution is now managed. The other three additions were middle schools, of which one was newly created in Burdwan, and two were old schools which were revived in new places. The returns of the Rajshahi Division have shown one lower primary school more than in the preceding year and the Bhagalpur Division one more middle vernacular school. On the other hand, there was one school less of this class in Orissa, which lost two girls' schools owing to their transfer to Government management, as stated in the previous paragraph, and gained a middle English school.

7. The bulk of the aided and unaided schools belong to the primary class, and the increase in the number of the former, followed as it is by a decrease in the number of the latter, points to the extended aid accorded to primary schools during the year under report.

8. Schools are aided from provincial revenues, municipal funds, or district funds, according to their situation and class. As a rule, high schools, schools in non-regulation districts and cantonments, all girls' schools under the grant-in-aid system, and schools other than boys' primary schools in municipal areas receive aid from the provincial revenues; all primary schools for boys within municipal areas are aided from municipal funds, and all other schools in districts in which the Local Self-Government Act has been introduced, from district funds. A school may sometimes receive grants simultaneously from more than one of these funds. Such, for example, is the case in some secondary schools within municipal limits in which the departmental grants are supplemented by grants from the municipalities, and such, again, are some circle fund schools and schools in Government estates, which get grants both from Provincial revenues and district funds.

9. As regards these circle fund schools, their constitution is rather peculiar. Each circle consists of two or three schools under a peripatetic head teacher, who works in them two or three days in the week by turn, and he is assisted by a second teacher, who is in charge of the school throughout

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the rest of the week. The head teacher gets his salary from Government, and his service is pensionable. The second teacher gets a small allowance—Rs. 2 or thereabouts from Government, or when the departmental grant is not available, from the district fund, and he also takes what fees are locally collected. The schools of which a circle consists are expected to teach the middle vernacular course, but some of them also belong to the primary class. The practice of returning these schools as aided institutions is probably due to the fact that the Department does not undertake to bear the whole cost; but in other respects they do not differ much from the old net grant middle (or model) schools, and as such, had better be classified as departmental schools. The circle system is useful in the spread of middle education in tracts where the grant-in-aid system is not found elastic enough to work well, and it prevails mainly in the Presidency Division and in the Eastern districts.

10. The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Government institutions during the year:—

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget estimates for 1898-99 (revised).	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
FEES—			
	Rs.	Rs.	
Government colleges, general	1,93,000	1,88,663	
Ditto ditto, professional	38,000	23,599	
Ditto schools, general	3,51,000	3,77,583	
Ditto ditto, special	14,000	13,345	
Total fees	5,96,000	6,03,190	
CONTRIBUTIONS—			
From Native States and private persons	4,000	4,306	
„ municipalities	5,000	3,809	
„ land and endowments	5,000	3,688	
Total contributions	14,000	11,803	
MISCELLANEOUS	45,000	50,637	
Total	6,55,000	6,65,630	

The excess of the actual receipts over the amount estimated by Rs. 10,630 in the total, is satisfactory, and is due to the excess in fee-receipts in Government schools, general, by Rs. 26,583, in contributions from Native States by Rs. 306, and from miscellaneous sources by Rs. 5,637, these three heads having more than made up for the less receipts against all other heads. The miscellaneous sources include examination fees, sale-proceeds of books, and similar items. The increase in the receipts under this head from Rs. 23,959 in 1897-98 to Rs. 50,637 in 1898-99 is probably due to the inclusion of the boarding fees paid by the students of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

11. The subjoined statement compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, both sets of figures being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education:—

BUDGET HEAD.	Sanctioned estimates for 1898-99 (revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1898-99.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction	65,000	67,073	
2. Inspection	3,68,000	3,72,134	
3. Government colleges, general	4,80,000	4,94,735	
4. Ditto ditto, professional... ..	1,84,000	1,82,507	
5. Ditto schools, general	5,80,000	6,08,631	
6. Ditto ditto, special	1,72,000	1,76,618	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools)	6,28,000	6,10,973	
8. Scholarships	2,13,000	1,93,915	
9. Miscellaneous	90,000	89,995	
10. Refunds	1,000	1,013	
Total	27,80,000	27,95,599	
Less receipts	6,55,000	6,65,630	
Net	21,25,000	21,29,969	

EXPENDITURE.—The total expenditure exceeded the estimate by Rs. 15,599.

DETAILS—DIRECTION.—The excess of Rs. 2,073 under this head is due to the payment of the salaries of the Director as well as the allowances of Dr. Martin when the latter was on privilege leave in the second quarter of 1898-99.

INSPECTION.—The excess of Rs. 3,134 is mainly due to the fact that the savings anticipated under this head could not be fully realized.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—The increase of Rs. 14,735 under this head is due to the smaller provision in the revised estimates prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, the original provision under this head having been Rs. 5,22,000.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—The saving of Rs. 1,493 under this head is chiefly owing to the absence on leave of Messrs. Slater and Heaton of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The excess of Rs. 26,631 under this head is due to the smaller provision in the revised estimates prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, the original provision under this head having been Rs. 6,59,000.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.—The excess of Rs 4,618 is owing to the same reason as in the above case.

GRANTS-IN-AID.—The saving of Rs. 15,027 under this head is, on the other hand, owing to the increased provision in the revised estimates prepared in the office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, the original provision under this head having been Rs. 6,00,000.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—The saving of Rs. 19,085 under this head is also due to the increased provision in the revised estimates, the original provision having been Rs. 1,90,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The small saving under this head does not call for special notice.

REFUNDS.—Under refunds the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,018, Rs. 1,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

12. The following table compares the expenditure on education for the last two years as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of classification:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Total expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	1,40,868	...	.....	.....	1,74,268
Collegiate	5,17,333	...	...	11,02,426	4,69,368	.....	.....	10,92,176
Secondary	4,36,601	2,18,984	20,351	35,57,004	4,13,408	2,10,836	18,172	33,43,571
Primary	1,57,142	4,62,684	52,891	28,29,704	1,62,173	5,03,315	52,050	29,53,358
Female	1,60,634	34,680	10,937	8,53,815	1,75,435	33,886	9,091	6,71,946
Special	2,95,669	16,634	1,792	4,95,834	2,97,176	20,494	2,821	5,21,722
Scholarships	1,73,826	28,589	1,013	2,35,009	1,73,073	29,328	333	2,37,066
Buildings	1,68,251	3,910	3,254	5,48,830	1,58,996	3,398	2,003	5,00,506
Furniture	19,723	2,275	371	60,589	12,383	2,521	566	62,845
Miscellaneous	90,353	65,571	6,200	4,08,268	63,198	65,339	6,838	8,31,780
Superintendence	4,44,376	2,79,708	2,333	7,30,148	4,49,016	2,67,807	3,003	7,23,689
Total ..	24,83,908	11,13,085	99,123	1,09,42,495	23,74,226	11,37,424	94,877	1,11,12,906
		36,06,115				36,06,527		

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In this table the cost of the working of the Calcutta University, is included which in the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,74,268. The expenditure of the University being entirely met from fees does not fall upon the Treasury at all, and is not included in the table in paragraph 11.

It is also necessary to state at the outset that the total expenditure from Provincial revenues, as shown in this table, is in excess of what the Accountant-General has shown in the next preceding table as actually paid during the year from Government Treasuries on account of education, by Rs. 2,44,300 in round numbers. A similar excess was the case in the preceding year also to the extent of Rs. 3,04,000, and, in fact, it has always been the case chiefly because the school returns collected by the Department do not always show sums under their proper heads of receipt, *all* money received through Government being returned as contributions from the Provincial revenues, though some of it may be, as indeed it now and then is, money received from endowments administered by Government. It is impossible to eliminate this source of difference; but the more the two sets of figures, viz., those of the Accountant-General and of the departmental returns, approach each other in quantity, the more it points to accuracy in the preparation of the latter.

13. Taking the figures as they are, it is seen that the total expenditure shows a rise of Rs. 1,70,411, or by 1·5 per cent. Government expenditure shows a decline of Rs. 1,09,682, or by 4·4 per cent., and municipal expenditure of Rs. 4,245, or by 4·3 per cent., while the expenditure from the district funds has risen by Rs. 24,339, or by 2·2 per cent. Taken as a whole the expenditure from all the public funds together shows a decrease to the extent of Rs. 89,588, or 2·1 per cent., while the expenditure from private sources has risen from Rs. 72,46,380 to Rs. 75,06,379, or by 3·5 per cent. The latter has been due chiefly to increased fee-receipts, consequent on the rise in the number of pupils in various institutions which characterises the year.

14. The University expenditure is met from the fees paid by candidates for the different examinations. The fluctuations against collegiate, secondary, primary, female, and special instruction will be discussed in the different chapters to which they relate. Special instruction, it may be remarked, apparently received more encouragement during the year under review from the different sources of aid than before, on account of the inclusion under this head of the expenditure on many Sanskrit *tohs* for reasons already explained; but if these figures were excluded, the other special schools would show a smaller expenditure than in the preceding year.

15. The increase in miscellaneous charges from four to eight *laks*, all of which has been met from private sources, is due to the inclusion of hostel charges for European schools under this head instead of under school expenditure, direct, as was done in preceding years. This has raised the total hostel charges from Rs. 2,42,977 to Rs. 6,83,108.

16. The following table shows in a summary form the expenditure from different sources of income and the proportion which each bears to the total expenditure:—

Sources from which expenditure on education is met.	1898.		1899.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues	24,83,908	22·7	23,74,226	21·4
District funds	11,13,085	10·2	11,37,424	10·2
Municipal funds	99,123	·9	94,877	·8
Fees	49,08,171	44·9	51,63,952	46·5
All other sources	23,38,209	21·3	23,42,427	21·1
Total	1,09,42,405	100·	1,11,13,906	100·

17. The following table summarises the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of public institutions for Indian boys, schools for

Europeans, which, for their numbers, are by far the most expensive institutions, being separately dealt with in a subsequent section:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year for each school.	Average daily attendance for each school.	Percentage of attendance on the roll number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF EACH PUPIL.		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.	
					To public funds.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	49	274	222	81.0	11 8 0	34 9 8	33.2	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	413	327	79.1	2 10 3	23 1 4	11.4	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	184	167	131	78.4	2 15 11	18 8 3	16.2	
Unaided	181	218	167	76.6	...	17 7 10	...	
Total High Schools	419	204	100	78.4	...	20 10 9	...	
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	6	103	84	81.5	14 0 10	22 3 1	63.3	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	19	79	62	78.4	4 1 7	11 1 7	36.9	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	654	72	57	79.2	3 1 3	11 7 10	26.7	
Unaided	279	65	51	78.4	...	7 10 6	...	
Total Middle English Schools	958	70	55	78.6	...	10 8 9	...	
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	39	65	50	76.9	6 8 4	10 3 9	68.6	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	147	55	45	81.8	4 6 7	7 15 1	55.5	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	775	51	41	80.3	2 9 3	7 12 5	33.1	
Unaided	193	56	43	76.7	...	5 7 6	...	
Total Middle Vernacular Schools	1,094	52	42	80.7	...	7 9 9	...	
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	10	29	18	62.0	3 13 1	3 13 3	99.7	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	34	23	67.6	3 11 11	4 3 10	58.3	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	4,018	38	30	78.9	1 5 4	3 7 2	38.7	
Unaided	193	35	26	74.2	...	2 14 8	...	
Total Upper Primary Schools	4,232	33	30	78.9	...	3 6 10	...	
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.								
<i>Under Public Management.</i>								
Managed by Government	13	28	15	53.5	2 13 11	2 13 11	100.0	
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	8	44	35	79.5	1 9 0	2 13 1	55.4	
<i>Under Private Management.</i>								
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	30,463	24	20	83.3	0 10 8	2 9 3	26.0	
Unaided	18,596	18	18	81.2	...	2 1 5	...	
Total Lower Primary Schools	44,080	21	18	85.7	...	2 7 5	...	

In high schools the average numerical strength of pupils shows a satisfactory increase all round, except in schools receiving no aid from public funds, the falling off in their case being from 230 to 218. All classes of middle English schools, on the other hand, suffered slightly in this respect except those receiving aid from public funds, the rise in their case being from 71 to 72. Middle Vernacular schools also show signs of weakness except those under District and Municipal Boards which had one pupil more on an average than in the preceding year. Primary schools, on the whole, gained in strength, the few schools of this class under public management which are situated in backward places showing a decline, except in the case of the lower primary schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards. Aided upper primary schools were stronger, while the unaided ones were a little weaker; the lower primary schools under private management were much the same as in the preceding year.

As regards daily attendance all institutions except middle vernacular and lower primary schools show a decline not accounted for in the divisional reports. The increase of attendance from 80.9 to 83.3 per cent. in aided lower primary schools is surprising. The percentage shown by unaided lower primary

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schools also (81·2 per cent.), though a little lower than in the preceding year, points perhaps to inaccuracy in the preparation of the returns, the state of discipline particularly in the matter of attendance in these schools being undoubtedly weaker than in secondary schools under Government management.

The fluctuations in the average cost per pupil are due to the rise and fall in the number of pupils attending the different classes of schools.

18. The following table shows the creed of the pupils in institutions of all classes for the past two years and their proportion to the total number of pupils:—

RACE AND RELIGION.	1897-98*		1898-99.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	1,124,641	69·2	1,161,823	69·6
Muhammadans	445,179	27·4	452,298	27·1
Europeans and Eurasians	7,969	·4	7,692	·4
Native Christians	8,602	·5	8,357	·5
Miscellaneous races or religions	38,434	2·3	33,640	2·3
Total	1,624,815	100·	1,668,785	100·

The above figures show that the Muhammadans did not take their due share in the general increase of pupils during the year.

19. The subjoined statement shows the proportion of boys actually at schools for Indian pupils in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population. The changes in the relative position of districts in the last two years, as shown in columns 1 and 2, are interesting:—

Position 1897-98.	in 1898-99.	DISTRICT.	Male popula- tion.	Number of boys of school- going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL- GOING AGE.	
					Year 1897-98.	Year 1898-99.	Year 1897-98.	Year 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	Calcutta	446,746	49,000	33,855	31,415	69·0	64·1
2	2	Midnapore	1,308,100	196,215	117,166	119,660	59·7	61·0
3	3	Hooahly	509,185	74,377	42,718	43,293	51·9	56·7
4	4	Howrah	384,844	57,728	31,781	31,852	55·0	55·0
5	5	Hackergunge	1,104,443	165,668	76,209	83,384	46·0	50·6
6	6	Bankura	525,941	78,891	37,506	39,630	47·5	50·4
7	7	Chittagong	615,568	92,380	44,840	44,193	43·5	47·8
8	8	Balasure	481,638	72,245	31,933	34,135	44·2	47·2
9	9	Burdwan	682,872	102,430	45,560	47,631	44·4	46·5
10	10	24 Parganas	989,273	148,392	67,163	68,275	45·2	46·0
11	11	Birbhum	389,639	58,445	27,700	25,350	42·2	43·3
12	12	Tippera	911,799	136,770	67,012	66,538	41·6	41·4
13	13	Noakhali	508,727	76,309	31,396	31,345	41·1	41·0
14	14	Dacca	1,200,583	180,887	74,839	73,207	41·3	40·4
15	15	Cuttack	940,557	141,083	60,229	55,375	35·6	39·2
16	16	Patna	865,732	129,859	43,123	47,140	37·8	36·3
17	17	Puri	474,530	71,179	20,888	23,769	29·3	33·3
18	18	Khulna	617,981	92,697	27,872	29,956	30·1	32·3
19	19	Singhbhum	271,417	41,712	12,626	12,381	31·0	30·4
20	20	Faridpur	893,091	135,974	38,175	39,977	28·0	29·4
21	21	Murshidabad	605,865	90,849	25,811	25,474	23·4	23·0
22	22	Nadia	802,147	120,322	30,093	30,404	25·0	25·2
23	23	Jessore	941,334	141,200	36,452	34,100	25·8	24·1
24	24	Angul	85,768	12,865	2,819	2,941	21·9	22·8
25	25	Bogra	392,974	58,946	12,618	13,068	21·4	22·1
26	26	Mymensingh	1,788,610	263,292	58,185	59,187	21·6	22·0
27	27	Monghyr	937,072	146,000	30,523	31,436	21·6	20·9
28	28	Malda	399,917	59,987	12,972	12,547	21·6	20·9
29	29	Pabna	677,253	101,537	20,063	21,038	19·7	20·7
30	30	Ranchi	551,873	82,780	16,039	17,140	19·3	20·7
31	31	Manbhum	593,199	88,979	16,645	18,042	18·7	20·2
32	32	Gaya	1,045,011	156,751	29,166	31,564	18·6	20·1
33	33	Jaipaluri	364,659	54,698	10,057	10,843	18·3	19·8
34	34	Dinajpur	774,380	116,157	20,254	20,632	17·4	17·7
35	35	Rajshahi	717,947	107,691	19,399	18,460	18·0	17·1
36	36	Rangpur	1,061,812	160,271	24,592	26,051	15·4	16·9
37	37	Bhagalpur	1,004,805	150,730	22,706	24,743	15·1	16·4
38	38	Muzaffarpur	1,305,374	195,804	31,007	31,760	15·8	16·2
39	39	Darbhanga	1,370,985	205,647	31,156	33,090	15·1	16·1
40	40	Darjeeling	123,046	18,456	3,010	2,950	16·3	15·9
41	41	Sonthal Parganas	870,567	130,585	20,019	20,805	15·3	15·9
42	42	Hazaribagh	566,984	85,044	12,952	12,667	15·2	14·9
43	43	Orissa Tributary Mahals	849,450	127,417	16,976	15,308	13·3	14·3
44	44	Shahabad	990,799	145,619	20,088	21,119	13·5	14·2
45	45	Champanan	936,135	140,420	17,462	19,698	12·4	14·0
46	46	Purnea	993,496	149,024	20,063	19,987	13·4	13·4
47	47	Palamau	294,320	44,148	6,037	6,870	13·8	13·3
48	48	Saran	1,133,926	170,088	19,993	22,313	11·7	13·1
49	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts	50,566	8,935	1,035	1,134	11·5	12·6
		Total	36,412,084*	5,461,812	1,506,873	1,537,086	27·5	28·1

* The Dacca Division shows 665 less than the last census figures without any explanation of the decrease.

Howrah was wrongly put in the fifteenth place in the last report. It held the fourth place among the districts during both the years.

20. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the subjoined table. The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of a high English school teaching the University Entrance course; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the intermediate classes of these schools and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limit of primary education; the *upper primary* stage includes the higher section and the *lower primary* the lower section of primary schools, these last again being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that do not read printed books:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools on the 31st March.	Number of pupils on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English ...	440	96,970	27,689	167	27,856	26,009	278	26,285	25,229	350	25,579	16,364	452	16,816	339	85	434	95,630	1,340	96,970
Middle ...	997	74,928	...	...	...	11,146	400	11,548	19,341	636	19,977	38,455	736	39,191	3,591	623	4,214	72,533	2,395	74,928
" Vernacular ...	1,113	61,263	...	5	...	6,643	95	6,738	14,701	124	14,825	31,193	930	32,123	5,484	187	5,671	59,927	1,396	61,263
Upper Primary ...	4,425	181,897	...	...	...	282	17	309	25,509	734	26,303	115,220	6,952	122,172	29,795	3,318	33,113	170,876	11,021	181,897
Lower ...	46,615	1,110,394	...	...	...	9	3	12	8,919	171	9,090	733,631	50,757	784,388	291,599	31,305	321,904	1,029,165	81,256	1,110,394
Total ...	53,690	1,525,452	27,694	167	27,861	46,000	791	46,791	88,769	2,015	90,774	934,869	59,827	994,696	330,808	34,528	365,336	1,428,124	97,328	1,525,452
Total for 1897-98	52,933	1,488,878	26,863	202	27,065	46,857	861	47,698	65,463	2,145	67,608	915,708	59,450	975,159	318,608	34,740	351,348	1,391,471	97,407	1,488,878

The number of boys at school shows a rise in all the stages except the middle; girls on the other hand show a decrease in all the stages except in the lower primary section reading printed books.

21. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1898.	1899.		
1	2	3	4	5
High ...	27,065	27,861	796	...
Middle ...	47,698	46,791	...	907
Upper Primary ...	87,608	90,774	3,166	...
Lower Primary, higher section	975,159	994,696	19,537	...
Ditto, lower section	351,348	365,336	13,988	...
Total ...	1,488,878	1,525,452	37,481	907

Net increase of pupils ... 36,674

22. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, public and private, is shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	847	838	42,427	44,598	270,914	276,426	513	1,250	314,701	323,112
Presidency ...	260	351	41,014	40,978	158,701	159,375	275	856	200,250	201,560
Calcutta ...	5,311	5,505	21,037	20,066	15,676	14,155	2,211	2,065	44,235	41,791
Rajshahi ...	139	186	17,728	18,095	97,611	101,417	469	688	115,947	120,586
Dacca ...	958	1,363	43,194	44,811	184,894	191,151	935	2,104	230,031	239,429
Chittagong ...	71	69	16,601	16,100	105,075	103,606	1,077	1,187	122,824	120,936
Patna ...	579	616	16,167	16,805	159,749	165,749	1,219	1,478	177,704	184,648
Bhagalpur ...	173	260	9,499	9,761	91,431	91,371	366	514	101,474	101,906
Orissa ...	61	114	6,514	7,087	96,975	106,784	274	832	103,844	114,817
Orissa Tributary ...	...	...	1,502	1,670	15,783	17,022	4	106	17,289	18,698
Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	6,316	6,353	61,860	64,258	197	236	68,373	70,826
European schools	...	...	7,274	6,958	946	977	...	...	8,220	7,935
Total ...	8,424	9,295	229,263	233,161	1,259,615	1,292,291	7,590	11,496	1,504,892	1,546,243

GENERAL SUMMARY.		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										Grand total.	
		Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Burdwan	2,323	1,982	196	241	857	1,043	...	492	8,378	3,758	318,077	326,870	
Presidency	899	374	39	127	249	118	...	...	1,187	619	201,437	202,179
Calcutta	112	21	620	387	1,684	1,482	...	252	2,416	2,122	46,651	43,913	
Rajshahi	892	869	801	592	1,002	1,087	...	12	2,807	2,560	118,754	123,148	
Dacca	5,006	5,584	2,257	2,119	30,047	28,243	275	10	37,685	35,956	267,616	275,385	
Chittagong	2,212	3,575	676	566	18,940	20,063	889	617	22,708	24,721	145,632	145,656	
Patna	12,629	13,041	13,171	13,502	2,153	3,102	865	733	28,818	30,378	208,622	215,028	
Bhagalpur	4,379	4,826	5,442	6,075	832	1,114	325	340	10,978	12,955	119,452	114,861	
Orissa	1,242	767	7,075	7,187	10	...	64	129	8,411	8,063	112,255	122,880	
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	148	49	172	103	16	61	53	62	369	265	17,658	18,963	
Chota Nagpur ...	597	684	621	313	50	148	...	...	1,268	1,145	69,641	71,971
European Schools..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,220	7,935
Total	30,539	31,772	31,070	31,772	55,840	56,471	2,474	2,537	119,923	122,542	1,624,815	1,608,785	

All Divisions show an increase of pupils except Calcutta, in which there was a loss of 8,243, or about 18 per cent., owing to the outbreak of the plague, which scared away many people to their homes in the interior of the Province. The loss of 285 pupils in schools for European children is too slight to need any detailed explanation.

III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

23. Dr. Martin held the office of Director of Public Instruction from 1st April to 30th June 1898, and from 1st September 1898 to 2nd January 1899. He was on privilege leave from 1st July to 31st August, and retired on the 3rd January 1899, after having completed no less than 34 years' service under Government, the last three years of which he was at the head of the Department as Director of Public Instruction, while during the greater part of the remainder of his service he acted as Inspector of Schools of various circles. I officiated for Dr. Martin during his absence on leave and succeeded him on his retirement. From 12th November 1898, when I made over charge of the office of Inspector of European schools to Mr. Bamford, to 2nd January 1899, I was placed on special duty in connection with the revision of the course of studies in vernacular schools. The report of the Committee dealing with this subject is now under the consideration of Government. In connection with this enquiry I was deputed to the Central Provinces to investigate the system prevailing in the vernacular schools in those parts.

During his seven months of holding the office of Director of Public Instruction in the year under review, Dr. Martin was on tour outside Calcutta for 15 days, and visited two Colleges, one zilla school and two schools for Europeans. I was on tour outside Calcutta for 49 days (including 12 days spent in the Central Provinces), and visited 13 Professional and Arts Colleges, 1 school of Art, 4 schools for Europeans, 9 high English schools and 1 middle school. I also spent 8 days in inspecting some of the Colleges and schools in Calcutta itself.

24. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the province is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement:—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	7	146	7	153
Inspector of European Schools	1	69	1	90
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	40	1	35
Assistant Inspectors	10	153	10	172
Deputy Inspectors	50(a)	177	50(a)	180
Sub-Inspectors	209	218	209	212

(a) Excluding the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, who always works within 5 miles of head-quarters, and including the Additional and Special Deputy Inspectors.

The above shows a satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by the higher inspecting agencies generally, as well as by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The tour days of the Inspectress of Schools and of the Sub-Inspectors have fallen short of the previous year. This will be noticed later on.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

25. The work done by the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools is shown in detail in the following table:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED.								TOTAL VISITS PAID <i>in situ</i> TO SCHOOLS.				Number of days on duty as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Girls.	Special and indige-nous.	Total.	Secondary.	Primary.	Special and indige-nous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji, Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	98	40	19	21	5	27	18	6	145	95	53	6	153	315	
Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	20	8	5	5	5	10	3	2	38	18	18	2	38	50	
" Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division.	119	43	23	39	33	49	14	2	191	95	96	2	193	254	
" Phani Bhushan Basu, in charge as Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division.	17	3	2	11	1	5	2	...	24	16	8	...	24	31	
" Abinas Chandra Chatterjee, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan.	159	45	26	25	29	92	15	7	239	97	136	7	239	365	Took charge on 1st April 1898.
" Brajendra Kumar Guha, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.	175	43	39	24	39	120	25	10	305	111	184	10	305	365	
Mr. M. B. DuS. Prothero, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle.	212	24	56	55	9	60	11	4	219	141	75	6	223	365	
Babu Matilal Maitra, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	156									110	43	6	159	335	Privilege leave for 25 days from 6th March 1898.
" Harihar Das, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	...	20	48	38	8	28	13	6	161	...	...	...	...	5	From 1st to 5th April 1898.
" Adinath Mitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	6									5	1	...	6	7	From 24th to 30th March 1899.
Mr. J. Reuther, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	148	27	26	32	32	58	15	2	214	91	99	24	214	345	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	From 1st April to 16th May 1898.
" Kumud Bandhu Bose, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division.	173	48	41	43	25	34	27	6	221	137	82	6	225	319	From 17th May
" Kumud Bandhu Bose, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	From 1st to 15th April 1898.
" Baikuntha Nath Ray, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division.	237	16	51	112	60	59	49	10	357	210	178	11	399	350	From 16th April 1898.
Mr. A. Pedler, F.R.S., Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	5	26	36	45	37	72	5	16	237	114	113	16	243	258	Up to 24th June 1898.
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	150									...	...	...	...	16	From 1st July 1898 to 15th March 1899.
Mr. J. Willson, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	From 16th March 1899.
Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	182	26	44	52	47	121	9	18	317	137	177	18	322	364	Took charge on the 2nd April 1898.
Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B. Sc., Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur—Chota Nagpur Circle.	65	11	16	9	22	33	6	7	97	37	59	1	97	185	From 1st April to 12th November 1898.
" C. W. Feake, M.A., Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur—Chota Nagpur Circle.	64	15	16	9	14	32	3	11	100	41	48	11	100	124	From 17th November 1898 to 20th March 1899.
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee, Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur—Chota Nagpur Circle.	5	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	8	4	5	...	9	11	From 21st to 31st March 1899.
" Hariprasad Banerjee, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division.	179	8	38	32	48	138	35	16	365	83	313	17	413	320	Privilege leave for 45 days.
Mr. E. A. LeFevre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division.	174	16	50	21	51	86	11	2	237	100	149	3	252	305	Privilege leave for 2 months.
Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	13	1	2	1	3	...	1	1	9	5	4	1	10	16	
Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle.	134	10	19	10	32	110	23	12	216	63	162	12	227	349	Privilege leave for 16 days.
Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhammadan Education, Presidency, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Division.	150	38	27	19	24	68*	29	34	239	88	156	34	278	365	
" Muhammad Ibrahim, Assistant Inspector, Muhammadan Education, Rajshahi and Burdwan Division.	151	22	47	22	38	83	5	5	222	92	125	5	222	365	
Mr. C. W. Peake, Officiating Inspector of European Schools.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Figures not supplied.				153	From 1st April to 31st August 1898.
" A. Pedler, Officiating Inspector of European Schools.	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	13	72	From 1st September to 11th November 1898.
" H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6	...	21	140	
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Girls' Schools ...	35	...	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	8	143		156	365	

* Besides 37 Lower Primary schools at gatherings.

26. *Presidency Circle.*—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, who had been Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, since March 1885, and had served the department in various capacities for over forty years, retired from service on 2nd February 1899. He had been on privilege leave up to the 12th April 1898, so that he held charge of the Inspectorship for 315 days during the year. Of these he spent 98 days in inspecting schools out of head-quarters, viz., 48 days in the 24-Parganas, 18 in Nadia, 14 in Murshidabad, 13 in Jessore, and 5 in Khulna. He also devoted 6 days to the inspection of schools within 5 miles of head-quarters, attended 17 meetings of the Committee appointed for the revision of vernacular text-books, and 6 meetings of the Central Text-Book Committee. The Rai Bahadur's work continued to be

of exceptional value up to the date of his retirement. So valuable indeed were his services to some of the educational Committees of which he was an *ex-officio* member that since his retirement from service he has been specially re-appointed to them by Government.

When Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur was on privilege leave, Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, acted for him in addition to his own duties. On his retirement in February 1899, Mr. S. C. Hill was gazetted Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle; but before he could join this appointment, his services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar remained in charge of the Inspectorship in addition to his own duties. This arrangement continued till the 7th March 1899, from which date Babu Chandra Mohan was appointed Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, during Mr. Hill's absence on deputation. Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was thus in practical charge of the circle for a period of 50 days, of which he was 20 days out of head-quarters, viz., 5 days in the 24-Parganas and 15 days in Khulna.

Combining the work of the two officers, it appears that the districts of Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad received less attention during the year than the other two, the total number of days spent in them being 45, while those devoted to the 24-Parganas alone were 53. But this was perhaps, to a great extent, necessitated by the frequent calls to head-quarters on urgent work referred to above. Of the 86 high English schools in the Division, 57 were visited by the Inspector during the year.

Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was on privilege leave for a month from the 3rd July 1898, when Babu Phanibhushan Basu, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, held charge of his office in addition to his own duties. As Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, therefore, Babu Chandra Mohan Majumdar was on duty for 284 days, out of which he spent 119 days on tour, viz., 36 days in the 24-Parganas, 29 in Nadia, 17 in Murshidabad, 18 in Jessore, and 19 in Khulna. He also spent 26 days in the inspection of schools in Calcutta; and as he had important work to do at head-quarters both while holding charge of the Inspector's office and as Assistant Secretary to the Central Text-Book Committee, the outturn of his work may be considered satisfactory. Babu Phanibhushan Basu, his *locum tenens*, was 17 days on tour, of which 1 day was spent in the 24-Parganas, 4 days in Nadia, and 12 days in Khulna.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhamādan Education, Presidency, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions, was on tour for 150 days, of which he spent 23 days in the 24-Parganas, 26 in Nadia, 14 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, 10 in Khulna, 7 in Manbhum, 15 in Singhbhum, 12 in Hazaribagh, 21 in Cuttack, 11 in Puri, and 3 in Balasore. He also devoted some days to the inspection of schools in Calcutta, where he visited 2 pathshalas and 25 *maktabs*.

27. *Burdwan Circle*.—Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji took over charge of the office of Inspector of Schools on the 1st April 1898, and was on tour for 159 days, of which 46 days were spent in Burdwan, 32 in Birbhum, 16 in Bankura, 14 in Midnapore, 25 in Hooghly, and 26 in Howrah. Of the 93 High schools in this circle, only 45 were able to be visited by the Inspector during the year. The Midnapore and Bankura districts seem to have received comparatively little attention.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., was Assistant Inspector of Schools throughout the year. He was on tour for 175 days, which were distributed thus:—Burdwan 43 days, Birbhum 25 days, Bankura 30 days, Midnapore 31 days, Hooghly 31 days, and Howrah 15 days.

Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Muhamādan Education, Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, was out on tour for 151 days, all of which were spent in the Burdwan Division, viz., 43 in Burdwan, 23 in Birbhum, 18 in Bankura, 23 in Midnapore, 22 in Hooghly, and 22 in Howrah. In the previous year he had spent 106 days in the Rajshahi Division out of 150.

28. *Rajshahi Division*.—Mr. Prothero held charge of the Division throughout the year. The Assistant Inspector, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, was also in charge throughout the year, except from 1st to 5th April 1898 and

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from 6th to 30th March 1899, both days inclusive, making a total of 30 days. Babu Harihar Das, Deputy Inspector of Khulna in the Presidency Division, acted for him for five days, from the 1st April 1898, and Babu Adinath Mitra, Deputy Inspector of Rajshahi, for seven days, from 24th to 30th March 1899.

Mr. Prothero was on tour for 212 days, exclusive of 11 days spent in visiting schools within 5 miles of head-quarters. Of these days, 27 were spent in Rajshahi, 17 in Dinajpur, 13 in Jalpaiguri, 33 in Darjeeling, 50 in Rangpur, 14 in Bogra, 28 in Pabna, and 30 in Malda. He visited 24 out of the 27 high English schools under his inspection.

Babu Mati Lal Maitra was outside head-quarters for 156 days out of 335 days on duty (exclusive of 4 days spent in visiting head quarters schools). His tour days were thus distributed:—Rajshahi 44, Dinajpur 10, Jalpaiguri 7, Darjeeling 2, Rangpur 38, Bogra 22, and Pabna 33.

Babu Harihar Das, who acted as Assistant Inspector for the first five days of April 1898, inspected no schools during those days

Babu Adinath Mitra, Deputy Inspector of Rajshahi, joined his acting appointment on the 24th March, and worked only for seven days as Assistant Inspector. Of these days, he spent six in visiting six schools in the Darjeeling district. He also occupied one day in visiting a school at head-quarters.

29. *Eastern Circle, comprising the Divisions of Dacca and Chittagong.*—

Mr. Reuther, Inspector of Schools, was transferred from Burdwan to Dacca, where he joined on the 5th April 1898. He was 148 days on tour, viz., 57 days in Dacca, 32 in Mymensingh, 13 in Faridpur, 19 in Backergunge, 14 in Tippera, 6 in Noakhali, and 7 in Chittagong. The Dacca district thus received nearly as much attention as all the other districts of the Dacca Division combined. Mr. Reuther inspected only 27 high English schools out of a total of 80 returned from the two divisions under him.

Babu Mathuranath Chatterji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, was appointed Officiating Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, and Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, was appointed to act in his place from the 16th May 1898. Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu was 173 days on tour out of 334 on duty. Of these he spent 61 days in Dacca, 39 in Mymensingh, 35 in Faridpur, and 38 in Backergunge besides 2 days in the Chittagong Division. He was, moreover, employed for 15 days in superintending public examinations and inspecting schools at head-quarters.

On the transfer of Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu to Dacca, Babu Baikuntha Nath Ray was appointed to succeed him as Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division. He joined this post on the 16th April 1898, and was thus 350 days on duty, of which he was on tour for 237 days, and also spent 7 days in visiting schools at head-quarters. He spent 84 days in Tippera, 62 days in Noakhali, 81 days in Chittagong, and 10 days in the Hill Tracts—a fair distribution of work.

30. *Patna Circle.*—I officiated as Inspector of Schools of the Patna Circle up to the 24th June 1898, after which I proceeded to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, leaving the Assistant Inspector of Schools in charge of the office. Babu Mathuranath Chatterji, M.A., who was then appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools of this circle, assumed charge of it on the 1st of July 1898, and remained in charge till the 15th March 1899, when he was relieved by Mr. J. Willson, M.A., the present Inspector of Schools.

Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., took charge of the office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, on the 2nd April 1898 on the transfer of Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji to the Burdwan Circle, and remained in charge of the Division till the close of the year.

I was on tour for five days in the Patna district. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji was in charge of the Division for 258 days, of which he was 150 days out of head quarters, viz., 19 in Patna, 27 in Gaya, 27 in Shahabad, 19 in Saran, 16 in Champaran, 19 in Muzaffarpur, and 23 in Darbhanga. Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha was 364 days on duty, of which he was 182 days on tour, viz., 25 days in Patna, 30 days in Gaya, 31 days in Shahabad, 31 days in Saran, 20 days in Champaran, 25 days in Muzaffarpur, and 20 days in Darbhanga. In both the cases, therefore, the tours were well distributed among the

different districts of the division, but the Inspector only visited 26 high English schools during the year out of 38 returned from the circle.

31. *Bhagalpur-Chota Nagpur Circle*.—Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc., was in charge of the circle from 1st April to 12th November 1898, and Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., from 17th November 1898 to 20th March 1899, when he was succeeded by Babu Mathuranath Chatterji, M.A., who was transferred from the Patna Circle. Mr. Hill was absent on privilege leave from 7th September to 17th October 1898, and Babu Hari Prasad Chatterji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, was placed in temporary charge of the current duties of the Inspector's office in addition to his own work; hence the actual number of days Mr. Hill was on duty as an inspecting officer was 185, out of which he was 65 days on tour. Mr. Peake was on duty for 124 days, out of which he was outside head-quarters for 64 days and spent 2 days in the inspection of schools at head-quarters.

Altogether the three officers in charge of the circle were 134 days on tour, of which 81 days were spent in the Bhagalpur and 53 days in the Chota Nagpur Division. These days were thus distributed among the different districts:—Hazaribagh 9, Ranchi 13, Manbhum 26, Singhbhum 5, Monghyr 15, Bhagalpur 38, Purnea 13, and the Sonthal Parganas 15. It is to be regretted, the district of Palamau was not inspected at all, while the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi also received comparatively little attention. The number of high English schools visited by the Inspector was 27 out of 32 on the returns.

Babu Hari Prasad Chatterji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, was on privilege leave for 45 days from the 31st October 1898, during which the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Manbhum, held charge of the current duties of his office. Babu Hari Prasad Chatterji, was thus 320 days on duty, of which he spent 179 days on inspection, viz., 24 days in Hazaribagh, 52 days in Ranchi, 22 days in Palamau, 54 days in Manbhum, and 27 days in Singhbhum. Considering the number of schools in each of these districts, this seems to have been a fair distribution of work.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, Assistant Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division, was on privilege leave for two months from the 9th May 1898, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur, held charge of the current duties of his office. Mr. LeFeuvre was 174 days on tour out of head-quarters, of which he spent 36 days in Monghyr, 40 days in Bhagalpur, 31 days in Purnea, 28 days in Malda, and 39 days in the Sonthal Parganas. He also-inspected schools within 5 miles of head-quarters on four days.

32. *Orissa Circle*.—Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, was on privilege leave for the first 16 days of the year, when Babu Madhu Sudan Rao acted for him. Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur was on tour for 134 days, of which he spent 52 days in Cuttack, his head-quarters district, 32 days in Balasore, 4 days in Angul, 40 days in Puri, and 6 days in the Tributary States. This uneven distribution of tours, particularly with reference to the backward Tributary States, is ascribed by him to "his protracted ill-health probably caused by insufficient rest during a service of upwards of 35 years, the total period of privilege leave availed of by him up to date being only six months." However unfortunate such a result is, it hardly seems to be a sufficient excuse where public business is concerned. It may be observed that Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur has urged his protracted ill-health as a ground for short or irregular work on several occasions before. His *locum tenens*, Babu Madhu Sudan Rao, was on tour for 12 days; and the two officers together visited during the year 11 high English schools, which is also the total number of such schools in the Division. Rai Radhanath Rai Bahadur also spent 23 days in the inspection of schools at head-quarters.

33. *European Education*.—Mr. Peake was Officiating Inspector of European Schools from 1st April to 31st August; and I held the office from 1st September to 11th November, on which date Mr. Bamford, the permanent incumbent, resumed charge on his return from furlough. The three officers were together 90 days on tour out of head-quarters, but it is to be remembered that the inspection work to be done in connection with European schools is chiefly confined to head-quarters.

34. *Female Education*.—Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, spent 35 days on inspection of schools outside head-quarters, and paid 156 visits to

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schools both in and out of Calcutta. This amount of work does not appear to be large. Of the high schools under her charge, she visited none during the year, and of middle schools she visited only 8. These schools, it may be stated, cannot, under the existing orders, be visited by any male officer below the rank of an Assistant Inspector.

35. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.	
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Babu Sripati Banerji ...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1st to 30th April 1898. Retired on the 1st May 1898.
	Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman (Offg.)	65	18	101	79	79	5	17	1st May to 4th July 1898.	
	Babu Rameswar Sen	270	179	242	...	...	124	307	5th July 1898 to 31st March 1899.
	Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman	270	158	213	55	54	96	252	1st to 30th April and from 5th July to 1st March 1899.	
	Babu Dwarkanath Bagchi	29	21	264	...	...	8	22	2nd to 30th March 1899.
	Maulvi Atai Elahi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31st March 1899.
	Birbhum ...	Babu Becharam Ganguli ...	365	170	170	40	40	96	198	
	Bankura Mahendra Nath Datta ...	275	147	195	66	65	100	283	Privilege leave for 3 months from 3rd September 1898.
	.. Akshay Kumar Datta (Offg.)	90	58	235	...	...	33	86	
	Midnapore Hira Lal Pal ...	365	201	201	99	94	114	289	
	Hooghly Kali Nath Chaudhuri ...	321	162	184	98	95	113	259	Furlough commenced from 16th February 1899.
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Maulvi Muhammad Sulaiman (Offg.)	27	22	297	4	10	From 4th to 30th March 1899.
Maulvi Abdul Maqsood (Offg.)		1	...	...	...	...	11	17	31st March 1899.
Howrah ...		Babu Rameswar Sen ...	88	22	99	58	58	92	161	From 1st April to 27th June 1898.
.. Tripura Charan Banerji ...		277	154	203	...	...	...	...	From 28th June 1898 to 31st March 1899.
24-Parganas		Babu Dwarka Nath Banerjee ...	365	191	191	79	75	125	232	
Maulvi Abdul Maqsood, B.A. (additional).		365	209	209	63	63	152	317		
Nadia ...		Babu Kedar Nath Sen, M.A. ...	237	92	141	91	82	68	115	From 1st April to 23rd November 1898.
.. Gopal Krishna Chakravarti		97	54	192	...	...	35	66	From 24th November 1898 to 28th February 1899.
.. Manmatha Kumar Ghosh, B.A.		4	3	274	...	...	...	...	From 1st to 4th March 1899.
.. Jadunath Chakravarti ...		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 30th and 31st March 1899.
Murshidabad		.. Madhusudan Sinha ...	365	162	162	48	48	95	186	
Jessore Gopal Chandra Chatterji ...	365	167	167	88	88	126	229	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Khulna Harihar Das ...	353	169	174	94	93	133	241	
	.. Nabin Chandra Kar (Offg.)	12	6	182	...	...	3	6	
	Calcutta Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A.	258	63	15	26	143	
	.. Tripura Charan Banerji ...	20	...	...	...	...	11	...	
	.. Srinath Banerjee (Offg.)	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahi ...	Babu Adinath Mitra ...	356	157	161	37	36	94	224	From 21st April 1898 to 22nd March 1899.
	.. Harihar Mitra (Offg.)	9	5	202	...	...	...	10	From 23rd to 31st March 1899.
	Dinajpur Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A.	81	14	63	3	25	From 1st April to 20th June 1898.
	.. Prasanna Kumar Majumdar	119	58	177	31	30	14	82	From 21st June to 17th October 1898.	
	.. Kali Kamal Chatterji ...	120	83	252	...	...	40	113	From 2nd December 1898 to 31st March 1899.
	Jalpaiguri Monmatha Kumar Ghosh ...	51	1	7	24	25	1	1	From 1st April to 21st May 1898.
	.. Tarini Kisor Bardhan ...	300	148	180	...	...	68	198	From 22nd May 1898 to 31st March 1899.
DACCA DIVISION.	.. Privilege leave from 14th to 27th July 1898.									
	Rangpur Giridhari Basu ...	365	153	153	60	61	81	127	
	Bohara ...	Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali ...	365	166	166	31	26	65	131	
	Pabna ...	Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti ...	362	179	180	63	64	143	232	On transfer to Nadia. Made over charge on the forenoon of 28th March 1899.
	Dacca ...	Babu Uma Kisor Roy ...	365	152	152	68	68	107	251	
	.. Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti	365	181	181	113	115	150	313		
	Mymensingh	.. Radha Kisor Chakravarti ...	365	201	201	83	83	122	236	
	Maulvi Enayet Karim, B.A. (additional).	319	150	171	58	57	67	156		
	Faridpur ...	Babu Bhuvanewar Gupta ...	312	174	204	56	56	125	233	
	Maulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, B.A. (additional).	325	196	220	42	42	95	251		
	.. Ashanulla, M.A. (additional).	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	Babu Bhuvanewar Gupta ...	44	8	24	2	5	From 15th to 31st May 1898.
.. Kali Kisor Ghosh (Offg.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	From 1st July 1898.	
Maulvi Absanulla ...	304	201	241	106	106	159	335			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Tippera ...	Babu Sarada Kanta Sen ...	365	170	170	85	85	146	334	
	Noakhali Srinath Guha ...	306	105	125	55	53	90	236	Privilege leave for 3 months from 23rd January 1899.
	.. Purna Chandra Gupta (Offg.)	59	36	222	...	...	...	...	From 23rd January to 22nd March 1899.
Chittagong and Hill Tracts.	.. Mahim Chandra Basu ...	365	169	169	61	61	151	285		

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Secondary schools under inspection.	Secondary schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools.	REMARKS.	
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PANNA DIVISION.	Patna ...	Babu Ram Prakas Lal ...	365	239	239	26	17	64	397	
	Gaya Dwarika Prasad ...	250	127	185	19	19	42	188	Privilege leave from 7th December 1898 to 2nd February 1899.
		.. Bhairab Sahai ...	..	..	..			..	..
		.. Mukund Lal ...	82	42	187			26	103	
	Shahabad Radha Lal ...	219	103	171	23	19	36	145	
		.. Pandit Ramdhani Pande ...	125	70	204			1	143	
	Saran Somnath Jharkandi, B.A.	330	186	206	23	22	81	323	Privilege leave for 35 days from 14th May 1898.
		.. Babu Krishna Sahai (Ong.) ...	35	20	209			1	43	
	Champanan... Muzaffarpur	.. Sripati Mukherjee, B.A.	305	173	173	12	11	46	307	
		.. Baldev Misra, B.A. ...	305	176	170			18	20		73	312
Darbhanga ...	.. Radha Lal ...	66	31	171	14	14	18	67	Privilege leave from 6th February to 31st March 1899. Sick leave from 27th July to 26th November 1898.
	.. Pandit Ramdhani Pande ...	117	28	87			1	40		
	.. Babu Giriwardhari Lal ...	173	105	231			3	205		
BEHAR DIVISION.	Monghyr ... Bhagalpur Babu Harbans Sahay ...	365	178	178	19	19	21	251	
		.. Bhagabati Sahay, M.A. ...	365	163	163			19	19		75	225
	Purnea Mukund Lal ...	283	119	154	11	11	34	182	
		.. Dwarika Prasad ...	82	67	238			16	85	
		.. Hari Nath Chatterjee ...	14	6	166			27	27		3	6
	.. Jogeswar Mukherji ...	284	150	193	74	182				
	Malda Annada Prasad Chatterjee ...	67	26	143	3	3	10	30	
		.. Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal, B.A. (Ong.)	91	49	197			20	19		8	108
	Sonthal Paraganas.	.. Babu Pramatha Nath Chatterjee, M.A.	273	145	194	3	3			33	208
	Special Deputy Inspector.	.. Mahavishnu Jati (Ong.) ...	91	42	168			13	13	2	37
.. Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal, B.A.	274	181	241	13	327					
ORISSA DIVISION.	Outaack Babu Peary Mohan Sen ...	91	3	12	39	39	2	5	
		.. Mr. Narendra Charitra Mitra, B.A.	50	18	131			16	27	
		.. Babu Kaghunath Ghosh ...	173	89	135			49	166	
Balasore ...	.. Bagnunath Ghosh ...	187	88	168	35	35	34	136	
	.. Bausanath Das ...	178	107	219			66	253		
Puri ...	.. Bhagabati Charan Sen ...	365	155	155	24	23	58	264	
HAZARIBAGH DIVISION.	Hazariabagh... Ranchi Babu Kalikananda Mukherjee ...	242	176	188	13	13	54	354	Privilege leave for 23 days.
		.. Thakur Prasad, B.A. ...	365	167	167			18	68		364
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Palaman Mati Lal Sarkar ...	124	69	177	7	7	5	114	From 1st April to 2nd August 1898. From 3rd August to 31st March 1899.
		.. Kedar Nath Mukherji, B.A.	241	175	205			24	313	
	Manbhum ... Singbhum Ram Taran Somanta ...	365	160	160	28	28	84	345	Retained at head-quarters for 28 days of May. Furlough from 18th August to 31st March 1898. Privilege leave from 31st January to 28th February 1899.
.. Gopal Chandra Ghosal ...		189	69	165	16			17	68		307
.. Mati Lal Sarkar ...	196	117	218	...	...	38	207		

As observed in the last report, the apparent failure of some of the officers, as shown in the above table, to remain on tour out of head-quarters for a period of at least 150 days, reckoned in proportion to a full year, is mostly observable where they served in more districts than one in the course of the year, their shortcomings in one place owing to the pressure of office work or other valid reason, being compensated by the inspection work done in another. The only cases which call for special notice are those of the late Babu Kedar Nath Sen of Nadia, Babu Srinath Guha of Noakhali, and Pandit Ramdhani Pande, of Darbhanga. These three officers suffered from ill-health, which proved fatal in the case of the first, compelled the second to go on privilege leave for two months at the close of the year, and has resulted in the retirement on invalid pension of the third. "As Babu Srinath Guba worked satisfactorily in previous years," remarks the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division, "he may be excused."

36. The Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Circle, speaks well of all his Deputy Inspectors. In comparing the work done by Babus Mahendra Nath Datta of Bankura, and Tripura Charan Banerji of Howrah, the Inspector observes:—

"Both worked for 9 months; the former in 147 days paid 283 visits; and the latter in 154 days paid 161 visits. But it must be noted that Babu Tripura Charan Banerji, of Howrah, is new to the work and is expected to do better in future."

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From the table, however, it appears that as regards the number of secondary schools visited and visits to secondary schools, both the officers stand almost on a level; and that the former swelled his visits by inspecting a large number of primary schools which, in the case of a Deputy Inspector, not represent the expenditure of as much time or energy as in the inspection of secondary schools.

37. The Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, reports favourably of most of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools under him. In some cases he considers officers have striven to show "apparent" activity rather than real sound inspecting work. The following is an extract from his report:—

"But mere touring and visiting schools are no criteria of an officer's efficiency. A good deal depends upon the arrangement of tours, so as to visit the largest number of schools at the smallest cost, and also upon the way in which the schools are inspected. In this connection it may be pointed out that Babu Dwarka Nath Banerji, who showed so much activity as regards the days spent out of head-quarters, failed to visit four secondary schools out of a total of 79 under his inspection. The 'various calls at head-quarters on urgent business' and 'the heavy pressure of office work,' urged by him to defend his omission, do not appear to be sufficient excuses, because it was for these very reasons that the district has been given two Deputy Inspectors instead of one. The tinsel activity displayed by Babu Gopal Krishna Chakra-arti during his officiating tenure of the Nadia Deputy Inspectorship has been exposed by the present Deputy Inspector, who says that although he had the best touring season at his disposal, he did not visit the schools left unvisited by his predecessor, but mostly selected such as were within easy reach; and the result was that as many as nine secondary schools of the district were not inspected at all during the year."

38. The large number of secondary schools not visited by the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta (he visited 26 out of 83 on the returns) is explained by the fact that most of them are either collegiate or unaided high schools, not ordinarily under his inspection. More inexcusable is the work done by Maulvi Mir Sajjad Ali of Bogra, who, in spite of the somewhat increased activity displayed by him during the year, failed to inspect 5 out of only 31 secondary schools in his district. The Deputy Inspectors in the Rajshahi Division, who have been specially commended for good work, are Babu Adhinath Mitra of Rajshahi, now on extension of service, and Babu Jadunath Chakrabati of Pabna, since transferred to Nadia.

39. Regarding the officers in the Dacca Division, the Assistant Inspector remarks as follows:—

"All the Deputy Inspectors exceeded the minimum number of days prescribed for tour, except Maulvi Enayet Karim, Additional Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, who reached it, notwithstanding his absence on leave for one month and fifteen days, but the number of visits paid by him—156—was too small, less than half the number paid by the Additional Deputy Inspector of Dacca and by the District Deputy Inspector of Backergunge, which officers paid the largest number of visits to secondary schools, 150 and 159, respectively.

"All the secondary schools under inspection appear to have been visited by the Deputy Inspectors, except one in Mymensingh, which was opened towards the close of the year. The Magistrate of Backergunge speaks of the District Deputy Inspector, Maulvi Ahsanulla, M.A., as a most successful Deputy Inspector, having done much for Muhammadan education, while keeping on excellent terms with the Hindu community. I have to record with pleasure that this Deputy Inspector prepared the annual returns with remarkable accuracy, and submitted the returns and report with punctuality. This fact testifies to no ordinary industry."

40. Babus Sarada Kanta Sen, of Tippera, and Mahim Chandra Basu, of Chittagong, are considered by the Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division as deserving of special mention for the very satisfactory way in which they discharged their duties. As regards the former officer, the opinions recorded about him in the previous reports fully bear out the new Assistant Inspector's estimate of his efficiency.

41. In the Patna Division all the officers have been well spoken of by the Circle Inspector for the work done by them during the year, except Pandit Ramdhani Pande, who, on account of ill-health, could not be on tour for more than 148 days in proportion to a full year. The Inspector has very rightly taken exception to the excessive number of visits, 2·8 and 2·6 on an average per diem, paid by Babus Radha Lal of Shahabad, and Mukunda Lal of Gaya. Such inspection is necessarily hasty and imperfect, and is much more objectionable in a Deputy Inspector, who has to primarily look after secondary schools, than it would be in a Sub-Inspector, in whose case an average of less than two visits to

The officers selected for especial commendation in the report are Babus Ram Prakash Lal of Patna, Somnath Jharkandi of Saran, Baladev Misra of Muzaffarpur, and Sripati Mukerji of Champaran.

42. All the officers in the Bhagalpur Division, except Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji, who acted for a short time as Deputy Inspector of Malda, exceeded the prescribed minimum of 150 days. The Assistant Inspector specially mentions Babus Bhagavati Sahay of Bhagalpur, Harbans Sahay of Monghyr, and Pramatha Nath Chatterji of the Sonthal Parganas, "for ability and conscientious discharge of duty," and Mr. Samuel Bibhudan Mandal "for unflinching activity and energy."

43. The Assistant Inspector of the Chota Nagpur Division does not specially name any officer for commendable work. None of the Deputy Inspectors under him, however, failed to attain the minimum touring of 150 days.

44. In the Orissa Division the minimum work required of the Deputy Inspectors was done in every district, except Cuttack, in which it fell short by 40 days, as the post remained vacant for about a month and a half. This post was also held by no less than three officers during the rest of the year.

45. The foregoing summary of the work done by Deputy Inspectors has been based on the different divisional reports. In judging of the comparative value of such work for the whole province, an important fact has to be taken into consideration. These officers have mainly to supervise the secondary schools in their districts; and in respect of the number of such schools, there is very wide difference between one division and another. In the Burdwan, Presidency and Dacca Divisions, each Deputy Inspector is in charge of over 70 secondary schools, and in the Chittagong Division of 67. To thoroughly inspect so many schools twice a year would be very good work. But the task becomes much lighter when the average number goes down to 41 schools in the Rajshahi Division and 33 schools in Orissa, and the work is again very much reduced, where only 19, 14 or 16 secondary schools have to be inspected by a Deputy Inspector, as is found to be the case in the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions respectively.

46. In districts in which there are Additional Deputy Inspectors (in Burdwan, the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur) it is the practice to annually change the portions of the district allotted to the District and Additional Deputy Inspectors. The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division (and he is supported in this view by the Divisional Commissioner) is in favour of making this change every three years. Under the existing arrangement, he believes, it is easy for school managers to evade reforms suggested by Deputy Inspectors merely by postponing them for a time. The suggestion deserves consideration.

47. The following table shows the work done by the Sub-Inspectors:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Number of days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid schools <i>in situ</i> .	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BURDWAN	Burdwan ...	6	1,830	1,344	1,216	64	1,280	204	356	2,106	
	Birbhum ...	3	846	901	894	44	938	298	383	1,195	
	Bankura ...	4	846	1,301	1,372	65	1,437	343	419	1,846	
	Midnapore ...	11	2,333	3,328	4,055	58	5,013	450	380	4,272	
	Hooahly ...	5	1,008	1,134	1,224	58	1,282	244	349	1,818	
	Howrah ...	3	703	818	718	44	762	239	397	1,320	
	For the Division ...	32	6,866	8,826	10,379	339	10,713	296	374	12,657	
PRESIDENCY	24-Parganas ...	11	2,229	1,683	1,540*	7	1,556	142	311	3,625	* Excluding 44 girls' schools under missionary management.
	Nadia ...	6	1,305	850	783	...	783	130	335	2,268	
	Jessore ...	5	979	968	959	25	977	191	339	1,860	
	Khulna ...	4	917	931	852	16	868	215	371	1,885	
	Murshidabad ...	4	825	727	626	6	632	166	351	1,622	
	For the Division ...	30	6,255	5,209	4,762	54	4,816	168	334	10,940	

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DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Number of days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited (including secondary and special).	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.			Average number of primary schools under inspection.	Average number of visits paid to primary schools.	Total number of visits paid to schools <i>in situ</i> .	REMARKS.
					Primary.	Indigenous.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COLOUTTA	1	...	190	258	105*	361	227	* Of these 87 are Koran schools and are regularly visited by the Inspecting Munshi specially appointed.
RAJSHAHI ...	Rajshahi	5	986	556	565	9	574	113	268	1,428	
	Dinajpur	6	1,282	840	896	58	893	139	338	2,134	
	Jalpaiguri	3	638	463	444	3	447	148	326	1,038	
	Darjeeling	1	238	33	31	...	31	31	216	231	
	Rangpur	8	1,659	967	895	30	925	112	304	2,641	
	Bogra	2	229	196	197	48	245	197	360	398	
Pabna	4	764	494	513	31	544	121	274	1,276		
	For the Division ...	29	5,796	3,549	3,480	179	3,657	124	301	9,146	
DACCA	Dacca	6	1,259	1,341	1,534	2,168	3,700	255	301	2,197	
	Mymensingh	7	1,557	1,627	2,160	263	2,423	301	316	2,554	
	Faridpur	4	878	763	1,381	213	1,594	345	312	1,248	
	Backergunge	5	1,065	1,108	2,863	588	3,451	572	238	1,800	
	For the Division ...	22	4,757	4,844	7,938	3,230	11,168	361	364	7,799	
CHITTAGONG ...	Tippera	5	1,016	1,247	1,788	467	2,255	357	357	1,988	
	Noakhali	4	802	780	907	348	1,255	227	311	1,418	
	Chittagong	4	899	862	982	574	1,556	245	368	1,642	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	230	65	63	5	68	63	105	109	
	For the Division ...	14	2,947	2,954	3,740	1,394	5,134	267	329	5,157	
PATNA	Patna	5	936	890	1,489	494	1,983	397	291	1,623	
	Gaya	4	755	650	955	454	1,409	238	231	1,333	
	Shahabad	4	890	549	481	286	787	120	111	1,250	
	Saran	4	845	676	533	316	854	134	338	1,577	
	Champeran	3	538	470	737	145	882	245	255	835	
	Muzaffarpur	4	884	722	986	726	1,712	246	370	1,627	
	Darbhangha	4	808	973	903	530	1,433	225	343	1,499	
	For the Division ...	28	5,656	4,930	6,089	3,001	9,090	218	308	9,744	
BHAGALPUR ...	Monghyr	3	599	734	1,004	644	1,648	334	366	1,291	
	Bhagalpur	4	762	677	873	368	1,239	218	324	1,395	
	Purnea	4	917	912	806	260	1,066	201	309	1,598	
	Malda	2	285	313	314	9	353	172	180	409	
	Sonthal Parganas	8	1,935	714	698	158	856	87	312	2,717	
		For the Division ...	21	4,498	3,350	3,725	1,437	5,162	177	309	7,320
ORISSA	Cuttack	5	1,124	1,545	3,126	318	3,444	625	438	2,314	
	Balasore	3	655	893	1,905	124	2,029	635	463	1,553	
	Angul	2	433	162	142	19	161	71	217	449	
	Puri	3	708	927	1,300	757	2,057	433	450	1,448	
		For the Division ...	13	2,920	3,627	6,473	1,213	7,691	498	412	5,794
	Orissa Tributary Mahals.	5	1,313	842	1,334	33	1,366	266	278	1,521	
	Average	5	1,313	842	1,334	33	1,366	266	278	1,521	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Hazaribagh	3	659	456	402	36	528	164	353	1,103	
	Ranchi	4	790	654	692	22	714	178	315	1,373	
	Palaman	2	490	196	190	22	212	95	398	827	
	Manbhum	3	645	606	631	5	636	227	370	1,182	
	Singbhum	2	479	329	340	4	344	170	339	642	
	For the Division ...	14	3,063	2,241	2,395	69	2,464	171	357	5,327	

The number of Sub-Inspectors remains the same as in the preceding year; but if the fact that a Sub-Inspectorship in the 24-Parganas remained long vacant towards the close of the year were taken into account, the year under review would show one officer less. In Khulna the Sub-Inspectors were further reduced during the year from 5 to 4; but the District Board has decided to revive one such post during the current year. In Hooghly also a Sub-Inspectorship was abolished permanently; but the loss of these two officers was neutralised by the creation of two new posts—one in Patna and the other in Champaran. The District Magistrate of Patna has further sanctioned the appointment of another Sub-Inspector for the inspection of schools within the Patna Municipality, his salary being payable from the municipal funds. This order will have effect from the current year.

48. The subjoined summaries from the divisional reports will give the details regarding the nature of the work done by the officers individually, where they call for special remark:—

In the *Burdwan Division* the officers who have been reprimanded for short work (that is less than 200 days on tour out of head-quarters and 350 visits to schools) are:—(1) Babu Amrita Lal Ghosh of Burdwan, who paid 330 visits to schools in 223 days on tour. The Inspector excuses him on the ground that he was on leave for one month, during which time, had he been on duty, he could have made up for this deficiency. (2) Babu Gopi Nath Majumdar of Midnapore, who was on tour for 199 days. This is overlooked by the Inspector inasmuch as the officer was able to visit *in situ* no less than 299 of the primary schools under his charge. (3) Maulvi Mohsin Ali of Midnapore. He was on tour for 191 days and paid only 263 visits. As regards the shortcoming in the number of visits in this case, an explanation is found in the fact that the officer is in charge of the *maktabs* scattered over the whole district, which take a much longer time to inspect than the *pathsalas* closely situated within the jurisdiction of an ordinary Sub-Inspector. (4) Babu Bholanath Samanta Rao of Midnapore. He was 174 days on tour, in which he visited only 277 schools—a deficiency which is not satisfactorily explained by his absence on leave for a period of 78 days. (5) Babu Dwarka Nath Ghatak of Midnapore was 202 days out of head-quarters, during which he paid 307 visits to schools. The Inspector attributes his short work to continuous ill-health, for which, however, he ought to have gone on sick leave. In Hooghly the Inspector is displeas'd with the badly arranged tours of the Sub-Inspectors, especially of Babu Jogendranath Banerji and his substitute, the former having, during 123 days' touring, paid only 183 visits to schools. The outturn of work shown by Babu Ramanath Chattarji of Bankura, who paid 508 visits in 200 days, may at first sight appear perfunctory; but as his *pathsalas* are situated close to one another, and as he spent 28 days more for the inspection of schools within five miles of head-quarters, the Inspector is disposed to look upon his work as satisfactory.

49. In the *Presidency Division* Babu Ram Dayal Ghosh of the 24-Parganas, who has been warned again and again, has done extremely unsatisfactory work during the year under review with a record of only 152 visits in 119 days in the whole year. As it is decided he is to retire from the service very soon, the Assistant Inspector considers it needless to take any serious notice of his short work. The failure of Babu Girindra Gopal Ghosh of this district to pay more than 284 visits has been explained by his long detention at the office of the Inspector of Schools for the preparation of the annual statistical returns. Babus Krishna Chandra Banerji and Charu Chandra Banerji, of Nadia, Maulvis Atai Elahi and Abdus Samed in Murshidabad, Babus Joggesvar Chakrabarti, Dinanath Bhattacharji, and Priyanath Bromachari, of Jessore, also failed in one or more respects to come up to the prescribed standard of good work. Their shortcomings, however, have been, to a great extent, explained away, except as regards Babu Joggesvar Chakrabarti, who, in the opinion of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, had "proved himself unfit for further active service by his indifference, laxity and want of energy." The Inspector of Schools will be asked to submit a separate report on this case.

50. *Rajshahi Division*.—The average duration of a Sub-Inspector's tour fell to 197 in the Rajshahi district and to 191 in Pabna. The following Sub-

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Inspectors have failed to give satisfaction:—Babu Syama Charan Sen of *Rajshahi* worked for 351 days during the year and spent only 186 days on inspection, falling short of the minimum by 14 days and 71 visits.* He was on medical leave for 14 days, and his general health was not good. The Deputy Inspector was not satisfied with his work. He remarks:—“This officer is as inattentive and careless as before. He does not seem to take interest in his work.” The short work of Babu Janakinath Majumdar of Dinajpur, who was 178 days (194 days in proportion to a full year) on tour and paid 290 visits, has been excused on the ground that he had much important work to do at head-quarters. In *Jalpaiguri* the joint touring of Babu Jagannath Sarkar and Maulvi Abul Hayat fell short of the minimum by 1 day and 21 visits. The former has retired, and the Deputy Inspector refrains from making any comment on his work. He was not satisfied with the work of Maulvi Abul Hayat. He says:—“I had often to find fault with his work. He is a new man in his office, and this will go to some extent to account for his shortcomings.” The comparatively small number of visits shown by the *Darjeeling Terai* is explained by the fact that the Sub-Inspector is required there to spend a good deal of time in each *pathsala* and to show the *gurus* how to teach properly. In *Rangpur* Munshi Maizuddin Ahmed of Kishorganj, Babus Uma Charan Pande of Kurigram, and Radhika Prasanna Deb of Ulipur, failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 200 tour days and 300 visits to primary schools. Babu Uma Charan Pande was on privilege leave for a month, and was about to retire from 1st July last. Munshi Maizuddin suffered for more than four months from ill-health, and the inspection of Babu Radika Prāsanna Deb, who was on privilege leave for a month, was short by 16 days and by 49 visits. Both these officers have not been favourably reported either in this or in the preceding year. In *Bogra* Babu Utsab Chandra Maitra, Sub-Inspector, Western Circle, was compelled to retire from the 1st April of the current year. He did not submit his diaries from July last in spite of repeated requisitions; hence the Deputy Inspector has excluded from the return all figures connected with his work. He was a careless officer, and his compulsory retirement should be a warning to other officers whose work is not satisfactory. In *Pabna* the Officiating Sadar Sub-Inspector, Babu Binod Behari Adhikari, whose appointment has not been confirmed on the ground of ineligibility, was out on tour for 39 days out of 91, during which he visited only 26 primary schools.

51. All the Sub-Inspectors in the *Dacca* and *Chittagong Divisions* appear to have done fair work during the year, except two officiating men in the latter, viz., Maulvi Abdul Halim, of Chittgong, who was on tour for 31 days out of 62 days on duty (which gives 182 days reckoned in proportion to a full year), and Babu Kali Mohan Ganguli, of Noakhali, who was on tour for 57 days out of 120 days on duty (which gives him only 173 days in proportion to a full year).

