

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1900-1901.



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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1900-1901.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

THE present report has been drawn up on entirely new lines, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, conveyed in Home Department No. 2741, dated the 26th March 1901. In its general features, it is based somewhat on the lines followed by Mr. Cotton in the third quinquennial Review of Education, and excludes from its body several tables which are not of importance to the general readers.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General statistics of Institutions and Pupils.

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

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1899-1900.		1900-1901.		Average number of pupils.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1900.	1901.	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—							
University	44	7,868	44	8,199	178·8	186·3	
Secondary	High English schools ...	471	107,923	503	113,493	223·1	225·6
	Middle ditto	950	69,293	947	68,383	73·9	72·2
Primary	Do. vernacular schools ...	1,045	57,639	1,019	54,961	54·6	53·9
	Upper primary schools ...	4,309	177,353	4,248	175,304	41·1	41·3
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	48,809	1,067,879	42,004	1,020,600	24·4	24·3	
Female	504	16,188	613	17,430	33·1	28·4	
Total	2,759	62,576	2,688	61,608	22·7	22·9	
Total	53,691	1,666,018	52,066	1,620,187	29·0	29·2	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—							
(1) Advanced, teaching—							
(a) Arabic or Persian	1,262	16,439	1,184	15,647	12·8	13·2	
(b) Sanskrit	1,351	12,259	1,191	10,617	9·1	8·9	
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—							
(a) With ten pupils and upwards	709	11,396	665	10,128	16·1	16·7	
(b) With less than ten pupils	3,326	20,568	2,784	17,238	6·4	6·3	
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,060	57,847	3,695	56,191	14·3	14·4	
(4) Other schools not conforming to the Departmental standards.	134	3,071	117	2,370	22·9	20·3	
Total	10,762	121,577	10,076	118,191	11·3	11·7	
GRAND TOTAL	64,653	1,687,595	62,142	1,638,328	26·1	26·4	

Since the presentation of the last report, the total number of institutions has decreased by 2,511, or 3·8 per cent., and the total number of pupils by 49,267, or 2·9 per cent. The explanation offered in the Divisional Reports for this apparent want of progress is plague, agricultural depression, visitation of floods, and elimination of bogus schools, the last being due to closer supervision. The loss of schools and pupils is shared both by Public and Private institutions.

It is noticeable, however, that under Public institutions there has been substantial progress in Arts Colleges, their average strength increasing from 178·8 to 186·3, while their number remained stationary. Secondary education does not

GENERAL
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seem to have progressed so favourably. High English schools (the highest type of this class of institutions) have gained in number, but have lost in average strength. Middle English and Middle vernacular schools, on the other hand, have retrograded both in number and strength. In the last Annual Report, it was stated that Middle schools, specially of the vernacular class, are not so popular as they were before. This is due to a desire to learn and study English at too early a stage, and to make it the medium of instruction at too early a period in a child's education. To remedy this, it has been since ordered in Government Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901, that in all Government high schools, "the medium of instruction in the lowest classes will hereafter be in the vernacular, and this will be a condition of aid to the aided schools." As an encouragement to this end, and an inducement to High and Middle schools under private management to follow this course, it has also been directed that "students in the lower classes of High and Middle schools corresponding in educational standard to similar classes in Middle and Primary schools shall be allowed to compete for Middle and Upper primary scholarships on the same terms as students in Middle and Upper primary schools."

Primary schools (upper and lower) taken together have decreased by 1,866 or 3·8 per cent., in number, and by 49,129, or nearly 4 per cent., in pupils. It may be noted that the rate of increase in these schools has not been constant. Upper primary schools continued steadily to increase both in number and strength from 1894-95 up till 1899-1900, and has dropped only this year. In the case of lower primary schools the record was highest in the year 1895-96 when the number rose to 47,054 and the strength to 1,087,356; since then the number has continued to fall. The strength of these schools declined to 1,036,635 in 1897-98, and then continued to rise till 1899-1900, but has again fallen off this year. The rise or fall in the number of Primary schools depends on a variety of causes, such as the state of the public health, the price of food-grains, floods or drought, and finally the resources at the disposal of District boards, by whom chiefly they are aided. Hundreds, even thousands, will be set up in a favourable year, but as many would die out in a depressed year. The tenure of the lowest fringe of these schools is certainly very precarious and unstable. In this office No. 6393, dated the 20th November 1900, it has been shown that the result achieved is commensurate with the resources at our disposal, and that consolidation rather than expansion has been the policy for the last few years, when the primary grant ceased to expand.

Special schools show a further increase of 109 in number and of 1,242 in pupils, and indicate, as noted in the last Report, a growing desire for a form of education other than a literary education.

Female education has not progressed well. The causes of this want of progress are not only the indifference of the people, and opposing social customs, but want of earnestness in the efforts made to spread female education. As shown in this office No. 6740, dated the 30th November 1900, further allotment from public funds would be needed to advance the cause of female education in this Province. District and Municipal Boards may be directed to contribute towards the purpose. They have hitherto been called upon to do very little. The Government orders issued to Municipal Boards directed their attention to the provision of money for the promotion of the education of half the male school-going population. If these bodies are now called upon to do their share of work in the promotion of female education, much may be expected in the course of a few years. District Officers may also be invited to co-operate cordially with Government in this direction. Much was done by them in the past, and much may be expected from their sympathetic action in the future.

Private institutions have decreased by 686 in number and by 3,386 in strength. As noticed later on in the corresponding chapter, they are being yearly absorbed in the Departmental system. This is a fair indication of the gradual supersession of the indigenous and oriental forms of education by western forms.

Comparing increase and decrease in institutions of all classes, and in their pupils during the last ten years, it is seen that during the last decade there was a loss of 3,808 schools, but a gain of 169,385 pupils, manifesting that the period has been one of consolidation rather than of expansion.

3. *Proportion of schools to villages.*—It appears from General Table I that more than three villages out of four in this Province are without any school,

and this, as shown in the last Quinquennial Review, is the average for all India. It is to be noted that the proportion in the table referred to has been calculated on the old figures, the new census figures for towns and villages not being available.

4. *Proportion of schools to estimated population of school-going age.*—The ratios borne by the total number of scholars in Public and Private institutions to the total population of school age are shown in General Table I, the population of school age being taken at the conventional rate of 15 per cent. of the total population. It shows that in all institutions, Public and Private, 26·6 per cent. of the male and 1·8 per cent. of the female population of school age were at school, against 28·9 and 1·9 per cent., respectively, in the previous year.

5. *Schools according to management.*—The Public institutions are divided into institutions under Public management and institutions under Private management. Schools under Public management consist of those managed (1) by Government, and (2) by District and Municipal Boards; schools under Private management comprise (1) Private institutions proper, and the remaining Public institutions whether (2) aided or (3) unaided. Institutions maintained by Native States have been classified as unaided institutions.

Government schools proper have decreased by 21 per cent. in number and 7·3 per cent. in attendance. It shows that the Government policy of withdrawing from active management was kept in view. Schools managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by 8·5 per cent. in number and 3·8 per cent. in strength. There was a decrease in the number and strength of schools (both aided and unaided) under Private management.

6. The following table shows the number of pupils of different creeds, and their proportion to the total number of pupils in public and private institutions:—

RACE OR RELIGION.	1890-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Number.	Proportion to total number.	Number.	Proportion to total number.
Hindus	1,166,701	69·1	1,124,092	68·7
Muhammadians	463,343	27·5	458,192	27·9
Europeans and Eurasians	7,982	·5	7,931	·5
Native Christians	8,519	·5	9,257	·6
Miscellaneous races or religions.	41,050	2·4	38,256	2·3
Total	1,687,595	100·0	1,638,328	100·0

7. *General statistics of Expenditure.*—The following table gives the total expenditure on education, classified according to sources:—

SOURCES FROM WHICH EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IS MET.	1900.		1901.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial revenues	24,17,501	21·2	23,24,458	20·1
District funds	11,71,380	10·3	12,33,000	10·7
Municipal ,,	92,440	0·8	91,798	·8
Fees	52,10,861	45·8	53,54,253	46·2
All other sources	24,93,376	21·9	25,71,061	22·2
Total	1,13,94,558	100	1,15,76,690	100

The expenditure met from "fees" and "other sources" increased, resulting in a decrease in expenditure from Provincial revenues. Municipal fund expenditure remained practically unaltered, but expenditure from District funds shows a small increase. The figures above given for "fees" and "other sources" only represent that portion of the total receipts, under these heads, which was actually spent on education, the surplus, which has been carried to the

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credit of the various schools, not having been shown. The policy of gradually increasing the fee-rates, so that less and less aid may be required, was kept in view.

The statement (Appendix I) shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in all classes of Secondary and Primary for Indian boys. There was a slight improvement in the average numerical strength, and average daily attendance in High schools, but a decline in Middle English schools. In Middle Vernacular schools the average strength declined slightly, but the attendance remained stationary. The strength and attendance in both Upper and Lower Primary Schools remained stationary.

8. (Appendix II) shows all the districts of this Province in order of precedence according to the proportion of boys actually at school; and Appendix III shows the number of pupils in all classes of institutions, Division by Division.

9. The following table gives, for the last two years, the net expenditure on education according to heads of charges:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1899-1900.				1900-1901.			
	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.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	1,83,111	...	...	...	1,89,347
Collegiate	4,65,457	...	...	11,26,262	4,78,967	...	...	13,37,287
Secondary	4,13,463	2,18,758	16,089	34,46,685	3,94,702	2,12,175	16,701	35,53,577
Primary	1,65,630	5,13,718	51,555	30,06,087	1,22,651	5,61,143	60,891	29,63,359
Female	1,79,135	37,323	2,378	6,43,715	1,70,629	33,046	9,518	6,69,022
Special	3,24,043	19,073	3,352	5,79,200	3,29,086	23,518	3,427	6,32,475
Scholarships	1,63,311	30,800	327	2,31,338	1,76,812	27,326	650	2,37,344
Buildings	1,85,712	4,337	3,103	5,51,965	1,26,095	3,910	2,207	4,15,736
Furniture	11,936	2,952	420	32,644	35,144	2,549	395	98,493
Miscellaneous	61,233	61,595	4,707	8,28,067	76,101	61,269	4,417	9,17,670
Superintendence	4,44,673	2,82,818	3,499	7,35,228	4,23,351	3,00,554	3,502	7,31,670
Total	24,17,501	11,71,330	92,440	1,13,94,558	23,34,458	12,33,990	91,798	1,15,75,590
		36,81,321				36,50,246		

The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Collegiate education increased by Rs. 13,530.

The share of the expenditure from Public funds decreased in Secondary schools, but that borne by Private funds increased. It shows that the people are gradually learning to rely upon their own resources, and less on the State. The decreased expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Primary and Female schools is mainly due to transfers of educational charges to newly-formed District Boards. The Municipal fund expenditure on these schools slightly decreased. The special schools are of a miscellaneous character, and the slight rise of State expenditure on them is due to the establishment of a Training College for teachers in connection with the Victoria School at Kurseong. The total Indirect expenditure (which includes charges for university, superintendence, scholarships, buildings, furniture and miscellaneous) decreased by Rs. 2,639, and was 22·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on Public Instruction.

10. *Average cost of each pupil.*—The following table gives the average annual cost of educating each pupil in the several classes of institutions according to sources of expenditure:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1899-1900.				1900-1901.			
	Provincial revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Fund.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Colleges, Arts	24 13 6	.....	68 12 3	93 9 9	24 9 7	.....	65 7 0	90 0 7
Colleges, Professional	131 5 10	.....	55 2 5	187 8 3	131 5 2	.....	49 15 11	171 5 1
Secondary Schools	3 5 7	1 0 8	13 9 0	16 15 3	2 2 9	0 15 11	14 2 11	17 5 6
Primary Schools	0 3 0	0 9 3	2 0 6	2 11 9	0 2 5	0 9 2	9 1 3	2 12 10
Training Schools	69 11 4	0 4 1	35 12 8	105 12 1	78 6 8	0 3 4	37 11 11	116 5 11
Special Schools	13 9 0	1 13 6	15 1 4	35 7 10	17 2 10	1 15 4	16 13 3	35 15 5

The average cost of educating each student, borne by Government revenues, has fallen in institutions of all classes except in Training schools in

which the cost has risen. It is satisfactory to find that in Secondary schools the cost of educating each pupil borne by Public funds has dropped, and that borne by Private funds has risen. The proportion of the cost of educating each pupil borne by Provincial Revenues has decreased in Primary schools, but that borne by District and Municipal funds has increased. This is, as explained above, due to transfers of educational charges to newly-formed District Boards.

11. *Variations in the results of the University Examinations.*—The following table exhibits the variations in the results of the University Examinations during the last six years:—

EXAMINATION.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	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.
Entrance	2,303	53	2,899	59	2,721	56	2,979	60·7	3,199	62	2,812	55·6
First Arts	1,015	39	1,017	37	1,280	46	1,084	37·8	1,142	37	1,039	31·5
Bachelor of Arts	294	23	364	24	370	24	416	25·4	461	27	329	18·9
Bachelor of Law	140	40	204	51	239	51	206	45·7	102	22	160	29·
Master of Arts	83	46	83	42	83	48	63	38·8	92	44	91	41·

The percentage of success fluctuated during the last six years in the Matriculation Examination from 53 per cent. in 1895-96 to 62 in 1899-1900, and then dropped to 55·6 per cent. in 1900-1901; in the F. A. Examination from 39 per cent. in 1895-96 to 46 in 1897-98, and then declined to 31·5 in 1900-1901; and in the B. A. Examination from 23 in 1895-96 to 27 in 1899-1900, and then dropped to 18·9 in 1900-1901. The fluctuations are more violent in the B. L. Examination in which the percentage varied from 40 in 1895-96 to 51 in 1897-98 and dropped to 22 in 1899-1900, and rose again to 29 in 1900-1901.

12. *Expenditure on scholarships.*—The following table classifies the expenditure on scholarships according to institutions and sources for the last two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Percentage of total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Colleges, Arts	74,888	20,480	·84	79,768	19,781	·87
Colleges, Professional	15,254	4,904	·17	19,818	5,738	·14
Secondary Schools	78,772	4,507	·73	75,720	2,969	·68
Primary Schools	18,505	611	·17	17,238	726	·15
Special Schools	10,019	3,954	·13	31,764	2,792	·21
Total	1,07,436	34,256	2·03	2,05,288	32,066	2·06

It was one of the recommendations of the Education Commission—“That Local Governments and Administrations be invited to consider whether it is necessary to assign for scholarships tenable in Arts Colleges a larger proportion of the provincial grant than two per cent.” In order to carry out this principle the value of the senior, junior, and middle scholarships has been reduced, and with the savings the number of upper and lower primary scholarships has been increased.

CHAPTER III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING
AGENCIES.

13. Mr. Pedler was in charge of the Department throughout the year. He was on tour 70 days in the districts of Hazaribagh, Darjeeling, Patna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Pabna, Rangpur, Midnapore, Purnea, Dinajpur, Sonthal Parganas, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Arrah, Hooghly and Ranchi, and visited institutions of different classes in those localities. While in Calcutta he visited the Bethune College and the Training school. Mr. Pedler attended 49 meetings of the University and other bodies on questions of more or less educational interest, no less than 20 of these being in connection with the Calcutta University.

14. Next below the Director, the Chief Executive Officer of the Department is the Inspector who with the Assistant Inspector supervises education, both Secondary and Primary, in his circle. There is an Inspector of Schools who chiefly inspects the girls' schools in Calcutta and those under Missionary management outside Calcutta. The Deputy Inspector is the Chief Executive Officer of the Department in his district. Below the Deputy Inspector, there are (1) the Sub-Inspectors and (2) Inspecting Pandits.

15. The Province was divided during the year under report into seven circles.

(1) The Burdwan Circle, comprising all the districts of the Burdwan Division, was under Rai Radha Nath Rai Bahadur. During his absence on privilege leave for 38 days, Babu Brojendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools of this Division, officiated as Inspector of Schools.

(2) The Presidency Circle, comprising all the districts of the Presidency Division and the town of Calcutta, was under the late Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., for the first 30 days of the year. For the remaining days (335) during the year, Mr. E. R. T. Tiery, B.A., held charge of the circle.

(3) The Rajshahi Circle, comprising all the districts of the Rajshahi Division, and the district of Malda of the Bhagalpur Division which was included in this circle for the convenience of inspection only, was under charge of Mr. M. E. Du S. Prothero, M.A., for 270 days (from 1st April to 4th July, and again from 8th October to 31st March 1901). Babu Sasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, officiated as Inspector of Schools of this circle for 87 days.

(4) The Eastern Circle, comprising all the districts in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, was under Babu Abinas Chandra Chatterji, B.A., throughout the year.

(5) The Patna Circle, comprising all the districts of the Patna Division, was under charge of Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A.

(6) The Bhagalpur-Chota Nagpur Circle, comprising the Divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur (excepting the district of Malda), was in charge of Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., throughout the year.

(7) The Orissa Circle comprises the Orissa Division and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. It was under the charge of Mr. J. H. Reuther for 329 days (from 6th April 1900 to 28th February 1901), when he retired and was succeeded by Babu Jagat Bandhu Laha, M.A., who joined on the 1st March 1901. Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, was in charge of this office for the first five days of the year.

16. *Inspection of special class of schools.*—Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools for 256 days, and Mr. C. Russell held charge for 108 days. Mrs. Wheeler was Inspector of Girls' Schools throughout the year.

17. *Assistant Inspectors of Schools.*—The number of these officers (including two officers for Muhammadan education) was ten during the year under report, each Division of Bengal, excepting Orissa, having an Assistant Inspector attached to it. The Assistant Inspectors' Divisions which changed hands are Burdwan, Rajshahi and Bhagalpur.

Of the two Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education, one was placed in charge of the Presidency, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions and the other in charge of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

18. *Deputy Inspectors.*—The number of Deputy Inspectors of Schools was 52, including Additional and Special Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Each district (excepting Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Angul and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa) is under the charge of a Deputy Inspector. In the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur there is a large number of schools which it is impossible for one officer to visit. An Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools has therefore been attached to each of them. In the Sonthal Parganas there is a Special Deputy Inspector appointed for the purpose of spreading education among Sonthals and other aboriginal people. The town of Calcutta has a Deputy Inspector of Schools of its own. The following are the districts which did not change hands during the year:—(1) Birbhum, (2) Bankura, (3) Hooghly, (4) Murshidabad, (5) Khulna, (6) Bogra, (7) Pabna, (8) Faridpur, (9) Backergunge, (10) Noakhali, (11) Saran, (12) Champaran, (13) Darbhanga, (14) Monghyr, (15) Purnea and (16) Malda.

The minimum number of 150 days on tour was attained in all the districts, except Gaya.

The highest record of activity was in Howrah 231, Monghyr 227, and Purnea 220 days; Saran 206, Dinajpur and Patna 205 each, and Backergunge 200 days.

19. *Sub-Inspectors of Schools.*—The total number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools in this Province during 1900-1901 was the same as it was in 1899-1900, viz., 212.

The prescribed limit of 200 days has been exceeded in all the divisions. The minimum number of 350 visits has been attained in the Presidency, Burdwan and Orissa divisions only. The average number of visits returned in the Chittagong Division and Orissa Tributary Mahals is much below (300).