52. In the *Patna Division* the average duration of a Sub-Inspector's tour fell short of 200 in the district of Gaya. This was due to there having been no Sub-Inspector in the Nawada subdivision for about three months. The minimum number of days prescribed for tour out of head-quarters for Sub-Inspectors has been exceeded by all the Sub-Inspectors, with the exception of the following officers:—Babu Audhnandan Sinha of Patna fell short (in proportionate duration) by 34 days. His shortcoming was due partly to an accidental fall from his *ekka*, which confined him to bed for some time in the month of March. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim of Patna fell short by 11 days. His shortcoming was owing to his having been transferred to Bihar at a time of the year when all the rivers, which abound in the subdivision, were in flood, and he being unacquainted with the locality, could not go out till the flood had subsided. Pandit Deo Dutt Prasad Trivedi of Shahabad fell short by 26 days. His failure is ascribed by the Deputy Inspector to his frequent transfer from one subdivision to another in the district. This is hardly a satisfactory explanation. Babu Ram Adhikari Sinha, who officiated for 36 days in East Bihar,

* The minimum number of visits required of a Sub-Inspector is 300 in the Rajshahi Division and 350 elsewhere.

fell short by 18 days when reckoned in proportion to a full year. This was due to ill-health. The shortcoming of Babu Abinash Chandra Sen, B.A., of Darbhanga, by 44 days, has been attributed partly to domestic misfortunes and partly to the heavy floods which inundated vast tracts of the district in September, and prevented his going out. He no doubt thought that he would be able to make up his shortcoming in the beginning of the year by increased activity at the close. He is spoken of favourably by the Deputy Inspector, and is expected to be more careful next year. The amount of inspection work done by Babu Braja Bihari Sahai, who visited schools at the rate of only .7 a day, was extremely poor.

53. In the *Bhagalpur Division*, the average number of days during which the Sub-Inspectors were on tour fell below the prescribed limit in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Malda, and most largely in the last district, where it decreased from 187 to 142.5. "The decline of activity" writes the Assistant Inspector of Schools, "on the part of the two Sub-Inspectors of Malda has been pointed out from year to year; but it has now reached a limit which cannot be passed over without severe notice being taken. The plea put forward of ill-health on the part of Babu Sarada Prasad Ghose may be accepted, for he was on leave for six months, but Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji has been culpably negligent, and should be severely dealt with. He visited only 153 schools and was out on tour for 126 days." The other officers in this division who fell below the mark as regards days on tour, are (1) Babu Jadunandan Sahay of Bhagalpur, by 32 days, and (2) Babu Bisvesar Ghosh of Pakaur, by 4 days. The short work of the former has been explained as being due to his being retained for 35 days, under the orders of Government, for the collection and translation of the slang of the wandering *Nats*, located in his subdivision, the work being required for Dr. Grierson's Linguistic Survey of India.

The Assistant Inspector further remarks that of the Sub-Inspectors who failed to put in the required number of visits, Babu Jadunandan Sahay of Supaul, Babu Annada Prasad Chatterji of Malda, and Munshi Nanku Manjhi of Godda, were most inactive; that Munshi Syed Abdul Buzle of Kishanganj and Munshi Daniel J. Bisvas of Jamtara are reported to be very unsatisfactory and untrustworthy officers, and that Munshi John Chandrai of Pakur, who heads the list for activity (310 days of tour), but who has always been censured for most unsatisfactory behaviour and bad work, has at length been dismissed the service.

54. In the *Orissa Division* Babu Srinibas Singh of Angul fell short of the prescribed minimum by 11 days. The Inspector is disposed to excuse this on the ground that his peculiar position as a *de facto* Deputy Inspector of Schools (the district having no such officer) requires his presence at head-quarters to do office work. The Inspector feels rather disappointed in Babu Balkrishna Patra, Sub-Inspector of the Khondmals, who is reported to be wanting in earnestness, his work being not as satisfactory as could be desired. In the Tributary Mahals the tour of Babu Mani Charan Mahapatra, Sub-Inspector of Keonjhar and Nilgiri, was not well distributed.

55. In the *Chota Nagpur Division* the only officer who failed to be at least 200 days on tour was Babu Kasi Bhushan Sen of Giridhi (Hazaribagh). Out of 174 days on duty he was on tour for 88 days, equivalent to 185 days in proportion to a full year. He was unwell and was ultimately compelled to be absent on leave for one month; besides, the number of schools within five miles of his head-quarters being about 40, much of his time was taken up in inspecting them. The Assistant Inspector considers him to be one of the most efficient Sub-Inspectors in the division.

56. Having commented on the Sub-Inspectors who failed to give satisfaction during the year, it is desirable to notice those who have been mentioned in the divisional reports for special commendation. It may be remarked that the list of such officers given below has been framed on the ground not only of apparent activity, as displayed in the days spent on tour and the number of visits to schools, but also of the results of the examinations, the condition of the schools placed under their charge, the capacity for higher work, the high sense of duty,

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and similar other important factors for determining the real worth of an inspecting officer :—

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Sub-Inspectors.		
1	2	3		
Burdwan	Burdwan	Babu Dwarka Nath Bagchi.		
	Birbhum	„ Umes Chandra Basu.		
	Bankura	„ Giris Chandra Som.		
	Midnapore	„ Akshay Kumar Dutt.		
Presidency	24-Parganas	„ Sarada Prasad Banerji.		
		„ Mathura Nath Maitra.		
		„ Jadu Nath Chaudhuri.		
		„ Sris Chandra Chaudhuri.		
		„ Girindra Gopal Ghosh.		
		„ Krishna Chandra Banerji.		
		„ Rati Kanta Laha.		
Murshidabad	Nadia	„ Arun Chandra Ganguli.		
		„ Satkari Sanyal.		
		„ Priyanath Brahmachari.		
		„ Hari Charan Mukherji.		
Rajshahi	Jessore	„ Nabin Chandra Kar.		
		„ Sures Chandra Rai.		
		„ Kiran Chandra Banerji.		
		Khulna	Calcutta	„ Haribar Mitra.
				„ Jognesvar Chakrabarti.
				„ Janaki Nath Majumdar.
Rangpur	Bogra	„ Akshay Kumar Sen.		
		„ Hem Chandra Halder.		
		„ Maulvi Ahmad Hossein.		
		„ Babu Satya Bhushan Mukherji.		
Dacca	Pabna	„ Harilal Saha.		
		„ Ramgovinda Misra.		
		„ Brajendra Chandra Ghosh.		
Chittagong	Dacca	„ Rajani Kanta Bhattacharya.		
		„ Damodar Prasad Sarkar.		
		„ Abhay Kumar Gupta.		
Patna	Barisal	„ Kali Kishor Ghosh.		
		„ Mathura Nath Guha.		
Bhagalpur	Mymensingh	No officer has been specially mentioned.		
		Patna	Mnzaaffarpur	Babu Giriwardhari Lal.
				„ Mangal Dayal Sing.
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	„ Bhagawat Narayan.
„ Umes Chandra Lal.				
Orissa	Purnea	„ Dayal Narayan Lal.		
		„ Gauri Prasad Sing.		
		„ Munshi Zainuddin Ahmad.		
Chota Nagpur	Monghyr	„ Babu Tarak Ram Dube.		
		Sonthal Parganas	Puri	„ Jagannath Das.
„ Srinivas Sing.				
Chota Nagpur	Angul	„ Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri.		
		„ Kasi Bhushan Sen.		
		„ Sasi Bhushan Chakrabarti.		
		„ Pran Krishna Banerji.		

57. The qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors for the last two years are compared below:—

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DIVISION AND YEAR.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	EXAMINATION PASSED—								NO CERTIFICATE.	
		M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Old teachership examination.	Entrance.	M.E.	M.V.	Final of training school, or read in a tel.	Read Entrance course.	Did not read Entrance course.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan ... { 1897-98	33	...	6	9	...	11	1	...	2	4	...
... { 1898-99	32	...	5	9	...	11	1	...	...	5	1
Presidency ... { 1897-98	31	...	8	5	1	12	...	...	...	5	...
... { 1898-99	30	...	8	6	1	11	...	...	...	4	...
Calcutta ... { 1897-98	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1898-99	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... { 1897-98	29	...	5	5	...	11	...	...	5	3	...
... { 1898-99	29	...	5	5	...	12	...	...	4	3	...
Dacca ... { 1897-98	22	...	1	8	1	11	...	...	1	...	...
... { 1898-99	22	...	2	8	1	10	...	...	1	...	...
Chittagong ... { 1897-98	14	...	6	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
... { 1898-99	14	...	6	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...
Patna ... { 1897-98	26	...	1	7	...	6	2	2	1	6	1
... { 1898-99	28	...	1	9	...	6	2	2	2	6	...
Bhagalpur ... { 1897-98	21	...	1	6	...	6	2	1	...	2	3
... { 1898-99	21	...	3	7	...	4	1	...	1	3	2
Orissa ... { 1897-98	13	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
... { 1898-99	13	...	1	3	...	5	...	...	3	1	...
Tributary Mahals ... { 1897-98	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
... { 1898-99	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Chota Nagpur ... { 1897-98	14	...	4	2	...	4	1	...	...	3	...
... { 1898-99	14	...	3	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	3
Total ... { 1897-98	209	...	34	48	2	72	6	3	10	23	6
... { 1898-99	209	...	35	53	2	70	5	2	11	25	6

As in the previous year, there is no M.A. on the staff of Sub-Inspectors. The B.A.'s and F. A. certificate holders show a satisfactory increase, as they must do, the rule being that none who have not passed the F. A. Examination (or the Entrance Examination in Chota Nagpur) can now be appointed to these posts. The increase of two Sub-Inspectors in the Burdwan Division, who hold no certificates, has not been explained by the Circle Inspector. It is probably due to wrong classification, two officers shown in the preceding year as holding the final certificates of training schools being evidently shown as holding no certificates during the year under report. In the Rajshahi Division also the increase of one officer holding the Entrance certificate only has not been explained; and the same in the case in respect of one officer in each of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, who hold nothing higher than training-school certificates. The three officers shown in the Chota Nagpur report as not having read up to the Entrance standard, had been classified in the previous year as having read up to that standard.

58. The following statement shows the work done by the inspecting pandits:—

DIVISION.	Number of inspecting pandits employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.
Burdwan ...	58	28,067	478	484
Presidency ...	9	3,806	410	423
Calcutta ...	4	1,518	362	379
Rajshahi ...	33	13,339	380	404
Dacca ...	61	29,832	520	489
Chittagong ...	42	19,208	464	457
Patna ...	83	44,561	563	536
Bhagalpur ...	60	24,081	425	399
Orissa ...	74	40,503	536	547
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	11	2,574	234	234
Chota Nagpur ...	39	10,510	299	269
Total	474	218,049	474	460
Total for 1897-98	466	220,742		

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As regards the utility of the inspecting pandits as a body of subsidiary inspecting officers, the widest differences of opinion have been, as usual, expressed in the Divisional reports. The Inspectors of the Burdwan and Orissa Circles as well as the Assistant Inspectors of the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions defend the system on the ground that, if properly supervised, the inspecting pandits are of great help in examining and taking part in the teaching of the pathsalas in backward places, especially when the number of primary schools under a Sub-Inspector happens to be very large. The Assistant Inspector of the Presidency Division, though condemning most of the present staff on the ground of deficient education, is yet in favour of retaining the system as a very cheap agency which, if improved by the appointment of final certificate holders of training schools, is likely to be of material help in inaugurating the revised system of vernacular education now under the consideration of the Government. This also is practically the view entertained by the Inspector of Schools, Patna Division. The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division is of opinion that a smaller number of Sub-Inspectors at equal cost would be a preferable agency to the present inspecting pandits. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division strongly supports this view. "Apart from the shortcomings of the inspecting pandit system," writes the Assistant Inspector, "generally it may be said that it is an evil to have too many grades of officers. Each one is apt to shirk work on the shoulders of the next lower in rank, and the men in the lower rank have to be relied on for real work, the quality of which must be according to the qualifications of their performers." The question of appointing a better class of men to be designated Assistant Sub-Inspectors, as discussed in the last report, is still the subject of correspondence with the local authorities.

There were, as usual, a few cases in which the inspecting pandits were punished for submitting false diaries and other malpractices. But the instances were fortunately much fewer than in previous years.

59. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits are shown in the subjoined statement:—

DIVISION.	Number of inspecting pandits.	CERTIFICATES											REMARKS.	
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular master-ship.			Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	No certificate.		
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Burdwan	58	1	8	21	5	4	1	9	...	2	4	3		
Presidency	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	
Calcutta	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Rajshahi	33	...	...	5	2	...	2	16	1	...	4	3	
Dacca	61	...	6	3	2	5	1	30	...	...	4	10	
Chittagong	42	...	...	10	2	...	...	20	...	3	3	4	
Patna	83	...	5	41	9	7	4	10	...	1	1	5		
Bhagalpur	60	...	4	22	3	6	3	17	...	2*	3	...	* 1 Lower primary.	
Orissa	74	...	...	23	1	...	4	31	1	9	3	2	
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	11	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	1	
Chota Nagpur	39	...	1	7	3	...	6	11	2	3†	3	3	† 2 Lower primary and guru training.	
Total	474	1	26	133	30	25	24	150	4	20	26	35		
				188										
Total for 1897-98	466	...	19	137	21	22	27	154	2	19	30	34		
				180										

The numbers for the year under review do not show much improvement over the figures for the last year, though for the salary offered, holders of Entrance and Training School certificates—the latter by preference—could be largely employed.

60. *District Boards.*—The relations between the different District Boards in the Province and the Education Department continued to be entirely friendly. The Deputy Inspector, who is an *ex-officio* member of the Board and a leading member of its Educational Sub-Committee, was everywhere consulted on all educational matters, and his views were in the main accepted. Delay in the transaction of business is complained of from the Burdwan Division, notably from the Midnapore district, in which, although there is a paid Secretary, the results of the lower primary scholarship examination held in November 1898 were not ready even in May 1899. The Inspector of the Burdwan Circle further remarks that “sufficient help was not accorded to him by some of the District Boards in effecting transfers of Departmental Sub-Inspectors serving under them, when such removals were necessary on public and special reasons.”

61. The following statement shows the work done by the District Boards in educational matters:—

DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		REMARKS.
			1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan	19	12	11	10	
Birbhum	13	14	8	9	
Bankura	14	12	8	8	
Midnapore	25	3	11	11	
Hooahly	27	12	16	16	
Howrah	11	13	6	5	
24-Parganas	25	12	16	15	
Nadia	21	15	12	13	
Murshidabad	21	6	12	10	
Jessore	25	17	15	14	
Khulna	16	18	10	8	
Rajshahi	21	13	9	10	
Dinajpur	22	17	10	10	
Jalpaiguri	17	18	8	10	
Rangpur	21	11	10	12	
Bogra	16	15	7	8	
Pabna	16	20	9	6	
Dacca	29	12	11	12	
Mymensingh	25	15	11	10	
Faridpur	24	13	10	13	
Backergunge	25	17	13	9	
Tippura	19	14	11	11	
Noakhali	13	13	7	8	
Chittagong	19	12	16	12	
Patna	24	17	13	13	
Gaya	21	14	9	11	
Shahabad	25	13	12	13	
Saran	31	19	10	16	
Champanan	17	12	9	9	
Muzaffarpur	19	12	8	7	
Darbhanga	25	15	11	12	
Monghyr	25	4	13	12	
Bhagalpur	31	17	14	12	
Purua	25	19	12	11	
Malda	13	15	6	5	
Outtack	21	15	8	9	
Balesore	16	13	8	8	
Kuri	13	17	5	7	

The educational work transacted at these meetings was of the usual nature (*vide* paragraph 34 of the last report). The Educational Sub-Committee, it may be remarked, deals with all educational matters in the first instance, and submits its recommendations for the final decision of the Board

62. *Local Boards.*—These bodies have not as yet proved successful in the administration of primary grants where such powers have been delegated to them by the District Boards. In the Burdwan Division they are said to take very little interest in their work, and that they often depart from the principles laid down by the District Board, and in some cases endeavour to make inspecting pandits subordinate more to themselves than to the District Board through the Sub-Inspectors. The result was that in Howrah the District Board had to curtail the educational powers it had delegated to the Local Boards. In the Presidency Division no educational powers are exercised by the Local Boards of the 24-Parganas and Khulna. The way in which the other Local Boards in this Division discharged their duty will appear best from the following extract from the Divisional report:—

“In Nadia they issue cheques for primary bills submitted by the Sub-Inspector and countersigned by the Deputy Inspector. This nominal authority is apparently productive of no good; it may lead to inconvenience, as is reported to have been felt in the Meherpur subdivision in which the Local Board made delay in payment. The Local Boards in Murshidabad also exercise similar functions; but those in Jessore are vested with some real

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powers. They have their allotment for primary education, which they are at liberty to utilise in the way they think best for the benefit of the area placed under their charge. The bills are prepared by the Sub-Inspector, and after the Deputy Inspector's countersignature, are presented to the Local Board, which issues money-orders to the parties. So far, of course, there is nothing objectionable or materially different from the Nadia system, but the Deputy Inspector complains that bills countersigned by him have been in some cases altered by the Local Boards on their own authority, either by raising or lowering the amounts due to schools. This is certainly a very serious defect in the Board's administration, and calls for immediate notice. It renders countersignature perfectly useless, and is likely to give rise to abuses, especially when members may be themselves interested in the schools for which payment is intended. The system of making allotments at the beginning of the year for each Local Board is also objectionable, on the ground that (as the Deputy Inspector has remarked) while some Local Boards may be richly off at the close of the year and able to pay bills at full rates, others are sometimes very hard up, and are compelled to lower the rates to keep within bounds. The best remedy for such an inequality in the system of payment in the same district is either to fix the allotment according to the average for the past three or four years, or to keep a fair reserve in the Board's hands to relieve such Local Boards as deserve help at the close of the year.

The Rajshahi report does not give any information regarding the Local Boards in that Division. In the Dacca Division the Local Boards in Dacca and Backergunge do not exercise any educational functions. The power of the management of primary education entrusted to the Local Boards in Mymensingh was withdrawn during the year, and it has been decided to withdraw it during the current year from the Local Boards in Faridpur also. In the Chittagong Division the Local Boards in the Tippera district only exercise control over primary education, and the report says nothing for or against the way in which they did the work. The districts of Shahabad, Gaya and Patna have empowered their Local Boards to make payments to primary schools in their respective jurisdictions, and the same is the case in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division. Work seems to have gone on smoothly during the year in those places. In the Orissa Division, the Inspector is in favour of relieving Local Boards altogether of educational matters which, in his opinion, could be more conveniently and expeditiously transacted by the District Boards themselves with the help of their Educational Sub-Committees.

63. *District Committees of Public Instruction.*—These are bodies which act as the advisers of the Deputy Commissioners in districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has not been extended. The report on the working of the Darjeeling Committee has not been received by the Circle Inspector. The Rangamati School Committee in the Chittagong Division consists of 17 members; it met thrice during the year with an average attendance of 6 members to consider questions relating to the local Government school and primary schools. The District Committee of the Sonthal Parganas held two meetings during the year to discuss the annual report of the Dumka Zilla School for 1897-98 and the Lower Primary Examination results for 1898-99. The meetings were attended by an average of 5 members out of 10 of which the Committee consists.

64. The following statement shows the work of the District Committees in Chota Nagpur during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		NATURE OF WORK DONE.
			1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazaribagh ...	12	4	6.0	7.5	Considered and forwarded the annual report of the Zilla school; awarded free studentships in the Zilla school; discussed the subject of the revision of establishment and routine of business and reduction of fee-rates in the last class of the Zilla school; awarded Lower Primary and Sati Scholarships, and re-examined certain papers of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination.

DISTRICT,	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average attendance of members at each meeting.		NATURE OF WORK DONE.
			1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ranchi ...	22	1	8.0	12.0	Considered the question of enlarging Colonel Dalton's portrait, grant of free studentship, addition and alteration in the Zilla school buildings, and other questions in connection with the Zilla school.
Palamau ...	18	1	...	8	Considered the question of extending the Zilla school building; appointment of a Maulvi in the Zilla school, and the appointment of an education clerk.
Manbhum ...	15	1	7.5	6.0	Consideration of the proposal of opening technical classes with the Zilla school, and other question in connection with the Zilla school.
Singhbhum ...	16	1	8.5	7.0	Considered the Lower Primary examination results, and awarded Lower Primary scholarship.

65. *Joint Committees.*—These consist of members from the District and Municipal Boards in places in which the management of the zilla schools has been made over to them by Government. They exist at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr. The Divisional reports are silent on the working of these bodies.

66. *Municipal Boards.*—In most Municipalities there is provision for the education of half the male children of school-going age at the rate of 10 annas per head, and in a few of them there are inspecting pandits who keep the Municipal Boards informed of the condition of schools within their limits. In the Burdwan Division the Municipalities consult the Deputy Inspectors in distributing their primary grants. This seems to be the case also in the Presidency Division outside Calcutta; while in Calcutta and in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions the Deputy Inspectors do not seem to be consulted as a rule. As remarked by the Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, so long as the Deputy Inspector is consulted in matters of payment, there is no necessity for making him an *ex-officio* member. In districts like the 24-Parganas, in which the number of municipalities is large, the work of the Deputy Inspector would to a very great extent increase, were he to attend the meetings of these bodies as an *ex-officio* member on all occasions. Consultation with him in matters of payment is required only once or twice in the course of a year, and this can be effected more easily by correspondence, than by associating him with the administration of the municipalities. The question of making Deputy Inspectors *ex-officio* members of Municipalities which was referred to in Dr. Martin's report for 1897-98, was examined by Government during the year, and it was decided that the suggestions should not be carried out.

In addition to the cost of primary education, some municipalities maintain secondary schools also within their limits, and at Midnapore a second grade College with the attached High English school is managed by the local municipality. The Divisional reports are silent as regards their working in this connection.

67. *Educational Conferences.*—The question of holding a conference of Inspectors of Schools, the desirability of which was pointed out by Dr. Martin in the last report and in connection with which Government wanted a definite programme of work for its approval, could not be taken up during the year, the short time at my disposal having been fully occupied in connection with the revision of text-books for vernacular schools, for which a Special Committee was appointed, and in other matters. The report of this Committee, which is the result of elaborate discussion and careful enquiry into the condition of vernacular education in this as well as in other provinces, is now under the consideration of Government.

A conference of Head Masters of zilla schools in the Patna Division was held at Bankipore to prepare a syllabus for high schools, and another of Deputy Inspectors of Schools to prepare the course of studies for the upper primary scholarship examination.

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IV.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

68. There were 39 colleges working in Bengal during the year, consisting of 11 Government colleges, 1 under municipal management, 5 aided, and 22 unaided. The first class shows no change. The number of aided colleges decreased by one, there being no college classes at work in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, during the year under review. The unaided colleges increased by two (from 20 to 22), as Bishop's College, which submitted no returns in the previous year, and two newly affiliated colleges, viz., Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College and the Pabna Institution, both of which submitted returns, were included in the list, while the Aryya Mission Institution, the college classes of which were abolished during the year under review, was excluded from it. The number of college students advanced from 6,440 to 7,204, an increase of 764 students. Forty-four of these were females—28 in the first and second-year classes, *i.e.*, reading for the First Arts examination, 14 reading for the B.A. and 2 for the M.A. examination.

69. The following table shows the comparative strength of these colleges on the 31st March for the last five years:—

COLLEGES, GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOVERNMENT (11)—						
<i>First-grade Colleges—</i>						
1. Presidency College	Rs. 12 and 4	545	533	497	561	620
2. Hooghly "	6	202	171	161	129	107
3. Dacca "	6	186	244	318	301	467
4. Krishnagar "	5	73	75	83	78	83
5. Patna "	6	204	193	188	216	235
6. Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	5 and 4	59	76	71	64	84
7. Rajshahi "	3	115	89	104	116	138
8. Bethune College	3	19	21	23	23	30
<i>Second-grade Colleges—</i>						
9. Sanskrit College	5 and 2	80	98	54	71	78
10. Calcutta Madrasah	2	40	48	53	43	37
11. Chittagong College	3	35	47	60	58	40
Total ... ..	...	1,558	1,595	1,632	1,665	1,919
<i>Municipal College (1)—</i>						
1. Midnapore College	5	36	26	31	42	49
<i>Aided Colleges (5)—</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	5	486	493	532	540	458
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College)	5	276	314	414	322	298
3. St. Xavier's College	6	356	408	369	344	373
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	5	101	98	85	112	91
5. Victoria College, Narail	3	58	56	47	39	61
Total ... ..	...	1,277	1,369	1,447	1,357*	1,281
<i>Unaided Colleges (22)—</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution	Rs. 4 and 3	509	421	239	295	687
2. City College	4 and 3	633	691	623	522	408
3. A. bert "	3	145	89	60	65	81
4. Ripon "	4 and 3	539	648	612	506	554
5. Raj College, Burdwan	Nil	212	230	274	288	296
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	251	213	222	188	269
7. Berhampore College	3	120	116	130	125	174
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur... ..	5 and 4	105	114	165	142	178
9. Bangabasi College	4 and 3	83	91	925	328	263
10. Raj Chandra College	3	103	77	71	111	191
11. Braja Mohun Institution, Barisal	3	144	163	180	215	273
12. Bihar National College	4 and 3	153	145	184	266	256
13. Bihar College	5	18	12	14	34	28
14. Doveton House	12	4	8	8	8	4
15. Loreto House	4 and 3	99	73	113	104	98
16. Central College	3	...	...	37	34	38
17. Century College	3	...	...	...	22	21
18. Harendra Lal College (Munshiganj)	3	...	...	...	34	39
19. Ustarpara College	4	53	48	50	17	11
20. Hetampur "	2-8	...	...	...	...	43
21. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College	4	...	...	...	...	29
22. Pabna Institution	Nil	...	...	...	...	24
23. Bishop's College	10†	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	3,231	3,144	3,197	3,304(a)	3,955
GRAND TOTAL FOR 39 COLLEGES ... ..	...	6,102*	6,134*	6,307*	6,368*	7,204‡

* Excludes colleges not returned in 1899. † Paid by a single pupil. ‡ Forty-four of these are girls.
(a) Excludes 59 pupils in the Aryya Mission Institution abolished in 1898-99.

70. The number of students in Government Colleges advanced from 1,665 to 1,919. There was gain of pupils in all the Government Colleges except the Hooghly College, the Calcutta Madrasah, and the Chittagong College. The greatest gain (166) was in the Dacca College, and the greatest loss (22) was in the Hooghly College, which had lost 52 pupils in the previous year also.

71. The Municipal College at Midnapore shows a gain of 7 pupils. The aided colleges lost 89 pupils, of whom 13 belonged to the College Department

of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, which having no College classes last year is not shown in the table. There was a gain of 29 pupils in St. Xavier's College and 22 in the Narail College, while the others lost pupils. The heaviest loss (82) took place in the General Assembly's Institution.

72. The unaided colleges have shown a rapid growth during the year as the numbers have give up by 592, the largest increase (392) having taken place in the Metropolitan Institution. The other unaided colleges which gained pupils were the Albert College, the Ripon College, the Burdwan Raj College, the Jagannath College, the Berhampore College, the Tej Narayan College, the Bangabasi College, the Raj Chandra College, the Braju Mohan Institution, and the Uttarpara College.

73. Out of the total of 7,204 college students, 4,160 read in the eighteen colleges in Calcutta and 3,044 in the twenty-one mufassal colleges. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were, respectively, 3,976, including 59 pupils in the Aryya Mission Institution, the College classes in which have since been closed and 2,464, including 13 pupils in the St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, the College classes of which did not work in the year under report.

74. The following table compares the total number of college students at different stages of progress on the 31st December 1897 and 1898, and on the 31st March 1899:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	READING FOR F. A.			READING FOR B. A.			READING FOR M. A.			TOTAL—		
	On the 31st Dec- ember 1897.	On the 31st De- cember 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st De- cember 1897.	On the 31st De- cember 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st De- cember 1897.	On the 31st De- cember 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.	On the 31st De- cember 1897.	On the 31st De- cember 1898.	On the 31st March 1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Government ...	1,223	1,263	1,045	800	970	777	95	100	97	2,118	2,339	1,919
Aided* ...	894	893	799	571	511	404	60	43	37	1,525	1,388	1,350
Unaided ...	3,053	3,167	2,806	1,098	1,208	1,156	10	14	14	4,131	4,409	3,765
Total ...	5,170	5,282	4,650	2,439	2,689	2,406	165	157	148	7,774	8,135	7,204

* Including municipal.

75. The college classes are at their fullest in the month of December. On comparing the figures at this time of the past two years, it is seen that in 1898-99 there was an increase of 112 in the number reading for the First Arts examination, and of 250 in that reading for the B.A. examination while the number reading for the M.A. examination decreased by 8. The Government and unaided colleges show, as in the previous year, a gain all round, while the aided colleges show a loss in all the stages. In the preceding year the last named colleges showed a gain in the M.A., and a loss in the two earlier stages.

76. The following table shows the expenditure from all sources in Government, aided, and unaided colleges:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll num- ber.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1898-99—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—			
				From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.	
				Provincial re- venue.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.					From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>Government (11).</i>												
1. Presidency College	620	582	580	Rs. 74,911	Rs. 85,361	Rs. 1,60,272	Rs. 128 11 5	Rs. 146 10 8	Rs. 275 6 1	Rs. 191 6 7	Rs. 275 6 1	
2. Hooghly	107	146	105	16,635	11,511	27,946	113 15 0	77 7 7	191 6 7	191 6 7	191 6 7	
3. Dacca	467	496	495	9,373	39,840	49,213	18 14 4	30 5 2	89 3 6	89 3 6	89 3 6	
4. Krishnagar	33	94	81	15,073	5,549	1,628	22,860	168 11 9	76 5 8	243 1 5	243 1 5	
5. Patna	235	285	251	13,864	22,020	35,884	48 10 4	77 4 2	125 14 6	125 14 6	125 14 6	
6. Ravenshaw	84	92	75	14,240	4,907	860	20,027	154 12 6	62 14 5	217 10 11	217 10 11	
7. Rajshahi	138	181	157	— 724	7,059	10,237	16,572	Nil	95 8 11	91 5 11	91 5 11	
8. Bethune	30	28	23	9,625	1,071	10,696	343 12 0	38 4 0	382 0 0	382 0 0	382 0 0	
9. Sanskrit	78	77	66	19,468	2,649	22,117	252 13 3	34 6 6	287 3 9	287 3 9	287 3 9	
10. Calcutta Madrasah	37	35	28	7,136	853	7,989	203 14 2	24 5 11	228 4 1	228 4 1	228 4 1	
11. Chittagong	40	54	41	8,855	2,890	70	6,515	71 6 2	49 4 1	120 10 4	120 10 4	
Total	1,919	2,070	1,902	1,84,056	1,83,210	12,815	3,80,081	88 14 7	94 11 2	183 0 9	183 0 9	
Total for 1897-98	1,685	1,918	1,733	2,49,710	1,64,852	12,940	4,27,402	130 5 3	92 11 10	223 1 1	223 1 1	

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COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1898-99.					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—			
				From public funds.		From private funds.			From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.	
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.				
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Municipal (1).</i>												
1. Midnapore	40	50	39	Rs. 1,050	...	Rs. 2,042	Rs. 1,849	Rs. 4,941	Rs. A. P. 21 0 0	Rs. A. P. 77 13 1	Rs. A. P. 98 13 1	
Total for 1897-98 ...	42	49	38	610	...	2,683	1,849	5,142	12 7 1	93 8 4	104 15 6	
<i>Aided (5).</i>												
1. General Assembly's Institution	458	438	395	7,200	...	19,890	23,089	50,179	16 7 0	98 2 0	114 9 0	
2. Duff College	298	290	236	6,000	...	13,813	23,452	43,265	20 11 0	128 8 0	149 3 9	
3. St. Xavier's College	373	341	285	5,400	...	14,633	15,927	35,010	15 13 4	86 13 4	102 10 8	
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur.	91	91	81	3,000	...	5,368	7,945	16,213	32 15 5	145 3 2	178 2 7	
5. Victoria College, Narail	61	58	52	1,200	...	813	1,868	3,879	21 6 10	47 13 5	69 4 3	
Total	1,281	1,216	1,049	22,800	...	54,467	71,279	1,48,546	16 12 0	103 6 6	122 2 6	
Total for 1897-98	1,370	1,342	1,181	24,400	...	62,402	75,358	1,62,160	18 2 11	100 10 5	120 13 4	
<i>Unaided (22).</i>												
1. Metropolitan Institution	487	618	Not given	...	...	32,745	...	32,745	...	52 15 9	53 15 9
2. City College	408	400	283	...	...	12,774	9,156	21,930	...	54 13 2	54 13 2
3. Albert "	81	75	64	...	...	1,550	...	1,550	...	20 12 9	20 12 9
4. Ripon "	554	470	311	...	...	13,675	...	13,675	...	29 1 6	29 1 6
5. Raj College, Burdwan	296	297	242	...	...	...	9,353	9,353	...	31 7 10	31 7 10
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	289	287	233	...	...	9,981	...	9,981	...	34 12 5	34 12 5
7. Berhampur College	174	169	125	...	...	4,510	11,771	16,281	...	96 5 4	96 5 4
8. Tejnarayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	178	220	181	...	...	11,405	1,585	12,990	...	59 0 8	59 0 8
9. Bangabasi College	263	270	234	...	...	5,732	727	6,459	...	23 14 9	23 14 9
10. Rajchandra College, Barisal	191	200	174	...	...	2,660	2,669	5,329	...	27 10 4	27 10 4
11. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	273	295	223	...	...	7,378	1,359	8,737	...	29 5 1	29 5 1
12. Bihar National College	256	293	253	...	...	9,315	350	9,665	...	32 15 9	32 15 9
13. Doveton College, Calcutta	28	26	22	...	...	1,747	5,183	6,930	...	266 8 7	266 8 7
14. Loreto House, College Department.	4	4	4	...	...	576	...	576	...	144 0 0	144 0 0
15. Central College	98	97	74	...	...	2,055	6,564	8,619	...	88 13 8	88 13 8
16. Century College	28	45	39	...	...	1,500	645	2,045	...	45 7 1	45 7 1
17. Narendra Lal College, Munshiganj.	21	20	18	...	...	340	3,787	4,127	...	206 5 7	206 5 7
18. Uttarpara College	39	42	37	...	...	2,206	651	2,857	...	68 0 4	68 0 4
19. Hetampur Krishna Chandra College.	11	11	7	...	...	147	7,005	7,152	...	650 2 11	650 2 11
20. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College.	43	43	34	...	...	1,753	4,511	6,264	...	145 1 9	145 1 9
21. Pabna Institution	29	33	25	...	...	...	727	727	...	22 0 6	22 0 6
22. Bishop's College	24	24	25	...	...	120	10,800	10,920	...	455 0 0	455 0 0
Total	3,955	3,942	2,658	...	...	1,22,179	76,943	1,99,122	...	50 8 2	50 8 2
Total for 1897-98	3,363	3,607	3,094	...	...	1,07,797	63,871	1,76,668	...	46 11 11	46 11 11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	7,204	7,278	5,648	2,07,908	...	3,61,898	1,62,886	7,32,690	28 9 0	72 1 8	100 10 9	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	6,440	6,976	6,046	2,74,720	...	3,37,734	1,58,918	7,71,372	39 11 6	71 12 11	111 8 5	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1896-97	6,384	6,608	5,543	2,96,397	...	3,10,506	1,40,861	7,47,764	45 2 0	68 11 7	113 13 7	

77. The total expenditure on collegiate education decreased from Rs. 7,71,372 to Rs. 7,32,690, or by Rs. 38,682. The decrease took place mainly in Government and aided colleges, including the Municipal College. The Government colleges show a decrease of Rs. 47,321, the Municipal College of Rs. 201, and the aided colleges of Rs. 13,614; while the unaided colleges show an increased expenditure of Rs. 22,454.

78. Under "Provincial revenues" there was a saving of Rs. 66,814, the receipts from fees and other sources having increased by Rs. 28,132. In all Government colleges, except the Bethune College, the expenditure was smaller than in the previous year. The expenditure in the Presidency College was less by Rs. 12,000; in the Hooghly College by Rs. 2,000; in the Dacca College by Rs. 20,000; in the Krishnagar College by Rs. 6,000, and in the Ravenshaw College by Rs. 100, while the Rajshahi College, which cost Rs. 6,000 to the State in the previous year, had an excess income of Rs. 724 from the local sources over its expenditure, so that there was no expenditure from the Provincial revenues in this College during the year under report. In the Sanskrit College the expenditure was less by Rs. 1,400, in the Calcutta Madrasah by Rs. 6,600, and in the Chittagong College by Rs. 1,000. This decreased expenditure in the Government colleges was due chiefly to the appointment in them of native professors and lecturers on lower salaries than of the officers formerly occupying their posts, and partly to the accession of pupils noticed above. The Bethune College spent Rs. 70 more than in the previous year. The receipts of the aided colleges from the Provincial revenues also decreased by Rs. 1,600, while in the Midnapore College there was an increased expenditure of Rs. 440 to the State.

The cost to Government for educating students in a Government college decreased from Rs. 130-5-3 to Rs. 88-14-7 per pupil. In the Presidency College there was a considerable reduction—from Rs. 144-8-3 to Rs. 128-11-5; in the Dacca College the reduction was from Rs. 82-6-1 to Rs. 18-14-4; in the Krishnagar College from Rs. 271-4-8 to Rs. 166-11-9; in the Patna College from Rs. 86-13-3 to Rs. 48-10-4; in the Ravenshaw College from Rs. 166-11-10 to Rs. 154-12-6; while in the Rajshahi College there was no cost, but a profit to the State, against a cost in the previous year of Rs. 48-1-9. In the Bethune College the cost was less by Rs. 10; in the Sanskrit College by Rs. 33; and in the Calcutta Madrasah by Rs. 78, while in the Hooghly College the average cost increased from Rs. 109-6-4 to Rs. 113-15, which is to be attributed to the considerable decline of its numerical strength from 129 to 107. In the Chittagong College the cost of education rose from Rs. 61 to Rs. 71 per pupil. In colleges under private management the cost but slightly increased. The total cost of education in a college declined by Rs. 11 per pupil on an average of all the colleges.

The following is a summary of the average cost of educating each college pupil in Bengal for the last five years:—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of each pupil	114	112	114	112	101
The Government share of the same } taking the nearest } rupee.	46	43	45	40	29

79. FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the First Arts examination held in March 1899:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.	Percentage of success. (Nearest whole number.)
		1st division.	2nd division.	3rd division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Government Colleges (11).</i>						
1. Presidency College	100	0	28	25	63	63
2. Hooghly	58	1	7	16	24	41
3. Dacca	142	3	17	39	59	42
4. Krishnagar	44	2	4	21	27	61
5. Patna	105	3	3	36	41	39
6. Ravenshaw	29	...	1	13	14	48
7. Rajshahi	74	1	8	22	31	42
8. Bethune	10	...	4	3	6	60
9. Sanskrit	80	...	4	9	13	43
10. Calcutta Madrasah	9	...	...	2	2	22
11. Chittagong College	23	1	3	14	18	78
Total	622	19	79	199	297	48
<i>Municipal (1).</i>						
1. Midnapore College	31	...	2	15	17	55
<i>Aided (5).</i>						
1. General Assembly's Institution	105	1	17	37	55	52
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	80	1	8	23	32	40
3. St. Xavier's College	34	...	5	37	42	45
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	38	...	4	15	19	50
5. Narail Victoria College	24	...	5	3	8	33
Total	341	2	39	115	156	46
<i>Unaided (22).</i>						
1. Metropolitan Institution	215	...	9	43	52	24
2. City College	134	5	13	32	50	37
3. Albert	58	...	1	15	16	27
4. Ripon	158	...	9	40	49	31
5. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	157	...	10	32	42	27
6. Jagannath College, Dacca	210	2	15	76	93	44
7. Berhampore College	68	...	1	22	24	36
8. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	109	...	5	33	38	35
9. Bangabasi College	102	...	4	23	27	31
10. Raj Chandra College, Barisal	69	...	6	12	18	26
11. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	138	...	13	43	60	43
12. Bihar National College, Bankipore	212	...	6	48	54	25
13. Doveton College, Calcutta	9	...	...	3	3	33
14. Loretto House, College Department	2	...	1	...	2	100
15. Central College, Calcutta	38	...	1	9	10	26
16. Century College	45	...	1	9	10	22
17. Uttarpara College	28	2	1	10	13	46
18. Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj(Dacca)	15	...	2	3	5	33
19. Hetampur College	4	...	1	...	1	25
20. Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College	14	1	2	6	9	64
21. Pabna Institution	13	...	...	5	5	38
22. Bishop's College	10	1	1	5	7	70
Total	1,802	21	98	474	593	33
Grand Total for 39 Colleges	2,796	42	218	803	1,063	38
Grand Total for 37 Colleges, 1897-98	2,724	48	237	971	1,256	46

The number of candidates from Colleges increased from 2,724 in 1897-98 to 2,796 in the year under review, but that of successful candidates decreased from 1,256 to 1,063.

The Government Colleges passed 48 per cent. against 55 of the previous year; the Municipal College 55 per cent. against 47; while the proportion of passes in the Aided and Unaided Colleges declined by 3 and 10 per cent., respectively. Of the 11 Government Colleges, the Presidency, the Krishnagar, the Bethune and the Chittagong Colleges passed more than half their candidates. Again, the Presidency College passed 9 candidates in the first division, the largest number passed by any College in Bengal in this division. Of the Aided Colleges, the General Assembly's Institution passed 52 per cent., and the L. M. S. College at Bhawanipur 50 per cent. of their candidates. Of the Unaided Colleges the Loretto House passed its only two candidates—one in the first and one in the second division; the Bishop's College passed 70 per cent., and the Monghyr Diamond Jubilee College 64 per cent. The Colleges under private management that passed more than 40 per cent., besides those mentioned above, were—the Uttarpara College (46), the St. Xavier's College (45), the Jagannath College, Dacca (44), the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal (43), and the Duff College (40 per cent.).

80. The following table shows the award of the senior scholarships (including the two special scholarships for girls) for 1898-99:—

COLLEGE.	First grade.	Second grade.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Presidency College	2	5	7
2. Hooghly	...	3	3
3. Dacca	1	2	3
4. Krishnagar	...	2	2
5. Patna	...	2	2
6. Ravenshaw	...	2	2
7. Rajshahi	...	3	3
8. Chittagong	...	2	2
Total	3	21	24
<i>Aided (including Municipal)—</i>			
1. Midnapore College	...	1	1
2. General Assembly's Institution	...	1	1
3. Free Church Institution	...	1	1
4. Victoria College at Narail	...	1	1
Total	...	4	4
<i>Unaided—</i>			
1. City College	2	...	2
2. Berhampore College	...	1	1
3. Burdwan Raj College	...	2	2
4. Bangabasi College	1	3	4
5. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	2	1	3
6. Bishop's College	1	...	1
7. Bihar National College, Bankipore	...	2	2
8. Hetampur College	...	1	1
9. Jagannath College, Dacca	...	2	2
10. Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr	...	2	2
11. Loretto House College	...	2	2
12. Uttarpara College	1	1	2
Total	7	17	24
GRAND TOTAL	10	42	52

Of the 52 senior scholars, 25 chose the A Course and 27 the B Course for the B.A. examination. Twenty four of the scholarships are held in 8 Government Colleges; four in 4 Aided Colleges, and twenty-four in 12 Unaided Colleges. Of the ten first-grade scholarships open to general competition, only three were gained by Government colleges, viz., two by the Presidency College and one by the Dacca College, while seven were gained by Unaided Colleges, of which the City College in Calcutta and the Braja Mohan Institution at Barisal secured two each.

81. The following table shows the results of the B.A. examination held in March 1899:—

COLLEGE.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Government (8).															
1. Presidency College ...	79*	...	15	26	41	100	1	15	28	44	179	1	30	54	85
2. Hooghly " ...	16	...	...	3	3	11	...	1	6	6	27	...	1	8	6
3. Dacca " ...	113	1	5	15	21	47	...	1	14	15	160	...	6	29	89
4. Krishnagar " ...	14	...	1	5	6	8	...	...	...	...	22	...	1	5	6
5. Patna " ...	43	...	1	9	10	36	...	1	8	9	79	...	2	17	19
6. Ravenshaw " ...	13	...	2	5	7	6	...	1	1	2	19	...	3	6	9
7. Bajshahi " ...	20	...	1	3	4	22	...	1	6	7	42	...	2	9	11
8. Bethune " ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	1	1	2
Total ...	301*	1	26	67	93	231	1	21	62	84	532*	2	46	129	177*
Aided (4).															
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	79	1	2	22	25	56	1	4	12	17	135	2	6	34	42
2. Duff College ...	62	...	6	13	19	16	...	2	2	4	78	...	8	15	23
3. St. Xavier's College ...	7	...	1	...	1	38	...	...	4	4	45	...	1	4	5
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	3	4	18	...	1	3	4
Total ...	148	1	9	35	45	122	1	7	21	29	270	2	16	66	74
Unaided (12).															
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	140	...	3	23	26	27	...	2	7	9	167	...	5	30	35
2. City College ...	34	...	2	9	11	96	...	3	13	16	130	...	5	22	27
3. Biron " ...	63	...	...	4	4	61	1	1	12	14	124	1	1	16	18
4. Berhampore " ...	28	...	...	2	2	7	...	...	1	1	35	...	...	3	3
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur ...	38	...	...	5	5	11	...	3	...	3	49	...	3	5	8
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	17	...	2	4	6	13	...	...	2	2	30	...	2	6	8
7. Bihar National College ...	58	...	1	8	9	14	1	1	4	6	52	1	2	12	15
8. Doveton College ...	8	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	7	7	83	...	1	5	6
9. Bangabasi " ...	31	...	...	4	4	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
10. Central " ...	13	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	3	4
11. Braja Mohan Institution ...	18	...	1	8	9	...	...	...	3	3	27	...	1	11	12
12. Bishop's College ...	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	3
Total ...	435	...	11	78	89	285	2	10	49	61	720	2	21	127	150
GRAND TOTAL ...	834	2	45	180	227	638	4	38	132	174	1,522	6	85	312	401†
(Private including teachers)	74	...	2	7	9	40	...	...	6	6	114	...	2	13	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	958	2	47	187	236	678	4	38	138	180	1,636	6	85	325	416*
* GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	991	8	61	192	261	597	4	16	110	130	1,688	12	77	302	391

* Three of the pupils of the Sanskrit College have been shown as candidates from the Presidency College in which they studied the B. A. Course.
† Of these, 6 passed with honours in two branches in the A Course; and in the B Course 5 passed with honours in two branches and one in 3 branches.

The total number of candidates rose from 1,588, to 1,636 or by about 3 per cent., and the number of successful candidates increased from 391 to 416, or by 6.4 per cent. The percentages of successful candidates in both Courses together were 33.3 in Government, 27.4 in Aided, and 20.8 in Unaided Colleges. There were 114 private, candidates, including, teachers, of whom 15 were successful, two passing with honours. Of the 958 candidates in the A Course, 236, or 24.6 per cent., passed against 26.3 in the previous year, while of the 678 candidates in the B Course 180, or 26.5 per cent., passed, against 21.7 per cent. in 1898. In the A Course Government Colleges passed 30.9 per cent., Aided Colleges 30.4, and Unaided Colleges 20.4 per cent. In the B Course the corresponding percentages were 36.3, 23.7, and 21.4, respectively. As usual the Presidency College occupied the highest place among all the Colleges in Bengal, passing 47.5 per cent. of its candidates, 51.9 in the A Course, and 44 per cent., in the B Course. Of the successful pupils, 31 passed with honours. Thus the Presidency College maintains its high reputation of being the model Arts College in Bengal.

UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION.

On the results of the B.A. Examination the endowed scholarships on the Presidency College foundation were awarded to the students named below :—

Name of Scholar.	Name of Scholarship.	Monthly value of scholarship.	Rs.
1. Devendra Nath Sen Gupta ...	Burdwan Scholarship ...	...	50
2. Sarat Kumar Datta ...	Dwarka Nath Tagore Scholarship ...	...	50
3. Purna Chandra Bhattacharji ...	Bird Scholarship ...	...	40
4. Nirmal Chandra Sen ...	Ryan Scholarship ...	...	40
5. Kshirod Bihari Chatterji ...	Hindu College Foundation Scholarship ...	...	40
6. Pramod Kumar Sen ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	40
7. Beni Madhab Banerji ...	Gopi Mohan Tagore Scholarship ...	...	30
8. Hari Pada Ray ...	Hindu College Foundation Scholarship ...	...	30
9. Charu Chandra Chatterji ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	25
10. Sures Chandra Gupta ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	25
11. Chuni Lal Ray ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	25

Besides the scholarships named above, four other scholarships were awarded to :—

1. Birendra Kumar Sen Gupta ...	Durga Charan Laha Graduate Scholarship ...	...	40
2. Ganga Mohan Laskar ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	25
3. Priya Nath De ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	25
4. Mathura Nath Mandal ...	Hara Kumar Tagore Sanskrit Graduate Scholarship ...	...	20

82. M. A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M. A. examination held in November 1898 :—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	ENGLISH.		LATIN.		GREEK.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		HEBREW.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.	
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
<i>Government Colleges.</i>																
1. Presidency ...	41	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
2. Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dacca ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ravenshaw ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	48	13	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
<i>Aided.</i>																
1. General Assembly's Institution.	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Free Church Institution.	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
3. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
<i>Unaided.</i>																
1. Metropolitan Institution.	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bangabasi College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private students, including teachers.	23	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99.	96	22	...	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	18	11
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98.	86	26	...	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	5	3	18	11

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY.		PHYSICS (c).		BOTANY.		GEOLOGY.		TOTAL.			
	Group (A.)		Group (B.)		Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.										
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
<i>Government Colleges.</i>														
1. Presidency ...	...	...	7	3	4	2	13	11	...	...	...	...	79	37
2. Hooghly ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Dacca ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
4. Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
5. Ravenshaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Total ...	...	...	11	6	4	2	13	11	...	...	...	...	96	43
<i>Aided.</i>														
1. General Assembly's Institution.	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7
2. Free Church Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
3. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	10
<i>Unaided.</i>														
1. Metropolitan Institution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
2. Bangabasi College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
3. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	2
Private students, including teachers.	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	8
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99.	5	4	15	7	4	2	13	11	1	1	...	...	162	63
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98.	14	7	21	12	7	6	15	13	1	1	...	...	172	83

The number of candidates declined from 172 to 162 and that of the successful candidates from 83 to 63. There were no candidates for the degree in Latin, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, and Geology among regular students. The greatest number (79 against 62) appeared, as before, from the Presidency College, and of these, 37 against 46 were successful. The Dacca and Sanskrit Colleges passed 2 each out of 8 and 6 candidates respectively. The General Assembly's Institution passed 7 out of 15 and the Duff College 3 out of 11 of its candidates. The passes from these aided colleges in the previous year were 11 out of 24 and 10 out of 22 respectively. The total number of M. A's. passed from the Government colleges were 43 out of 96, against 51 out of 70; from the aided colleges 10 out of 28 against 21 out of 46; and 2 passed out of 7 candidates from the unaided colleges, against 1 out of 3 in the year before.

83. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The examination was held this year in scientific subjects. Applications were received from 7 candidates, 3 of whom appeared at the examination. On the results of the examination a Studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for two years, was awarded to Indu Bhushan Brahmachari, M.A. The Studentships awarded for two years in 1895 and 1896, respectively, to Satis chandra Bandyopadhyaya, M.A., and Jnan Saran Chakravarti, M.A., were extended for a further period of three years, the students having satisfied the Syndicate of the Calcutta University that they had, as required under Rule 3 of the rules for the award of Premchand Roychand Studentships, carried on some special investigation or work in the subjects in which the Studentships were awarded to them.

84. The variation in the number of successful candidates at the different University examinations during the last six years is shown in the following statement:—

EXAMINATION.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.	Number passed.	Percentage of success.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Entrance	1,946	44	2,293	48	2,308	53	2,899	59	2,721	56	2,979	60·7
First Arts	826	38	1,162	41	1,015	39	1,017	37	1,280	46	1,084*	37·8
Bachelor of Arts	484	36	416	32	294	23	364	24	370	24	416	25·4
Bachelor of Law	99	32	71	24	140	40	204	51	239	51	206	45·7
Master of Arts	57	44	52	36	83	46	83	42	83	48	63	38·8

* Includes 21 private students and 7 passed out of 13 candidates from the Dacca Madrasah not shown in the Dacca Divisional returns.

85. The following table shows the academical qualifications of the professors in Government colleges:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of Professors.	M. A.	B. A.	D.Sc. or Sc.D.	B.Sc.	F.R.S.	A. R. S. M., F. C. S.	L. M. S.	Not specified.	F. A.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasah examination.	Total.
1. Presidency	23	14(a)	3	2	2(b)	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	23
2. Hooghly	9	8(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3. Dacca	14*	6(d)	4(e)	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	14
4. Krishnagar	8	6(f)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8
5. Patna	9	4(g)	3(h)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
6. Ravenshaw, Cuttack	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1(i)	...	1	8
7. Rajshahi	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
8. Sanskrit	6	3(j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
9. Calcutta Madrasah	* Theirs staff of Professors has been abolished since its amalgamation, in 1898, with the Presidency College.													
10. Chittagong	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
11. Bethune	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Total	94	56	16	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	2	8	4	94
Total for 1897-98	102	57	16	2	1	1	1	1	5	2	3	10	3	102

* Excepting Gymnastic Master.

(a) One is also D.Sc., and one B.L.

(b) Also M. B. A. S.

(c) One is also D.Sc.

(d) One is also A. B. A. C.

(e) One is also Barrister-at-Law, and one B.L.

(f) Two also B.L.

(g) One is also B. Sc., and one B.L.

(h) One is also B. Sc., one D.Sc., and one B. L.

(i) Also holder of senior scholarship of Sanskrit College.

(j) Two also B.L., and one Sastri.

86. COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following is a short summary of the more interesting particulars from the reports of colleges.

87. *Presidency College.*—Mr. Rowe, the Officiating Principal of the College, was confirmed on 3rd January 1899 on my being appointed Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Mr. Rowe went on furlough for 6 months and 17 days on the 14th November 1898, and was succeeded by Dr. Booth on the 21st November. Dr. Booth having subsequently been appointed Director of Public Instruction, Assam, Mr. Edwards was appointed to officiate as Principal from the 3rd March 1899. Mr. Little went on privilege leave for three months, making over charge on the 19th May 1898, and he returned to duty on the 22nd August. Mr. Peake, Officiating Inspector of European Schools, was appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as a Professor from 1st July up till the return of Mr. Little. Upon Mr. Gilliland going on furlough for one year on the 18th August 1898, Mr. Peake was again appointed to officiate as a Professor in his place, in addition to his own duties, from the

22nd August, but being in a short time appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, he left the College on the 15th November. He, however, rejoined his substantive appointment in the College as a Professor on the 23rd March. Mr. Hallward was transferred to the Dacca College, and left the Presidency College on the 27th June. Mr. H. H. Hayden, Lecturer on Geology, having resigned, Dr. T. L. Walker of the Geological Survey of India was appointed as Lecturer on the 27th June; he also resigned, and Mr. P. N. Datta was appointed as Lecturer on the 18th November. Mr. C. R. Wilson was appointed to officiate as Principal, Patna College, in the place of Mr. Edwards, transferred to the Presidency College, and made over charge on the 27th February. In December, under Government orders, Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri, Professor of Sanskrit, accompanied Professor Cecil Bendall to Nepal for about three weeks. It was, however, not necessary for any one to be appointed to act for him during his absence. Babu Jadunath Sarkar, a Premchand Roychand scholar, was appointed a Professor on 30th June, and Mr. Hill was appointed Professor in the College and Officiating Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah on the 14th November. Mr. Hill, however, left the College on the 8th March 1899, having been appointed on deputation under the Government of India.

It will thus be seen that the changes in the staff of this College have been extremely numerous during the year.

This is much to be regretted, for with such frequent changes the work of the College undoubtedly suffers.

Leaving out the students of the Sanskrit College and the Madrasah who attend lectures at this College, there were 620 students on the rolls on 31st March last, against 561 in the previous year. The monthly average, however, declined from 604 to 582, owing probably to fear caused by the outbreak of plague in the city.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 85,361, against Rs. 85,856, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,60,272, against Rs. 1,73,145 in the previous year. The total cost of educating each student was Rs. 275 against Rs. 287, and the cost to Government Rs. 129 against Rs. 145.

The Library was in good condition. It was enlarged by the addition of 189 books and 22 parts of books. The Library grant was, however, reduced from Rs. 2,900 to Rs. 2,680 in the year under review.

Messrs. Martin & Co., who undertook to construct a magnetic observatory at Alipore in connection with this College, had nearly completed the work, when by an accident the roof fell down, and the reconstruction of the observatory on an improved plan is now under consideration. The construction of the Astronomical Observatory on the roof of the College was completed during the year.

Attendance at the gymnastic class was compulsory for all first-year students, except those who were physically unfit for such exercises or those who lived at great distances from the College.

The College Athletic Club was in a satisfactory condition. Every student paid 2 annas a month or Re. 1-4 per year. The College eleven gained a victory in the cricket match against the Muhammadan Athletic Association eleven, and also won the Ashanulla Silver Challenge Cup.

Discipline was satisfactorily maintained in the College.

On the 20th August it was discovered that Babu Akhil Chandra Gupta, the Head Clerk of the College, had for a considerable time been carrying on systematic embezzlement of the College money. He was at once criminally prosecuted in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Further criminal proceedings in regard to other items of misappropriation were instituted later on. The case was tried in the High Court, and the accused was sentenced to a further period of three years' rigorous imprisonment. As a result of this case, revised rules have lately been sanctioned by Government for keeping accounts in Government colleges and schools which will, it is hoped, preclude the possibility of such defalcations if only due care is taken to carry out the rules.

88. There were 254 boarders in the Government Eden Hindu Hostel, against 227 in the previous year. The Hostel came under the direct control of Government on 1st April 1898. The total receipts from the boarders

amounted to Rs. 27,432 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,434, including expenditure for March 1899. There was a surplus balance of Rs. 998. Discipline was well maintained in the Hostel. One hundred and thirty-two of the boarders were Brahmans, 56 Kayasthas, 32 Baidyas, 30 Navasaks, while the caste of 4 boarders was not specified. There is accommodation for 266 boarders without overcrowding.

Babu Kunja Bihari Basu, M.A., B.L., Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, held the office of Superintendent from 1st to the 16th April, and was succeeded by Babu Ambika Charan Mukherji, a Government pensioner, who had previously been Head Master of the Birbhum Zilla School. The Hostel was inspected by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, accompanied by the Secretary to the Government in the General Department, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Principal, Presidency College.

89. *Hooghly College*.—Mr. Billing, the Officiating Principal, went on privilege leave for three months on the 6th July, and Babu Kshirod Chandra Ray Choudhuri, Head Master of the Collegiate School, officiated for him. The post was then filled.

There were 107 students on the 31st March 1899, against 129 in the previous year, 11 of whom were Muhammadans.

The fee-income amounted to Rs. 11,311 and the total expenditure to Rs. 27,946, against Rs. 12,790 and Rs. 31,716, respectively, in the previous year. The total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 191 and the cost to Government Rs. 114, against Rs. 183 and Rs. 109, respectively, in 1897-98.

One hundred and eight new books were added to the library, 95 of which were purchased at a cost of Rs. 400. In addition the Indian Law Reports were supplied throughout the year.

The Hooghly College Cricket and Football Club was maintained as usual. Three cricket matches were played with (1) the Chinsura Sporting Association, (2) the Barrackpore Royal Artillery, and (3) the Chandernagore Sporting Club. The result was that in the first match the College Club was victorious, in the second it was defeated, and in the third the match was drawn. The College Club competed for the Nawab Ashanulla Challenge Cup with the Presidency College Club, in which the latter were the winners.

The number of boarders in the attached Hindu Hostel was 15 on 31st March 1899, against 2 on the same date of 1898. The general health of the boarders was good. The Muhammadan Hostel had 71 boarders, against 66 in the previous year. The names of two boarders, who were students of the Hooghly Madrasah, were struck off for misconduct in January 1899.

90. *Dacca College*.—Mr. Mondy was confirmed as Principal in July 1898. Dr. P. Chatterji was transferred to the Patna College in August, and Mr. N. C. Mitra was appointed in his place. Mr. Hallward from the Presidency College joined this College as Professor in June.

There were 467 students on the rolls on 31st March 1899. This is the largest number of students the College has had during the last six years. The amount of fees collected was Rs. 39,840, the highest on record since the foundation of the College. The total expenditure was Rs. 49,213, so that Government had to pay Rs. 9,373 only. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 99, of which Government had to contribute Rs. 19 only.

The College Cricket, Football and Lawn Tennis Club area well maintained. These games were regularly played by a fair number of students. The College football and cricket teams played with the Barrisal teams, and were in both cases victorious. The College team also played with the Narayanganj European team, and the result was a tie. There were athletic sports in December, the necessary funds being raised by subscriptions. The Principal complains of the want of money. Formerly Rs. 100 used to be paid from the contract contingent grant of the College in aid of these sports, but since the opening of the new science building it has not been possible to grant any sum. During the year, 272 volumes were added to the library, 127 of which were purchased.

The Rajchandra Hindu Hostel had 85 boarders, against 81. The conduct and health of the boarders were good. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,292.

91. *Krishnagar College*.—Mr. Livingstone, the Officiating Principal, having died on 30th September, Babu Braja Ballabh Datta, Professor of Physical Science, was appointed to act temporarily as Principal.

There were 83 students, against 78 in the previous year. The income from fees came up to Rs. 5,549, against Rs. 3,722. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,850, against Rs. 27,330. The cost of educating each boy was Rs. 243, against Rs. 337, and Government had to contribute Rs. 167, per student, against Rs. 271 in the previous year.

The library was in good condition.

Physical exercise in one form or another is compulsory. Drill was introduced in January 1899, and is gaining in popularity. The favourite games are football, cricket and stool-ball. Students have to pay twelve annas in the year each to the Game's Club. The gymnasium was also well attended, the attendance being compulsory for those who did not attend either the Games Club or the drill class. But the apparatus is reported to be in a dangerous condition, and in need of being replaced by a new set.

The attached hostel had 19 boarders, against 12. The average number of boarders, however, was 28. One boarder, a student of the 2nd-year class, was expelled for misconduct.

The repairs to the College building, which was very greatly damaged by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897, were finished in March 1899. The Hostel building is under repairs.

92. *Patna College*.—Mr. C. R. Wilson was the Officiating Principal both at the beginning and end of the year, and Mr. Edwards, the permanent Principal, held that office from the latter end of April to February, when he was appointed to officiate as Principal of the Presidency College. In August Mr. James left on furlough for fourteen months, and Dr. P. Chatterji from Dacca was appointed to act for him.

There were 235 students on 31st March 1899, against 216, of whom 150 were Biharis and 85 Bengalis.

The fee collections amounted to Rs. 22,020, against Rs. 19,974. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 42,550 to Rs. 35,884. The average cost of educating each student was also reduced from Rs. 164 to Rs. 126, and the cost to Government from Rs. 87 to Rs. 49.

A librarian was appointed during the year, and a printed catalogue of books was being prepared. Government sanctioned Rs. 980 for the improvement and alteration of the Laboratory. Plans and estimates have been prepared, and the work will be taken in hand during the current financial year.

Out of the grant of Rs. 500 for the improvement of the College compound, Rs. 184 was spent in making a new football and cricket ground. The balance will be spent in raising the wall of the compound.

93. *Ravenshaw College*.—Babu Nilkanta Mozumdar, M.A., was in charge of the College throughout the year.

There were 84 students on 31st March last, against 64.

The fees and fines amounted to Rs. 4,907, against Rs. 4,448. The expenditure increased from Rs. 19,688 to Rs. 20,027, but the total cost of education per student decreased from Rs. 229 to Rs. 218, and the Government cost from Rs. 167 to Rs. 155.

The conduct of the students was generally good.

The library was in good order. The Principal complains that, notwithstanding that every facility is given, only a few students take advantage of the library.

Cricket, football and lawn-tennis were regularly played. Some form of physical exercise is compulsory for all students except those of the 4th-year class, with whom it is optional. Two cricket matches were played by the students, the first with the station European eleven, in which the College students were defeated, and the second with the students of the Kendrapara High School, in which the College team was victorious. Subscriptions are paid by the students for the Athletic Club.

The number of boarders in the attached boarding-house was 33, against 42 in the previous year. A capitation grant of eight annas per head up to a limit of Rs. 20 a month was sanctioned with effect from 1st August 1898, subject to the successful management of the boarding-house. The system of a common mess for the boarders was tried, but failed. The boarders now make their own arrangements for messing. The monitorial system of supervision under the general superintendence of the College head-clerk now prevails. The conduct of the boarders was good.

94. *Rajshahi College*.—Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerji, M.A., was confirmed as Principal on 1st October 1898.

The number of pupils on 31st March 1899 was 138, against 116 in the previous year.

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 17,296, of which Rs. 7,059 were collected from fees, and as the expenditure came up to Rs. 16,572 only, there was a saving of Rs. 724. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 92, against Rs. 164 in the previous year. There was hence no Government expenditure on this College.

The library was in good condition, and received an addition of 210 volumes, of which 187 copies were purchased and the rest presented. The printing of the catalogue of books was taken in hand, but not finished.

The earthquake damages were all repaired, and an unsightly ditch in the College compound filled up at a cost of Rs. 300, which was raised by private contributions.

The gymnastic class is not popular. Boys play football, which is the most popular game, cricket and lawn-tennis, for which there are several clubs. Students have to depend on voluntary subscriptions and donations for the upkeep of the games. The annual athletic sports were held in April 1899 on which occasion many European ladies and gentlemen were present. Prizes to the value of Rs. 71 were distributed.

Discipline was well maintained.

The Pramatha Nath Hindu Boarding house contained more boarders than the building properly could accommodate. Efforts were made during the year with a view of increasing the accommodation, and as a first step, a gift of two bighas of land adjoining the boarding-house was made by the Raja of Dighapatia. The amount of compensation to the tenants on the land came up to Rs. 814, which was raised by private subscriptions.

The following scholarships, studentships and medals were founded during the year:—

The Pramatha Nath graduate scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for one year in the M.A. class of the College, founded by the Raja of Dighapatia, who intends shortly to make a suitable endowment for it.

Two Rani Manomohini Devi scholarships of Rs. 10 and Rs. 8 a month, respectively, tenable for two years in the B.A. classes of the College, open, under certain conditions, to F.A. candidates from all colleges.

One Rani Manomohini Devi free studentship in the B.A. classes.

One Rani Manomohini Devi medal, to be awarded to the student who stands highest among successful F.A. candidates of the College.

The Rani Manomohini Devi scholarships, free studentship and medal were founded out of the proceeds of the Rani Manomohini Devi Trust Fund, which formerly formed part of the remuneration of the Law Lecturer, but which was diverted to the above mentioned purposes by the donor with the sanction of Government.

One scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, founded by the Raja of Dighapatia tenable in the College, to be awarded to the student of the Dighapatia High English School who stands highest in the first division at the Entrance Examination from that school.

Three free studentships tenable at the College, to be awarded to the successful Entrance candidates from the Dighapatia High English School in order of merit.

One scholarship of Rs. 7 a month in the first-year class and Rs. 8 in the second-year class tenable at the College, to be awarded to the student of the Puthia High English School who passes the Entrance Examination in the 1st division, but fails to get a Government scholarship.

95. *Bethune College*.—There were 20 pupils, against 28 in the previous year. Of these, 15 were Brahmans, 13 Native Christians, 1 Hindu and 1 Eurasian.

The tuition fees amounted to Rs. 1,071, against Rs. 1,032. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 382, against Rs. 392.

The number of boarders in the attached boarding-house increased from 25 to 33. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the College in July 1898.

Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, Ferdaus Mahal, C.I., was pleased to offer a gold medal, to be awarded to the girl who headed the list of successful candidates from the College at the F. A. examination of 1898. It was awarded at the annual distribution of prizes.

"The Manomohan Ghosh Memorial Library" opened during the year consists of a number of books presented to the school by Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Manning, and other friends in England of Mr. Ghosh, the late Secretary. The books are at their request kept in a separate case.

96. *Sanskrit College.*—There were 78 pupils, against 71 in the previous year.

The fees amounted to Rs. 2,649, against Rs. 2,432 in the previous year. The expenditure diminished from Rs. 23,326 to Rs. 22,117. The cost of education per pupil was reduced from Rs. 320 to Rs. 287, and the Government contribution from Rs. 286 to Rs. 253 per pupil.

The Principal, Mahamahopadhyaya Nilmani Mukherji, M.A., was on privilege leave for a month from the 18th October 1898, when Babu Bireswar Chatterji, M.A., Professor of English, officiated for him in addition to his own duties.

Drill is the chief mode of physical exercise; but the students also play football and other games including country games.

The "Sanskrit College Reunion" was held during the year for the first time, and was attended both by the old and young pupils of the College.

The portrait of Dr. E. B. Cowell, a former Principal of the College, was unveiled at the last prize distribution by Sir Francis Maclean, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of the High Court, and Vice-Chancellor of the University. In March 1899 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal unveiled the portrait and statue of Pandit Isvar Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., the first Principal of the College.

97. *Chittagong College.*—

There were 40 students, against 58 in the previous year. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 8,061 to Rs. 6,515, and the Government expenditure from Rs. 4,795 to Rs. 3,855.

The books in the library were classified and a manuscript catalogue prepared. Forty-four new volumes were added.

A few of the students attended the gymnastic class, but the majority play football and cricket. There were 3 football matches—(1) with the sailors, and (2) with the European officials of the station; and 3) a football and cricket match with the students of the Comilla Zilla School, in all of which the College students were victorious.

Discipline was well maintained. The number of boarders fell off from 16 to 6, owing to the very bad state of the boarding-house.

98. *Midnapore College.*—This College is now managed by the local municipality with an annual grant of Rs. 1,050 from Government. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,941 during the year, and there was a saving of Rs. 1,322. There were 49 pupils on 31st March 1899.

Discipline was well maintained.

99. *The Calcutta University Institute.*—This Society received from Government a grant of Rs. 1,200 during the year under report. The institute is doing good work.

100. *The Indian Association for the cultivation of Science.*—This is also a very useful institution, but it is not receiving as much public support as could be wished.

V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

101. The statistics of secondary schools for Indian boys for the last two years are given in the following table:—

1	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
2	3	4	5	
<i>High English.</i>				
Managed by Government	49	13,868	49	14,576
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	5	2,155	5	2,369
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	178	29,880	184	33,503
Unaided	159*	38,282	181	43,232
Total	391	84,185	419	93,680
<i>Middle English.</i>				
Managed by Government	6	752	6	644
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	17	1,510	19	1,495
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	654	50,318	654	49,174
Unaided	256†	18,124	279	19,343
Total	933	70,604	958	70,656
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>				
Managed by Government	39	2,936	39	2,669
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	144	8,653	147	8,700
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	799	44,547	775	41,091
Unaided	147‡	9,234	133	7,742
Total	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202
GRAND TOTAL	2,453	2,20,159	2,471	2,24,538

* Includes 2 schools with 304 pupils maintained by Native States.

† Do. 10 ditto 761 ditto ditto.

‡ Do. 14 ditto 743 ditto ditto.

The total number of schools of this description increased from 2,453 to 2,471, or by 0·7 per cent., and their pupils from 2,20,159 to 2,24,538, or by 1·9 per cent. There were 28 more high schools with a gain of 9,495 pupils and 25 more middle English schools with a gain of 52 pupils than in the previous year. Against the total gain of 53 schools and of 9,547 pupils stated above is to be set off the loss of 35 middle Vernacular schools and of 5,168 pupils, the net result being a gain of 18 schools and of 4,379 pupils.

102. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure in the several classes of secondary schools for Indian boys:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					Public funds.			Private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government	49	14,576	13,446	10,878	1,54,660	...	...	3,02,412	8,257	4,65,329
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,369	2,069	1,636	2,050	1,400	2,021	40,963	1,528	47,763
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	184	33,503	30,844	24,223	83,308	2,911	6,393	3,88,198	90,391	5,71,101
Unaided	181	43,232	39,466	30,390	...	...	...	4,94,183	1,96,067	6,90,250
Total	419	93,680	85,825	67,127	2,39,918	4,311	8,414	12,25,756	2,96,045	17,74,443

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					Public funds.			Private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government	6	644	619	504	Rs. 8,701	...	...	Rs. 5,038	1	Rs. 13,740
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	19	1,495	1,517	1,190	...	Rs. 5,038	Rs. 1,187	Rs. 7,822	2,791	Rs. 16,838
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	654	49,174	47,299	37,501	Rs. 31,917	Rs. 1,09,027	Rs. 4,663	Rs. 2,35,233	Rs. 1,62,787	Rs. 5,43,627
Unaided	279	19,343	18,214	14,269	...	...	...	Rs. 62,849	Rs. 76,025	Rs. 1,39,474
total ...	958	70,656	67,649	53,464	Rs. 40,618	Rs. 1,14,065	Rs. 5,850	Rs. 3,10,942	Rs. 2,42,204	Rs. 7,13,679
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>										
Managed by Government	39	2,669	2,554	1,978	Rs. 15,994	...	Rs. 661	Rs. 8,290	Rs. 1,205	Rs. 26,150
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	147	8,700	8,146	6,690	...	Rs. 35,783	Rs. 166	Rs. 25,226	Rs. 3,538	Rs. 64,703
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	775	41,091	39,788	31,805	Rs. 42,924	Rs. 56,677	Rs. 3,091	Rs. 1,36,937	Rs. 69,821	Rs. 3,09,460
Unaided	133	7,742	7,468	5,769	...	...	...	Rs. 18,372	Rs. 21,994	Rs. 40,866
Total ...	1,094	60,202	57,956	46,242	Rs. 58,918	Rs. 92,460	Rs. 3,908	Rs. 1,69,325	Rs. 96,558	Rs. 4,41,169
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,471	2,24,538	2,11,430	1,66,833	Rs. 3,39,454	Rs. 2,10,536	Rs. 18,172	Rs. 17,26,023	Rs. 6,34,805	Rs. 29,29,290
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	2,453	2,20,159	2,06,557	1,63,227	Rs. 3,60,357	Rs. 2,18,984	Rs. 20,331	Rs. 16,96,920	Rs. 6,49,197	Rs. 29,45,789
					Rs. 5,68,462			Rs. 23,60,828		
					Rs. 5,99,672			Rs. 23,46,117		

There was a decrease of Rs. 16,499, or 0.5 per cent., in the total expenditure in the secondary schools. This is the net result of a decrease of expenditure by Rs. 31,210 from public sources and by Rs. 14,392 from private sources other than fees, and of an increase of Rs. 29,103 in the amount of fees collected. The decrease of Rs. 31,210 under public sources is made up by a smaller contribution from the Provincial revenues of Rs. 20,903, and the decrease by Rs. 8,148 and Rs. 2,159 in the District and Municipal Fund contribution respectively. On a comparison with the previous year's figures it is found that the total amount of decrease in the Government expenditure was confined to high schools, the expenditure in the Government high schools being less by Rs. 19,553, in the aided schools by Rs. 2,629, and in the Municipal or District Board schools by Rs. 590. In the middle English schools expenditure from the Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 679 and in the middle Vernacular schools by Rs. 1,190. The net result was a decrease of Rs. 20,903, as stated above. The District Boards paid Rs. 1,120 more to high schools, but less to middle English and middle Vernacular schools by Rs. 2,534 and Rs. 6,734 respectively, resulting in a net decrease of contribution of Rs. 8,148 from the District Funds.

The municipalities paid less in all the three classes of secondary schools, viz., Rs. 146 less to high schools, Rs. 206 less to middle English, and Rs. 1,807 less to middle Vernacular schools, aggregating a total decrease of Rs. 2,159 in their contributions.

103. In the subjoined statement are given the main statistics of secondary schools for the past five years:—

YEAR.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE FROM—		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,376	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99 ...	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290

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The table shows that the numbers of secondary schools and pupils have been steadily increasing from year to year in the past five years, so that from 2,397 secondary schools with 206,989 pupils in 1894-95 there are now 2,471 secondary schools with 2,24,538 pupils in 1898-99, or an increase of 74 schools and 17,549 pupils, *i.e.*, 3.08 and 8.4 per cent. respectively. The total expenditure also rose by Rs. 1,33,892, or 4.7 per cent. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 1,75,170, or 8 per cent., from private sources, and of a decrease of Rs. 41,278, or 6.7 per cent., from public funds. It is also remarkable that expenditure from public sources steadily decreased from year to year, while that from private sources increased.

104. The following table shows the number of pupils learning English in the different classes of secondary schools in the past two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1897-98.		1898-99.		PERCENTAGE.	
	Total number of pupils.	Number of pupils learning English.	Total number of pupils.	Number of pupils learning English.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High English ...	84,185	82,615	93,680	92,022	98.1	98.2
Middle English ...	70,604	49,419	70,656	50,123	69.9	70.9
Total ...	1,54,789	1,32,034	1,64,336	1,42,145	85.3	86.5
Middle Vernacular ...	65,370	10,727	60,202	10,736	16.4	17.8
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,20,159	1,42,761	2,24,538	1,52,881	64.8	68.0

105. *High English Schools.*—The statistics of these schools are repeated below:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government ...	49	13,868	49	14,576
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees ...	5	2,155	5	2,369
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	178	29,880	184	33,503
Unaided ...	159	38,282	181*	43,232
Total ...	391	84,185	419	93,680

* Includes schools maintained by Native States.

The number of high schools maintained by the Department remained unchanged, *viz.*, 49. The high schools managed by Municipalities or Joint Committees were also the same in number. Both these classes of schools gained in the number of pupils; the former 708, and the latter 214 pupils. The five schools of the latter class are the Municipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur, and the Joint-Committee Schools at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr.

The aided high schools increased by 6, and the number of pupils in them by 3,623. The increase was due to the gain of two aided schools in the Dacca and Bhagalpur Divisions each, and of one in Burdwan and one in Chittagong.

The aided high schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 54, Presidency 56, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 12, Dacca 25, Chittagong 9, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 9, Orissa 7, and Chota Nagpur 3. These schools receive aid from the Provincial revenues, and in some cases also from Municipalities. District Boards do not aid high schools except when middle schools aided by them are raised to the high English class with their permission. In such cases, however, the Boards can only continue their aid until the schools can be subsidized by Departmental grants-in-aid.

The unaided schools also increased and numbered 181, against 159 in the previous year, *i.e.*, by 22 schools. They had in them 4,950 pupils more than in the previous year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 32, Presidency 22, Calcutta 44, Rajshahi 9, Dacca 33, Chittagong 5, Patna 23, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa Tributary Mahals 2, Orissa 1, and Chota Nagpur 2.

106. The results of the Entrance examination for the past two years are compared in the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1898.							1899.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	56	1,008	168	309	238	715	70.9	56(a)	993	259	347	139	745	75.0
Schools under private management { Aided ...	178	1,286	110	331	339	780	60.6	179	1,392	260	418*	195*	873†	66.5
... { Unaided ...	142	2,460	190	461	612	1,163	47.2	146	2,473	343	614	347	1,304	52.7
Total ...	376	4,754	468	1,101	1,089	2,658	55.9	381	4,798	862	1,379*	681	2,922	60.9

* Including one girl passed from a boys' school in the Burdwan Division.

† Including two girls ditto ditto.

(a) Excluding the Dacca Madrasah which sent up 13 candidates and passed 7, viz., one in the first division, five in the second and one in the third.

The 56 Government schools shown as having sent up candidates for the Entrance examination include the five Municipal and Joint-Committee schools, the English branch of the Chittagong Madrasah and the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah.

The results in the year under review were better in all the three classes of high schools, both as regards the number of passes and the percentage of success. The total number of passes rose by 264 and the percentage by 5. The number of candidates was greater by 44 only. It is remarkable that while the number of passes in the first and second divisions increased, the number of passes in the third division decreased, in all the three classes of schools. This would possibly indicate that as a whole the standard of the Entrance examination of 1899 was not quite so high as usual.

107. The following tables show the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools for Indian boys for the past two years, division by division:—

DIVISION.	1898.															
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	89	7	53	25	85	7	52	24	83	662	77	155	161	393	59.4	20
Presidency	81	6	50	15	79	8	50	14	72	662	55	191	171	417	63.	16
Calcutta	48	2	43	48	48	4	41	48	1,182	108	263	242	613	51.8	18	
Rajshahi	26	7	13	6	25	7	11	5	23	128	34	55	41	130	71.4	16
Dacca	52	6	23	23	50	5	23	22	50	866	98	211	219	523	60.9	23
Chittagong	16	7	5	4	17	4	8	4	16	218	23	50	42	115	52.8	8
Patna	37	7	23	2	32	7	16	30	573	33	75	115	223	38.9	19	
Bhagalpur	20	5	6	6	18	5	6	6	18	247	23	64	56	143	57.8	13
Orissa	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	7	11	80	10	22	18	50	62.5	10
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	7	...	1	3	4	57.1	...
Chota Nagpur	9	5	3	1	9	5	2	1	8	75	7	14	21	42	56.	7
Total ...	391	66	178	142	376	55	168	136	359	4,754	468	1,101	1,089	2,658	55.9	162

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DIVISION.	1899.														Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.	Percentage improved or not.
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—						
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
Burdwan	83	7	52	28	87	7	50	27	84	754*	152	224†	90†	472	62.6	20	Yes.
Presidency	86	9	56	17	82	9	54	15	78	651	151	210	101	462	70.9	18	Yes.
Calcutta	49	4	1	41	46	4	1	39	44	980	160	240	139	539	55.1	19	Yes.
Rajshahi	28	7	12	5	24	7	11	5	23	244	60	77	36	173	70.9	16	Yes.
Dacca	62	4	24	22	50	4	24	22	50	937	159	294	142	595	63.5	22	Yes.
Chittagong	18	5	8	4	17	5	8	4	17	203	47	49	37	133	65.5	8	Yes.
Patna	38	7	8	18	33	7	8	18	33	610	67	167	89	317	51.9	19	Yes.
Bhagalpur	22	5	8	7	20	6	7	6	18	241	40	52	21	119	46.8	12	No.
Orissa	11	3	7	1	11	3	7	1	11	97	16	33	16	65	67.1	11	Yes.
Do. Tributary Mahals	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	13	1	3	3	5	38.4	...	No.
Chota Nagpur	10	5	3	1	9	5	3	1	9	68	9	30	1	48	70.6	7	Yes.
Total	419	(a)56	179	146	381	(a)56	173	140	369	4,798	862	1,379	681	2,922	60.9	152	Yes.

* Including two girls.

† Including one girl.

(a) Includes the Murshidabad and Chittagong Madrasahs.

108. The Government high schools are either collegiate or branch schools under the control of Principals of Colleges to which they are attached, or zilla schools of the first, second, or third class under the control of Circle Inspectors. Zilla schools are classified according to the number of pupils attending them, the first class schools consisting of those which have at least 300 pupils, the second class between 175 and 300, and the third class less than 175. There is no such classification among the collegiate schools.

109. *Collegiate Schools.*—In the following table the results of the Entrance examination are compared for these schools separately:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	1898.					1899.					MERIT MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1898.	1899.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Dacca Collegiate School	592	48	10	14	14	38	44	17	17	5	39	57.0	79.8
2. Patna ditto ...	270	34	...	9	15	24	35	9	21	5	35	23.3	74.0
3. Hindu School ...	398	65	11	23	13	47	55	16	18	8	42	66.5	70.2
4. Hare School ...	317	49	8	20	10	38	23	10	12	2	24	57.4	48.0
5. Ravenshaw Collegiate School, ditto ...	340	17	6	5	2	13	25	7	11	4	22	22.9	41.3
6. Hooghly ditto ...	256	19	4	10	3	17	28	10	8	2	20	31.3	34.3
7. Rajshahi ditto ...	330	23	4	6	5	15	27	3	7	10	20	18.9	24.4
8. Krishnagar ditto ...	275	19	3	4	3	10	24	4	7	4	15	10.5	18.7
9. Hooghly Branch School	180	13	1	2	1	4	11	4	4	1	9	2.4	17.2
10. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	309	20	3	6	6	15	16	2	6	4	12	20.2	16.5
11. Chittagong Collegiate School.	277	23	3	4	2	9	17	2	6	4	12	7.7	15.5
12. Sanskrit ditto ...	218	15	4	3	4	11	13	2	5	2	9	16.1	12.4
13. Bethune ditto ...	155	6	2	2	2	6	3	1	2	...	3	12.0	7.0
Total	3,917	350	59	108	80	247	326	87	124	51	262	...	...

The merit marks are, as usual, calculated by assigning three marks to each pass in the first division, two marks to each pass in the second division, and one mark to each pass in the third division, and then multiplying the total for each school by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of pupils passed and the denominator the number sent up for the examination.

This method of calculating merit marks and assigning positions to schools accordingly, leaves out of consideration one very important, indeed almost the most important, item in the school work, viz., the number of pupils taught in the Entrance class. If this number were a factor in the determination of merit marks, the amount of care with which the masters taught the Entrance class as well as that with which class promotions were regulated, would be correctly indicated, whereas at present these elements are not shown in the

figures at all. If a school has one hundred boys in the Entrance class, sends up forty to the examination and passes fifteen in the first division, fifteen in the second division and five in the third division, it gets according to the present method of calculation, 70 as merit marks; and a school with fifty boys in the Entrance class, sending thirty-five to the examination and passing eighteen in the first division, ten in the second, and seven in the third, will get 69.4, and will be placed below the former school. But the Head-Master of the former school was only able to send forty candidates for the examination after having taught a class of one hundred, and hence this showed that the school was working in a very unsatisfactory manner, while taking the number of pupils taught in the Entrance class into account, the second school obviously as an educational institution was working in a highly efficient manner and really showed better results than the first. It will, therefore, in my opinion be a much better test of success if the total obtained by adding up the marks assigned for passes in the three divisions, be multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates and the denominator the number of pupils taught in the Entrance class—this latter number being taken at that for the month in which the test examination was held. On this calculation, the first-mentioned school which only passed about one-third of the students taught in the Entrance class, will get 28, and the last mentioned school which passed two-thirds of the pupils taught in the Entrance class will obtain 56.7 merit marks, and hence will receive the credit it deserves.

As, however, the system of calculating merit marks on the former or old plan has gone on for several years, it will be well to continue to give the figures thus calculated for comparison with those of previous years. A separate table, however, is given after the section dealing with the zillah schools of the third class in which the merit marks as calculated by the old system are compared with those calculated by the system just described, and which is believed to give more satisfactory and reliable results.

110. *Zilla schools, first class.*—The number of this class of schools rose by 6, from 16 to 22. This was caused by increase of pupils in the Khulna, Bankura, Motihari, Noakhali and Rangpur Zilla Schools, which had 122, 95, 51, 44 and 41 pupils, respectively, more than in the previous year, and by the inclusion in the list of the Howrah Zilla School, which had not been included in it in the year before. The first-class zilla schools of the year under review were those of the previous year, including Howrah and the five schools mentioned above, all of which latter have risen from the second class to the first class by the increase in the number of their pupils. In the following table these schools are arranged in order of merit as judged by the results of the last Entrance examination:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	1898.					1899.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1898.	1899.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Barisal ...	336	34	8	11	6	25	91	15	10	1	26	33.2	55.3
2. Mymensingh ...	321	22	6	10	6	22	21	11	9	...	20	44.0	48.5
3. Comilla ...	425	17	7	9	1	17	15	8	5	2	15	40.0	36.0
3. Bhagalpur ...	383	23	4	10	...	14	20	7	8	3	18	19.4	36.0
5. Arrah ...	335	36	1	3	10	14	23	3	13	4	20	7.6	33.9
6. Nawab of Murshidabad's High.	455	12	1	3	5	9	18	4	11	1	16	10.5	31.0
7. Pabna ...	356	16	7	3	3	13	24	7	8	3	18	24.3	30.0
8. Gaya ...	334	28	1	1	6	8	15	4	9	1	14	3.1	28.9
9. Khulna ...	344	8	...	...	4	4	21	6	6	4	16	2.0	25.9
10. Birbhum ...	335	20	2	3	11	16	17	6	6	1	13	18.4	23.7
11. Purulia ...	350	16	2	3	5	10	15	4	8	...	12	10.6	22.4
11. Bankura ...	330	21	5	2	5	17	25	5	9	2	16	27.5	22.4
13. Dinajpur ...	345	6	4	2	...	6	9	4	5	...	9	16.0	22.0
14. Howrah ...	591	26	4	7	6	17	32	5	7	7	19	20.9	21.4
15. Noakhali ...	319	16	2	10	1	13	16	4	5	4	13	21.9	21.1
16. Monghyr ...	673	39	1	18	13	32	37	4	10	6	20	42.6	20.6
17. Ranchi ...	306	17	4	4	5	13	8	2	8	...	8	19.1	18.0
18. Chapra ...	564	29	1	5	16	22	36	4	7	6	17	22.0	15.1
19. Rangpur ...	327	15	3	6	4	13	19	6	3	2	11	21.6	15.0
20. Motihari ...	305	9	2	3	2	7	14	1	6	2	9	13.9	10.9
21. Muzaffarpur ...	456	19	2	3	4	9	21	2	4	4	10	7.5	8.6
22. Patna City ...	309	12	2	3	...	5	17	...	2	3	6	5.0	2.0
Total ...	8,684	440	69	124	113	306	454	113	157	56	325	...	...

The Mymensingh School, which occupied the first place in the previous year, came down to the second place, while the Barisal School advanced from the fourth place to the first. The Monghyr School descended from the second place to the sixteenth, the Pabna School from the fifth to the seventh, the Chapra School from the sixth to the eighteenth, and the Ranchi School from the eighth to the seventeenth. The Dinajpur High School, which occupied the tenth place, fell back to the thirteenth, the Muzaffarpur School from the fourteenth to the twenty-first, and the Patna City School from the fifteenth to the twenty-second place, while the Birbhum came down from the ninth to the tenth place, and the Comilla and the Purulia schools maintained their third and eleventh places respectively. On the other hand the Bhagalpur School rose from the seventh to the third place, the Arrah School which stood thirteenth in the previous year, came up to the fifth place, the Gaya School from the sixteenth to the eighth, and the Murshidabad High School from the twelfth to the sixth. The Comilla School passed all the candidates sent up in the past two years, viz., 17 and 15, and the Dinajpur and Ranchi schools also all their candidates, 9 and 8 respectively, sent up at the last examination. The results as tested by the merit marks were worse in the Monghyr, the Comilla, the Rangpur, the Chapra, the Ranchi, the Patna City, the Bankura, and the Noakhali schools, the same in both years in the Motihari School, and better in all the remaining thirteen schools.

111. *Zilla schools, second class.*—There were 13 schools of this class, against 16 in the previous year. Five of the second class zilla schools of 1897-98, viz., the Bankura, the Khulna, the Rangpur, the Noakhali and the Motihari schools, became first class schools on account of the increase of pupils; while the Malda and Puri schools, which had belonged to the third class, were transferred to the second class for the same reason. There was thus a net decrease of three in the number of schools of this class. The following table shows the position of these schools judged by the results of the last Entrance examination:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	1898.					1899.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1898.	1899.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Faridpur	297	26	6	14	3	23	20	8	9	3	20	43.3	45.0
2. Bogra	276	11	5	3	3	11	11	6	4	...	10	24.0	23.6
3. Uttarpara	276	11	2	5	3	10	14	4	6	1	11	17.3	19.6
4. Jessore	250	13	2	4	1	7	17	3	7	1	11	8.1	15.5
5. Taki	190	10	2	2	4	8	10	3	4	1	8	11.2	14.4
6. { Jalpaiguri	255	9	2	4	3	9	6	3	1	2	6	17.0	13.0
{ Darjeeling	216	5	1	4	...	5	5	4	...	1	5	11.0	13.0
8. Puri	178	3	3	...	...	3	5	2	3	...	8	9.0	12.0
9. Balasore	189	11	...	2	3	5	12	2	4	2	8	3.1	10.6
10. { Barasat	194	12	2	4	3	9	8	1	2	4	7	12.7	9.6
{ Malda	211	9	3	4	2	9	5	4	...	...	4	19.0	9.6
12. Purnea	244	9	...	3	4	7	12	3	3	...	6	7.7	7.5
13. Palamau	209	5	...	1	3	4	7	...	4	1	5	4.0	6.4
Total	2,983	134	28	50	33	110	132	43	47	16	108	...	...

The Faridpur School maintained its position at the head of the list. The Bogra School advanced from the third to the second place, and the Uttarpara School from the sixth to the third. The Jessore School rose from the twelfth to the fourth place, the Taki School from the ninth to the fifth, and the Jalpaiguri School from the seventh to the sixth. The Darjeeling School gained four places, the Balasore School six places, and the Purnea and Palamau

schools one place each, while the Barasat School lost two places. The results, as tested by the merit marks, were worse in the Bogra, the Jalpaiguri, the Barasat, and the Malda schools, practically the same in the Purnea School, and better in the remaining eight schools. The Faridpur, the Darjeeling, the Jalpaiguri and the Puri schools passed all the candidates sent up to the examination.

112. *Zilla Schools, third class.*—Only five schools now belong to this division against seven schools in the previous year. They are shewn in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	1898.					1899.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1898.	1899.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Dumka ...	180	8	4	1	...	5	5	5	...	...	5	8.7	15.0
2. Hazaribagh ...	174	13	1	...	...	6	12	...	3	5	8	3.8	7.8
3. Barrackpore ...	168	7	...	...	5	7	6	2	1	1	4	9.0	6.0
4. Chaibassa ...	133	4	...	2	1	3	5	1	1	1	3	3.7	3.6
5. Rangamati ...	77	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	0.8
Total ...	710	34	5	8	7	20	33	8	5	9	22	...	...

The decrease in the number of the schools was due to the transfer of the Puri and the Malda zilla schools to the second class because of the increased number of pupils in them. The Dumka School rose to the first place from the fourth, while the Barrackpore School descended to the third place from the second. The Hazaribagh School advanced from the fifth to the second place, while the Chaibassa and the Rangamati schools kept their places at the bottom of the list. The Dumka School passed all its candidates. In the Barrackpore School the results were less satisfactory than in previous years; they were practically the same in the Chaibassa School and better in the other three schools.

113. The four following tables give the merit marks obtained by Government schools calculated on the method proposed in paragraph 109. The schools of different classes are arranged according to their respective positions on the present method of calculating merit marks:—

Collegiate Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of pupils in the Entrance class.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.				Merit marks calculated on the proposed method.	Position of schools according to merit marked calculated on the proposed method.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Dacca Collegiate School ...	62	17	17	5	39	56.6	1st.
2. Patna ditto ...	51	9	21	5	35	50.8	3rd.
3. Hindu School ...	75	16	18	8	42	51.5	2nd.
4. Hare do. ...	50	10	12	2	24	27.0	6th.
5. Ravenshaw Collegiate School ...	32	7	11	4	22	32.3	4th.
6. Hooghly ditto ...	33	10	8	2	20	29.0	5th.
7. Rajshahi ditto ...	31	3	7	10	20	21.3	7th.
8. Krishnagar ditto ...	33	4	7	4	15	13.6	8th.
9. Hooghly Branch School ...	22	4	4	1	9	8.6	10th.
10. Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrasah.	25	2	6	4	12	10.6	9th.
11. Chittagong Collegiate School ...	34	2	6	4	12	7.8	12th.
12. Sanskrit ditto ...	20	2	5	2	9	8.1	11th.
13. Bethune ditto ...	3	1	2	...	3	7.0	13th.

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of pupils in the Entrance class.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.				Merit marks calculated on the proposed method.	Positions of schools according to merit marks calculated on the proposed method.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Barisal	55	15	10	1	26	31.2	3rd.
2. Mymensingh	27	11	9	...	20	37.8	1st.
3. Comilla	17	8	5	2	15	31.8	2nd.
4. Bhagalpur	37	7	8	3	18	19.5	6th.
5. Arrah	75	3	13	4	20	10.4	17th.
6. Nawab of Murshidabad's High School	33	4	11	1	16	17.0	8th.
7. Pabna	36	7	8	3	18	20.0	5th.
8. Gaya	36	4	9	1	14	15.0	10th.
9. Khulna	36	6	6	4	16	15.2	9th.
10. Birbhum	27	6	6	1	13	15.0	10th.
11. Purulia	23	4	8	...	12	14.6	12th.
12. Bankura	40	5	9	2	16	14.0	13th.
13. Dinajpur	9	4	5	...	9	22.0	4th.
14. Howrah	39	5	7	7	19	17.6	7th.
15. Noakhali	25	4	5	4	13	13.5	14th.
16. Monghyr	61	4	10	6	20	12.5	15th.
17. Ranchi	19	2	6	...	8	7.6	20th.
18. Chapra	51	4	7	6	17	10.7	16th.
19. Rangpur	33	6	3	2	11	8.7	19th.
20. Motihari	17	1	6	2	9	9.0	18th.
21. Muzaffarpur	48	2	4	4	10	3.7	21st.
22. Patna City	35	...	2	3	5	1.0	22nd.

Zilla Schools, 2nd class.

1. Faridpur	27	8	9	3	20	33.3	1st.
2. Bogra	16	6	4	...	10	16.2	2nd.
3. Uttarpara	21	4	6	1	11	13.1	3rd.
4. Jessore	22	3	7	1	11	12.0	4th.
5. Taki	15	3	4	1	8	9.6	6th.
6. { Jalpaiguri	10	3	1	2	6	7.8	7th.
{ Darjeeling	10	4	...	1	5	6.5	8th.
8. Puri	6	2	3	...	5	10.0	5th.
9. Balasore	22	2	4	2	8	5.8	10th.
10. Barasat	14	1	2	4	7	5.5	12th.
11. Malda	8	4	...	...	4	6.0	9th.
12. Purnea	15	3	3	...	6	5.6	11th.
13. Palamau	11	...	4	1	5	4.1	13th.

Zilla Schools, 3rd class.

1. Dumka School	6	5	...	...	5	12.5	1st.
2. Hazaribagh do.	21	...	3	5	8	4.2	2nd.
3. Barrackpore do.	14	2	1	1	4	2.6	} 3rd.
4. Chaibassa do.	7	1	1	1	3	2.6	
5. Rangamati do.	6	...	...	2	2	0.7	5th.

114. The following statement gives the distribution of the *Government Junior Scholarships* awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for

the past two years, division by division. The special scholarships for female, Muhammadan, and aboriginal candidates are not included in it:—

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DIVISION.	1898.							1899.						
	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	PASSED IN THE—			First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	PASSED IN THE—		
					First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	2	6	12	20	20	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Presidency ... ..	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Calcutta	1	6	11	18	18	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	6	10	16	16	...	...	...	6	10	16	16	...	...
Dacca	5	6	12	23	23	...	...	4	6	12	22	22	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	2	6	8	8	...	...	...	2	6	8	7	...	1
Patna	1	6	12	19	19	...	...	1	6	12	19	19	...	...
Bhagalpur	1	3	9	13	10	3	...	...	3	9	12	12	...	...
Orissa ... ..	...	4	6	10	7	3	...	1	4	6	11	11	...	...
Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	2	5	7	5	2	...	...	2	5	7	6	1	...
Total	10	47	95	152	144	8	...	10	47	95	152	150	1	1

115. Twelve schools in all were not successful in passing a single candidate at the last Entrance examination. Of these six were aided, two being in the Burdwan Division, two in the Presidency, and one each in the Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions.

116. There were 41 high schools under private management with less than 100 pupils. Of these, 14 were aided and 27 unaided. They were thus distributed:—Two aided and three unaided in the Burdwan Division; seven aided and six unaided in the Presidency, six unaided in Calcutta, three unaided in the Rajshahi, two aided and five unaided in the Dacca, one aided in the Chittagong, two unaided in the Patna, one unaided in each of the Bhagalpur Division and Orissa Tributary Mahals, and one aided in each of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. These schools, in which the number of pupils range between 34 and 99, spread over usually at least eight classes, are, to say the least, weak schools, showing that at the places where they are held there is very little or no local demand for these high schools. In Calcutta, leaving out the C.M.S. Boarding School which is for the benefit of poor Christian boys, there are five weak schools which might be done away with with advantage to the cause of education, but it is impossible for the department to take any steps in this direction, as such matters are dealt with only by the Calcutta University. The same remark may apply to some schools of this class at Dacca and Patna. In the mufassal where there are schools of this description, it is the few persons of the upper classes of society for whom they are maintained, and who only derive the little benefit, if any, obtainable from them. The fee-income, which ought to be the main support of all high schools, is very small in them. The teachers, unless the managers are both rich and specially charitable, are almost always few in number and of poor qualifications, and being usually under-paid are generally inefficient. As a general rule the work turned out is of the most inferior kind in weak schools of this description. Also discipline cannot be maintained in such schools for fear of losing pupils. Boys who attend them are not either properly trained or taught, and those who maintain weak and worthless schools are doing infinite harm to education in Bengal.

117 *Drawing in High Schools.*—This forms now an important subject for Entrance candidates, specially for those who have any chance of obtaining scholarships, as the marks obtained in it are taken into consideration in awarding Government junior scholarships. Indeed in the present year there have been several cases when the turning point in the award of scholarships has been the number of marks gained by a student in drawing. All high schools under public management, except Rangamati, have employed drawing masters. In some Government schools whole-time drawing masters have not

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been entertained as yet, and the boys in such schools are taught drawing only two or three days in a week. The progress in such cases must necessarily be poor. The schools under private management, both aided and unaided, are employing drawing masters more frequently than in former years, so that in many of these schools last year there were teachers of drawing. In some schools also boys get lessons in this subject from the class teachers. Regarding the general popularity of the subject, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes :—

“The subject is growing more popular, and I think the time has come when it may be made a compulsory branch, not only for obtaining junior scholarships, but for success at the Entrance examination.”

It would probably be a little premature if the University suddenly introduced drawing into the Entrance course as a compulsory subject, for a great many schools under private management have not yet been able to employ fully trained drawing masters. Schools under private management have not, generally, any considerable excess of income over expenditure and any sudden compulsory introduction of drawing for the Entrance examination necessitating the employment of an extra teacher might be disastrous to them. It is clear, however, that progress is being steadily made in the teaching of this subject, which is being both more widely and better taught than in previous years.

Drawing is now fully understood to be an admirable training for the hand and eye. It would therefore be well indeed if it could be arranged to be taught in all high schools. In the schools under public management qualified teachers have, except in one case already, been employed. It will now remain to make arrangements for teaching drawing in all the aided schools, which are partly under departmental control. The following extract from the Presidency report refers to this point:—

“The marks in drawing being now taken into consideration in the award of junior scholarships, it may in future be made one of the conditions of grants-in-aid that all schools in receipt of them should entertain the services of drawing masters. As ex-pupils of first-grade training schools who hold certificates of special proficiency in drawing can be had on Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per mensem, the enforcement of such a condition is not likely to be a hardship, especially as such men may also be utilised as second pandits for the junior classes.”

As applications for revision of old and sanction of new grants-in-aid come in, it would be well if Circle Inspectors will arrange for the appointment of qualified drawing masters before recommending sanction for the grants.

118. The following table compares for the past two years the success of candidates from Government High Schools in drawing:—

Name of school.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Arrah	30	9	14	5
2. Balasore	6	1	3	3
3. Bankura	21	6	20	12
4. Barasat Government	10	4	7	3
5. Barisal Zilla	12	5	14	13
6. Barrackpore Government	6	2	6	4
7. Bethune Collegiate ... ..	...	...	1	...
8. Bhagalpur Zilla	21	8	19	11
9. Birbhum	12	2	14	7

Name of school.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined in drawing.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
10. Bogra ...	6	2	7	5
11. Calcutta Madrasah ...	14	10	13	7
12. Ohapra Zilla ...	25	6	23	13
13. Chittagong Collegiate ...	12	3	4	
14. Chittagong Madrasah ...	...	...	3	3
15. Chaibassa Zilla ...	2	...	5	2
16. Comilla ...	8	4	12	9
17. Dacca Collegiate ...	32	9	29	15
18. Dacca Madrasah ...	9	5	9	4
19. Darjeeling High ...	5	4	5	4
20. Dinajpur Zilla ...	6	5	7	5
21. Dumka „ ...	8	3	5	4
22. Faridpur „ ...	20	3	19	10
23. Gaya „ ...	26	7	12	5
24. Hare School ...	24	8	16	9
25. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	11	1	10	6
26. Hindu School ...	42	8	29	12
27. Howrah Zilla ...	9	3	10	4
28. Hooghly Branch ...	10	3	7	5
29. „ Collegiate ...	12	6	20	14
30. Jalpaiguri Zilla ...	8	1	4	4
31. Jessore „ ...	12	3	14	7
32. Khulna „ ...	5	1	13	12
33. Krishnagar Collegiate ...	5	3	9	6
34. Malda Zilla ...	8	2	5	5
35. Motihari Zilla ...	9	1	13	3
36. Midnapore Collegiate ...	3	6	15	11
37. Monghyr Zilla ...	14	3	11	11
38. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	15	5	18	4
39. Mymensingh „ ...	6	4	8	7
40. Nawab's High, Murshidabad	6	3	8	8
41. Noakhali Zilla ...	13	4	9	4
42. Pabna ...	15	6	19	11
43. Palamau ...	3	1	4	4
44. Patna City ...	11	2	13	5
45. Patna Collegiate ...	27	6	27	16
46. Puri Zilla ...	3	2	3	2
47. Purnea Zilla ...	4	...	9	8
48. Purulia ...	3	1	5	3
49. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	17	3	13	10
50. Ranchi Zilla ...	12	2	5	5
51. Rangpur „ ...	6	5	10	7
52. Ravenshaw Collegiate ...	10	4	14	11
53. Sanskrit „ ...	7	2	5	...
54. Santipur Municipal ...	7	...	9	2
55. Taki ...	8	4	2	1
56. Uttarpara ...	9	4	10	8
Total ...	655	199	618	373

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119. The following table shows the qualifications of the teachers employed in High Schools, Government, aided, and unaided :—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	REMARKS.
			M.A.	B.A.	F. A.	Entrance.	VERNACULAR MASTERSHIP.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Guru-training school.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit title examination.	Madrasah central examination.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English	Government ...	56*	792	34	161	128	181	27	1	1	2	4	4	...	...	43	32	30	144	41
	Aided ...	188†	1,749	30	263	295	376	67	10	8	3	30	31	...	...	116	32	30	468	148
	Unaided ...	181‡	2,045	76	343	337	375	49	7	2	1	19	30	...	...	112	35	11	598	97
Total ...	425	4,586	140	767	810	932	143	18	11	6	53	65	...	...	271	99	71	1,200	286	
Total for 1897-98 ...	398	4,333	123	750	702	912	115	21	8	3	66	65	...	...	247	93	85	1,142	380	

* Includes the schools managed by District and Municipal Boards and two Government high schools for females.

† Includes 4 high schools for females.

‡ Includes 2 schools maintained by Native States.

The number of teachers employed in high schools increased from 4,333 to 4,586, or by 253. Thirty-four more graduates were employed, 17 of whom were M.A.'s. and 17 B.A.'s. The increase in the number of teachers of superior qualifications as shown by the figures in the totals under columns 6, 8, 16 and 17 is also satisfactory.

120. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools for Indian boys are repeated below :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	6	752	6	644
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	17	1,510	19	1,495
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	654	50,218	654	49,174
Unaided* ...	256	18,124	279	19,343
Total ...	933	70,604	958	70,656

* Includes schools maintained by Native States.

The total number of middle English schools increased from 933 to 958, or by 25, while the number of pupils increased by 52 only. The schools managed by Government were 6 in number in both years, but the number of pupils decreased in the last year by 108, or 14.3 per cent., which is a considerable reduction. It was due chiefly to a loss of 64 pupils in the two Government middle English schools in Calcutta, and to that of 17 pupils in the Hooghly Model School, supplemented by small losses of pupils in this class of schools in the Dacca, Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions. The loss of pupils in Calcutta has been probably rightly ascribed to the prevalence of the plague and the consequent scare, especially in 1898. Of the six departmental middle English schools five are the practising schools attached to the five first-grade training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Rangpur and Cuttack, and the sixth is the Collinga branch school of the Calcutta Madrasah. The number of schools managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by two, consequent upon the starting of a Board middle English school at Silda in Midnapore, in the place of the Pandua Board Middle English School in Hooghly abolished in the previous year, and upon the taking up of the management by the Puri District Board of the Nimapara aided Middle English School.

The aided middle English schools remained the same in number, but lost pupils to the extent of 1,044, or 2·07 per cent. The Burdwan Division lost 5 schools, Chota Nagpur 3 schools, and Rajshahi, Patna and Bhagalpur 1 school each. On the other hand, there was a gain of 10 schools in the Presidency Division and of one in the Orissa Division. The Presidency Division nearly made up the loss of 11 schools of this class in the year before. The gain of 10 schools in this Division was due to the restoration by the District Board of Jessore of grants to six schools from which they had been temporarily withdrawn in the previous year, and to the sanction of new grants by the same Board to four other schools. The aided middle English schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 162, Presidency 127, Calcutta 9, Rajshahi 73, Dacca 129, Chittagong 37, Patna 24, Bhagalpur 23, Orissa 35, and Chota Nagpur 35.

The unaided schools show an increase of 23 schools and 1,219 pupils. These schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 73, Presidency 41, Calcutta 6, Rajshahi 21, Dacca 72, Chittagong 23, Patna 16, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 7, Orissa Tributary Mahals 7, and Chota Nagpur 5.

121. *Middle English Scholarship Examination.*—The following table shows the results of this examination so far as candidates from middle English schools are concerned. Candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination from this class of schools have been excluded from this statement:—

Division.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS EXCLUDING PRIVATE STUDENTS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahms.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).		Aboriginal races.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.					With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.					Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h
Burdwan ...	4	4	144	135	38	33	186	172	16	371	100	487	11	...	274	...	47	...	332	...	...	325	...	7	...	...	...	...
Presidency ...	...	...	115	106	23	16	137	122	...	388	67	455	...	...	253	53	29	15	282	68	...	318	...	29	2	...	...	1
Calcutta ...	1	1	8	8	3	3	12	12	4	40	13	57	1	1	25	...	6	2	32	3	...	33	...	2	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	3	56	48	10	10	70	61	10	133	29	172	7	1	72	23	16	5	95	29	...	104	...	19	1	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	1	119	109	47	43	167	153	4	397	110	511	3	...	299	...	83	...	385	...	...	361	...	24	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	36	33	15	13	51	46	...	115	37	152	...	...	102	...	25	...	127	...	...	109	...	16	...	...	...	2
Patna ...	3	1	23	16	13	4	39	21	7	85	28	120	1	...	43	...	4	...	48	...	...	33	...	10	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	1	1	19	16	3	1	23	18	4	47	5	56	3	...	29	...	1	...	33	...	...	26	1	6	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	3	3	32	18	...	...	35	21	10	103	...	113	8	...	43	...	...	...	51	...	...	49	...	2	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	5	3	5	3	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	...	22	14	...	...	22	14	...	59	...	53	...	...	26	1*	...	...	26	1	...	20	...	1	...	6	...	...
Total for 1898-99.	17	14	574	503	156	126	747	643	55	1,737	396	2,189	34	2	1,166	77	214	22	1,414	101	...	1,386	1	116	3	6	...	3
Total for 1897-98.	16	14	550	426	143	81	709	521	72	1,673	336	2,081	33	10	725	250	100	64	853(a)	(a) 324	...	1,095	2	101	6	5	1	3

* A girl passing from a boys' school.

On a comparison with the results of the previous year, it will be seen that the results of the last year were far better than those of 1897-98. As was said in the last report, the improvement in efficiency of middle English schools can be tested by their success at the middle English, and not at the middle vernacular scholarship examination. The fact therefore that out of a total number of 747 competing middle English schools, 643, or 86 per cent., were successful, against 73.4 per cent. in the previous year, and that they turned out 1,414 candidates with middle English pass certificates, against 858 in the previous year, points to the increased efficiency of this class of schools last year. Again, out of 1,182 passes in all from these schools in 1897-98, as many as 324, or 27.4 per cent., obtained the middle vernacular certificate; but in 1898-99 out of a total of 1,515 passes, there were only 101, or 6.6 per cent., with that certificate. Finally, out of a total of 2,188 candidates in 1898-99, 1,515, or 69.2 per cent., passed, and 1,414, or 64.6 per cent., secured middle English certificates, while in 1897-98 out of 2,081 candidates, 1,182, or 56.8 per cent., passed, and only 858, or 41.2 per cent., obtained the middle English certificate. The results of the last year were therefore very satisfactory.

On comparing the results, division by division, with those of the previous year, it is found that in all the other divisions, except Patna, Bhagalpur, and Calcutta, they were better in the year under review than in the year before. At Calcutta the passes were exactly equal in both years, although the percentage was better, 61.4, against 56.4. In the Patna Division the number of passes decreased from 90 to 48, or 46.6 per cent., and in Bhagalpur from 44 to 33, or 25 per cent. As usual, the examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was held with the same set of question-papers, but the examination and marking of answer-papers was conducted by different examiners in the several circles under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors.

122. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The following statement gives the number of these schools and that of pupils in them in the past two years:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	39	2,936	39	2,669
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards ...	144	8,653	147	8,700
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	799	44,547	775	41,091
Unaided	147	9,234	133	7,742
Total	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202

The total number of these schools decreased by 35 in the year under review, and the number of pupils by 5,168, or 7.9 per cent. The loss of pupils was greatest in the aided schools, and very considerable in the unaided schools.

The schools maintained by the Department were unchanged in number during the year under review, but lost 267 pupils. Three more schools were returned as maintained by District or Municipal Boards. The increase of these Board schools was due to the starting of two schools at Mohanpur and Kasiara in the Burdwan district in place of Posla, closed in 1896-97 and Ahmadpur, closed in 1897-98, and to the taking over of the management by the District Board of Monghyr of the Manjhaul aided Middle Vernacular school, in the place of Barhiya closed in March 1898.

The number of aided schools declined from 799 to 775, and their pupils from 44,547 to 41,091. The greatest loss of pupils was in the Dacca Division. Chittagong and Presidency also suffered considerable loss. The aided schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan 115, Presidency 187, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 89, Dacca 213, Chittagong 104, Patna 3, Bhagalpur 26, Orissa 22, and Chota Nagpur 8. The very small number of aided middle vernacular schools in the Patna Division, only 4, returned in 1896-97, was reduced to 3 during the year under report.

The unaided schools also declined from 147 with 9,234 pupils to 133 schools with 7,742, *i.e.*, there was a loss of 14 schools and 1,492 pupils. These losses are due to the fact that Middle Vernacular certificates are no longer accepted for Muktearship Examination and in Vernacular Medical schools.

123. *Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools are concerned, are given in the following table. Candidates from this class of schools competing for the middle English scholarship examination have been excluded:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED STUDENTS EXCLUDING PRIVATE STUDENTS.						
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).		Aboriginal races.		
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.					With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22a	22b	22c	22d	22e	22f	22g	22h
Burdwan ...	23	23	118	110	21	16	162	149	86	443	63	592	...	74	...	348	...	37	...	459	...	443	...	12	4	...	...	...
Presidency ...	8	6	139	121	16	12	163	139	20	351	56	427	...	13	...	237	...	26	...	276	...	256	...	19	1	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	1	1	5	5	2	1	8	7	7	19	2	28	...	6	...	19	...	1	...	20	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	18	15	70	49	8	4	96	68	53	166	23	241	...	33	...	90	...	8	...	131	...	79	...	52	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	15	13	211	184	31	24	257	221	64	680	159	903	...	47	...	461	...	95	...	603	...	510	...	91	2	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	10	10	102	102	12	12	124	124	43	433	51	527	...	41	...	383	...	43	...	467	...	317	...	139	...	...	...	11
Patna ...	35	29	3	3	11	6	49	38	91	16	34	141	...	54	...	4	...	13	...	71	...	69	...	2	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	20	17	24	22	1	...	45	39	72	88	1	161	...	50	...	51	...	...	...	101	...	64	...	26	...	...	...	...
Orissa ...	14	13	21	19	1	1	36	33	57	59	5	121	...	40	...	39	...	2	...	81	...	76	...	2	1	...	2	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals, Chota Nagpur	...	...	...	...	10	6	10	6	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1898-99.	162	139	704	623	113	82	979	844	541	2,284	416	3,241	...	378	...	1,644	...	237	...	2,259	...	1,878	...	346	8	14	2	11
Total for 1897-98.	167	135	707	490	125	80	939	705	517	2,239	433	3,189	...	321	...	987	...	157	...	1,465	...	1,356	...	228	2	6	10	3

Nine hundred and seventy-nine middle vernacular schools competed; and 844, *i.e.*, 86.2 per cent., were successful, against 71.3 per cent., in the previous year. The total number of passes increased from 1,465 to 2,259, or by 794, *i.e.*, by 54.2 per cent. The total number of candidates, however, increased by 52 only, from 3,189 to 3,241. All the Divisions, except Patna and Chota Nagpur, showed more favourable results than in the previous year. In Orissa Tributary Mahals also the results were unsatisfactory. In Patna the number of passes decreased from 90 to 71, or by 21.1 per cent., in Chota Nagpur from 54 to 38, or by 29.6 per cent., and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals from 14 to 12, or by 14.3 per cent.

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, writes on this point:—

“The Deputy Inspector of Saran alone ascribes the unfavourable results of last year’s examinations to the change in the mode of conducting them, and I am disposed to agree with him. This change was the appointment for the first time of a Board of Examiners. In discharging their duty of control the Board came across very serious irregularities on the part of some of the examiners, to whom the answer-papers had to be returned more than once for re-examination. The knowledge that their awards would be scrutinized by the Board must have made the examiners more than ordinarily careful in examining the papers, and it is not unlikely that they erred on the side of strictness.”

This appears to be a reasonable explanation of the less successful results.

124. In the following table is shown, division by division, the number of successful candidates from middle English and middle Vernacular schools collectively at the middle scholarship, *i.e.*, Middle English and Middle Vernacular examinations for the past two years:—

DIVISION.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES FROM—					
	Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.		Total.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan	391	560	305	473	696	1,033
Presidency	278	420	219	316	497	736
Calcutta	38	44	16	32	54	76
Rajshahi	180	222	124	143	304	365
Dacca	367	690	372	700	759	1,390
Chittagong	206	389	262	480	468	869
Patna	125	105	92	71	217	176
Bhagalpur	59	59	85	103	144	161
Orissa	59	95	46	79	105	174
Orissa Tributary Mahals	3	3	15	13	18	15
Chota Nagpur	33	42	54	39	87	81
Total	1,759	2,629	1,590	2,447	3,349	5,076

125. The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the middle scholarship examination from the two classes of schools (middle English and middle Vernacular):—

1897-98.

	Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE		Total.
		Middle English examination.	Middle Vernacular examination.	
Middle English schools ...	3,433	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular schools ...	3,428	96	1,494	1,590
Total ...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

1898-99.

Middle English schools ...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
„ Vernacular schools ...	3,487	179	2,268 ^(a)	2,447
Total ...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076

(a) Including those candidates who appeared at the middle English examination from middle Vernacular schools, but passed with the middle vernacular certificate.

The very satisfactory results of the last middle scholarship examination and their great superiority over those of the previous year have been discussed in some of the Divisional reports. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, says on this subject:—

“This higher percentage of success has not accurately been accounted for by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, though it is generally stated that the examination papers last year were comparatively less stiff than usual.”

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes:—

“The last year’s results were excellent, but why they were so far better than those of the previous year is not explained by any of the Deputy Inspectors, nor can I assign any reason for it, and the suspicion arises that the standard of examination, both as regards the stiffness of question-papers and the system of marking answer-papers, is not the same every year.”

Again—

“As in the case of the middle English scholarship examination, this large difference in success (at the middle vernacular examination) cannot be explained, except by supposing variation in the standard of examination.”

The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, writes:—

“The attention of all inspecting officers was, as noticed in my last report, drawn to the generally miserable results of 1897, and every effort was made to improve the efficiency of the schools, and to prevent indiscriminate selection of candidates for the examination. The

generally prosperous results of the last middle scholarship examination have led me to think that the exertions of the inspecting officers in this direction have met with a considerable degree of success."

It appears therefore to be true that the exertions of the inspecting officers to improve the efficiency of schools and to prevent indiscriminate selection of candidates may have been factors, though perhaps not large factors, in securing better results; but it is probable they were more due to the comparative easiness of the questions and to more liberal marking than to the exertions of inspecting officers for nine months only after the publication of the results of 1897.

Some of the divisional reports have adverted to the growing unpopularity of the middle vernacular schools. The Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, says on this subject:—

"Purely vernacular education is thus at a discount, especially as all avenues to public service or professional education have been closed against the middle vernacular certificate-holders. They are no longer admitted to the medical schools. The survey schools, too, require some knowledge of English; the mukhtarship examination requires nothing short of an Entrance certificate. It is only the vernacular mastership that is now open to the ex-pupil of a middle vernacular school, and even here preference is given in filling up appointments to those who have a little knowledge of English. Naturally, therefore, the number of English schools and of pupils learning English are steadily increasing, middle English schools being supplanted by high English schools and middle vernacular schools by middle English schools."

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, says:—

"But there is much in the background to show to people who are conversant with things in the interior of districts how the popularity of middle schools (especially the middle vernacular ones) has been affected by the rulings which debar middle scholarship examination certificate-holders—*1st*, from the privilege of appearing at the mukhtarship examination; *2nd*, from admission into the medical schools. . . . However beneficently these orders aforesaid may act on education generally, the middle schools have received a shock from which, doubts are seriously entertained, these will ever recover."

The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, in the Annual Divisional Report for 1897-98 wrote:—

"The middle vernacular schools have long been losing their popularity. Whatever importance they had in the eyes of the public will be altogether lost by the recent orders of the High Court, requiring success at the Entrance examination as the lowest qualification for candidates for mukhtarship examination. They will act as a death-blow to this class of schools."

The results of the last middle scholarship examination, both English and vernacular, do not show that the popularity of middle schools, *i.e.*, the kind of education they impart, is on the wane to any considerable extent, as the total number of candidates rose by 311, and that of passes by 1,727, the increase of candidates and passes being shared by both classes of schools, English and vernacular. These boys have, however, been at school for some years and therefore recent orders will not and could not have affected them, but the unpopularity of the schools, if any, will be shown by the diminution of new admissions. Looking therefore to the number of schools and pupils, it is found that although the number of middle English schools increased by 25, the number of pupils increased by 52 only, while the middle vernacular schools lost 35 schools and 5,168 pupils. On the other hand, the high schools gained 28 schools and 9,495 pupils, which is very considerable. All these facts show that middle schools were not resorted to by children in the same numbers as before, and that although the examination results were better, the vitality of the schools was suffering decidedly. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, says in this connection that the growing unpopularity of purely vernacular education has given an impetus to the starting of high English schools, most of which are unaided, and suggests that they may be aided from the savings effected by the reduction of the number of Circle Fund schools. In the report of the Patna Division the Assistant Inspector suggests the introduction of English in them as the means of improving the condition of middle vernacular schools, and making them popular. The knowledge of a little English would, he says, raise the pupils in the estimation of the people, and will enable the pupils to be preferred as teachers of primary schools, who will also have charge of school

post-offices, etc. There is nothing, however, to prevent a middle vernacular school from introducing English in the curriculum of its studies. These schools are allowed to teach English up to the middle English standard and send up pupils for the middle English scholarship examination. It remains therefore with the people and the local authorities to introduce the subject of English in these schools if they desire to; and thus to make them more suitable to the apparent demand of the times. The above facts, however, form very serious food for reflection on the future of vernacular education.

126. *Subjects of studies in Middle Schools.*—During the year under review a Committee was formed under the orders of Government, Agricultural Department No. 2679, dated the 12th August 1898, for the purpose of remodelling the scheme of vernacular education in Bengal.

It consisted of Mr. A. Pedler, F.R.S., President, Mr. Havel, Superintendent of the Calcutta School of Arts, Drs. J. C. Bose and P. C. Ray of the Presidency College, Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, then Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, Mr. N. G. Mukherji, M.A., M.R.A.C., of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, M.A., Head Master, Calcutta Training School, and Babu Rasamay Mitra, M.A., Head Master, Hare School. Their labours extended over a period of about seven months, from the latter end of August 1898 to the end of March 1899. The work of the Committee was only suspended during the usual educational vacations. There were twenty-four meetings in all, each usually lasting for about two hours. At almost all the meetings all the members were present. At the end of their labours, the Committee submitted a joint and unanimous report to Government, in which many changes in the subjects of studies and methods of teaching are suggested, based on the Kindergarten and other modern methods. Government has during the current year, after publication of the report and connected papers in the *Calcutta Gazette*, called for remarks and opinions from the public on the scheme.

127. *Discipline and Moral Training.*—Cases of serious breaches of discipline and gross misconduct on the part of school-boys, as stated in the divisional reports, were happily not numerous. In Bankura, in the Burdwan Division, a boy who had passed the lower primary scholarship examination in 1892 appeared again in the same examination of 1897, and passed with a scholarship. The case is under the consideration of the District Board. In the Presidency Division the most serious offence on the part of students was the gross immorality of some four or five boarders in the Berhampore College boarding-house. The students have been expelled from the College. In the Rajshahi Division during the last middle and upper primary scholarship examinations, held in the Rajshahi College premises, some most objectionable words and phrases were written on the index tickets of the girl candidates (who were examined in a separate room) apparently by boys also under examination in the College premises. The offenders could not be traced. A boy of the Porjana High School in Pabna was found guilty of gross misconduct, was fined Rs. 10, and his name was struck off the roll. A boy of the Sirajganj B. L. School, also in the same district, forged the order and signature of the head master on an application for leave, and was expelled. Another boy of the same school was fined Rs. 5 for forging the signature of his guardian on an application for a transfer certificate. In the Dacca Division five boys of the Kaliganj High School are reported to have been concerned in a case of gross misconduct, in connection with which there was a case of interception of official letters. Both cases are under enquiry. Two boys of the Kotalipara High School in Faridpur were guilty of misconduct, and one of the Idilpur High School, also in the same district, of immoral behaviour. Two of them were expelled and the other fined. In the Chittagoug Division, a boy of the second class of the Noakhali zilla school broke into the library room and attempted to replace the answer-papers of two boys in the test examination by papers written at home. The offender was punished with rigorous imprisonment for a day, and fined Rs. 100. No case of serious breach of discipline is reported from the Patna Division. In the Bhagalpur Division two boys of the Malda Zilla School were found guilty of using forged medical certificates, and were punished with heavy fines. In the Haripur Boarding School in the Sonthal Parganas the boys objected to manual work, and left in a body one night. On their return after a few days,

the ring-leader was expelled and the others fined a rupee each. In the Balasore Zilla School in Orissa some boys of the second class obtained possession of a printed copy of the annual examination question-paper on mathematics. They were fined and not promoted to the first class. No serious breach of discipline is reported from the Chota Nagpur Division.

Cases of misconduct on the part of teachers and inspecting pandits were reported from some of the divisions. In the Burdwan Division a guru of a primary school personated one of his own pupils at the lower primary scholarship examination. He was criminally prosecuted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Two other gurus sent up at the lower primary scholarship examination pupils who had previously passed it, and one of them was fined Rs. 20 and the other punished with three months' rigorous imprisonment. The boys in one case were fined Rs. 5 each, and in the other flogged publicly. The Secretary and the head pandit of the Bibhisampur School in Midnapore were fined Rs. 60 and Rs. 51, respectively, for underpaying the teachers. A teacher of the Kandi High School in Murshidabad incurred the serious displeasure of the Magistrate of the District for his misbehaviour when the Magistrate visited the school. The teacher was dismissed and the school deprived of the benefit of participation of Government junior scholarships. Some gurus in Nadia, Khulna and Dinajpur lost rewards for false statements of pupils. Two inspecting pandits of Dinajpur were charged with bribery and suspended. The charges not being proved, they were re-instated, but they lost pay for the period of suspension, while a third inspecting pandit was suspended for six months for using abusive language and for insubordination towards the Sub-Inspector, who was his immediate superior officer.

Mr. J. Willson, Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, writes on the subject of discipline in his circle :—

"The general tenor of the district reports shows that discipline, as looked on from the native view, is on the whole satisfactory, but from the little experience I have had of Bihar, it appears to me that there is still much to be done before we can say that discipline is really good in our schools. Very many of our teachers do not understand what good discipline consists of, and it is therefore hard to expect that they can maintain it. Then, again, for the maintenance of true discipline, the hearty co-operation of parents and guardians of the students is specially needed; for, if the precepts inculcated while at school are not observed at home, there is little hope that real improvement will be made. A very ordinary breach of discipline is the touting of boys, and even of masters and managers of schools to induce students to go from one school to another. In the case of teachers and managers of schools this is a very serious matter, as the example they set is most injurious to boys. Cases have occurred, when the services of a teacher have been dispensed with, that he went about trying to induce students of his old school to withdraw, evidently with the intention of injuring the school; this example was naturally followed by some of the students. From what I have been able to gather, discipline is best in Government schools, not generally as good in aided schools, and of a still lower type in unaided schools; the last two classes of schools being less strict in order to secure a greater number of pupils."

Moral training is imparted by teachers in the course of their ordinary teaching with the help of the moral lessons contained in the readers. In many schools there are clubs and literary societies conducted under the supervision of the teachers, which may afford some help in the formation of character and the improvement of the pupils' conduct. The most important agent in effecting the improvement of the character of the pupils probably, is the good example of moral and well-behaved teachers. The Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, says in this connection :—

"In order to improve the moral tone of a school, the teachers must be men of high character; they must know their pupils more intimately, must mix more freely with them, work with them, play with them, and make excursions with them, casting off all reserve (then they can say to them what they cannot say in class-rooms, a word about God and the next world, each according to his own belief, to boys of the same persuasion). If a master succeeds in infusing his spirit into a few of the senior pupils, a marked improvement will soon be visible in the moral tone of the whole school. (This is done to a certain extent in the Braja Mohan Institution at Barisal, and a few other schools which seem to have caught its spirit a little.)"

128. *Transfer Rules.*—The working of these rules was attended with no small difficulty, especially in and about Calcutta and other large educational centres. Difficulties in the way of their administration are created both by

parents or guardians of pupils and teachers or proprietors of schools. In some cases pupils themselves make difficulties by their own erratic and incomprehensible conduct. So long as the practice of conducting schools solely as trade ventures continues, so long will flagrant breaches of the transfer rules be very common. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, says that the rules worked quite satisfactorily in high schools; but serious breaches occurred in middle and primary schools. The Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, in his Calcutta report writes:—

“Breaches of transfer rules are almost everyday occurrences, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Calcutta, is very greatly occupied in looking into these cases. The following case, amongst others, occurred during the year under report. Two boys, one of the 7th and the other of the 9th class of the Aryya Mission Institution, joined the Morton Institution without transfer certificates, their guardians stating that they had belonged to no other school before. After sometime they wanted to come back to the Aryya Mission Institution, and asked the authorities of the Morton Institution for transfer certificates, which were not granted. The Aryya Mission Institution, however, came to know that they were its old students who had gone to the other school without transfer certificates and complained against it. On enquiry it was found that the Morton Institution was not in fault, as it admitted the boys without transfer certificates on the authority of their guardians stated above. The boys, *i.e.*, their guardians through them, were fined Rs. 10 each.”

In the Rajshahi district the teachers of primary schools generally were very dilatory in granting transfer certificates. On this Mr. Prothero, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Circle, writes:—

“It was never intended that they (transfer rules) should be turned into engines of oppression by teachers, but unhappily they have proved so in too many cases in the hands of unscrupulous teachers (primary gurus especially). I think measures should be taken to stop the evil whenever such abuse of authority is attempted.”

In the Dacca Division, the head master of a middle English school in Faridpur was fined Rs. 10, by order of the Inspector of Schools for admitting to the first class of his school contrary to the rules a boy who came from the second class of another middle school.

In the Patna Division gurus of pathsalas demand exorbitant sums for granting transfer certificates, and in one case an unwilling guru when forced to grant one, declared the boy's conduct to be bad. Mr. Willson, Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, says:—

“In those places where there are a number of competing schools, such as in Patna, Chapra and Muzaffarpur, some of the schools place every obstacle in the way of a student getting his transfer certificates, and there is very little doubt but that both the master, managers and students of some of the schools use undue influence in order to get students to join their schools. It is universally admitted that it is injurious to a boy to change his school during a term, and the admission of a boy during the term-time, especially in the higher classes, must prove injurious to the class; this of course sometimes is necessary, as for instance when the parent or guardian of a boy is transferred to another station, but there seems not to be the least necessity for changing schools in the same station, except on very rare occasions. I consider it would be of the greatest advantage to education and discipline to pass a rule that transfers from one school to another of the same status should not be sanctioned, except at certain fixed time; indeed, I would go further and say that no transfers should be granted unless just after the annual examination. This would, I believe, in a great measure do away with the touting mentioned under discipline, and would in no small manner tend to advance true education, for a backward boy would know that he could not change school during the session, and would in consequence do his best to obtain promotion at the annual examination. As the rules stand at present a backward boy who feels that he has little chance of obtaining promotion in his school gets transferred to a school where promotions are not so strict, and in order to retain him I fear his new school will not be as strict as it should at the time of the annual examination. Parents and guardians should surely be in a position before the beginning of a session to decide definitely what school is most suited for the education of their boys, so that only in exceptional cases should it be necessary to make any change. Such cases would naturally receive due consideration.”

In the Bhagalpur district a boy obtained admission into the Supaul High School on a false declaration in writing by his guardian that he had not read in a public institution before. He was punished with a fine of Rs. 20. In the Sonthal Parganas there were some cases of breach of the rules in primary schools, but they were mostly confined to schools under new gurus. No breaches of the rules have been reported from the other divisions.

129. *Boarding-houses.*—The number of boarding-houses for Indian boys and girls in connection with schools, and the number of inmates on 31st March 1899, is given in the following table:—

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES FOR INDIAN BOYS AND GIRLS.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—				EXPENDITURE FROM—				
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Managed by Government—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For males	29	961	818	376	...	272	11,686	...	5,761	46,019	63,466
„ females	1	24	9	15	...	...	925	...	...	2,390	8,315
Total	30	985	322	391	...	272	12,611	...	5,761	48,409	66,781
Managed by District or Municipal Boards—											
For males	9	149	...	85	32	32	...	880	2,216	1,670	4,766
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—											
For males	17	449	43	277	38	91	2,463	...	1,549	10,967	14,979
„ females	7	328	5	216	40	67	...	...	27,202	11,878	39,080
Total	24	777	48	493	78	158	2,463	...	28,751	22,845	54,059
Unaided—											
For males	143	3,548	84	2,059	899	506	...	...	47,207	53,969	1,01,176
„ females	16	699	...	87	538	74	...	...	14,365	309	14,674
Total	159	4,247	84	2,146	1,437	580	...	...	61,572	54,278	1,15,850
For males	198	5,107	440	2,797	969	901	14,149	880	56,733	1,12,625	1,84,387
„ females	24	11,051	14	318	578	141	925	...	41,567	14,677	57,069
GRAND TOTAL	222	6,158	454	3,115	1,547	1,042	15,074	880	98,300	1,27,202	2,41,456

130. *Physical exercises.*—In Calcutta, at district head-quarters, and in some of the mufassal towns, football is the favourite game and is played really well by many school and college teams. Cricket is also played, but with scarcely as great success as football. Football has continued to make steady progress, and is extending to many places in the mufassal. But still the majority of pupils in the mufassal play only country games, as they cannot afford to pay for football or cricket. Collegiate schools and many zilla schools have gymnastic apparatus, but the zilla schools have not all been provided with gymnastic masters.

Most of the large schools, colleges, &c., have now athletic clubs which are usually well supported, and these clubs frequently compete with success in football matches, cricket matches, etc. Public athletic sports for the schools, etc., are also frequently organized by these clubs.

Drill has been made compulsory and introduced into all zilla schools in the Rajshahi Division. The boys are reported to be taking kindly to it. It is also regularly practised in some of the high schools in the Bhagalpur, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and in all Government and aided high schools and in the Cuttack Training School in the Orissa Division. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, suggests the introduction of drill on native methods, and the Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, is of opinion that teachers of middle and upper primary schools may be asked to give instructions in drill according to the Uriya drill-book, which may be purchased and circulated amongst the schools by the District and Municipal Boards.

PRIMARY
EDUCATION.

VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

[N.B.—From this section are excluded European schools, and also Indian girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated to be the case.]

131. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1897-98.		1898-99.							
	Schools.	Pupils.	Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	10	300	10	327	...	...	...	...	10	327
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	11	467	11	389	...	...	...	...	11	389
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,847	154,499	1,725	70,501	1,597	64,387	696	30,661	4,018	165,749
Unaided ...	(a) 239	9,791	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	7,420
Total ...	4,107	165,087	1,746	71,217	1,597	64,387	696	30,661	4,232	173,885

Lower Primary Schools.

<i>Under public management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	13	388	13	383	...	...	...	...	13	383
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	7	255	8	382	...	...	...	...	8	382
<i>Under private management.</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	29,317	777,908	2,152	64,158	26,995	708,978	1,316	39,914	30,465	619,050
Unaided ...	(a) 14,145	358,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,596	247,632
Total ...	43,432	1,030,635	2,173	64,923	26,995	708,978	1,316	39,914	44,080	1,061,477
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,539	1,201,692	3,919	136,140	28,592	773,365	2,012	70,775	48,312	1,235,362

(a) Including Native States schools.

The above shows a net gain of 723 schools (1·5 per cent.) and of 33,676 pupils (2·8 per cent.). The average strength of a school has slightly advanced from 25·2 to 25·57. This, as well as the increase in the number of upper primary schools—which are considered to be the backbone of the system of mass education—from 4,107 to 4,232 (by or over 3 per cent.) with a rise of 8,828 pupils (or over 5 per cent.) attending them, is a satisfactory index of progress. The lower primary schools have advanced by 598, or by 1·3 per cent., and the pupils attending them by 24,842, or 2·3 per cent.

The loss recorded in the preceding report, caused by the agricultural distress in 1897-98, was of 2,052 schools and 41,842 pupils. With the return of prosperity, things have begun to adjust themselves to their normal condition, and, though judged by the number of schools only, educational conditions in Bengal are still somewhat behind the mark attained before the famine, the lost ground has been almost recovered as regards the number of pupils attending primary schools during the year under review.

The schools under public management show an increase of one. This increase has taken place in the Rajshahi Division, where the Municipal Commissioners of Bogra have divided the local middle English school under their management into two schools, the lower classes being now shown as a lower primary school. The schools maintained by the Department are for the most part intended for exceptionally backward places, such as the Angul district in Orissa. Only one of these schools works in the Patna Division and the rest in the Orissa Division. The schools maintained by District and Municipal Boards are distributed as follows:—Dacca Division 5, Rajshahi

Division 6, Bhagalpur Division 1 and Orissa Division 7. These, too, generally work for the benefit of backward localities.