The short work of some Sub-Inspectors in the divisions of Presidency, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa is attributed to the census operations in which they were engaged in addition to their own duties, and in some cases to the systematic neglect of duty, as was shown by a Sub-Inspector of Schools in the district of Purnea. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals the tour of the Departmental Sub-Inspectors does not seem to have been methodically arranged. The consequence is that many schools under them were left unvisited during the year. The officers punished for misbehaviour are—(1) Munshi Maizuddin Ahmed of Rangpur, who was suspended for a year for insubordination; (2) Maulvi Akbar Ali of the Rajshahi district, who was dismissed from the Board's service for falsification of diary and misappropriation of public money, and (3) Judanandan Shahai of Palamau, who was suspended for six months for very short work done during the year. Some of the old Sub-Inspectors in the Burdwan Division are reported to be inattentive to their legitimate duties, and the Inspector of Schools intends to rouse them from their lethargy by transferring them to distant and outlying stations.

The Sub-Inspectors commended for good work are—

Babus Amrita Lal Ghosh, Umesh Chandra Basu, Giris Chandra Som, Radha Nath Chatterji, B. A., Akshoy Kumar Datta, B. A., Rama Nath Chatterji, Surja Narayan Mukerji, B. A., Sarada Prasad Banerji, Ram Gopal Mukherji, Satis Chandra Mukherji, Sris Chandra Chaudhuri, Girindra Gopal Ghosh, Sures Chandra Chaudhuri, Madhu Sudan Sarkar, Priya Nath Brahmachari, B. A., Dina Nath Bhattacharji, Hari Charan Mukherji and Sures Chandra Ray, B. A., Kiran Chandra Banerji, B. A., Akshay Kumar Sen, Haribar Mitra, and Munshi Muhammed Attaruddin, Babus Hari Lal Saha, Sarat Chandra Rai, Sri Kanta Maitra, Damodar Prasad Sarkar, Gopal Chandra Chakravarti, Abhay Kumar Gupto, Rajani Kanta Sen, Gobinda Chandra Datta, Umes Chandra Das Gupta, Akrur Chandra Sen, and Kamini Kumar Som, Maulvis Aftabuddin Ahmed, and Zakiuddin Ahmed, B. A., Ahamadulla and Babus Rajani Kanta Chakravarti, Mangal Dayal Sinha, Gopal Das, Kishun Sahai, Deokinandan Sahai, Bhagwat Narayan, and Maulvi Muhammad Hafizulla, and Babus Umes Chandra Lal, Dayal Narayan Lal, Tarak Nath Mitra, Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B. A., Tarak Ram Dube, Prasanna Chandra Datta, Biswesvar Ghosh, Munshi Jahu, Naba Kisor Sarkar, Babus Narayan Prasad Mahanty, B. A., Kasi Bhushan Sen, B. A., Sasi Bhushan Chakravarti, B. A., and Ram Chandra Banerji.

20. *Inspecting Pandits.*—There was no change in the number of Inspecting Pandits or Guru Instructors.

21. The noteworthy event of the year was the issue, with the sanction of Government, of a code of rules for the guidance of the inspecting agency. It

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defines the powers of inspecting officers of each grade, and details the points to be noted during inspection and examination of a school.

22. *District Boards.*—The Local Self-Government Act has now been introduced into all the districts of Bengal, except the Sonthal Parganas, Singhbhum, Darjeeling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul. The Act was introduced into four districts of Chota Nagpur in the year under report.

All the District Boards acted generally in harmony with the Education Department. The Deputy Inspector continued to be an *ex-officio* member of the District Boards and his suggestions and advice in educational matters always received proper consideration. Complaints about the dilatoriness of the District Boards' office in the despatch of business were fewer.

23. *Local Boards.*—The Local Boards, in the great majority of districts, were entrusted with the power of passing stipend and reward bills, although the fixing of the rates remained in the hands of the District Boards. In some districts, notably the 24-Parganas and the four districts of Chota Nagpur, in which the Local Self-Government Act has been lately introduced, the Local Boards had no educational powers.

24. *District Committees.*—There are District Committees of public instruction in the five districts in which the Local Self-Government Act has not been introduced. The amount of work done by them last year was very small. The Singhbhum Committee did not meet at all, as "there was no special occasion" to call a meeting. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, says:—"I cannot say I have received much assistance from the deliberations of the Committees."

25. *Inspection of Schools by Magistrates.*—In the Burdwan Division all the District Magistrates and some Subdivisional Magistrates inspected schools of different classes. The Magistrate of Birbhum paid 114 visits to schools. In the Presidency Division all the District and Subdivisional Officers paid visits to schools. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, notices in his report that the Magistrates of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna and Malda, and many Subdivisional Officers, inspected a considerable number of schools. In the Dacca Division special mention has been made of the District Magistrate of Faridpur, who inspected 55 Primary schools at different centres.

In the Chittagong Division the District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers generally visit important schools during the touring season. The Magistrate of Chittagong visited 22 schools of different classes. In the Patna Division, the Chairman, District Board of Saran, and the District Magistrates of all other districts, and some Subdivisional Officers, visited schools of different classes. The Bhagalpur Divisional Report does not show in detail the inspection work done by the District and Subdivisional Officers in this Division. The Divisional Commissioner made time to visit some schools in the district of Malda. In the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions all the District Officers, and some Subdivisional Officers, showed their interest in education by visiting schools of different classes. The Superintendents, Orissa Tributary Mahals, his Assistant, and the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, at times visit schools, when on tour in the Tributary Mahals.

CHAPTER IV.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

(1).—SCOPE OF CHAPTER.

26. The scope of this chapter is to deal with the progress of Arts Colleges, the Law Colleges, the Medical College and Schools, and the Sanskrit *cols*, the better class of which may be regarded as Colleges of Oriental learning conducted according to indigenous methods. Arts Colleges as well as Law Colleges and the Medical College, are institutions affiliated to the Calcutta University and conforming to its standards. Medical schools and Sanskrit *cols*, on the other hand, are in no way connected with, or controlled by, the University. In previous reports, it has been customary to deal with these institutions in the chapter on Special Instruction, but following on the precedent of Mr. Cotton's quinquennial Review, they are now, for the first time, treated under the head of Colleges. Following on the same precedent, the working of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur will be dealt with in the chapter on Technical Education. Madrasahs for Arabic and Persian learning, which might, like Sanskrit *cols*, be regarded as Colleges of Oriental learning, will be dealt with in the chapter on Muhammadan Education.

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(2).—THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

27. In Bengal, collegiate education, whether general or professional, is entirely dominated by the Calcutta University. The University lays down standards, prescribes text-books, holds examinations, and grants certificates and diplomas. The Entrance examination of the University furnishes the connecting link between secondary high schools and Arts Colleges. When the high school student has passed his Entrance examination, his school days become a thing of the past, and he is at liberty to join an Arts College. Two years later, he goes up for his F. A. examination, and, if successful, he can enter the Medical College or the Civil Engineering College or the B. A. classes of an Arts College. If he wants to be a lawyer, he must, two years after passing his F. A., go up for the B. A. degree examination, and when he has passed this test, read in some Law College for two years more. The diplomas of the Calcutta University granted on the results of the professional examinations are sufficient passports for admission into the professions.

Among the more important regulations adopted by the Calcutta University, during the year under review, are those relating to the new institution of two examinations and two degrees—the B. Sc. and D. Sc. The main distinction between the present B. A. examination in the "B" course, and the B. Sc. examination, which will be held for the first time in 1902, will be that while for the former examination only a theoretical knowledge is required of the science subjects, for the latter a practical knowledge will be required. Even those candidates who only take up the pass course will have to submit to practical examinations in all the science subjects in which they are examined. Moreover, while B.A. candidates in the "B" course are required to take up English Literature, B. Sc. examinees will be exempted from its study, and will only be required to write short essays (*a*) on some portion of a subject in Physical Science or Chemistry, and (*b*) on one of the optional subjects taken by the candidate.

Another useful regulation is the introduction of Sanitary Science and Physiology as optional subjects for the First Arts examination. With a view to encourage the study of Sanitary Science, it has been laid down by Government, that, other things being equal, preference will be given to those passing in that subject in admitting them to the Civil Engineering and the Medical Colleges.

(3).—ARTS COLLEGES.

(a) General statistics.

28. The number of Arts Colleges in Bengal for the year 1900-1901 was 44, as in the previous year. As in the previous year, again, eleven of these were

Government institutions, one (at Midnapore) was a municipal institution, seven were in receipt of aid from Government, and 25 were unaided institutions. One of the old unaided Colleges, the Harendra Lal College, Munshiganj, has ceased to exist, while a new unaided College, the Pramatha-Mammatha College, Tangail, has sprung into existence. The new College, like its defunct sister institution, is located in East Bengal.

The number of students attending the Arts Colleges on the 31st March 1901 rose from 7,868 to 8,199, showing an increase of 331 students, against an increase of 664 students in the year 1899-1900. Of these 8,199 students, 1,948 were reading in Government Colleges, 48 in the Midnapore Municipal College, 1,658 were claimed by the aided Colleges, and 4,545 belonged to the unaided Colleges. The number of students attending the three Colleges maintained exclusively for girls, rose from 42 to 47. The Bethune College, maintained by Government for girls, showed 42 students on its rolls.

There can be little doubt that the average monthly roll-number of a College is a sure index of the extent of its popularity. Judged by this standard, the most popular of the Arts Colleges would appear to be the Presidency College (average monthly roll number, 693), the Metropolitan Institution (615), the Ripon College (583), the General Assembly's Institution (557), the Bangabasi College (488), the Duff College (466), and the Dacca College (449).

The Presidency College had the largest number on its rolls, even though the rate of fees obtaining in it is in some cases double, and in others quadruple, of that in the other colleges.

(b) Conditions as to residence of students.

29. Students, compelled to leave their homes for the sake of a collegiate education, had been accustomed to live, in a few cases, with relations more or less remote, but in the majority of instances, in hostels or chummeries, which might be occasionally attached to Colleges, Government or private, but which more frequently were not. In the latter class of hostels, or, as they are sometimes called, "messes," students were subject to no sort of control, and were free to live very much as they liked. This was far from being desirable. A young man brought up at a quiet mufassal station in the bosom of his family, passes his Entrance examination at the age, say, of sixteen, and is sent by an anxious parent to Calcutta or to some mufassal town to read there in a College. He lives at a hostel or mess, along with a number of other students and grown-up people, whose habits and conduct may be far from exemplary. He is subject there to no manner of restraint. He goes out, and he comes in, whenever he pleases. He is subject to no supervision, responsible to nobody for his doings. The Professors of his College watch his conduct only within the precincts of the College, and his guardians are too far away to exercise any effectual control over his actions. It is needless to point out that the consequences of such a premature withdrawal of restraint at the impressionable period of life at which a student usually enters on his freshman stage, may often prove disastrous.

With a view to put a stop to this state of things, a body of rules were adopted during the year under review, under which students of practically all Arts Colleges, all high schools, and all middle schools in the province will be required, when not living with their parents or other duly recognised guardians, to live only at such hostels or messes as have been licensed or approved in writing, as a proper place for the residence of students, by some Principal of a College, or Head Master of a high or middle school. At such hostels or messes, students will be considered to be under the direct control and supervision of the heads of their institutions, not only during College or school hours, but also at other times during College or school terms. The licensing authority will be responsible for the hostel or mess approved by him, and for the students living in it. He must inspect, or depute other officers to inspect, the mess frequently, attention being directed at such inspections to all conditions in relation to the morality of the students, their discipline, and the sanitary arrangements of the hostel. These messes will also be open to inspection by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and by other officers specially deputed for the purpose by the Education Department. Gentlemen of influence living in the neighbourhood of such messes or hostels may also be appointed to act as

visiting members for such places under the authority of the Director of Public Instruction.

It has also been arranged that in the cases of hostels in which there are no paid Superintendents, the licensing officer will appoint a teacher or a senior student of the College to work as Honorary Superintendent. Such Superintendent will be responsible for the maintenance of good order in the hostel. He will assist the licensing authority in all matters connected with the morality and the discipline of the boarders, and report any cases of serious breach of discipline to the proper authorities.

The Superintendent will keep a conduct register. An attendance register will also be kept and the rolls called twice a day at stated hours. Ordinarily the members of students' messes must be *bona-fide* students of a College or school.

These rules which were approved by the Government of Bengal in September 1900, will, it is hoped, remove a crying evil.

(c) *Expenditure on Arts Colleges.*

30. The total expenditure on Arts Colleges for the year 1900-1901, without taking into account the expenditure incurred on the Bihar National College, the Bishop's College, the Church Missionary Society's College and the Martinière College for boys, which have not furnished the necessary information, amounted to Rs. 7,52,329. The total expenditure for the preceding year came up to Rs. 7,43,542. But this total, too, was arrived at without reckoning the expenditure on certain Colleges, and consequently a comparison between the total amounts spent during the two years is practically impossible.

The expenditure on the eleven Government Colleges increased from Rs. 3,71,401 to Rs. 3,90,038, or by Rs. 18,637. The expenditure from the Provincial revenues rose from Rs. 1,73,187 to Rs. 1,82,501, or by Rs. 9,314, while that from the fee-receipts rose from Rs. 1,85,397 to Rs. 1,94,727, or by Rs. 9,330. The expenditure from endowments remained practically unchanged. The contributions from the Provincial Revenues increased notably in the cases of the Presidency College (by Rs. 6,751) and the Rajshahi College (by Rs. 5,050), while it decreased notably in the case of the Calcutta Madrasah, where it went down by Rs. 5,043.

In the case of the aided Colleges, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,61,627, of which Rs. 23,100 were met from the Provincial revenues, Rs. 64,347 were met from the fee-receipts and Rs. 74,180 from endowments. Practically the charge on the provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 300, and the fee-receipts fell off by Rs. 1,530, while the expenditure from endowments increased by 6,258. In the case of St. Xavier's College, the charge on endowments rose from Rs. 13,899 to Rs. 21,130, or by Rs. 7,231, while in that of the Dublin University Mission College it fell off from Rs. 2,028 to Rs. 493, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,605. It ought to be noted here that in the former institution the fee-receipts fell off by Rs. 4,288, while in the latter they showed an increase of Rs. 1,206.

The up-keep of the 21 unaided Colleges, which have furnished returns of expenditure, cost Rs. 1,95,205, of which Rs. 1,19,210 were realised from fees and Rs. 75,995 from endowments.

In the last annual report it was pointed out that during the period of four years ending with 1899-1900, the charge on Provincial revenues for collegiate education had decreased by Rs. 99,036, of which a decrease of Rs. 10,545 had been effected during 1899-1900, and one of Rs. 66,814 in the previous year. During the year under review, this charge shows an upward tendency, due in the main to the increased salaries drawn by Professors in Government Colleges. This hardly calls for any comment.

(d) *Cost of educating each student.*

31. The average annual cost of educating a boy in a Government College was Rs. 178-1-7, of which Government paid Rs. 83-5-4, and Rs. 94-12-3 was met from private funds, that is, fees and endowments combined. The total cost and the Government share thereof in the preceding year were Rs. 177-5-10 and Rs. 82-11-4, respectively. In the case of the aided Colleges, the total cost of a boy's education decreased from Rs. 108-11-4 to Rs. 100-7-2 per annum, while in that of the unaided Colleges it decreased from Rs. 48-4-8

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to Rs. 43-0-4. As in the previous year, the total cost of educating each student was greatest in the case of the Bethune College (for girls), where it amounted to Rs. 286-2-5 as against Rs. 362-2 in the preceding year.

(e) *Fee-rates in Arts Colleges.*

32. The fee-rates in Arts Colleges vary within very wide limits. In the great majority of the unaided Colleges under native management, it is Rs. 3 a month for the F. A. classes and Rs. 4 a month for the B. A. classes; in the Missionary Colleges, as in several of the Government Colleges at mufassal towns, it is generally Rs. 5 or sometimes Rs. 6 a month, while in at least one instance, in the case of the Presidency College, it is as high as Rs. 12 a month.

The fact that native proprietors of unaided Colleges are generally averse to charging higher rates of fees than Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 a month, furnishes perhaps ample indication that the great majority of those who send up their boys for a Collegiate education are unable or unwilling to pay higher rates. It is an undoubted fact that, generally speaking, the Presidency College, and to a less extent the Missionary Colleges, recruit their alumni from what may perhaps be called the upper division of the middle class, consisting of men who are not only able to pay a somewhat higher rate of fees, but who also set a higher value on education, whether for its own sake, or as constituting a passport to lucrative professions and appointments. Even now after forty-six years since its foundation, the Presidency College is still growing in popularity, as evidenced by the yearly increasing number of its students, and this in spite of its high fee-rate, and the up-growth of many unaided Colleges charging lower fees. This could never have been the case if the College did not supply a distinct want felt by a definite section of the native community.

(f) *Results of University Examinations.*

33. The total number of students sent up for the F. A. Examination was 3,286 against 3,037, showing an increase of 249 examinees. The number of passes declined from 1,142 to 1,039, the percentage of success falling from 37.6 to 31.7. The Government Colleges passed 266 candidates out of 675, the aided Colleges 158 out of 453, and the unaided Colleges 597 out of 2,158. The Midnapore Municipal College passed 18 out of 31 candidates. The percentage of success was 42 in the case of Government Colleges, 35 in the case of the Aided Colleges and 27 in that of the unaided ones. In all 44 candidates came out in the first division, of whom 18 belonged to Government Colleges, 9 to aided Colleges, and 15 to unaided Colleges. Of the 52 senior scholarships awarded on the results of the F. A. Examination, 24 were carried away by students of Government Colleges, 10 by students of aided Colleges, and 18 by students of unaided Colleges. A female student of the Loretto House obtained the first grade special scholarship for females, while one of the Bethune College carried off the second grade special scholarship.

The total number of candidates for the B. A. Examination was 1,688, as against 1,667, of whom 311 passed as against 461. The Government Colleges passed 143 out of 506 candidates, or 28 per cent., the aided Colleges 71 out of 434, or 16 per cent., and the unaided Colleges 97 out of 748, or 13 per cent. One thousand and sixty-five candidates offered the "A" course, of whom 192 passed, and 623 candidates offered the "B" course, of whom 119 passed, the percentage of success being 18 in the A course and 19 in the B course. There were in all 63 names on the Honours list, as against 72 in the preceding year, 43 being those of students in Government Colleges, 9 of students in aided Colleges, and 11 of students in unaided Colleges.

The number of candidates who went up for the M. A. Examination was 219 (including 50 private candidates) against 206, of whom 91 (including 16 private candidates) passed against 92. The Government Colleges presented 107 candidates, of whom 47 passed; two aided Colleges, the General Assembly's Institution and the Duff College, both under missionary management, presented 50 candidates and passed 21, the unaided Colleges presented 12 and passed 7 candidates. Of the candidates who passed 19 offered English, 6 Sanskrit, 1

Arabic, 3 Persian, 3 History and Political Economy, 14 Mental and Moral Science, 5 Chemistry, 3 Botany, 19 Mathematics (11 in group A and 8 in group B), 16 Physical Science (1 in group B and 15 in group C) and 2 Geology and Mineralogy.