Stipendiary schools, both upper and lower, show a large decrease in numbers as compared with the preceding year, the former diminishing from 1,873 to 1,746, and the latter from 2,455 to 2,173. This has been mainly the result of the disappearance of 179 schools of this class in the Burdwan Division in consequence of the introduction of the non-stipendiary system in the Burdwan district, and of 258 schools in the Chota Nagpur Division in consequence of the enforcement of stricter measures for the improvement of schools in the districts of Palamau and Hazaribagh, in the former stipends having been withdrawn from schools with less than 30 pupils, and in the latter from such as failed to pass pupils at the lower primary scholarship examination for two consecutive years. The mixed schools remain about the same in number as before, being 2,012 against 2,011; while the unaided schools have decreased from 14,384 to 13,789. The transfer of some of these unaided schools to the aided list, and the introduction of the system of payment by results in some schools which used to get fixed stipends in previous years, has gone to swell the number of schools of the latter class, and hence the schools paid by results show an increase from 25,600 to 28,592. These transfers, however, only account for a small portion of the increase, and there is evidence to show that many of these schools, which had collapsed during the famine, have revived, and that also new schools have sprung into life during the year.

132. The fluctuations in the number of primary schools and of the pupils attending them during the past six years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477

The above figures show that in the last six years there has been a steady gain in the number of the upper primary schools, and a still more satisfactory increase in the number of pupils attending them, while in the case of the lower primary schools the number of such schools have not yet again reached those of 1894-95 and two subsequent years, though the number of pupils has only been exceeded in 1895-96 and 1896-97; but even here the schools stand on a surer basis as regards attendance and consequently finance, the average numerical strength of each school being 24 pupils in 1898-99, against 22.4 in 1893-94.

133. The subjoined statement shows the fluctuations in the number of schools in the different Divisions during the year under report:—

DIVISION.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				REMARKS.
	Upper primary.		Lower primary.		Upper primary.		Lower primary.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan	61	3,363	47	1,595	...	...	...	...	Total gain 108 schools and 4,957 pupils.
Presidency	10	1,185	...	...	...	...	121	683	loss 111 schools and gain 602
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	3	169	24	947	gain 27 and 1,136
Rajshahi	10	1,256	80	2,395	...	...	...	...	gain 80 and 3,051
Dacca	34	1,784	81	5,392	...	...	...	...	gain 115 and 7,176
Chittagong	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	loss 86 and 1,998
Patna	6	927	43	5,851	...	105	97	1,693	gain 43 and 6,778
Bhagalpur	7	373	...	84	...	...	...	...	loss 88 and gain 457
Orissa	...	90	600	9,653	2	...	...	...	gain 498 and 9,743
Tributary/Mahals	1	165	88	1,091	...	...	...	...	gain 89 and 1,256
Chota Nagpur	...	...	95	2,304	...	20	...	...	gain 95 and 2,284
Total	130	9,142	933	23,365	5	314	335	3,523	Net gain of 723 schools and 33,670 pupils.

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The Divisions which lost schools therefore, in spite of the agricultural prosperity of the year, are the Presidency (with Calcutta) Chittagong and Bhagalpur. The loss in the Presidency Division was due to the reduction of the District Boards' primary grant in Murshidabad, and to want of activity on the part of the Sadar Sub-Inspector in Jessore, who is reported to have neglected to properly inspect and return the schools under his charge. This not only reflects discredit on the Sub-Inspector, but also shows the supervision exercised over him by his immediate superiors was not so satisfactory as it should have been. In Calcutta the outbreak of the plague about the close of the year, however mild, had much to do in bringing about a decrease in the number of schools. In the Chittagong Division the decrease took place in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali (Chittagong district showing a gain). In Tippera it was owing, it is said, to a number of lower primary schools under Muhammadan teachers having reverted to the class of *Koran* schools from which they had sprung, because of the failure of these men to earn anything but very small rewards from the primary grant, owing to their insufficient knowledge of Bengali. They therefore have thought it better to go back to their former work, rather than undergo the labour and trouble which the reward examination rules had imposed upon them. In Noakhali, which had suffered heavy losses both in schools and scholars in 1896-97 and 1897-98, there was a further loss of 47 schools and 921 scholars during the year under review, and the Assistant Inspector ascribes this chiefly to certain measures adopted by the District Board to weed out the weak and inefficient primary schools, which had become very numerous and altogether useless. If this is the correct explanation, the disappearance of schools in the Chittagong Division, therefore, is more a sign of health than weakness. The decrease in the Bhagalpur Division, followed as it is by an increase of pupils, appears to point to the absorption of the weaker schools and an accession to the strength of the strong ones, which is not unsatisfactory.

134. The expenditure from the primary grants for the last two years is compared in detail in the subjoined statement:—

	From Provincial revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools	1,27,769	1,18,950	1,71,137	1,54,101	2,98,908	2,78,051
.. non-stipendiary schools	20,919	22,063	3,21,989	3,37,647	3,42,908	3,49,730
.. payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above ...	681	1,317	3,361	3,010	4,042	4,327
.. rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations	5,828	9,319	32,596	51,432	38,424	60,751
.. charges for abolished schools	4,541	3,592	9,538	12,098	14,079	15,690
.. buildings and furniture	5,007	6,736	978	2,055	6,045	8,791
.. subordinate inspecting agency	14,106	13,640	88,623	87,887	1,02,824	1,01,527
.. lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant	2,202	2,453	24,047	24,443	26,249	26,696
.. miscellaneous	8,377	14,626	20,987	52,153	29,364	66,779
Total payments	1,89,580	1,92,716	6,73,261	7,14,826	8,62,841	9,07,542
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	21,071	20,706	1,52,545	1,42,505	1,73,616	1,63,211
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,651	2,13,422	8,25,806	8,57,331	10,36,457	10,70,753
Total allotment,* excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors	1,97,470	1,98,526	7,46,616	7,55,253	9,44,086	9,53,779
Actual savings	7,890	5,810	73,355	40,427	81,245	46,237

* The allotment for salaries and travelling allowances for Sub-Inspectors in Board areas was Rs. 1,95,316, of which Rs. 1,77,608 was spent, and Rs. 17,712 was saved.

As stated in previous reports the above table includes 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of the salaries and travelling allowances drawn by Sub-Inspectors, as the services of these officers are entertained mainly for the inspection of primary schools. These charges are, however, met from a separate budget head of expenditure, viz., "Inspection." The charges on account of all the other items are met from the primary allotments which include (1) the grants from Provincial revenues for municipalities and non-Board districts, (2) the one per cent. grant for the improvement of Government estates, and (3) the grants assigned by the District Boards in their respective areas. The cost of Sub-Inspectors, it may be remarked, shows a decrease of about 10,000 rupees owing partly to the appointment under District Boards of a few officers on less pay in the place of senior officers retired on pension, but more largely to the fact that the first resolution on the reorganization of the subordinate educational service which had been published at the close of 1896-97 and which took effect from the 1st August 1896, enabled many Sub-Inspectors who had been promoted under the scheme, to draw back increments in lump sums which were all paid during the year 1897-98 and which swelled the figures of that year above the normal level.

The figures for the year under review show a marked rise in the expenditure, the excess (excluding the cost of the Sub-Inspectors) being Rs. 3,136 under Provincial revenues and Rs. 41,565 under District Funds. It would at first sight seem that being relieved from the pressure of famine, the District Boards had not only made ampler provision for primary education than in the preceding year, but also had spent more liberally. But a closer examination of the Divisional figures does not bear out this favourable view in all cases. There is a disturbing factor in what are called "uncashed cheques," which largely affects the figures from year to year, and renders comparison between any two consecutive years a very complicated task. Cheques to the extent of thousands of rupees are issued by the District Boards towards the close of the year, and are sometimes kept uncashed till it expires. Unaccountably enough, these sums, though passed before the year closes, are not entered in the returns for that year, being shown as imaginary "savings," and are carried forward to swell the allotment and expenditure for the year that follows. Thus it is that during the year under review, the Rajshahi Division alone has shown a decrease of expenditure of Rs. 14,000 under District Funds, due chiefly to uncashed cheques in Rangpur, while Burdwan, has shown an increase of expenditure of Rs. 20,000 owing to the amount of the uncashed cheques of the preceding year being brought over to the account. In the same manner Patna shows an increase of Rs. 13,000 owing to the uncashed cheques in Darbhanga for the year 1897-98 and Orissa of Rs. 10,000 for much the same reason. The constant presence of this disturbing element points to laxity on the part of those who administer the primary grants. Difficulties of this kind were scarcely known when the entire primary grant was paid from the Provincial revenues. If the Sub-Inspectors are more active so as to finish the reward examinations in time for the submission of bills by the first week of March, there is no reason why payment cannot be made by the 31st of that month. Again, as soon as a sum is entered as spent in the district accounts and a cheque issued for it, it is to all intents and purposes spent during that year, though the money may not be drawn from the Treasury before the official year expires. It is unaccountable that in spite of an express order conveyed this year to all inspecting officers through the medium of the instructions for the preparation of the annual report and returns, that for the purpose of the educational statistics the uncashed cheques should be treated as sums actually spent, some of the Deputy Inspectors, (notably the Deputy Inspector of Rangpur), have adhered to the former misleading practice.

Again, the savings (Rs. 5,810 under Provincial revenues and Rs. 40,427 under District Funds) were also mostly due to uncashed cheques which will be carried over to the current year's charges. Under Provincial revenues Calcutta saved Rs. 1,300 owing to the abolition of some schools referred to above; the Sonthal Parganas saved Rs. 2,300 owing to the failure of many schools at the reward examination; the Chota Nagpur Division saved Rs. 500,

chiefly because of the withdrawal of stipends from schools with less than 30 pupils, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts saved Rs. 900 for reasons not explained in the Divisional report.

In the case of District Funds savings were effected to the extent of Rs. 2,700 in the Presidency Division, of Rs. 19,700 in the Rajshahi Division, Rangpur alone accounting for over Rs. 17,000 owing to "uncashed cheques;" of Rs. 4,700 in the Dacca Division, Rs. 3,500 in Chittagong, Rs. 13,500 in Patna, Saran alone showing about Rs. 9,000; Rs. 4,300 in Bhagalpur, and Rs. 900 in Orissa. On the other hand, there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 9,300 in the Burdwan Division. "Uncashed cheques" are generally the causes which operated to bring about these apparent signs of economy or extravagance, though in a few instances, as in Chittagong, they were due to the decision of the Board not to pay in full the amount it had allotted for primary education at the beginning of the year. In the Dacca Division, it is said to be "the practice to give away all the savings in rewards before the close of the year; but if the accounts are not made out in the Board's office before that time, the balance remains unspent."

The decrease in the amount spent on stipendiary schools is due to the reduction in the number of such schools noticed before. The "uncashed cheques," though meant for the most part for non-stipendiary schools, make it impossible to judge what proportion the stipends bear to rewards.

135. The following statement is prepared from the subsidiary tables II(a) and (b) to compare for the last two years the extent to which stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools were subsidized from the Provincial revenues and District Funds:—

	STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.				NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.			
	Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Provincial revenues.	45·1	45·5	1·5	1·5	9·9	11	·46	·47
From District Funds...	47·7	45·9	1·4	1·3	12·8	12·1	·49	·46

The cost on stipendiary schools is much the same to Provincial revenues and District Funds. This shows that there is a sort of uniformity all over the Province in the payment of fixed stipends. As regards non-stipendiary schools, the cost is excessively small, especially to Provincial revenues, under which it is less than a rupee per school per mensem. But it is to be remembered that the departmental grant is mostly given away in stipends to schools which are either very backward, as those in Chota Nagpur and other non-Board tracts, or are peculiarly circumstanced, as those in Calcutta, where nothing but fixed stipends can enable such schools to exist. As regards the non-stipendiary schools in these places, they are generally weak and indifferent, not deserving higher grants than a rupee on an average. The increase in the annual earnings from Rs. 9·9 to Rs. 11, however, points to some improvement in their position during the year.

The direct expenditure from the primary grants, that is, the sums shown against the first five side headings in the next preceding table, was Rs. 7,03,549, against Rs. 6,98,359 in the preceding year. It represents 77·5 per cent. of the total expenditure, against 80·9 in the preceding year. This is unsatisfactory, proving as it does that a smaller share of public funds was devoted to the immediate benefit of the poorly paid teachers of the schools than in previous years.

The details of miscellaneous expenditure are shown below:—

	Provincial revenues.		District Funds.		Total.	
	1897-98	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	4,153	4,124	1,631	768	5,784	4,892
Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	...	1,336	...	3,290	...	4,626
Commission for money-orders ...	2,134	2,316	5,478	5,975	7,612	8,291
Contingencies and miscellaneous, including examination charges ...	2,090	6,850		40,929		47,779
Stipends held in training schools ...	...	...	13,878	411	15,968	411
Do. held in Professional Colleges and schools ...	...	...		780		780
Total ...	8,377	14,626	20,987	52,153	29,364	66,779

The increase from Rs. 29,364 to Rs. 66,779 in the form of miscellaneous charges is greatly to be deprecated. It is to some extent due to the inclusion under this head, of rewards paid to teachers for themselves passing the examinations, instead of the amounts being charged to a direct head of expenditure, as was hitherto done.

The foregoing summary shows, as has been already explained, the expenditure from the primary grants administered by the Department and the District Boards. There are, besides, Municipalities which aid primary schools within their own limits; there are circle fund schools supported from the Provincial revenues, some of which teach the primary course; there are primary schools, especially for girls, aided under the grant-in-aid system. If all these were taken into account, the direct expenditure from public sources on primary schools for boys and girls would be Rs. 8,19,331 during the year, against Rs. 7,66,286 in the year before.

The municipal expenditure on primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 60,005, against Rs. 62,319, as shown below, division by division:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	10,318	11,267
Presidency ...	14,320	13,039
Calcutta ...	2,192	2,052
Rajshahi ...	4,779	4,704
Dacca ...	5,376	5,304
Chittagong ...	1,916	2,104
Patna ...	13,321	13,022
Bhagalpur ...	4,500	4,247
Orissa ...	3,797	2,895
Chota Nagpur ...	1,800	1,371
	Rs. 62,319	Rs. 60,005

The above shows a decrease. As the grants are often administered by the Municipal Commissioners themselves without consulting the officers of the Department, the divisional reports are generally silent as regards the cause of the decrease. In the Presidency Division it is said to be due to some extent to the withdrawal, in certain Municipalities, of municipal grants from schools for girls, the existing rule being that municipalities are to provide, as far as possible, for the education of half the male children of school-going age within their limits, at the rate of 10 annas per head per annum. In the Orissa Division "the reduced expenditure is due to a diminished provision made by the Cuttack Municipality consequent upon its insolvent condition." It is desirable that the extent to which each municipality fulfils the conditions as laid down in the rule quoted above, should be clearly pointed out in the divisional reports in future years.

The proposal made by Dr. Martin for the appointment of Deputy Inspectors as *ex-officio* members of the Municipalities in their districts has been commented on in the chapter on controlling agencies.

The amounts paid in fixed stipends and rewards as shown in this table differ to a great extent from those shown in paragraph 134 as paid to stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools, first, because the present table includes municipal grants and, secondly, because it includes the rewards paid to the teachers of both stipendiary and non-stipendiary schools, as an encouragement for passing pupils at the Upper and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations. These as well as the increased expenditure during the year, as already noticed, are also the reasons why the totals for the past two years as given in this table differ so largely from those previously given. The municipal contributions were entirely left out of account in this table in previous years, though their share in bringing about the results was by no means inconsiderable.

The following comments on the figures given in the foregoing statement are taken from the Divisional reports.

Burdwan Division—

“The system of advance rewards was in partial operation in the districts of Birbhum, Bankura and Hooghly, while in others, it appears to have been entirely abandoned. The main object of the scheme is to foster weak schools and ensure their efficiency. The Deputy Inspector of Bankura says that “in districts abounding with primary schools, the continuance of expansion of the system of advance rewards is of no consequence except in bad times, when even the strong schools stand in need of such rewards.” Properly speaking, the development of the system means no doubt a heavy strain on the purse, and it can be successfully worked upon in districts which are financially strong, and have schools sparsely situated.”

Presidency Division—

“The abolition of the stipendiary system by the District Board of Murshidabad appears to be a revolutionary measure. It is impossible to predict how far efficiency will suffer under it, without watching its working for two or three years. The system so long at work, and which is still largely followed all over the Province, of helping specially good schools, such as upper primaries and also those working in backward places where income from private sources is precarious, appears to be a very sound one. But the District Board of Murshidabad seems to have adopted a sufficient safeguard in the shape of an extended application of the advance system of payment, under which all deserving schools are paid in advance a certain share of the rewards they are expected to earn as a sort of subsistence allowance, the balance due to them on the results of the examination being paid at the close of the year. The District Board paid Rs. 3,300 as advanced rewards during the year, against Rs. 2,215 in the year before. It is regrettable that a system which has been so strongly recommended by Government, and which is obviously so advantageous, should as yet have so little support in Jessore, which spent only Rs. 146 as advanced rewards, against Rs. 144 in 1897-98. In the 24-Parganas also there has been a heavy falling off (from Rs. 2,582 to Rs. 2,072) and in Nadia from Rs. 2,565 to Rs. 2,478. As observed by the Director of Public Instruction some years ago, the system of advance payment is rather unpopular, because it exacts a good deal of real work from the district inspecting officers.”

Calcutta—

“The highest amount of stipend to a lower primary school was Rs. 6 a month, and that to an upper primary school Rs. 9 a month, while the maximum reward to a lower primary school was Rs. 50 and the minimum Rs. 5. Many of the rewarded lower primary schools obtained rewards from the Municipality in addition to those from the Provincial revenues. All the upper primary schools were stipendiary. The gurus of Calcutta have to pay large amounts in the shape of house-rent.”

Rajshahi Division—

“Darjeeling is the most backward in point of education, and, as a matter of course, all the primary schools there were stipendiary; the stipendiary schools in the Terai portion of that district get rewards also for passing candidates at the Primary Scholarship examination. It would not be possible to introduce the payment-by-result system in one shape or another into the district of Darjeeling for some time to come. Besides, the physical nature of the district is also a bar to the introduction of this system. In the districts of Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Rangpur and Pabna all the three systems of payments—stipendiary, payment-by-result, and mixed systems—were in force. In some of these districts, the gurus get rewards also for passing candidates at the Primary Scholarship examinations. Dinajpur is the only district

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in this Division, where the payment-by-result system was in full swing; all the primary schools in that district, with the exception of three lower primary schools (probably situated within the municipal limits of the town of Dinajpur), were non-stipendiary and paid under the result system. The time has not yet come to introduce the payment-by-result system in its entirety in all the districts of the Division. In a backward Division like Rajshahi, any attempt to introduce suddenly a purely non-stipendiary system would result in the collapse of many primary schools, specially the weaker ones."

Dacca Division—

"Larger amounts were spent in stipends in Dacca, Faridpur and Backergunge; the expenditure on this account decreased slightly in Mymensingh, but there was increased expenditure for rewards in all the districts. The proportion of expenditure on stipends and rewards in Dacca was nearly as 1 to 3, the same as in the year before; Mymensingh also approximates this proportion, while in the previous year it was as 1 to 2. In Backergunge the stipends actually exceeded the rewards; they were about equal in Faridpur as before.

"The system of advanced rewards was introduced in Dacca for the first time in the past year in a limited area, and, it is said, on a small scale. Rupees 22 only was spent for the purpose, and the Deputy Inspector says that the system was successful, and on the same result the District Board thinks it unattractive. In Mymensingh the expenditure for advanced stipends was reduced from Rs. 1,639 to Rs. 945, such rewards not being given in two subdivisions—in one on account of the neglect of the Sub-Inspector, and in the other on account of the refusal of the Local Board to pass the bills. Advanced rewards in Faridpur diminished from Rs. 1,793 to Rs. 1,473. There was no change in the working of the system. Backergunge was the only district where such rewards advanced from Rs. 1,389 to Rs. 1,691. There is, however, no mention in the district reports as to how the system worked.

Chittagong Division—

"The expenditure on stipends shows a decrease of Rs. 545. This is mainly owing to the Chittagong District Board not paying the stipends of girls' schools for the whole year and those of boys' schools for the last quarter of the year. In consequence of the transfer of three schools from the Chittagong Hill Tracts to the Province of Assam, the expenditure under this head in that district has fallen off by Rs. 370."

"The system of paying rewards in advance has been in operation in the districts of Tippera and Chittagong for some years, and in both the districts it is reported to have worked well during the year. The District Board of Noakhali also proposed to adopt the system, but the Commissioner of the Division objected, and the proposal was abandoned."

Patna Division—

"The total amount paid in fixed stipends increased by Rs. 5,497, and that in reward by Rs. 19,994. The amount paid as advance and finally deducted from the amount earned at the end of the year also increased by Rs. 382.

"The increase in the amount paid in rewards in all the districts except Champaran, in which the falling off was only slight, clearly indicates the progress made during the year towards the development of the payment-by-result system.

"The advance system was in force, as in the previous year, in all the districts except Patna and Saran. In the latter district, the system was tried and abandoned owing, as the Deputy Inspector says, to the reluctance of the Sub-Inspector to incur the risk of advancing money to weak schools which alone would need it.

"The object of the advance system is to help such weak pathsalas as cannot wait for their rewards till the close of the year. But Sub-Inspectors naturally fear to make any large advances to them, lest the gurus fail to earn the amount so advanced or to persevere till the end of the year, resulting in either case in a loss to the District Board. The amount advanced must therefore be small which cannot be of much help to the gurus."

And again—

"Out of 4,240 lower primary schools aided from the primary grants, only 184 received stipends and 123 both stipends and rewards. The corresponding numbers in the previous year were 190 and 120 respectively. The number of stipendiary schools has, therefore, fallen off during the year, and the number of mixed schools has only slightly risen. Most of the 307 schools of these two classes, again, are either special *maktabs* for the elementary education of poor Muhammadans or are situated in very backward parts of the districts.

"It is, therefore, clear that the payment-by-result system is in full force in the Division and that it shows a tendency to spread still further. With the limited funds at the disposal of the District Boards, it is the only system by which a knowledge of the three R's can be carried to remote villages. A small subsidy in the shape of an annual reward on the results of the examination is calculated to strengthen already existing or newly opened pathsalas, to make the gurus regulate the studies in their schools by adopting the departmental standards, and to bring them under departmental supervision. But after years of experience, the Deputy Inspectors have come to look upon the system with some distrust.

"The gurus in order to earn large rewards bring to the examinations boys who do not belong to their school, or boys who have already passed the same or a higher examination. In order to pass off these boys as genuine, they do not scruple to alter their names, and even those of their fathers. Instances have been known in which Hindu boys have been tutored to pass off as Muhammadans and to give Muhammadan names as the names of their fathers. Similarly, Muhammadan boys are passed off as Hindu boys. The closure of pathsalas for months after the reward examination is not at all uncommon. In February last I went to a village in Gaya to see a pathsala there. The reward examination had been over, and the guru not expecting any visit soon had closed his school and gone home. In Champaran, I went to see a pathsala near Madhuban, where there is a middle English school. The guru had been informed of my intended visit, but as he had closed his school, and had not the courage to avow the fact, he collected together a number of boys, some of them from the neighbouring middle English school at Madhuban, and passed them off as pupils of his own pathsala. I had of course no suspicion of the matter when I visited it, but when I went to see the middle English school at noon, I saw some of those very boys in it whom I had in the morning seen in the pathsala.

"Such and like corruptions are very common, and, in consequence, the system of payment-by-results, which has brought them forth, is looked upon with distrust. The spread of the rudiments of education is not as genuine as it is seen on paper, and the training in fraud and falsehood, which the boys receive in the rewarded pathsalas, partly from the example of the gurus and partly also from their direct tutoring, is much to be deplored. This being the case, the unchecked spread of the payment-by-results system is not very desirable. The stipendiary system, or what is better still, the mixed system, in which small monthly stipends are supplemented by rewards, should be encouraged so far as funds permit. Model schools, as advocated by the Inspector of Schools in the last annual report of this Division, may also be opened at convenient centres to serve as pioneer schools."

Bhagalpur Division—

"The total public expenditure on 210 stipendiary schools, with 5,726 pupils, was Rs. 7,487, while the total public expenditure on the 2,081 non-stipendiary schools, with 49,175 pupils, was Rs. 31,475, which gives an average per school and per pupil of Rs. 35 and Re. 1.3, respectively, for the stipendiary schools and of Rs. 15 and 0.6 for the non-stipendiary schools, which turns the scale in favour of the non-stipendiary schools. But as what we want in education is a fair combination of quality and quantity both, it seems that the further extension of non-stipendiary schools, which aims at superficiality, might wait until what has been gained in this respect has been consolidated by the aid of the existing stipendiary schools, which, with a little more outlay, may well be converted into model primary schools. But much as we may deprecate superficial extension, the fact that we have now but 17 boys in every hundred of a school-going age seems to point to the necessity of the payment-by-result system, which is well calculated to answer that end."

Orissa Division—

"The stipendiary, the payment-by-results and the mixed systems have all been tried in Orissa. As regards lower primary schools, the stipendiary system has long since been replaced in Cuttack, Balasore and Puri by the result system. The mixed system, which is the only system suited to backward tracts, is in force in Angul, which has been raised to the status of a district within quite a recent period. The question of the relative merits of the different systems of administering the primary allotment is one which is beset with heavy difficulties every way. It must on all hands be admitted that the mixed system is the best system, but it is too costly for the slender means at our disposal. So long as there is no prospect of a substantial increase in the primary allotment, we should not be justified in materially altering the system now in vogue.

"There can be no doubt that the results of our manipulation of the old indigenous system of primary education in Orissa have, on the whole, been salutary. Education has not only perceptibly improved in quality, but it has reached those lower strata of society which but for our interference would have remained wholly outside the sphere of its operation. The chief drawback in our system, however, is the vicious tendency the people have all along

evinced to withhold their contributions to the *Abadhans*. Under the operation of the present system of payment-by-results, the complaint is almost universal that when an *Abadhan* receives a reward from the public funds, the villagers who maintain him reduce their contribution by an equal amount. It is not, however, a complaint which is peculiar to the payment-by-results system alone. The stipendiary system was characterised by the same defect in a still more aggravated form.

“The question of establishing model lower primary schools can, I think, be best solved by the lower primary department of an upper primary school, and it should be the aim of the Inspecting officers to see that these departments are efficiently maintained both as regards instruction and discipline.

“As regards the advance system it is not in operation in any of the districts of the Division. The drawbacks of the system of advance rewards, as also of the system of payment-by-results, are aptly described in the subjoined extract from the report of the Chairman of the District Board of Puri:—

“The precariousness of the existence of the pathsalas is a great obstacle to the introduction of the system of payment of rewards *in advance*. So long as the appointment of the teacher rests with the village people, their stability cannot be assured. This duty we cannot undertake unless we undertake to pay the greater portion or the whole of his wages, which the present state of the finances does not allow. The pathsala teacher is appointed by the villagers conjointly, who subscribe for his pay, or by the headman of the village, when he undertakes to supply him with food and clothing, while others give him two, three or four annas a month, according to their means. The services of the teacher are terminable at the will of his employers, especially when the people are divided into factions, when some misfortune happens to the chief supporter, when the people are dissatisfied with the teacher or the like, and thus the money advanced is lost to public funds. The system of payment-by-results which is in vogue, is best suited to the requirements of the time. But there is one defect. The rates of rewards are not always uniform. They vary from year to year according as the number of the successful candidates at the reward examinations varies, the allotment for rewards being the same for all years. Thus, if the general results of a year are more favourable than in the preceding year, a teacher who passes more pupils than at former examinations gets nearly the same amount of reward as he got for a smaller number of his pupils previously. This is no inducement to do good work.’”

Chota Nagpur Division—

“The percentage of stipends paid to gurus declined from 83.6 to 78, owing to the withdrawal of stipends from schools with less than 30 pupils in Palamau, and from institutions not passing boys in the lower primary examinations for two consecutive years in Hazaribagh.

“The percentage of rewards rose from 11.4 to 22, owing to the extension of the reward system and increase in the rates of rewards in Hazaribagh and Ranchi.”

The relative value of the stipendiary and non-stipendiary systems was discussed in the last report, and it would be useless to repeat the facts thus put forward. Each system has its drawbacks, but the stipendiary system has the advantage of securing greater efficiency though at the expense of expansion. In this connexion it must be remembered that education has been expanding so rapidly that in certain localities in Bengal it has reached a limit almost beyond the power of effective supervision and control possessed by the Department. But the question is really one of funds, which in their present state do not allow of bringing even half the number of the existing pathsalas under the stipendiary system. It appears therefore, unless a largely increased expenditure could be contemplated, it is impossible at present to think of abandoning or even curtailing to any large extent the system of payment-by-results. It must, however, be remarked that what is called the stipendiary system as worked in Bengal really partly depends in the results shown at the examinations, for a school which shows bad results invariably suffers reduction or withdrawal of grants. It really amounts therefore to a system of paying grants (or rewards) in monthly or quarterly instalments, instead of in a lump sum at the close of the year and as worked in Bengal, is therefore partly open to the same objection as the system of simple “payment-by-results.” Primary schools which are kept up on a true stipendiary system uncontrolled by the payment-by-results system are rare in Bengal.

137. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of these classes of institutions to Provincial

revenues and District Funds are shown in the following statement district by district:—

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

DISTRICT.	Allotment.*	Proportionate allotment for each 1,000 children of school-going age.	DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.	
			Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary schools.	Lower primary schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	34,980	167.5	7,292	14,455	183	820	8,053	24,088	39.8	17.5	14.4	9.5
Birbhum	15,373	128.4	2,163	6,227	102	600	3,947	14,608	21.2	10.3	8.7	6.8
Bankura	24,914	155.2	5,636	10,482	187	937	5,939	27,365	30.1	11.0	15.1	6.0
Midnapore	51,921	131.6	8,618	33,539	248	3,849	9,778	90,916	34.7	8.7	14.1	5.9
Hooghly	32,395	208.8	5,897	13,650	116	858	4,786	25,190	50.8	15.9	10.7	8.6
Howrah	13,822	120.7	3,636	4,246	64	293	2,866	12,064	56.8	14.5	20.1	5.2
Total for the Burdwan Division.	1,73,405	151.2	33,242	82,599	900	7,357	35,388	194,120	36.9	11.2	15.0	6.8
24-Parganas	49,787	175.4	6,165	26,372	123	1,205	5,909	46,694	50.1	21.0	16.7	9.0
Nadia	24,715	100.2	4,371	10,905	91	611	4,245	17,041	48.0	17.8	16.4	10.2
Murshidabad	18,376	97.9	2,524	9,707	68	511	3,084	16,286	40.0	19.0	13.1	9.5
Jessore	22,121	78.0	5,713	9,387	135	690	6,083	18,874	42.3	13.6	15.0	7.5
Khulna	21,614	122.3	3,948	10,654	83	702	3,265	20,282	47.5	15.1	19.3	8.4
Total for the Presidency Division.	1,36,613	115.9	22,721	67,025	495	3,719	22,566	120,177	45.9	18.0	16.0	8.9
Calcutta	11,000	130	1,627	5,306	13	157	981	6,655	125.1	34.3	26.1	13.1
Rajshahi	23,468	108.8	4,398	10,455	66	485	2,466	12,316	66.6	24	25.5	13.5
Dinajpur	25,258	113.5	3,480	8,638	86	552	2,629	13,863	40.4	15.6	21.1	10.7
Jalpaiguri	16,388	180	2,641	9,073	38	356	1,259	7,803	69	25.5	33.5	18.4
Darjeeling	12,933	368	506	10,307	4	108	112	2,747	141	65	80	60
Rangpur	32,499	107	3,148	2,603	100	725	3,683	19,692	31.4	5.5	13.6	2.1
Bogra	14,232	123.7	3,689	5,814	45	235	2,274	7,397	81.9	24.7	25.9	12.5
Fabna	18,870	92.4	5,146	7,331	92	379	4,261	10,996	55.9	19.1	19.3	10.5
Total for the Rajshahi Division.	1,45,048	118.9	23,065	54,121	431	2,790	16,684	73,774	55.8	19.3	22.1	11.7
Dacca	29,466	81	8,460	14,895	254	790	9,369	22,385	33.3	18.8	14.4	10.6
Mymensingh	27,259	71	9,339	15,470	268	1,036	8,852	22,308	34.8	14.9	17	11
Faridpur	22,167	81	7,331	10,432	194	693	6,878	16,387	38	15	17	10
Backergunge	34,528	106	7,592	14,283	194	1,016	7,934	28,624	39.1	14	15.3	8.0
Total for the Dacca Division.	1,23,410	83.0	32,772	55,080	910	3,535	33,083	89,604	36.0	15.5	15.3	9.8
Tippera	40,042	149.6	9,423	16,109	211	1,213	8,329	30,950	44.6	13.2	18.1	8.3
Noakhali	25,309	167.1	5,933	9,070	(a) 112	(b) 477	4,623	12,538	53.4	19.0	21.1	11.5
Chittagong	30,148	155.7	6,603	10,695	117	585	5,741	19,113	56.4	18.2	18.4	5.9
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,840	425	180	4,833	1	57	32	957	180	85.6	90.1	31.6
Total for the Chittagong Division.	1,02,339	162.8	22,180	40,757	441	2,332	18,625	63,576	50.3	17.4	19.0	10.2
Patna	34,307	129.3	2,926	18,364	28	1,035	1,668	28,438	104.5	17.7	29.1	10.3
Gaya	24,304	76.0	4,941	13,334	41	539	2,275	16,936	120	24	34	12
Shahabad	18,393	59.4	3,944	7,597	46	308	2,367	9,778	85.7	24	27.3	12.1
Saran	31,787	85.6	2,596	9,526	30	402	1,567	12,853	86.5	23.7	22.4	11.9
Champanan	18,507	66.2	2,085	5,398	21	632	844	15,085	96	13	38	8
Muzaffarpur	30,676	75.3	2,366	13,945	31	637	1,430	17,541	76.3	21.8	26.4	12.7
Darbhangha	31,924	75.9	3,394	22,109	27	687	1,443	20,304	125.7	32.1	37.6	17.0
Total for the Patna Division.	1,89,968	80.1	22,202	93,073	224	4,240	11,764	1,21,435	99.1	21.9	30.1	12.2
Monghyr	30,167	98.8	4,508	14,932	37	687	1,744	18,024	121.8	21.7	41.3	13.3
Bhagalpur	24,576	80.6	3,998	9,239	34	495	1,987	11,751	117.5	18	32	12
Purnea	23,355	76.6	2,898	9,195	30	595	1,143	13,479	96.6	15.4	40.5	10.9
Malda	12,553	102.0	2,390	3,941	69	232	3,159	6,413	43	17	15	10
Sonthal Parganas	27,670	105.0	5,896	10,293	104	480	4,034	11,029	57	21	23	15
Total for the Bhagalpur Division.	1,17,326	91.1	20,290	47,600	274	2,489	12,047	60,696	74	19.1	26.9	12.5
Cuttack	40,020	137.6	7,454	16,848	111	1,968	4,916	33,642	67.1	8.4	24.2	7.9
Balasore	25,637	171.8	5,143	9,226	69	816	2,519	15,329	74.5	11.3	32.8	9.6
Angul	7,034	275.7	980	3,765	11	124	372	2,266	87.2	31.1	41.2	27.2
Puri	19,377	136.7	4,740	6,870	62	847	2,076	12,064	76.5	8.1	38.5	9.1
Total for the Orissa Division.	92,068	151.6	18,297	36,807	253	3,755	9,883	63,301	72.3	9.7	29.6	9.2
Hazaribagh	21,186	121.3	1,993	13,593	24	418	945	10,675	83	32.5	33.7	20.3
Ranchi	19,692	116.2	998	13,840	13	538	477	13,680	76.5	25.7	33.4	16.3
Palamau	11,189	125	2,248	5,651	23	168	1,106	4,434	37.7	37.7	32.5	21.5
Manbhum	19,336	108	3,015	13,396	32	542	1,455	13,430	94.2	24.7	33.1	15.9
Singbhum	14,016	171.2	2,501	8,837	35	252	1,803	8,576	74.3	35.1	23.0	18.5
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division.	85,419	123.0	10,853	55,617	127	1,908	5,786	50,694	85.5	20.2	30.0	17.6
GRAND TOTAL	11,74,591*	107.2	2,07,268	5,37,875	4,063	32,232	166,805	844,032	50.9	16.6	19.8	10.1
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	11,45,489	103.9	1,83,687	4,66,309	3,691	30,030	145,833	769,459	49.7	15.5	20.1	9.7

* Including Departmental, District Fund and Municipal allotments.

(a) Includes one school with 99 pupils receiving aid both from Municipal and Departmental primary funds, and one school with 40 pupils receiving aid from Department, District Board and Municipal Board.

(b) Includes one school with 40 pupils receiving aid both from Municipal and Departmental primary funds.

As pointed out in previous reports, the totals of columns 4 and 5 fall short of the amounts shown in column 2, because the former give only the direct cost, and do not include charges for inspection, examination, money-order commission, and other indirect items of expenditure included in the latter.

The grand total shows an increase in the direct expenditure on both upper and lower primary schools. This is due no doubt to the increase in the number of schools of both the classes which were aided from the primary funds.

The rise in the average cost per school, upper and lower, has been caused by the inclusion of municipal grants this year in the foregoing statement. In the upper primary schools this rise has, however, been followed by a reduction in the average cost per pupil owing to the increase of pupils attending these schools; while in lower primary schools, in which the rise of pupils has not been proportionately so large, just the contrary has been the case.

The figures in the last four columns show the widest difference, not only between one division and another, but in some cases also between the same districts of a division. The causes of these variations are many—local circumstances, such as backwardness and inaccessibility, the system of administration prevailing in the different districts, and many other conditions all of which are at work in bringing them about. The highest averages of figures of the cost for an upper primary school are shown by all backward places, such as the districts of the Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions, by the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Darjeeling, and also by the town of Calcutta, in which the monthly house-rent alone adds materially to the cost of maintaining a school. Again the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur Divisions show large differences between the different districts of which they consist. Thus the average cost of an upper primary school in Hooghly and Howrah is over Rs. 50, in Burdwan Rs. 40, and in Birbhum only Rs. 21. In the same way an upper primary school costs on an average Rs. 82 in Bogra, against Rs. 52 in Rangpur, Rs. 122 in Monghyr, Rs. 43 in Malda, Rs. 117 in Bhagalpur, and Rs. 57 in the Sonthal Parganas. The entire absence of the stipendiary system in Birbhum, and the rather advanced character of Malda and the Sonthal Parganas, which resemble the Bengal districts more than the Bihar portion of the Bhagalpur Division, will to some extent explain these divergences. The high average for Bogra has not been explained in the Divisional report.

In respect of lower primary schools also, much the same explanation may be offered for the variations, and the "uncashed cheques," too, mostly intended for the non-stipendiary schools, which form the bulk of this class, largely cause these sudden fluctuations and variations. Thus in Midnapore the uncashed cheques of the previous year raised the average by about 4 rupees, while in Rangpur the uncashed cheques of the year under review account for the exceptionally low average of Rs. 3-8, against Rs. 25-8 shown in the preceding year.

The divisions which appear to have attained something like uniformity in the distribution of grants among the schools in the different districts, are the Presidency and Dacca Divisions.

138. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary education and compares the position of the districts with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit-mark" is found, as usual, by assigning the values of 5, 3, and 1, respectively, to pupils in the three stages of instruction:—

The population being assumed to remain the same, the above figures show a fair increase in the percentage of total pupils to the population of school-going age which has risen from 12·8 to 13·2 (column 22), this rise being due entirely to the rise in the number of boys, the girls at school being somewhat smaller in number. The rise in the number of pupils in the higher stages of primary instruction is also another satisfactory feature in the year's operations.

139. The percentages of merit-marks to the population of school-going age

DIVISIONS.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3
Burdwan ...	132·5	137·2
Chittagong ...	98·0	96·4
Orissa ...	75·4	83·3
Presidency ...	81·0	81·0
Dacca ...	74·4	76·7
Rajshahi ...	50·1	51·7
Chota Nagpur ...	41·6	44·1
Bhagalpur ...	35·7	35·3
Patna ...	32·4	32·1

are reproduced in order in the margin. It will be seen that Orissa, owing to a sudden gain in schools and pupils, has risen above the Presidency Division, which suffered a loss in both these respects, and that the relative position of the other Divisions remains unaffected. The reason of the difference between one Division and another, viz., the pre-existence of a well established indigenous system of mass education in the Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Orissa Divisions, which formed the groundwork of organized operations in this direction, and the absence of such preliminary

basis in other places, has been fully explained in previous reports, and need not be dwelt upon.

140. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for boys during the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1898.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	10	327	297	184	1,134	...	...	...	3	1,137
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	11	389	377	263	...	596	817	187	...	1,600
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	4,018	165,749	154,713	122,912	40,869	1,40,843	16,236	2,59,624	67,201	5,33,773
Unaided ...	193	7,420	6,768	5,108	...	...	...	9,576	10,015	19,591
Total ...	4,232	173,855	162,155	128,557	42,003	1,50,439	17,053	2,69,387	77,219	5,56,101
Total for 1897-98 ...	4,107	165,057	154,183	122,380	41,633	1,46,343	17,218	2,56,089	77,466	5,38,769

The above figures show a satisfactory increase in every respect, except as regards the contributions from municipal funds and "other sources," which suffered a slight falling off. The average numerical strength of an upper primary school was 41·1, against 40·1 and 40·2 in the two preceding years. The subjoined statement will show for the last three years that the financial position of these schools has been gradually strengthening in spite of diminished contributions from public sources:—

YEAR.	Contribution per school from public sources.		Contribution per school from private sources.		Total.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	51·7	...	78·7	130·4
1897-98	49·9	...	78·8	128·7
1898-99	49·5	...	81·9	131·4

The increase in the contributions from private sources is no doubt due to the rise in fee-receipts consequent on the improvement in the average numerical strength noticed above.

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141. The following table classifies the upper primary schools for boys in each Division according to their numerical strength:—

DIVISION.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 60 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 50.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		Average number of pupils for each school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	900	35,944	203	12,733	202	8,899	260	8,922	186	4,619	49	771	39.6
Presidency	519	23,737	177	11,334	131	5,768	141	4,909	62	1,584	8	142	45.7
Calcutta	17	1,405	14	1,270	3	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	82.6
Rajshahi	444	17,091	80	5,453	80	3,915	140	4,748	103	2,614	21	361	38.5
Dacca	943	34,276	147	9,097	179	7,848	304	10,252	242	5,956	71	1,125	36.3
Chittagong	455	19,344	121	7,455	117	5,086	156	5,301	56	1,444	5	78	42.5
Patna	227	11,566	119	7,639	57	2,540	42	1,470	8	204	1	13	52.3
Bhagalpur	273	11,901	91	5,674	61	2,988	65	2,201	51	1,276	5	67	43.6
Orissa	270	10,393	47	2,590	67	2,907	114	3,837	39	1,002	3	57	38.5
Do. Tributary Mahals	55	2,045	7	435	16	694	19	611	11	271	2	34	37.2
Chota Nagpur	129	5,883	48	2,798	32	1,419	42	1,446	8	203	1	19	45.6
Total	4,232	173,885	1,062	66,476	955	41,672	1,283	43,697	766	19,173	166	2,667	41.1
Total for 1897-98 ...	4,107	165,057	945	58,710	913	39,893	1,291	43,930	795	19,890	164	2,634	40.1

The steady increase in the number of strong schools and the elimination of weak ones, noticed from year to year, is a very satisfactory feature in the administration of primary education. This year, in spite of a fair rise in the total number of upper primary schools, these has again been a falling off in the number of those having an attendance of between 40 and 20 pupils, which has naturally been followed by a large rise in the two higher classes with 40 pupils and upwards. The increase of two schools in the last or weakest class is nominal. The Divisions which show an average of less than 40 pupils are Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Orissa with the Tributary Mahals. In these places, therefore, strict caution requires to be exercised to see that lower primary schools may not unnecessarily push themselves up to the upper primary status only for the sake of a boy or two in the upper section.

142. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for Indian boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private students) are concerned, are shown below for each division:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							Percentage of success.	
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Christians.	Non-Christians.		Others.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Burdwan ... ..	...	...	791	586	9	8	800	594	...	1,952	28	13	1,903	...	1,075	22	5	1,102	...	1,042	...	55	...	...	5	...	55.2
Presidency ... ..	...	...	297	247	1	...	298	247	...	721	2	55	778	...	501	...	28	529	...	409	...	120	...	...	...	...	63.0
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	11	10	...	...	11	10	...	36	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	29	...	27	...	2	...	...	...	...	60.5
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	239	196	4	2	243	198	...	503	6	2	511	...	348	3	2	353	...	185	...	163	...	...	...	...	69.1
Dacca	1	1	587	427	15	7	603	435	1	1,363	34	17	1,415	1	738	12	5	756	...	562	...	190	4	...	...	...	53.4
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	333	286	6	3	339	289	...	950	15	67	1,032	...	661	8	19	688	...	434	...	241	1	...	...	...	66.7
Patna ... ..	...	...	170	121	1	1	171	122	...	361	2	25	388	...	203	2	10	215	...	204	...	11	...	...	...	...	55.4
Bhagalpur	1	...	205	143	...	...	206	143	4	516	...	50	570	...	289	...	23	312	...	229	...	48	2	27	6	...	54.7
Orissa	11	10	166	151	2	...	179	161	23	352	2	6	382	16	255	...	4	275	...	267	...	8	...	...	...	...	71.4
Do. Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	31	25	51	25	...	...	47	...	47	...	...	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	74.4
Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	...	87	55	1	1	88	56	...	180	4	21	205	...	82	1	9	92	...	76	...	2	1	4	9	...	44.9
Total	13	11	2,886	2,222	70	47	2,969	2,280	27	6,934	140	256	7,357	17	4,181	83	105	4,388	...	3,470	...	845	8	31	20	13	59.6
Total for 1897-98	13	9	2,529	2,023	105	83	2,647	2,115	24	5,657	224	208	6,113	17	3,796	137	101	4,051	...	3,323	...	659	13	18	28	6	66.2

The competing schools rose from 2,647 to 2,969, or by 12 per cent.; the successful schools from 2,115 to 2,280, or by about 8 per cent.; the examinees from 6,113 to 7,357, or by over 20 per cent., and the successful candidates from 4,051 to 4,386, or by a little over 8 per cent. The Muhammadans fared much better than in previous years, as they represented 19·2 per cent. of the entire number of successful students, against 17 per cent. in the year before.

The failure at the last examination was comparatively heavy, the percentage of success being 59·6, against 66·2 in the preceding year. But this was not the case in all the Divisions. The percentage of success was practically the same in the Dacca and Chota Nagpur Divisions; it was considerably higher in the Presidency Division, including Calcutta and in Orissa, and considerably less in the Burdwan, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The examinations are conducted by the Inspectors, each for his own circle. This explains the variations in the different circles noticed above; and unless a common examination is held for all the circles, or at any rate especial care is exercised by the examining boards to maintain uniformity from year to year, as far as possible, the irregularity in the results cannot be removed. In the Burdwan Division the percentage has gone down from 91·1 (a very high figure, pointing to over-lenieney) to 55·3, the failure being attributed to "the stiffness of paper on arithmetic" or, in the case of Midnapore, to "three successive floods in the rainy season," which caused many of the schools to be temporarily closed. The Patna Division passed 55·4 per cent. of the candidates, against 74·4 in the preceding year. The Inspector is disposed to ascribe the decrease to a change in the mode of conducting the examination. "This change was the appointment for the first time of a Board of Examiners for conducting the Middle and Upper Primary Scholarship examinations in accordance with the rules laid down by the Department. In discharging their duty of control the Board came across very serious irregularities on the part of some of the examiners, to whom the answer papers had to be returned, more than once, for re-examination. The knowledge that their awards would be scrutinised by the Board must have made the examiners more than ordinarily careful in examining the papers, and it is not unlikely that they erred on the side of strictness." In the Bhagalpur Division, which is now educationally joined to Chota Nagpur, the Assistant Inspector remarks that the two Bengali districts, Malda and the Sonthal Parganas, did well at the examination, and that the three Bihari districts, Monghyr, Purnea and Bhagalpur, fared badly, because "the last examination could not help being slightly more difficult" for them, the standard adopted being that of the Chota Nagpur Division, which had so long been in connection with the advanced districts of the Presidency Division, whereas the Bhagalpur Division had been hitherto accustomed to the easy tests prevailing in Bihar. The result was thus a lowering of the percentage from 63 to 55. On the other hand, the Presidency Division passed 68 per cent., against 56 in the preceding year, and Orissa 72, against 60. In the former this is suspected to be due to some extent to a lowering of the standard in comparison with the preceding year; in the latter the report offers no explanation for the increase, but only says that it is "satisfactory."

143. The following statement shows the results of the Upper Primary Scholarship examination for boys for the last five years:—

YEAR.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·0	46·8
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·0	56·2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·2
1898-99	2,969	2,280	7,357	4,386	76·8	59·6

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It will be seen from the above that the normal percentage of success is about 60, the low figure for 1894-95 and the high figure for 1897-98 being somewhat wide of this average, probably owing to the disturbing influence noticed above. Schools other than upper primary schools, especially those of the middle stage in the Burdwan, Rajshahi and Eastern Circles, often present candidates at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination. These candidates, when successful, get pass certificates only, and not the scholarships, which are awarded by Government to students from upper primary schools only. The total number of passes at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination from all grades of schools, excluding private students, was 6,733, as shown in paragraph 136, against 6,370 in the preceding year.

There being 4,232 upper primary schools for boys on the returns, of which 2,969 presented pupils at the last examination, and 2,280 were successful, it is seen that about 70 per cent. of the schools which enjoy grants as upper primary schools, attempted to teach that standard during the year, and 55 per cent. were successful. An examination of the divisional figures in this light will show how far there is justification in each of them for returning a school as an upper primary, for it is not infrequently the case that a school is classified as such because there is a casual student or two who has just risen out of the lower primary stage, and is lingering for a time in his former school.

The following statement will show the figures in detail:—

DIVISION.	Number of upper primary schools.	Percentage of schools which sent candidates to the examination.	Percentage of schools which passed pupils at the examination.
Burdwan ...	900	88.8	66
Presidency (with Calcutta)...	636	57.6	47.9
Rajshahi ...	444	54.7	44.6
Dacca ...	943	63.9	46.1
Chittagong ...	455	74.5	63.5
Patna ...	227	75.3	53.7
Bhagalpur ...	273	75.4	52.3
Orissa with the Tributary Mahals.	325	64.6	57.2
Chota Nagpur ...	129	68.2	43.4
Total ...	4,232	70.1	53.8

It would appear from the above that the elevation of a school to the upper primary stage is very judiciously controlled in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, and that in the Rajshahi and Presidency Divisions supervision is rather lax, very nearly half the so-called upper primary schools not apparently working at all at the higher course of study prescribed for them.

The Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, remarks as follows on the present course of study for the upper primary scholarship examination:—

“The course prescribed for the upper primary scholarship examination appears in some respects to be rather too heavy for the young children who appear at it. The subject is not a fit one for discussion in an annual report, but one or two suggestions may be offered. The course in geography comprises a knowledge of the four quarters, together with a special knowledge of Bengal; there are two books on hygiene, traversing over nearly the same ground, and there are two alternative books in science, viz., physical science or an agricultural primer. The course in geography may be made lighter by dispensing with a special knowledge of Bengal, and the course in hygiene by throwing out one of the books. Physical science, as taught without experiments, is valueless, and in this Division at least the head gurus of upper primary schools seem to me to be incompetent to teach it. Agriculture, therefore, should be the one subject taught, but the text-book in it should be improved.”

There is much truth in the above, especially as regards hygiene and physical science; but as the whole subject of vernacular education is now under the consideration of Government, it is useless to discuss the question till a decision is arrived at by the Government.

144. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for Indian boys during the year:—

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CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					Total.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, etc.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government ...	13	383	364	206	1,046	...	...	...	...	1,046
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards ...	8	383	359	287	...	250	312	451	...	1,013
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	30,463	813,050	744,789	611,210	1,12,538	3,52,626	34,693	11,66,340	353,918	19,20,157
Unaided ...	13,596	247,662	219,623	153,252	...	...	...	3,62,037	96,741	4,68,778
Total ...	44,080	1,061,477	865,134	764,965	1,13,634	3,52,676	34,997	15,28,373	3,50,659	23,90,934
Total for 1897-98 ...	43,432	1,036,635	945,791	770,902	1,13,341	3,16,341	35,673	14,56,011	3,61,335	22,83,231

As in the case of upper primary schools, the table above shows an increase in all cases except as regards the contributions from municipal and "other" sources, under which there has been a decrease, though it is very slight. The average strength of a lower primary school was 24.1 pupils, against 23.8 and 23.7, respectively, in the two preceding years; its average income was Rs. 54, against Rs. 52.7 in 1897-98, of which Rs. 11.6 (against Rs. 10.11) was paid from the public funds and Rs. 42.10 (against Rs. 41.12) from private funds.

145. The subjoined statement compares the number and strength of lower primary schools, division by division, for the last two years:—

DIVISIONS.	1897-98.		1898-99.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan ...	9,089	230,687	9,136	232,282	47	...
Presidency ...	3,972	128,438	3,851	125,755	...	121
Calcutta ...	174	7,679	150	6,732	...	24
Rajshahi ...	3,025	79,182	3,105	81,557	80	...
Dacca ...	6,310	141,440	6,391	146,832	81	...
Chittagong ...	2,943	78,959	2,851	77,066	...	97
Patna ...	5,626	144,801	5,668	150,652	42	...
Bhagalpur ...	3,503	76,750	3,410	76,834	...	93
Orissa ...	5,800	83,943	6,100	93,601	500	...
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	1,182	13,840	1,370	14,731	88	...
Chota Nagpur ...	2,053	53,131	2,148	55,435	95	...
Total ...	43,432	1,036,635	44,080	1,061,477	933	935
				Net increase ...	598	

The causes of these fluctuations have already been explained.

146. The following table classifies the lower primary schools for boys (division by division), according to their numerical strength:—

DIVISION.	Total number of schools.	Total number of pupils.	SCHOOLS WITH 50 PUPILS AND MORE.		SCHOOLS WITH 40 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 50.		SCHOOLS WITH 30 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 40.		SCHOOLS WITH 20 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 30.		SCHOOLS WITH 10 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 20.		SCHOOLS WITH 5 PUPILS AND LESS THAN 10.		Average number of pupils per school.
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	9,136	232,282	453	28,664	632	27,130	1,508	50,593	3,116	74,832	3,427	51,097	...	...	25.4
Presidency ...	3,851	125,755	450	27,774	690	26,076	975	33,151	1,193	28,990	638	9,784	...	...	32.6
Calcutta ...	150	6,732	61	3,515	28	1,381	24	916	24	714	13	305	...	...	44.6
Rajshahi ...	3,105	81,557	32	5,513	223	9,738	663	12,311	1,354	31,695	794	12,239	...	...	26.2
Dacca ...	6,391	146,832	177	10,691	293	12,777	961	31,828	2,177	51,367	2,730	40,269	...	...	23.9
Chittagong ...	2,851	77,066	115	6,339	371	11,941	643	21,277	1,022	24,397	300	12,562	...	...	27.1
Patna ...	5,668	150,652	351	20,315	417	18,339	996	33,815	2,037	48,934	1,387	20,239	...	...	28.5
Bhagalpur ...	3,410	76,834	50	5,561	169	7,009	437	14,651	1,173	27,778	1,649	21,695	...	...	23.5
Orissa ...	6,100	93,601	10	552	22	941	151	4,857	1,016	22,712	4,901	64,539	...	...	15.3
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,370	14,731	4	313	3	80	18	611	93	2,148	636	5,002	517	3,679	11.6
Chota Nagpur ...	2,148	55,435	63	3,956	129	5,549	514	16,724	829	19,700	614	8,506	...	...	25.3
Total ...	44,080	1,061,477	1,855	113,484	2,761	121,011	6,890	230,710	14,018	333,156	18,039	269,437	517	3,679	24.0
Total for 1897-98 ...	43,432	1,036,635	1,809	110,471	2,631	114,091	6,670	223,560	13,598	329,391	18,010	265,753	476	3,399	23.2

* Mostly in Orissa

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The above figures show a satisfactory increase in the number of schools of all sizes, notably of those with the largest number of pupils.

147. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the lower primary scholarship examination, so far as lower primary schools for boys (including private candidates) are concerned, are shown below:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS								
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginals).	Aboriginal races.		Others.	Percentage of success.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Burdwan ...	...	...	3,081	2,798	84	54	3,165	2,852	...	11,457	180	30	11,677	...	8,656	119	29	8,804	...	7,959	...	779	...	1	65	...	75.3
Presidency ...	...	...	1,807	1,546	17	11	1,824	1,567	...	6,445	47	13	6,505	...	4,137	24	6	4,167	...	3,087	...	1,067	...	...	...	...	64.0
Calcutta ...	...	...	72	66	...	...	72	66	...	217	...	6	223	...	155	...	6	161	...	128	...	30	...	...	...	...	72.1
Rajshahi ...	4	4	1,808	870	13	...	1,825	874	11	3,278	25	26	3,340	8	1,577	...	10	1,595	...	610	...	984	...	...	...	...	47.7
Dacca ...	1	...	1,634	946	51	18	1,686	961	2	5,393	99	17	5,511	...	1,928	18	9	1,955	...	1,248	...	688	15	...	...	...	35.4
Chittagong ...	...	...	860	578	33	19	899	597	...	2,801	90	10	2,901	...	1,276	33	4	1,313	...	643	...	647	...	...	...	...	45.2
Patna ...	...	...	1,669	1,564	5	5	1,674	1,569	...	7,151	22	107	7,280	...	5,865	19	87	5,971	...	5,490	...	478	...	...	...	...	82.0
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1,072	809	8	1	1,080	870	...	3,613	25	98	3,736	...	2,347	1	73	2,421	...	2,008	...	300	1	1	35	77	64.8
Orissa ...	5	5	701	558	...	...	706	563	8	2,158	...	4	2,170	5	1,142	...	3	1,150	...	1,109	1	20	1	...	...	...	53.8
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	75	57	75	57	...	...	145	4	149	...	...	85	1	86	...	81	...	2	...	...	...	...	57.7
Chota Nagpur	...	...	833	487	3	1	836	488	...	1,806	5	36	1,847	...	793	1	21	815	...	692	1	45	...	11	66	1	44.1
Total ...	10	9	13,183	10,282	280	163	13,482	10,454	21	44,310	648	351	45,339	18	27,876	500	249	28,438	...	23,056	...	5,040	29	47	242	24	62.7
Total for 1897-98.	15	10	13,250	10,086	460	304	13,725	10,460	31	44,302	1,402	380	46,175	16	27,521	918	306	28,761	...	23,347	...	5,884	84	54	350	42	62.2

Both competing schools and successful schools slightly decreased from 13,725 and 10,460 respectively to 13,482 and 10,454. The examinees also diminished from 46,175 to 45,339, or by a little less than 2 per cent., and successful candidates from 28,761 to 28,438, or by a little above 1 per cent. The percentage of success made a small advance from 61.6 to 62.7. The Muhammadans, however, showed a heavy decline from 5,884 to 5,040, representing 17.1 per cent. of the entire number of successful students against 20.4 per cent. in the preceding year.

The new column (column 28) added to the foregoing statement is intended to show the percentage of success attained in the different divisions. It appears from the above that, as in the case of the upper primary examination, the widest difference prevails among the different divisions as regards the ratio of successful candidates to the number of examinees. It is as high as 82 per cent. in the Patna Division, which is admittedly backward, and as low as 35.5 per cent. in Dacca, which is admittedly advanced. The standard of examination being practically uniform throughout the province, as it is prescribed by Government, the cause of this serious divergence is to be sought for in local peculiarities, in the different standards which the examiners are of opinion should be attained, and in the nature of the questions set. This is further manifest from the fluctuations noticeable in the same Division during the last two years. In the Burdwan Division the percentage of passing has gone up from 55.8 to 75.3, two districts—Birbhum and Burdwan—passing about 85 per cent.; in the Presidency Division it has risen from 39 to 64; in Calcutta from 45 to 75; in Orissa from 42.5 to 54.2. On the other hand, it has gone down from 68.5 to 35.5 in Dacca, from 77.8 to 45.2 in Chittagong, and from 84.3 to 64.8 in Bhagalpur, Rajshahi, Patna and Chota Nagpur are the only Divisions which have succeeded in maintaining a fair amount of uniformity in this respect.

The examination is conducted by the Inspector, under whose supervision a common set of questions is prepared for the whole circle; but the answer-papers are valued by examiners locally appointed by the district authorities. This is certainly an improvement on the old system, under which each district had its own questions; but this too has failed to secure even the shadow of that uniformity which should be aimed at in every public examination. The Inspector

of Schools, Burdwan Circle, ascribes the fluctuations to the appointment by District Boards of different sets of examiners in different years, but considers the present circumstances unavoidable. In the Presidency Circle the Inspector cannot account for the large fluctuations noticed above except on the supposition that either the test was too stiff in 1897-98 or too easy in 1898-99 and remarks that an alteration in the test does not depend upon the questions only, but also upon the nature of the examiners appointed from year to year by the District Boards. The Assistant Inspector of the Dacca Division holds the same view. He remarks:—

“The number of successful candidates in Dacca and Faridpur was less than half the number that passed in the previous year. The result for the whole Division was far worse than those of the preceding year, when they were nearly as far better than those of the year before. There is nothing to account for such strange variations in the results except a sad want of uniformity in the standard of examination.”

The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division attributes the failure to “the stiffness of the papers in some of the subjects” (for which, however, the Inspector is responsible and which the Inspector does not admit), and also to the examination being held earlier than in previous years (which also was preventible). The Inspector ascribes the failure in Chittagong to laxity of supervision and inefficiency of schools, which reasons again are inadequate to bring about the result in one year only. The best course that suggests itself for remedying the evil is, first, to appoint a permanent Board of Moderators in each circle for preparing the questions, and, secondly, to get a permanent Board of Examiners in each district to value the answers, their remuneration being made sufficiently attractive, say at the rate of one anna per paper, which may be met from increased fees levied upon candidates if necessary. Or it might be possible to have the work of the ordinary examiners over-looked by head examiners as is done at the present time in the Entrance examinations of the Calcutta University.

As regards the high percentage shown by Patna, the Inspector suspects that the examination is not fairly conducted everywhere. “In many of the centres,” he remarks, “the boys are seated so close together, and the supervision is so lax, that the candidates can very easily copy from one another, and the *gurus* can easily prompt their pupils. The appearance at the examination hall of other than the rightful candidates is also not uncommon.” These defects, he suggests, should be remedied by increasing the number of centres, so as to allow of the candidates being seated at proper distances and of effective supervision being carried out.

Schools other than lower primary schools also present candidates at this examination for pass certificates. In the case of upper primary schools all students of the third class must pass this examination as a condition of promotion to the second class. The total number of Indian boys (exclusive of private students) who passed this examination from all these grades of schools has been shown in paragraph 136 to be 39,282, against 40,445 in the year before.

148. The numbers of lower primary schools teaching the different standards of the reward examinations are shown below:—

DIVISION.	SCHOOLS THAT SEND PUPILS TO THE LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD A.		SCHOOLS IN STANDARD B.		SCHOOLS TEACHING ANY LOWER STANDARD.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	4,240	131,517	2,907	65,098	1,781	31,045	208	3,722	9,138	232,282
Presidency	2,064	79,555	1,338	85,700	398	9,329	51	1,171	3,351	125,755
Calcutta	96	5,098	33	1,080	21	554	...	...	150	6,732
Rajshahi	1,994	56,468	658	15,824	288	5,500	165	3,765	3,105	81,557
Dacca	2,394	89,513	1,490	32,410	876	16,340	1,031	17,169	6,391	146,832
Chittagong	1,087	33,788	851	24,148	323	7,218	520	11,917	2,351	77,066
Patna	2,777	86,941	2,109	49,262	782	14,449	...	...	6,688	150,652
Bhagalpur	1,608	42,417	1,031	20,894	738	12,863	33	560	3,410	76,834
Orissa	1,381	28,384	2,191	34,343	2,276	30,266	52	608	6,100	93,601
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	110	2,234	290	3,389	787	8,225	83	883	1,270	14,731
Chota Nagpur	1,002	29,389	628	15,474	400	8,230	118	2,342	2,143	55,435
Total for 1898-99 ...	19,523	573,704	13,626	301,523	8,670	144,114	2,261	42,137	44,080	1,061,477
Total for 1897-98 ...	18,906	555,588	13,638	297,089	8,677	139,407	2,361	44,553	43,482	1,036,335

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The increase in the number of schools sending pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination from 18,906 to 19,523 is apparently a very good sign. The divisions which show some decrease are Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur. The figures shown under this head, however, are of little value when compared with those given in the next following table, from which it appears that out of the 19,523 schools shown here as sending pupils to the lower primary scholarship examination, only 13,482 actually presented them at the last examination, whereas in the preceding year, the number of the latter was 13,725, though the number shown under the former head was 18,906. The subjoined statement is intended to show what percentage of the lower primary schools in each division has been shown as sending pupils to the lower primary examination, what percentage actually sent them, and what percentage was successful. Such a statement is of interest, showing, as it does, how far each division has succeeded in consolidating its system of primary education, the mere number of schools which are returned by them being, in the present state of the funds at the disposal of the department, sometimes a hindrance rather than a help in securing real efficiency:—

DIVISION.	Number of lower primary schools returned.	LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS RETURNED AS SENDING PUPILS TO THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH PRESENTED PUPILS AT THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED PUPILS AT THE LOWER PRIMARY EXAMINATION.	
		Number.	Percentage on column 2.	Number.	Percentage of column 2.	Number.	Percentage of column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan ...	9,136	4,240	46·4	3,165	34·6	2,852	31·2
Presidency ...	3,851	2,064	53·6	1,824	48·9	1,557	40·4
Calcutta ...	150	96	64	72	48	66	44
Rajshahi ...	3,105	1,994	64·2	1,325	42·6	874	28·1
Dacca ...	6,391	2,994	46·8	1,686	26·3	961	15·0
Chittagong ...	2,851	1,057	37·0	889	31·1	597	20·9
Patna ...	5,668	2,777	48·9	1,674	29·5	1,569	27·7
Bhagalpur ...	3,410	1,603	47·1	1,080	31·7	870	25·5
Orissa ...	6,100	1,581	25·9	796	13·0	563	9·2
„ Tributary Mahals ...	1,270	110	8·7	75	5·9	57	4·5
Chota Nagpur ...	2,148	1,002	46·6	836	38·9	488	22·7
Total ...	44,080	19,523	44·3	13,482	30·5	10,454	23·7

In respect of the proportion of competing and successful schools, therefore, the Presidency Division with Calcutta occupies the first place and Orissa and the Tributary Mahals the last. In the latter Division, as also in Rajshahi and Dacca, the number of schools which passed pupils at the lower primary examination was less than half of those returned as usually sending pupils to this examination. This shows that in these places sufficient care is not exercised in the preparation of the table given in the preceding paragraph.

Looking at the total for the whole province, it is seen that out of every 1,000 pathsalas on the returns only 305 sent pupils to the examination and 237 were successful, the remainder, more than two-thirds, being below the lower primary standard, that is, merely elementary schools in standards A and B or even below them. These latter are of some use no doubt in keeping up a show of education in places where otherwise there would be none, but their undue preponderance gives rise to a serious question, viz., whether it is justifiable to subsidize them to a large extent, while the more efficient schools cannot be improved for want of money. Circumstanced as the department is for funds, the efforts made in every district should be directed not towards largely increasing the number of schools, for that would only serve to further dissipate the already limited resources, but towards raising a fair proportion of this large number of “non-competing” schools to the lower primary stage, even if such a step were to necessitate the withdrawal of nominal grants from a few that do not

deserve any. The percentage of schools successful at the examination should in no case be less than 30.

The standards A and B (*vide* table in paragraph 136) are prescribed for giving rewards to primary schools. It takes a school about one year to reach the latter, the course consisting of a knowledge of the country tables and reading from a printed primer prescribed for the 5th class, section B of middle schools. The A standard represents the second class of a lower primary school, comprising a knowledge of the first-half of the lower primary course.

The examination in these standards is conducted either *in situ* by Sub-Inspectors or where such a practice is not possible owing to a large number of schools or to geographical disadvantages, as in the districts of Eastern Bengal, at central gatherings in which Sub-Inspectors or the teachers of local secondary schools work as Superintendents. The following extracts from some of the divisional reports will give an insight into the mode in which the examination is conducted:—

Dacca Division—

“There was no change in the system of reward examinations in the past year. In all the districts they were conducted simultaneously at central gatherings by Committees of School-masters. The number of gatherings was 110 in Dacca, 136 in Mymensingh, and 112 in Backergunge: it is not stated how many there were in Faridpur. The Deputy Inspector of Dacca thinks the present system of conducting the reward examination on the same day by Committees of School-masters is the best practicable way of giving away the rewards. The Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh thinks the system of examination conducted by Sub-Inspectors at small gatherings preferable, and proposes to introduce it in the current year. The Deputy Inspector of Faridpur, who witnessed the examination at a centre, ‘was astonished at the confusion and chaos that prevailed.’ He thinks examination *in situ* by Sub-Inspectors practicable in that district. The Deputy Inspector of Backergunge expresses no definite opinion on the subject. My experience is that examination by irresponsible men is a farce, and the rewards on its results are given like charities. Another great evil of the system is that the Sub-Inspectors lose touch with their schools. If they had themselves to examine them for rewards, they would have to examine thoroughly every school in their area at least once a year; but now, as the Deputy Inspector of Faridpur says, they give rewards to pathsalas of whose existence they are not even aware. Examination by Sub-Inspectors *in situ* is best, if practicable; if not, the examinations for rewards should be conducted by the Sub-Inspectors at small gatherings. In either case it should not take more than four months.”

It may be observed that when in 1892, Government authoritatively ruled that the reward examination should be conducted *in situ* or at central gatherings by the Sub-Inspector himself, the Eastern Circle was the first to protest, and after a protracted correspondence, succeeded in securing an exemption from the general rule and was allowed to follow the practice of holding a simultaneous examination throughout. That this concession has been productive of evil which the orders, above referred to, were intended to prevent, is manifest from the remarks of the new Assistant Inspector quoted above, and the time seems to have come for bringing the Eastern districts under the system which is in vogue in the rest of the province.

Chittagong Division—

“As in previous years, the annual examinations of lower primary schools for rewards were held in Tippera by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools at central gatherings on different dates. In Chittagong they were held simultaneously on the same date by committees of middle school teachers, except in the Cox’s Bazar subdivision, where the examinations were held *in situ* by the Sub-Inspector. The District Board of Noakhali, which had once given up the simultaneous system, reverted to it during the year under report.”

Patna Division—

“The reward examinations of pathsalas were generally conducted by the Sub-Inspectors *in situ*, but not unfrequently also at pathsala gatherings. The District Board of Gaya finds fault with its Sub-Inspectors for holding many gatherings. The Chairman of the Board says: ‘The Sub-Inspectors of Schools neglected to hold timely examinations *in situ*, and to cover their neglect held, at about the close of the year, as many central gathering examinations as they could. This is not in conformity with the instructions conveyed in Circular No. 5, dated the 11th April 1892, issued from the office of the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, to the address of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, and the Sub-Inspectors

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concerned are seriously to blame for their negligence in the matter, notably the Sub-Inspectors of Nawada and Jahanabad, who examined only 31 and 42 schools *in situ* and 80 and 140 respectively in central gatherings.'

"Some of the district reports have noticed the various fraudulent practices of the gurus and stated how an attempt to check them resulted in a reduction in the number of schools as well as in the number of passes. Vigorous measures were adopted in Patna in order, as the Deputy Inspector says, to root out the evil, and several gurus were punished with a forfeiture of their rewards."

In connection with the A and B standards a very peculiar case came to notice during the year under report. From a statement received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Faridpur, it appeared that there were at least three pathsalas in that district which had no classes to represent these standards, and yet earned rewards for passing pupils at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. It is a very strange phenomenon indeed for a school to have pupils in the first class and none in the two intermediate classes, and the conclusion is almost inevitable that the boys were borrowed from other schools, in spite of what the local officers may say to the contrary. The contention of the Deputy Inspector that it was only a hypothetical case is rebutted by the real existence of the above three schools, as seen in his statement.

149. *Night-schools.*—The number of night schools returned from the different Divisions is 1,130, against 1,222 in the preceding year. As the attendance in these schools has not been given in all cases, the exact number of pupils taught in them cannot be ascertained; but it appears to be over 12,000. Most of them are lower primary schools paid under the result system and conducted by gurus of the neighbouring day-pathsalas in the hope of increasing their small incomes. This, however, proves the greatest drawback in the whole system of night-schools, the risk being very great that these men will pass off the same sets of boys in both the schools in their charge for the purpose of earning rewards. As very little in the shape of fees can be expected from the pupils of such schools, especially when they happen to be genuine day-labourers, it is impossible to place these schools under separate teachers. Great caution is necessary on the part of an inspecting officer to guard against such malpractices. When conducted with care, these schools cannot fail to be of much value in the spread of education at important industrial and labouring centres. The schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 149; the Presidency 188; Rajshahi 25; Dacca 407; Chittagong 38; Patna 1; Bhagalpur 65; Orissa 41; and Chota Nagpur 216. One boy from a night-school in the Burdwan Division passed the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, and a fair number passed the Lower Primary Scholarship examination from the Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

150. *School Post-offices.*—The subjoined statement compares the number of school post-offices in the different Divisions for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	Number of school post-offices.		REMARKS.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4
Burdwan ...	154	166	Remuneration varies from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7. Ditto Rs. 2 to " 10. Ditto " 2 to " 10. Ditto " 3 to " 5. Ditto " 3 to " 10. Ditto " 3 to " 5. Ditto " 3 to " 5. Ditto " 2 to " 9. Ditto " 3 to " 5. Ditto " 3 to " 10.
Presidency ...	134	138	
Rajshahi ...	95	98	
Dacca ...	157	177	
Chittagong ...	44	44	
Patna ...	20	24	
Bhagalpur ...	28	28	
Orissa ...	29	27	
Tributary Mahals ...	12	10	
Chota Nagpur ...	72	69	
Total ...	745	781	

All the Divisions show a fair increase in the number of these institutions, except Chittagong and Bhagalpur, where there has been no change, and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, in which there has been a slight decrease.

The school post-masters are generally reported to have discharged their combined duties to the satisfaction of both the departments, except in a few places. The subjoined extracts from the divisional reports will show where difficulty was experienced:—

Presidency Division—

“From two districts only have complaints been received, of constant interference on the part of the Postal authorities in Murshidabad and of neglect of school work in some places in Nadia. The inconvenience in the former district may be easily removed in communication with the Postal Department, and the Deputy Inspector, it is hoped, will soon see to the matter.”

Rajshahi Division—

“Only the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, complains that the postal work interferes greatly with the more legitimate work of the school post-master. As a matter of course the twofold duties of the school post-masters will clash more or less with each other, which can only be prevented by judicious arrangement. The officers of both the departments concerned should see that proper arrangement is made for carrying on the work smoothly. When the influential villagers compel the school post-master to open the mail bag immediately on arrival of the mail during the school time, they should be made to understand that such a course may lead to the removal of the post-office elsewhere.”

Dacca Division—

“The number in Backergunge remains unchanged. There is yet ample room for the expansion of the system, but it finds no favour with the postal Inspectors, whose work it increases, and whose patronage it limits. There is scarcely a complaint of the postal duties of a school-master interfering with his work of instruction, but complaints of the high-handedness of the postal Inspectors are not unfrequent. The Deputy Inspector of Faridpur reports that the deposit of the estimated costs of the first six months when a new post-office is given, is not returned to the people, though no loss is sustained by the Postal Department. Surely this is a serious obstacle to the opening of new offices, and the matter should have the attention of the Postal authorities.”

The matter complained of here will be referred to the Postal Department for consideration.

Patna Division—

The Deputy Inspector of Saran writes:—

“With the exception of one school, viz., Sahuli, the others are more post-offices than schools. They have never been seen to do the school-work properly. Except on the day of the reward examination, when large numbers are mustered from neighbouring villages, the schools exist in name only.”

The Sub-Inspector should, however, investigate such a case as which can arise only when the post-master is in charge of a primary school.

The above, however, are trifles which can be easily removed with a little tact on both sides. The success of the school post-office system is now an admitted fact. It has been a considerable factor in the gradual extension of postal communication in the country, through a cheap agency, which is at the same time tolerably educated and fully reliable. The remuneration to the teacher-postmaster, though small, is a substantial addition to his income, while the postal work also adds importance to his position in the village.

Four hundred and seventy-six of the post-offices were attached to secondary and 305 to primary schools.

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VII.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

151. Under this head are included (a) training schools for teachers, (b) schools for professional and technical education, besides (c) others of a miscellaneous kind. The following table compares the statistics of these institutions for the last two years:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Training schools for masters	17	758	19	808
Ditto for mistresses	9	453	10	456
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	3	16	...	...
Law classes	16	1,194	(a) 17	1,305
Medical College and schools	9	1,815	11	1,709
Engineering and surveying	5	773	5	685
Schools of Art	3	334	2	305
Industrial schools	23	613	23	717
Other schools	14	629	286	4,978
Total	99	6,620	372	10,963

(a) A new class has been returned from the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal.

Agreeably to the Government Resolution on the last General Report on Public Instruction, Sanskrit *tois* sending up pupils to the Departmental first and second standard and the title examinations, and receiving aid from public sources, have been transferred from the class of private institutions conforming to no departmental standards to the class of "other" schools; so that the total number of schools for special instruction apparently increased from 99 to 372, or by 273, during the year under review.

The number of training schools for masters increased by 2. In the Rajshahi Division 3 training schools for masters were returned, against 2 in the previous year. This increase was due to the fact that the training schools in the Darjeeling district maintained by the Scotch Mission, which had been returned as one school in the preceding year, were returned as two institutions during the year under review. There was an increase of one school in the Bhagalpur Division, due to the opening of the Banagoria Training School for masters in the Sonthal Parganas.

The increase of one training school for mistresses took place in the Bhagalpur Division. The opening of the Banagoria Training School for Mistresses will account for this increase.

The three guru-training classes, which had been returned in the previous year from the Chota Nagpur Division, were abolished during the year under review.

The law classes increased by one, a new law class having been opened in connection with the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal. The increase of two medical schools was due to the opening of (1) the Bengal Medical School and (2) the Calcutta Medical Institution. The Schools of Art decreased by one owing to the abolition of one unaided school in Calcutta during the year. Industrial schools decreased by one. A new school was started at Chitarpur in Hazaribagh, while one school ceased to exist in Calcutta and another at Bhagya in the Bhagalpur Division. "Other" schools increased from 14 to 286, for the reasons stated above in connection with the Sanskrit *tois*.

A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

152. The following table supplies the general statistics of training schools of different classes:—

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1	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1898-99.					11
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	11	11	506	505	80,123	411	...	190	16	80,740
District Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	6	8	282	303	4,459	...	...	1,321	9,849	15,629
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.										
Aided ...	9	10	458	456	10,617	...	...	2,220	27,616	40,453
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GURU-TRAINING CLASSES ATTACHED TO MIDDLE SCHOOLS.										
Government ...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Board ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	29	1,262	1,264	95,199	411	...	3,731	37,461	1,36,832
Total expenditure for 1897-98.	...	...	...	...	97,648	438	...	3,024	31,738	1,32,843

The number of schools remained stationary, but their pupils increased by two only. The number of the Government training schools for masters remained unaltered, but the number of aided training schools for masters increased by two and their pupils by 21. This has already been explained above.

The number of training schools for mistresses increased by one, as has been already explained, but the number of pupils attending them was smaller by two.

The guru-training classes disappeared altogether from the returns during the year under review.

The total expenditure on the training schools from the Provincial revenues and the district funds shows a decrease of Rs. 2,449 and Rs. 27 respectively, while the expenditure from fees and fines and other sources increased by Rs. 707 and Rs. 5,743 respectively, the total expenditure increasing by Rs. 3,974.

153. The following table gives in detail the statistics of these institutions:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1897-98.	EXPENDITURE, 1898-99.					Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1898.	1899.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.			
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government—										
First grade—										
1. Calcutta ...	77	64	13,942	14,406	...	...	4	9	14,419	225
2. Hooghly ...	86	85	12,393	11,923	...	...	60	2	11,985	134'6
3. Dacca ...	71	68	14,506	11,946	...	...	35	...	11,981	149'3
4. Rangpur ...	42	46	7,595	7,000	...	...	16	...	7,016	152'1
5. Ohittagong ...	46	43	7,246	7,114	...	...	27	...	7,141	158'0
6. Patna ...	61	72	11,646	12,079	...	...	...	...	12,079	156'8
7. Ranchi ...	32	29	4,211	4,311	...	...	...	...	4,311	159'7
8. Cuttack ...	67	68	9,341	9,533	...	...	48	5	9,536	140'1
Second grade—										
1. Motihari (Ohamperan) ...	14	15	1,176	742	411	...	...	...	1,153	87'0
Third grade—										
1. Falgama ...	10	11	510	530	...	...	...	...	530	53'0
2. Balasore ...	...	4	700	439	...	...	...	...	439	122'2
Total ...	506	505	83,766	80,123	411	...	190	16	80,740	163'6

* Calculated mainly on monthly average roll-numbers given in divisional reports, and not on the figures in column (3).

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NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH--		Total expenditure in 1897-98.	EXPENDITURE, 1898-99.						Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1898.	1899.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.				
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS--concl'd.											
<i>Aided--</i>											
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	41	33	Rs. 3,297	Rs. 1,200	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,295	Rs. 2,294	Rs. 4,779	Rs. 36.8	
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	13	11	3,095	625	...	...	...	1,676	2,301	66.8
3. Bhojpur Sonthal Training School	162	163	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	8.8
4. Bankura Training School	30	42	810	325	...	...	36	564	1,215	7.7
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission)	39	32	3,540	192	...	...	...	2,705	2,897	6.0
6. Taljhari	7	14	800	520	...	...	...	338	908	25.0
7. Banagoria Training School	...	9	...	55	...	...	...	...	61	6.1
8. Darjeeling Training School	...	9	...	192	...	...	...	637	829	21.3
Total	282	303	14,042	4,459	...	...	1,321	9,849	15,629	14.7
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.											
<i>Aided--</i>											
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School	31	39	1,654	616	...	...	400	1,984	3,000	16.8
2. Banagaria Hindu Boarding and Training School	28	23	5,012	1,850	...	...	898	4,270	6,518	58.7
3. Converta' Training Home, Barrackpore	10	7	1,440	325	...	...	...	1,283	1,608	46.4
4. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School	76	74	2,666	720	...	...	...	2,066	2,786	9.7
5. Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta	38	23	3,040	1,182	...	...	...	2,682	3,864	51.4
6. Church of Scotland Orphanage and Training School	46	42	5,905	1,798	...	...	371	5,821	7,990	42.8
7. Ballygunge Boarding School	110	120	8,337	2,543	...	...	434	4,696	7,673	21.2
8. Native Christian Girls' Boarding School, Intally	89	84	5,625	1,673	...	...	93	3,045	5,411	19.9
9. Bankura Wesleyan Mission Training School	31	36	1,244	360	...	...	24	873	1,257	10.5
10. Banagoria Training School for mistresses	...	8	...	50	...	...	...	296	346	8.3
Total	458	456	34,943	10,617	...	...	2,220	27,616	40,453	23.3

* Calculated mainly on monthly average roll-numbers given in divisional reports, and not on the figures in column (3).

The number of first-grade Government training schools remained unchanged. One is attached to each division, excepting Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are met partly by the Patna Training School for the Hindi-speaking tracts, while Bengali pandits are supplied chiefly by the Hooghly and Rangpur training schools. In the vernacular department of all these institutions, instruction is imparted through the medium of the vernacular of the locality and is carried to a high point, especially in language and mathematics. The initial qualification is the middle vernacular certificate, and the full course occupies three years.

154. English classes were opened in connection with the training schools at Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Patna and Cuttack in 1896 for the training of English teachers for secondary schools, as noticed in detail in the report for 1896-97.

In the Calcutta Training School there were 5 pupils in the English department, against 3 in the previous year, viz., 2 in the second grade and 3 in the third-grade teachership certificate class. All the five pupils were stipend-holders, and all, except one, resided in the school boarding-house. They were not allowed to attend law lectures.

The English department of the Hooghly Training School was closed in June 1898, and the additional teacher appointed for it was transferred to the Calcutta Training School.

In the Dacca Training School there were nine pupils in the English department. There were 42 admissions in the beginning of the session, but only 9 remained to the end of it.

In the English section of the Patna Training School there were 6 students, against 3 in the preceding year.

The English classes of the Cuttack Training School consisted of 4 pupils, against 9 and 14 respectively in 1896-97 and 1897-98. The Inspector of the Orissa Circle says:—

"The decrease is ascribable to the following reasons:—Firstly, the absence of any definite prospects of certain employment after the period of training is over and of reasonable

promotion in the course of service. Secondly, the rate of stipends being too low, and consequently the inferior quality of the material that has hitherto been available for the purpose of training. Considering the results of the English classes, I am of opinion that the experiment of the English training class is likely to succeed if the existing conditions, which are unfavourable to its successful working, are changed."

155. The following table shows the results of the English teachership examination during the last two years :—

	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.	First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Dacca	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Patna	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	2	3	5	...	...	...	...
Total	7	5	12	...	...	...	...

During the year under report 6 candidates appeared from the Calcutta Training School, 9 from Dacca, 8 from Patna, and 4 from Cuttack, besides 1 private candidate. It is highly disappointing that all the pupils failed. Agreeably to the Government Resolution on the last report, the question of the retention of these classes will be taken up after two years more.

156. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1899 for pupils of first-grade training schools. The first six schools which teach a common course are examined by the same set of papers prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by the Director of Public Instruction. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are given to successful students who have completed a course of three years, two years, and one year respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium, or low, according to the marks gained at the examination, including marks for the art of teaching, theoretical and practical, efficiency in the latter being judged by a Board of Examiners at each centre :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					SECOND-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					THIRD-GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.		Percentage of success.
	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates examined.	Passed.	
		High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Calcutta ...	16	1	6	4	11	19	1	10	5	16	23	1	10	3	14	56	41	70.7
Hooghly ...	22	3	11	5	19	25	3	16	5	24	36	3	23	3	29	83	72	86.7
Dacca ...	19	...	4	10	14	14	1	8	2	11	24	...	18	4	23	57	47	82.4
Chittagong ...	12	1	5	3	9	18	1	13	3	17	13	2	8	...	10	43	36	83.7
Rangpur ...	10	1	5	2	8	7	1	3	2	6	14	...	8	5	18	31	27	87.1
Krishnagar (aided) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	33.3
Total ...	79	6	31	24	61	83	7	50	17	74	113	6	67	16	89	275	224	81.4
Patna ...	7	1	5	...	6	24	2	16	5	23	35	4	18	6	28	66	57	86.3
Ranchi ...	4	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	11	14	...	4	4	4	18	4	18.2
Cuttack ...	6	1	5	...	6	12	4	...	...	11	14	...	8	...	11	32	28	87.5
Total ...	17	2	10	...	12	40	6	23	5	34	63	7	26	10	43	120	89	74.1
GRAND TOTAL ...	96	8	41	24	73	123	13	73	22	108	176	13	93	26	132	395	313	79.2
Total for 1897-98 ...	107	4	40	37	81	121	5	41	39	85	192	3	47	59	109	420	275	65.4

The total number of candidates that appeared from the first six schools decreased from 311 to 275, but the number of passes obtained increased from 202 to 224. The diminution in the number of candidates took place, more or less, in all the six schools except Krishnagar, in which the number of candidates rose from 2 to 3, and these only for third-grade certificates. On the other hand,

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the number of passes obtained increased in all the schools except Krishnagar, which succeeded in passing only one pupil for a third-grade certificate in the class "low" during the year under review.

The highest percentage of success has been shown by the Rangpur School, Hooghly standing second. Hooghly obtained three high class certificates of each grade, Chittagong standing second with one high-class certificate of the first and second grades respectively and two of the third grade. Hooghly passed the largest number of pupils, Dacca standing second.

The first-grade training schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack are examined by separate sets of papers, owing to differences in the vernaculars. The total number of candidates from these three schools increased from 109 to 120, and the number of passes from 73 to 89. No pupil from Ranchi got a high-class certificate, but Cuttack obtained 8 and Patna 7. Patna sent up and passed the largest number of candidates, but the percentage of success in Cuttack was higher than in any first-grade training school.

157. A common examination for special certificates in drawing was held for the training schools, and the results are shown in the following statement:—

						Number obtaining special certificates as teachers of drawing.
Calcutta Training School	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Hooghly	"	"	...	...	...	8
Dacca	"	"	...	...	...	2
Chittagong	"	"	...	...	...	Nil.
Rangpur	"	"	...	...	...	1
Cuttack	"	"	...	...	...	6
Patna	"	"	...	...	...	Nil.
					Total	16

It is unsatisfactory to note that not a single pupil obtained a special certificate in drawing from either the Calcutta, Chittagong, or Patna Training School. Hooghly, on the other hand, obtained the largest number of certificates, Cuttack standing second. Steps are being taken to improve the teaching of drawing in all the Government training schools.

A brief account of the Government training schools for masters is given below:—

158. *The Calcutta Training School.*—The English classes have been noticed previously. The vernacular department had 59 pupils, of whom 56 were stipend-holders and 3 paying students. Of the 56 stipend-holders, 16 were in the third-year class, 19 in the second-year, and 21 in the first-year. Of the 59 pupils in the vernacular department, 36 belong to the Burdwan Division, 21 to the Presidency Division outside Calcutta, 1 to Calcutta, and 1 to the Dacca Division.

159. *Hooghly Training School.*—The English department was closed in the previous year.

The number of pupils returned during the year under review was 85, against 86 of the previous year, and as the latter included one boy of the English class, there was in fact no loss of pupils. Of these, 32 came from Burdwan, 10 from Birbhum, 24 from Midnapore, 1 from Howrah, 2 from Hooghly, 8 from Bankura, 4 from Murshidabad, 2 from Faridpur, 1 from Dacca, and 1 from Jessore. The 85 pupils were distributed thus:—third-year class 23, second-year 25, and first-year 37, against 22, 26, and 37 respectively of the previous year.

Besides 78 stipend-holders, there were 2 vernacular scholars and 5 fee-paying students. Of the pupils, 84 were boarders, against 81 in the preceding year.

The Head Master reports that all the pupils who obtained the final certificates at the Vernacular Mastership examination of 1897-98, secured permanent or temporary appointments during the year. The pupil who obtained an English teachership certificate in 1896-97, was appointed lately as a teacher in the Uttarpara Government School on a salary of Rs. 25 a month.

160. *Rangpur Training School.*—The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 46 (38 Hindus and 8 Muhammadans), against 42 (37 Hindus and 5 Muhammadans) on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of the 46

pupils, 11 were in the third-year, 9 in the second-year, and 26 in the first-year class. They came from 12 different districts—10 from Rangpur, 2 from Dinajpur, 1 from Bogra, 6 from Rajshahi, 16 from Pabna, 3 from Burdwan, 2 each from Jessore, Khulna, and Faridpur, and 1 each from Murshidabad and Purnea.

This Training School is evidently not so popular as it should be, as all the 60 stipends that are available are never taken up.

The Head Master of the Rangpur Training School says:—

“The pay and prospects of vernacular pandits are decreasing everywhere. In many districts, day-labourers earn as much as the passed students of the training schools. In fact that is the reason why we do not get a larger number of students from the district of Rangpur, where a demand for agricultural labour exists.

“I further beg to state that the training schools are becoming antiquated, and there is very little chance of the Rangpur Training School becoming prosperous again, unless a new life be given to it by increasing its sphere of action. In my humble opinion there is not much necessity of maintaining this costly institution simply for the purpose of training teachers for the middle vernacular schools of this Division. At present we are turning out 9 or 10 students at an average cost of Rs. 8,000 per annum. This expenditure may be considerably curtailed without diminishing the supply of pandits if the second and third-year classes be abolished, and only the first-year class be retained for securing local students. The successful students of the first-year class may be sent with stipends to other training schools to complete their education. The first-year class may be attached to the local zilla school and be kept under the supervision of its Head Master.”

The Inspector of the Rajshahi Circle remarks:—

“I do not agree with the Head Master in the view he has taken of the matter, although I must confess his remarks are worthy of consideration. The necessity of a full training school for the Division is unquestionable, and Rangpur, in spite of all its climatic disadvantages, is possibly the best place for the location of the school, inasmuch as it is centrally situated in relation to the Division, with railway and other advantages. The question is, whether, if the second and third-year classes be abolished as proposed, it would be easy to get a supply of pandits from other training schools. This is what I doubt.

The climate of Northern Bengal is notoriously bad; and for this reason pandits from other training schools do not generally accept appointments in this Division.”

It is very anomalous to see the head-master of an institution recommend its abolition, instead of trying his best to improve its condition.

161. *The Dacca Training School* had 68 pupils, against 71 in the previous year—9 in the English and 59 in the vernacular department. Of the 59 boys in the vernacular department, 24 were in the first-year, 14 in the second-year, and 21 in the third-year class. Of the total pupils, 53 belonged to the Dacca Division, 12 came from Tippera, 2 from Sylhet, and 1 from Birbhum. In this school also some stipends remained unawarded.

All the 17 boys, who passed the final examination, are reported to have obtained employment in private schools.

162. *Chittagong Training School*.—There were 43 pupils on the rolls, viz., 13 in the first-year, 18 in the second-year, and 12 in the third-year class, against 46 of the previous year. Three of the pupils were Muhammadans and the rest Hindus. Fifteen were natives of Chittagong, 21 came from Noakhali, 6 from Tippera, and 1 from Dacca. All the students held stipends. There were only 21 new admissions, against 41 of the preceding year, and of these only 13 continued to the end of the year.

163. *Patna Training School*.—In the English section there were 6 students, against 3 in the preceding year, and in the vernacular section there were 66 students, against 58 in 1897-98. On the whole there was a gain of 11 students, which occurred chiefly in the second-year class. Of the 66 students, 4 came from Patna, 2 from Gaya, 7 from Shahabad, 11 from Saran, 3 from Champaran, 3 from Muzaffarpur, 4 from Darbhanga, 6 from Bhagalpur, 1 from the Sonthal Parganas, and 17 and 8 from Balia and Ghazipur respectively in the North-Western Provinces.

On the 31st of March there were 67 (64 Hindus and 3 Muhammadans) inmates in the boarding-houses, against 51 on the corresponding date of the year before. The health of the boarders was satisfactory during the year.

164. *Cuttack Training School*.—The school consists of three departments, viz., (1) the English Department with second and third-grade teachership classes; (2) the Pandit Department with three classes; and (3) Central or Upper Primary

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teachership class. The practising middle English school is a separate institution.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March was 68, against 67 on the corresponding date of the previous year. The English training classes lost 5 students, while there was a gain of 6 in the Pandit and Upper Primary teachership classes. Of the 68 students, 54 were stipend-holders, 1 a vernacular scholar, and 13 pay students.

All these 68 students were Hindus, and 22 of them came from Cuttack, 10 from Balasore, and 32 from Puri, Angul being altogether unrepresented.

Proposals for extending the boarding accommodation of the school as well as the school-buildings are now under the consideration of Government. The number of boarders was 52, which is reported to be greatly in excess of the accommodation provided. The health of the boarders was generally good.

165. *Ranchi Training School*.—The number on the rolls on the 31st March was 29, against 32 in the previous year. Of these 29 pupil-teachers, 22 were Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, 2 aboriginal Christians, and 4 non-Christian aborigines. Four were in the third, 5 in the second, and 20 in the first-year class. Again, 24 came from various parts of Chota Nagpur and 5 from Gaya and Bankura. The pupils pay no fees. The course of study in the school is now the same as that in the Patna Training School, with the exception of the Urdu course only. It has been resolved that there should be a common examination for both the training schools at Ranchi and Patna, the Bengali class having been abolished in the preceding year.

166. *Motihari Training School*.—This school has usually been returned as a training school of the second grade, but as it does not teach the standard of a second-grade school, it should be classed as a third-grade training school. The number of pupils on the rolls of the school on the 31st March last was 15, against 14 in the preceding year. There were two classes in the school called respectively the higher and the lower class. The pupils of the lower class appear at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, and those of the higher class at an examination known as the Head Guruship examination, the course of which corresponds to the course taught in the second class of a middle vernacular school. The art of teaching is taught in both the classes. The Head-guruship examination is conducted by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, and the Inspector of Schools of the Patna Circle issues pass certificates on their recommendation. At the last Head-guruship examination three candidates appeared, and all of them passed, but at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination 7 boys appeared from the first-year class, out of whom only 2 passed. This is a very poor result. The boarding-house attached to the school was demolished by floods during the year under review. Its re-erection is under the consideration of the District Board.

167. *The third-grade Government Training School* at Daltonganj has not been a success, as noticed in the previous report. The number of students on the rolls was only 11, against 10 in the preceding year. Only one guru pupil passed the last Upper Primary examination in the third division, against two in the preceding year.

168. *The Balasore Training School*, which was temporarily closed, has been re-opened since March last. It had 4 Hindu pupils on its rolls on the 31st of that month. The standard taught in this school is identical with that of the central department of the Cuttack Training School. The accommodation provided both for the school and the boarders is reported to be good. There is a practising pathsala in connection with the school, which is supported by the Balasore Municipality.

169. The aided training schools for masters are briefly noticed below:—

- (1) *The Barrackpore Training School* for masters is a boarding institution under the management of the Wesleyan Mission. It does not follow the course prescribed for the Government training schools, but teaches up to the University Entrance standard and the middle English Scholarship examination, and prepares teachers for schools under that Mission. The roll-number declined during the year from 41 to 33. The pupils were all Native Christians. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,779, of which Rs. 1,200 were as before, paid from the Provincial

revenues. One boy appeared at the last Entrance examination, but he could not pass. One boy passed at the Middle English Scholarship examination.

- (2) *The Krishnagar Training School* for masters is a boarding institution under the Church Missionary Society. It had only 13 pupils on the rolls—all Native Christians. Though following the Government standards, the school has not been able to show satisfactory results for the past few years as noticed above. The total cost was Rs. 2,301, of which Rs. 625 were contributed from the Provincial revenues.
- (3) *Bhimpur Sonthal Training School*.—This is a training school for Sonthals under the management of the American Baptist Mission in Midnapore. On the 31st March last it had 153 pupils on its rolls, of whom 52 were females, against 152, including 50 females, on the corresponding date of the previous year. Of these, 14 were non-aboriginal Native Christians, 11 Hindus, and 128 Sonthals, of whom 96 were Christians. The income and expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 2,700, of which one-half was contributed by Government from the grant-in-aid fund, and the other half paid from the Mission Fund. At the last Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination 5 pupils appeared, of whom 2 passed. At the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, 9 passed out of 17 sent up. At the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, 30 appeared and 25 passed. In addition to the ordinary course of study, drawing, weaving, basket-making and carpentry are taught to the pupils. This school supplies the large number of Sonthal pathshalas under the Mission in the jungle mahals of Midnapore with trained Sonthal teachers.
- (4) *Bankura Sonthal Training School*.—This is a grant-in-aid school managed by the Wesleyan Mission at Bankura. The pupils are all boarders and pay no tuition fee. Its roll-number was 42, against 30 in the preceding year. The pupils were all Sonthals, 10 of them being Christians. The Government expenditure on this school rose from Rs. 275 to Rs. 325, or by Rs. 50, and that from the Mission funds from Rs. 535 to Rs. 854, or by Rs. 319. This increase was due to the increase in the number of boarders and to other charges, such as the purchase of tools, plant, etc., for carpentry, which is taught after school hours. One boy was sent up to the last Middle Vernacular examination, and passed in the first division with a scholarship; 2 also passed the Upper Primary Scholarship examination out of the same number sent up. Of the two teachers, one is a Sonthal and the other (the head pandit) a Hindu.
- (5 & 6) There were two training schools in the Darjeeling district under Missionary management—one at Darjeeling, and the other at Kalimpong. No report was received by the Inspector on the working of these two institutions.
- (7) *Taljhari Training School for Masters*.—The number on the rolls was 14 against 7, and the expenditure from the Provincial revenues was Rs. 520, against Rs. 600. Nine gurus obtained certificates from the school.
- (8) *Banagoria Training School for Masters*.—This is a new school. The number on the rolls was 9, and the expenditure from the Provincial revenues Rs. 55.

170. The aided training schools for mistresses are the following :—

In the Presidency Division.—Of the four training schools for mistresses, three supply female teachers to the schools under missionary management, the pupils being all Native Christians, and one, viz., the Baranagar School, is intended for Hindu widows.

- (1) The school at Dum-Dum is a boarding institution managed by the Wesleyan Mission, and is intended to prepare mistresses for the girls' schools under that agency. It conforms to the special standards for girls prescribed for Calcutta and its neighbourhood. At the last girls' scholarship examination it passed 3 pupils by Standard IV and 1 by Standard V, and earned Rs. 616 from the Provincial revenues in the shape of rewards, boarding fees, etc., against Rs. 504 in the preceding year.
- (2) *The Baranagar Hindu Female Boarding and Training School* shows a falling off in the number of pupils from 28 to 23, the roll-number in 1896-97 having been 33. The pupils are chiefly Hindu widows who receive practical training as teachers so as to be able to earn a livelihood in girls' schools, which are admittedly in great want of competent mistresses all over the country. The school received during the year Rs. 1,350 from the Provincial revenues, against Rs. 450 in the previous year, the increase being due to the payment of arrear bills of the preceding year for six months at the rate of Rs. 75 per mensem. The school passed 2 girls at the last examination by Standard V.
- (3) *The Converts' Home at Barrackpore* is a similar institution under the management of the Church of England Zanana Mission. It had only 7 pupils during the year. Here also the pupils are prepared for the Calcutta standards, 3 of them having passed by Standard IV, 1 by Standard V, and 2 by Standard VI at the examination held in December last. The rewards, etc., earned from the Provincial revenues on these results were Rs. 325, against Rs. 330 in the preceding year.
- (4) *The Roman Catholic Girls' School* at Krishnagar is properly speaking an orphanage, not conforming to the Departmental standards. The pupils receive an elementary training in reading, writing, and arithmetic, together with sewing, and they are sometimes, on their leaving school, employed as mistresses in the various girls' schools under the Roman Catholic agency. The Government grant was Rs. 720, as in the preceding year.
- (5) *The Church of England Zanana Mission Training School for Mistresses* had 23 pupils against 38. The amount paid by Government was Rs. 1,182, the total expenditure being Rs. 3,864. At the standard examination 3 passed by Standard VII out of 3 sent up; 3 by Standard VI, and 4 by Standard V out of 9 pupils sent up for each, and 2 by Standard IV out of the same number sent up.
- (6) *The Church of Scotland Orphanage and Training School for Mistresses* had 42 pupils, against 45 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,905 to Rs. 7,990, of which Government paid Rs. 1,798. At the standard examination 1 passed by Standard VIII out of the same number sent up; 2 by Standard VII out of 4; 3 by Standard VI out of 5; 6 by Standard V out of 12, and 2 passed by Standard IV out of the same number sent up.
- (7) *At the Ballyganj Boarding School* there was a gain of 10 pupils, the roll-number being 120 against 110. The total expenditure declined from Rs. 8,337 to Rs. 7,673, or by Rs. 664. At the Standard examination, 4 passed by Standard VII out of 7 sent up; 8 by Standard VI out of 10; 4 by Standard V out of 10; and 10 by Standard IV out of 11 sent up.
- (8) *The Native Christian Girls' Boarding, Entally*, had 84 pupils against 89 in 1897-98. The total cost decreased from Rs. 5,625 to Rs. 5,411, or by Rs. 214. The amount of the Government grant was Rs. 1,673. Six passed by Standard VII examination out of 8 sent up; 4 by Standard VI out of 5; 10 by Standard V out of 11; and 8 by Standard IV out of 11 sent up.
- (9) *The Bankura Wesleyan Mission Training School for Mistresses* was attended by 36 pupils, against 31 in the previous year.

(10) *The Banagoria Training School for Mistresses*—Is a new school with 8 pupils on the rolls. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues was Rs. 50, so that each pupil cost Government Rs. 6-2.

171. The following tables show the qualifications of all teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools for boys and girls, whether under public or under private management :—

(1) *In Middle English Schools.*

DIVISION.	Number of middle English schools.	Number of teachers employed.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificates.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	242	1,018	...	...	42	226	232	13	84	142	6	1	2	271	1,018
Presidency ...	168	708	...	3	41	167	117	8	73	85	5	1	3	205	708
Calcutta ...	17	118	...	2	11	19	24	1	2	7	...	...	2	50	118
Rajshahi ...	100	369	...	1	30	82	99	2	40	53	4	...	...	59	369
Dacca ...	202	822	...	1	34	179	191	2	68	161	10	1	3	167	822
Chittagong ...	60	236	...	...	10	55	63	1	10	65	2	...	...	27	236
Patna ...	43	182	...	1	4	32	42	4	20	25	6	1	4	43	182
Bhagalpur ...	34	148	...	2	7	28	39	6	8	25	3	...	...	26	148
Orissa ...	45	180	...	1	...	24	29	7	28	31	4	...	...	47	180
Do. Tributary Mahals	7	31*	...	...	...	8	1	...	7	8	1	...	...	5	30
Chota Nagpur ...	40	158	...	2	5	30	27	2	23	23	7	1	4	32	158
Total ...	958	3,968	1	13	184	850	864	40	361	624	53	11	34	932	3,967
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	933	3,881	1	12	180	831	863	30	374	593	50	13	39	895	3,881

* One is still vacant.

(2) *In Middle Vernacular Schools.*

DIVISION.	Number of middle vernacular schools.	Number of teachers.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificates.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	166	534	...	...	2	31	182	11	20	183	3	1	1	94	534
Presidency ...	214	644	...	1	3	44	164	14	33	185	4	2	3	143	644
Calcutta ...	13	88	...	1	...	10	14	1	4	10	3	...	1	39	88
Rajshahi ...	127	300	...	...	1	13	117	3	19	109	4	...	1	30	300
Dacca ...	273	686	...	...	7	45	198	3	25	250	18	...	...	136	686
Chittagong ...	127	321	...	...	...	8	103	3	13	138	...	...	...	42	321
Patna ...	52	169	...	...	1	1	92	...	3	40	...	...	...	25	169
Bhagalpur ...	50	163	...	...	...	...	58	...	3	67	...	...	...	20	163
Orissa ...	47	137	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	58	...	...	...	15	137
Do. Tributary Mahals	13	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	3	32
Chota Nagpur ...	32	94	...	...	1	...	56	...	1	31	...	...	...	10	94
Total ...	1,113*	3,166	2	1	19	165	1,010	45	123	1,090	114	25	16	557	3,166
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	1,151	3,249	1	...	17	158	1,080	88	148	1,119	75	21	21	571	3,249

* Including 19 schools for girls.

(3) *In Upper Primary Schools.*

DIVISION.	Number of upper primary schools.	Number of teachers.	M. A.	B. A.	F. A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificates.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	668	1,205	...	...	...	13	55	29	86	583	124	20	9	257	1,205
Presidency ...	535	747	...	...	...	14	40	37	59	305	51	18	1	220	747
Calcutta ...	28	100	...	1	...	7	7	2	10	13	7	1	...	43	100
Rajshahi ...	455	679	...	...	...	1	17	11	30	253	204	54	...	104	679
Dacca ...	930	1,267	...	...	1	13	45	5	85	649	160	42	...	262	1,267
Chittagong ...	460	659	...	...	...	8	24	2	18	408	73	28	...	67	659
Patna ...	227	418	...	...	...	...	47	3	9	180	88	50	...	37	418
Bhagalpur ...	230	455	...	...	...	1	21	3	16	210	120	58	...	28	455
Orissa ...	277	460	...	...	...	...	17	54	25	181	105	32	...	42	460
Do. Tributary Mahals	58	86	...	...	...	...	2	3	8	41	19	2	...	11	86
Chota Nagpur ...	141	269	...	...	...	...	10	13	14	81	72	23	...	44	269
Total ...	4,407*	6,345	...	1	4	52	255	165	360	2,904	1,023	331	40	1,180	6,345
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	4,277	5,994	...	1	5	51	205	188	335	2,763	848	288	41	1,170	5,994

* Including 175 girls' schools.

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The total number of teachers employed in middle English schools increased from 3,981 to 3,968. Of these, 14 were graduates, against 13 in the previous year. The number of under-graduates rose from 1,011 to 1,034, or by 23, and of the holders of vernacular mastership certificates of the different grades from 863 to 864, or by 1 only. The holders of guru-training class certificates increased by 10 and those holding middle vernacular certificates by 31. But the number of middle English certificate-holders decreased by 13. Along with the increase in the number of teachers in middle English schools, the number of teachers holding no certificates also increased, viz., by 37.

Although the number of teachers holding no certificates decreased in middle vernacular schools, it is disappointing to see that the number of teachers holding vernacular mastership certificates decreased from 1,080 to 1,010. The number of middle schools being 2,071 with 1,874 certificated vernacular masters, there is nearly one such teacher in each school. With regard to the appointment of teachers in middle schools, I quote the following extract from the last Annual Report:—

“I would again repeat that District Boards and the inspecting officers should remember that none but holders of first-grade certificates ought to be appointed head-pandits of these schools.”

The number of teachers employed in upper primary schools was greater than in the previous year by 351. The increase in the number of teachers holding no certificates, i.e., by ten only, was very small compared with the increase in the number of teachers. Teachers holding F.A. certificates decreased by one, while those holding Entrance certificates increased by the same number. The largest number of teachers of upper primary schools came from middle vernacular schools, and the number of such teachers increased by 142.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

172. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of these institutions are given below:—

I.—Law.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1909.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I.—LAW.												
<i>Government Law Colleges.</i>												
1. Hooghly College	1	8	9	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 842	Rs. ...	Rs. 842	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 93 8 10	
2. Dacca "	1	71	82	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,220	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,220	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 29 4 4	
3. Patna "	1	33	30	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,150	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,150	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 71 10 8	
4. Krishnagar "	1	15	12	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 853	Rs. ...	Rs. 853	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 71 8 0	
5. Rajshahi "	1	19	21	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,102	Rs. 640	Rs. 1,742	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 82 15 2	
6. Ravenshaw " Cuttaek ...	1	30	28	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,843	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,843	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 71 1 3	
7. Chittagong "	1	22	20	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,587	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,587	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 79 5 7	
Total	7	198	200	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 11,607	Rs. 640	Rs. 12,247	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 57 2 1	
<i>Municipal Law College.</i>												
1. Midnapore College	1	19	20	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,265	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,265	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 63 4 0	
<i>Unaided Law Colleges.</i>												
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	1	241	209	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.								
2. City College	1	113	99	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,700	Rs. 1,220	Rs. 3,920	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 39 9 6	
3. Ripon "	1	371	318	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 17,985	Rs. ...	Rs. 17,985	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 56 8 10	
4. Berhampore College	1	18	17	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,128	Rs. 592	Rs. 1,720	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 101 2 9	
5. Tej Narayan Jubilee " Bhagalpur	1	39	39	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,900	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,900	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 48 11 5	
6. Bangabasi "	1	143	117	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,695	Rs. 98	Rs. 2,794	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 23 14 1	
7. Rajchandra " Barisal ...	1	53	44	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 500	Rs. ...	Rs. 500	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 11 5 9	
8. Bihar National " Bankipore	1	92	52	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,988	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,988	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 76 11 0	
9. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	1	18	19	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. Not supplied.	
Total	9	1,088	914	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 30,897	Rs. 1,910	Rs. 32,807	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 35 14 3	
GRAND TOTAL	17	1,305	1,134	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 43,709	Rs. 2,550	Rs. 46,259	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 40 1 11	
TOTAL FOR 1897-98	16	1,194	1,172	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 37,910	Rs. 1,981	Rs. 39,891	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 32 7 11	

* Dacca College shows an excess income of Rs. 820 over its expenditure.

II.—Medicine.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	To public funds.	To private funds.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II.—MEDICINE.											
1. Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	477	515	Rs. 1,33,603	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 31,161	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,70,024	Rs. A. P. 269 10 2	Rs. A. P. 60 8 1
<i>Government Medical Schools.</i>											
1. Sealdah ...	1	202	219	45,591	...	...	6,575	...	52,166	208 2 10	30 0 4
2. Dacca ...	1	144	140	17,154	...	...	4,141	...	21,295	123 8 5	29 9 3
3. Patna ...	1	126	140	24,983	...	...	3,423	688	29,394	178 7 2	31 8 1
4. Cuttack ...	1	104	98	7,775	...	...	2,019	...	9,794	79 5 4	20 9 7
Total ...	4	578	597	95,603	...	...	16,158	988	1,12,649	159 15 6	28 11 6
<i>Unaided Medical Schools.</i>											
1. Calcutta School of Medicine ...	1	360	472	...	...	...	10,900	1,800	12,700	...	28 14 6
2. Ditto of Homoeopathy ...	1	51	38	...	...	...	1,700	...	1,700	...	44 11 9
3. College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal.	1	42	59	...	...	...	474	1,349	1,823	...	30 14 4
4. Dacca Homoeopathic School ...	1	50	40	...	...	...	40	...	40	...	1 0 0
5. Bengal Medical School ...	1	26	27	...	...	...	588	58	646	...	23 14 9
6. Calcutta Medical Institution ...	1	127	135	...	...	...	Expenditure not furnished.		...	...	...
Total ...	6	656	771	...	...	...	13,702	3,207	16,909	...	21 14 10
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS ...	11	1,709	1,883	2,34,366	...	...	61,021	4,195	2,99,582	124 7 5	34 10 2
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	9	1,815	1,855	2,45,173	100	...	66,959	8,842	3,21,074	132 3 6	40 13 9

III.—Engineering and Surveying.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST FOR EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.		Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
III.—ENGINEERING.											
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	309	331	Rs. 1,23,419	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 20,514	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,43,933	Rs. A. P. 372 13 10	Rs. A. P. 434 15 0
<i>Government Survey Schools and School of Engineering.</i>											
1. Dacca Survey School ...	1	144	175	10,284	...	...	4,101	481	14,866	58 12 3	64 15 2
2. Cuttack Survey School ...	1	88	80	2,793	...	...	989	...	3,782	34 14 7	47 4 5
3. Bihar School of Engineering ...	1	137	154	15,536	...	...	2,269	...	18,105	102 13 3	117 9 0
Total ...	3	369	409	28,613	...	...	7,359	481	36,753	70 11 1	89 13 9
<i>Unaided Survey School.</i>											
1. Maurbhanj Survey School ...	1	7	7	...	...	...	...	215	215	...	30 11 5
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS ...	5	685	747	1,52,332	...	...	27,903	696	1,80,931	203 14 9	242 3 4
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	5	678	808	1,26,673	...	...	24,549	353	1,51,574	156 12 4	167 9 5

IV.—Art and Industry.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.												
1. Government School of Art ...	1	265	216	27,455	...	...	5,099	...	82,554	127 1 8	150 11 5
2. Unaided Schools of Art in Calcutta	1	40	35	...	...	...	450	150	600	...	17 2 3
Total ...	2	305	251	27,455	...	...	5,549	150	83,154	109 6 1	132 1 5
<i>Government Industrial School.</i>												
1. Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	43	43	1,317	...	...	...	1,148	2,465	31 5 8	58 11 0
<i>Board Industrial Schools.</i>												
1. Burdwan Technical School ...	1	21	29	360	1,006	240	401	272	2,279	55 6 0	78 9 4	
2. Rangpur " " ...	1	102	98	960	2,631	...	891	...	4,532	37 14 10	47 3 4	
3. Patna " " ...	1	117	80	200	544	...	1,178	2,457	4,379	9 4 9	54 11 2	
4. Boalia Sericultural School ...	1	26	18	...	718	...	...	...	718	39 14 2	39 14 2
5. Mymensingh, Kasimbore ...	1	12	47	...	5,673	...	368	3,125	9,166	120 11 2	195 0 4	
6. Barisal Technical School ...	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	45	52	800	4,647	...	1,708	2,855	10,010	104 12 0	192 8 0	
Total ...	7	352	323	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	8,709	31,084	65 5 11	96 8 6	
<i>Aided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Burdwan Division ...	2	25	25	550	1,098	...	6	609	2,263	65 14 8	90 8 4	
Presidency " " ...	2	29	32	360	...	143	...	3,921	4,124	15 11 6	128 14 0	
Calcutta " " ...	1	63	61	800	...	...	...	300	...	4 14 8	4 14 8
Bhagalpur Division ...	1	6	...	170	...	...	...	718	688	28 5 4	143 0 0
Orissa " " ...	1	20	17	...	180	...	15	525	720	10 9 5	42 5 7	
Chota Nagpur " " ...	7	109	106	1,032	...	...	...	361	1,393	9 11 9	13 2 3
Total ...	13	252	247	2,412	2,278	143	21	5,834	9,688	15 8 3	39 3 6	
<i>Unaided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Bhagalpur Division ...	1	70	67	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	1 12 8
TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	24	1,022	929	33,504	16,547	383	10,116	15,961	176,511	54 4 7	82 5 8	
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	26	947	842	34,444	15,24	372	9,729	19,017	78,803	59 7 2	93 9 5	

V.—Other Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1897.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
V.—Government "Other Schools."												
Title and Vedic classes, Sanskrit College.	1	57	38	...	...	...	...	368	368	...	9 10 11
<i>Aided "Other Schools."</i>												
Burdwan Division ...	33	503	480	1,991	...	397	210	4,946	7,544	4 15 7	15 11 5	
Presidency " " ...	40	486	427	7,029	...	199	...	7,562	14,790	16 14 10	34 10 2	
Calcutta " " ...	11	140	139	2,214	...	1,200	697	2,252	6,363	24 8 11	45 12 5	
Rajshahi Division ...	11	173	159	381	1,554	173	...	2,172	4,280	13 4 1	28 14 8	
Dacca " " ...	38	675	606	2,079	629	36	...	643	3,287	4 5 9	5 6 9	
Chittagong " " ...	4	123	105	151	250	60	...	238	699	4 6 8	6 10 6	
Patna " " ...	13	678	659	1,642	91	90	45	7,794	9,665	2 12 9	14 13 2	
Bhagalpur " " ...	1	108	88	273	...	...	...	627	900	3 1 7	10 3 7
Orissa " " ...	16	301	291	1,540	327	...	...	3,799	6,017	6 6 7	20 10 10
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	2	37	35	57	...	...	...	1,747	1,804	1 10 0	51 8 8
Chota Nagpur Division ...	2	44	41	280	...	...	84	753	1,116	6 13 3	27 3 6
Total ...	171	3,263	3,023	17,637	2,761	2,155	1,390	32,532	56,465	7 7 3	18 10 10	
<i>Unaided "Other Schools."</i>												
Burdwan Division ...	18	216	207	...	...	...	...	2,461	2,461	...	11 14 2
Presidency " " ...	18	98	81	...	...	...	...	575	575	...	18 8 9
Dacca " " ...	36	429	244	...	...	...	...	1,099	1,099	...	4 8 0
Patna " " ...	20	408	383	...	...	...	...	364	364	...	0 15 2
Bhagalpur " " ...	3	198	191	...	...	...	317	616	933	...	4 14 2
Orissa " " ...	19	247	225	...	...	...	...	616	630	...	6 10 4
Do. Tributary Mahals ...	5	62	60	...	...	...	...	701	701	...	11 10 11
Total ...	114	1,658	1,341	...	...	...	833	6,346	7,179	...	5 5 8
TOTAL OF "OTHER SCHOOLS" ...	286	4,978	4,492	17,637	2,761	2,155	2,223	39,246	64,012	5 1 11	1 43 7	
TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	14	629	57	2,743	55	1,280	890	7,801	12,889	7 0 8	23 3 7	

173. *Law.*—The law schools increased from 16 to 17 owing to the opening of a class in connection with the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and the number of pupils increased by 111. In the Rajshahi College the Rani Monmohini Devy's Endowment Fund was diverted from the law to the general department of the College, and the fee-rate of the law classes was raised from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 with effect from October 1898. During the year under review none of the Law Lecturers in the Government law colleges received the maximum remuneration of Rs. 2,400 a year except at the Dacca College, where the collection from fees was Rs. 3,220, and after deducting therefrom Rs. 2,400, the pay of the Law Lecturer, there was a balance of Rs. 820, which was credited to Government. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs. 57-2-6, against Rs. 52-4-5 in the previous year.

The Midnapore Municipal College is the only second-grade college which has been affiliated to the University in law. Amongst the unaided law colleges the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and the Metropolitan Institution did not furnish separate returns of the expenditure of the law classes, hence the total average cost of educating each law student in the unaided colleges cannot be calculated quite accurately. It may be noted that the largest number of law pupils (viz., 371) was in the Ripon College, the Metropolitan Institution, with 241 pupils, standing second.

In the subjoined statement the students of the Bachelor-in-Law and Pleaderships classes attached to the different colleges are shown separately:—

LAW CLASS ATTACHED TO—	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1899.		
	B. L. class.	Pleadership class.	Total.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government Colleges.</i>			
1. Hooghly	5	3	8
2. Dacca	42	29	71
3. Krishnagar	9	6	15
4. Patna	21	12	33
5. Ravenshaw, Cuttack	14	16	30
6. Rajshahi	9	10	19
7. Chittagong ... ..	...	22	22
Total	100	98	198
<i>Municipal College.</i>			
1. Midnapore	7	12	19
<i>Unaided Colleges.</i>			
1. Metropolitan	107	134	241
2. City	55	58	113
3. Ripon	303	68	371
4. Berhampore	10	8	18
5. Tejnarayan Jubilee, Bhagalpur	18	21	39
6. Bangabasi, Calcutta	37	106	143
7. Rajchandra, Barisal	17	36	53
8. Bihar National, Bankipore	32	60	92
9. Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal	5	13	18
Total	584	504	1,088
GRAND TOTAL	691	614	1,305

The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor in Law increased by 65 and those attending the Pleaderships classes by 46. The Government colleges gained 17 pupils and the Midnapore College 2 pupils in the B. L. classes. There was an accession of 46 pupils in the B. L. classes of the unaided colleges, chiefly in the Ripon College and in the Metropolitan Institution. The Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, returned 5 pupils in the B. L. classes for the first time. The number of students attending the Pleaderships classes in Government colleges increased by 24, the number remaining stationary in the Midnapore Municipal College. There was an increase of 22 pupils attending the Pleaderships classes of the unaided colleges. The Metropolitan Institution gained 23, while the Ripon College lost 34 pupils. The Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, has returned for the first time 13 pupils in the Pleaderships classes. There were some fluctuations of minor importance in the other colleges.

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

174. The following table shows the results of the last examination for the degree of Bachelor-in-Law:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly College	8	.....	4	4
Dacca College	28	.....	16	16
Krishnagar College.	2	.....	.....	.....
Patna College	21	.....	7	7
Ravenshaw College.	3	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahi College	5	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore College	3	.....	.....	.....
Bangabasi College	9	.....	3	3
Bihar National College	15	.....	9	9
Berhampore College	6	.....	5	5
City College	74	.....	40	40
Metropolitan Institution.	52	.....	27	27
Rajchandra College, Barisal	8	.....	4	4
Ripon College	209	.....	87	87
T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.	7	.....	4	4
Total	450	.....	206	206
Total for 1897-98	468	9	280	289

The total number of candidates decreased by 18 and that of passes by 33. Amongst the Government colleges the Dacca College sent up and passed the largest number of candidates. The Krishnagar, Ravenshaw, and Rajshahi Government Colleges, and the Midnapore Municipal College did not succeed in passing any of the candidates appearing from them.

As in the previous year, the Ripon College sent up and passed the largest number of candidates, the City College standing second. It may be noted that no candidate for the degree of Bachelor-in-Law passed in the first division.

175. *Medicine.*—The total number of medical institutions increased by 2, as already explained before. The total number of medical students fell off from 1,815 to 1,709. The number of students in the Medical College, Calcutta, remained the same, but in the Government vernacular medical schools there was a loss of 33 pupils and in the unaided medical schools of 73.

176. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The College completed its sixty-fourth session on the 31st March 1899. During the year under review the following changes occurred in the Professorial staff:—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford, I.M.S., went on furlough for a year on the 15th June 1898, and has since obtained an extension of leave for nine months. Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., was appointed to officiate as Principal and Professor of Medicine. Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Brien, I.M.S., retired from the service, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. Murray, M.D., was confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Surgery from the 19th August 1898. Mr. W. T. Woods went on furlough for nine months, and Mr. G. O. Ranger was appointed to officiate as Lecturer on Dentistry from the 23rd February 1899. Major J. F. Evans died on the 13th March 1899, and Captain R. Bird, I.M.S., officiated as Professor of Pathology, from the 13th March to the 21st May 1899. Major F. J. Drury, M.B., was appointed as Professor of Pathology, and assumed charge on the 22nd May 1899.

In the College Department 446 regular students remained from the previous year, and 90 were admitted or re-admitted. Fifty-four passed the University final examination and left the College, 29 ceased to attend, and 2 died. The number of regular students remaining on the rolls at the end of the year was 451.

In the Military class 21 students rejoined and 5 were admitted. During the session 11 passed and were sent to military duty and 1 was removed, so that the strength of the class at the end of the session was 14.

In the female certificate class 10 ladies remained over from the previous year, 4 were newly admitted, 1 passed, and 1 ceased to attend. The number of female students at the end of the session was 12.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was therefore 576, against 583, 588, 511 and 484 at the same period of the four preceding years, and at the end of the session the numbers were 477, against 477, 468, 375 and 311 at the close of the same four years.

177. The following table shows the success of the College at the several medical examinations held by the University. As stated in previous reports, the system of medical examinations is very complicated—a result due to the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher standard at which they aim may, under the regulations of the University, be passed by a lower standard and obtain qualifying certificates:—

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		NUMBER PASSED IN—																TOTAL PASSED.		
			PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.		FIRST L. M. S.		SECOND L. M. S.		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B.		FIRST M. B.		SECOND M. B.		HONOURS IN MEDICINE.		DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	85	1	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	37
2. First L.M.S.	175	...	...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	4	...	2	...	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Second L.M.S.	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26
5. Ditto re-examination held in November 1897	26	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
6. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	68	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25
7. First M.B.	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
8. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first M.B.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Second M.B.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
10. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Doctor in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	441	4	55	1	90	...	40	2	8	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	214	3	217
Total for 1897-98	439	1	72	...	54	...	46	...	13	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	194	...	194

Out of 445 candidates, including 4 females, at all the University examinations, 217 were successful, including 3 females, or at the rate of 48.7 per cent. In the preceding year, 194 candidates passed out of 440, or at the rate of 44 per cent. No candidate appeared at the examination for Honours in Medicine or in that of Doctor in Medicine.

Since the first examination held of the pupils of this College, 1,545 students have obtained their degrees and licenses in Medicine and Surgery. Of these, 30 were Cingalese, 417 were Military pupils coming from various provinces, 10 were Burmese, and the remaining 1,088 were Bengali students.

Seventeen pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

Seven native *dais* passed in Midwifery from the Eden Hospital during the year, and received certificates of qualification.

There were 17 boarders in the Maharani Surnomoyee Hostel. Of these, 3 were Europeans, 12 Eurasians, and 2 Native Christians.

Sixty-six new books were added to the College library.

A connected account of all the female students reading in the College is given below:—

Four matriculated female students resumed their studies.

Two appeared and passed at the second L. M. S. examination.

One appeared and failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination.

One appeared and passed at the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination.

Of the 4 matriculated students, 2 passed and 1 left, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 1.

In the female certificate class, 10 female students remained, and 4 were newly admitted, making a total of 14. Of these, 1 passed and 1 left, so that the strength of the class at the close of the session was 12.

178. The following is a list of the lady-pupils of the Medical College:—

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

No.	NAME.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	Nature and particulars of scholarships.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Miss Lily DeSouza, 4th year ...	Eurasian ...	June 1895 ...	February 1900	Certificate class.	Burma Bigandet scholarship, Rs. 25.
2	" Emra David "	Ditto ...	June 1896 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
3	" Patience Edge "	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burma Government, Rs. 40.
4	" Abhayabala Sinha "	Native Christian.	June 1894 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund Rs. 20.
5	" Millicent Bird, 3rd year ...	Eurasian ...	June 1896 ...	February 1901	Ditto ...	Ditto.
6	" Edith Maud Walker "	European ...	June 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
7	" E. Brewster "	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
8	" Maude Alice Olliver "	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
9	" M. Scheppelmann, 2nd year ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	February 1902	Ditto ...	Burma Government, Rs. 40.
10	" J. Nicholson "	European ...	June 1898 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
11	" Kathleen Reed "	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
12	" Edith Milner "	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
13	" O. F. Cleophas, 3rd year ...	Native Christian.	June 1897 ...	March 1902 ...	L. M. S. and M. B.	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.

179. The following table gives the present employment of the passed female pupils of the College so far as can be ascertained:—

NAMES.	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Miss Niebel, Certificate class	1889	Private practice, Darjeeling.	
" L. E. Sykes ...	1890	Lucknow.	
" F. Dissent ...	"	Ulwar.	
" G. F. Pereira ...	"	Chittagong.	
" L. B. Smith ...	"	Nagpur.	
" J. Perry ...	"	Delhi.	
" L. Kirkpatrick ...	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" A. D'Souza ...	"	Tonk, Rajputana.	
" Ida M. Dissent ...	"	.....
" W. Jahans (Mrs. W. M. Periman.)	"	Bareilly.	
" Ida Brown ...	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" J. B. Müller ...	1891	Karnal.	
" H. Forbes ...	"	Rangoon.	
Mrs. M. Scott ...	"	Berhampore.	
Miss O. Brooking ...	"	Private practice.	
Mrs. J. C. Smythe ...	"	.....
Miss E. L. Bridge ...	1892	Gone to Austria.	
" S. E. Bridge ...	"	Balrampore.	
" M. S. Martin ...	"	.....
" M. T. Watts ...	"	Amritsar.	
" K. O'Byrne ...	"	Fyzabad.	
" L. Blong ...	"	Bhopal.	
" D. E. Pratt ...	"	Srinagar.	
" J. George ...	"	Agra.	
" S. Anthonie ...	"	.....
" W. Woods ...	"	Meerut.	
Mrs. M. Neal ...	1894	Chandney Hospital, Calcutta.	
Miss E. George ...	"	Aligarh.	
" A. Imrie ...	1895	Mrs. Potter's Hospital, Bulandshahr.	
" A. White ...	1896	Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.	
" I. Stotesbury ...	"	Quetta.	
" I. Mendieta ...	1897	Kalka.	
" B. Hedding ...	"	Kapurthala State.	
" E. Cardozo ...	1898	Fort Sandeman.	
" M. G. Lungley ...	"	.....
" L. N. Watts ...	1899	Chittagong.	
" V. M. Mitter, M.B. ...	1890	.....
" B. M. Basu, M.B. ...	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	
" B. B. Bose, M.B. ...	1891	Ditto.	
" Jamini Sen, L.M.S. ...	1896	Sholapur.	
" R. Cohen, M.B. ...	1897	Rangoon.	
" L. Pitt, L.M.S. ...	1899	Jaora, Central Provinces.	
" Khirode Kumari Ghose, L.M.S.	"	Private practice, Calcutta.	

180. *Campbell Medical School.*—The 26th session of the school closed on the 31st March 1899. This was the third year since the new course of four years' study was introduced.

Major J. B. Gibbons, I.M.S., was the Superintendent of the School throughout the year, except for three months during which he was on privilege leave from the 26th April to the 25th July 1898, when Captain C. R. M. Green, I.M.S., officiated for him. As in the preceding year there were 8 teachers (3

demonstrators and 5 tutors attached to the School) besides an honorary teacher of hygiene.

The number of students in the Licentiate class at the beginning of the session was 256, of whom 230 were males and 26 females. The number of female students is not included in the sanctioned strength of 250. Hence it will be seen that the sanctioned number at the beginning of the session fell short by 20 during the year under review. The cause of this was probably the plague-scare, which obtained at the time of admission in June, when fewer candidates applied for admission than usual.

On the 1st April 1898 the female class consisted of 15 students, viz., 6 in the third-year, and 9 in the second-year class.

In June 1898, 11 female students were admitted into the first-year class, so that when the school reopened there were 26 female students, against 34 in the preceding year.

There was no improvement in the entrance qualifications of the female students.

Of the 26 female students in the school at the opening of the session under review, 9 names were removed, so that on the 1st April 1899 there were 17 students left in the class, viz., 2 in the fourth-year, 3 in the third-year, and 12 in the second-year class.

All the female students were in receipt of stipends either from Government or from some external source, and some from both.

Four female students were admitted into the compounder class in October 1898, with a scholarship of Rs. 7 a month each from the school.

All the female students, excepting one married girl, were boarders in the Lady Elliott Hostel. Miss L. Bose held the post of Lady Superintendent of the Hostel during the year.

Of the 145 male students who remained in the school on the 1st April last, 0.68 per cent. possessed the certificate of having passed the F. A. examination, and 14.48 per cent. had appeared at and failed at the F. A. examination; 48.96 per cent. of the students had passed the University Entrance examination and 9.65 per cent. had failed at the University Entrance examination in one or two subjects; 24.82 per cent. had passed the middle English examination, 0.68 per cent. of the students the middle vernacular examination, and 0.68 per cent. held no certificate. The single middle vernacular certificate-holder was a Barua Mugh. This certificate is accepted only from Baruas. The student who did not hold any certificate had received the diploma of the Veterinary School, and was admitted under special orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

Diploma or License examination.—The diploma examination is divided into two parts, and was held in March.

(a) *First Diploma examination.*—Of the 85 male students in the second-year class, 63 were allowed to appear at the examination; 34, or 53.96 per cent., against 65.85 per cent., in the previous year, passed, and were promoted to the third-year class. From the above it will be seen that 22 students were not allowed to go up for the examination, and 29 failed at the examination. Of these 51 students, 9 failed for the second time and were removed from the school and 42 were remanded to the second-year class for another year. Of the 7 female students, 5 were permitted to appear at the examination; but only 2, or 40 per cent., against 71.42 in the previous year, were successful. The two who were not allowed to go up for the examination and the three who failed at the examination have been relegated to the second-year class for another year.

(b) *Second or Final Diploma examination.*—The 12 male and 1 female students who had failed only in one subject in March 1898 were re-examined in June and all passed, excepting the female candidate and one male student. Those who failed again were remanded for the whole year, and were permitted to appear in all subjects in March 1899. In this examination there appeared 11 male students from the fourth-year class (of whom 7 had given bonds of service) and 12 male and 4 female students from the third-year class of the old course of three years. Sixteen male students [viz., 7 from the fourth-year and 9 from the third-year (old course)] were successful. Of the 7 successful candidates of the fourth-year class, 4 were students under agreement, who passed the special test in the medico-legal subjects.

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The 7 male students and the female student who failed have been remanded for three months.

It will be thus observed that 35 male and 5 female students appeared at the second diploma examination during the year, and 27, or 77·14 per cent., of the former, and 3, or 60 per cent., of the latter were successful, against 82·35 and 90 per cent. in the previous year respectively.

Of the 27 male licentiates of the year under review, 25 were Hindus, 1 a Muhammadan, and 1 a Buddhist. Of the three female licentiates, 1 was a Christian, 1 a Brahmo, and 1 a Hindu.

The promotion of first-year students was decided on the combined results of the monthly class examinations in March, when the first-year class consisted of 59 boys and 8 girls, of whom 46, or 77·96 per cent., of the former, and 7, or 87·50 per cent., of the latter were promoted, against 88·76 and 60 per cent. in the previous year respectively. The names of 13 boys and 1 girl who failed were struck off the rolls.

In the *Compounder class* there are 17 male and 4 female students. The first half-yearly examination of compounders was held on the 22nd April, and the second on the 12th October 1898. In the first examination 2 European and 15 native candidates appeared, and only 6 of the natives passed. All the candidates were trained in outside dispensaries. In the second examination 2 Europeans and 21 natives appeared, and both the Europeans and 15 of the natives were successful. They were all trained in outside dispensaries.

Seven passed students of the school were taken into Government service as Civil Hospital Assistants during the year.

Many licentiates have registered their names for Government service. Of the 7 students who executed the bond and drew the special stipend of Rs. 20 a month, 4 passed the medico-legal qualification examination. They are now in service. During the year several licentiates of the school were recommended for appointments in tea-gardens, coal-mines, railways, &c., &c.

The fourth and fifth batches of the training class have passed out, and the sixth batch was under training.

Surgeon-General R. Harvey, I.M.S., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service, and Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, visited the institution during the year.

181. *Dacca Medical School*.—The twenty-fourth session of the school ended on the 25th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macrae, M.B., I.M.S., held charge of the school throughout the year.

The total number of students at the beginning of the session was 169, viz., 5 in the fourth-year, 37 in the third-year (including 2 females), 46 in the second-year (including 3 females), and 81 in the first-year class (including 3 females).

The 78 students composing the new admissions had usually either passed the F.A., or University Entrance examination, or had appeared at them. The following exceptions, however, were made:—4 students were admitted from Assam, and 16 Middle English, and 4 Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination passed students were taken into the school. It is difficult to find any Muhammadan students with the higher qualifications, and it is expedient that some such students should be admitted.

The total number of those who left or were removed during the session was 25, and was larger than in any of the recent sessions. The curriculum has been extended, and the work is harder. Eight students absented themselves without leave just after their admission; 2 free students left the school in the middle of the session without giving any notice of withdrawal. The names of 11 students were struck off for non-payment of school fees, 2 died, and 2 were remanded for severe illness. Thus there remained at the close of the session 136 male students, viz., 5 in the fourth-year, 34 in the third-year, 39 in the second-year, and 58 in the first-year class, besides the 8 female students.