(g) *Research scholarships.*

34. Of the three Post-graduate Research scholars elected in 1900, two have ceased to hold their scholarships. Maulvi Mahammed Abdullah proceeded to England and his scholarship was withdrawn. Babu Krishna Prasad De obtained the Premchand Roychand studentship and had to give up his Research scholarship. The third scholar Babu Jatindra Nath Sen has been re-elected to a scholarship and is engaged in carrying on physico-chemical research in the Presidency College.

The scholarships vacated by Maulvi Muhammed Abdullah and Babu Krishna Prasad De have been re-awarded to Babus Ganga Mohan Laskar, M. A., and Phanindra Lal Ganguli, M. A. The former, who is a Sanskrit scholar, is working in the libraries of the Asiatic Society and the Sanskrit College, with a view to carrying on researches in the Sanskrit language with special reference to comparative philology and Indian palæography. The latter who is an M. A. in mathematics, is engaged in carrying on researches in Astronomy, and is working in the Astronomical Observatory of the Presidency College.

The three scholarships awardable during the current year have been given to Babus Ramendra Nath Ghosh, Baidya Nath Saha, and Bhagavat Kumar Goswami. Babu Ramendra Nath Ghosh, M. A. (Mathematics-class III, Physics-class I), is working in the Magnetic Observatory of the Presidency College. Babu Baidya Nath Saha, M. A. (Geology-class I) is working in the Museum of the Geological Survey Office, with the permission of the Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, with a view to carrying on petrological research. Babu Bhagavat Kumar Goswami, M. A. (Sanskrit-class I) is carrying on researches in Vaishnavism, working in the library of the Sanskrit College.

(4).—LAW COLLEGES.

35. In Bengal there are no institutions which concern themselves exclusively with the teaching of law. The law colleges, so called, are properly Law Departments of Arts Colleges or Law Classes attached to them.

The number of institutions teaching law remained unchanged at 17. Of these seven were Government Colleges, one was the Municipal College at Midnapore, and nine were unaided colleges.

The total attendance increased from 1,260 to 1,401. Of these students 845, as against 728, were studying for the B. L. Examination and 556, as against 532, for the Pleadership Examination. The Government Colleges claimed 105 B. L. students and 92 Pleadership students, the unaided colleges 739 B. L. students and 454 Pleadership students. The Ripon College at Calcutta with 415 students on the rolls of its Law Classes maintains its position as by far the most favourite institution of Law students.

The maintenance of Law classes in connexion with Government colleges throws no charge on the Provincial Revenues. The professors are paid out of fees, and, after paying all expenditure, the Dacca College and the Rajshahi College showed savings from fee-receipts of amounts of Rs. 4,080 and Rs. 209, respectively. In the preceding year the Dacca College in its Law Department brought in a surplus of Rs. 5,487.

For the B. L. Examination of 1900 there were 553 candidates, of whom 160 passed, 2 in the first division and 158 in the second division. In the preceding year 102 candidates passed out of 451. The percentage of success therefore rose from 22 to 29. In 1898 again the percentage of success was 45·8.

(5).—THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS.

36. The total strength of the Medical College at the end of the session 1900-1901 was 569, against 502, 477, 477, and 468 in the four preceding years. Of these 569 students, 500 were regular students of the College Department, 57 belonged to the Military Pupil Class, and 12 were attending the Female Certificate Class.

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For the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. and M. B. examinations there were 100 and 113 candidates respectively, of whom 23 and 26 passed: besides, 26 of the students, who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination, attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination.

For the First L. M. S. and M. B. examinations there were 89 and 11 candidates respectively, of whom 42 and 6 passed.

For the combined Preliminary Scientific and First L. M. S. examinations there were 39 candidates, of whom 5 passed the First L. M. S. examination and 13 the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination. For the combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations there were 8 candidates, of whom one passed the First M. B. examination and four the Preliminary Scientific M. B. examination.

For the Second L. M. S. examination there were 107 candidates, of whom 43 passed. Of the 29 candidates re-examined in November 1900, 21 passed.

For the Second M. B. examination there were 10 candidates, of whom three passed, including one who passed the Second L. M. S. examination in November 1900. Of those who failed, one attained the standard of the Second L. M. S. examination.

Out of 506 candidates for the University examinations, 214 passed as against 161 candidates out of 431 in the previous year. The percentage of success rose from 37.35 to 42.29.

Sixteen pupil-nurses passed their examinations and received midwives' certificates. Ten native *dais* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital, and also received certificates.

The total expenditure on the College during the year was Rs. 1,92,021, of which Rs. 1,49,992 were contributed from the Provincial revenues, and Rs. 42,029 were realised from fees. The total expenditure for the two preceding years had been Rs. 1,84,325 and Rs. 1,70,024.

The average cost for educating each military pupil was Rs. 1,176, while for the matriculated, casual, and female students it amounted to Rs. 133.

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37. The total number of students attending the four Government Vernacular Medical Schools at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack was 607, against 637. Of this number, 35 were females. In the previous year 37 female students were attending these schools. The Campbell School at Calcutta with 197 pupils (including 19 females) on its rolls showed the largest attendance.

The total number of passes increased from 80 to 88, and only 2 female candidates (from the Dacca School) passed, as against 3.

The total expenditure on the Medical Schools was Rs. 1,13,064, against Rs. 1,11,611, of which an amount of Rs. 91,345 as against Rs. 90,976 was contributed from the Provincial revenues, and Rs. 19,735 as against Rs. 18,892 was realised from fee-receipts.

The average annual cost to Government of educating each pupil at a vernacular medical school was Rs. 131 as against Rs. 137.

The returns show five unaided medical schools, of which 3 teach the Hæmœopathic system, while the other two teach the orthodox system. Of the last two, the Calcutta Medical School shows an attendance of 300 pupils, while the College of Physicians and Surgeons has 103 students on its rolls. It is difficult to pronounce an opinion on the working of these institutions without knowing what class of students they recruit, the teachers they employ, the opportunities for clinical experience they offer. But to judge from their attendance, they clearly enjoy some degree of popularity with a certain section of young men.

38. Medical education is now under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

(6).—SANSKRIT TOLS.

39. If the better class of Sanskrit *tols* can be shown as colleges of oriental learning (it is because a *tol*, like a college, is a place of advanced instruction. But there the similarity ends. The conservative oriental mind clinging to its ancient ideal has not yet evolved the idea of a university or a college. The

proprietor of a *tol* is, as a rule, the only teacher of the *tol*. He accepts pupils, whom he not only teaches, but also feeds and clothes and lodges, and who are accordingly as much his guests and dependents as pupils. Unlike a college, a *tol* has no permanent local habitation. The Pandit holds his *tol* where, for the time being, he takes up his quarters. Unlike a college, a *tol* has no staff of professors. The proprietor-teacher teaches such subjects as he can, and only takes such pupils as aspire to a knowledge of those subjects. Unlike a college, again, a *tol* is an institution where not only fees are not charged, but which actually affords an asylum to students.

Three examinations are held under the auspices of the Education Department to test the progress of *tol* students. These are the Sanskrit First, Second and Title examinations. The Principal of the Sanskrit College acts as *ex-officio* Registrar of these examinations.

The First and Second examinations are practically held by the several Sanskrit associations which stand between the individual *tols* on the one hand and the Education Department on the other, and certificates are given by the associations to the successful candidates of the *tols* under it. The Department is only concerned to see that a uniform standard of examination is maintained, and that the examinations are properly conducted.

The Title examination is the final examination of *tol* students, on the results of which diplomas conferring titles are given to successful candidates, under the signature of the Director of Public Instruction. Such titles, though not necessarily through parchment diplomas, have been conferred, from time immemorial, by teachers of *tols* on their pupils.

The three Sanskrit examinations and the stipends and rewards on the results thereof have given a considerable impetus to the cause of Sanskrit education.

For the Sanskrit First examination there were 2,668 candidates, against 2,076, of whom 536 passed, against 633, the percentage of success declining from 30 to 20.

For the Sanskrit Second examination there were 867 candidates against 695, of whom 262 passed, against 283, the percentage of success declining from 40 to 30.

There were 162 candidates for the Sanskrit Title examination, against 147 of the year before, of whom 64 candidates passed as against 53, 2 being placed in the first division and 62 in the second. It is satisfactory to find that this examination, the highest test in Sanskrit held in this province, attracts candidates from distant parts of India. Three of the candidates for the last examination came from Benares, itself an important seat of Sanskrit learning, and one came from Mysore. No less than 152 of the examinees were Brahmins.

Of the 64 successful candidates, no less than 41 offered literature, while of the remaining 23, ten offered grammar, 1 offered Puran or Hindu Mythology; 4 took up Smriti or law, and 8 were examined in Hindu Philosophy.

Commenting on the popularity of the Kavya or Literature course, the Registrar of Sanskrit examinations Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Sastri writes:—

“Kavya candidates and Kavya passes are more numerous than those in any other subjects. The University teaches Kavya, and the M. A's. of the Calcutta University are good Kavya scholars trained and educated in European methods. A very large number of Kavya passes are not much wanted. The higher subjects should be encouraged, specially Smriti and Nyaya, which the Pandits of Bengal cultivated with such marked success. Even Jyotish and Purana do not attract many candidates, though they are easier to pass in. Some changes have become necessary in order to encourage the study of higher subjects in Sanskrit.”

I fully endorse M. M. Hara Prasad Sastri's remark about the desirability of encouraging a study of the higher and more abstruse subjects. The Pandits of Bengal owe it to themselves and to their traditions to cultivate these subjects, and to bring a knowledge of them home to their countrymen.

CHAPTER V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

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40. Secondary Education in this Province may be described as that which is above the Primary course and below the collegiate. Secondary schools are of two classes—(1) High and (2) Middle, the latter being subdivided into (a) English and (b) Vernacular. High schools teach up to the Matriculation standard of the University; and Middle schools of both classes prepare their pupils for the Middle scholarship Examination, with or without the English language as an extra subject. Under the new Vernacular education scheme, English is to be the medium of instruction in Class IV and upwards of High schools, while in all the lower classes from class V, the medium of instruction (except in the subject of English) is to be the Vernacular. The subjoined tabular statement is introduced to clearly exhibit the classes in the various types of Secondary and Primary schools which correspond to each other and to the new standards under Government Resolution No. 1 of 1st January 1901—

High School.	Middle School.	Upper Primary School.	Lower Primary Schools.	New standards under Government Resolution No. 1 of 1st January 1901.
Class I (Entrance class) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
" II ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" III ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" IV ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" V ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" VI ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
" VII (Section A) ...	Class I ... ..	.....	.....	Standard VI.
" VII (Section B) ...	" II (Upper Primary class) ...	Class I (Upper Primary class) ...	.....	" V.
" VIII (Section A) ...	" III (Lower Primary class) ...	" II (Lower Primary class) ...	.....	" IV.
" VIII (Section B) ...	" IV (Lower Primary class) ...	" III (Lower Primary class) ...	Lower Primary class	" III.
" VIII (Section C) ...	" V (Lower Primary class) ...	" IV (A class of Lower Primary Sch. ol.)	A class	" II.
" VIII (Section C) ...	" VI	" IV (B class of Lower Primary School).	B	" I.
" VIII (Section C) ...	VIA (B class of Lower Primary School).	" IV (B class of Lower Primary School).	B	Third-year of infant class.
Infant class	VIB (C class of Lower Primary School).	" IV (C class of Lower Primary School).	C	Second-year of infant class.
Ditto	VIC Infant class	" IV Infant class	Infant class	First-year of infant class.

41. *General Statistics of Secondary schools.*—Secondary schools for Indian boys advanced from 2,441 to 2,446, or by 5 only, while their attendance advanced from 230,433 to 233,074, or by 1·1 per cent. English schools (High and Middle) increased from 1,396 to 1,427, or by 2·2 per cent., and their pupils from 173,394 to 1,78,113, or by 2·7 per cent. The number of High Schools increased from 462 to 494, or by nearly 7 per cent., and their attendance from 105,954 to 111,523, or by 5·2 per cent., while the number of Middle English schools decreased from 934 to 933, or by one, and their attendance from 67,440 to 66,590, or by 1·2 per cent. Middle Vernacular schools declined both in number and strength. Their number fell off from 1,045 to 1,019, or by 2·5 per cent., and their attendance from 57,039 to 54,961, or by 3·6 per cent. The unpopularity of the Middle Vernacular schools, as noticed in the last report, continued to exist.

42. *Stages of instruction in Secondary schools.*—The number of Indian boys in the High stage rose from 29,691 to 30,378, or by 2·3 per cent. and that in the Middle stage from 46,692 to 47,685, or by 2·1 per cent.

43. *Expenditure on Secondary schools for Indian boys (Appendix IV).*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on High schools increased from Rs. 2,34,479 to Rs. 2,41,479, or by nearly 3 per cent; but on Middle English schools it decreased from Rs. 39,424 to 27,688, or by 29·7 per cent., and on Middle Vernacular schools from Rs. 58,147 to 51,987, or by 10·6 per cent. The District fund expenditure on High schools decreased from Rs. 7,306 to Rs. 6,773, while the Municipal fund expenditure increased from Rs. 6,806 to Rs. 8,086, or by 18·8 per cent. The District fund expenditure on Middle English and Middle Vernacular schools decreased from Rs. 1,17,088 to Rs. 1,14,090, and from Rs. 94,364 to Rs. 91,312, respectively. The Municipal fund expenditure on both these classes of schools shows a decline, in the former from Rs. 5,653 to Rs. 5,222, and in the latter from Rs. 3,630 to Rs. 3,393.

In High schools, the fees increased from Rs. 13,43,147 to Rs. 14,49,951, or by 7·9 per cent., but in Middle English schools they decreased from Rs. 2,99,827 to Rs. 2,94,600. and in Middle Vernacular schools from Rs. 1,80,884 to Rs. 1,75,500. The total fee-receipts in secondary schools taken together, however, increased from Rs. 18,23,858 to Rs. 19,20,051. It is gratifying to notice that the expenditure on Secondary schools for Indian boys from

Provincial revenues and District funds shows a decline, viz., from Rs. 3,32,050 to Rs. 3,21,154 under Provincial revenues, and from Rs. 2,18,758 to Rs. 2,12,175 under District funds. The Municipal fund expenditure shows an increase from Rs. 16,089 to Rs. 16,701, and the total expenditure from all sources (public and private) from Rs. 30,30,591 to Rs. 31,23,828. The amount contributed during the year under report from Native States' revenues was Rs. 6,447 to High schools, Rs. 6,835 to Middle English, and Rs. 4,355 to Middle Vernacular schools.

Expenditure on Secondary education.—The returns show that of the boys and girls attending Secondary schools for both sexes, 33·2 per cent. of the pupils are in the Secondary stage of instruction. The total expenditure on Secondary schools for boys and girls from Provincial revenues, District funds and Municipal funds amounting respectively to Rs. 3,63,434, Rs. 2,12,331 and Rs. 17,979 the proportionate cost of Secondary education to these funds was Rs. 1,20,660, Rs. 70,494 and Rs. 5,969, respectively. The percentage of pupils in Primary schools who are in the secondary stage being very low, viz., '03, the proportionate cost out of the expenditure incurred on Primary education for these pupils is inconsiderable, viz., Rs. 48, Rs. 180 and Rs. 17, respectively, from these sources.

44. *Bifurcation of studies.*—A new departure in education was begun during the year by the introduction of a scheme for the bifurcation of studies in Zilla schools. Under this scheme boys on promotion to the 2nd class of a Zilla school have the option of either continuing to read for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination, or of joining a technical side which leads either to commerce, called the C class, or to Engineering, the B class. The C classes have been opened at the Hare School, Dacca, Patna and Hooghly Collegiate Schools, and at the Uttarpara Government High school, and the B classes at the various places in Bengal where Technical schools are already in existence. These latter have been affiliated to the Zilla schools. After a two-years' course the boys in these classes will have a special examination, for the present, conducted by a Committee appointed by Government, the passing of which will be recognized both by Government and by the commercial community as equivalent to the Calcutta University Entrance certificate. The scheme has not been working long enough to judge of its ultimate success, but it was started so as to give boys of a practical or mechanical bent a chance of developing these faculties, and in order to establish a workshop in connection with Zilla schools, so that the boys in the chief public school of the district might be able to see the important part played by industrial handicrafts. If the present scheme succeeds, its extension to all Zilla schools in Bengal will be but a matter of time.

45. *Examinations in Secondary Schools.*—The work done in Secondary schools is tested by two sets of examinations, one conducted by the University for High schools, and the other conducted by the Department for Middle schools. The pupils in High schools taking up the alternative course under the scheme for the bifurcation of studies in High schools will be subjected to a different test, the examinations for which will be conducted by a Committee appointed by Government as stated above.

The following table compares the results of the Entrance Examination for the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1900.						1901.							
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Percentage.		
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.				Total.	First division.	Second division.		Third division.	Total.
Government schools	55 (a)	1,027	285	334	167	786	76·5	55 (b)	1,095 (c)	302	289	155	746	68·1
Schools under private management { Aided	193	1,417	274	431	293	998	70·3	204	1,432	254	305	263	822	57·6
{ Unaided	154	3,045	490	583	408	1,371	51·8	170	2,462	274	469	490	1,143	46·4
Total	402	5,089	849	1,348	958	3,155	61·9	430 (b)	4,989 (c)	830	1,123	818	2,771	55·8

(a) Includes the three joint Committee schools at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr, two Municipal schools at Midnapore and Santipur, and the Chittagong Madrasah.

(b) Including the Dacca Madrasah, and three Joint Committee and two Municipal schools.

(c) Including 8 candidates from the Dacca Madrasah.

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There was a decline in the percentage of success in schools of all descriptions, Government, aided, and unaided, which is very unsatisfactory.

46. The results of the Government Collegiate schools for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1901.	1900.					1901.					MERIT MARKS.		
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of students in the Entrance class on the 31st December 1900.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1900.	1901.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.				First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1. Dacca Collegiate School	547	43	18	14	9	41	57	48	22	15	7	44	67.8	70.5
2. Hindu School	410	68	23	16	9	48	76	76	25	18	13	56	60.0	61.3
3. Patna Collegiate School	215	32	7	17	6	30	31	23	5	6	3	14	40.7	13.5
4. Hare School	295	44	12	11	8	31	41	41	13	13	4	30	31.4	50.4
5. Hooghly Branch School	163	11	6	5	...	11	10	9	2	4	...	6	23.7	8.4
6. Hooghly Collegiate School.	210	22	6	6	7	18	21	16	6	4	5	15	22.7	22.1
7. Ravenshaw Collegiate School.	314	20	4	11	6	21	38	21	3	6	6	15	18.0	10.7
8. Chittagong Collegiate School.	278	10	6	8	2	16	33	25	3	7	11	21	18.5	21.6
9. Rajshahi ditto	327	34	4	8	4	16	42	25	6	8	2	16	13.8	13.7
10. Krishnagar ditto	250	18	7	4	3	14	31	19	6	3	1	10	11.8	8.0
11. Sanskrit ditto	202	18	3	5	3	11	17	17	3	4	4	11	9.3	13.8
12. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah.	510	15	1	4	5	10	15	15	4	2	...	6	8.4	6.4
13. Bethune Collegiate School.	184	3	1	2	...	3	6	5	...	5	...	5	5.2	8.3
Total	3,873	353	97	111	62	270	418	340	98	93	66	240	...	...

One hundred and fifty-two junior scholarships were awarded on the results of the last Entrance Examination. These do not include special scholarships for Girls, Aborigines, and Muhammadans. Of the candidates who obtained these scholarships, 150 passed in the first, and only two, in the second division. These two boys belonged to the Orissa Division.

47. *Results of the Middle Scholarship Examination.*—During the year under report 774 Middle English and 802 Middle Vernacular schools competed at the Middle English or Middle vernacular, or at both the Examinations. Of the former 654 schools, or 84.5 per cent. and of the latter 635 schools, or 79.1 per cent. were successful. The number of successful candidates from Middle English schools decreased from 1,912 to 1,710, or by 10.6 per cent., and that from Middle Vernacular schools decreased from 1,767 to 1,393, or by 21.2 per cent. Thus the number of passes at both these examinations declined from 3,679 to 3,103, or by 15.7 per cent. The percentages decreased in the divisions of Burdwan, Presidency (including the town of Calcutta), Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong, and increased in the rest. In the Chota Nagpur Division, the percentage increased to 70.3 per cent. This shows that though the education given in middle schools is being gradually appreciated less in the tracts that are comparatively advanced, it continues to be much valued in the backward tracts of the Province. Of the 3,103 successful candidates from Middle schools, 965 passed by the Middle English, and 2,138 by the Middle Vernacular standard. Besides these, 34 boys passed the Middle Scholarship Examination from schools other than Middle schools. Two hundred and thirty-seven private candidates (boys) passed at the Middle English, and eighty-three at the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination.

48. *Qualifications of teachers of High Schools (Appendix V).*—It is satisfactory to find that concurrent with the increase in the number of teachers in High schools, because of an increase in the number of schools, there was an increase in the number of teachers with higher qualifications. The number of M.A.'s increased by 9, B.A.'s by 91, F.A.'s by 74, and that of Sanskrit Titleship Examination certificate-holders by 45.

CHAPTER VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

49. According to the recommendation of the Education Commission, primary education is to be “regarded as the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them for their position in life, and be not necessarily regarded as a portion of instruction leading up to the University.” The scope of the Primary schools, referred to in this chapter, therefore consisted hitherto of so much knowledge of reading and writing and the simple rules of arithmetic and land measurement as would meet the requirements of the simple village folk, and would enable them to look after their own rights. The standard of instruction given in these schools consequently differed from that given in the lower classes of High and Middle schools. But under the new Vernacular Education scheme, it has been shaped in such a way that it may be read with advantage, both in the Primary schools and in the lower classes of High and Middle schools.

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Primary schools are classified as Upper and Lower, according to the standard of instruction. Under the new Vernacular Education scheme, the two top classes of an Upper primary school correspond to the third and fourth classes of Middle schools, and the seventh class (divided into two sections) of a High school. Similarly, the classes of a Lower primary school correspond to the third and lower classes of an Upper primary school, to the fifth and lower classes of a Middle school, and to the eighth class (divided into sections) of a High school. Thus, the disadvantages of a *dual system*, *i.e.*, “the reproduction in each higher grade school of every class of instruction given in all below,” no longer exist. A boy, whatever his future destination, will have now to pass through the same elementary course in his own vernacular, much to his advantage.

50. *General statistics of Primary Schools.*—The table (Appendix VI) gives the comparative statistics of Primary schools for boys for the years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901. It will appear therefrom that the total number of Primary schools decreased from 48,107 to 46,244, or by 3·8 per cent., and their strength from 1,244,800 to 1,195,739, or by 3·9 per cent.

Although the cause of this decline in the number and strength of these schools is ascribable, in some districts, to local unfavourable climatic conditions, yet, following as it does, a year of depression, as noticed in the previous report, it is attributable to two causes, *viz.*, (1) the healthy process of elimination of weak schools, and (2) the difficulty of establishing and supporting schools in rural tracts and backward districts. As regards the latter, I have already, in this office No. 6393, dated the 20th November 1900, pointed out how the further extension of primary education in agricultural tracts is hampered by want of funds. In these places, there is no public interest in education, and nothing can be got out of private enterprise. The only way left to advance education in such tracts, is the establishment and maintenance of schools from Public Revenues.

It appears from the comparative statistics of Primary schools for boys during the past six years, that there has been a retrogression by 9·3 per cent. in the total number of Primary schools and by 3·6 per cent. in attendance. There has been, however, with the exception of the year under report, in which there has been a slight fall, an uninterrupted advance in the number and strength of Upper primary schools, testifying to the stability of the system of primary education in the province. The fluctuations in the number and strength of Lower primary schools, culminating in a drop, during the year under report, of 4·1 per cent. in number and 4·4 per cent. in attendance, in comparison with the previous year, are due *partly* to the difficulty of keeping on schools in agricultural tracts, except by larger grants from Provincial Revenues, the District funds having been found to be inelastic; and *partly* to the enforcement of more stringent rules for the recognition of Lower primary schools.

51. *Different methods of aiding Primary Schools.*—There are three different systems of aiding Primary schools. Fixed monthly stipends are given to some, and these are called “Stipendiary schools;” to others—and their number is large,—the amount of aid given, is determined by the results of examinations conducted by the inspecting officers generally *in situ*, and these are called

"Non-stipendiary" schools. Others, again, are aided under the "Combined" system, under which a teacher is paid partly by a fixed monthly stipend, and partly by the results of examinations. These are called "Mixed schools."

52. *Primary Schools, according to management.*—Of the 4,241 Upper primary schools on the returns, out of 16 schools under public management, 5 were under the management of Government and 11 under the management of District or Municipal Boards. Of the remaining 4,225 schools, 4,039 were aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards, and 186 were unaided including 58 schools maintained by Native States.

Of the 42,003 Lower primary schools, 8 were Board schools and 30,040 were aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards. The remaining 11,955 (including 724 schools maintained by Native States) were unaided.

53. *Statistics of pupils in Primary stages.*—The table (Appendix IX) classifies the pupils in Primary stages, according as they attend Secondary or Primary schools, for the last two years. The number of pupils in the Upper primary stage, both boys and girls, increased by 1,172 and 99, respectively, but it decreased in both sections of the Lower primary stage.

54. *Expenditure on Primary Schools.*—The table (Appendix X) gives the expenditure on Primary schools (Upper and Lower), according to sources, for the two years 1899-1900 and 1900-1901.

The expenditure on Upper primary schools from Provincial Revenues decreased from Rs. 44,762 to Rs. 36,176, or by Rs. 8,586; from Municipal funds, from Rs. 16,607 to Rs. 16,355, or by Rs. 252; while that from District funds increased from Rs. 1,57,906 to Rs. 1,63,332, or by Rs. 5,426. The income derived from "Fees" and "Other sources" increased from Rs. 2,78,420 and Rs. 79,353 to Rs. 2,80,482 and Rs. 81,216, respectively. The total expenditure on this class of schools increased slightly by Rs. 513 only. The grants from Native States amounted to Rs. 5,185 against Rs. 5,070 in the previous year. The cost to Public funds of an Upper primary school during the year was Rs. 50·9, of which the share borne by Provincial Revenues was Rs. 8·5; by District funds, Rs. 38·5; by Municipal funds, Rs. 3·9. The average annual income of the teacher of an Upper primary school was Rs. 136·2 from all sources, both public and private.

The expenditure on Lower primary schools from Provincial Revenues decreased from Rs. 1,21,450 to Rs. 82,910; from Municipal funds, from Rs. 34,958 to Rs. 34,536; but that from District funds increased from Rs. 3,55,812 to Rs. 4,00,811. The net result was an increase of expenditure from public funds by Rs. 6,037. The receipts from "Fees" decreased by Rs. 12,685, while those from "Other sources" increased slightly by Rs. 267. The average annual income of the teacher of a Lower primary school was Rs. 56·5.

The figures in the above paragraphs represent the direct expenditure (excluding that on inspection) incurred on Primary schools for boys alone. The total expenditure on Primary schools for Indian boys and girls during the year was Rs. 1,61,811 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 6,02,033 from District funds, and Rs. 59,131 from Municipal funds. These do not, however, represent the aggregate expenditure on primary education. To arrive at it, the proportionate amount spent on the Primary departments of Secondary schools, and also the indirect expenditure, including a fair share (80 per cent.) of the salaries and travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors, should be taken into consideration. Under this calculation, a sum, amounting to Rs. 16,13,543, was spent from Public funds on primary education in 1900-1901, viz., Rs. 4,44,398 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 10,92,974 from District funds, and Rs. 76,171 from Municipal funds.

The table (Appendix VII) gives the details of expenditure incurred from the Primary grants under the Department and District Boards. The amounts spent on Primary schools aided from the Circle and Grant-in-aid funds are excluded from this table. Both the direct and indirect expenditure on Primary schools decreased under the head Provincial Revenues, but increased under the head District Funds.

55. *Primary examinations.*—Primary examinations are annually conducted by the Department and the District Boards for the award of scholarships, and the granting of pass certificates. There are two sets of Primary examinations—one, to test the progress of pupils in the Upper primary stage, and the other, to test the progress of pupils in the Lower primary stage.

The Upper Primary examinations are conducted entirely by the Divisional Inspector. Pupils in the third class of Upper primary schools must pass the Lower Primary examination, as a condition of promotion to the second class, and of subsequent admission to the Upper Primary examination. For the Lower Primary examination question-papers are prepared by each Divisional Inspector for his Division, but the answer-papers are valued by examiners appointed by District Boards, which also arrange for the conduct of the *viva voce* examinations. Lower Primary scholarships are awarded by District Boards, in consultation with Deputy Inspectors. Under the recent Vernacular Education scheme, such changes have been sanctioned as will improve the curriculum in Primary schools. Students in the lower classes of High and Middle schools, corresponding in educational standard to the first class in Upper Primary schools, will now be allowed to compete for Upper Primary scholarships on the same terms with students in Upper primary schools.

56. *Upper Primary Examination.*—During the year under report 2,869 schools sent up candidates to the Upper Primary examination against 2,969 in the previous year. Of these, 2,118 were successful against 2,343. The number of competing candidates was 7,357 (including 256 private candidates), of whom 4,387, or 59·6 per cent., were successful. In the previous year 7,206 candidates competed, of whom 4,637, or 64·3 per cent., passed. There was thus a deterioration of results, as compared with the previous year. The causes assigned in the Divisional Reports are bad health of the candidates who suffered after the September flood, inefficiency of schools, and stiffness of the question-papers. As regards the last, the remedy was in the hands of the Inspectors by whom the examinations are conducted. The appointment of moderators may effect improvement in this direction.

Besides the passes noted above, 1,808 candidates passed the Upper Primary examination from Secondary schools.

57. *Lower Primary Examination.*—In the Lower Primary examination 14,135 Lower primary schools sent up candidates against 14,209 in the previous year. Of these, 11,505 against 11,261 were successful. The total number of candidates was 46,893 (including 263 private candidates), of whom 30,715 (including 214 private candidates) passed. In the previous year there were 47,436 candidates (including 280 private candidates), of whom 28,892 (including 219 private candidates) passed. The percentage of success was 65·5 against 60·9 in the preceding year. The result was thus an improvement over that of the preceding year.

Besides the two sets of examinations noted above, an examination of the pupils in these schools is held by the Sub-Inspector, either *in situ* or at *central gatherings*, for the award of "results grants." There are two standards of examination; viz., the A standard and the B standard. 103,424 boys and 2,183 girls, or 105,607 pupils in all, passed at the A standard, and 130,918 boys and 4,448 girls, or 135,366 pupils in all, passed at the B standard.

58. *Night Schools.*—These are "Continuation schools" meant for the education of day-labourers, mechanics, and artisans, and are generally kept by the staff of the day-schools to secure additional remuneration. There were 903 night schools, with 16,009 pupils, against 1,005 with 18,846 pupils in the previous year.

59. *School Post-offices.*—There were 816 school post-offices against 781 in the preceding year. The introduction of the scheme dates as far back as 1884 when the inspecting officers of the Educational Department were invited to co-operate with the Postal authorities in establishing these rudimentary post-offices, the hours for postal duties being so fixed as not to interfere with the school-masters' legitimate duties. The amount of monthly allowances paid to the school-masters ranges generally from Rs. 2 to Rs. 11 a month, and it is a welcome addition to their scanty income.

60. *Inspection of Primary Schools by District Magistrates.*—Most of the District Officers visited educational institutions during their periodical tours, and in some instances sent copies of their remarks to me, on which necessary action was taken. The importance of these visits can hardly be exaggerated. They not only afford the means of getting the views of these officers on some of the educational problems of the day, but their effect on the District Inspecting staff is very salutary.

CHAPTER VII.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRAINING
SCHOOLS.

61. The following table gives the number of training schools (a) for masters and (b) for mistresses, and of the pupils in them, according to management:—

Statistics of Training Schools.

	1899-1900.										1900-1901.										PERCENT- AGE OF INCREASE OF DECREASE IN.	
	GOVERN- MENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.		GOVERN- MENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Training Schools for Masters.	11	531	...	...	8	314	...	...	10	645	11	487	...	...	7	288	...	...	18	775	-5.2	-8.2
Training Schools for Mistresses.	...	...	...	...	10	669	...	...	10	669	1*	10	...	...	9	457	...	...	10	467	Nil.	-30.2
Total	11	531	...	...	18	983	...	...	20	1,314	12	497	...	...	16	745	...	...	28	1,242	-3.4	-17.9

* Training College for Masters and Mistresses. It has been returned as an institution for Mistresses as 9 of the 10 students are females.

The total number of Training schools decreased by one and their strength by 272. The number of institutions maintained by Government increased by 1 owing to the establishment of the Training College at Kurseong. The aided institutions diminished by 2.

The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of training schools for the last two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		EXPENDITURE, 1900-1901—						TOTAL.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.			
					From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government	11	11	531	497	79,969	256	...	180	31	80,436	
Aided	8	7	314	288	4,027	...	...	102	11,949	16,077
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.											
Government	10	1*	669	10	400	...	...	...	...	400†
Aided	...	9	...	457	11,386	...	...	2,078	31,899	45,308
Total	20	28	1,314	1,242	96,358	256	...	2,360	43,878	1,42,876	
Total expenditure for 1899-1900.	...	...	...	...	1,01,017	377	...	2,247	60,080	1,64,691

* Training College at Kurseong.

† Besides an expenditure of Rs. 15,316 was incurred as indirect charges, viz., on "Buildings" and "Furniture" for the Kurseong Training College.

A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.

62. The vernacular training schools were hitherto classified under three grades—the first grade taught an entire three years' course appointed for pandits of Middle schools; while the lower grade schools taught only a course for assistant teachers in Middle schools or for head-pandits of Upper primary schools. But in view of the introduction in Primary and Middle schools, and also in the lower classes of high English schools, of the new scheme of vernacular education sanctioned in the Government of Bengal's Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901, the system of education obtaining in the vernacular training schools in Bengal has been remodelled. Under the revised standards the pupils will be trained so as to be able to acquire a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of teaching and school-management, which hitherto occupied a subordinate position in the curriculum of these schools. Provision

has also been made for the teaching of Object-lessons, including Kindergarten, Manual work, Drill, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Agriculture, as these are subjects which the pupils, turned out from the training schools, will have now to teach as teachers of Primary or Middle schools, or as junior teachers of High schools. The period of study in the first-grade schools has been reduced from three to two years. The third-year class in these schools will, however, practically be abolished with effect from the end of the session of 1901-1902.

63. *Expenditure on Training Schools for Masters.*—The total expenditure decreased in Government training schools from Rs. 84,598 to Rs. 80,436 and in aided training schools from Rs. 20,332 to Rs. 16,677. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Government institutions declined by Rs. 4,049 and on aided institutions by Rs. 700. District Funds contributed less by Rs. 121. The amount derived from "Fees and fines" increased slightly in Government institutions, but decreased in aided institutions. The amount from "Other sources" dropped both in Government and aided schools. "Other sources" in aided institutions are mainly missionary contributions.

64. *Examinations in Training Schools for Masters.*—The results of the examinations are shown in the table (Appendix XII).

The eight first-grade Government Training schools, and the aided Church Missionary Society's Training school at Krishnagar sent up candidates for the Vernacular Mastership examinations. The total number of candidates from the six schools in Bengal Proper was 297 against 305 in the preceding year, of whom 165 passed against 178, the percentage of passes falling from 58·3 to 55·5.

The three schools at Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack sent up 116 candidates against 123 in the previous year, of whom 89 passed against 83, the percentage of passes rising from 67·6 to 76·7. On the results of these examinations certificates are issued to the successful candidates. They are classed as High, Medium and Low, according as they obtain 60, 45, or 33 per cent. of the total number of marks. To successful candidates who obtain 60 per cent. of the marks allotted to Drawing are also granted certificates of Special Proficiency in that subject. Drawing proficiency certificates are also granted to such students of the third-year classes whom the Superintendent of the Government School of Art may find to possess the necessary qualifications, at the time of his inspection of the drawing classes of training schools.

The seven aided Training schools, which sent up no candidates to the examinations, are managed by missionaries to provide teachers for Primary schools under their management.

The three lower grade Training schools at Daltongunge, Motihari, and Balasore prepare candidates either for the Middle or the Upper Primary Scholarship examinations.

65. *English Teachership Classes.*—Four classes now exist in connexion with the first-grade Training schools at Calcutta, Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack. They train up Matriculates and F.A.'s for the duties of teachers of Secondary schools. The course of instruction is purely technical, dealing with the general principles and methods of the art of teaching, moral and physical training, and maintenance of discipline, and the details of school management in both theory and practice. For the practical instruction, the students are required, in the first month of the session, to do no more than sit in the class-rooms of the attached middle school and watch the teachers, noting their methods and the way in which the work is conducted. During the next four months they are required, one by one, to give lessons in turn, while the rest take notes in the presence of the class-master who interposes, when necessary, to correct the methods of the student who is giving the lesson. During the remaining period of the session the students are left to themselves.

66. *Results of the English Teachership Examination.*—The examination is both theoretical and practical, candidates having to submit to written examinations in the Art of teaching, Discipline, and Organisation, and to a practical examination in actual Class teaching. At the last examination 25 candidates appeared, of whom 9 passed. In the previous year 7 passed out of 30, including two private candidates, of whom one passed. The last result was, therefore, comparatively better.

67. *Training College, Kurseong.*—Hitherto there was no training institution of the collegiate class. Towards the end of the year a Training College was opened at Kurseong. It was attended by ten pupils—one male and nine females. The scope of this institution has been extended so as to include the training of native teachers on improved Western systems, in order to introduce these systems into zilla and training schools, with the hope that the present faulty methods of instruction may be done away with.

B.—TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.

68. The Government training school for mistresses returned for the first time, this year, is the Kurseong Training College for Eurasian Girls.

The aided schools, nine in number, are less by one in comparison with the previous year, due to the disappearance of one school in Calcutta.

The total expenditure on aided Training schools for mistresses decreased from Rs. 49,691 to Rs. 45,363, the expenditure falling under all the heads, except that derived from "Fees and fines" under which the receipts increased. The average cost of each student to Public Funds was Rs. 25 against Rs. 18·8 in the preceding year.