A class for female students was opened in June 1895. As already stated, there were 8 female students, of whom 2 were in the third-year, 3 in the second-year, and 3 in the first-year class. Of the 2 third-year female students, 1 had been educated under the three-years' rule, and failed in the second License examination. The other passed, and has been promoted to the fourth-year class. The 3 second-year female students passed and were promoted to the

third-year class. Of the 3 first-year female students, 1 passed and was promoted to the second-year class, and 2 failed. There is no dwelling-house or hostel for female students, and they have to live with relatives in the town. It is hoped that, as soon as this class has been fairly started, it will be possible to exact a higher standard of preliminary education. The educational qualifications of those who first obtained admission were decidedly poor.

There were 5 candidates in the fourth-year's examination, all of whom passed successfully in all the subjects of the fourth-year's course.

At the second license examination for third-year students there were 13 candidates; of these 9 passed, 2 failed absolutely, and 2 failed in one subject and were remanded for three months.

At the first license examination for second-year students, there were 39 candidates; of these, 33 passed (including 3 females) and were promoted to the third-year class, and 6 were rejected.

At the school test examination for four years' students, there were 23 candidates; of these, 22 passed (including 1 female) and were promoted to the fourth-year class, and 1 failed.

At the school test examination for first-year students, there were 61 candidates; of these, 49 passed (including 1 female) and were promoted to the second-year class; 12 failed and were remanded.

The first half-yearly examination of the Compounder class was held on the 25th April 1898. There were 11 candidates, of whom 7 passed.

The second half-yearly examination was held on the 15th October 1898. There were 15 candidates, of whom 10 passed.

The Mitford Hospital adjoins the school building, and affords ample provision for practical and clinical teaching, both in its out-patient and in-patient departments. The students receive a sound practical training both in the out-patient department and at the bedside of house patients.

The students are reported to have been, on the whole, well behaved. Their conduct in their classes and in hospital is stated to have been good. As they live in various parts of the town, no supervision can be exercised over them when away from school and hospital.

Of the passed Licentiates during the year, 3 obtained Government service in Bengal.

182. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The school opened for its twenty-fifth session on the 15th June 1898.

Major R. H. Whitwell, I.M.S., was in charge of the school from the 1st April 1898 to the 13th January 1899 and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Cobb, M.D., I.M.S., from the 14th January to the 31st March 1899.

The teaching staff consisted of four Assistant Surgeons, as in the previous year.

At the opening of the session there were 134 pupils on the rolls; viz., 5 in the fourth-year, 28 in the third-year, 39 in the second-year (including 1 female), and 62 in the first-year class (including 1 female).

The decrease in the number of new admissions is attributed by the Superintendent to the following causes:—(1) The term of study is now four years instead of three. (2) A higher standard of general education is expected from students seeking admission.

The first is said to have prevented several poor students from joining, and the second to have caused numerous rejections.

During the session 19 male pupils left the school, viz., 2 from each of the fourth-year, third-year and second-year classes, and 13 from the first-year class, so that there remained 115 pupils in the school at the close of the session, of whom 113 were males and 2 females.

Classified according to religion, 64 of the pupils were Muhammadans, 68 (including 1 female) were Hindus, 1 a Christian, and 1 a (Bengali female) Brahma. Classified according to the place of origin, 65 were Biharis, 40 (including 1 female) Bengalis, and 29 (including 1 female) came from the Central Provinces. As regards the general educational attainments of the pupils, 3 had read up to the F.A. examination, 31 had passed the Entrance examination, 37 had read up to the Entrance standard, 2 were holders of middle English and 7 of middle vernacular certificates; 51 had read up to the 1st and 2nd classes of high English schools, while there was only 1 pupil who

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had read up to the middle vernacular standard and was without a knowledge of English.

For the higher examination of the fourth-year students three appeared, and all of them were successful.

For the first license examination 30 passed in all subjects (23 local students, including 1 female student resident in Bihar and 7 male students from the Central Provinces).

Three failed in one subject only, and were remanded for three months, and four were rejected.

Of the 25 third-year students tested by the teachers, all passed their examinations, and were promoted to the fourth-year class.

Of the 49 first-year students tested by the teachers at the end of their first year, 44 were allowed to proceed into their second year of study.

The class for compounders consisted of 28 students, and is said to be a useful addition to the school. Of these, 21 were allowed to appear at the half-yearly examinations held in April and October 1898, and 11 passed in the first half-yearly and 6 in the second half-yearly examination.

There were two female students in the school during the year, but neither of them was a Bihari. The second-year female student successfully passed the Committee examination, and was promoted to the third-year. The first-year student passed the Teacher's Annual Test Examination, and was promoted to the second-year class.

Both the second and first-year female students were in receipt of scholarships of Rs. 10 each from the Patna District Board.

There were 49 students in the barracks of the school—28 in the pay of the Government of the Central Provinces and 21 local students. They were accommodated in batches of 9, under monitors selected by themselves. The monitors worked satisfactorily, and helped the officer in charge of the barracks to a great extent in maintaining discipline and cleanliness.

The health of the barrack students as well as those living outside the school premises was not so good as in the preceding year.

183. *Cuttack Medical School.*—It has completed its twenty-third session.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab, I.M.S., was in charge of the institution throughout the year. The teaching staff consisted of 2 Assistant Surgeons and 4 Civil Hospital Assistants, as in the previous year.

The number of students at the beginning of the session was 112 (including 6 females), viz., 4 in the fourth-year, 32 in the third-year, 24 (including 1 female) in the second-year, and 52 (including 5 females) in the first-year class.

During the session 8 male students left the school, viz., 1 from each of the fourth, third, and second-year classes, and 5 from the first-year class, so that the number of students at the close of the session was 104, of whom 98 were males and 6 females.

The number of students admitted during the year was 47, of whom 1 had passed the Entrance examination, 9, 4, and 6 had read up to the first, second, and third classes of high English schools, respectively, and 14 and 13 were holders of middle English and middle vernacular certificates respectively. The Superintendent says that great care is taken to try to secure more highly qualified students, but they are not available owing to four years' study being compulsory. Of the 104 students at the close of the session, 83 were Hindus, 9 Muhammadans, 11 Native Christians, and 1 Eurasian. The female pupils, numbering 6, were all Native Christians.

More than two-thirds of the students live in the barracks for students. Three students generally occupy one room. They are all placed under monitors. The health of the students in the barracks was on the whole good.

From the fourth-year class 3 students, who were in receipt of stipends of Rs. 20 a month, appeared at the examination and passed.

At the second license examination of the third-year class, out of the 11 students of the three-year system remaining at the close of the session, 10 students appeared and passed, and 1 did not appear through illness. Out of the 20 other students in this class of the four-year system, 19 students passed the teacher's test, and were promoted to the fourth-year class, and 1 having failed was kept back in the same class for another year.

At the first license examination of the second-year class 23 students, including 1 female, remaining at the close of the session, appeared, of whom 19 males and 1 female passed, and were promoted to the third-year class, and the rest failed.

At the school test examination of first-year students, among the 47 students remaining in the first-year class at the close of the session, 35 students passed the teacher's test and were promoted to the second-year class. Of the rest, 6 being found very backward were remanded to the same class for another year, and 6 were referred for re-examination after two months.

The half-yearly examinations of compounders were held on the 18th April and the 31st October 1898. Five candidates appeared and passed.

Of the 13 pupils who passed from the school during the year, viz., 3 from the fourth-year and 10 from the third-year class, 5 were genuine Uriyas, 3 naturalized Bengalis, 4 non-domiciled Bengalis, and 1 was not classified. Three of the 13 passed students obtained Government service.

During the year under review the institution was visited by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for Bengal.

184. The following table compares the expenditure from public and private sources and the average cost of each pupil in the four vernacular medical schools for the last two years :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1899.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				Public funds.			Private funds.			Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From—			From—				
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1898.											
Sealdah	1	229	253	43,411	...	...	9,972	...	52,383	171 9 4	207 0 8
Dacca	1	145	137	18,114	...	...	4,075	...	22,189	132 3 6	161 15 4
Patna	1	136	145	26,787	...	...	3,423	1,273	31,488	184 11 9	217 1 9
Cuttack	1	99	98	9,892	100	...	1,908	590	12,490	104 1 4	150 1 8
Total	4	609	631	98,204	100	...	19,378	1,862	1,18,644	155 12 7	187 11 3
1899.											
Sealdah	1	202	219	45,691	...	...	6,575	...	52,166	208 2 10	238 3 3
Dacca	1	144	140	17,154	...	...	4,141	...	21,295	122 8 5	162 1 8
Patna	1	128	140	24,983	...	...	3,423	988	29,394	178 7 2	209 15 4
Cuttack	1	104	98	7,776	...	...	2,019	...	9,794	79 5 4	99 15 0
Total	4	578	597	95,603	...	...	16,158	988	1,12,649	159 15 6	188 11 6

It is seen that the total cost, and the average cost to public funds, of educating each pupil increased in the Sealdah School, but decreased in the other three schools. The fee-income rose in Dacca and Cuttack, but declined in Sealdah, while it remained stationary at Patna.

185. *Engineering and Surveying.*—The number of institutions under this head shows no change. The pupils attending them increased from 678 to 685.

186. *Sibpur Engineering College.*—Mr. Slater, Principal of the College, was put on special duty to examine and report on technical schools in November 1898, and Mr. Macdonell took over his duties as Officiating Principal. Mr. Slater after his tour took nine months' furlough from February. Mr. Heaton returned from furlough in August, and Mr. Tate took three months' extraordinary leave from the middle of June. Mr. White joined in March and left in August. The services of Mr. Addams-Williams were lent by the Public Works Department for three months from the end of November. Lieutenant Gage, I.M.S., Curator of the Herbarium of the Botanical Gardens, was appointed Lecturer in Botany to the Agricultural class.

The College consists of three departments, viz., (1) the Engineer Department, affiliated to the Calcutta University, which contained at the close of the year 99 students, of whom 90 were Hindus, 5 Europeans and Eurasians,

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and 4 Muhammadans, (2) the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 195 students, of whom 158 were Hindus, 33 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans, and (3) the Artisan class, with only one pupil. An Agricultural class was opened in connection with the College in June 1898. The number in this class was 13 on the 31st March last, viz., 11 in the higher and 2 in the lower classes.

In the Engineer Department 236 applications for admission were received; of these, 31 were admitted to the first-year class and 10 B.A.'s to the second-year class.

The first-year class opened with 36 students, of whom 5 were re-admitted after failure in the previous year, and the rest were new students. Five students left during the year. Thus there were 31 students in the first-year class at the close of the year, against 30 in the previous year.

The second-year class opened with 39 students, of whom 21 were promoted from the first-year, 8 were re-admitted, and 10 were B.A.'s admitted direct. Eight students left during the year, so that there were 31 students at its close, against 36 in the year before.

The third-year class consisted of 20 students promoted from the second-year class.

The fourth-year class contained 17 students. Out of 21 who passed the F. E. examination, 3 were not allowed to join under the rules, and 1 joined the Agricultural Department.

The total strength of the College was 99, *i.e.*, less than the number in the previous year by 19.

The first-year students were taught compass surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the College. The second and third-year classes began the survey season at Purulia under Mr. Slater. When he went on special duty, his place was taken by Mr. Addams-Williams. The fourth-year students visited the following works during the session:—

- (1) Sone canal.
- (2) E. I. R. bridge under construction over the Sone at Dehri.
- (3) The construction of the railway between Dehri and Mogulsarai.
- (4) Barakar Iron-works.
- (5) Raniganj Pottery works.
- (6) Rupnarain bridge under construction at Kola.
- (7) Burn & Co.'s Workshops at Howrah.
- (8) Bulls' Brick-works at Bally.
- (9) The Serampore Water-works.
- (10) Chitpur Canal Lock.

The annual examinations of the first and second-year classes were held in May, the percentage of passes being 75 in the former and 64.5 in the latter, a lower result than in the previous year. At the First Examination in Engineering held by the Calcutta University in April, 57 candidates appeared, of whom 21 passed, the percentage of passes being higher than in the year before. At the L. E. examination two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B.E. examination 18 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed. The percentage of passes in the combined examination was 20—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory. Of the 23 pupils enrolled as candidates for the L.E. and B.E. examinations, 14 were students of the College and 9 ex-students. One candidate, however, did not appear at the examination.

The guaranteed appointment under Government in the Public Works Department was gained by Hari Das Das, who also won the Trevor medal.

All the engineering graduates were undergoing a course of practical training under the Public Works Department.

As in the former year, no students of the College selected a mining scholarship. An ex-student, however, was passing through a special course in electrical engineering.

In the Apprentice Department there were 139 applicants for admission, of whom 43 were selected. Of these, 5 had passed the University Entrance examination in the first division, 23 in the second division, and 2 in the 3rd, and 13 had passed by Standard VII of the Code for European Schools. One failure at a previous examination was re-admitted; so that the first-year

class opened with 44 students. Fifteen students were admitted into the third-year class in November and 13 in March 1899. The total strength of the Apprentice Department was 195, showing an increase of 11 pupils. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of passes at the annual examination of the Apprentice Department was more than 90, except in the second-year class in which it was 69.4. Owing to the change in the date of admission students from technical schools appeared twice at the second-year examination. The Principal reports that "the number of those who appear at this examination from technical schools is yearly increasing, and that, although the percentage of failures in the practical examination is, on the whole, much the same as before, there was an improvement in the work done by those who did pass."

Five Overseers' certificates were granted to students leaving the College before going through the full course. Seventeen Sub-Overseers' certificates were granted, viz., 11 to students of the College and 6 to students of technical schools.

The artisan class does not seem to prosper. There was only 1 pupil in the class on the 31st March.

The higher class of the agricultural section of the College opened its first session at the end of June with 18 pupils, of whom 7 withdrew during the session. The class had not completed its first session at the end of the official year, so it would be premature to offer any opinion as to its probable success.

The lower class consisted of 2 students. The Principal hopes that the class will be larger during the next session.

The Sibpur Experimental Farm has now completed the twelfth year of its existence. During the year under review it was made over to the Principal of the Civil Engineering College for the use of the agricultural classes. The area of the farm has remained the same as hitherto, viz., 26 acres. Each of the students for the agricultural classes had plots allotted to them for practical work. The experimental, etc., work done on the farm during the year under review falls under the following heads:—

- (1) The use of new and improved implements and machinery.
- (2) Manure experiments.
- (3) Experiments in methods of cultivation.
- (4) Ditto with new crops.
- (5) Distribution of seeds and implements.

The students appeared to be much interested in using some of the agricultural appliances that they had never seen before. Mixed crops were found to be a mistake. No decisive advantage was found in favour of deep cultivation.

During the year under review tobacco seeds, guinea grass roots, *sorghum saccharatum*, fine *aus* paddy seed, *daukhani* paddy seed, mulberry cuttings, and *cassava* cuttings were sold from the farm to different parties. Sibpur ploughs and Sibpur hoes were also sold to the public. The net cost of the farm was Rs. 2,293, against Rs. 2,059 and Rs. 2,912 during the previous two years, exclusive of the salary of the Agricultural Lecturer.

The examination for accountants was held in June. There were 130 candidates, of whom 28 passed.

The electric light installation was worked under the superintendence of Mr. Brühl, helped by senior students of the Apprentice Department. Three students who had gone through an electrical course passed out during the year, and all obtained well-paid appointments at once. There was no serious interruption in the electric lighting of the College, etc., during the year, but a number of defects in the wiring as originally set up have been detected. These are gradually being put right, and the work of repairing the defects forms an excellent training for the students engaged on it.

No new buildings were erected during the year, but some additions and alterations were made to provide a lecture room for the agricultural classes.

The work done in the workshops was, as in former years, chiefly college fittings. The value of the work done during the year was approximately Rs. 6,596. Machines to the value of Rs. 333 were supplied to technical schools during the year.

Mr. A. E. Silk, Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bengal, delivered a course of lectures on municipal engineering.

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The library was increased by 64 books.

Almost all the technical schools in Bengal were visited by Mr. Slater during the year, who has submitted a special report on them to Government.

Cricket and football were regularly practised by the students. The cricket eleven played 10 matches, of which they won 6 and lost 4. They were beaten by the Medical College in the semi-finals for the senior Harrison shield.

The native cricket eleven played 5 matches, of which they won 4 and lost 1. They were beaten by the Bishop's College in the final tie for the Lansdowne shield.

The College football team played 25 matches, of which they won 14, lost 6, and 5 ended in a draw.

The native students football eleven played 23 matches, of which 7 were won, 13 lost, and 3 ended in a draw.

The Volunteer's Company, No. 1 Engineer Company, East Indian Railway, spent a week in camp at Jamalpur and went through a course of instruction in military bridging and earth-work. They were inspected by the General commanding the Presidency district, who reported favourably on their work.

The conduct of the students on the whole was good. There were no serious breaches of discipline. During the plague-scare none of the students left, and as far as they were concerned, there might have been no scare at all. When it was at its height, a number of stokers at the Docks ran away. In order to carry on the work until new men could be got, Mr. Apjohn, the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, asked for the services of some students, and for 10 days about 20 of the apprentice students, Christian and native, acted as stokers. Mr. Apjohn reported favourably on the way they did their work, and paid them well for it.

On the 31st March last there were 294 students in the College hostels—258 Hindus and 36 Christians. Of the latter, 18 pay the reduced fee of Rs. 5 and 5 are free, so that only 13 students pay the full messing fee of Rs. 20, and of the former, 31 pay only Rs. 2 per month, the remainder paying Rs. 7, which is the full cost of messing for natives. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on account of the Hindu mess was Rs. 17,217, and the receipts for the same period were Rs. 17,255. Similarly, for the Christian students' mess, the expenditure was Rs. 7,896 and the receipts Rs. 7,898. The general health of the inmates is reported to have been good.

187. *Dacca Survey School*.—On the 31st March last there were 78 boys in the first-year and 55 in the second-year class, against 91 and 99 respectively in the previous year. The third-year sub-overseer class was newly formed during the year, which had 11 pupils on the rolls. Of the total number of boys, 134 were Hindus and 10 were Muhammadans. Of the 78 boys of the first-year class, 60 were reading the survey course and 18 the sub-overseer course. Of the 55 pupils in the second-year class, 38 were reading the survey course and 17 the sub-overseer course. The decrease in the number of students in the survey classes has been ascribed (1) to the new rule that only English-knowing pupils are qualified to read in the second-year survey class being enforced since 1897, and (2) to a large number of passed students being left unemployed. At the beginning of the session 42 students took admission into the first-year sub-overseer class, and the second-year class was composed of 25 students, but the number gradually fell off to 18 and 17 respectively, as many took their transfer to other technical schools.

The field of survey extended over 204 square miles, and 71 square miles had to be traversed for connecting grand trigonometrical survey pillars. Azimuth observations were taken at 82 stations to test the angular work of the survey parties. The number of students being smaller than usual, the amount of work done by each individual student exceeded that of any other year. During the year all the three classes had practical training in the workshop, whereas only second-year students were thus trained in previous years. Of 85 students who appeared at the final examination, 65 passed—19 in the second and 46 in the third division. Of 90 students who appeared in the annual examination of the first-year class, 75 passed (25 from the overseer class and 50 from the survey class). Of the 50 students who were successful from the first-year survey class, 31 having English qualifications were allowed to join the second-year class.

188. *Bihar School of Engineering.*—This school was formed in 1896-97 by the amalgamation of the Patna Survey and the Behar Industrial Schools, as noticed in the report for that year. On the 31st March last there were 137 students, of whom 35 belonged to the amin class and 102 to the engineering classes. Of the latter, 40 were in the first-year, 41 in the second-year, and 21 in the third-year class.

Of the 137 students, 107 were Hindus, 26 Muhammadans and 4 Brahmos; and of these, 102 students were instructed through the medium of English and 35 through the vernacular. The engineering classes undergo practical training in the workshop, but not the students of the amin class. The field work continued for three months and-a-half. The amin class had practical training in surveying with the chain and compass and in levelling. The students of the first-year class practised surveying with the chain, compass and plane-table and levelling. The second and third-year students surveyed a tract of land by Gale's traverse system with the theodolite and the plane-table. They had to take fly-levels and section-levels. The third-year class students were in addition taught the use of a pocket sextant, the method of practically laying out a railway curve, and the method of fixing the meridian of a place.

At the annual examinations held in April and May 1898, 11 out of 14 students passed the final examination of the third-year class, and were awarded sub-overseers' certificates. Of 40 students in the second-year class, 25 passed and obtained final survey standard certificates. Out of 49 candidates from the amin class, 30 passed and were awarded first survey standard certificates.

189. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of pupils on the 31st March last was 88, against 84 in the previous year, of whom 81 were Hindus and 7 Muhammadans. The field work of the first-year and second-year classes was carried on from the middle of November 1898 to the end of February 1899. The students of the second-year class were practised in Gale's system of traverse survey, and in triangulation with the theodolite. They were also exercised in levelling, and in laying out several curves with chord and offsets and by the theodolite. The pupils of the first-year class were trained in the professional system of cadastral survey with the plane-table and chain and optical squares. They also learned some levelling. At the annual examination of the first-year class held in April 1898, 34 pupils appeared, of whom 26 were promoted to the second-year class and received certificates as amins, but none had given up their studies. At the final examination held in April 1898, 49 candidates appeared, of whom 44 passed, namely, 8 in the first, 23 in the second, 13 in the third division. Of the successful candidates, 31 have obtained employment.

190. *Mourbhanj Survey School.*—The only amin-training school in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, is the one existing in Mourbhanj. This is a very useful institution, at least as regards the State in which it is situated. The number on the rolls was 7, against 4 in the preceding year. The subjects taught are surveying, plotting and mensuration, and the students passing the final examination are suitably employed in the Settlement Department of the Mourbhanj Raj. All the 7 students borne on the rolls have successfully passed the local examination for certificates as amins.

191. *Art and Industry.*—Under this head are included the Government School of Art, 1 unaided School of Art in Calcutta (against 2 in the year before), and the industrial schools maintained either by Government, by District or Municipal Boards, or by private agencies, with or without Government support, in various parts of the Province.

The Government School of Art.—The number on the rolls on the 31st March last was 265, against 226 of the previous year. Of this number, 249 were in Division I—the practical side, and 16 in Division II—the Fine Art side of the school.

Division I.—The new classes for practical decorative design started in the previous year comprise practical stencelling for wall-decoration, fresco-decoration, lacquer-work for furniture, &c., and the design and making of stained-glass windows; and these classes have opened out to the students a hitherto entirely undeveloped field for remunerative employment. The technical difficulties in learning the four processes now being taught can be easily overcome

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by students with a good knowledge of design. The materials are not expensive; so that a student who has become expert in them would leave the school not only as a trained draughtsman, but as a decorative artist, able to apply his knowledge to a great variety of useful work, the demand for which is now only supplied by substitutes, mostly inferior, imported from Europe.

In Division I examinations were held in (1) free-hand drawing, (2) model drawing, (3) drawing foliage from nature, (4) study of light and shade, (5) geometry, (6) perspective, (7) measurement drawing, (8) orthographic projection, (9) isometric projection, (10) outline design, and (11) painting flowers from nature.

There was an improvement in free-hand drawing, and light and shade studies, outline design, orthographic projection and flower painting. In model drawing the results were not satisfactory.

It is proposed to increase the usefulness of the architectural and mechanical drawing class by adding a course of elementary practical surveying, a knowledge of which will help the students considerably in gaining employment.

The wood-engraving class as usual executed a number of orders for various Government departments, such as the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, the Director of Geological Survey, the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, and the Superintendent of Government Printing, India.

The number of students in the Artisan class admitted at reduced fees was only 8.

In Division II, the Fine Arts side of the school, there was a slight falling off in the attendance. The precarious nature of a picture painter's profession in India, and the expense of such a student's education, will always keep the number in this division small.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the liberality of His Highness the Raja of Tippera, who has recently given a scholarship of Rs. 10 a month, tenable for one year, to the best student of the painting class.

In Division II examinations were held in (1) drawing of a head from life, (2) painting of a head from a cast, (3) painting still-life, (4) painting of a head from life, and (6) drawing of a full figure from life. Two students passed in each of the last-named subjects in which there were no candidates in the previous year. There was a slight diminution in the number of candidates in the first three subjects.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to give a sum of Rs. 100 in prizes, which was equally distributed between the two divisions of the school. His Honour also purchased a study of a figure from life painted in oil, by Paresh Nath Sen, a student of the painting class, division II. As there is no regular Prize Fund in the school, His Honour's kindness was very much appreciated by the students.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid the school a visit during the year.

During the year under review 17 students obtained appointments. Of these, 4 were appointed drawing-masters in Government and private schools on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40, and 13 as draughtsmen in the Public Works Department, Survey of India, railways, municipalities and private firms on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. There were probably other students who obtained employment without communicating the fact to the school.

His Highness the Raja of Tippera, besides the scholarship noticed above, was kind enough to give a number of valuable books to the library.

192. *Art Gallery*.—Attached to the School of Art is the Art Gallery, which was open to the public on 153 days during the year. The number of visitors was 9,789, showing a decrease of 95 on the number of the previous year. This was due to the Gallery being closed for a few days to make arrangements for an exhibition of the School of Art work. Of the visitors, 2,474 were Europeans, 5,921 Hindus, and 1,352 Muhammadans.

During the year under review Rs. 4,895 were expended in the purchase of works of art. The principal purchases were for the Industrial Art section. The great scarcity of fine works of oriental art, suitable for the Gallery, prevented the Committee from expending a great part of the grant. The aim of the Gallery being strictly educational, only the very best types of

designs can be admitted, and these are year by year becoming more difficult to obtain, the few which come into the market being much sought after for private collections and foreign museums. It is gratifying to note, however, that the gallery collection, small as it is at present, is beginning to fulfil the purpose for which it is intended, as several applications for copying designs of carpets, &c., were received from merchants and others, while to the students of the School of Art both the Industrial Art and Fine Art Sections are of the greatest practical service in their studies.

In the Industrial Art Section the chief purchases were a fine Thibetan copper gilt helmet for a figure of Buddha; a very fine brocaded silk *sari*, probably of old Ahmedabad manufacture, and a gold necklet of very beautiful workmanship.

For the Architectural Section a large model of Wazir Khan's mosque, which is being made for the gallery in the Lahore School of Art, was purchased.

In the Fine Art Section the collection of miniature paintings and illustrations of the Moghul period was increased by a number of good examples.

193. *Industrial Schools*.—The number of these schools was fewer by one as explained before.

194. The only Government industrial school was at Ranchi. It had 43 pupils on its rolls, against 35 in the preceding year. The average monthly roll-number was 42 against 36, and the percentage of daily attendance 85·7 against 91·7. The students were all aborigines, of whom 40 were Christians and 3 non-Christians. The school is chiefly maintained by Government grants, supplemented by the profit from sale-proceeds of articles manufactured and the interest on the Chutia Fair Fund.

The students get stipends, varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, according to the nature of the work done by them. They learn carpentry, blacksmith's work, tinmanship, canework, carriage building, and painting.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,465, against Rs. 2,429 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,317 was met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 766 from the profits of the sale-proceeds, and Rs. 382 from the interest on the Chutia Fair Fund. The annual cost per pupil to public funds was Rs. 31-5-8, against Rs. 55-2-8 in the year before.

The Commissioner of the Division has proposed to hold a conference with the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of the School to consider the expediency of the scheme of introducing steam-power in the school, as suggested by Mr. Slater, whose views were upheld by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of His Honour's visit to the institution in November last.

195. The Board Industrial Schools numbered 7, against 6 in the year before.

(1) *The Burdwan Technical School* has been in existence for the last six years. It had a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 from Government. This grant has during the year been permanently transferred to the District Board, and the school is now under its exclusive control and management. The school has a municipal grant of Rs. 20 a month. The number of pupils on its rolls was 21, against 32 of the previous year, showing a decrease of 11. The average attendance also fell off from 80 to 72·4 per cent. The Deputy-Inspector of Burdwan says that "the loss of strength is ascribed to the fact that the time of the final examination of the Sibpur Engineering College having been changed from July to January, the candidates who passed the sub-overseership examination from this school left the school, and the loss was not made up by new admissions." Entrance certificate-holders or boys who have read up to the first class of high English schools are admitted into this institution. There are two classes corresponding to the first and second-year classes of the Sibpur Engineering College, Apprentice Department. In the first-year class arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration, engineering, surveying and drawing are taught in addition to carpentry; in the second-year class the same subjects are taught together with trigonometry and estimating, and in addition blacksmith's work. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,279, against Rs. 3,128 in the previous year. The District Fund expenditure declined from Rs. 1,869 to Rs. 1,006, or by Rs. 863. This decrease, the Deputy Inspector of Burdwan says, was owing to it not being necessary to purchase tools, plant and materials to the same extent as

previously. The income from fees rose from Rs. 307 to Rs. 401, while that from the sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured decreased from Rs. 352 to Rs. 272. The rise of income from fees is a healthy sign. Nineteen candidates were sent to the last sub-overseership examination of the Sibpur Engineering College, and 7 were successful, against 3 sent up, and 1 passed in the previous year.

(2) *Rangpur Technical School*.—This had 102 pupils on its rolls (81 Hindus and 21 Muhammadans), against 90 (72 Hindus, 1 Brahma, and 17 Muhammadans) in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,532, against Rs. 4,391 in the preceding year. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues was in both the years Rs. 960; while that from District Funds decreased from Rs. 2,713 to Rs. 2,681, or by Rs. 32. Fee-collections rose from Rs. 718 to Rs. 891, due to the increase in the number of students on the rolls. At the sub-overseership examination 12 candidates appeared from the English second-year class, and 11 passed (1 in the first, 6 in the second, and 4 in the third division). Seventeen candidates from the Bengali department appeared at the final examination, and 12 passed (3 in the first, 3 in the second, and 6 in the third division).

(3) *Pabna Technical School*.—There are three departments in this school—the Apprentice, Amin, and Artisan. On the 31st of March last there were 117 boys (110 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans), against 56 (48 Hindus, 7 Muhammadans, and 1 Native Christian) of the previous year. The boys were thus distributed in the different departments:—

The Apprentice Department contained 46 students, against 22 in the previous year; the Amin Department 57, against 26 in the year before; and the Artisan Department 14, against 8 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,379, against Rs. 6,579 of the preceding year, which shows a decrease of Rs. 2,200. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues declined from Rs. 600 to Rs. 200; and that from District Funds from Rs. 3,012 to Rs. 544. The purchase of raw materials cost an enormous sum in the previous year. Hence this great difference in the expenditure. The income from fees and other sources shows an increase of Rs. 464 and Rs. 204, respectively.

Fifteen candidates appeared at the sub-overseership examination of the Sibpur Engineering College, of whom 10 passed. The percentage of success was therefore 66·6. This is a good result.

A new building for a boarding establishment in connection with this school is under construction, towards the cost of which Rai Banamali Ray Bahadur of Taras has made a donation of Rs. 7,000.

(4) *Boalia Diamond Jubilee Sericultural School*.—This had on its rolls 26 pupils (16 Hindus and 10 Muhammadans), against 12 (5 Hindus and 7 Muhammadans) in the previous year. The total direct and indirect charges of the school amounted to Rs. 2,392, of which Rs. 1,200 were from District Funds and Rs. 1,117 from subscriptions. There are two departments in the school—Sericultural and Weaving.

At the final examination 13 candidates passed, 11 in the first and 2 in the second division. The first two boys have been awarded a prize of Rs. 175 each for starting silkworm egg nurseries in villages.

It is interesting to note that the school authorities were requested to send silkworm eggs to foreign countries, such as England, Italy, and Japan.

The Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta in December last awarded the Honorary Secretary a silver medal and a certificate for a piece of Matka exhibited by him.

The school has been in existence for a little more than a year, and during this short period it appears to have gained much popularity. The Deputy Inspector reports that “Pandit Sital Prosad Upadhyaya in the employ of the Hon’ble Raja Ram Lal Sinha, after undergoing a course of training in this school for three months, returned home and started a nursery at Fort Kalakan-kar, in the district of Pratabghar, in Oudh.”

(5) & (6). *The Kasikisore School at Mymensingh and the Technical School at Barisal, both affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, and both under the management of District Boards*.—These schools had respectively 12 and 29 pupils, one less in each than in the preceding year. Their constitution and establishments remained unchanged. The expenditure of the Kasikisore School was Rs. 2,910, of which Rs. 1,310 were paid from district funds; the

corresponding figures of the preceding year were Rs. 2,770 and Rs. 784. The sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles declined from Rs. 1,986 to Rs. 1,402. The school does not appear to have prepared pupils for any public examination, and is not doing well. It is in contemplation to remodel it.

The expenditure on the Barisal Technical School was Rs. 6,420, against Rs. 1,923 in the previous year; 6 of the 17 pupils in the Apprentice Department appeared at the practical examination of the Sibpur Engineering College: 2 passed, but as they failed in the theoretical branches, they were not declared successful. Mr. Slater has suggested a scheme to attach this school to the Barisal Zilla School.

The District Board of Backergunge gives two scholarships of Rs. 10 each, tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College. For want of eligible candidates, both remained unawarded. The expenditure of the Mymensingh District Board for an engineering scholarship was Rs. 412, against Rs. 576 of the preceding year.

(7) *The Elliott Artizan School at Comilla.*—This school is managed by the District Board of Tippera. For the supervision of the school there is a Sub-Committee consisting of four members of the Board. The school consists of two departments—an Apprentice Department and an Artizan Department, both of which are affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College.

The Apprentice Department had 22 students, 20 Hindus, 1 Brahmo, and 1 Buddhist, against 26 Hindus of the previous year. Since its affiliation in 1895-96 the school for the first time sent up candidates to the second-year examination of the Sibpur Engineering College and passed 6 boys at the two examinations held during the year. Four of the successful candidates joined the Sibpur Engineering College, two with scholarships of Rs. 7-8 each a month provided by the Board.

The Artizan class had 23 pupils, against 20 of the previous year, of whom 15 were in the carpentry, 3 in the blacksmith's, and 5 in the tinsmith's class. Four of these were Hindus, 12 Muhammadans, 1 Tippera and 6 Barua Maghs or Buddhists from Chittagong. Seventeen stipends of the value of Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 are provided for these classes, but only 10 were awarded, there being no deserving candidates for the remaining 7. Five boys were reported qualified for certificates of proficiency, 3 from the carpentry and 2 from the tinsmith's class.

The establishment of the school remained unaltered. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,010. The District Board had thus to contribute Rs. 4,647. It is satisfactory to find that the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured increased from Rs. 1,404 to Rs. 2,555.

Mr. Slater, the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College, visited the school in February 1899. The Tippera District Board has sanctioned one scholarship of Rs. 15 a month and two of Rs. 7-8 each per month for natives of the district tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College. All the three scholarships were taken up, the last two being awarded to two of the students who passed the second-year examination from the Comilla Artisan School.

196. The District Board of Noakhali has founded three scholarships each of Rs. 10 a month, one tenable at the Calcutta School of Arts and the other two at the Sibpur Engineering College. The Art scholarship was awarded to a native of the district in 1897-98, who continues to hold it. The two Engineering scholarships were not awarded for want of eligible candidates.

197. The Chittagong District Board provided a scholarship of the value of Rs. 15 a month tenable at the Sibpur Engineering College, but as there was no candidate for it during the last four years, the provision was withdrawn during the year under review.

198. Besides the eight industrial schools mentioned above, the 14 remaining industrial schools are briefly noticed below:—

In Calcutta there was one industrial school only, viz., that under the Oxford Mission. It had 63 pupils on the 31st March. Rupees 300 were paid from the Provincial revenues towards its maintenance.

In the Presidency Division there are two schools, as in the preceding year, both aided, one from the grant-in-aid fund administered by the Department and the other from the municipal fund. The first is kept at Kaorapukur in the 24-Parganas under the London Missionary Society's management and in it carpentry is taught. The other industrial school is established at Murshidabad,

and in this school the subjects taught are carpentry, embroidery, and *bidri*-making; but, the Deputy Inspector writes, the school is gradually decaying "for want of due support and efficient supervision."

In the Burdwan Division the Midnapore Technical School is known as Maisadal Raja's Technical School. It receives aid from the Government grant-in-aid fund, and is under the management of the District Board. It has two departments, one of which is purely mechanical and the other theoretical. In the former are taught carpentry, and tinsmith's, and blacksmith's work and in the latter mathematics (arithmetic, algebra, geometry, mensuration and trigonometry) and the elements of drawing, surveying and engineering, in addition to the mechanical arts taught in the former class. The theoretical department is again divided into two classes corresponding to the first and second-year classes of the Sibpur Engineering College, Apprentice Department, commonly known as sub-overseer classes. On the 31st March last the school had 25 pupils on the rolls, against 23 of the preceding year. Of these, 19 were in the theoretical and 6 in the mechanical department. There were 4 stipend-holders, viz., 1 at Re. 1 and 3 at Rs. 2 each a month. The total expenditure of the school increased from Rs. 2,184 to Rs. 2,263, of which Rs. 550 were paid from Provincial revenues and Rs. 1,098 from the District Fund. The school was affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College in February 1898, and sent up for the first time 4 students at the last sub-overseership examination held at Sibpur, of whom 3 passed. This is an encouraging result.

In the Bhagalpur Division the Pakur Aided Industrial School had on its rolls 6 pupils in the year under review, against 7 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 888, against Rs. 836 of the preceding year. The Government expenditure was Rs. 170 against Rs. 260.

The Madhupur Unaided Industrial School is maintained by the East Indian Railway Company for the technical education of the railway employes. The roll-number was 70 against 60. The total expenditure was the same as in the previous year—Rs. 120, met from private sources.

In the Orissa Division there was only one school of this class under the District Board of Balasore, which is situated in a village called Allalpur in the north of the district. It registered 20 pupils on the 31st March last, against 24 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The total expenditure was Rs. 720, of which the share contributed by the Board was Rs. 180. Carpentry and needlework are taught in the school. Palanquins, almirahs, boxes, &c., are manufactured by the students with the help of their teachers, and with the sale-proceeds thereof materials are purchased for new work. Some of the students are reported to have become good carpenters. Useful though the institution is, it partakes rather of the character of a workshop than of an organised school for industrial education, no pupils being prepared here for any public examination.

The District Board of Cuttack has provided six special scholarships for the encouragement of technical education. The District Board of Balasore also provided two similar scholarships, the holders of which after securing diplomas in the Calcutta School of Art and the Veterinary School have accepted employment in the Balasore district—the one as a Drawing Master and the other as a Veterinary Assistant.

The remaining 7 schools, all of which were aided, are in the Chota Nagpur Division, viz., 2 in the district of Hazaribagh, 3 in Ranchi, and 2 in Singhbhum. The pupils rose from 91 to 109, and the average monthly roll-number from 79 to 106. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 859 to Rs. 1,032, while that from local sources decreased from Rs. 497 to Rs. 361.

In Hazaribagh the Railway Industrial School at Giridih had 13 pupils on its rolls, against 25 in the preceding year. The loss is explained by saying that some of the pupils have come out as trained fitters and have found employment elsewhere, and some have been employed as *munshis* in some of the local collieries. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Chitrapur School was 16. It teaches blacksmith's work with a little Hindi and arithmetic.

In Ranchi the Silli School had 20 pupils on its rolls, against 12 in the preceding year. It teaches blacksmith's work, and is reported to be doing very well. The Barandah School had 20 pupils on its rolls. It also teaches blacksmith's work.

The roll-number of the Bundu School was 23. It teaches both carpentry and blacksmith's work.

In Singhbhum the school at Ghatsila had 12 pupils on the rolls, against only 4 in the preceding year. Of the 12 students, 4 were allowed stipends at Rs. 3 a month. The Government grant is Rs. 32, out of which Rs. 15 is paid to the teacher, Rs. 12 for stipends, and Rs. 5 is spent in the purchase of materials, and in meeting other contingencies. It is proposed to provide the school with a qualified teacher on Rs. 25, the additional cost being met from a contribution of Rs. 10 a month promised by the Dhalbhum encumbered estate. As this estate will soon be restored to the proprietor, the proposal has been kept in abeyance pending the result of a reference made on the subject to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. The other school of the class is at Charbassa under the Anglican Mission. Its roll-number was 7. The teacher was paid Rs. 15 a month. It was supported from a portion of the consolidated grant-in-aid of Rs. 100 a month enjoyed by a group of schools under the said Mission. It teaches carpentry.

199. *Other Schools.*—The number of these institutions shown in the tables increased from 14 to 286, owing to the inclusion for the first time under this head of Sanskrit *tols* sending pupils to the Government examinations and receiving stipends from public funds. These *tols* numbered 277, and there were in addition to these only 9 other schools. These nine were—(1) the Bengal Aided Music School, which meets in the premises of the Calcutta Training School. Its total cost was Rs. 1,200, Government contributing Rs. 300; (2) the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, attended by 26 pupils, which received aid to the extent of Rs. 1,500 from the Provincial revenues and of Rs. 1,200 from the Calcutta Municipality. The fee-rate is Rs. 5 a month, reduced fees being charged to poor pupils. Schools 3, 4 and 5 are three music schools in the Bankura district, of which the one in the town of Bankura receives Rs. 10 a month from the grant-in-aid fund. School No. 6 is the Buxar Railway School for adult coolies; (7) the Nawadi East Indian Railway School intended for native guards and drivers of the East Indian Railway; (8) the Anglo-Sanskrit Institution in the Bhagalpur Division, and (9) the Blind School at Ranchi, attended by 20 pupils. The last receives a Government grant-in-aid. The pupils learn reading by means of raised type and writing by using figures in the form of letters, formed by holes perforated in thick paper; canework and mat-making are also taught. The school is under the control of the Rev. M. O'Connor of the Anglican Mission.

200. The following table gives the names of the Associations with whose assistance the Sanskrit First and Second examinations are held. The table also shows the comparative results of the examination for the last two years:—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1898.			1899.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samsaj ...	89	6	7	63	5	7	
Navadwipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ...	41	7	6	53	6	7	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	67	13	10	83	9	9	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	27	3	4	8	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samsaj ...	30	3	3	12	1	2	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	54	4	8	51	5	8	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	58	5	6	76	11	7	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	18	2	2	18	2	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	5	1	2	5	2	2	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	12	2	3	13	2	2	
Balasore ditto ...	19	3	2	14	2	2	
Kotwalipara Aryya Siksha Samiti ...	5	1	2	16	2	3	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	22	2	3	17	3	3	
Bakla Aryya Sammilani Sabha ...	18	2	2	11	2	3	
Binnafair Sanskrit Association	5	1	2	
Total ...	468	54	60	445	54	60	

Results of the Second Sanskrit Examination.

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NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1898.			1899.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	22	4	5	41	3	4	
Navadwipa Bivudha Janani Sabha ...	16	2	5	31	3	6	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	43	12	7	48	8	6	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	3	1	1	10	2	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	12	3	2	15	2	2	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	16	2	5	40	4	4	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	41	6	6	71	3	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	6	2	1	9	2	1	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	2	1	1	7	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	2	1	1	6	2	1	
Balasure ditto ...	1	1	1	4	2	1	
Kotwalipara Arya Siksha Samiti ...	5	1	1	8	2	2	
Narail Vidyotsahini Sabha ...	6	2	2	6	2	2	
Bakla Arya Sammilani Sabha ...	4	1	1	9	2	1	
Binnafair Sanskrit Association ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Total ...	178	39	39	306	39	39	

201. *Sanskrit Title Examination.*—This examination was held at Calcutta, Bankipore, Cuttack, Dacca, Puri, Barisal, Kotalipara, Rangpur, and Balasure. There were 119 candidates, against 217 of the preceding year. Of these, 59 passed, against 87 of the year before. Classified according to race, 74 of the candidates were Bengalis, 10 were Uriyas, and 35 were Biharis.

The following statement shows the names of the different titles conferred on the results of the last Sanskrit Title examinations:—

DESCRIPTION OF TITLES CONFERRED.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of Government rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
1. Kavyatirtha ...	97	380	750	One teacher received the Raj Krishna Roy stipend of Rs. 50 and another Burdwan prize of Rs. 45. Four pupils received respectively the following prize and scholarships:—Jagan Mohan Mukerjee prize of Rs. 50, Raja Krishna Nath Ray Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, Raja Syamananda De scholarship of Rs. 30, and Gaurisyam scholarship of Rs. 40.
2. Vyakarantirtha.	18	170	150	One pupil obtained the Darbhanga prize of Rs. 19.
3. Smrititirtha...	1	...	...	To the teacher was awarded the Kshetra Mani Devya prize of Rs. 50 and to the pupil both the Prasanno Kumar Tagore scholarship of Rs. 7 a month and Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50.
4. Tarkatirtha ...	1	...	...	The teacher received the Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50, and the pupil gained the Harakumar Tagore gold <i>Kegur</i> with the Jagan Mohan Mukerjee prize of Rs. 50.
5. Vedantatirtha	1	...	...	The teacher obtained the Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45. The pupil received the Parvati Devi prize of Rs. 50 and the Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25.
6. Sankhyatirtha	1	...	...	The Burdwan prize of Rs. 45 was awarded to the teacher and the Dewan Krishna Kanto Nandi scholarship of Rs. 7 a month to the pupil.
Total ...	59	550	900	

202. The following table shows, division by division, the expenditure incurred from Provincial revenues on account of stipends paid to the teachers and pupils of *tois* for the last two years:—

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

DIVISION.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Burdwan	2,665	1,887
Presidency	8,165	7,041
Calcutta	914	718
Rajshahi	624	429*
Dacca	2,035	2,079
Chittagong	297	151
Patna	2,441	1,642
Bhagalpur	12	60
Orissa	2,431	2,075
Do. Tributary Mahals	176	92
Chota Nagpur	60	54
Total	19,820	16,228

* Includes Rs. 24 spent on *tois* classed as private institutions.

The amount includes the five salary stipends of Rs. 3,360 a year created by the Resolution of March 1892, and the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils of Navadwipa, but excludes the sum of Rs. 1,450 paid for rewards and prizes to teachers and pupils on the results of the last Sanskrit Title examination. The total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in *tois* amounted to Rs. 17,678 exclusive of Rs. 1,407 spent on the conduct of the Sanskrit Title and the Sanskrit First and Second examinations.

VIII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

203. The great majority, or about four-fifths of the Indian girls that receive education in public institutions attend lower primary schools only, while about one-eighth only are reading in upper primary schools, and a still smaller proportion in middle and high schools. The number studying in colleges and special schools is very limited, and their progress in this connection has been noticed in the chapters on University Education and Special Instruction. The present section, therefore, deals only with the results of the year's work of female education in secondary and primary schools.

204. The following statement compares the statistics of these schools for the past two years :—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Managed by Government ...	2	278	4	402
Do. by District or Municipal Boards...	3	147	1	45
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,370	51,380	2,276	49,796
Unaided ...	442*	7,002	451*	7,374
Total ...	2,817	58,807	2,732	57,617
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	36,806	...	38,083
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	95,613	...	95,700

* Including schools in Native States.

It is a matter of great regret that the schools for Indian girls have again decreased in number. They declined from 3,218 to 2,817 in 1897-98, and in spite of many favourable conditions, they have further gone down to 2,732 during the year under review. The number of girls attending boys' schools has, however, risen from 36,806 to 38,083, or by 1,277. This has been brought about evidently by a simple change of classification, schools which in the previous year were classed as girls' schools now appearing as boys' schools, as the boys in such schools outnumber the girls. But this gain has been almost neutralised by the loss of pupils in girls' schools proper, the net result being a gain of only 87 girls at school, against a loss of 8,130 girls recorded in the preceding year.

205. The following statement shows the comparative figures for girls' schools for the last two years :—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACLULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.				
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.	Pupils.			
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	33	31	69	64	2,399	2,322	320	352	5,246	5,878	390	419	7,678	8,251
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	5	4	453	409	...	...	...	...	8	2	249	199	15	11	1,084	1,267	82	78	4,719	4,751	105	95	7,105	6,683
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	157	108	10	11	328	358	163	165	2,292	2,411	167	170	2,771	2,987
Dacca ...	1	1	133	130	...	...	...	...	4	4	235	288	31	37	718	872	644	582	10,247	9,171	680	624	11,330	10,411
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	112	91	6	5	162	137	421	431	6,505	7,039	439	458	6,779	7,287
Fatma ...	1	1	58	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	194	4,000	3,331	235	195	4,067	3,226
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	43	25	...	...	...	...	166	129	2,827	2,381	174	137	3,196	2,651
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	367	309	6	7	244	322	105	105	2,430	2,468	117	117	3,081	3,099
Do. Tributary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	11	12	660	635	97	109	2,166	2,255	108	118	2,836	3,049
Total ...	7	6	644	604	...	...	...	...	23	19	1,186	1,061	170	175	7,137	7,101	2,618	2,532	49,840	49,851	2,617	2,732	55,607	57,617

A decrease both of schools and pupils has taken place in the town of Calcutta and in the Dacca, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, while an increase has occurred in both these respects in the other divisions excepting Orissa and Orissa Tributary Mahals, in which the number of schools remained stationary with a slight accession to the number of pupils attending them. No explanations of the decrease have been given in the Calcutta and Dacca reports, though the fear of the plague may be possibly held to be the cause in the former. Regarding the loss in the Patna Division, it is said that in the district of Patna, where the decrease was the largest, the girls' schools disappeared with the abolition of boys' schools, where both the boys' and girls' schools were formerly maintained by the same teachers. In Gaya, Saran and Muzaffarpur, the girls' schools were converted into mixed ones in consequence of the preponderance of boys in them. The Chairman of the Gaya District Board, however, assigns another cause for the falling off in the number of girls said to be at school in his district. He says: "The result would have been better had the Sub-Inspectors of the Sadar, Jahanabad and Nawada circles held timely examinations *in situ*, as usual, instead of at centres. Girls cannot attend the central gathering examinations, which are held away from their homes. The action of the Sub-Inspectors, therefore, in holding so many central gathering examinations during the year under report not only prevented girls in their respective subdivisions from obtaining prizes, but it has also deprived the low-paid gurus of the rewards, which they might have earned by the success of their girls at the reward examinations, if held *in situ*." This remark emphasizes a difficulty in dealing with girls' schools, which should be kept prominently in view in future, and Sub-Inspectors should be required to examine all female students in such a manner that they are not required to leave their homes. The loss in the Bhagalpur Division has been attributed partly to the action of the District Board of Monghyr in reducing, under financial pressure, the rates of capitation allowance and in abolishing the prizes to girls, given in the form of *saris, kurtas*, etc.

206. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure on primary and secondary schools for Indian girls during the year under report:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					Public funds.			Private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	4	402	361	244	Rs. 21,974	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,492	Rs. 564	Rs. 26,030
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	45	36	28	...	...	213	14	...	237
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,276	40,796	46,405	34,165	64,739	33,886	8,878	29,638	1,68,804	8,05,940
Unaided	451	7,374	6,761	5,341	...	...	...	741	6,804	7,545
Total	2,782	57,617	63,663	39,778	86,713	33,886	9,091	33,880	1,76,172	3,39,742
Total for 1897-98 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,29,690	...	...	2,10,052	...	...
Total for 1896-97 ... ..	...	...	...	...	85,227	34,680	10,937	29,964	1,51,422	3,42,260
Total for 1895-96 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,30,874	...	...	2,11,326	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,43,597	...	...	2,11,811	...	3,55,408
Total for 1895-96 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,46,940	...	...	2,31,462	...	3,78,402
Total for 1894-95 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,46,682	...	...	2,58,798	...	4,05,478

The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,42,260 to Rs. 3,39,742, or by Rs. 2,518, and a decrease is shown both under public and private funds. In the case of the private funds, the amount of fees has shown an increase, while there has been a decrease under the other sources. Comparing the figures for the year under review with those for the last four years, it is found that the expenditure on female education has been steadily decreasing, while the number of schools and the pupils attending them have also decreased. This is very unsatisfactory, but it is difficult to assign any single or precise cause for the facts.

207. *High schools for Indian girls.*—Six schools have been returned under this head, against seven of the previous year. Calcutta, which returned five such schools in 1897-98, has shown one less owing to the non-receipt of the returns from the Victoria College. Dacca and Patna have shown one school each, as in the previous year. Of these, the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca are maintained by Government.

The Bethune Collegiate School—This had 155 pupils, against 145 in the preceding year, of whom 79 were Hindus, 55 Brahmos, and 21 Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The cost to Government was Rs. 15,090, against Rs. 14,229 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 861. The fees amounted to Rs. 3,316, against Rs. 3,395. Three girls appeared at the last Entrance examination against 7 in the preceding year, and all passed—one in the first and two in the second division. The school does not prepare pupils for the examination in the Calcutta standards. The attached boarding-house had 24 boarders, 9 of whom belonged to the College Department. The total expenditure on this establishment was Rs. 3,315, of which Government paid Rs. 925, the remainder being met from the boarders' fees.

The Eden Female School.—This school had 130 girls (3 less than in the preceding year), of whom 1 was a Muhammadan and 105 were Hindus, 20 Brahmos, and 4 Christians. Two girls passed the Upper Primary and two the Lower Primary examination. The school had no candidate for any higher examination. The Government expenditure on the school, viz., Rs. 6,800, is therefore hardly justified. The sum of Rs. 176 only was received in school-fees.

Christ Church School.—This school had 126 pupils, (including 1 boy) in the year under review, against 128 in the preceding year. Of these, 118 were Native Christians (non-aboriginal) and 8 Brahmos. The total cost of maintenance was Rs. 16,872, of which Government paid Rs. 2,588. It passed 5 pupils out of 6 sent up to the Entrance examination. It also passed a good many pupils in the Calcutta Standard examinations:—5 in each of Standards VII and VI; 12 in Standard V, and 14 in IV.

Free Church Normal School.—This school had 23 pupils against 25 in the preceding year—all Native Christians (non-aboriginal). It is both a training school for mistresses and a high school. It also prepares pupils for the standard examinations. The total cost of the school was Rs. 5,445, of which Government paid Rs. 1,712. Two girls passed the Entrance examination out of three sent up. At the standard examination 1 passed in Standard VII, and 3 in each of Standards VI and V.

Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya.—This school had 105 pupils, against 127 in the preceding year, of whom 17 were boys. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,602, of which Rs. 2,154 was paid by Government. Three girls passed the Entrance examination out of 4 sent up. The success of this school at the standard examinations was as follows:—2 in Standard VIII, 4 in VI, 3 in V and 6 in IV.

Bankipore Female High English School.—The high English school for girls at Bankipore had 65 girls on the roll, against 58 in the preceding year, of whom 25 were Brahmos and 40 Hindus. Almost all the girls were Bengalis. The school enjoyed a Government grant of Rs. 80 a month in addition to the municipal aid of Rs. 15. The staff was strengthened during the year by the appointment of an additional teacher. The school was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,064, against Rs. 2,246 in the previous year, viz., Rs. 893 from Provincial revenues, Rs. 180 from the Municipality, and Rs. 991 from private sources. The school for the first time sent up one girl to the last University Entrance Examination, and she passed in the second division. One girl also passed the upper primary and one the lower primary scholarship examination in 1898.

208. *Middle vernacular schools for Indian girls.*—These schools have decreased from 22 to 19, and their attendance from 1,186 to 1,061. Calcutta, Bhagalpur and Orissa show a decrease of one school each, while fewer girls were under instruction in Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Bhagalpur and Orissa. These schools were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 1, Calcutta 2, Rajshahi 4, Dacca 4, Chittagong 2, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 5. The two schools in Calcutta are the Milman Memorial School under the Diocesan Mission, and the Christian Girls' School under the London Mission. Both of these are aided by Government.

Regarding the classification of girls' schools in the Presidency Division, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, writes as follows:—

“As in the previous year, no girls' school higher than an upper primary has been returned from any of the districts. But some of the officers seem to have misunderstood the principle of classification. The Standard VII, for example, of the Calcutta standards, corresponds to the middle standard for boys. It appears that one school in Nadia passed a girl by this standard, and that another school in the 24-Parganas presented a girl at this examination, but without success. These two schools, therefore, at any rate should have been classified as middle vernacular institutions. The same remark probably applies to some other divisions and in respect of other classes of schools.”

209. **UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.**—There were 175 schools, against 170 in the preceding year. These were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 66, Presidency 16, Calcutta and Rajshahi 11 each, Dacca 37, Chittagong 5, Bhagalpur and Orissa 7 each, Orissa Tributary Mahals 3, and the Chota Nagpur Division 12. It is manifest from the very few passes at the upper primary examination from the different divisions that many of the so-called upper primary schools outside Calcutta are no better than ordinary lower primary pathshalas.

210. **LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.**—These schools decreased from 2,618 to 2,532, and their attendance from 49,840 to 48,851. Dacca, as usual, has returned the largest number of these schools (582), Chittagong comes next with 431 schools, the third place being taken by the Presidency Division with 394 schools.

211. Calcutta and its neighbourhood are the chief centres of female education, most of the important schools in the province being situated in these places; and these schools are mostly in the hands of the different Christian missions, which have always made strenuous efforts in helping the spread of female education in this country. The following statement shows the grants from Provincial revenues to the different Societies in Calcutta which help in the extension of female education:—

	NUMBER IN 1898-99 OF—		Total grant sanctioned for the year 1898-99.
	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4
			Rs.
Grant-in-aid schools—			
Church of England	13	1,011	3,328
Baptist Mission	6	545	920
Diocesan	2	139	644
Free Church of Scotland... ..	6	543	4,088
Hindu management	10	871	1,972
London Mission	8	491	2,234
Methodist	4	337	1,644
Scotch Mission	13	812	1,119
Wesleyan Mission	3	161	668
Miscellaneous	1	105	2,132
American Mission	14	1,146	2,258
Total	80	6,161	21,057
Primary Fund Schools—			
(a) Hindu management	13	261	287
(b) Church Missionary Society ... ..	...	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...
Total	13	261	287
GRAND TOTAL	93	6,422	21,344

The amounts of the grants are chiefly regulated by the success of the schools in the standard examinations, as well as by the attendance of pupils and the scope of work, training and boarding schools being admitted to special privileges. The work of teaching adult females in their own homes by the zenana agencies is not now shown in the departmental returns.

In addition to these agencies there are a few private associations which assist in the cause of female education in the province. The foremost among

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them is the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha in the Burdwan Division, which examined 363 girls (against 375 in the preceding year), of whom 269 (against 271) were successful and 71 (against 70) won scholarships awarded by the Society. The standards are prescribed by the Sabha itself and are divided into three grades, called junior, senior, and final. There are three similar associations of this kind in the Dacca Division, one each for the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge with their head-quarters at Calcutta. The first, called the Sammilani, receives a grant of Rs. 250, the second, called the Surhid Sabha, receives Rs. 100, and the third, called the Hitaisini, receives Rs. 150 from the District Boards of the districts in which the schools are situated. These associations examine adult females, each by its own standards, and award scholarships and prizes on the results.

212. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, has furnished the following statement of the results of the examinations held by her *in situ*, of schools in and about Calcutta during the year under report:—

No.	NAME OF AGENCY.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED IN STANDARDS—											NUMBER OF PUPILS NOT PASSED.											Total not passed.	Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.	Total.
		I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Teacher-ship.	Total passed.	I.		II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.							
		a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a			b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		
<i>In Calcutta.</i>																												
1	American Zanana Mission.	173	83	43	38	38	15	5	3	1	1	430	...	20	20	10	6	5	9	8	...	78	433	7	59	1,046		
2	Baptist Zanana Mission	68	41	50	31	21	14	4	6	...	...	235	3	10	13	4	12	2	2	2	4	52	314	3	37	541
3	Diocesan Zanana Mission	20	18	15	15	15	4	10	4	...	...	103	...	13	13	1	11	6	3	6	2	85	71	7	2	237
4	Church of England Zanana Mission.	170	78	49	43	32	19	8	3	...	...	419	6	15	9	11	5	14	13	6	...	79	329	36	44	598
5	Church of Scotland ...	98	61	61	29	18	6	3	2	1	1	301	...	14	10	6	1	7	3	2	...	48	353	13	49	751		
6	Free Church of Scotland.	99	76	36	30	15	8	3	1	...	...	265	...	...	11	3	2	12	3	5	...	36	183	1	11	496
7	Hindu management ...	...	1	15	...	32	9	6	1	2	6	72	4	23	...	...	7	10	7	1	...	52	68	...	17	209
8	London Zanana Mission	27	7	16	12	17	10	10	4	2	...	105	6	11	1	...	7	9	3	2	...	40	79	5	13	261		
9	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1	15	6	2	...	...	25	...	...	7	6	10	9	1	2	...	1	36	47	1	5	114
10	Wesleyan Mission, Baghbazar.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	555	393	235	215	200	88	51	29	7	11	1,930	19	108	84	41	62	74	43	34	8	471	1,625	73	230	4,535		
<i>Out of Calcutta.</i>																												
1	American Zanana Mission.	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	23	...	10	64
2	Baptist Zanana Mission	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Diocesan Zanana Mission	167	54	51	42	6	2	...	...	...	...	312	49	40	33	21	6	6	...	...	...	166	464	35	64	1,041
4	Church of England Zanana Mission.	174	104	67	30	16	4	2	...	...	...	337	20	33	49	24	7	2	8	1	...	144	539	34	74	1,322
5	Church of Scotland Mission.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Free Church of Scotland	18	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	5	9	4	15	2	2	...	...	...	37	112	4	13	211
7	Hindu management ...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	5	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	35	57	13	5	119
8	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	1	1	17
9	Wesleyan Zanana Mission.	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	12	...	...	...	17
	Total ...	357	172	127	76	26	7	2	...	...	...	767	95	105	107	72	16	12	13	5	...	427	1,250	85	167	2,697
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,012	567	412	291	226	95	53	29	7	11	2,703	114	311	191	113	80	86	56	39	8	898	3,075	159	397	7,232		
	TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	1,189	672	536	335	211	87	57	29	17	...	3,144	279	316	182	188	107	83	86	26	8	1,189	3,915	275	363	8,385		

The number of pupils examined by Mrs. Wheeler was 3,601, against 4,333 in 1897-98. The number passed increased in Standards IV and V, and was stationary in VII, but a considerable decline was shown in all other cases. This does not indicate a satisfactory state of things.

213. The following table gives the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls, originally intended for Calcutta and its neighbourhood and now extended to the mufassal districts of Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Nadi, Murshidabad and Rajshahi:—

STANDARDS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		NUMBER SUCCESSFUL.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Standard VIII	24	16	20	8
" VII	30	76	37	38
" VI	114	119	65	56
" V	174	185	104	113
" IV	363	319	251	242
Total	755	715	477	457

The number of passes in standard VIII decreased by 12, and the passes in each of the standards VI and IV decreased by 9, the total passes showing 20 less than those in the previous year. Of the 457 girls passing by the different standards, 96 only belonged to the mufassal districts, and the rest to Calcutta and its vicinity.

214. At the teachership examination which was held simultaneously with that in the girls' standards, 8 passed by the senior standard and 6 by the junior standard. The numbers of passes in these standards were respectively 5 and 12 in the previous year.

215. The following statement shows the success of girls at the departmental examinations for boys, needle work in one form or another being made an optional subject for girls in place of Geometry, Mensuration and Science, which are compulsory in the boys' standards:—

DIVISION.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—				NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—			
	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Burdwan ... ..	...	3	5	75	...	...	20	75*
2. Presidency ... ..	...	...	23	75	...	...	1	98
3. Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rajshahi ... ..	...	1	3	46	...	...	6	35
5. Dacca ... ..	...	...	17	292	...	11	28	243†
6. Chittagong ... ..	...	...	9	71	...	...	4	61
7. Patna ... ..	...	...	2	51	...	...	...	34
8. Bhagalpur ... ..	...	...	11	123	...	3	28	103
9. Orissa	4	4	10	22	2	7	17	116
10. Do. Tributary Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	17	...	...	2	9
11. Chota Nagpur ... ..	...	1	3	57	1	1	5	48
Total	4	13	62	699	3	23	108	627
			998				960	

* Including one private candidate.
† Ditto three private candidates.

The higher examinations, middle and upper primary, show better results in the year under review than in 1897-98, but a considerable falling off took place at the lower primary examinations, so that on the whole there were 38 less passes than in the previous year.

In many districts there are special scholarships or prizes awarded to girls for their success at the lower primary examination; and in a few instances girls attending the examination in boys' standards have been found to win scholarships in open competition with them.

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IX.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(Chiefly written by H. A. BAMFORD, Esq., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.)

216. THE following table gives the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools in Bengal, and the number of scholars in them for the last two years:—

CLASS.	31st MARCH 1898.				31st MARCH 1899.				
	of Number schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			of Number schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Secondary Schools.	Government	2	143	55	198	2	155	72	227
	Aided	41	2,753	2,749	5,502	40	2,525	2,513	5,038
	Unaided	11	1,275	299	1,574	12	1,307	386	1,693
	Total	54	4,171	3,103	7,274	54	3,987	2,971	6,958
Primary Schools.	Aided	17	363	501	864	18	427	505	932
	Unaided	3	31	61	92	3	30	15	45
	Total	20	384	562	946	21	457	520	977
Government schools	2	143	55	198	2	155	72	227	
Aided Schools	58	3,106	3,250	6,356	58	2,952	3,018	5,970	
Unaided schools	14	1,306	360	1,666	15	1,337	401	1,738	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL SCHOOLS ...	74	4,555	3,665	8,220	75	4,444	3,491	7,935	

The total number of Government and of Government aided schools remains unchanged, while the unaided schools have increased in number by one.

Of the aided schools, St. Placid's, Chittagong, has been changed from a secondary into a primary school.

Of the unaided schools, the European Female Orphanage has been transferred from the primary to the secondary list, Mr. Vallis's secondary school has been closed, another secondary school—the Victoria Seminary—has for the first time submitted returns, and a new primary school has been opened at Jhajha.

The Government schools at Kurseong show an increase of 29 scholars, the aided schools a decrease of 386, and the unaided an increase of 72, the total decrease being 285, against an increase of 90 last year. This general decrease is to some extent accounted for by the unusually large number of children who have this year, probably on account of the fear of the plague, been sent to the hill schools. Many of these children, although withdrawn from the Calcutta schools, did not join the hill schools until after the 31st March, and are therefore not included in the above return.

217. In the next table the schools are classified according to management:—

MANAGEMENT.	31ST MARCH 1898.			31ST MARCH 1899.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government	2	198	2·41	2	227	2·86
Church of England	15	1,768	21·51	14	1,678	21·15
Roman Catholic	30	4,426	53·84	30	4,237	53·40
Non-conformist	6	578	7·03	6	497	6·26
Undenominational	6	463	5·63	6	507	6·49
Railway	10	321	3·91	11	353	4·45
Jewish	1	188	2·29	1	199	2·51
Armenian	1	97	1·18	1	84	1·06
Private	3	181	2·20	4	153	1·93
Total	74	8,220	100	75	7,935	100

Roman Catholic Schools.—With the exception of three, all the Roman Catholic schools are taught by members of religious orders.

Church of England Schools.—The Church of England schools are all taught by paid lay teachers, but three of them, the Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling, the Pratt Memorial School, and the European Female Orphanage, are superintended by Sisters of the Community of St. John the Baptist.

The Darjeeling Boys' school was last year erroneously classed as a Church of England School.

Undenominational Schools.—The schools returned as "Undenominational" are La Martinière for boys, La Martinière for girls, Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, the European school at Dinapore, and the Christian Girls' School at Chinsura.

Private Schools.—Two of the four schools under private management are in receipt of Government grants-in-aid, but one of them, the Darjeeling Home School, has only been promised temporary aid, which is paid monthly.

218. The following table shows the total expenditure upon European education in Bengal during the last two years, and the amount contributed towards this from Provincial revenues:—

1	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
2	3	4	5	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	(a) 1,41,367	* 10,60,024	(d) 1,54,343	11,87,892
Primary ditto	(a) 12,172	* 50,430	14,739	37,325
Buildings and furniture	(b) 28,662	* 2,43,549	(e) 23,894	2,44,569
Scholarships	5,617	5,617	6,816	6,816
Cadets	6,480	6,768	5,844	7,063
Superintendence	12,076	12,076	15,313	15,313
Annual examinations	(c) 990	(c) 5,901	(f) 1,818	(f) 6,759
Total	2,07,364	* 13,84,365	2,22,767	14,85,737

* These figures are somewhat defective, owing to some small unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.

(a) The following grants, amounting to Rs. 7,450, are not included owing to their not having been paid through the department:—

Rs. 120, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorjee.
Rs. 130, a grant for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.
Rs. 7,200 to the European Orphan Asylum.

(b) This includes Rs. 11,600 spent on furniture for the two Government schools at Kurseong.

(c) Rupees 4,736-8-0 was sanctioned for remuneration to examiners. The fees returned to poor scholars amounted to Rs. 523, and expenses, amounting to Rs. 642, were incurred in conducting the examination. Against this total of Rs. 5,901-8-0 the fees collected and credited to Government amounted to Rs. 4,911, leaving Rs. 990-8-0 as the net cost to Government of the examination.

(d) The following grants are not included owing to their not having been paid through the department:—

Rs. 130, a grant for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.
Rs. 2,400 to the European Orphan Asylum.

(e) Rupees 2,293 were spent on furniture for the two Government schools at Kurseong, and the balance on aided schools.

(f) The remuneration paid to examiners amounted to Rs. 4,928-12, the expenses in connection with examination to Rs. 926-7-6 and the fees returned on account of poor scholars to Rs. 904. Against this total of Rs. 6,759-3-6 fees amounting to Rs. 4,930 and Rs. 11 on account of the sale of pass lists were recovered and credited to Government.

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The above figures include the expenditure on the two Government boarding schools at Kurseong, amounting to Rs. 67,828 on salaries, food, fuel, lighting, furniture, etc., but not Government expenditure incurred through the Public Works Department.

- (i) Excluding Rs. 1,414 spent on furniture, the cost to Government of the Victoria (Boys') School, Kurseong, was Rs. 18,167, or an average of Rs. 121 per scholar,* as against Rs. 166, the cost during the year 1897-98.
- (ii) Excluding Rs. 884 spent on furniture, the cost of the Dow Hill Girls' School, Kurseong, was Rs. 9,444, an average of Rs. 150 per scholar.*

The grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 1,41,471, made up of annual grants Rs. 1,29,134, the sicca rupee grant to the Calcutta Free School Rs. 10,032, the pupil-teachers' grant Rs. 725, special boarding grant Rs. 180, and several monthly grants Rs. 1,400. The total was Rs. 3,911 below the estimate. The Government expenditure on aided schools amounted in the case of secondary schools to Rs. 1,26,732, an average of Rs. 25-2-6 per scholar, and in the case of primary schools to Rs. 14,739, an average of Rs. 15-13-0 per scholar. The corresponding averages for last year were Rs. 22-5-0 and Rs. 14-4-0 per scholar.

219. The distribution of the pupils in European schools throughout the province is as follows:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—					
	On the 31st March 1898—			On the 31st March 1899—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta ...	570	4,428	4,998	595	4,265	4,860
Presidency ...	83	741	824	...	668	668
Burdwan ...	116	435	550	110	442	552
Rajshahi ...	63	869	922	51	865	916
Dacca ...	...	74	74	...	73	73
Chittagong ...	...	193	193	55	132	187
Patna ...	89	311	400	101	301	402
Bhagalpur ...	...	92	92	21	92	113
Orissa ...	...	181	131	...	120	120
Chota Nagpur ...	36	...	36	44	...	44
Total ...	946	7,274	8,220	977	6,958	7,935

All the schools in the Presidency Division are in the suburbs of Calcutta, and four out of the nine schools in the Burdwan Division are in Howrah, the number of scholars in Calcutta and Howrah together being 5,754, or 72·7 per cent. of the total number in Bengal.

Out of the 916 scholars in the Rajshahi Division, 860 are in schools situated in Darjeeling and Kurseong.

220. Mr. C. W. Peake was in charge of the office from the beginning of the year until 31st August 1898, when he handed over charge to me, and I continued to officiate until 11th November 1898. On that date I was relieved by Mr. H. A. Bamford, the permanent Inspector, on his return from furlough.

Mr. Peake was on tour 39 days and travelled 1,366 miles; I was 33 days on tour, travelled 1,468 miles, and visited 13 schools; and Mr. Bamford was on tour 18 days, travelled 2,840 miles, and visited 21 schools.

* NOTE.—The average cost per scholar given above is the cost per scholar calculated on the average number of scholars on the rolls throughout the year.

221. The following table shows for each high school the number of scholars on the roll on the 31st March, the amount of Government grant received, and the total expenditure for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1898.		1899.		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	Calcutta Girls' ...	Protestant ...	25	246	28	231	Rs. 4,821	Rs. 5,430	Rs. 33,198	Rs. 33,314
2	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	Ditto ...	11	78	13	81	3,116	(a) 8,462	30,092	53,505
3	Loretto House ...	Roman Catholic ...	24	181	18	166	4,147	4,460	48,859	44,702
4	Pratt Memorial ...	Protestant ...	11	136	7	105	3,434	3,844	30,211	32,006
5	St. James's High ...	Ditto ...	82	...	97	...	(b) 2,863	(c) 2,737	23,852	23,241
6	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar...	Roman Catholic ...	361	...	820	...	(d) 7,940	(e) 8,733	26,626	30,956
7	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	Ditto ...	186	...	178	...	(f) 7,168	(g) 7,763	28,997	32,434
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	154	...	108	...	(h) 6,951	(i) 8,680	1,32,218	1,07,618
	Total ...	.....	854	649	767	583	40,439	50,109	3,63,053	3,47,771
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Armenian College ...	Greek Church ...	97	...	84	...	(j) 300	(j) 378	25,379	26,150
2	Doveaton College ...	Protestant ...	164	...	184	...	(j) 954	(j) 372	84,954	41,667
3	La Martinière College for Boys	Christian ...	149	...	153	...	(j) 354	(j) 444	91,876	1,15,164
4	La Martinière College for Girls	Ditto ...	...	80	...	85	...	...	43,038	43,038
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	Roman Catholic ...	29	61	34	71	...	...	49,000	50,500
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	204	...	210	...	(j) 510	(j) 552	74,598	98,510
7	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ...	487	...	515	...	(j) 486	(j) 492	70,694	74,243
	Total ...	.....	1,130	141	1,180	156	2,694	2,238	3,97,000	4,49,073

- (a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000 and a furniture grant of Rs. 200.
- (b) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 246.
- (c) Ditto ditto of ,, 240.
- (d) Ditto ditto of ,, 720 and a furniture grant of Rs. 600.
- (e) Ditto ditto of ,, 898.
- (f) Ditto ditto of ,, 450 and a special boarding grant of Rs. 180. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through the department.
- (g) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 444 and a special boarding grant of Rs. 180.
- (h) Ditto ditto of ,, 636.
- (i) Ditto ditto of ,, 510 and a building grant of Rs. 2,350.
- (j) Cadet grants. The Doveaton College received cadet grants for three years together in 1897-98.

Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling.—An addition has recently been made to the school buildings, providing a fine assembly room and new quarters for the assistant teachers.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—A new Rector, the Rev. E. A. Newton, was appointed during the year, and there has been almost an entire change in the school staff.

222. *High School Pass Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years :—

1	1897.									1898.									
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Candidates under 17 years of age.	Boys ...	6	48	...	7	4	8	19	39.6	6	9	46	...	7	19	4	30	65.2	6
	Girls ...	3	6	...	2	1	1	4	66.7	2	9	18	...	3	6	1	10	55.6	2
	Total ...	9	54	...	9	5	9	23	42.6	8	18	64	...	10	25	5	40	62.5	8
Candidates 17 years of age and upwards.	Boys ...	8	38	1	2	9	4	15	40.5	...	9	41	1	6	10	2	18	45	...
	Girls ...	9	24	...	1	4	8	13	54.2	...	7	17	...	1	5	...	6	35.3	...
	Total ...	15	62	1	3	13	12	28	46	...	15	58	1	7	15	2	24	42.1	...
Both classes ...	16	116	1	12	18	21	51	44.3	8	19	122	1	17	40	7	64	52.9	8	

There was a slight increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of passes.

No candidates have yet presented themselves for examination in the standard of High School Honours.

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223. The following table shows the results gained by each school and the distribution of the scholarships at the last two examinations:—

No.	SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1897.						1898.					
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Calcutta Boys'	6	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	1	2	...
2	Calcutta Free Boys' ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Calcutta Girls'	6	1	2	1	4	...	8	3	2	...	5	2
4	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling	4	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Jewish Girls' ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
6	La Martinière, Boys'	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...
7	La Martinière, Girls'	2	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	2	...
8	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
9	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah	6	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally	2	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Loretto House	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	...
12	Miss O'Brien's Day	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Pratt Memorial	4	...	1	1	2	...	6	...	3	...	3	...
14	Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	St. Helen's, Kurseong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
16	St. James' High ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...
17	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	9	1	4	1	6	...	11	2	3	...	5	1
18	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	20	2	2	2	6	2	16	6	4	3	13	2
19	St. Michael's, Coorjee	6	3	3	...	6	2	5	3	2	...	5	1
20	St. Patrick's, Asansol ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	4	1
21	St. Paul's, Darjeeling	32	1	2	7	10	...	20	...	7	2	9	...
22	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	St. Xavier's College	10	1	1	2	4	1	14	...	6	...	6	1
24	Welland Memorial ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
25	Private students	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	116	12	18	21	51	8	122	17	40	7	64	8

224. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—At the last examination there were only 26 candidates from European schools, these being sent up by two unaided schools which admit a large number of non-European scholars:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1898.						1899.					
	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Aided Schools.</i>												
Loretto House	5	3	2	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Gregory's Dacca	3	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Paul's, Darjeeling	4	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	12	3	3	5	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>												
Armenian College	7	3	2	2	7	...	4	3	...	1	4	...
Doveton „	11	...	3	3	6	...	22	4	7	4	15	...
Total	18	3	5	5	13	...	26	7	7	5	19	...
GRAND TOTAL	30	6	8	10	24	3	26	7	7	5	19	...

225. *Middle Schools.*—The following table gives statistics concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government, and the total expenditure for the last two years:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
			1898.		1899.		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Victoria School, Kurseong ...	Undenominational.	143	...	155	...	(a) 27,292	(b) 19,581	43,197	46,094
2	Government Boarding School for Girls, Kurseong.	Ditto	...	55	...	72	(c) 2,900	(d) 10,328	2,900	21,734
	Total ...	...	143	55	155	72	30,192	29,909	46,097	67,828
Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Boys' ...	Protestant	146	...	108	...	(e) 3,320	(f) 2,940	29,082	17,337
2	Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	Ditto	251	...	252	...	(g) 15,547	(h) 15,397	57,671	62,285
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto	...	199	...	214	(i) 9,552	(j) 10,908	34,775	36,413
4	Calcutta Girls', Darjeeling Branch.	Ditto	...	36	8	25	980	1,320	19,965	16,195
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	242	...	241	...	(k) 5,429	(l) 5,597	29,560	25,600
6	Darjeeling Home	Protestant	9	23	6	11	301	300	9,981	6,333
7	Eastern Bengal State Railway, Night School, Saidpur.	Ditto	6	...	5	...	84	84	84	90
8	East Indian Railway, Day School, Jamalpur.	Ditto	17	23	23	21	1,005	785	5,223	2,982
9	East Indian Railway, Night School, Jamalpur.	Ditto	47	...	48	...	892	392	2,126	2,083
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	12	95	10	71	2,074	2,378	19,564	19,418
11	Loretto Orphanage, Intally	Ditto	...	269	...	248	5,181	5,768	48,092	32,666
12	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto	7	84	3	89	1,773	1,979	16,907	25,471
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay Department.	Ditto	17	117	17	126	6,500	6,945	16,096	17,136
14	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto	68	240	56	164	2,968	3,009	13,709	11,563
15	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Pay.	Ditto	38	159	41	158	1,980	1,675	6,679	6,635
16	Miss O'Brien's Day School... Protestant	Protestant	29	54	24	49	1,904	1,412	6,490	7,155
17	European, Cuttack.	Ditto	37	40	28	35	1,243	1,116	8,281	7,265
18	St. Agnes's, Howrah	Roman Catholic	18	42	8	34	1,088	1,242	1,892	1,978
19	St. Aloysius', Howrah	Ditto	54	...	72	...	1,530	1,592	3,608	3,554
20	St. Anthony's Girls'	Ditto	25	90	32	71	(m) 5,599	(n) 3,827	31,668	8,176
21	St. Gregory's, Daeca	Ditto	39	85	41	32	(o) 8,110	(p) 4,778	68,441	61,851
22	St. Helen's, Kurseong	Ditto	1	50	2	48	(q) 1,866	1,891	16,248	13,951
23	St. Joseph's Boarding School, Bankipore.	Ditto	3	64	3	59	2,394	2,484	6,132	6,670
24	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto	...	58	...	61	(r) 3,869	(s) 4,140	7,594	7,873
25	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar, Free School.	Ditto	279	...	254	...	1,342	(t) 1,275	3,205	4,076
26	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto	12	42	13	44	(u) 3,495	(v) 6,308	27,469	38,449
27	St. Patrick's, Asansol	Protestant	143	...	153	...	2,631	2,765	13,877	15,929
28	St. Paul's Mission	Ditto	75	87	76	88	2,238	2,146	4,800	4,016
29	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong	Roman Catholic	33	94	37	95	2,494	2,274	27,151	23,271
30	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore	Ditto	77	60	75	55	(w) 3,374	1,020	7,676	7,772
31	St. Thomas', Howrah	Protestant	40	47	39	44	(x) 4,108	...	12,038	11,077
32	Welland Memorial	Ditto	103	88	83	88	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1,833	2,100	1,758	1,930	1,02,343	1,01,955	5,54,949	5,11,124
Unaided Schools.										
1	Darjeeling Boys'	Protestant	11	...	16	...	...	...	4,764	3,542
2	Doveton Institution	Ditto	5	33	9	44	...	...	14,698	13,561
3	European Female Orphan Asylum.	Ditto	...	55	...	42	(y) 7,200	(z) 2,400	21,864	14,742
4	Jewish Girls'	Jewish	71	117	84	115	...	...	6,493	8,515
5	Victoria Seminary	Protestant	...	...	18	29	...	...	...	1,274
	Total ...	...	87	205	127	230	7,200	2,400	47,819	41,634

(a) This amount includes Rs. 8,700 expended on furniture.

(b) Ditto " 1,414 ditto.

(c) Furniture grant.

(d) This amount includes Rs. 884 expended on furniture.

(e) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 360.

(f) Ditto ditto of " 300.

(g) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month, a building grant of Rs. 3,513, and a cadet grant of Rs. 480. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 73 not paid through the department.

(h) Includes sica rupee grant of Rs. 5,323, a building grant of Rs. 3,849, a furniture grant of Rs. 209, and a cadet grant of Rs. 330. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 69 not paid through the department.

(i) Includes half of the sica grant of Rs. 836 a month, and a grant of Rs. 625 for pupil-teachers. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 57 not paid through the department.

(j) Includes a sica rupee grant of Rs. 4,709, a furniture grant of Rs. 541, a building grant of Rs. 451, and a grant of Rs. 725 for pupil-teachers. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 61 not paid through the department.

(k) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 336.

(l) Ditto ditto of " 390.

(m) Ditto a building grant of " 5,000.

(n) Ditto ditto of " 2,000.

(o) Ditto ditto of " 6,550.

(p) Ditto ditto of " 3,450.

(q) Ditto a special boarding grant of Rs. 100.

(r) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 78.

(s) Ditto ditto of " 306.

(t) Ditto a furniture grant of " 40.

(u) Ditto a cadet grant of Rs. 480.

(v) Ditto ditto of " 193 and a building grant of Rs. 3,000.

(w) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000.

(x) Ditto a furniture grant of " 306.

(y) These are Government and military grants not paid through the department.

Government Boarding Schools, Kurseong.—The New Boys' School is gradually filling. A cadet company was formed during the year, and 25 boys became efficient. Near the end of the year a complete outfit of tools and a stock of wood was bought for a carpentry class which has since been opened. Many improvements were made in the school compound during the year, such as

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grassing the khuds, planting trees, levelling and railing in the big playground, making roads and drains, etc.

The Girls' School at Dow Hill, Kurseong, is now quite full, and numerous applications for admission had to be refused. The main building was originally intended for an office, and is ill-adapted for school purposes. An additional building providing suitable class-rooms, teachers' quarters, and additional dormitory accommodation is badly needed. The school has now an excellent staff of teachers, and is certain to do well.

Calcutta Free School.—A new wing has been added to the boys' school, and the sleeping accommodation of the girls' school has been increased by extending the floor of the dormitory above the entrance hall.

St. Helen's School.—Great progress has been made with the new building. It will probably be ready for occupation before Christmas.

Welland Memorial School.—The Kindergarten class in connection with this school is doing very good work. About ten young teachers are receiving very careful instruction in Kindergarten principles and supervision in carrying those principles into practice. It was found that a little more attention to class management and to oral teaching was desirable, and I have no doubt this will now be given. Miss Heiser's devotion to her work deserves the highest commendation.

226. *Middle School Examination.*—The following is a summary of the results for the last two years :—

1	1897.									1898.									
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Candidates under 15 years of age.	Boys ...	13	73	2	7	12	18	37	52.8	9	13	64	...	6	20	21	47	73.4	8
	Girls ...	14	28	...	...	5	10	15	53.6	5	18	30	...	1	6	12	19	65.6	4
	Total ...	26	100	2	7	17	28	52	53	13	29	94	1	7	26	33	66	71	12
Candidates 15 years of age and upwards.	Boys ...	17	81	...	7	11	18	36	44.4	...	15	91	2	7	28	28	63	70	...
	Girls ...	24	108	...	1	4	39	44	40.7	...	25	75	...	...	12	29	41	54.7	...
	Total ...	38	189	...	8	15	57	80	42.3	...	37	166	2	7	40	57	104	63.4	...
Both Classes	...	40	289	2	15	33	85	132	45.9	12	38	260	3	14	66	90	170	68.1	12

The number of candidates was lower, but there were more passes, and those of a better quality, than in the preceding year. The full number of scholarships was earned, eight out of the twelve being awarded to boys.

The present competition for scholarships between boys and girls, and between schools of different classes, is one-sided. A scheme for remedying this is now before the school managers and teachers for their criticism, and will be submitted to Government at an early date.

227. The following table shows the result gained by each school and the distribution of the scholarships at the last two examinations :—

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1897.							1898.						
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Arcadia Girls', Darjeeling ...	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
2	Armenian Collegiate ...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	2	...
3	Calcutta Boys' ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	2	...
4	Calcutta Free, Boys' Department ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	...	...	...	2	2	...
5	Calcutta Free, Girls' Department ...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	3	...
6	Calcutta Girls' ...	10	...	...	1	2	7	10	3	...	...	...	1	5	...
7	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...

No.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1897.							1898.						
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	Darjeeling Boys' ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Darjeeling Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1
11	Doveon Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	E. B. S. Railway Aided, Saidpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Government Boarding School for Girls, Kurseong.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
15	Government Victoria School, Kurseong.	5	...	...	3	...	3	2	11	...	...	2	5	7	...
16	Jewish Girls' ...	3	...	...	1	...	7	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	...
17	La Martinière for Girls ...	2	...	...	...	...	7	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	...
18	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	6	...	...	2	...	3	5	3	...	1	2	...	3	2
20	Loretto Convent, Itally ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	2	2	2
21	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	12	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	3	4
22	Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah ...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	1	3	4	...
23	Loretto House ...	13	...	...	2	...	7	9	10	...	...	1	1	6	7
24	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	1	1	1	1
25	Pratt Memorial ...	12	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	4	2	6	1
26	Protestant European, Cuttack ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
27	Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	1
28	St. Agnes' Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...
29	St. Aloysius', Howrah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	7	...	...	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	3	3	...
32	St. James', High ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	3	...	6	...
33	St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	15	...	...	1	3	4	...	10	...	...	2	6	8	1
36	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar ...	33	...	2	8	12	22	2	82	...	5	9	19	2	...
37	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	14	...	9	1	...	10	2	10	...	1	5	7	10	...
38	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	8	...	...	1	3	4	...	14	...	2	7	4	13	1
39	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	33	2	1	4	7	12	1	21	...	...	12	8	20	2
40	St. Paul's Mission ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	1	3	...
41	St. Teresa's, Kiddyepore ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	St. Xavier's College ...	7	...	...	...	4	4	...	12	...	...	2	2	4	...
44	Welland Memorial ...	4	...	1	1	1	3	...	6	...	1	...	1	3	1
	Private students ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	289	2	15	32	85	132	12	260	5	14	68	90	170	12

228. Primary Schools.—Statistics concerning these schools are given below:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT—		TOTAL EXPENDITURE—	
			1898.		1899.		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	B. N. R., Chakradharpur ...	Protestant ...	13	11	13	12	375	435	1,200	1,309
2	E. I. R., Asansol ...	Ditto ...	18	35	24	32	760	820	8,809	2,927
3	E. I. R., Buxar ...	Ditto ...	9	7	6	6	385	320	1,616	1,279
4	E. I. R., Khagoul ...	Ditto ...	20	29	31	34	805	742	3,254	2,685
5	E. I. R., Madhupur ...	Ditto ...	10	3	9	10	250	285	1,064	1,095
6	E. I. R., Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	8	8	3	4	185	215	924	1,123
7	European, Dinapore ...	Ditto ...	12	12	12	12	611	670	1,865	1,821
8	E. B. S. R., Saidpur ...	Ditto ...	25	28	29	22	910	987	3,115	2,828
9	London Mission, Day ...	Ditto ...	6	11	6	9	415	440	1,237	1,234
10	Loretto Day, Dhurumtollah, Free.	Roman Catholic ...	84	114	85	129	1,680	1,628	4,857	2,766
11	Old Church Free, Day ...	Protestant ...	81	84	89	104	2,005	2,222	4,418	4,164
12	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic ...	6	32	8	31	582	585	2,631	2,353
13	St. James' Parochial ...	Protestant ...	30	36	27	25	821	835	2,101	2,341
14	St. John's Parochial ...	Ditto ...	33	37	25	39	922	946	2,727	2,635
15	St. Mary's, Hastings ...	Roman Catholic ...	17	19	22	16	669	587	2,735	2,787
16	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Ditto ...	66	...	55	...	1,091	1,530	2,281	2,094
17	St. Stephen's, Hastings ...	Protestant ...	17	13	21	11	647	638	1,432	1,649
18	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	Ditto ...	9	22	12	9	390	800	1,701	1,409
	Total ...	.....	419	501	427	505	13,263	14,739	42,907	38,638
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Christian Girls', Chinsura ...	Protestant ...	2	6	3	5	...	...	...	157
2	E. I. R., Jhajha ...	Ditto ...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	142
3	St. Chrysostom's ...	Roman Catholic ...	29	...	16	...	...	...	467	483
	Total ...	.....	31	6	30	15	...	...	467	782

229. *Primary School Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below :—

1	1897.										1898.								
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
Candidates under 12 years of age.	Boys ...	22	88	1	9	26	25	60	68.9	18	21	88	4	14	18	19	51	60.1	14
	Girls ...	31	78	...	1	8	35	44	56.3	7	30	59	1	1	15	19	35	60.3	6
	Total ...	50	166	1	10	34	60	104	63	20	49	148	5	15	33	38	86	60.1	20
Candidates 12 years of age and upwards.	Boys ...	24	221	3	4	32	72	108	49.5	...	28	260	3	13	50	52	115	44.7	...
	Girls ...	36	183	5	...	14	58	72	40.4	...	39	211	3	4	24	70	98	47.1	...
	Total ...	58	404	8	...	46	130	180	45.4	...	59	471	6	17	74	122	213	45.8	...
Both classes ...	60	570	9	14	80	190	284	50.6	20	60	619	11	32	107	160	299	49.2	20	

There was a slight increase in the number of candidates. The percentage of passes was practically the same as in the previous year, but the quality of the passes was better.

230. The next table gives the results gained by each school, and the distribution of the scholarships :—

Number.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1897.								1898.							
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.		
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
1	Arcadia Girls' Darjeeling ...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	1	...	2	...	2	...
2	Armenian Collegiate ...	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...
3	B. N. B. Aided, Chakradharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Calcutta Boys' ...	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Calcutta Free, Boys' Department ...	27	1	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Calcutta Free, Girls' Department ...	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Calcutta Girls' ...	22	...	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	35	...	2	...	...	4	...	22	...	...	6	...	8	...
9	Darjeeling Boys' ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Darjeeling Home ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Diocesan Girls' High, Darjeeling ...	11	...	...	5	...	5	...	10	1	...	1	...	3	...
12	Doveton College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	...	...	4	...
13	Doveton Institution ...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	...
14	E. B. S. R. Aided, Saidpur ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
15	E. I. B. Aided, Assnsol ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	E. I. B. Aided, Jamalpur ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
17	E. I. B. Aided, Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	European Day, Dinapore ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	European Female Orphan Asylum ...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
20	Government Boarding for Girls, Kurseong.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	3	...
21	Government Victoria, Kurseong ...	19	...	1	...	7	5	13	9	30	...	1	2	8	11		
22	Immaculate Conception, Chandernagore.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jewish Girls' ...	7	...	...	4	...	1	5	7	...	...	5	2	7	1
24	La Martinière for Girls ...	12	1	...	...	...	4	4	9	...	...	...	5	5	...
25	London Mission Day ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Loretto Convent, Assnsol ...	10	...	...	1	...	2	3	6	...	...	1	1	2	...
27	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	4	1	...	...	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	...
28	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Pay ...	15	...	...	...	...	4	4	9	...	1	3	...	4	...
29	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...
30	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah, Pay ...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	3	2	5	...
31	Loretto Day, Dhurruntollah, Free ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	4	...
32	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	12	...	...	1	...	8	9	9	...	1	...	3	4	...
33	Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	20	...	...	...	...	9	9	15	...	...	1	6	7	...
34	Loretto House ...	8	...	...	...	...	3	3	8	...	1	4	...	5	...
35	Miss Alexander's ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Miss More's ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	6	...	...	2	...	4	6	1	5	...	...	...	2	...
38	Mrs. Sells', Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	...
39	Old Church Free, Day ...	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	11	...	...	...	...	2	...
40	Pratt Memorial ...	17	...	...	2	...	9	11	9	...	...	...	4	3	7
41	Protestant European, Cuttack ...	5	...	...	2	...	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	4	...
42	Rockingham Girls', Darjeeling ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	St. Agnes', Howrah ...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	St. Aloysius', Howrah ...	6	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	7	...	1	2	...
45	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
46	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

Number.	NAME OF THE SCHOOL FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1897.							1898.						
		Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	Absentees.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
47	St. Gregory's, Dacca ...	5	1	...	...	3	3	...	8	...	...	1	...	1	...
48	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	St. James's High ...	11	...	...	3	7	10	...	11	...	...	3	3	6	...
50	St. James's Parochial ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	1	...
61	St. John's Parochial ...	12	...	...	...	7	7	...	19	1	...	1	1	5	...
62	St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	1	...	...	3	1	9	1	7	...	1	...	...	...	...
54	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling ...	17	...	1	3	5	1	...	21	1	...	2	...	2	...
55	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar ...	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	28	...	...	16	...	24	...
56	St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar ...	41	...	4	1	6	11	...	28	1	...	8	...	20	...
57	St. Michael's, Coorjee ...	20	...	...	...	3	14	...	21	1	...	6	...	10	...
58	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	26	1	2	9	4	16	...	18	1	...	3	...	10	...
59	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	21	...	2	10	4	16	...	12	...	1	2	...	5	...
60	St. Paul's Mission ...	13	...	...	3	4	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong ...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
63	St. Stephen's Hastings ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	...
65	St. Thomas', Howrah ...	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	4	4	...
66	St. Xavier's College ...	12	...	...	1	5	6	...	16	3	...	2	...	7	...
67	Welland Memorial ...	14	2	2	2	4	8	...	4	...	...	1	...	3	...
68	Wesleyan Preparatory ...	4	...	...	...	3	3	...	7	...	...	1	...	2	...
69	Private students ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	670	9	14	80	190	284	20	619	11	32	107	160	299	20

231. The following paragraphs giving Mr. Bamford's opinion on the general conditions of European schools in Bengal is of much interest:—

"When I was in England on furlough I visited a number of the best schools in different parts of the country, and by the courtesy of the teachers in charge I was permitted to see the working of the classes and in several instances to test the proficiency of the scholars. Comparing the schools I saw with the best European schools in Bengal, I consider that ours are equally efficient in arithmetic, not far behind in dictation, needlework and English Grammar, but very backward in most of the other subjects, especially in English composition and elementary science. In oral class teaching our teachers show a most marked inferiority when compared with those in English schools, and this will always remain until a training college for teachers is established. Proposals for opening an institution of this kind at Kurseong for teachers of both sexes were submitted near the close of the year under review, and have since been forwarded to the Government of India for sanction. The progress of the Kindergarten class at the Welland Memorial School has been mentioned in paragraph 10 above."

"The syllabus of work given for the standards in schedule IB of the Code for European schools has now been in operation sufficiently long to test it. On the whole, it has proved satisfactory, but revision of one or two portions of the syllabus appears to be desirable, more particularly of the high school honours course. Proposals on this subject will be submitted shortly."

232. *Volunteer Cadets.*—There were 1,101 efficient at the close of the year connected with the following schools:—

Armenian College, 57; Calcutta Boys' School, 37; Calcutta Free School, 89; Catholic Male Orphanage, 61; Doveton College, 71; La Martinière College, 80; St. James' High School, 51; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, 93; St. Joseph's High School, 227; St. Michael's School, Coorjee, 79; St. Patrick's School, Asansol, 54; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 68; the Victoria School Kurseong 25; and St. Xavier's College, 109.

The cadet grant amounted to Rs. 5,844, and from the reports sent in from the various schools it appears that it was spent in a manner likely to increase the popularity of volunteering among the boys. That the grant has had this effect in the past is plain from the steady increase in the number of cadets. In 1892-93 when the grant was instituted there were 814 efficient, in 1898-99 there were 814 efficient, and in 1898-99 there were 1,101.

Complaints are frequently made by the heads of Calcutta schools having cadet companies that considerable difficulty is experienced in getting the use of the rifle range for practice and for class firing. The general opinion seems to be that more targets are required, and that a separate range for cadets should be opened. Another matter worthy of mention concerns the carbines. Those supplied by Government are said to be decidedly inferior, and some

schools have purchased really good carbines for their best shots. The other schools now find themselves either seriously handicapped in shooting or forced into expenditure they cannot always afford. Mr. Bamford suggests the following alternate remedies—

- (a) to insist on all prize shooting being done with the ordinary rifle supplied by Government; or
- (b) the volunteer corps should issue to each company a sufficient number of good rifles.

Mr. Bamford would be very sorry to see the first of these carried out, as nothing has a greater tendency to kill all incentive to become a good shot than having to shoot with an unreliable weapon.

Mr. Bamford reports a third subject of discontent is the date of the drill competition for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's prize. At present it is held before Christmas, when the drill season is not half over, and the boys have been busy with examinations. A time near the close of the drill season, about the last week in March, would appear to be more suitable in every way.

The following are the performances of the various Calcutta Companies:—

Drill Competition.—The Armenian College won for the second time the much coveted prize offered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Musketry.—The members of the Calcutta Free School Company won seven battalion prizes, of which four were obtained in competition with the 1st battalion.

Nine cadets from St. James' High School gained prizes in competitions open to the three battalions, and the Company won the Avetoom cup for team firing.

The St. Joseph's Company won (i) for the eighth year in succession the Halford Shield; (ii) the Viceroy's Medal; (iii) the Lieutenant-Governor's prize; (iv) the C. V. R. Gold Medal and Championship for the season; (v) eighteen members entered for the Regimental shoot open to the three battalions, all won prizes in different stages.

Six cadets from the Armenian Company won prizes in competitions open to the three battalions. This Company also won the Toker cup and the silver bugle for volley firing.

233. *Pupil-Teachers.*—Five pupil-teachers were examined during the year, all from the Girls' Department of the Free School, Calcutta. Two in the third year passed and completed their apprenticeship. Of the two 2nd-year candidates, one failed and one passed. The 1st-year candidate passed. The pupil-teachers' grant amounted to Rs. 725.

X.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

234. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of institutions for the last two years:—

MUHAMMADAN
EDUCATION.

	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions—						
Arts colleges	6,440	7,204	424	418	6·6	5·7
High English schools	87,603	96,970	9,591	10,728	10·9	11·06
Middle	75,104	74,928	10,409	10,569	18·9	14·1
.. Vernacular schools	66,556	61,263	12,215	10,741	18·9	17·5
Upper primary schools	173,104	161,897	39,314	41,773	22·7	25·9
Lower	1,086,511	1,110,394	296,464	297,252	27·3	26·7
Professional colleges	1,984	2,091	69	82	3·5	3·9
Technical schools	3,374	7,608	499	404	14·8	5·3
Training	1,262	1,264	17	20	1·3	1·6
Madrasahs	2,054	2,624	9,938	2,613	99·4	99·5
Total ...	1,504,892	1,546,243	371,940	374,694	24·7	24·2
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	30,539	31,772	11,654	15,934	38·2	50·1
Elementary	31,070	31,772	5,805	4,973	17·1	15·6
Teaching the Koran only	55,840	56,461	55,821	56,459	99·9	99·9
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	2,474	2,537	459	338	18·5	13·3
Total ...	119,923	122,542	73,239	77,704	61·7	63·4
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,624,815	1,668,785	445,179	452,298	27·4	27·1

The above shows an increase of 7,119 Muhammadan pupils attending all classes of institutions. The increase is shared both by public and private institutions, the former gaining 2,654 Muhammadan pupils and the latter 4,465. As the increase of Muhammadan pupils was not proportionate to that of pupils of other religions, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils declined from 27·4 to 27·1. It is the public institutions that suffered in this respect; the percentage of Muhammadans in private institutions advanced from 61·7 to 63·4.

Looking at the figures showing the number of Muhammadans in different classes of public institutions, it will be seen there is considerable ground for satisfaction in the fact that there has been a very decided increase in the attendance at high and middle English schools, showing that the disinclination to study English is being slowly overcome. On the other hand, in middle vernacular schools and madrasahs of all classes there has been a distinct falling off in the attendance.

There was increase of Muhammadan pupils in all the divisions with the exception of Chittagong and Bhagalpur, which lost on the whole 709 and 560 Muhammadan pupils respectively. In the case of the Chittagong Division there was a decrease of pupils in public institutions of no less than 3,112, while on the other hand, in private institutions there was a gain of 2,403 pupils. The decrease of 3,112 Muhammadan pupils in public institutions in Chittagong is noticed with great regret. The explanation given by the Assistant Inspector is that "the Muhammadans in this Division belong mostly to the agricultural class, who have not as yet recovered from the distress

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caused by scarcity in Tippera and Noakhali and by the cyclone in Chittagong in the previous year." The explanation, however, scarcely seems to be sufficient to account for the great loss in public institutions which is partly made up by the gain in private institutions. If the proposed explanation held good, there would probably have been a decrease in both classes of institutions.

235. The subjoined statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the amount of actual expenditure from the fund as returned by the Accountant-General:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of Madrasahs ...	34,509	32,817	38,442	31,555
Scholarships ...	10,080	8,951	10,080	8,280
Short-fee payments ...	15,754	11,824	15,566	11,448
Miscellaneous ...	50	9,335	50	3,725
Total ...	60,393	62,927	64,138	55,306

The actual expenditure was less than the estimated expenditure by Rs. 8,832. The expenditure was considerably less than the estimate under all heads with the exception of "Miscellaneous," under which it exceeded the estimate by Rs. 3,675.

236. The following statement shows the success attained by Muhammadan candidates at the different University and Departmental examinations during the year under report:—

	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS—			
	Muhammadans.		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
M.A. ...	1	2	63	63	1.2	3.1	6.6	5.7
B.A. ...	23	23	391	416	5.6	5.5		
First Arts ...	68	68	1,281	1,084	5.1	6.3		
Entrance ...	178	203(a)	2,731	2,979(a)	6.5	6.8	10.9	11.1
Middle Scholarship ...	441	728	3,780	5,637	11.6	12.9	15.9	15.6
Upper Primary ...	1,132	1,337	6,974	7,427	16.2	18*	22.7	22.9
Lower " ...	8,738	7,261	41,941	40,579	20.8	17.9	27.3	26.7
Total ...	10,578	9,622	57,169	58,185*	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 7 candidates passed from the Dacca Madrasah not shown in the Dacca Divisional returns.
* Besides these, 10 passed from 1st-grade Training schools, 5 from the School of Art, 6 from the Medical College, 4 from Medical schools, 1 from the Sibpur Engineering College, and 18 from Survey schools.

Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better than in the previous year at all the examinations with the exception of the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. Two Muhammadans obtained the degree of Master of Arts, and 23 obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, against 1 and 22 respectively in the previous year. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates for the F.A. examination increased by 2 and their percentage among the total number of successful candidates was larger by 1.2. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates rose by 25 at the Entrance examination, by 287 at the Middle Scholarship examination, and by 205 at the Upper Primary Scholarship examination, but there was a decrease of 1,477 successful candidates at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, owing probably to the general poor-ness of the results of that examination in the year under review.

237. The following table shows the general results of the central examination of Madrasahs for the last two years:—

	1898.					1899.				
	Number of candidates.	Passed—				Number of candidates.	Passed—			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	84	28	15	18	50	61	37	9	4	50
Dacca	36	5	8	12	25	39	4	7	13	24
Chittagong	48	10	8	6	24	49	11	8	8	27
Hooghly	12	1	...	6	7	16	2	2	5	9
Tippera Hussania	15	...	...	3	3	13	1	3	4	8
Sasaram	5	...	2	...	2	5	...	2	2	4
Sitakund	5	1	...	2	3	7	...	2	1	3
Phatikcherri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	205	43	33	47	123	190	55	33	37	125

The results were decidedly better than those of the previous year. Even though the number of candidates had decreased by 15, or by 7.3 per cent., the number of successful candidates increased by 2, or by 1.6 per cent. The Calcutta Madrasah heads the list, the number of its successful candidates being about equal to that of the Dacca and the Chittagong Madrasahs together.

238. The next table gives the results of the year's results of the Madrasahs mentioned in the previous paragraph in fuller detail:—

CLASS.	Madrasahs.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total number passed.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
FOURTH-YEAR CLASS	Calcutta	13	2	1	16
	Dacca	2	2	3	7
	Chittagong	3	1	2	6
	Hooghly ... ..	...	...	3	3
	Tippera Hussania ... ..	...	...	2	2
	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	...	...
THIRD-YEAR CLASS	Calcutta	9	2	1	11
	Dacca	1	1	...	2
	Chittagong	2	2	2	6
	Hooghly ... ..	...	1	...	1
	Tippera Hussania ... ..	...	2	...	2
	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	1	1
SECOND-YEAR CLASS	Sasaram ... ..	...	1	...	1
	Calcutta	6	3	1	10
	Dacca	1	2	8	11
	Chittagong	2	3	2	7
	Hooghly ... ..	...	...	2	2
	Tippera Hussania ... ..	...	1	1	2
FIRST-YEAR CLASS	Sitakund ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Sasaram ... ..	...	...	2	2
	Calcutta	9	2	2	13
	Dacca ... ..	...	2	2	4
	Chittagong	4	2	2	8
	Hooghly	2	1	...	3
Total	Tippera Hussania	1	...	1	2
	Sitakund ... ..	...	2	...	2
	Sasaram ... ..	...	1	...	1
	Total	55	33	37	125
Total for 1897-98		43	33	47	123

239. The following statement compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasahs under Government management during the past two years:—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	440	359	Rs. 10,147	Rs. 10,697	Rs. 12,543	Rs. 12,777
Dacca	481	553	.....	.....	17,317	17,395
Chittagong	456	509	.....	.....	14,360	12,854
Hooghly	61	69	.....	.....	2,370	2,459
Rajshahi	61	55	.....	.....	3,189	3,332
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasah* ...	51	56	18,942	15,321	18,942	15,321
Total	1,561	1,601	29,089†	26,013	69,021	64,138

* Dealt with more in detail in the chapter on the education of Native Chiefs and Noblemen.
† Excludes the Mohsin Fund expenditure of Rs. 3,040 on the Rajshahi Madrasah, wrongly included under Provincial revenues in the Divisional returns.

240. The Madrasahs at Dacca, Chittagong, Hooghly and Rajshahi are supported from the Mohsin Fund; hence no receipts from Government are shown against their names. The total number of pupils in the Madrasahs under Government management has increased by 40 during the year under review. The Dacca, Chittagong, Hooghly and the Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasahs gained 62, 53, 8 and 5 pupils respectively, while the Calcutta and the Rajshahi Madrasahs lost 81, and 7, pupils respectively. The expenditure of the Madrasahs decreased from Rs. 69,021 to Rs. 64,138, or by Rs. 4,883.

The Calcutta Madrasah.—The number of pupils on the rolls of the Madrasah and its branch school declined from 1,045 to 848. The loss is attributed to plague scare. There were 37 pupils in the College Department, 359 in the Arabic Department, 309 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 143 in the Colinga Branch School. Two hundred and twenty-four pupils of the Arabic Department attended the English class attached to it. Thus the number of students learning English was 713, against 911 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Madrasah in all its branches amounted to Rs. 47,697, against Rs. 56,330 of the previous year. The amount of fees and fines realised during the year was Rs. 7,178, against Rs. 8,544 of the year before. There were 9 candidates for the F. A. examination, 16 for the Entrance examination, and 61 for the central examination of Bengal Madrasahs; of these, 2, 12 and 50, respectively, were successful. Attention is given to the physical and moral training of the students. Since the close of the year under review the Elliott Hostel has been opened.

The Dacca Madrasah.—It is satisfactory to note that the number of pupils in this institution is rising every year. During the year under review it gained 62 pupils. On the 31st March last there were 553 pupils, of whom 294 belonged to the Arabic Department and 259 to the Anglo-Persian Department. Fifty-two students of the Arabic Department attended the attached English class. The total expenditure of the Madrasah was Rs. 17,395. The amount of Rs. 3,714 was collected from fees and fines, and the difference between these two sums was paid out of the Mohsin Fund. The Madrasah hostel had 23 boarders, against 29 in the previous year. Thirteen candidates went up to the Entrance examination, and seven of them passed. Out of 39 candidates for the central examination, 24 were successful. Proper attention is paid to the physical and moral training of the students.

The Chittagong Madrasah.—The number of pupils advanced from 456 to 509. The Arabic Department had 383 and the Anglo-Persian Department 126 pupils. One hundred and twenty-three pupils of the Arabic Department read English as an optional subject. The expenditure was Rs. 12,854, against Rs. 14,360 of the previous year, and the income from fees and fines was Rs. 2,337, against Rs. 2,564 of the year before. Six candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom only one was successful. The Arabic Department sent up 49 candidates to the central examination, and 27 passed. There were 36 boarders. Students of all the classes of the Anglo-Persian Department and of the four junior classes of the Arabic Department regularly attended the gymnastic and drill classes.

The Hooghly Madrasah had 69 pupils, against 61 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,459, and the sum of Rs. 278 was realised from fees and fines. Sixteen candidates went up to the central examination, and nine of them were successful. The Madrasah is under the supervision of the Principal of the Hooghly College.

The Rajshahi Madrasah lost 7 students, there being 55 students at the end of the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,332, against Rs. 3,189 of the previous year. Instruction is given up to the junior standard of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Besides the Madrasahs noted above, there are many institutions of the kind intended for the education of Muhammadans. These may be divided into four classes, viz., (1) Madrasahs which prepare candidates for the central examination, (2) Madrasahs which teach up to the junior standard in Arabic and Persian, (3) Madrasahs which do not conform to any departmental standard, and (4) Madrasahs which prepare candidates for the middle English and middle vernacular scholarship examinations. The Khanakah Madrasah at Sasaram, the Hussamia Madrasah at Comilla, and the Islamia Madrasah at Sitakund send

up candidates to the central examination. The Madrasahs at Sirajganj, Madaripur, Sitapur, Jorghat, Fatikcherri, Patiya and the Miryahya Madrasah at Chittagong are prominent among those that teach up to the junior standard in Arabic and Persian. The Hanifia Madrasah at Arrah, the Imamia Madrasah at Muzaffarpur, and the Madrasah at Dilalpur do not conform to any departmental standard. The Madrasahs at Sirajganj, Madaripur, Balasore and Santipur also prepare candidates for the middle scholarship examination. Aid is given to some of these Madrasahs from the Mohsin, District and Municipal Funds. Others are supported by private endowments.

241. The following table shows the distribution of the special scholarships reserved for successful Muhammadan candidates, and also such of the ordinary junior and senior scholarships as were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with candidates of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin graduate scholarship	1	Of Rs. 25 a month.
2	Madrasah ditto ditto ...	3	Of Rs. 20 a month.
3	Mohsin senior ditto ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special do. ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 each and ten of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed scholarships ...	3	One of Rs. 11 and two of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government senior scholarships	3	Three of Rs. 20 each.
7	Ditto junior ditto ...	7	One of Rs. 20, three of Rs. 15, and three of Rs. 10 each.
8	Mohsin do. ditto ...	7	Two of Rs. 10 and five of Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto ...	20	At Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed do. ditto ...	5	Two of Rs. 10, two of Rs. 8, and one of Rs. 7 each.

XI.—EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

242. At present the only organised school for the education of Native Chiefs and noblemen and their near relatives in Bengal is the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad. This is chiefly attended by the grandsons and relations of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Though called a Madrasah, it is in fact a high school, and for the first time in its history it passed a pupil in the second division at the last Entrance examination in the year under review.

There were 56 pupils at the close of the year, against 51 in the year before, of whom 22 (against 21) were boarders. Thirty-two of the pupils were grandsons or great-grandsons of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, and there were also three sons of the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. The pupils are all of the *Shia* sect.

The instructive staff consists of 6 English teachers (with Mr. Tierry, B.A., as Head Master) and 2 *maulvis*, the sixth master being in charge of a Bengali class for which he gets an annual bonus of Rs. 50. An *Ataliq* is in charge of the boarding department. The school staff also contains a clerk, a gymnastic master, and a drawing master, who is a half-time officer, and works in the Nawab's High School which is close by.

The total expenditure was Rs. 15,321, against Rs. 18,942 in the preceding year, which was met exclusively from Provincial revenues as before. The fact that Mr. Tierry was on leave for seven months, during which his pay was not debited to the school funds, explains this decrease of expenditure.

243. There are no special schools in the Orissa Division for the education of the local chiefs. The minor Rajas of Dhenkanal, Talcher, Narsingpur, Baramba, and Pal Lahara, and the minor zamindars of Kanika and Madhupur are receiving education in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack.

XII.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF
ABORIGINAL AND
BACKWARD RACES.

244. Besides 2,449,809 persons classified according to religion under the term "Animistic" in the last Census Report of the Province (exclusive of Cooch Behar, Hill Tippera and the Chota Nagpur Tributary States), members of aboriginal races are represented under the following three religious denominations, namely, Hinduism, Christianity and Buddhism. There is in the divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including the Sonthals of Mayurbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum and the adjoining tracts, the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and the Hos or Lurka Kols of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur and the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese and the Indo-Burmese who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, and include the Garo, Khasi, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races, there are various other aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhuniyas and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and the Taramias and Bhuniyas in Singhbhum.

245. The subjoined table exhibits the distribution of aboriginal pupils in each division in the year under review :—

DIVISION,	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1899.								CREED OF PUPILS OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.			
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	1898-99.		1897-98.	
									Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	10	20	2	184	3,225	30	181	3,652	325	3,327	172	3,061
Presidency ... ..	...	1	2	3	160	10	5	201	88	113	12	65
Calcutta	12	1	1	...	22	9	...	45	35	10	11	11
Rajshahi ... ..	...	3	...	9	772	...	15	798	280	518	37	284
Dacca ... ..	...	19	2	67	695	14	...	797	48	749	36	605
Chittagong	40	...	...	40	811	...	1	892	...	892	...	748
Patna ... ..	...	1	...	...	213	...	40	254	...	254	...	280
Bhagalpur	29	10	62	702	4,835	525	141	6,304	1,041	5,263	962	5,490
Orissa	3	1	10	99	745	1	13	872	2	870	...	994
Do. Tributary Mahals...	2	58	19	121	1,332	1	23	1,555	28	1,527	50	1,381
Chota Nagpur	335	628	345	1,302	15,398	872	118	18,896	4,959	13,937	5,150	14,379
Total	431	641	443	2,527	28,226	1,462	536	34,266*	6,806*	27,460	6,430†	27,278
Total for 1897-98 ...	407	625	494	2,514	27,579	1,318	771	33,708†	...	...	...	33,708†

* Excluding 10 aboriginal pupils attending Arts and Professional Colleges.
† These do not include 5 aboriginal pupils attending Arts Colleges.

The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 33,708 to 34,266, or by 558. The loss recorded in the preceding year was 4,140 pupils. In spite of the agricultural prosperity of the year under review, therefore, nearly the whole of this loss remains yet unrecovered. The slight increase of the year has been shared by schools of all classes except middle vernacular and special and private schools, in which the number of pupils has declined.

The Burdwan Division has shown an increase of 419 pupils, Presidency 124, Calcutta 23, Rajshahi 497, Dacca 156, Chittagong 144 and Orissa Tributary Mahals 124, while Patna lost 26 pupils, Bhagalpur 148, Orissa 122 and Chota Nagpur 633. In Bhagalpur the loss is attributed to "want of proper supervision consequent on the frequent change of Sonthal inspecting officers." In Orissa it is ascribed to the abolition of a Sonthal school in Balasore, to the closing of Pán schools in Angul for want of Pán teachers, and to the prevalence of small-pox in Puri. As to the loss of pupils in Chota Nagpur, it is stated that many sham pathsalas working in the Sonthal villages of Manbhum were closed, and that no returns were received from the Roman Catholic Mission schools in Palamau.

EDUCATION OF
ABORIGINAL AND
BACKWARD RACES.

246. The Chota Nagpur Division contains by far the largest numbers of the aboriginal races in the province; and the spread of education among them is mainly due to the efforts of the numerous Christian agencies working all over the division. The statement below compares the results of the labours of these agencies for the last two years:—

	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						EXPENDITURE.							
			1897-98.			1898-99.			1897-98.				1898-99.			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.	Government.	Mission fund.	Municipal.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Berlin Evangelical ...	74	92	1,838	596	2,434	2,234	744	2,978	2,977	15,016	84	18,077	3,614	20,662	36	24,312
S. P. G. Anglican ...	63	67	1,621	345	1,966	1,607	430	2,048	2,082	8,117	64	10,853	3,640	9,105	43	12,793
Free Church (Scotch) ...	38	41	758	276	1,034	745	173	918	2,992	9,994	...	12,986	3,046	8,540	...	11,596
St. Xavier's ...	16	18	591	107	698	505	117	622	247	1,790	...	2,037	261	2,784	...	3,048
Dublin University ...	2	2	191	...	191	228	...	228	41	316	...	357	25	5,295	...	5,320
Total ...	193	220	4,999	1,324	6,323	5,319	1,473	6,792	8,939	35,233	138	44,310	10,589	46,388	84	57,059

There was an advance both in the number and strength of these schools. All the agencies working in this field, excepting the Dublin University Mission, show an increase in the number of their schools. The number of pupils rose in the schools under the Berlin Evangelical, the S. P. G. Anglican and the Dublin University Missions, but it declined in those under the Free Church and St. Xavier's Missions.

With the increase in the number of schools, there has been a corresponding increase of expenditure both from public and private sources. The increase in the Mission Fund expenditure is partly due to the increase in the number of schools and partly to the inclusion in the returns of the year under review of the expenditure on the high English school under the superintendence of the Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh. The returns of this school were not received in the previous year.

247. The pupils in the Railway Elementary schools at Giridhi in Hazaribagh advanced from 1,424 to 1,504. Of these, 958 were Hindus, 467 Muhammadans, and 79 non-Christian aborigines. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 3,262, of which the Government share was Rs. 1,696, and the remainder (Rs. 1,566) was paid from local sources, the contribution of the East Indian Railway Company being Rs. 1,556. One pupil passed at the upper primary scholarship examination, against none in the preceding year, and 64 candidates passed the lower primary scholarship examination, against 26. Three candidates obtained lower primary scholarships.

The two miners' elementary schools in Manbhum under the Equitable Coal Company continued to work fairly. One of the schools succeeded in passing a pupil at the lower primary scholarship examination.

Next to the Chota Nagpur Division, stands the district of the Sonthal Parganas on account of its importance as the home of the Sonthals and Paharias. The total number of boys of school-going age belonging to these tribes is 108,942, but education is at a low ebb, one out of 19.3 only being at school. The Sonthals are educationally more advanced than the other aboriginal tribes of the district; one out of every 17.6 boys of them being at school, against one out of 75 among the Paharias. The Sonthal education grant was Rs. 7,500 as in previous years, of which Rs. 7,497 was spent during the year, but bills to the extent of Rs. 1,166 were kept in abeyance for want of funds.

248. Of the special schools intended for the pupils of aboriginal descent in the Burdwan Division, the Training School at Bhimpur in the district of Midnapore deserves special mention. The number of pathsalas affiliated to it has decreased from 45 to 43. All these institutions are maintained by the American Baptist Mission, which receives an annual grant of Rs. 2,700 from the departmental grant-in-aid fund.

Of the other schools in the Burdwan Division intended for aboriginal pupils, the following may be noticed:—

The Wesleyan Mission of Bankura have, under their direct management, one special Sonthal boarding school at Bankura. There are eight miners' schools in Burdwan maintained by coal companies, which are attended mostly by the children of the aboriginal settlers in the district. They are under the management of coal companies, and are supported by grants from the primary fund, amounting to Rs. 800 a year. For the encouragement of education among the aborigines, the District Boards of Birbhum, Bankura and Midnapore have each set apart a scholarship for a deserving lower primary candidate of those backward races. The District Board of Bankura also pays double rewards to gurus for passing Sonthal pupils in the lower primary and standard examinations.

Turning now to the Eastern aborigines, there are 4 pathsalas in Mymensingh maintained by the District Board for the benefit of the Garo tribe. All the schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, excepting two lower primary schools, are also intended for the aboriginal races, of whom the Chakmas are reported to be making fair progress in education. One Chakma passed the Entrance examination and five passed the lower primary scholarship examination during the year under report. A Chakma girl also passed the latter examination and won a scholarship.

219 The following table compares the results of the different public examinations for the past two years, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned:—

DIVISION.	1898.					1899.				
	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	1	12	70	83	...	2	7	99	108
Presidency
Calcutta
Kajshahi	1	1	...	...	...	1	1
Dacca	13	13	...	...	...	8	8
Chittagong	2	13	15	1	...	...	7	8
Patna	2	2	...	...	...	2	2
Bhagalpur	11	36	261	308	...	17	53	153	223
Orissa	1	3	14	18	...	2	1	21	24
Do. Tributary Mahals.	1	13	14	...	...	1	4	5
Chota Nagpur	18	18	193	229	3	14	23	148	191
Total	31	72	510	683	4	35	88	443	570

The total number of passes of all descriptions fell by 113, the lower primary examination alone accounting for a loss of 137. The causes which led to the failure at this examination have been explained in the chapter on Primary Education. The success of the aboriginal pupils at the higher examinations is satisfactory. Of the four successful aboriginal candidates at the Entrance examination, one belonging to the Chakma tribe passed from the Rangamati High School in the Chittagong Division. Of the remaining three (all Christians), two were from the Dublin University Mission High English School at Hazaribagh and one from the Ranchi Zila School. The number of candidates passing the middle scholarship examination rose by 4. The number of passed students at the upper primary scholarship examination also rose from 72 to 88.

250. The facts stated in this chapter relate to the aboriginal races. The educational statistics of Bengal ignore the other backward races of the province, the low caste Hindus, for example, such as *Domes*, *Muchis* and *Bagdis* who are as much behind the advanced races as the most backward aboriginal tribes, and who accordingly stand in as much need of special measures and encouragement. Unless an attempt is made to ascertain their statistics in the annual returns, it is impossible to say how far education is spreading among them.

XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

251. This section treats of private institutions, namely, those which do not conform to any of the departmental standards, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching.

252. The following table gives the statistics of such institutions for 1898-99, division by division:—

DIVISION.	ADVANCED.				ELEMENTARY.				Teaching the Koran only.		OTHER SCHOOLS.				Total.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.		Schools.	Pupils.	For boys.		For girls.		Schools.	Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	18	248	234	1,739	33	236	1	5	63	1,043	18	492	...	...	367	3,768
Presidency	3	88	39	286	13	127	...	...	6	118	...	...	...	...	61	619
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	4	21	12	355	1	11	82	1,432	6	252	...	...	105	2,122
Rajshahi	36	749	17	120	61	533	1	9	80	1,087	1	12	...	...	196	2,560
Dacca	148	2,806	358	2,778	293	2,070	12	49	2,378	23,243	1	10	...	...	3,188	35,956
Chittagong	104	2,854	80	721	41	566	...	...	1,135	20,063	30	517	...	...	1,390	24,721
Patna	660	7,271	511	5,770	1,510	13,323	8	120	256	3,102	54	674	2	59	3,001	30,378
Bhagalpur	357	3,637	141	1,239	811	6,671	1	4	107	1,114	8	95	6	245	1,431	12,955
Orissa	42	623	14	144	1,151	7,167	...	...	...	...	11	129	...	...	1,218	8,063
Do. Tributary Mahals ... ..	...	...	5	49	13	103	...	...	2	61	12	52	...	...	32	265
Chota Nagpur	30	451	9	233	44	313	...	...	6	143	...	...	...	...	89	1,145
Totals	1,398	18,672	1,412	13,100	3,982	31,574	24	198	4,113	55,461	141	2,233	8	304	11,078	122,542
Totals for 1897-98	1,201	13,946	1,641	16,593	4,029	30,926	28	144	4,348	55,840	155	2,015	11	459	11,413	119,923

The above figures show a decline over the whole province of 335 schools, but an increase of 2,619 pupils, owing chiefly, as has been already explained, to a change of classification, the Sanskrit *tols* which present pupils at the Sanskrit Title and Standard examinations and receive stipends from public funds, being now treated as public institutions. As many as 276 of these schools have accordingly been transferred to the class of "special schools"—a fact which accounts for about four-fifths of this apparent loss. The remaining loss has been confined to the elementary and the *Koran* schools which have hardly any value from an educational point of view, the former being mere skeletons of lower primary schools having, in many cases, an attendance of less than 10 pupils, and the latter being "memory" schools in which the pupils learn to recite a few verses from the *Koran*, of which their teachers (*mianjis*) may, in some cases, understand the true meaning, but of which the students are certainly quite ignorant.

The decrease in the number of such private institutions has been heaviest in the Dacca Division, with a decline of 441 schools and 1,629 pupils. The other divisions which show a decline are the Presidency, which lost 49 schools and 568 pupils; Rajshahi which lost 30 schools and 247 pupils; Calcutta and Orissa Tributary Mahals which lost 15 schools each, and 294 and 104 pupils, respectively. The losses in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions are not so serious as to call for special notice. The divisions which gained schools and pupils are Burdwan (19 schools and 382 pupils), Chittagong (93 schools and 2,013 pupils), Patna (21 schools and 1,560 pupils), and Bhagalpur (86 schools and 1,977 pupils). The agricultural prosperity of the year is, to some extent, an explanation of the rise in the number of Sanskrit *tols* and *Koran* schools in some of these places, but the sudden rise of 99 advanced schools for teaching Arabic or Persian in the Patna Division alone is inexplicable except on the supposition that some *Koran* schools have been wrongly returned under this head. The Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division suspects that this was the case in some of the districts under his charge.

253 *Advanced Arabic and Persian Schools.*—There has been a gain of 197 schools of this class with 4,726 pupils. The largest increase of 99 schools with 1,486 pupils in the Patna Division has not been explained in the Divisional report. The Chittagong Division shows a gain of 50 schools and 1,308 pupils; Dacca of 36 schools and 1,457 pupils; Bhagalpur of 19 schools and 569 pupils; and Orissa of 2 schools and 9 pupils. Chota Nagpur gained 4 schools but lost 34 pupils; the Burdwan Division lost 7 schools and 87 pupils, and the Rajshahi Division lost 6 schools, but gained 13 pupils. The large increase in these schools in the Chittagong Division has been attributed partly, as stated above, to the inclusion under this head of *Koran* schools, and partly to the

fact that by setting up this class of schools the passed students of the Government Madrasahs appear to be opening new fields of work for themselves.

254. *Sanskrit Tols.*—These schools decreased by 229 and their pupils by 3,493, but against this is to be set off 276 schools with about 4,600 pupils of this class transferred under Government orders, to the list of special schools. But in spite of this transfer the Burdwan Division shows a gain of 6 schools though with a loss of 254 pupils; the Chittagong Division a gain of 9 schools and 55 pupils, and the Chota Nagpur Division a gain of 4 schools and 121 pupils. The heaviest loss of 77 schools and 1,074 pupils took place in the Patna Division; Dacca comes next with a loss of 55 schools and 879 pupils; the Presidency Division shows a loss of 51 schools and 530 pupils and Orissa of 38 schools and 484 pupils. The large decrease of schools and pupils in the Presidency, Dacca, Patna and Orissa Divisions points to the fact that many of the important *tols* situated in them have adopted the prescribed Sanskrit standards, and have consequently been recognised as public institutions. The results of the prescribed examinations of the organised *tols* have been dealt with in the section on "Special instruction."

255. The Elementary schools for boys, which are defined as teaching a "vernacular only or mainly," decreased from 4,029 to 3,982, but their pupils increased from 30,926 to 31,574; those for girls decreased by 4, though their attendance showed an increase of 54 pupils. The majority of these schools were returned from (1) the Patna Division (1,518 schools for boys and girls with 13,502 pupils); (2) the Orissa Division (1,151 schools for boys with 7,167 pupils); and (3) the Bhagalpur Division (812 schools for boys and girls with 6,675 pupils). These schools are gradually diminishing in the other divisions. They are usually lower primary schools just springing into life, and are shown in their proper class as soon as they become properly organised and have an attendance of more than 10 pupils.

256. The *Koran* schools declined in number from 4,348 to 4,113, but their attendance has shown 621 more pupils.

257. The "other schools" constitute a nondescript class. They include among others the Kyoungs or Buddhist monastic schools in Chittagong and the prayer schools in Orissa, the indigenous pathsalas in Burdwan and the private schools in Patna "kept by rich men to teach their sons a smattering of English." It is satisfactory to note that such schools are steadily decreasing in numbers. Of the indigenous pathsalas in Burdwan, the Assistant Inspector remarks:—

"Burdwan alone has returned this year 18 schools under this head with 492 pupils. They are all in the Katwa subdivision. The Deputy Inspector says that all these schools were of lower primary class in the previous year; but as they have discontinued to teach the departmental course of instruction and are unwilling to submit themselves to the inspection of the inspecting officers, they have been returned as private schools. But why such schools should be returned from the Katwa subdivision alone and from nowhere else in the division may be enquired into. Their willingness to submit the annual returns leads to some doubt as to the correctness of the theory that they decline to teach the departmental course and to submit to inspection."

The "other schools" for boys decreased from 155 to 141 and those for girls from 11 to 8. The attendance in the former, however, increased by 218, but that in the latter decreased by 155. No schools of this kind were returned from the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The "other schools" in Puri in the Orissa Division are like *Koran* schools, the pupils being taught only to recite religious prayers in Sanskrit; those in the Chittagong Division are Kyoungs or Buddhist monastic schools in Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Kyoungs also are religious institutions, but they impart a little knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic in Burmese and Pali. The number of these institutions decreased from 49 to 30, and that of their pupils from 880 to 517. Chittagong lost 10 schools and the Hill Tracts 9. Some Raolis gave up teaching pupils; others did not furnish returns owing to the discontinuance of rewards to them and of prizes to their pupils. There was formerly a special officer, called the Kyoung Examiner, under the District Board of Chittagong for the supervision of the Kyoungs; he received Rs. 25 as pay and Rs. 5 as travelling allowance. As the Kyoungs were found to be capable of no improvement, his services were dispensed with from September 1898, and with the savings thus effected, the establishment of two model schools for the education of Magh children at Cox's Bazar and Ramu in the Cox's Bazar subdivision, was sanctioned; but the schools were not opened by the Board during the year under report.

XIV.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

258. The Calcutta Central Text-Book Committee now consists of 21 members, with the Hon'ble. Justice Guru Das Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* member and Secretary. Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherji Bahadur, who was *ex-officio* member as Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, and through whose exertions the business of the Committee has assumed methodical shape, has been re-appointed to the Committee on his retirement from Government service. All the members, with three exceptions, are Fellows of the Calcutta University, and 13 are unconnected with the Department.

259. The number of books received for examination by the Committee during the year under report was 230, of which as many as 167 were submitted in March. There were, besides, 122 books on which no opinion had been recorded up to the date of the last report, so that the total number of books for examination was 352. Of these, 98 were approved for various purposes, 153 were rejected, 38 were remanded for revision or for supply of a sufficient number of copies, and upon 63 books no opinion had been recorded up to the date of the present report. The Committee held 13 meetings during the year, not only for the consideration of the new books received, but for the disposal of miscellaneous references of an important character.

260. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee meeting at Calcutta, there is a branch Committee at Patna for the selection of Hindi and Urdu books, and another at Cuttack to consider Urya publications.

No change has taken place in the constitution of the Bihar Text-Book Committee during the year under review, and the Inspector of Schools, Patna Circle, still remains the Secretary of the Committee. On the separation of the Bhagalpur Division from the Patna Circle, and in order to ensure that the Bhagalpur-Chota Nagpur Circle should be fairly represented on the Committee, it was decided that recommendations for the approval of Government for filling the first five vacancies on the Committee should be made by the Inspector of that Circle, and that hereafter the Inspector of that and of the Patna Circle should alternately recommend members for the Committee as vacancies occur. There was no meeting of the members of the Committee during the year under review, the practice being to carry on the work by circulating the books on which opinions are required to the members, who record their individual opinions on them, and such opinions are then dealt with by the Inspector of Schools as Secretary to the Committee. A supplementary list of Hindi and Urdu text-books was issued in January 1899. Forty books were received and circulated to members for examination. Of these, seven were considered suitable as text-books, four as prize-books, and 10 were rejected as neither suitable for text nor prize-books. The question of approving or rejecting the remaining 19 books is still pending.

261. The Orissa Text-Book Committee consists of 16 members, five of whom are officers of the Education Department. There was no change in the *personnel* of the members, and two meetings of the Committee were held during the year. During the course of the year under review, seven books were examined by the Committee, of which three were approved, three rejected, and one was under consideration at the close of the year.

262. The Calcutta School Book Society, which was amalgamated in March 1891 with the Society for the Diffusion of useful Literature, serves still as one of the chief mediums for the distribution of school books throughout the country by means of its numerous agencies. During the year, as stated by the Secretary to the Society, it sold in Calcutta and through its agencies in the mufassal 182,757 books, valued at Rs. 1,10,619. During the past year the working of this Society has been subject to greater attention than usual, and a careful investigation was made into its financial position and into the details of its working. As the result of such investigations certain changes are being introduced into the working of the Society, but the matter is still being dealt with so that no final report can be made.

DARJEELING,

The 6th October 1899.

A. PEDLER,

Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99.