69. *Examinations in Training Schools for Mistresses.*—Candidates from Training schools for mistresses appear at the Junior and Senior Teachership examinations held, by the Inspector of Girls' Schools, simultaneously with the examinations in the Calcutta standards for Girls' schools.

No detailed information has been furnished about the candidates from these schools in the Calcutta report, in which mention is made only of 8 candidates having passed from 5 schools at the Senior Teachership examination, and of 10 having passed from 4 schools at the Junior Teachership examination.

70. *Qualifications of teachers in Middle English, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary Schools.*—It appears from the table (Appendix XIV) that, concurrently with the decrease in the number of schools of each class, the number of teachers employed decreased, in Middle English schools, from 3,896 in 1899-1900 to 3,874; in Middle Vernacular schools, from 3,083 to 3,053; and in Upper Primary schools from 6,582 to 6,548. The number of uncertificated teachers also decreased, in Middle English schools, from 783 to 753; in Middle Vernacular schools, from 496 to 456, and in Upper Primary schools, from 1,060 to 1,023.

CHAPTER VIII.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

[This chapter deals with (1) Engineering and Surveying Schools, (2) Art Schools, (3) Industrial and other Schools called "Technical Schools," and (4) Reformatory Schools. All these are classified in the General Tables as professional Colleges and special schools.]

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Engineer Department.

71. There were 105 students on the rolls of the Engineer Department on the 1st April 1900, of whom 98 were Hindus, 5 Europeans and Eurasians, and 2 Muhammadans.

B. E. and L. E. Examinations.—Of the 38 candidates who presented themselves at the B. E. Examination, 27 were students of the College and 11 *ex-students*. Of the 10 who passed, 5 were placed in the 1st division and 5 in the 2nd. Amongst them 8 are under practical training under the Public Works Department, 1 is working in the East Indian Railway Colliery, and 1 in this College. In the B. E. Examination of 1900, E. E. Desbruslais stood first. The Ambika Charan Chaudhuri Gold Medal was awarded to Binoy Krishna Madak; the Trevor Medal was won by Tafzal Ahmed. The result of this examination is not satisfactory, and is due in part to the very extensive science course that the students have to learn. Proposals are shortly to be placed before the University modifying the science course and rendering it more practical. When this change is introduced I trust the examination results will be better.

F. E. Examination.—This examination was held in April: 24 appeared; 9 passed in the 2nd Division and 3 were absent at the time of the examination.

Annual Examination.—The annual examination of the 1st and 2nd year classes was held in May, the percentage of passes being 92 in the 1st year, and 57 in the 2nd year.

Admissions.—Out of 139 applications for admission, 18 were admitted to the 1st-year class and 21 direct to the 2nd year. The 1st-year class opened with 18. Three have left during the session, and the class on the 31st March 1901 contained 15. The 2nd-year class began with 47, of whom 12 were promoted from the 1st year, 14 were readmitted, and 21 joined directly. Of these 1 joined the telegraph class at Rurki, 5 left during the session, and there were 41 in the class at the end of the year.

The 3rd year contained 27 students, of whom 26 were promoted from the 2nd year and 1 readmitted. This strength was maintained all through the session.

Of the 9 who passed the F. E. Examination, all joined the 4th year and are now in that class.

Agricultural Department.—On the 1st April 1900, there were 13 students in the higher, and 6 in the lower class,—all Hindus—making a total of 19.

The annual examination was held in June. All the students of the higher class were promoted to the 2nd year. The original 14 months' course of training at the College has been increased to 18 months, and is now spread over two years with short periods of practical training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture at the end of each year's session, instead of the one longer period at the end of the former 14 months' course. All the students of the lower class passed the annual examination. This class has since been closed, as no candidates presented themselves for admission. Those that are left of this class are undergoing practical training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and will appear for their final examination in June.

The number of applications received for admission was 33 in the higher class. Of these 13 were admitted.

The 2nd-year students are now undergoing practical training under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and will appear for their final examination in June.

The 1st-year students under the extended course will undergo practical training with the Director of Land Records and Agriculture during the

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ensuing College vacation, and will have their annual examination for promotion into the 2nd-year class at the commencement of the new session in November.

72. *Apprentice Department.*—On the 1st April 1900 there were 156 students, of whom 132 were Hindus, 20 Europeans and Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. This number was increased by the addition of 49 admissions in June, raising the total to 205. Notwithstanding the introduction of a tuition fee of Rs. 3 a month, and the facilities mufassal boys have for getting an engineering training in affiliated technical schools, the numbers in this Department keep up to about normal. If there had been more accommodation available, the full number of 60 students could have been admitted in June. The question of want of accommodation has become a very pressing one, and the administrative sanction of Government has been asked for this much-needed extension.

Affiliated technical schools actually sent up 74 candidates for examination, of whom 26 passed, giving roughly 67 per cent. of failures as compared with 12 per cent., which was the College result of the second-year examination. It is proposed to impose a fee for this examination to deter unqualified candidates from presenting themselves for examination.

73. *Guaranteed Appointment.*—Osman Gunny stood first in the final examination, and was, therefore, entitled to the guaranteed appointment. It is the first time that a Muhammadan student has obtained the guaranteed appointment.

Certificates.—Under rules 10 and 11, 23 Sub-Overseer certificates were granted, namely 7 to students of the College and 16 to students of technical schools. Twenty-four full certificates were issued during the year.

74. *Artizans.*—There are now 13 Artizans in the College, of whom 5 are Europeans and Eurasians, who qualified for admission to the Apprentice Department at the Middle School examination last January, and whose parents prefer to enter them into the Artizan class to await the formation of the first-year apprentice class in June, instead of their loafing about and wasting their time at their homes. This class is receiving special attention, and will, I hope, be considerably increased in the near future.

75. *Accountant Examination.*—This was held in July. There were 162 candidates, of whom 29 passed and received certificates. One was examined in Book-keeping only, who passed and received a certificate.

76. *College Staff.*—Mr. Slater being absent in England on furlough, Mr. Macdonell officiated as Principal until the College vacation, when he in his turn was also granted furlough. The Officiating Principalship was then taken over by Mr. Heaton, who held it until Mr. Slater's return on March 1st from the special duty to which he was deputed by Government on the expiry of his leave.

Mr. Arundel Smith, who was officiating as Professor of Engineering, reverted to the Public Works Department on March 1st, handing over charge to Mr. Heaton.

Dr. Cullis was appointed to the College as Professor of Mathematics at the commencement of the new session.

The term of Mr. Tate's special agreement as Professor of Chemistry expired in January 1901, when he was appointed to the Indian Educational Service.

In July 1900 the College Medical Officer, Assistant Surgeon Brojo Nath Chowdri, was transferred on promotion to a Civil Surgeony, his place being taken by Assistant Surgeon Debendra Nath Dey.

77. *Electric Lighting.*—The dynamo house plant worked satisfactorily during the year. The progress of the electric engineering students has been very satisfactory, and those who left in February have found employment readily. The electric engineering course is becoming more and more popular with the students, and those who have completed their course have found employment and given complete satisfaction to their employers. The total sum realized from the staff and students was Rs. 4,196-15-11, and the expenditure Rs. 4,191-13.

78. *Surveying.*—The 2nd and 3rd-year classes of the Engineer Department and the 4th-year apprentices went through their course of surveying at Midnapore. There being no suitable place for survey near the College, the 4th-year apprentices had to go to Midnapore, and in future this class will have to go out to the survey camp with the Engineers. The first-year

Engineers, 1st-year Higher Agricultural class, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd-year apprentice students were taught surveying in the neighbourhood of the College.

79. *Workshops.*—The total book value of work done in the shops amounted to Rs. 4,325-14. In addition to this there were a large number of unfinished works in hand, such as lathes, a planing machine, &c., the market value of which when finished will amount to Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000.

Special Lecture.—Mr. T. R. Wynne, Agent and Chief Engineer of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, delivered a course of lectures on railway construction.

Conduct.—There were no serious breaches of discipline during the year.

Athletic Club.—This is the only College Club in Bengal where admission is compulsory. The result is that the funds are in a flourishing state without any aid from Government. The majority of the students are eager to play various games, and the results of their matches show that they are above the neighbouring clubs in Calcutta with whom they have to compete.

Health.—There is little doubt that the College has been less healthy during the past few years than it was formerly, the fever being of a more severe type. I am inclined to the opinion that this is due to a recrudescence of the old Burdwan fever, and trust that its revival is a temporary one, and that it will subside as it did after the severe outbreak of 1874.

80. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the College during the year was Rs. 1,52,764, of which Rs. 1,26,509 were met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 26,255 from fees, as against Rs. 1,46,606, Rs. 1,24,527, and Rs. 22,079 respectively for the previous year, showing an increase of expenditure of Rs. 6,158 and an increase of Rs. 4,176 in receipts.

81. *Bihar School of Engineering.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 1st April was 90, of whom 64 were in the Overseer class and 26 in the Amin class.

Admissions.—The number of admissions in July 1900, to the Overseer Department, was 51, and to the Amin class 58. The total number of admissions therefore was 109.

Examinations.—The 4th year students of the Overseer Department are examined as far as theory goes in the same papers as are set for 4th year students of the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur College. This was the first year in which students of this school have been so examined, 6 out of 7 candidates having passed in the second division.

The Guaranteed Appointment.—The first awarded to a student of this school goes to Har Prasad Rai, the first Bihari on the list and fourth in order of merit. At the Sub-Overseer (2nd year) examination 19 candidates sat, with the result that 12 secured Sub-Overseer certificates.

The Amin Class Examination.—This was held during the last week of April 1900: 26 students appeared at the examination, 23 passed and were awarded 1st survey standard certificates.

School Staff.—In November 1900, an European Head Master, Mr. Walford, appointed by the Secretary of State in England, arrived and took over charge of the school on 1st December 1900. The late Head Master, Babu Kura Ram Roy, was transferred from that date.

In place of the 2nd and 3rd masters transferred last year Babu Bhagabati Charan Das, M.A., was appointed to the 2nd Mastership, and Babu Kesav Chandra Rakshit, B.E., to the 3rd Mastership. The former commenced to work in the school on 27th September 1900, and the latter on 23rd July 1900. Babu Ragho Prasad, 7th Master, resigned on 18th March 1901. He has been a teacher in the school for some four and-a-half years, and has taken a great interest in all matters relating thereto. He has given much time and trouble for the school's welfare and advancement. He leaves to take up the profession of pleader.

School Buildings.—The new school building was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor on 21st August, and the work of the school has been conducted therein from that date. The building has not yet been formally handed over by the Public Works Department, some slight additions yet remain to be made; amongst others a hand-pump has to be fixed to supply the workshop engines and the photographic room.

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No school fittings or furniture were supplied by the Public Works Department, and at first the old tables, etc., of the Patna Survey School were used. Now, however, 65 new desks, 40 new stools, 1 black board, and an office counter, etc., have been designed by the staff and constructed in the school workshop. Designs for the furniture of the Drawings Halls, Lecture Theatre, and Laboratories are in hand, and their construction will be pushed on as rapidly as funds will allow.

Practical Survey Work.—The instruction in *Practical Surveying* was this year given at Arrah to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year and amin classes. The Collectorate there and other suitable ground was surveyed. The 4th year class was given a short course of instruction in laying out curves on the maidan at Bankipore.

Workshop.—The northern extension of the workshop was completed early in the year and will form the Blacksmith's shops and foundry. Six new hearths have been put in and shafting to drive the fan for the same is being put up.

In the main building the proper arrangement of the machinery and shafting is still being held over until the new main shafting supports have been completed and erected. Nothing can be done towards the improvement of the workshops until these have been put in.

Health.—Two of the students while at Arrah became unwell and left for their homes and died of plague.

Discipline.—The discipline of the school has been good and well maintained throughout the year.

Expenditure.—The annual income from fees and fines was Rs. 1,302-1-3, against Rs. 1,458-2-6 of the previous year.

The expenditure for the year was Rs. 21,432, against Rs. 19,143 of the previous year.

The total cost of educating each student was Rs. 171-7-3. The cost to Government for the same was Rs. 153-0-7, against Rs. 172-7-4 and Rs. 159-5-2, respectively, for the corresponding items of the previous year.

82. *Sibpur Farm.*—A full report on the working of this farm is published separately. As an experimental farm it can scarcely be looked upon as a success, but it does very well for the training of Agricultural students.

The drainage of the farm is being improved; new coolie and cattle-sheds have been erected; an ærmotor and pump have been put up, and a masonry reservoir built for irrigation purposes.

Receipts and Expenditure.—The receipts were Rs. 753-10-7, against Rs. 744-13-6 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 3,064-15-1, against Rs. 3,452-0-1 in the previous year.

83. *Dacca Survey School.*—The number of students on the rolls on 31st March 1901 was 109 against 123 in the previous year. Of these 78 were reading the survey course, and 31 the sub overseers' course against 84 and 39 in the previous year.

Fourteen students went up for the Sub Overseer's Examination held by the Sibpur College, of whom 11 passed. Forty-nine students went up for the Survey Final Examination, all of whom passed, 11 in the first, 22 in the second, and 16 in the third division. Fifty-seven students appeared at the first-year class examination, of whom 56 passed and received Amins' certificates.

The total receipts during 1900-1901 amounted to Rs. 4,850, of which Rs. 2,669 was realised from fees and fines, and Rs. 2,181 by the sale of articles made in the workshops. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 2,853 and Rs. 2,428. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,283 against Rs. 15,751 in the previous year. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the cost of a steam engine and other machinery and appliances. The cost to Government was Rs. 16,081, against Rs. 15,751 in the previous year.

The status of this school will be shortly raised to that of a school of Engineering teaching up to the overseer standard of the Public Works Department. A sum of one lakh of rupees, it is expected, will be raised locally to supplement which Government has been asked to contribute Rs. 30,000. As

the town of Dacca is shortly to be lighted by electricity, it is hoped that the new school shops may be worked on modern lines by electric motors.

84. *Cuttack Survey School.*—The number of students at the beginning of the year was 89, and at the end 84.

The school is probably doing better work than in former years, but there is still great room for improvement. In the first place the status of the school should be raised so as to teach up to the sub-overseer standard. Orissa, however, is a very backward province as regards education, and it will be many years before this school can be raised to the standard of the Bihar School of Engineering, which is the ulterior object in view. The Principal of the Sibpur College will be asked to visit Cuttack again this cold season in order to make the first start in the improvement of the school. The surveying instruction has improved, but the drawing course leaves much to be desired.

The fees and fines realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,048, against Rs. 1,125 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,543, against Rs. 4,068, the increase being due to the appointment of a second master on higher pay, who was transferred from the Dacca Survey School.

Discipline.—The conduct of the students was on the whole satisfactory.

ART AND INDUSTRY.

85. *Government School of Art.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 272, and this number decreased to 224 on the 31st March 1901. The Principal does not attach much importance to this decline, as the average monthly attendance during the year was higher than in the previous year. The decline set in during the last month of the year. The majority of the students, viz., 212 joined the Practical or Industrial Art side, very few taking to Fine Art. The students of the Artisan class, admitted on reduced fees, numbered 26, against 9 in the previous year.

Examinations.—Out of 186 candidates, 147 passed during the year under report, whereas out of 238 candidates, 159 passed in the preceding year.

In the practical and industrial side an improvement is shown in flower painting from nature, model drawing, and elementary perspective but a falling off, to quote the Principal's words, in "elementary design and in the three most important subjects of the Agricultural and Mechanical Drawing Class, viz., drawing from actual measurement, orthographic projection and isometric projection. I believe this is due partly to the students in this class devoting too much of their attention to the new subject of Practical Surveying."

I think it is desirable to close this Surveying class, and for the School of Art to confine its attention to its legitimate duties. This forms the subject of a separate communication to Government. In stencilling I am glad to see that the students designed and executed the decoration of several rooms in Belvedere, and in three private houses in Calcutta. There do not seem to have been any orders however for lacquer work, or stained glass windows. As these various classes of artistic work can be performed by the students, it would seem most desirable to decorate the class-rooms of the School of Art with samples of the work of the students in these various branches, not in show cases, but by decorating the rooms themselves, careful estimates being made of the cost of the various artistic embellishments, so that the cost of improving Indian houses, to suit more refined tastes, may be readily accessible.

In the Lithography Class the advanced students continued to execute a series of illustrations of decorative art from the collection of the Art Gallery, which were distributed at a nominal cost to some of the training schools, to be framed and hung on the walls of the class-rooms. Mr. Havell looks upon these illustrations as of great value in educating the students, and would like to see this branch further developed, as a means also of educating public taste.

Twenty-five students gained appointments during the year. Two as drawing masters, one as a sub-overseer, and the rest as draughtsmen. The salaries, as far as could be ascertained, ranged from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

86. *The Art Gallery.*—The Gallery was open to the public on 210 days. The total number of visitors was 14,050, being an increase of 2,802 on the number of the previous year. The number of European visitors was 2,931, of Hindu visitors 10,741, and of Muhammadan visitors 378.

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The collection of works of art was added to by the purchase of Nepalese, Tibetan, Sikkim, Persian and Arab metal work. A sum of Rs. 680 was spent in adding to the collection of Benares kincobs. The Architectural Section was added to by the receipt of a portion of the model of Wazir Khan's mosque, made in the Lahore School of Art. The remainder of this model is expected during the year.

The Fine Art Section was increased by the purchase of old Indian paintings, and the Technical Section supplied a selection of metal work to form illustrations for the Technical Art Series, published by the Survey of India.

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87. *Ranchi Industrial School.*—It is under the direct management of the Department. The number on the rolls of the institution stood at 46 on the 31st March 1901 (exclusive of the students of the B class recently opened in connection with the local zilla school who attend this institution as well) against 41 in the preceding year. The average monthly roll number was 41, and the average daily attendance 39. All the pupils were aborigines, with the exception of one, who was a Hindu. Of the remaining 45, 43 were Christians, and two were non-Christian aborigines.

The total cost of the institution is met from the Provincial Revenues supplemented by the profit from sale-proceeds of articles manufactured and the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund.

The students get stipends at a rate varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3, and are taught carpenter's and blacksmith's work, tinmanship, canework, carriage-painting, a little of reading and writing, free-hand drawing, practical geometry, and elementary arithmetic.

The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 2,721 against Rs. 2,756 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 1,599 was met from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 689 from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles, and Rs. 433 from the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair Fund. The total amount deposited into the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,802. The net income from the sale proceeds of the manufactured articles was Rs. 689 against Rs. 489 in the previous year. The annual cost per pupil to public funds was Rs. 39, against Rs. 43-2-11 in the year before.

Proposals are now under the consideration of Government to introduce machinery into this school driven by steam, so as to have trained fitters ready when the new railway is opened to Daltonganj. The machinery and shafting is all ready packed at Sibpur and only waiting for Government orders for despatch.