(For details—see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.				
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
165,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 2,38,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions	For males ...	37	19	2,493	48,322	19	346	51,336	2,810	3,982	3,813	141	61,982	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	25·9
				For females...	2	...	57	2,718	10	...	2,787	...	24	300	8				3,119	1·3
			Scholars ...	Total ...	39	19	2,550	51,040	29	346	54,023	...	2,810	4,006	4,113	149	65,101	27·2
				Males ...	7,160	2,078	228,090	1,200,034	769	10,183	1,448,314	...	31,484	31,174	51,028	2,206	1,564,176	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	28·6
			Females ...	44	13	5,071	92,257	495	49	97,929	...	318	598	5,438	331	104,609	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	1·9
			Total ...	7,204	2,091	233,161	1,292,291	1,264	10,232	1,546,243	...	31,772	31,772	56,461	2,537	1,668,785	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	15·2

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									18	19
	University edu- cation.		School education, general.		School education, special.			Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.											
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1.—Institutions	7,21,418	3,59,486	33,43,571	29,53,338	96,369	3,84,900	78,59,082	5,00,506	62,845	5,63,351	1,74,268	68,871	6,54,818	2,37,065	8,31,780	25,30,153	1,03,89,235	
{ For males ...																		
{ „ females ...	11,272	...	3,86,116	2,85,830	40,453	...	7,23,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,23,671
Total ...	7,32,690	3,59,486	37,29,687	32,39,168	1,36,822	3,84,900	85,82,753	5,00,506	62,845	5,63,351	1,74,268	68,871	6,54,818	2,37,065	8,31,780	25,30,153	1,11,12,906	
2.—(a) Percentage of provincial ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial ex- penditure on public instruction	8·7	11·0	22·2	9·3	4·0	8·7	63·9	6·7	5	7·2	...	2·9	16·0	7·8	2·6	36·0	100	
(b) Percentage of district fund ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion ...	...	...	18·5	47·2	·03	1·8	67·5	·84	·22	·56	...	...	23·54	2·6	5·7	32·4	100
(c) Percentage of municipal ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal ex- penditure on public instruction	...	...	20·3	63·2	...	3·0	86·5	2·1	·6	2·7	...	...	3·2	·3	7·2	13·4	100

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction

6.6 3.2 33.6 29.1 1.2 3.5 77.2 4.5 .5 5.0 1.6 .6 6.0 2.1 7 22.8 100

3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government in-	Cost to provincial revenues	88 14 7	249 15 5	13 6 3	2 15 4	158 15 7	64 6 3	38 9 4	
stitutions ...		...	...	0 0 7	...	...	...	0 0 8	
Total cost from all sources ...		183 9 9	311 1 7	33 7 7	2 15 4	160 3 2	89 7 1	66 5 7	
Municipal and District Board institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	21 0 0	...	0 2 9	...	...	7 3 3	0 6 8	
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	3 14 2	2 13 4	...	48 2 2	4 15 9	
Total cost from all sources ...		98 13 1	63 4 0	11 0 4	3 10 10	...	96 8 6	13 2 2	
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues	18 12 0	...	2 6 4	0 3 8	20 14 6	5 11 11	0 8 6	
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	1 7 9	0 10 0	...	2 1 3	0 11 8	
Total cost from all sources ...		122 2 6	...	15 6 6	2 14 6	77 10 3	19 6 2	4 9 5	
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.		50 8 2	35 14 3	16 11 0	2 1 4	...	12 4 2	6 1 1	
Cost to provincial revenues		28 9 0	132 0 9	2 6 6	0 3 0	77 11 4	21 0 9	1 1 1	
Cost to district and municipal funds ...		...	...	1 0 9	0 8 1	0 5 4	2 6 2	0 9 7	
Total cost from all sources ...		100 10 9	181 8 11	16 15 6	2 11 10	111 11 0	40 2 0	6 0 8	

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,919	2,070	1,902	1	49	50	39	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	198	200	143	1	19	20	16	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	477	515	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	305	331	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education ...	20	2,903	3,116	2,825	3	68	70	55	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For Boys—</i>												
High schools ... English ...	49	14,576	13,446	10,878	5	2,369	2,089	1,636	2	304	297	210
Middle „ ... English ...	7	789	769	662	19	1,405	1,517	1,190	10	761	721	463
Middle „ ... Vernacular ...	39	2,669	2,554	1,978	147	8,700	8,146	6,699	14	743	697	473
<i>For Girls—</i>												
High schools ... English ...	2	285	257	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... English ...	1	72	63	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools ...	98	18,401	17,059	13,754	171	12,564	11,732	9,516	26	1,808	1,715	1,146
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For boys ...</i>												
Upper Primary ...	10	327	297	184	11	339	377	263	62	2,241	2,087	1,456
Lower Primary ...	13	383	364	206	8	382	359	287	937	11,623	10,079	8,283
<i>For girls ...</i>												
Upper Primary ...	2	117	104	58	1	45	36	28	3	131	133	71
Lower Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	93	80	59
Total, Primary Schools ...	25	827	765	448	20	816	772	578	1,007	14,087	12,379	9,869
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Schools of Art	1	265	216	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	11	505	504	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	578	597	558	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools ...	3	369	409	344	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
Industrial schools	1	43	42	35	7	352	323	245	...	...	...	...
Madrassas	6	1,001	1,451	1,194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	1	67	33	26	...	...	...	...	5	62	60	33
Total, Special Schools ...	27	3,416	3,287	2,787	7	362	332	245	0	69	67	38
TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ...	170	25,547	24,287	19,814	200	18,800	12,896	10,394	1,039	15,064	14,161	11,053

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
 - (a) With 10 pupils and upward
 - (b) With less than 10 pupils
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

(a) Besides these, 2 learning French
 (b) Ditto ditto, 34 girls attended

TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

Table with columns: INSTITUTIONS, Native States, Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards, Unaided, TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM, GRAND TOTAL, REMARKS. Rows include financial data for various provinces.

and Rs. 60 from District fund for building of unaided schools, unaided schools, furniture of unaided schools, income of Rs. 12,832 over its expenditures.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—								
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																				
High English	40	14,576	5,345	...	5,345	4,197	...	4,197	3,412	...	3,412	1,622	...	1,622	...	...	...	14,576	...	14,576
Government	3	1,666	634	...	634	482	...	482	375	...	375	175	...	175	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
District Fund	2	703	246	...	246	211	...	211	168	...	168	80	...	80	...	...	...	703	...	703
Municipal	2	304	94	...	94	77	...	77	60	...	60	73	...	73	...	...	...	304	...	304
Native States	188	34,206	8,693	2	8,693	9,440	1	9,441	9,896	...	9,896	6,067	...	6,067	107	...	107	34,203	3	34,206
Aided	184	44,074	12,677	...	12,677	11,602	...	11,602	11,306	...	11,306	8,308	12	8,320	169	...	169	44,062	12	44,074
Unaided	7	799	...	...	...	192	...	192	270	...	270	337	...	337	...	...	...	799	...	799
Middle English	16	1,090	...	...	...	190	...	190	290	1	291	523	2	525	81	...	...	1,084	6	1,090
Government	3	405	...	...	...	78	...	78	168	...	168	159	...	159	...	...	...	405	...	405
District Fund	10	781	...	...	...	83	...	83	133	1	139	378	12	390	142	...	...	741	20	761
Municipal	665	50,534	...	...	...	8,091	19	8,110	14,043	45	14,088	28,215	108	28,321	2,001	34	2,035	50,350	204	50,554
Native States	270	18,598	...	...	...	2,467	...	2,467	4,354	2	4,356	10,689	26	10,715	1,047	13	1,060	18,567	41	18,598
Aided	39	2,669	...	...	...	416	...	416	541	...	541	1,267	3	1,270	443	...	442	2,666	3	2,669
Unaided	146	5,827	...	...	...	1,361	...	1,361	2,193	...	2,193	4,120	16	4,136	936	1	937	8,610	17	8,627
Middle Vernacular	1	73	...	...	...	21	...	21	33	...	33	19	...	19	...	...	...	73	...	73
Government	14	743	...	...	...	103	...	103	217	1	218	281	...	281	...	...	...	742	1	743
District Fund	775	41,091	5	...	5	5,718	2	5,720	10,026	14	10,040	21,638	214	21,852	3,402	72	3,474	40,789	302	41,091
Municipal	119	6,999	...	...	...	921	...	921	1,677	1	1,678	3,811	27	3,838	553	9	562	6,962	37	6,999
Native States																				
Aided																				
Unaided																				
Tota	2,463	227,938	27,694	2	27,696	45,650	22	45,672	69,165	65	69,230	85,702	418	86,180	9,021	139	9,160	227,202	646	227,938
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																				
High English	2	285	...	34	34	...	32	32	...	50	50	...	169	169	...	...	...	...	285	285
Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	8	966	...	113	113	...	201	201	10	260	270	...	28	287	44	...	...	...	82	966
Aided	2	190	...	19	19	...	42	42	4	44	44	...	11	44	55	...	...	...	156	190
Unaided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Middle English...	Government	1	73	...	...	...	20	20	...	31	31	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	72	72
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Vernacular.	Aided	21	2,308	89	385	374	69	486	555	119	495	614	259	608	765	486	1,822	2,308
	Unaided	4	841	6	26	32	9	70	79	35	74	109	61	60	121	111	230	341
	Government
	District Fund
Total	Municipal
	Native States
	Aided	18	993	4	88	92	14	98	107	57	636	693	10	91	101	85	908	993
	Unaided	1	68	5	6	...	15	15	...	34	34	...	14	14	...	68	68
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		57	5,223	...	165	165	49	749	798	106	1,045	1,151	250	1,700	1,950	393	766	1,159	798	4,425	5,223
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		2,550	238,161	27,694	167	27,861	46,699	771	46,470	59,271	1,110	60,981	86,012	2,118	88,130	9,414	905	10,319	228,090	5,071	233,161
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary	Government	10	327	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	103	2	105	151	2	153	323	4	327
	District Fund	6	144	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	97	1	98	84	...	84	143	1	144
	Municipal	5	245	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	131	8	139	89	...	98	228	17	245
	Native States	62	2,241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary	Aided	4,025	166,009	...	...	...	270	2,492	24,492	93	24,585	109,842	2,088	111,930	27,843	1,381	29,224	162,447	3,562	166,009
	Unaided	132	6,195	...	...	...	20	683	683	1	684	3,532	67	3,649	793	49	842	5,078	117	5,196
	Government	13	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	151	225	7	232	376	7	383
	District Fund	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	12	...	12	36	...	36
Total	Municipal	6	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	937	11,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	328	18	...	18	346	...	346
	Aided	30,464	818,088	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,086	159	7,245	4,194	125	4,319	11,337	286	11,622
	Unaided	12,660	285,061	...	...	...	9	3,703	3,703	23	3,726	682,266	16,642	698,908	199,987	10,456	210,443	785,964	27,124	813,088
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		48,322	1,235,697	301	3	304	29,432	121	29,553	847,626	21,822	869,449	320,676	15,716	336,392	1,198,035	37,662	1,235,697
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary	Government	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	42	42	...	71	71	...	117	117
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	30	45	...	...	...	15	45
	Native States	3	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary	Aided	170	7,147	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	647	211	4,389	4,600	193	1,685	1,883	445	6,702	7,147
	Unaided	9	296	...	...	...	17	17	36	13	13	1	248	249	3	31	34	4	293	296
	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	5	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,094	41,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	50	52	...	35	35	2	91	93
	Unaided	434	6,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	164	851	26,880	27,731	412	13,674	14,086	1,283	40,688	41,971
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		2,718	56,594	...	...	...	17	17	56	784	840	1,225	35,887	37,112	718	17,907	18,625	1,999	54,595	56,594
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		51,040	1,292,291	301	20	321	29,488	905	30,393	848,851	57,709	906,560	321,394	33,623	355,017	1,200,034	92,957	1,292,291
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).		53,590	1,525,452	27,694	167	27,861	46,000	791	46,791	88,759	2,015	90,774	934,863	69,827	994,690	330,808	34,528	365,336	1,423,124	97,328	1,525,452

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES FROM					NUMBER PASSED FROM					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
ARTS COLLEGES—																							
1. Master of Arts	5	3	3	11	96	38	7	31	168	43	10	2	8	63	...	...	61	...	2	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	9*	4	12	25*	535*	270	720	114	1,639*	180	74	150	15	419	2	7	373*	7	23	...	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts	12	5	22	39	663	341	1,802	97	2,863	314	166	593	21	1,084	8	10	970	17	69	1	...	...	4
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																							
<i>Law—</i>																							
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law*	7	...	8	15	70	...	...	330	...	450	27	...	179	...	208	1	...	199	1	4	...	...	1
<i>Medicine—</i>																							
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	86	87	...	...	...	37	2	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	175	...	...	...	175	90	...	...	...	50	1	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	80	51	...	...	...	51	1	1	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	69	25	...	...	...	25	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>																							
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	57	21	...	...	...	21	1	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Matriculation	56†	180	147	383	993	1,351	2,477	75	4,876	745	671	1,808	32	2,956	7	20	2,713	9	196	3	1	7	...
2. High School examination for Europeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination	34	662	174	870	111	2,037	408	88	2,699	80	1,477	275	28	1,860	107	5	1,597	1	139	7	...	...	7
4. Middle Vernacular examination	151	1,105	255	1,541	609	3,358	803	610	5,455	428	2,455	549	225	3,656	1	12	3,011	...	692	18	6	15	...
5. Upper Primary examination	144	3,633	242	4,019	530	9,863	819	250	11,472	356	4,108	488	105	7,005	103	23	5,308	...	1,333	39	30	25	...
6. Lower Primary examination	95	16,045	430	17,470	421	61,070	1,244	351	63,086	309	38,305	667	249	39,525	...	77	31,795	...	7,220	78	305	46	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Training Schools (English examination. Vernacular	4	...	...	4	27	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. School of Arts examination	1	...	...	1	238	...	...	36	431	312	...	1	...	325	...	...	314	...	10	...	...	...
3. Medico-Legal examination	3	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	27	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...
4. Final examination of Medical Schools	4	...	...	4	66	...	...	...	66	53	...	...	...	53	...	3	44	...	1	3	...	1	
5. Engineering and Surveying	3	...	...	3	150	...	...	...	150	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	100	...	2	5	...	...
6. Amin class examination	3	...	...	3	167	...	...	...	167	153	...	...	...	153	...	...	120	...	13	...	...	...

N.B.—The results of the B. A. and F. A. Examinations have been given in this table from the statistics received from Arts Colleges. This and the following notes have been inserted after these tables were submitted this year to Indian Government.
 * Three pupils of the Sanskrit College, who studied the B. A. course in the Presidency College, were sent up from it to the B. A. Examination. All of them passed and were returned from both the colleges. So one College and three pupils (all Hindus) passing from it have been twice entered in this table.
 † This does not include the Dacca Madrassah, which sent up thirteen candidates to the last Entrance examination, of whom seven passed; all being Muhammadans.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>															
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
High schools English ...	3	1,636	1,437	1,134	1,000	1,400	1,550	29,146	600	728	34,424	...	...	2,911	4,311
Middle " English ...	16	1,090	1,015	788	...	5,038	...	4,207	2,478	313	12,036	...	...	1,09,027	1,14,065
Middle " Vernacular...	146	8,627	8,071	6,632	...	85,783	...	24,695	5,347	191	64,016	...	...	56,677	92,460
<i>For Girls—</i>															
High schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	165	11,338	10,523	8,554	1,000	42,221	1,550	58,048	6,425	1,232	1,10,476	...	...	1,68,615	2,10,836
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys</i> {Upper primary	6	144	136	92	...	598	...	75	...	...	671	...	...	1,49,848	1,50,439
... .. {Lower ditto	2	36	39	27	...	250	...	12	...	...	262	...	...	3,52,626	3,52,876
<i>For Girls</i> {Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,415	2,416
... .. {Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,471	31,471
Total Primary Schools ...	8	180	175	119	...	846	...	87	...	...	933	...	...	5,36,355	5,37,201
SCHOOLS EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>															
Training Schools for Masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	411
Industrial Schools	7	352	322	245	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	...	...	1,278	16,547
Madrasahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	785
Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	2,751
Total ...	7	352	322	245	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	411	...	4,814	20,494
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	3,320	58,336	1,790	62,681	6,725	9,641	1,42,493	411	...	7,09,784	7,68,651
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	100	1,301	...	...	121	4,199	5,721	...	...	2,597+	3,898
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	75	...	1,117	153	2,610	...	...	1,256	2,524
Total ...	...	...	...	...	100	2,566	75	...	1,238	4,352	8,331	...	...	3,853	6,419
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,807
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,362
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,218
Secondary Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,225
Primary " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,403
Special " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,339
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	100	2,566	75	...	1,238	4,352	8,331	...	...	3,853	3,68,893
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-9 ...	180	11,915	11,020	8,918	3,420	60,902	1,865	62,681	7,963	13,993	1,60,824	411	...	7,13,637	11,37,424

* This table does not include the expenditure of Rs. 1,265 and the attendance of the Law class

GENERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.*

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																	REMARKS.
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.		
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.*	Private persons or Associations.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1	49	50	39	1,050	...	...	2,042	...	1,849	4,941	...	...	...	...	...
2	703	632	502	1,050	471	...	11,817	...	...	13,338	...	1,550	6,393	3,414	12,725	
3	405	502	402	...	1,187	...	3,615	...	...	4,802	...	...	4,663	5,850	1,19,915	
1	73	75	58	...	166	...	531	...	...	687	661	...	3,091	3,908	96,368	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	956	956	
6	1,181	1,209	982	1,050	1,814	...	15,963	...	...	18,827	661	1,550	15,233	19,308	2,30,144	
5	245	241	171	...	817	...	112	...	...	929	...	...	16,286	17,053	1,67,492	
6	346	320	260	...	312	...	439	...	...	751	...	...	34,635	34,997	3,37,873	
1	45	36	28	...	213	...	14	...	...	227	...	...	3,653	3,806	6,281	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,089	4,089	36,560	
12	636	597	459	...	1,342	...	565	...	...	1,907	...	...	53,663	60,005	5,97,206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	383	411	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	283	16,930	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155	2,155	1,068	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	2,821	4,906	
...	...	...	...	2,100	3,156	...	18,570	...	1,849	25,675	661	1,790	76,527	82,134	23,315	
...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	302	78	...	1,623	2,003	5,901	
...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	123	...	75	368	566	3,087	† Includes Rs. 50 paid to unaided schools for buildings.
...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	425	78	75	1,991	2,569	3,983	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,003	2,70,310	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	2,422	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	12,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	12,269	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,838	2,550	
...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	425	78	75	1,991	12,743	73,177	
*19	1,888	1,856	1,480	2,100	3,581	...	18,570	...	1,849	26,100	739	1,865	78,518	94,877	13,32,301		

attached to the Municipal College at Midnapore.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.*

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF				EXPENDITURE FROM—					REMARKS.
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	of	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>For Males—</i>												
Managed by Government.	30	1,111	319	526	...	272	Rs. 11,686	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,761	Rs. 63,532	Rs. 80,979	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	9	149	...	85	32	32	...	880	2,216	1,670	4,766	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	28	1,563	43	1,378	51	91	2,463	...	1,549	1,10,842	1,14,854	
Unaided	149	4,033	84	2,544	899	506	...	...	47,307	1,66,941	2,14,148	
Total ...	216	6,856	440	4,533	982	901	14,149	880	56,733	3,42,985	4,14,747	
<i>For Females—</i>												
Managed by Government.	2	95	0	56	...	...	Rs. 925	...	...	Rs. 8,523	Rs. 9,448	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	24	1,500	5	1,388	40	67	...	...	27,302	1,53,381	1,80,683	
Unaided	20	894	...	232	538	74	...	...	14,365	63,837	78,202	
Total ...	46	2,489	14	1,756	578	141	925	...	41,567	2,25,741	2,68,233	
GRAND TOTAL ...	262*	9,345	454	6,289	1,560	1,042	15,074	880	98,300	5,68,726	6,82,980	

* This tables does not include the Hostels in Native States.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM—						Total.	REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For boys	176	33,030	1,16,574	199	4,463	3,09,123	75,572	73,351	6,69,282	
{ High English	130	11,875	74,905	...	3,877	78,766	54,691	76,100	2,88,339	
{ Middle "	68	5,828	12,741	...	2,463	28,204	12,200	2,670	68,538	
{ " vernacular	23	1,036	9,764	...	96	4,431	6,334	2,853	22,978	
{ Upper primary	120	3,692	6,771	...	57	3,347	8,799	2,568	21,542	
{ Lower "										
Total	514	54,259	2,20,755	199	10,958	5,13,931	1,67,596	1,57,242	10,60,979	
For girls	8	971	29,643	...	180	53,987	4,777	34,238	1,22,785	
{ High English	21	2,308	58,567	...	...	56,581	45,715	87,059	2,48,222	
{ Middle "	18	993	5,727	...	956	1,209	7,342	231	15,465	
{ " vernacular	92	5,147	29,996	233	2,309	11,460	41,612	22,663	1,08,263	
{ Upper primary	196	8,785	20,280	...	781	5,631	44,243	22,285	93,220	
{ Lower "										
Total	335	18,204	1,44,413	233	4,226	1,28,858	1,43,689	1,66,536	5,87,955	
TRAINING SCHOOLS.	5	249	3,555	...	...	1,321	5,653	854	11,952	
{ For masters	10	466	9,617	...	...	2,320	23,918	4,698	40,453	
{ " mistresses	11	327	4,295	1,098	1,230	1,128	4,878	2,168	14,701	
Other special schools										
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	875	73,494	3,82,545	1,530	16,412	6,47,458	3,85,728	3,31,498	17,15,171	
DITTO FOR 1897-98	876	72,189	3,77,427	3,039	18,509	9,27,687	3,67,962	3,24,422	20,19,046	
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For boys	248	9,780	81,584	...	...	22,964	2,117	463	67,128	
{ Middle vernacular	50	1,847	3,942	...	...	2,666	138	84	6,330	
{ Upper primary	6	140	245	49	...	211	12	...	517	
{ Lower "										
Total	304	11,787	35,771	49	...	25,841	2,267	547	64,475	
For girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Middle vernacular	1	29	229	...	...	...	...	...	229	
{ Upper primary										
{ Lower "										
Total	1	29	229	...	...	...	...	...	229	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	305	11,796	36,000	49	...	25,841	2,267	547	64,704	
DITTO FOR 1897-98	309	12,815	35,917	75	24	27,395	2,149	717	66,267	
C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.										
For boys	1	24	890	...	...	155	19	...	564	
{ Middle English	259	10,379	18,657	878	96	14,845	1,787	1,118	37,384	
{ Upper primary	1,084	27,355	32,902	1,754	96	30,633	7,195	2,018	74,598	
{ Lower "										
Total	1,345	37,758	51,949	2,632	192	45,633	9,001	3,136	1,12,546	
For girls	4	153	231	72	...	...	...	...	303	
{ Middle vernacular	41	787	1,907	154	24	177	612	414	3,288	
{ Upper primary										
{ Lower "										
Total	45	940	2,138	226	24	177	612	414	3,591	
Special schools	2	41	384	...	...	...	3,942	...	3,726	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99	1,392	38,739	54,471	2,858	216	45,813	12,955	3,550	1,19,863	
DITTO FOR 1897-98	1,848	48,609	63,954	2,599	567	59,717	13,830	6,534	1,36,701	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

Return of Expenditure from Provincial Revenues excluding the Circle grant allotted for Primary Education in Non-Board Districts or Areas, and in Government Estates, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	426	18,019	Rs. 28,804	Rs. 949	Rs. 29,753
{ Lower " ...	1,993	55,326	78,039	2,944	80,983
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	18	505	1,049	.....	1,049
{ Lower " ...	176	4,064	6,946	219	7,165
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,613	77,914	1,14,838	4,112	1,18,950
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,829	82,510	1,20,544	7,225	1,27,769

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	58	2,062	1	Rs. 12	Rs. 866
{ Lower " ...	1,874	43,817	30	419	20,115
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	1	102	.....	.....	25
{ Lower " ...	74	1,443	.....	.....	1,077
Total for 1898-99 ...	2,007	47,424	31	431	22,083
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,097	45,898	28	378	20,919

Note.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III, and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns, are not included in the above return.
 (2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee are taken.
 (3) Advance rewards are included under rewards.
 (4) These do not include primary schools included under (A) and (B) in Subsidiary Table II (b) and Circle Fund schools, though they receive aid from this fund.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99. 1897-98.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A) ...	1,18,950	1,27,769	† DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	
" non-stipendiary schools (B) ...	22,083	20,919	Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	4,124 4,153
" payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above ...	1,317	681	Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	1,336 ...
" Rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations ...	9,319	5,828	Commission for money-orders ...	2,316 2,134
" charges for abolished schools ...	3,592	4,541	Contingencies and miscellaneous, including examination charges ...	6,850 2,090
" buildings and furniture ...	6,736	5,087	Total ...	14,626 3,377
" subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,040	14,196		
" lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant ...	2,453	2,202		
" miscellaneous ...	14,626	8,377		
Total payments ...	1,92,716	1,89,580		
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors ...	20,706	21,071		
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,13,422	2,10,651		
Totals of divisional allotments ‡ for primary education under the Department ...	1,98,526	1,97,470		

‡ Details.	Allotment for 1898-99.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Allotment for primary education in non-Board districts, in municipalities and cantonments, originally made by the Director of Public Instruction.	Rs. 1,40,964	Rs. 1,36,085	Rs. 4,879	
2. Additional allotments made subsequently under separate orders.	624	617	7	
3. Allotment for education in Government estates ...	48,800	47,879	921	
4. Senthal Education Fund ...	8,138	8,135	3	
Total divisional allotments for primary education ...	1,98,526	1,92,716	5,810	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure from District funds allotted for Primary Education under the control of the District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	AMOUNT PAID IN—		Total.
			Fixed stipends.	Rewards.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,762	72,480	98,250	2,748	1,00,998
{ Lower "	1,010	31,663	31,998	1,831	33,827
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	43	873	1,682	2	1,684
{ Lower "	543	10,081	16,907	685	17,592
Total for 1898-99 ...	3,361	115,097	1,48,835	5,266	1,54,101
Total for 1897-98 ...	3,583	120,676	1,59,363	11,774	1,71,137

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.(a)

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS RECEIVING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION, INCLUDING ADVANCE REWARDS.				
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Number of schools receiving advance rewards.	Amount paid in advance rewards.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 5).
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	1,523	61,301	270	4,473	36,862
{ Lower "	24,365	638,623	1,985	21,806	2,76,875
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	10	235	1	11	373
{ Lower "	1,039	16,201	67	967	13,537
Total for 1898-99 ...	26,937	716,360	2,323	27,257	3,27,647
Total for 1897-98 ...	25,077	661,617	2,536	29,434	3,21,989

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III, and primary schools receiving small payments for submission of returns, are not included in the above return.
 (2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee are taken.
 (3) Advance rewards are included under rewards.
 (4) These do not include primary schools included under (A) and (B) in Subsidiary Table II(a).

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.(c)

	1898-99.	1897-98.		1898-99.	1897-98.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
To stipendiary schools (A) ...	1,54,101	1,71,137	* DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."			
" non-stipendiary schools (B) ...	3,27,947	3,21,989		Contributions to schools other than primary schools ...	768	1,631
" payments to primary schools under the District Board or Department or such as are not included in the above ...	3,010	3,361		Prizes to pupils for passing scholarship examinations ...	3,290	...
" Rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations ...	51,432	32,596		Commission for money-orders ...	5,975	5,478
" charges for abolished schools ...	12,098	9,538		Contingencies and miscellaneous including examinations charges ...	40,929	13,878
" buildings and furniture ...	2,055	1,978		Stipends held in Training schools ...	411	
" subordinate inspecting agency ...	87,887	83,628		Do. held in Professional Colleges and schools ...	780	
" lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant ...	24,443	24,047		Total ...	52,153	20,937
" miscellaneous* ...	52,153	20,937				
Total payments ...	7,14,826	6,73,261				
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors ...	1,42,505	1,52,545				
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,57,331	8,25,806				
Total of divisional allotments for primary education under the District Boards ...	9,50,568	9,41,825				

BUDGET HEAD OF CHARGE.	Allotment for 1898-99.	Expenditure.	Savings.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Inspection—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sub-Inspectors' salaries and travelling allowances ...	1,95,315	1,77,603	17,712	
Subordinate Inspecting Agencies ...	90,219	87,887	2,332	
II and IV. Stipends, rewards and prizes for primary schools for boys and girls; scholarships, cost of conducting lower primary scholarship examinations, including miscellaneous ...	6,58,778	6,24,164	35,614	
V. Contingencies ...	5,256	3,242	2,014	
Total ...	9,50,568	8,92,898	57,670	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1898-99.

1	2	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.†			9
		3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.								
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English*	...	3	1,666	1,400	8	1,548	2,911	4,311
Middle " ... English	...	16	1,090	5,038	525	38,156	1,09,027	1,14,065
Middle " ... Vernacular...	...	146	8,627	35,783	456	24,960	56,677	92,460
Total Secondary Schools	165	11,383	42,221	989	64,664	1,68,615	2,10,836
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>								
For Boys—								
Upper primary ... Stipendiary	6	144	596	1,329	53,390	69,609	70,205
Upper primary ... Paid by rewards	1,532	61,618	44,492	44,492
Upper primary ... Mixed	447	19,084	35,742	35,742
Total	6	144	596	3,308	134,692	1,49,843	1,50,439
Lower " ... Stipendiary	2	36	250	649	19,864	21,002	21,252
Lower " ... Paid by rewards	24,535	642,753	3,16,280	3,16,280
Lower " ... Mixed	379	12,338	15,344	15,344
Total	2	36	250	25,563	674,955	3,52,626	3,52,876
For Girls—								
Upper primary ... Stipendiary	38	801	1,681	1,681
Upper primary ... Paid by results	13	302	554	554
Upper primary ... Mixed	4	76	180	180
Total	55	1,179	2,415	2,415
Lower " ... Stipendiary	791	12,409	17,775	17,775
Lower " ... Paid by results	773	12,287	10,278	10,278
Lower " ... Mixed	85	1,651	3,418	3,418
Total	1,689	26,347	31,471	31,471
Grand Total Primary Schools	8	180	846	30,515	837,173	5,36,355	53,73,201
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
Training schools for masters ...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	411
Training schools for mistresses
Medical schools
Industrial schools	7	352	15,269	29	45	1,278	16,547
Other schools†	27	608	3,536	3,536
Total Special Schools ...	411	7	352	15,269	29	653	4,814	20,494
Buildings and furniture(a) { Secondary and other schools	2,566	...	...	1,793	4,364
Buildings and furniture(a) { Primary schools	2,055	2,055
Total	2,566	...	...	3,848	6,419
Inspection { Sub-Inspectors	1,79,920
Inspection { Subordinate inspecting agency	87,887
Scholarships held in— { Arts or professional colleges	2,492
Scholarships held in— { Secondary schools	12,218
Scholarships held in— { Primary	12,225
Scholarships held in— { Special institutions, including medical and other schools	2,403
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for { Secondary and other abolished schools	1,996
Charges for { Primary schools	12,098
Examinations, prizes, and rewards { Secondary and other schools	66
Examinations, prizes, and rewards { Primary schools	31,822
Contingent charges { Secondary schools	1,006
Contingent charges { Primary	16,176
Contingent charges { Payments to special and private schools and libraries	2,175
Total	3,62,474
Total expenditure on Public Instruction for 1898-99 ...	411	180	11,915	60,902	31,532	902,490	7,13,637	11,37,424
Ditto ditto for 1897-98 ...	538	174	11,437	59,545	29,943	854,575	6,79,134	11,13,010

* Schools managed by Joint-Committees are shown as schools maintained by District Boards.

† "Schools aided by District Boards" include schools maintained by the Department or Municipal Board if in receipt of aid from the District funds.

(a) Grants to unaided schools for buildings and furniture also are shown in columns 8 and 9.

GENERAL STATISTICS—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1897-98 and 1898-99.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		REMARKS.
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.				
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Secondary Education.															
For Boys—					Rs.	Rs.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High schools, English	3	3	636	703	49	471	28	29	6,163	6,860	8,511	7,943	8,560	8,414	
Middle " "	3	3	593	405	1,024	1,187	45	35	4,212	3,161	5,032	4,663	6,056	5,850	
" " vernacular	1	1	91	73	97	156	49	36	4,705	3,570	5,618	3,752	5,715	3,908	
For Girls—							1	1	58	65	180	180	180	180	
High schools, English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " "	1	...	52	...	411	...	11	10	482	460	918	956	1,329	956	
" " vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total secondary schools	7	6	1,372	1,181	1,581	1,814	134	111	15,620	14,116	20,259	17,494	21,840	19,308	
Primary Education.															
For Boys—															
Upper Primary schools	4	5	255	245	874	817	139	133	6,544	6,212	10,909	9,724	11,783	10,541	
{ Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	824	1,206	910	1,475	910	1,475
{ Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	50	2,328	2,791	4,322	5,037	4,525	5,037
{ Mixed	1	...	60	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	5	315	245	1,077	817	199	204	9,716	10,209	16,141	16,236	17,218	17,053	
Lower Primary schools	5	6	215	346	374	312	272	270	9,668	10,109	11,434	11,375	11,808	11,687	
{ Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	835	31,712	30,001	19,756	19,074	19,756	19,074
{ Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	97	3,910	3,953	4,109	4,336	4,109	4,236
{ Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5	6	215	346	374	312	1,283	1,202	45,290	44,063	35,289	34,685	35,673	34,997	
For Girls—															
Upper Primary schools	2	1	95	45	480	213	35	38	1,641	1,368	3,498	3,197	3,978	3,410	
{ Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	390	...	456	...	456
Total	2	1	95	45	480	213	35	41	1,641	1,768	3,498	3,653	3,978	3,866	
Lower Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	59	2,357	1,574	4,425	3,210	4,425	3,210
{ Stipendiary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	907	877	740	785	740	785
{ Paid by results ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	124	64	285	94	285	94
{ Mixed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	98	3,388	2,515	5,450	4,089	5,450	4,089
Grand Total of primary schools	12	12	625	636	1,931	1,342	1,640	1,545	60,035	58,545	60,388	58,663	62,319	60,005	
Special Instruction.															
Training schools for masters
Ditto for mistresses
Technical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	40	40	372	383	372	383
Other special schools including Madrasahs, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	28	195	498	1,420	2,438	1,420	2,438
Total Special Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28	244	538	1,792	2,821	1,792	2,821
Buildings and furniture—															
For Secondary and other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,583	388	...	...	...	...	509	284	2,092	672
{ Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	254	37	...	...	...	...	1,279	1,660	1,533	1,897
{ Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,333	3,003
{ Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,213	7,171
Total Municipal expenditure ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,349	3,581	...	...	...	...	84,227	81,122	99,123	94,877

* Including Government and District Fund schools, and also schools managed by Joint-Committees which are in receipt of Municipal grants.

Return of Colleges and Schools for Europeans and Eurasians

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.									
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.					
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the roll monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																				
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																				
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	373	341	285	(a)3	56	54	51
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	703	746	636	5	1,146	1,039	869
Middle " ... ditto	1	155	150	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1,380	1,351	1,162	1	16	11	10
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	647	645	579	2	190	185	189
Middle " ... ditto	1	72	63	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	2,306	2,298	1,963	4	341	264	219
Total Secondary Schools ...	2	227	213	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	5,038	5,038	4,340	12	1,603	1,499	1,237
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																				
<i>For Boys—</i>																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	260	267	204	1	16	24	13
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	38	30	27	1	21	22	19
<i>For Girls—</i>																				
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	627	567	408	1	8	8	3
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	10	7	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	932	874	646	3	45	54	35
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	2	227	213	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	6,343	6,253	5,271	18	1,794	1,607	1,373
Total for 1897-98 ...	2	198	167	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	6,713	6,452	5,431	16	1,708	1,554	1,463

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadians.	Aborigines.		Others.				
										Christians.	Non-Christians.					
23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
4	429	(b)423	323	...	47	30	296	3	46	...	...	7	(c)5	...	(a) Includes one college for girls attended by 4 girls. (b) Besides these two learn French. (c) In the Dove-ton College.
9 13	1,849 1,551	1,849 1,551	1,219 193	52 24	1,626 1,470	20 44	108 9	11 1	32 10	...	...	52 17	Nil 108	...	...
6 26	837 2,721	837 2,721	307 707	26 7	777 2,626	22 26	...	34 ...	...	...	...	4 55	...	98 597	...
54	6,958	6,958	3,426	109	6,499	112	129	46	44	...	...	123	108	695	...
8 2	276 59	276 59	38 ...	23 ...	263 59	9 ...	2 ...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	91 26	...	...
10 1	635 7	635 7	...	...	611 7	...	1 ...	3 ...	...	...	...	20 ...	...	236 8	...
21	977	977	38	23	940	9	3	3	...	...	...	22	117	239	...
79	8,364	8,356	2,787	132	7,486	151	428	52	90	...	...	157	280	934	...
78	8,619	8,619	2,978	138	7,783	120	368	46	128	...	...	174	237	912	...

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction for Europeans and

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTI																					
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																					
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.							
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State Revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																						
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																						
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																						
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																						
For Boys—																						
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto	18,167	...	...	9,000	...	...	27,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																						
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Ditto	9,444	...	...	4,308	...	...	13,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	27,611	...	...	13,308	...	...	40,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>																						
For Boys—																						
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																						
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	2,298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—																						
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																						
Boarding charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and Miscellaneous on (European Cadets).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1898-99.	29,909	...	...	13,308	...	...	43,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1897-98	30,192	...	...	15,850	...	55	46,097	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This amount includes a Medicine grant of Rs. 69 to the Calcutta Free Boys' Schools.
 † This amount includes a Medicine grant of Rs. 61 to the Calcutta Free Girls' Schools.
 ‡ This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 2,400 to the European Aided Schools Rs. 3,698, Unaided Schools Rs. 2,233.
 § Aided Schools Rs. 25, Unaided Schools Rs. 1,194.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

TUTIONS—											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.											
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	All other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,400	14,583	...	15,027	35,010	2,443	...	15,968	18,426	5,400	...	...	17,026	31,010	53,435	
23,281	19,370	4,347	54,323	1,01,321	51,080	846	1,29,355	1,78,800	23,281	...	...	71,059	1,85,871	2,80,911	
33,506	9,712	19,113	44,814	1,06,145	768	...	...	768	50,973	...	...	19,470	63,927	1,34,070	
16,996	20,672	200	23,217	60,991	11,788	...	23,318	34,776	16,996	...	...	32,330	48,441	95,767	
54,079†	42,402	36,320	4,196	1,73,087	7,781	12,623	8,170	23,516	63,523	...	...	54,531	97,311	2,15,355	
1,26,883	92,146	50,986	1,62,550	4,41,844	71,926	13,471	1,37,543	2,42,940	1,59,473	...	...	1,77,380	3,93,850	7,25,403	
5,949	3,602	2,609	1,103	13,963	...	...	483	493	5,949	...	...	3,602	4,195	13,746	
537	698	70	800	2,355	111	31	...	143	537	...	...	1,009	901	2,497	
7,968	4,122	5,482	2,236	19,898	...	...	157	157	7,968	...	...	4,122	7,975	19,985	
215	394	300	186	1,097	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	394	488	1,097	
14,739	9,016	8,451	4,327	33,543	111	31	640	783	14,739	...	...	9,137	13,450	37,325	
20,300	42,820	19,991	75,788	1,51,399	60,808	...	...	60,808	20,300	...	...	1,03,623	83,779	2,19,707	
1,296	20,077	1,165	...	23,538	6,223	800	...	7,026	3,694	...	...	26,303	1,955	31,562	
21,596	62,807	14,156	75,788	1,74,437	67,034	800	...	67,834	23,804	...	...	1,39,931	90,744	2,44,569	
...	15,313	...	...	...	...	15,313	
...	3,657	...	...	...	...	3,657	
...	3,159	...	...	...	...	3,159	
...	6,816	...	...	...	...	6,816	
...	4,41,524	...	4,41,524	
...	5,759	...	...	...	1,219	6,978	
...	5,344	...	...	...	...	7,003	
...	12,603	...	...	4,41,524	1,219	4,55,346	
1,68,597	1,78,642	82,608	2,57,693	6,37,534	1,41,514	14,302	1,74,166	3,29,963	2,33,238	...	...	7,74,938	5,29,983	15,33,208	
1,59,489	4,83,501	88,231	2,72,764	10,03,905	2,06,064	20,719	1,30,508	3,57,351	2,19,918	...	...	7,05,415	5,12,625	14,37,958	

School not paid through this office.
 School not paid through this office.
 Female Orphan Asylum not paid through this office.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in European Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																				
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																				
High English ... { Aided ...	4	703	95	...	95	218	...	218	229	...	229	117	...	117	44	...	44	703	...	703
High English ... { Unaided ...	5	1,146	199	...	199	422	...	422	299	...	299	136	...	136	90	...	90	1,146	...	1,146
Middle ,, ... { Government	1	155	...	...	...	35	...	35	60	...	60	60	...	60	...	...	...	155	...	155
Middle ,, ... { Aided ...	11	1,380	...	...	...	304	17	321	351	36	387	321	28	349	296	27	323	1,372	108	1,380
Middle ,, ... { Unaided ...	1	16	...	...	...	5	...	5	6	...	6	3	...	3	2	...	2	16	...	16
Total ...	22	3,400	294	...	294	934	17	1,001	945	36	981	637	28	665	432	27	459	3,292	109	3,400
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																				
High English ... { Aided ...	4	647	...	47	47	...	157	157	6	178	184	14	117	131	44	84	128	64	583	647
High English ... { Unaided ...	2	190	...	19	19	...	42	42	4	40	44	11	44	55	10	11	30	34	156	190
Middle ,, ... { Government	1	72	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	31	31	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	72	72
Middle ,, ... { Aided ...	21	2,308	...	...	...	39	835	874	69	488	555	119	495	614	259	508	765	436	1,522	2,308
Middle ,, ... { Unaided ...	4	341	...	...	...	6	24	32	9	70	79	35	74	109	61	60	121	111	230	341
Total ...	32	3,558	...	66	66	45	680	625	88	805	893	179	751	930	383	661	1,044	695	2,863	3,558
Total Secondary Schools ...	54	6,958	294	66	360	1,029	597	1,626	1,033	841	1,874	816	779	1,535	815	688	1,503	3,987	2,971	6,958
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																				
<i>For Boys.</i>																				
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	7	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	20	62	35	24	59	92	47	139	163	91	260
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	5	...	5	8	...	8	18	...	16
Lower Primary ... { Aided ...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	13	13	26	22	16	38
Lower Primary ... { Unaided ...	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	10	9	19	11	10	21
Total ...	10	335	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	20	65	50	28	78	123	69	102	218	117	335
<i>For Girls.</i>																				
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	9	627	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	62	110	60	122	182	145	190	335	233	394	627
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	3	2	5	3	5	8
Lower ,, ... Aided ...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	3	4	7
Total ...	11	642	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	63	111	63	129	191	148	192	340	239	403	642
Total Primary Schools ...	21	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	103	176	113	156	269	271	261	532	457	620	977
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	75	7,935	294	66	360	1,029	597	1,626	1,106	944	2,050	929	935	1,864	1,086	949	2,035	4,444	3,491	7,935
DITTO FOR 1897-98 ...	74	8,220	283	71	354	1,075	655	1,730	1,177	961	2,138	938	978	1,916	1,082	1,000	2,082	4,555	3,665	8,220

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.*

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		3a	3b	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High	7 54 32	2,419 8,098 5,757	... 2 12	Rs. 11,016 21,432	Rs. ... 415	Rs. 1,071 4,704	Rs. 55,939 1,11,487 43,459	Rs. 1,800 16,808 41,011	Rs. 69,826 1,54,644 84,470	...	177 345 244	...
Total	93	17,274	14	32,448	415	5,775	2,10,885	59,417	3,08,940	17'8	768	...
Middle English	7 163 73	820 11,569 4,425	1 22 8	1,071 2,775	1,716 32,090	221 1,410	5,317 63,026 17,018	349 36,095 17,807	8,704 1,35,396 34,325	...	58 519 225	...
Total	177	12,714	31	3,867	34,806	1,631	84,351	53,912	1,85,446	...	642	...
Middle vernacular	25 116 25	1,770 7,161 1,445	8 73 8	3,791	5,152 11,925	1,190	6,403 27,936 5,079	553 13,345 8,298	12,108 53,187 8,377	...	110 330 31	...
Total	408	27,190	120	7,637	50,383	2,821	1,24,809	71,447	2,57,597	9'4	1,273	...
Upper primary	428 445 70 23	13,092 18,024 3,012 940	2,260 716 137 86	7,752 164 3,031	12,560 12,177 3,031	2,323 593 1,113	22,476 33,753 5,670 2,388	17,567 5,641 570 1,301	62,683 52,268 10,579 3,689	...	539 1,833 221 70	...
Total	966	35,077	3,159	8,051	27,828	3,974	64,387	25,079	1,29,219	3'3	2,669	...
Lower primary	274 6,994 159 2,061	4,158 174,587 4,240 40,396	2,675 9,713 684 1,807	4,362 1,809 726	4,743 64,239 2,809	1,245 4,185 1,363	3,182 2,88,240 8,578 63,070	7,557 33,503 224 8,734	21,089 3,91,976 12,200 71,854	...	585 18,417 1,730 4,337	...
Total	9,486	223,281	14,879	6,897	71,791	7,293	3,61,070	50,068	4,97,119	2'0	25,069	...
Special	4 2 55	223 46 588	88	13,958 910 2,096	2,104	240 407 457	120 407 11,053	3,079 881 11,053	17,157 4,542 14,105	...	1 ... 158	...
Total	61	1,182	88	16,964	2,104	697	1,027	15,013	35,804	28'6	159	...
Inspection	...	...	...	43,344	47,568	373	...	...	91,285	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	11,092	16,980	2,753	14,432	22,002	67,259	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	11,016	308,984	18,290	1,26,433	2,17,569	23,636	7,76,610	2,43,025	13,37,223	4'3	29,936	53'3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	20,821	296,188	17,666	1,36,474	1,98,371	22,892	7,49,051	2,41,978	13,49,266	4'2	31,073	51'9

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.						
		3a	3b										4	5	6	7	8	9
High	8 56 24	2,236 9,349 3,801	... ... ...	Rs. 34,864 26,038	Rs. ... 360	Rs. ... 110	Rs. 31,294 1,08,492 38,739	Rs. 632 19,393 20,390	Rs. 66,790 1,54,393 59,129	...	375 701 238	...					
Total	86	15,446	...	60,902	360	110	1,78,525	40,415	2,80,312	18'1	1,314	...						
Middle English	127 41	9,812 2,953	35 4	4,831	22,804	629	50,400 11,821	31,523 9,066	1,10,187 20,857	...	1,427 593	...						
Total	168	12,765	39	9,662	22,804	629	62,221	40,589	1,31,044	...	1,427	...						
Middle vernacular	9 187 18	639 10,709 1,233	2 141 ...	312 10,794	2,354 14,188	583	2,357 35,304 2,552	469 21,644 3,505	5,489 82,513 6,057	...	93 1,678 149	...						
Total	382	25,350	182	15,937	39,346	1,212	1,02,434	66,204	2,25,133	8'8	3,940	...						
Upper primary	349 182 1 12	13,657 8,834 70 538	882 141 ... 70	7,182 6,349	10,953 6,349	3,137 404 109	21,149 13,034 232 767	13,671 3,780 ... 580	56,092 23,507 341 1,347	...	3,411 2,949 1 243	...						
Total	535	23,296	1,093	7,182	17,302	3,650	35,182	18,031	81,347	3'3	6,504	...						
Lower primary	538 3,297 1 409	10,045 103,004 33 9,755	6,486 4,844 ... 819	13,950 1,263	5,667 46,865	5,229 4,090 70	13,966 1,45,403 72 12,981	32,770 22,190 142 2,193	70,522 2,19,610 142 15,174	...	2,918 36,670 ... 3,833	...						
Total	4,245	122,837	12,149	15,212	53,332	9,389	1,71,362	57,153	3,05,348	2'2	43,426	...						
Special	6 2 54	45 29 641	142	4,836 360 23,350	...	143 ... 193	2,583	13,573 3,321 8,137	20,902 4,124 30,686	...	12 ... 56	...						
Total	62	714	142	27,546	...	342	2,583	25,331	65,802	65'0	68	...						
Inspection	...	...	...	43,936	32,001	...	...	...	75,937	...	...	...			
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	27,232	6,900	925	25,357	31,293	91,767	...	...	...			
GRAND TOTAL	5,310	187,643	13,566	1,97,947	1,48,301	15,628	5,15,443	2,38,427	11,15,746	5'5	55,252	31'6						
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	5,366	186,211	13,779	1,99,405	1,51,431	19,788	4,80,008	2,34,071	10,84,703	5'4	55,403	31'3						

* This table does not include "Private Institutions" shown in General Table III.
N.B.—Government schools includes also schools managed by district or Municipal Boards.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99—continued.

CALCUTTA.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REM. RS.
		Boys	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
High	Government ... 5 Aided ... 4 Unaided ... 4	1,242 277 14,039	155 236 ...	43,788 7,174 ...	...	...	41,987 15,149 2,28,765	...	35,775 36,532 2,70,324	...	310 73 675	...
Total	63	15,568	391	50,963	...	...	2,85,900	56,319	3,93,181	24.6	1,057	...
Middle English	Government ... 2 Aided ... 9 Unaided ... 6	209 1,642 776	... ... 1	6,354 1,711 ...	...	133	2,080 13,400 5,379	...	8,434 17,334 6,170	...	143 49 27	...
Total	30	3,934	183	14,910	...	401	30,648	7,282	63,331	12.9	236	...
Middle vernacular	Government ... 1 Aided ... 10 Unaided ... 2	191 943 173	... 183 ...	4,194 2,651 ...	...	358	2,020 6,834 935	...	6,214 13,644 1,535	...	2 18 4	...
Total	30	3,934	183	14,910	...	401	30,648	7,282	63,331	12.9	236	...
Upper primary	Aided { Stipendiary ... 3 Paid by results ... 11 Mixed ... 13 Unaided ... 2	139 49 979 235	... 1,218 2 ...	336 7,081 1,027 ...	...	124 275 46 ...	461 2,732 5,409 1,215	500 24,227 140 ...	1,421 34,315 7,222 1,215	...	66 1 57...	...
Total	28	1,452	1,220	9,044	...	445	9,817	24,867	44,173	16.5	124	...
Lower primary	Aided { Stipendiary ... 66 Paid by results ... 122 Mixed ... 39 Unaided ... 1	1,153 3,351 2,349 ...	1,655 2,900 26 49	3,585 7,554 2,353 ...	...	196 1,411 ...	4,616 10,049 5,655 ...	6,260 25,817 2,036 ...	14,657 44,831 10,044 ...	...	436 925 491 9	...
Total	228	6,853	4,630	13,492	...	1,607	20,320	34,113	69,532	6.0	1,861	...
Special	Training ... 5 Industrial ... 1 Other ... 21	76 63 1,642	257 ... 27	21,602 300 85,957	...	...	902 ... 1,200	16,353 300 5,977	39,357 300 1,21,697	...	2 ... 418	...
Total	27	1,781	284	1,07,859	...	1,200	29,465	32,330	1,61,354	75.7	420	...
Inspection	...	...	...	7,787	...	...	...	...	7,787	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	8,593	...	370	45,507	32,864	87,334	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	366	29,578	6,708	2,12,647	...	4,113	4,21,657	1,78,275	8,16,692	22.5	3,698	60.3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	393	31,716	7,208	2,12,116	...	4,074	4,84,402	2,04,169	9,04,761	23.2	5,832	64.7

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REM. RS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
High	Government ... 7 Aided ... 13 Unaided ... 9	2,105 1,894 1,671	... ... ...	20,696 5,359 ...	...	360	40,115 21,948 14,697	988 11,247 10,438	61,799 38,944 25,135	...	457 358 232	...
Total	29	5,670	...	26,085	...	360	76,760	22,673	1,25,878	22.2	1,047	...
Middle English	Government ... 6 Aided ... 73 Unaided ... 21	348 5,017 1,245	5 1 1	240 2,420 ...	601 12,283 ...	966 552 ...	2,472 21,795 2,712	860 26,094 8,404	5,139 63,144 11,116	...	169 1,717 295	...
Total	27	6,610	7	2,660	13,283	966	24,264	34,507	79,367	...	1,981	...
Middle vernacular	Government ... 25 Aided ... 63 Unaided ... 9	1,334 3,930 383	2 169 ...	186 1,114 ...	4,952 10,840 ...	528	3,939 12,067 670	806 12,212 1,247	9,883 36,761 1,917	...	720 1,854 176	...
Total	227	12,257	168	3,960	28,676	2,046	43,855	49,623	1,27,960	10.3	4,921	...
Upper primary	Aided { Stipendiary ... 31 Paid by results ... 226 Mixed ... 180 Unaided ... 18	731 8,727 6,817 541	295 130 193 10	1,730 46 1,403 ...	961 7,235 12,171 ...	603 434 ...	2,624 12,865 9,787 704	5,465 4,156 2,855 547	11,383 24,309 26,600 1,251	...	395 5,383 3,853 283	...
Total	455	16,816	633	3,179	20,367	1,037	25,933	13,023	63,536	3.6	9,914	...
Lower primary	Aided { Stipendiary ... 328 Paid by results ... 2,239 Mixed ... 224 Unaided ... 469	5,887 58,065 5,560 9,687	1,740 2,252 298 479	8,912 876 4,550 ...	5,229 23,053 3,456 ...	2,376 494 797 ...	5,009 85,746 6,980 9,788	5,025 10,493 818 2,232	26,551 1,25,163 16,561 12,020	...	2,741 39,756 2,991 6,765	...
Total	3,260	79,199	4,769	13,818	36,768	3,667	1,07,473	18,563	1,80,294	2.1	52,353	...
Special	Training ... 3 Industrial ... 3 Other ... 17	87 245 556	... ... ...	7,384 1,160 678	3,943 2,339 ...	396	16 2,069 1,060	3,342 2,457 6,612	10,742 9,629 11,085	...	8 38 383	...
Total	23	888	...	9,222	6,282	396	3,145	12,411	31,456	35.4	429	...
Inspection	...	...	...	43,301	32,401	165	...	...	78,922	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	12,473	9,306	991	13,869	31,018	67,657	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	3,993	114,830	5,570	1,12,099	1,33,800	8,663	2,70,832	1,47,316	6,72,708	5.5	68,564	18.6
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	3,886	110,462	5,348	1,12,956	1,53,694	8,992	2,62,683	1,32,879	6,61,114	5.7	67,794	17.9

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99—continued.

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muham-madan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.				
													1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High	Government ...	5	1,649	180	Rs. 14,878	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 36,354	Rs. 867	Rs. 52,009	...	181	...
	Aided ...	25	5,941	...	11,705	216	300	64,234	8,029	84,484	...	633	...
	Unaided ...	33	2,280	...	...	...	...	75,277	22,283	97,560	...	651	...
	Total ...	63	15,870	180	26,583	216	300	1,75,865	31,179	2,34,143	14*6	1,465	...
Middle English ...	Government ...	1	146	16	746	...	...	688	...	1,434	...	22	...
	Aided ...	129	10,26	16	2,126	21,089	180	48,153	21,879	93,427	...	1,892	...
	Unaided ...	72	5,434	11	...	...	...	15,054	18,463	33,517	...	1,200	...
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	16	1,195	...	860	3,096	...	5,224	281	9,461	...	302	...
	Aided ...	216	9,478	261	14,749	8,971	428	31,923	11,469	67,570	...	1,684	...
	Unaided ...	41	2,154	91	...	...	...	6,964	4,208	11,172	...	646	...
Total ...	475	28,493	378	18,481	33,156	608	1,08,006	56,330	2,16,581	7*5	6,526	...	
Upper primary {	Stipendiary ...	413	14,498	1,018	2,049	15,788	1,305	25,054	7,976	52,172	...	4,781	...
	Paid by results ...	471	16,100	398	...	11,347	306	29,143	6,556	47,652	...	5,172	...
	Mixed ...	43	1,460	79	2,385	589	501	2,532	536	6,543	...	336	...
	Unaided ...	53	1,452	143	...	...	...	2,004	1,830	3,834	...	569	...
Total ...	980	33,510	1,638	4,434	27,724	2,112	58,733	17,198	1,10,201	3*1	11,358	...	
Lower primary {	Stipendiary ...	340	6,730	2,438	3,095	6,110	2,134	10,004	3,712	25,055	...	4,540	...
	Paid by results ...	3,141	72,851	6,004	321	40,623	750	1,07,543	31,219	1,80,458	...	37,013	...
	Mixed ...	58	1,524	134	1,957	317	308	1,551	1,127	5,160	...	979	...
	Unaided ...	3,434	61,825	4,433	...	...	...	63,124	27,374	90,498	...	43,623	...
Total ...	6,973	142,934	13,009	5,373	47,050	3,192	1,82,222	63,332	3,01,169	1*9	88,160	...	
Special	Training ...	1	68	...	11,946	...	...	35	...	11,981	...	1	...
	Industrial ...	2	41	...	...	5,673	...	368	...	9,166	...	5	...
	Other ...	78	1,987	8	29,517	529	36	111,997	15,903	57,952	...	579	...
Total ...	81	2,096	8	41,463	6,202	36	12,400	19,028	79,129	37*6	685	...	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	4,068	42,893	338	...	...	81,899	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	19,902	14,817	313	27,430	33,232	95,694	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,572	222,843	15,223	1,60,004	1,72,058	6,899	5,64,656	2,20,299	11,24,316	4*7	105,094	29*6	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	8,432	213,522	15,551	1,54,376	1,68,584	6,937	5,39,103	2,22,828	10,91,827	4*7	133,857	28*4	

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Boys.	Girls.	EXPENDITURE FROM—		Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muham-madan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.	
				Rs.	Rs.							
High	Government ...	4	1,098	...	10,099	...	...	Rs. 18,904	Rs. 209	Rs. 29,212	...	281
	Aided ...	9	2,382	...	3,964	430	...	25,559	3,988	33,091	...	469
	Unaided ...	5	1,285	...	...	...	...	11,701	907	12,608	...	315
	Total ...	18	4,765	...	14,063	430	...	56,164	4,204	74,911	15*7	1,065
Middle English ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	37	3,034	5	407	6,435	180	12,431	4,731	24,164	...	714
	Unaided ...	23	1,872	...	...	...	...	5,999	4,413	10,412	...	544
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	11	642	...	250	2,772	...	2,334	20	5,376	...	193
	Aided ...	106	5,141	97	9,760	4,064	216	15,108	4,082	33,228	...	1,305
	Unaided ...	10	644	...	...	...	...	1,699	945	2,644	...	253
Total ...	127	11,233	102	10,417	13,271	306	37,569	14,191	75,844	6*7	2,369	
Upper primary {	Stipendiary ...	278	12,023	137	4,099	11,818	1,200	21,383	3,024	41,524	...	4,534
	Paid by results ...	161	6,354	46	29	5,353	...	10,984	2,062	18,428	...	2,467
	Mixed ...	4	129	2	...	159	...	202	7	363	...	44
	Unaided ...	17	717	73	...	...	...	994	340	1,334	...	206
Total ...	460	19,223	258	4,123	17,330	1,200	33,563	5,433	61,654	8*1	7,251	
Lower primary {	Stipendiary ...	188	4,821	671	6,633	3,106	896	4,380	416	15,431	...	2,387
	Paid by results ...	2,143	51,565	6,501	905	29,185	8	68,032	21,975	1,20,105	...	35,768
	Mixed ...	1	28	...	...	24	...	15	...	39	...	26
Unaided ...	950	18,322	2,227	...	...	...	17,187	9,076	26,263	...	13,569	
Total ...	3,282	74,726	9,399	7,538	32,315	904	89,614	31,467	1,61,833	1*9	51,650	
Special	Training ...	1	43	...	7,114	...	...	27	...	7,141	...	3
	Industrial ...	1	45	...	800	4,647	...	1,708	2,855	10,010	...	12
	Other ...	10	1,079	...	151	250	60	3,766	13,305	17,532	...	857
Total ...	12	1,167	...	8,065	4,897	60	5,501	16,160	34,683	29*7	972	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	15,867	23,244	...	...	...	39,111	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.) ...	...	...	...	8,418	8,703	165	3,569	8,421	29,276	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,959	111,114	9,759	68,496	1,00,240	2,725	2,25,980	79,876	4,77,317	3*3	63,927	35*3
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	4,042	113,417	9,336	72,604	96,354	2,381	2,32,757	90,804	4,94,900	4*0	88,087	36*0

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhamadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		3a	3b	Provincial revenues.	District Board's funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High ...	7	2,643	...	13,150	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 59,241	Rs. 2,375	Rs. 74,769	...	708	...
{ Aided ...	9	1,686	65	5,695	...	180	23,691	4,757	34,223	...	510	...
{ Unaided ...	23	6,272	...	...	...	...	66,357	29,837	96,194	...	1,410	...
Total ...	39	10,601	65	18,745	...	180	1,49,289	36,972	2,05,186	19 3 9	2,623	...
Middle English ...	3	210	...	...	498	...	733	1,121	2,352	...	28	...
{ Aided ...	24	1,329	...	1,599	4,322	347	7,604	7,494	21,566	...	240	...
{ Unaided ...	16	941	...	...	...	...	3,478	5,377	8,855	...	111	...
Middle vernacular ...	37	2,044	...	1,458	9,509	276	4,377	1,143	16,763	...	228	...
{ Aided ...	3	280	...	480	132	300	487	992	2,371	...	13	...
{ Unaided ...	12	835	...	...	...	...	381	3,951	4,332	...	34	...
Total ...	95	6,139	...	3,537	14,461	623	17,240	20,078	56,239	9 2 7	654	...
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	113	5,708	13	683	7,943	2,147	6,182	1,494	19,454	...	408	...
{ Paid by results ...	21	989	11	...	671	175	934	745	2,525	...	39	...
{ Mixed ...	91	4,873	199	924	7,657	2,057	5,095	2,254	17,987	...	419	...
{ Unaided ...	2	73	...	...	...	...	...	110	110	...	...	...
Total ...	227	11,643	223	1,607	16,276	4,379	12,211	4,603	39,076	3 4 8	866	...
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	199	5,881	394	1,449	4,048	1,216	6,172	1,961	14,846	...	1,144	...
{ Paid by results ...	3,914	105,188	5,141	330	72,356	7,163	1,29,804	49,910	2,59,563	...	11,447	...
{ Mixed ...	127	4,207	634	426	5,821	264	4,766	1,863	13,140	...	749	...
{ Unaided ...	1,623	31,583	866	...	...	...	38,620	17,093	55,623	...	3,892	...
Total ...	5,863	146,558	7,025	2,205	82,225	8,643	1,79,362	70,737	3,43,172	2 3 8	17,232	...
Special ... { Training ...	2	87	...	12,821	411	...	...	...	13,232	...	4	...
{ Industrial ...	...	...	...	...	...	90	5,740	10,738	59,120	...	130	...
{ Other ...	36	1,389	2	42,461	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	38	1,476	2	55,282	502	90	5,740	10,738	72,352	48 15 3	134	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	44,362	44,343	1,313	...	...	90,018	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	13,917	27,186	2,830	7,323	12,945	64,701	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,261	176,717	7,315	1,39,665	1,84,993	18,368	3,71,665	1,56,073	8,70,744	4 11 8	21,509	7 4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	6,236	163,411	7,714	1,51,525	1,70,441	17,829	3,50,812	1,83,459	8,74,068	4 9	30,604	7 5

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—								Cost per head of pupil.	Number of Muhamadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
											4				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High ...	5	1,676	...	9,955	1,400	950	29,826	2,238	44,369	...	379	...		
{ Aided ...	9	1,316	...	5,726	240	295	16,149	11,302	31,712	...	234	...		
{ Unaided ...	8	1,378	...	...	...	...	13,093	15,867	28,960	...	374	...
Total ...	22	4,368	...	13,681	1,640	1,245	59,068	29,407	1,06,041	24 0	987	...		
Middle English ...	3	183	...	...	1,269	...	598	436	2,303	...	11	...
{ Aided ...	23	1,575	1	2,377	3,228	648	6,955	6,694	19,932	...	221	...		
{ Unaided ...	8	432	2	...	...	...	489	3,096	5,585	...	101	...
Middle vernacular ...	22	1,425	1	925	4,094	486	4,467	527	10,499	...	327	...		
{ Aided ...	27	1,694	27	1,449	3,202	300	5,255	3,666	13,872	...	373	...		
{ Unaided ...	1	63	...	...	...	...	211	128	339	...	9	...
Total ...	84	5,362	31	4,751	11,793	1,434	18,005	14,547	50,530	9 4	1,042	...		
Upper primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	63	2,786	89	617	4,432	1,604	4,520	835	12,008	...	503	...		
{ Paid by results ...	89	3,522	185	1,537	1,599	...	5,832	7,293	14,204	...	1,048	...		
{ Mixed ...	125	5,215	324	7,940	6,218	519	7,540	8,407	30,630	...	852	...		
{ Unaided ...	3	130	6	...	...	...	51	8	59	...	46	...
Total ...	280	11,653	603	10,094	12,249	2,123	17,049	16,486	58,901	4 8	2,449	...		
Lower primary { Aided { Stipendiary ...	210	5,150	576	1,858	4,407	1,133	6,273	1,702	15,462	...	716	...		
{ Paid by results ...	2,081	46,310	2,865	5,387	25,707	331	86,932	16,570	1,35,027	...	10,197	...		
{ Mixed ...	215	5,701	460	7,242	4,430	611	5,815	16,392	33,490	...	988	...		
{ Unaided ...	1,033	17,546	507	...	...	...	38,503	5,291	41,797	...	2,778	...
Total ...	3,539	74,707	4,408	14,437	34,634	2,124	1,37,573	58,958	2,27,776	2 9	14,679	...		
Special ... { Training ...	3	23	8	625	...	...	...	629	1,254	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	2	76	...	170	...	...	...	838	1,008	...	48	...
{ Other ...	6	407	...	273	...	...	335	4,253	4,861	...	199	...
Total ...	11	506	8	1,068	...	...	335	5,720	7,123	13 8	247	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	40,102	2,845	180	...	...	63,127	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	18,461	7,978	904	5,692	8,858	41,813	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,936	90,596	5,050	1,02,664	91,139	8,010	2,38,522	1,13,976	5,54,311	5 8	19,404	15 1		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	4,066	55,787	5,609	1,10,274	94,802	8,022	2,21,922	1,11,307	5,46,327	5 3	24,656	15 0		

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99—continued.

ORISSA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.		EXPENDITURE FROM—						Cost per head of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools.	REMARKS.
		3a	3b	Provincial revenue.	District Boards' funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.			
High	3	705	...	Rs. 7,925	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 624	Rs. 12,753	Rs. 1	Rs. 20,479	...	83	...
{ Government ...	7	1,075	1	3,426	1,200	624	11,332	3,636	19,538	...	144	...
{ Aided ...	1	140	...	...	...	...	1,050	3,399	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11	1,920	1	11,851	1,200	624	25,085	5,406	43,616	21.9	286	...
Middle English ...	3	217	...	290	854	...	942	28	2,212	...	6	...
{ Government ...	35	2,310	14	2,735	6,776	150	6,743	8,925	25,329	...	392	...
{ Aided ...	7	363	14	...	...	...	402	1,421	1,823	...	23	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular ...	16	762	7	1,151	3,354	...	629	...	5,634	...	56	...
{ Government ...	27	1,018	289	2,132	3,355	...	1,543	5,495	12,625	...	62	...
{ Aided ...	4	207	8	...	...	...	272	768	1,040	...	1	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92	4,867	309	6,308	14,939	150	10,531	16,635	48,663	9.4	442	...
Upper primary ...	144	4,679	500	2,711	7,594	1,069	6,574	1,886	18,364	...	133	...
{ Stipendiary ...	10	429	20	26	171	...	539	219	955	...	11	...
{ Aided ...	109	4,375	229	1,616	6,013	274	4,754	1,360	13,987	...	216	...
{ Paid by results ...	14	466	19	...	...	...	617	55	572	...	6	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	277	9,947	768	4,353	13,778	1,383	12,504	3,610	35,369	3.3	368	...
Lower primary ...	88	1,390	819	2,328	2,167	483	928	2,686	8,570	...	244	...
{ Stipendiary ...	3,526	55,909	2,503	2,600	23,197	799	1,23,601	20,447	1,75,844	...	1,602	...
{ Aided ...	182	1,833	1,049	3,399	1,808	250	3,279	362	9,168	...	90	...
{ Paid by results ...	2,439	31,681	936	...	...	...	66,482	13,123	78,605	...	366	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,295	90,713	5,366	8,325	27,333	1,632	1,93,290	38,598	2,71,977	2.8	1,762	...
Special	2	72	...	10,022	...	...	48	5	10,075	...	...	...
{ Training ...	1	30	...	...	180	...	16	729	...	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	37	734	6	12,108	327	...	3,575	4,329	20,539	...	16	...
{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	826	6	22,130	507	...	3,938	4,859	31,434	37.7	16	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	21,531	22,612	634	...	...	44,677	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	11,936	9,156	378	760	4,619	26,340	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,625	108,283	6,440	85,934	89,524	4,681	2,50,918	71,627	5,09,494	4.3	2,813	34.4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	6,085	97,571	6,192	90,495	78,923	5,235	2,24,103	66,462	4,65,924	4.5	3,378	32.7

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

High	2	304	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	...	...	...
{ Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	304	...	...	...	...	150	6,382	6,532	...	8	...
Middle English ...	7	567	20	...	...	...	33	5,215	6,353	...	8	...
{ Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	1,245	31	...	...	...	147	9,159	9,306	7.3	29	...
Middle vernacular ...	19	676	1	...	...	...	109	3,944	4,053	...	21	...
{ Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	88	1,909	177	...	...	...	898	6,719	7,615	3.4	13	...
Upper primary ...	88	1,909	177	...	...	...	898	6,719	7,615	3.4	13	...
{ Stipendiary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,276	14,404	442	...	...	...	49,946	7,810	57,766	3.8	35	...
Lower primary ...	1,276	14,404	442	...	...	...	49,946	7,810	57,766	3.8	35	...
{ Stipendiary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Paid by results ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Mixed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8	106	...	57	...	...	...	2,663	2,720	25.6	...	...
Special	8	106	...	57	...	...	...	2,663	2,720	25.6	...	...
{ Training ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Industrial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	2,663	...	...	...	3,085	6,377	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	2,663	...	...	...	3,085	6,377	...	...	...
Miscellaneous charges (including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c.)	...	...	...	647	...	...	314	5,253	6,244	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,363	18,058	640	8,386	...	...	51,453	41,711	96,550	5.6	84	14.1
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98 ...	1,287	16,619	670	3,495	...	...	45,225	37,377	85,997	4.9	104	13.9

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Return showing the state of secondary, primary and special schools for Indian boys and girls and the expenditure incurred on them during the year 1898-99—concluded.

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

Table showing educational statistics for Chota Nagpur Division. Columns include: CLASS OF SCHOOLS, Number of schools existing at the end of the year, Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year (Boys, Girls), EXPENDITURE FROM (Provincial revenues, District Board's funds, Municipal funds, Fees, Other sources, Total), Cost per head of pupil, Number of Muhammadan pupils in each class of schools, and REMARKS.

SUMMARY.

Return showing the state of education and the expenditure (direct and indirect) incurred on different classes of schools (secondary, primary, special) for Indian boys and girls in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

Summary table of educational statistics for Bengal. Columns include: Class of Schools, Boys, Girls, Rs. (Provincial, District Board's, Municipal, Fees, Other sources, Total), Cost per head of pupil, Number of Muhammadan pupils, and Remarks.

N.B.—This table does not include " Private Institutions " shown in General Table III