88. *Burdwan Technical School.*—The school is mainly supported by the District Board of Burdwan with a subsidiary contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality: roll number 40 against 46. There has been no change in the teaching staff. Mr. Slater inspected the school in February last and suggested the abolition of the Amin class and opening in its stead of an Artizan class. The suggestion has been approved by the District Board and the Artizan class will be shortly opened. The Burdwan Raj has kindly consented to spare a spacious building for the use of the school, which will remove the inconvenience so long felt on account of the limited accommodation of the present building. The said Raj has also offered three monthly stipends of Rs. 6 each for two years to the successful students of the proposed Artizan class. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 2,486, against Rs. 2,400 of the preceding year.

Eight candidates appeared at the last Sub-overseer examination of the Sibpur College, of whom three came off successful. It is satisfactory to note that the school is gaining in popularity.

89. *The Midnapore Technical School called Maisadal Raja's Technical School.*—The school is under the management of the District Board. It also receives an aid of Rs. 50 a month from Government from the grant-in-aid fund. The roll number has increased from 22 to 34, of whom 19 were in the Sub-overseer class, 5 in the Amin class, 5 in the Artizan class, and 5 in the first-year B class of the local collegiate school. At the last Sub-overseer examination, 7 candidates competed, all of whom failed; at the Aminship examination, however, all the four candidates passed.

The working of the school is not satisfactory, and it appears to be neglected by the District Board. It is a waste of money working on the present lines, and unless the District Board can place the school on a satisfactory basis, it would be better to close it.

90. *Rangpur Technical School*.—This school is maintained by the District Board. The number on the rolls was 114 (91 Hindus and 23 Muhammadans) against 98 (76 Hindus and 22 Muhammadans) on the corresponding date in the previous year.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,817 against Rs. 4,699 in the previous year. Of the sum of Rs. 5,817, Rs. 640 was paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 3,362 from District funds, Rs. 1,159 from fees, and Rs. 656 from other sources.

Of the 9 candidates who went up for the Sub-overseer examination of the Sibpur College, only 4 passed.

The school consists of three departments—the Apprentice Department, which trains candidates for Sub-overseerships in the Public Works Department, the Amin Department for training boys of somewhat inferior education as Surveyors, and the Artizan Department. Great difficulty is experienced in keeping these artizans long enough to become proficient at the trade they are taught; they almost invariably leave when only partially trained, as they can command a salary readily with the little skill they possess. Efforts are being made to remedy this which, I hope, may prove successful.

91. *Pabna Technical School*.—Owing to mismanagement and internal discord among the school staff, the numbers fell from 116 to 66. The success or otherwise of these technical schools depends to a great extent on the intelligence and sympathy of the District Board authorities from the Chairman downwards. This school at one time was one of the best technical schools in Bengal. It is now very nearly the worst, and unless strenuous efforts are made to remedy existing defects, the school may probably cease to exist.

92. *Barisal Technical School*.—This school is now being amalgamated with the zilla school, thus forming a technical branch of that school. The number on the roll at the end of the year was 41, against 28 of the previous year.

The result of the last Sub-overseer examination held at the Sibpur College shows that out of 9 candidates sent up, 7 passed. The District authorities take a great interest in the school, and this is the first instance in Bengal of a complete amalgamation of a zilla and technical school. The preliminaries are now settled, and the new buildings and workshops ought soon to spring up in the zilla school grounds.

The total expenditure was Rs. 5,091, against Rs. 5,182 in the previous year. Rupees 392 were received in fees, and Rs. 1,119 from sale proceeds of manufactured articles. The balance, Rs. 3,580, was paid by the District Board, but there was a stock balance of Rs. 1,250 and outstanding bills for Rs. 816.

93. *Mymensingh Technical School*.—This school ceased to exist, but arrangements have now been sanctioned to revive it in connection with the opening of the “B” classes in the zilla school.

94. *Comilla Technical School*.—The number of pupils on the rolls in the Apprentice Department was 19, compared with 12 in the previous year, but in the Artizan Department the number fell from 31 to 18. The working of the school is not satisfactory, diversity of opinion prevailing among the members entrusted with its management. The school was inspected by Mr. Slater whilst on special duty, and his proposals for remedying existing defects have been practically adopted by the District Board, so this school, which in previous years did good work, should soon be in an improved condition. The District Board is very liberal in its support, having contributed nearly Rs. 5,000. Rupees 800 is also annually paid by Government towards the support of the school. Now that this school has been affiliated to the zilla school under the bifurcation of studies scheme, a fresh start ought to be made.

95. There were three schools in the Ranchi district:—

(1) *Silli*.—Roll No. 21; grant from public funds Rs. 72. Teaches blacksmith's work.

(2) *Baranda*.—Roll No. 25; grant from primary fund Rs. 72. Teaches blacksmith's work only.

(3) *Bundu*.—Roll No. 29; grant from the primary funds Rs. 192. Teaches carpenter and blacksmith's work.

96. There was one school in the Manbhum district:—

Jhalda.—Roll No. 7 against 8 in the preceding year. It enjoys a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 from the district primary grant. It teaches blacksmith's work.

97. There were two schools in Singhbhum:—

(1) *Ghatsila*.—Roll No. 10 against 4 in the preceding year. The Government contributes Rs. 32 and the Dhalbhum Estate's subscription amounts to Rs. 10 a month. Its average monthly income from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles amounts to Rs. 4. It does not appear to be in a flourishing condition, and the Deputy Inspector says that "it cannot be expected to do better in any other part of Dhalbhum."

(2) The other school is at Chaibassa under the Anglican Mission.—Roll No. 6, against 8 in the preceding year. The teacher is a practical man, and teaches carpentry very well. The school received a grant of Rs. 100 during the year for the purchase of tools, &c.

98. *The Kaorapukur School*—Is under the management of the London Missionary Society. It had 12 pupils against the same number of the preceding year, and is attached to the local middle English school where the pupils, besides the literary course, go through practical training in carpentry.

99. *Murshidabad Technical School*.—The subjects taught are carpentry, embroidery, and *bidri*-making. It had 19 pupils on its rolls, against 24 of the previous year, and received Rs. 144 from the local municipality.

This school is in a very bad way. The *bidri*-work teacher has left, as he finds it more lucrative to set up for himself. The carpentry class does little or no work.

100. *Oxford Mission Industrial School*.—There were 104 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1901, compared with 64 on the same date in the previous year. They are taught carpentry and wood-carving, and make furniture for local missions and for sale. The pupils are all native Christians, and the school is doing good work. There is a hostel attached to the school where all the pupils reside.

101. *Boalia Diamond Jubilee Sericultural School*.—This school is maintained by the Rajshahi District Board. The roll number fell from 27 to 11, the average roll number from 33 to 8, and average daily attendance from 23 to 5. No systematic accounts are kept, although this defect was noticed in last year's report. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 1,807 against Rs. 629 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 180 were paid from Provincial funds, Rs. 1,049 from the District funds, and Rs. 578 from private sources. The total cost of each pupil is Rs. 226.

Silk-worm nurseries are being started in villages in connection with this school, but none are in working order.

This seems to be an expensive experiment, and in a somewhat moribund condition. The sale of articles does not cover the salaries of the workmen employed.

102. In the Hazaribagh district there were four schools:—

(1) *Giridih*.—Had 22 pupils on its rolls against 27 in the preceding year. It received a monthly stipend of Rs. 10 from the district funds. The Railway Company contributed nothing to the school against Rs. 11 in the year before.

Three students have recently been sent to the Sibpur College to learn something of practical electricity in order to enable them to work the new electrical coal-cutters which are being imported.

The school is doing useful work, and is able to supply all the skilled native labour required on the colliery, which had formerly to be imported from Monghyr, or elsewhere.

(2) *Hurlung*.—Had 12 pupils on its rolls against 15 on the 31st March 1900. It received Rs. 48 from the public funds during the year, and the sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 180. It teaches blacksmith's work only.

(3) *Bagda*.—Roll number 15 against 10 in the preceding year. It received a monthly stipend of Rs. 4 from the district funds. The net income from the sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles was Rs. 180. It also teaches blacksmith's work.

(4) *Chitrapur*.—Had 22 pupils on its rolls against 20 of the preceding year. It received Rs. 62 from the primary grant of the district. The sale-proceeds of the manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 180. It teaches blacksmith's work.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

103. The report on the first year's working of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatories, under the Education Department, has already been submitted to Government; so no further detailed report is now necessary. The next report on these schools will be embodied in the annual report on Education. It only remains to state that efforts are being made to supplement the additional information required under the Resolution of the Bengal Government on the previous report; and further, that attempts are being made to improve the training of boys in various handicrafts, so that they may be proficient in at least one trade. The proposal to introduce the methods followed in the Casanova school in the Alipore Reformatory, although quite recently suggested, has already resulted in enquiries from a private firm. The Agricultural training at Hazaribagh is now in full operation, and the results of its working will be dealt with in a future report.

MISCELLANEOUS SCHOOLS.

104. There were 12 schools with 380 pupils against 10 with 314 in the previous year. Six of these were Music schools, five in Bankura in the Burdwan Division, and one in Calcutta. Of the remaining six one was for the Deaf and Dumb and two for the Blind in Calcutta; one for the Blind in Ranchi and one for the coolies in Buxar. The last is the East Indian Railway Audit school at Nawadih.

CHAPTER IX.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

105. The statistics of this chapter are mainly concerned with the general education imparted during 1900-1901 to Indian girls in Secondary and Primary schools, the education of European girls being considered in the section of the report describing European education.

Number of girls under instruction.—The following table compares the number of girls in these schools for the past two years:—

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	4	349	2	243
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	57	1	35
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,293	50,843	2,214	50,250
Unaided*	421	7,088	427	6,898
Total	2,719	58,331	2,644	57,426
Girls in boys' schools ... ..	..	38,988	..	37,225
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	..	97,319	..	94,651
Deduct boys in girls' schools { ... ..	..	2,154	..	1,934
Net number of girls ... ..	..	95,165	..	92,717

* Including schools in Native States.

It is disappointing to find that the numbers have again fallen off. The number of schools has fallen off by 2·7 per cent., and the total number of girls attending schools, both for boys and girls, by 2·5 per cent.

The following table gives the number of girls attending Secondary and Primary schools of different classes both for boys and girls during the years 1889-90, 1895-96, 1899-1900 and 1900-1901:—

YEAR.	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
1889-90	490	342	2,053	12,146	62,213	77,244
1895-96	480	268	1,697	10,082	88,246	1,00,765
1899-1900	569	208	1,366	10,449	82,573	95,165
1900-1901	539	195	1,702	10,940	79,341	92,717

Comparing with the year 1889-90, the total number of girls in public institutions has increased from 77,244 to 92,717, or by 20 per cent. This increase has taken place in High schools and in the Lower section of the Primary schools, and presumably indicates real progress. The fact is, as has already been reported to Government in this office No. 6740, dated the 30th November 1900, the results achieved are commensurate with the present allotment from Public funds. Considering the social customs, the *purda* system, and early marriage, extension of female education in this province can be looked for only in schools of the Primary class, which must be more liberally supported than now by State grants, as hardly anything can be expected from fees towards the support of the teachers.

106. *Expenditure on schools for girls.*—The expenditure from Provincial Revenues, Appendix XVII, has fallen from Rs. 88,458 to Rs. 85,005, or by Rs. 3,453, while that from District Funds has risen from Rs. 37,828 to Rs. 38,046, or by Rs. 218, and from Municipal Funds from Rs. 9,378 to

Rs. 9,518, or by Rs. 140. Adding together Provincial Revenues and District and Municipal Funds, the total expenditure from Public Funds has fallen from Rs. 1,35,664 to Rs. 1,32,569, or by nearly 2·2 per cent. The amount contributed by fees has risen from Rs. 34,011 to Rs. 34,225, or by Rs. 214, and the amount derived from "Other sources" from Rs. 1,36,976 to Rs. 1,67,027, or by Rs. 30,051.

107. *Classification of schools for Indian girls.*—There were six High schools for girls as in the previous year, but the number of pupils in them fell from 566 to 556. The number of Middle vernacular schools rose from 19 to 22, and the pupils in them from 1,142 to 1,465. The increase took place in Calcutta. The number of Upper primary schools increased from 173 to 176, and the pupils in them from 7,126 to 7,682. The increase took place in Calcutta and in the divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The number of Lower Primary schools for girls decreased from 2,521 to 2,440, and the pupils in them from 49,497 to 47,723.

108. *Results of examinations.*—14 (including one Eurasian and two native Christian) girls passed at the Matriculation examination, 13 at the Middle vernacular examination, 78 at the Upper primary, and 893 at the Lower primary examinations.

Besides the University and Middle and Primary scholarship examinations, 757 candidates appeared at the Standard examinations held under the Calcutta scheme, of whom 424 passed. In the previous year 478 candidates passed out of 736. The percentage of success fell from 65 to 56.

It was one of the recommendations of the Education Commission:—"That associations for the promotion of female education, by examination or otherwise, be recognised by the Department, and encouraged by grants under suitable conditions." There are several Mission and local Native Associations working in the cause of female education which conduct the examination of zanana and other girls in standards of their own, and award prizes and scholarships from funds raised by subscription, supplemented in some cases, by small grants from Public sources. Prominent among the native associations is the Uttarparah Hitakari Sabha which have had their standards of examination assimilated with those prescribed by the Department and hold their examinations simultaneously with the Departmental examinations. At the examinations held by the Sabha, 4 passed by the Final or Middle standard, 13 by the Senior or Upper Primary, and 142 by the Junior or Lower Primary standards.

Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of girls' schools, inspected *in situ* the girls' schools in and about Calcutta, and examined the pupils attending the several classes in the schools teaching the standards I—VIII.

At the Teachership examinations (Junior and Senior), held simultaneously with the examinations in girls' Standards, 8 passed by the Senior, and 10 by the Junior standard, against 7 and 11, respectively, of the previous year.

As to the replacement of male teachers by female teachers, apart from the difficulty of getting good women teachers who would be tolerated in schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls, we have to reckon with the low emoluments offered in the schools. It may be stated that, during the year, special sanction of Government had to be obtained to enable the District Board of Comilla to sanction a grant over and above the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code to enable the Managers of a girls' school to secure the services of a competent female teacher. But notwithstanding all inducements offered, the process of replacement must be slow.

Attempts are being made to try and secure the co-operation of the Mission schools in training girls to teach Kindergarten under the new vernacular education scheme; and if such teachers can be secured, it is quite possible that female education may revive in Calcutta and those mufassal stations where there are missions; but no improvement under this head can be expected in outlying places, removed from these influences, as long as the present unreasonable prejudice exists against the character of an isolated native female teacher, however chaste and pure her life may be.

CHAPTER X.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

(Chiefly written by H. A. BAMFORD, Esq., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.)

EUROPEAN
EDUCATION

109. The returns show 75 European schools (Secondary and Primary) in the Province. Of these, 2 are Government schools, 60 are Government-aided, and 13 are unaided schools.

At the close of the year under report there were 8,269 scholars on the rolls, 227 being in the Government schools, 6,218 in the aided schools, and 1,824 in the unaided schools.

110. In regard to the religious denominations to which the various schools belong, the most striking feature is that over 54 per cent. of the scholars attend Roman Catholic schools. Not quite 20 per cent. attend Church of England schools, and under 7 per cent. attend schools belonging to various non-conformist denominations. Over 3 per cent. attend the Jewish and Armenian schools. The remaining scholars attend undenominational schools.

111. The total expenditure from all sources upon European education in Bengal amounted during the year to Rs 15,27,792, towards which Government contributed Rs. 2,38,348, that is, 15½ per cent. of the whole.

The opening of the Victoria Training College at Kurseong in March introduces a new item into the expenditure account. The Principal arrived from England in the middle of December to arrange for everything being in readiness for work when the students joined. Apart from the cost of structural alterations, furniture and apparatus, the expenditure on the college account consists almost entirely of the Principal's salary and the railway fares of the students.

Excluding as exceptional the cadet grant of Rs. 276, a library grant of Rs. 400, and Rs. 200 spent on the carpentry class, the cost to Government of the Victoria School was Rs. 26,944; an average of Rs. 177 per scholar.

Excluding Rs. 1,000 spent on new furniture and a library grant of Rs. 400, the cost to Government of the Dow Hill School amounted to Rs. 15,707, an average of Rs. 201 per scholar.

The grants-in-aid to aided schools amounted to Rs. 1,34,362, being Rs. 1,22,275 to secondary schools, an average of Rs. 28-3-9 per scholar, and Rs. 12,087 to primary schools, an average of Rs. 20-15-9 per scholar.

The scholars are largely concentrated in a few important centres. Thus out of a total of 8,334 scholars, 5,999 attend schools in Calcutta and Howrah, 991 are found in Darjeeling and Kurseong, 318 in three schools at Asansol, 313 in two schools at Bankipore, and 130 in two schools at Cuttack. The remaining scholars (583 in number) are found in a number of small schools scattered along the various railway lines in the Province.

112. Mr. C. Russell officiated for Mr. Bamford from the beginning of the year up to the 16th July, when the latter officer resumed charge on return from special leave to England.

Mr. Bamford was on tour 35 days and visited 84 schools. Mr. Russell was on tour 41 days and visited 47 schools.

Out of the 8,269 scholars on the rolls of the European schools on the 31st March 1901, 7,441 were in secondary schools. Of these, 2,191 boys and 927 girls were in high schools, and 2,123 boys and 2,200 girls were in middle schools.

113. *High School examination.*—At the Pass examination certain subjects were marked too leniently by a new examiner, resulting in rather too high a percentage of passes. After making allowance for this undue leniency, however, the general result reflects great credit on the quality of the work done in preparation for the examination.

At the Honours examination seven candidates were presented in mathematics. Three succeeded in passing in the second class, and one of these gained special distinction in geometry.

114. *Middle School examination.*—The numbers attending this examination are again beginning to increase, now that the effect of the block caused by raising the standard of the Primary examination in 1897, is dying out.

English composition is still a prolific cause of failure to pass the examination, but a gradual improvement is observable. As far as candidates under the age of 15 are concerned, the results show considerable improvement. There was a slight advance also in the results obtained by the older candidates, but these are of little use in estimating progress or otherwise, as the candidates vary so considerably in different years—at one time consisting largely of those who were not quite ready, or of those who failed the preceding year, at another time very largely of candidates who began their education late and have been hampered throughout their school career by being taught along with children much younger than themselves.

115. *Calcutta University Entrance examination.*—Only one candidate was sent up from the aided schools. Thirty-nine were presented from four unaided schools, which admit non-Europeans in large numbers, of whom 23 passed.

116. On the 31st March 1901, out of 8,269 European scholars in Bengal, only 828 were on the rolls of the primary schools.

Primary School examination.—The percentage of passes in the case of children under 12 years of age shows great improvement. English is still far from well taught, but the teachers labour under great difficulties in connection with this subject, especially in schools in poor districts, owing to the language the scholars hear at home being either bad English, or almost entirely one or other of the vernaculars. In arithmetic, where this is no drawback, out of 470 candidates, 75 gained distinction, that is, obtained 75 per cent. of the maximum marks, whereas in English only five candidates gained distinction.

Five pupil-teachers were examined at the close of the year 1900—all from the Girls' Department of the Calcutta Free School. Two passed the third-year examination and completed their apprenticeship. They have since gone to the Training College. One girl passed the second-year examination, and two others, in their first year of apprenticeship, failed. The pupil-teachers' grant amounted to Rs. 650—the same in amount as last year.

117. The Training college was opened in March under the direction of Mr. Delaney, a specialist from England. Nine girls, the full number for which provision was made, were admitted, and are now being trained in the art of teaching and in school-management. Many applications had to be refused. As was expected, there was little demand for admission on the part of young men. Only one applied, and he was admitted.

118. During the year 1,160 cadets made themselves efficient, excluding those in the Doveton College Company, the returns of which have not been received up to the time of writing this report. Their distribution is as follows:—

Armenian College, 64; Calcutta Boys' School, 51; Calcutta Free School, 100; Catholic Male Orphanage, 51; La Martinière, 75; St. Gregory's School, Dacca, 21; St. James's High School, 70; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, 131; St. Joseph's High School, 210; St. Michael's High School, Coorji, 74; St. Patrick's High School, Asansol, 64; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 53; St. Xavier's College, 141; Victoria School, 55.

The cadet grant paid during the year amounted to Rs. 7,368 on account of 1,228 cadets, who became efficient during the year 1899-1900. As in former years, the grant was spent by the school authorities in a manner calculated to popularise volunteering among the boys.

The Calcutta Free School Company won the prize presented annually for drill by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Armenian College Company standing second.

The Calcutta Companies were nearly all very successful in prize shooting. The most important events were—

The Regimental Championship and the gold medal offered for the best shot in the three battalions of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, won by a member of St. Joseph's School.

The Viceroy's medal and first prize, open to the cadet battalion, won by the Calcutta Boys' School.

The silver bugle for volley firing, won by St. James's School.

The Toker cup, won by St. Xavier's College.

The Halford Shield, won by St. Joseph's School.

The Avetoom cup, won by the Armenian College.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, reports that a drum and bugle band was started during the year, and that the Company took part in several route marches and sham fights.

The Victoria School Company did excellent work during the year under the able guidance of Captain Sharp and Lieutenant Price.

There is little of importance to report on the work of the schools, which has gone on much the same as in other years. There can be no marked progress in efficiency beyond the stage which has now been arrived at until the conditions under which the schools work are changed.

119. One most important step towards such a change has, however, been taken during the year in opening a college at Kurseong for training teachers. Next December ten students will complete their course of training, and it is confidently expected that, with the introduction of trained teachers into schools, the instruction of the students will improve. The benefits of this college have been extended to training native teachers, and a beginning has, at last, been made in Bengal for the supply of trained teachers.

120. The question has been mooted of insisting on the engagement of trained teachers, whenever available, to fill up vacancies as they arise in the various schools. On this point Mr. Bamford writes:—

“The matter is not such a simple one as at first it appears. Among others, there are questions of salary, of recognised teaching Orders such as the Christian Brothers, and of the efficiency of the individual trained teachers to be taken into consideration, and I am not at present prepared to make any definite recommendation.”

One hindrance to progress in the schools is the very small pay which is generally offered to teachers. This has been felt more in boys' than in girls' schools, the reason being that young women find more difficulty in getting other employment than young men, and many young women, living with their parents, are willing to give their services for what is practically pin-money. It is difficult to see in what way this state of things is to be remedied. It may be accepted as certain that in most cases the school fees cannot be increased, as the parents are unable to pay more than they do at present. If Government were willing, the grants might be made larger on the understanding that subscriptions and donations were similarly increased.

121. During the year permission was granted for scholars in the high section of schools to be prepared for the Cambridge Senior Local examination instead of the High School examination, should the school authorities wish to do so. Greek and German have also been added to the optional subjects at the High School Pass examination.

As regards Commercial Education, Mr. Bamford writes:—

“As a better means of fitting boys for commercial pursuits than we now possess, I would like to see a Government Commercial School opened. This would be far better than allowing commercial classes to be started in existing schools, as the work could be much more thoroughly carried out. I would only admit boys who pass a special examination, testing them somewhat severely in (1) handwriting, (2) spelling, (3) English composition, and (4) arithmetic. These constitute the absolutely essential groundwork of a commercial education. The subjects studied in the school should include (possibly with others also) (1) office work, (2) business methods, (3) business forms, (4) business correspondence, (5) commercial arithmetic, (6) commercial geography, (7) conversational and commercial French, (8) conversational and commercial German. As far as the first four of these subjects are concerned, the instruction should be imparted in a thoroughly practical way, by carrying on, during a certain part of each school day, the actual work of an office, say a bank, in all its branches. Everything should be conducted as in a real bank, except the passing of money—boys taking the place of manager, cashier, correspondence and other clerks, customers, brokers, etc., etc., by turns. A thoroughly competent business man would have to be employed for this part of the work, and he would be the head of the school. I would engage a Frenchman to teach French, allowing nothing but French to be spoken in class, and in like manner a German to teach German. Boys trained in an institution properly worked on the above lines, would find no difficulty in getting employment.”

CHAPTER XI.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

.122. *Progress of Education among Muhammadans.*—The table (Appendix XIX) shows the number of Muhammadan pupils in Public and Private institutions in 1900 and 1901, and the percentage of this number to the total number of pupils. Simultaneously with the decline in the total number of pupils under instruction from 1,687,595 to 1,638,328, the total number of Muhammadan pupils has gone down from 463,343 to 458,192. But this does not indicate a retrogression of Muhammadan education, as the percentage of Muhammadan pupils has increased both in Public and Private institutions—in the former from 24·6 to 25·04 and in the latter from 64·1 to 65·5, and from 27·4 to 27·9 in both Public and Private institutions together. Under Public institutions the percentage has increased in all classes of schools, except in professional colleges, technical schools and in madrasahs, in which the proportion has only fractionally fallen. Under Private institutions, again, there has been a fair rise of proportion in schools of the advanced and elementary classes, and in those which do not conform to Departmental standards, while in Koran schools the percentage has been stationary. The above figures bring also into prominence the fact that the Muhammadans are awaking to the necessity of giving their children a general education as the only means of bettering their condition, and of rising to positions of trust and responsibility under Government.

MUHAMMADAN
EDUCATION.

123. *Success of Muhammadans at the different University and Departmental examinations.*—During the year under report, five Muhammadan candidates passed the M. A. examination, against one in the preceding year, and 9,419 the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, against 8,704. There was no improvement in the results of the other examinations. But there is no reason, however, to be dissatisfied with the progress recorded, for while the Muhammadans fared well at the highest University examination, they did decidedly better at the Lower Primary Scholarship examination, by success at which, the progress of Muhammadan education is to be tested in this Province, where the majority of the Muhammadan population belong to the agricultural classes.

124. *Special encouragement for the development of Muhammadan education.*—Managers of aided High schools have been authorised to admit Muhammadans as free students up to the limit of 8 per cent. of the school population, and of 12 free studentships at any one school. There are special scholarships for Muhammadan candidates, and a certain number of Government junior, senior, and graduate scholarships have been reserved for them. Contribution is made towards the establishment of boarding-houses for Muhammadans at district head-quarters. Care is also being taken to give a larger share of educational appointments to Muhammadans. Recently a Muhammadan Inspector has been appointed. There are also Muhammadan Assistant and Deputy Inspectors. In appointing Sub-Inspectors of Schools, preference is generally given to Muhammadan candidates. Inspectors of Schools have been directed to give preference to Muhammadan candidates in the appointment of junior teachers, and lately a vacancy in my office has been filled up by the appointment of a Muhammadan undergraduate.

CHAPTER XII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

EDUCATION
OF
SPECIAL CLASSES.

125. This chapter is confined (1) to the institutions specially maintained for the education of the sons of native chiefs and noblemen, and (2) to institutions which provide for the education of aboriginal and backward races.

(1) *Education of native chiefs and noblemen.*

126. The only institution of this class is the Nawab's Madrasah at Murshidabad for the descendants of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. Though classed as a madrasah, it is really a high school with six English teachers and two *maulvis*. In accordance with an agreement entered into in 1882, when the pension of the Nawab was reduced, the entire cost is met from provincial revenues. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1901 was 50, against 61 in the previous year, of whom 16 were resident boarders. The boarding department is under the charge of an *ataliq*. The total expenditure was Rs. 15,176, against Rs. 16,152 in the preceding year.

There is no special school for the education of the Chiefs of the Orissa Tributary Mahals. They are educated at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School at Cuttack. During the year under report the minor Rajahs of Dhenkanal, Narsingpur, and Madhupur, as also a brother of the Rajah of Madhupur, were pupils of the Ravenshaw Collegiate School. Two princes of Keonjhar were also receiving their education in the collegiate school—one as ex-student and the other as a regular student. The minor Rajah of Kanika was also an ex-student both of the college and collegiate school up to February 1901, when he ceased to attend. The Superintendent of the Orissa Tributary Mahals writes:—

“The two Chiefs of Narsingpur and Pal Lahera have since their marriage been allowed to live in their states. The Dhenkanal minor has since been permitted to withdraw his name from the school on account of continued ill-health, but special arrangements have been made for his education at home.”

In the Chota Nagpur Division there are no schools, specially intended for the education of native chiefs and noblemen. The heir-apparent of the Panchet Zamindar has been reading in the 5th class of the Purulia Zilla School, and is reported to be making no satisfactory progress. In Singhbhum the grandson of the Political Chief of Seraikela, two sons of the Thakur of Kharsawan, and the children of the Zamindar of Echa read in the local middle-class English schools maintained at their own expense. The Jubraj of Seraikela is reported to be a very promising boy, and is getting on well with his studies. A boy from the Seraikela School passed the Middle English Scholarship examination and obtained a scholarship.

(2) *Education of aboriginal and backward races.*

127. First, we have the *Kolarian group*, which consists of the Sonthals of Mayurbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Sonthal Parganas, and Birbhum, and also the Mundas or Munda Kols of the district of Ranchi and the Hos or Lurka Kols of Singhbhum. Next, the *Dravidian races*, which include the Oraons of Ranchi and other parts of Chota Nagpur and the Paharias of the Sonthal Parganas. Third, the *Eastern aborigines*, which consist of the Garo, Khasi, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, the Indo-Tibetans, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese races, occupying the eastern and south-eastern frontiers of Bengal. Besides these, there are others, such as the Khararias, Bhuniyas, Gunjas, Tamarias in the Chota Nagpur Division, and Khonds, Pans, Khairas, Gonds, and Savars in the Orissa Division.

There are special Government grants for the promotion of primary education of these tribes, such as the grants for the education of the Sonthals in Damin-i-Koh, and of the children of the numerous colliery labourers at Giridih, who are mostly of aboriginal or semi-aboriginal descent. There are also extensive missionary organisations in all the districts of Chota Nagpur, whose efforts to spread education among the wild tribes of Bengal are conspicuously successful. The Government High School at Rangamati in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, The Dublin University Mission Arts College at Hazaribagh, and the German Mission High School at Ranchi are chiefly

intended for aboriginal pupils. There is a Special Deputy Inspector and Inspecting pandits for the supervision of Sonthal schools in the Sonthal Parganas.

EDUCATION
OF
SPECIAL CLASSES.

In the preceding year the number of aboriginal pupils under instruction was 35,612, of whom 7,267 were Christians and 28,345 non-Christians. Arts colleges had 5 Christian and 2 non-Christian pupils; secondary schools, 716 and 916; primary schools, 5,961 and 27,157; special schools, 231 and 115; and private institutions, 354 and 155 Christian and non-Christian pupils, respectively. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and twenty-one pupils have been returned as reading in the various classes of schools in 1900-1901, showing a decrease of 2,191 pupils, the Christian pupils decreasing by 137 and non-Christian pupils by 2,054. The decrease took place chiefly in the Chota Nagpur and Burdwan Divisions. The former returned 1,562 and the latter 656 pupils less than they did in the previous year. Of the 33,421 aboriginal pupils, 7 Christian and 1 non-Christian pupils were reading in arts and professional colleges, 686 Christian and 775 non-Christian pupils in secondary schools, 6,005 Christian and 25,229 non-Christian pupils in primary schools; 223 Christian and 116 non-Christian pupils in special schools, and 209 Christian and 170 non-Christian pupils in private institutions.

Results of the different public examinations so far as the aboriginal pupils are concerned.

128. One Khasi-Christian of Assam passed the F. A. examination from the Duff College, Calcutta. Two aboriginal Christians passed the Matriculation examination from the Ranchi German Mission School, and obtained the special Government scholarship for aborigines. In the Middle Scholarship examinations 44 aboriginal pupils passed, against 15 in the preceding year; 71 pupils (60 boys and 11 girls) passed the Upper, and 664 pupils (605 boys and 59 girls) the Lower Primary Scholarship examinations. The bulk of the pupils that passed the departmental examinations are non-Christians.

CHAPTER XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

PRIVATE
INSTITUTIONS.

129. Private institutions are those which, however advanced, do not conform to the standards prescribed by the Department or the University and submit to no public test, or in which the number of pupils is below 10. They do not receive any aid from the Public funds, except in Calcutta, where they get a registration fee of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 each from the Departmental grant for Primary education. They are divided into four classes—(1) advanced, teaching (a) Arabic or Persian, (b) Sanskrit; (2) elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly; (3) elementary, teaching the Koran, and (4) other schools not conforming to Departmental standards. Of these four classes, the advanced schools are by degrees coming into contact with the Department by sending pupils for the lower examinations held by the Department in Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit. These are then classed as “Special schools” under the general heading “Public Institutions.” The elementary vernacular schools consist of some that have less than 10 pupils, although they conform to Departmental standards. These, as soon as they can collect more pupils than 10, are classed as Public institutions, are brought under regular inspection of Departmental officers, and are, in many instances, aided from Public funds. Elementary schools teaching the Koran hardly deserve the name of schools, as their chief object is to teach their pupils the chanting of the Koran, the words recited being sometimes unintelligible to the teachers themselves. No attempt is made to give instruction in reading and writing.

The “other schools” are nondescript institutions, many of them teaching even English, and serving as feeders to recognised English schools. They include also the *kyoungs* in Chittagong and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. These are monastic schools, “where the beginners are taught to read and write Burmese, and the advanced pupils, Pali.” Some of the advanced *kyoungs*, however, teach arithmetic according to the indigenous system, and astrology; but their main object is to impart religious instruction. The *Raolis*, or teaching monks, are *ex-officio* teachers. Girls are not taught in these schools.

There were in all 10,076 Private institutions with 118,191 pupils in 1900-1901, against 10,762 institutions with 121,577 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 16 with 427 pupils were female schools, against 23 with 512 pupils in 1899-1900. The largest number of these institutions (2,858) was in the Patna Division. The largest number of pupils attending these schools, viz., 34,228, was, however, in the Dacca Division, the schools numbering 2,742. Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Orissa also had over a thousand schools each.

Amongst the four classes of schools, those teaching the Koran were the largest in number and had the largest number of pupils, being 38·6 per cent. of the total number of Private institutions with 47·5 per cent. of the number of pupils in them. There were 1,191 advanced Sanskrit *shols* and 1,184 Arabic or Persian schools with 10,617 and 15,647 pupils, respectively. The number of elementary schools for boys was 3,673 with 32,939 pupils and that of the “Other” schools was 117 with 2,370 pupils.

There was a decrease in the number and strength of all the four classes of schools, except in those of the elementary schools both for boys and girls, which gained 1,185 and 220 pupils, respectively. The total loss in the number of Private institutions and pupils is represented by 686 and 3,386.

CHAPTER XIV.—HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

130. *Hostels and Boarding-houses.*—These are comparatively new institutions, the existence of properly organised and superintended boarding-houses attached to schools and colleges, dating only a few years back. In Bengal, however, something akin to these existed from the early Hindu period in connection with the *tôls*, the teachers of which had always to feed and lodge their pupils who came from distant places. This time-honoured custom is followed by the *tôl* pandits even now. At Navadwip in Nadia, Government supplements their efforts by granting a fixed number of small stipends to students as subsistence allowance, the pandits having only to provide lodgings for the stipend-holders. These institutions are, however, not returned as boarding-houses, as they are not conducted on the same plan as those attached to schools and colleges.

HOSTELS AND
BOARDING HOUSES.

The statistics of recognised hostels, or boarding-houses, for Indian and European pupils in Bengal, are given in general Table VIII, printed in the appendix. On a comparison with the figures for the previous year, it is found that the number of boarding-houses were greater by 7 and that of their inmates by 80. The total cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 6,92,805 to Rs. 7,86,142, or by Rs. 93,337. The cost to Government rose from Rs. 16,292 to Rs. 32,359, *i.e.*, the cost was a little less than double of that in the year before. There were large increases in the amount of expenditure incurred on boarding-houses both for males and females.

From the statistics of these institutions for Indian boys and girls it is seen that the number of these institutions were greater by seven, but the number of inmates by eighty only. The total cost was Rs. 2,64,293, against Rs. 2,37,041, of which Government paid Rs. 16,412, or Rs. 120 more than in the previous year. The largest boarding-house for Indian boys is the Eden Hindu Hostel attached to the Presidency College, which had 235 inmates on 31st March last, excepting the one attached to the Civil Engineering College, which is practically a boarding institution.

Besides the hostels managed by Government, there are others which receive capitation grants, and in some cases, building grants from Government.

131. *Students' messes.*—With the spread of education among the people, especially of high education, students from the interior have to live at Calcutta, Dacca, and other great centres of education. Many of these students have no friends or guardians at these places who can take care of them, and have therefore to form students' messes. There are a great number of them at the great centres of education, but they are not properly organised as regards discipline and order. The inmates of these messes are left quite to themselves, and the temptations of a crowded city have in many unhappy instances misled students to paths of immorality and vice. To prevent, as far as possible, students living in messes from going astray, and to infuse in them a sense of discipline and morality, Government has of late sanctioned a set of rules for the better management of the messes and the guidance of their inmates. The principal features of the rules have been noticed in Chapter IV of the report. The rules are applicable to Middle and High Schools, and to Colleges.

CHAPTER XV.—PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

PHYSICAL AND
MORAL TRAINING.

132. *Physical Training.*—The importance and advantages of physical exercises are now understood by boys, masters, and the public, especially in cities and towns. It is not too much to say that physical exercise of some sort is practised in almost all secondary schools and in many primary schools. In high schools and in colleges football is the most popular game. In Calcutta an important football match is sure to draw thousands of spectators, chiefly pupils of colleges and schools, to the maidan, who watch all through the game with the keenest interest. There are football clubs at all important places in the province and even at some of the remote places in the mufassal. Inter-school and inter-college matches are organised. Cricket and tennis are also played, but not to the same extent as football. The Education Department encourages these manly games by making grants from time to time for the purchase of football and cricket gear. There are besides gymnasia in many high schools, chiefly in those under Government management, and in many of them the services of a gymnastic master have been entertained. The boys of middle and primary schools mostly play indigenous games. Some District and Sub-divisional Magistrates take an interest in the physical exercises of students, and organise annual athletic sports at which prizes are awarded to the best performers.

Drill was practised in all high schools managed by Government except in the Rangamati Boarding School in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. A large number of aided, and many unaided high schools also have introduced drill, which is practised in all these schools according to Mr. Sharp's book, entitled "Drill-Book and Physical Exercises for Schools in Bengal." A circular was issued during the year to all aided high schools enjoining upon them to introduce drill by 1st August 1901, failing which their grant-in-aid would be liable to be stopped.

133. *Moral Training.*—No special text-book for the moral training of pupils is prescribed in any class of schools. In all schools managed by Government the Inspectors have the power to select text-books, and books containing lessons about moral excellence are generally selected. The text-books for the Middle, Upper Primary, and Lower Primary Scholarship examinations are selected by the Department, and a list of books, approved by the Central Text-Book Committee and authorised by the Director of Public Instruction, is issued from time to time to middle schools. Inspecting officers carefully see that no book, not included in the authorised list, is used. In Primary schools the District Boards select the Reader for the B standard from among those included in the authorised list for the corresponding class in middle schools. Teachers are instructed to inculcate the value of truth, diligence, gratitude, kindness, and orderly habits, while giving lessons to the class, and it is one of the chief duties of every inspecting officer to see how far the boys have profited by the teachers' instructions. The transfer rules for High, Middle, and Primary schools have also done much towards the maintenance of discipline.

The rule prohibiting the admission of boys of more than 14 years of age into classes lower than the fourth in Government high schools, unless they be Muhammadans, or holders of Middle vernacular pass certificates, is also wholesome in effect.

134. Cases of breach of discipline among pupils and teachers were not many during the year under report. There were, however, a few serious cases. Two law students of the Dacca College were guilty of answering at the time of the roll-call simultaneously for a student who was absent. They could not then be detected, and the Principal ordered the whole class to be fined one rupee each unless the two guilty students were named. The students of the first year class were found to make noisy disturbances on the verandah, to wilfully ink the chair used by the lecturers, and to scribble on the walls of the college premises. They were at first warned by the Principal not to repeat their offence. The inking of the chair being repeated, the whole class was fined four annas each.

Among instances of breach of discipline in secondary schools, may be mentioned the following :—

A boy of the Bankura Zilla School was expelled for having attempted to bribe a Calcutta printer to obtain copies of annual examination question-papers.

A boy of the Banwariabad High School in Murshidabad was found copying from notes in the Entrance examination hall and was expelled.

A boy of the Bhangra High School in Faridpur wrote an indecent song in a prominent place in the school-house caricaturing a teacher, and he left the school for good before he was punished.

A boy of the Kadurkhil Middle English School in Chittagong was rusticated for one year for gross misconduct.

There were some cases of misconduct on the part of teachers also, chiefly among teachers of primary schools.

The Head Pandit of a middle English school in Backergunge, who was appointed to conduct the reward examination at the place, passed two girls who had not been present, and was therefore dismissed and disqualified for service in any school.

An Inspecting Pandit of Mymensingh was guilty of submitting false diaries, and was suspended for three months.

There were several prosecutions of primary school teachers in the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions for presenting boys at the reward examination who were not their pupils. In some cases the teachers were sent to jail, while in others they were fined from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100.

Considering, however, the large number of teachers and students, the number of cases of breach of discipline is small, and very fair discipline may be said to have been maintained in the past year.

CHAPTER XVI.—EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL
CONFERENCE.

135. No such Conference was held in my office during the year under report, but towards the close of the year, Inspectors of Schools were asked to arrange for the holding of conferences in each district and subdivision, under the presidency of the Deputy or the Sub-Inspector of Schools, to which teachers and managers of schools might be invited, with the object of explaining to the teachers the changes to be made in the primary schools in accordance with the new scheme for vernacular education.

Two Conferences were held in the Dacca Division—one, consisted of the higher Inspecting officers of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, to consider about improvement of female education and circle schools, and uniformity in the methods of conducting A and B Standard examinations; the other, of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools and the Head Master of the Barisal Zilla School with the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Backergunge, as President.

CHAPTER XVII.—TEXT-BOOKS AND LIBRARIES.

136. There is a Central Text-Book Committee in Calcutta with two branches—at Bankipore and Cuttack. The Central Committee in Calcutta has to examine English, Bengali and Sanskrit Books, while the Committee at Bankipore is concerned with Hindi, Urdu and Persian Books, and that at Cuttack with Uriya Books only. Books are examined not only in respect of their suitability for use as text-books, but also for prizes and libraries. The Committees were remodelled by Government in the year under report. The number of members on the Central Committee is 21, and that on the branches at Bankipore and Cuttack 10 and 7, respectively, consisting of both official and non-official gentlemen in the proportion of 2 to 1. Among the official members, some are outside the Education Department. Each member is appointed for two years by Government on the nomination of the Director of Public Instruction, and may be re-appointed. The Committees are to examine only such books as are presented to them for that purpose by the Director of Public Instruction. They are only to advise Government, with whom lies the final authorisation of text-books. All schools which either receive Government aid, or send pupils to the examinations held by the Education Department, or compete for Government scholarships, are bound to use text-books included in the authorised list, and no others.

TEXT-BOOKS AND
LIBRARIES.

The new Committees were formed under Government orders of the 13th November 1900. Their organisation and the preliminary arrangements took a pretty long time, and no meeting of the new Committees took place in the year under report. The old Central Text-Book Committee considered 174 books between 19th May and 24th September 1900. Of these, 85 were approved for various purposes and 72 rejected, 5 were thought unsuitable, while in the case of 12 books revision was thought necessary.

The Sub-Committee at Bankipore, called the Bihar Text-Book Committee, examined 23 books, of which one was approved and one rejected, while final orders were not issued on 21 books. The old Committee had 30 members and worked for about eight months. The old Sub-Committee at Cuttack, consisting of 16 members, considered five books, of which one was approved and no final decision was passed on the rest owing to the dissolution of that Committee.

137. The Calcutta School-Book Society is the chief agency for distribution of school-books and useful literature in Bengal. During the year under report, it sold 229,744 books of the value of Rs. 1,04,250 at Calcutta, and in the mufassal through its numerous agents. The working of the Society is scrutinised by a Committee appointed by Government. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sonthal Parganas, complains about the manner of supply of Hindi books by the Bankipore book-sellers. In Monghyr, inspecting pandits have been advanced Rs. 15 each from the District Fund for the supply of text-books to Primary schools at cost-price. The Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, advocates the extension of this measure into the other districts of his Division. The utility of this, however, is questionable, as inspecting pandits may be tempted to force the introduction of books of those authors in whom they have a direct or indirect interest.

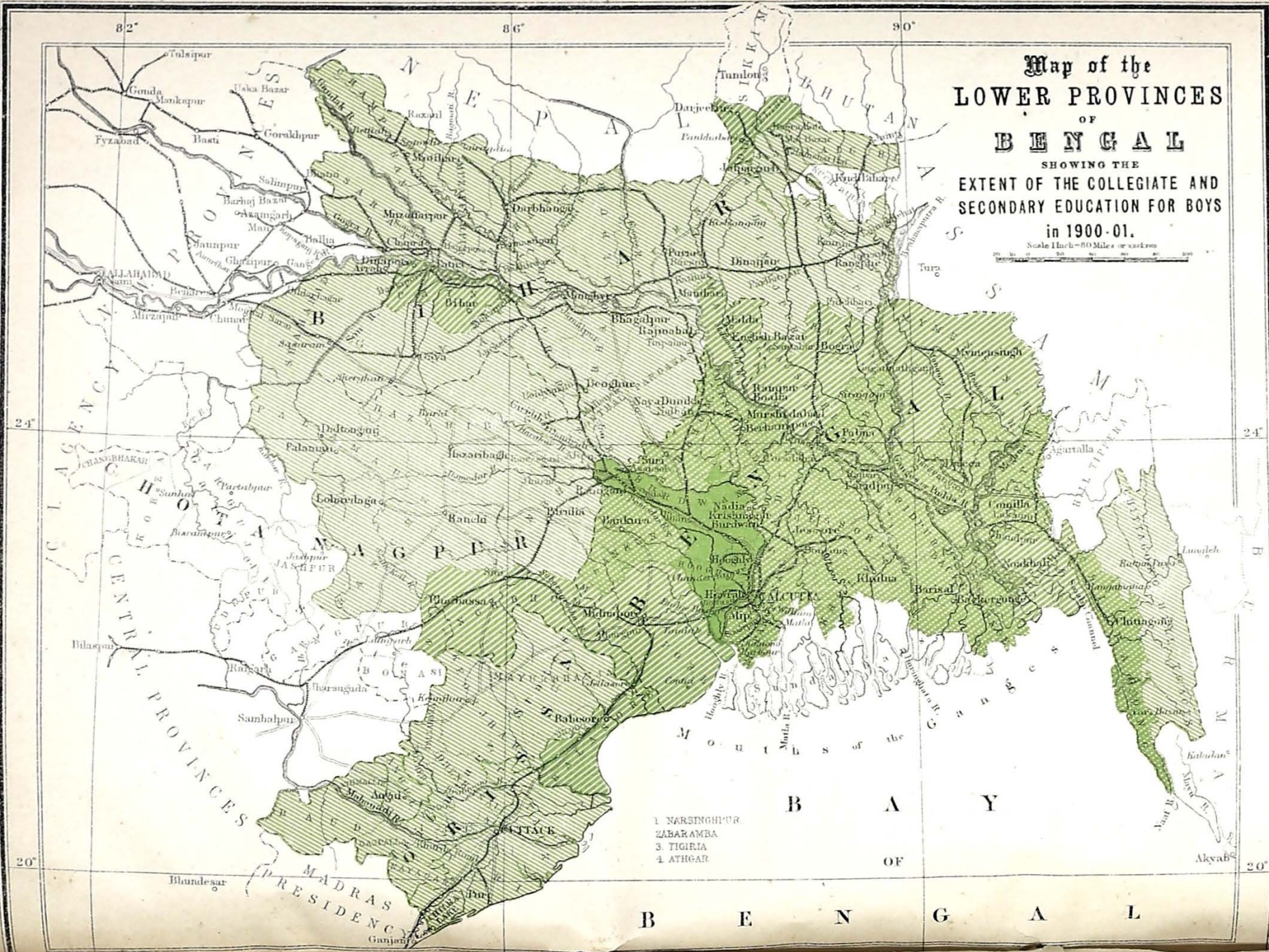
138. There is no central educational library in Bengal, but each Government college and school has an attached library for the use of masters and students. Each of them receives an annual grant from Government with which new books are purchased.

DARJEELING,

J. S. SLATER,

The 2nd October 1901.

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.



**Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL**
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF THE COLLEGIATE AND
SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS
in 1900-01.

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 Km

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 10 per cent. and upwards
- " II. 5 to 10 per cent.
- " III. 2½ to 5 "
- " IV. below 2½ "

1. NARSINGHUR
2. BARAMBHA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR

B E N G A L



Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
 OF
BENGAL
 SHOWING THE
 EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
 FOR BOYS
 in 1900-01.

Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 128 Kilometres

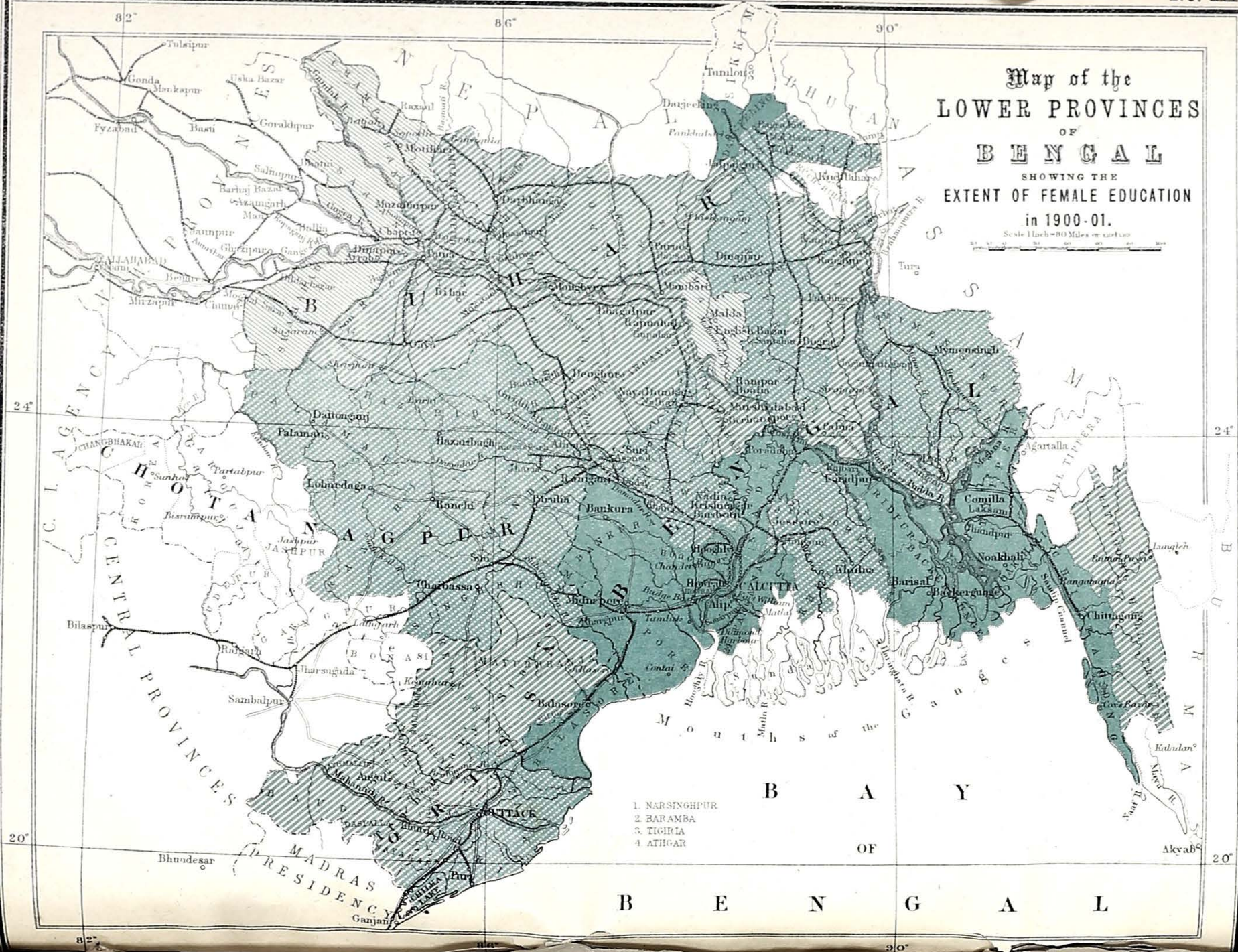
Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 40 per cent. and upwards. [Solid Green Box]
- „ II. 30 to 40 per cent. [Diagonal Lines Box]
- „ III. 15 to 30 „ [Dotted Box]
- „ IV. below 15 „ [Horizontal Lines Box]

1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR

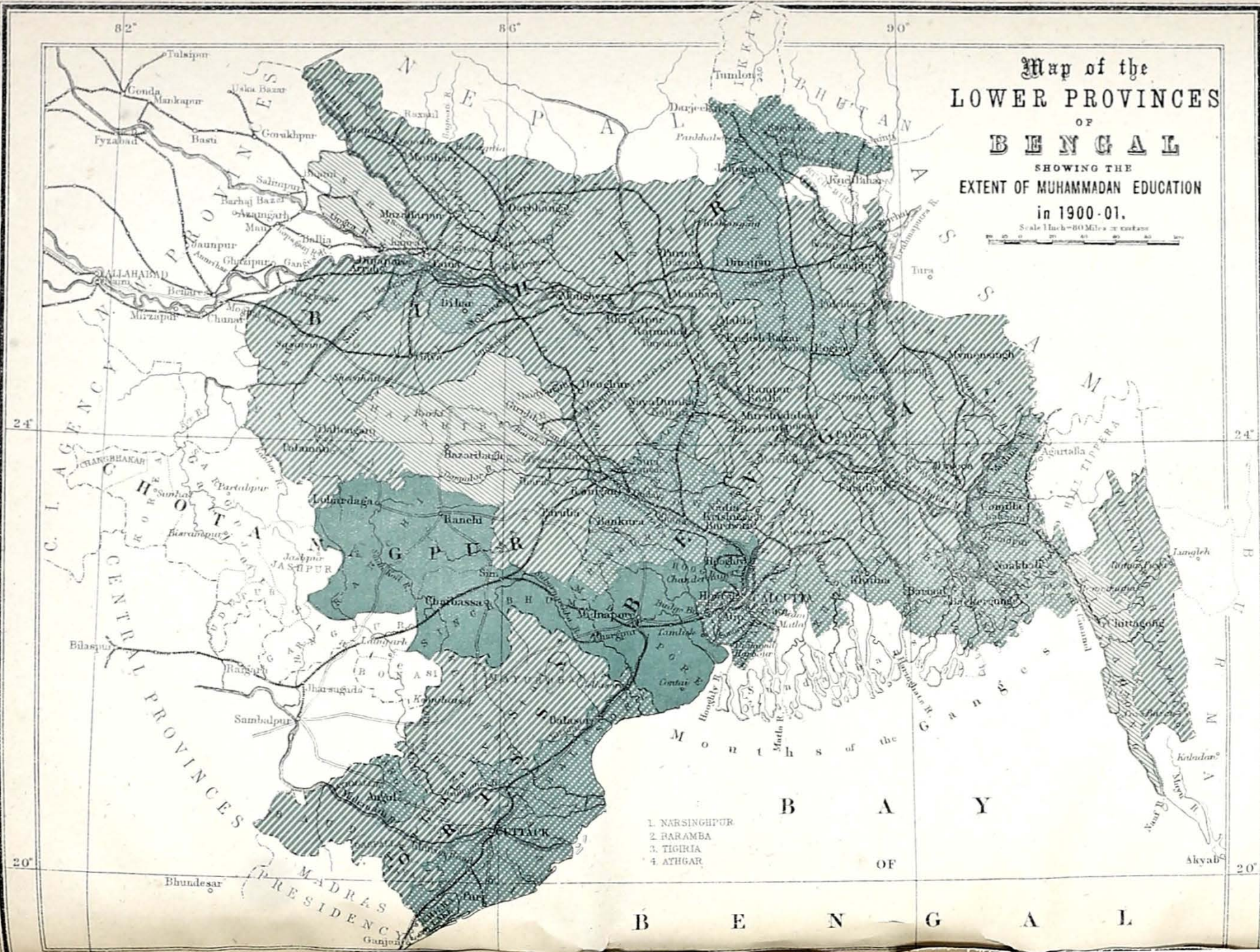
B E N G A L



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 2 to 6 per cent. and upwards. [Solid Green]
- „ II. 1 to 2 per cent. [Diagonal Lines /]
- „ III. 1/2 to 1 „ [Diagonal Lines \]
- „ IV. below 1/2 „ [Dotted]



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 20 per cent. and upwards.
- „ II. 10 to 20 per cent.
- „ III. 5 to 10 „
- „ IV. below 5 „

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the attendance and cost of education of each pupil in secondary and primary schools for Indian boys during 1900-1901.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	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.	
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	49	280	228	79.7	11 6 2	34 2 4	33.3
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	439	330	75.1	2 1 8	21 6 7	9.8
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	219	187	144	77.0	2 3 10	17 5 1	12.9
Unaided	221	223	175	78.4	...	15 10 0	...
Total High Schools	494	215	168	78.1	...	18 15 4	...
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	5	85	67	78.8	8 14 9	10 7 4	54.2
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	27	75	58	77.3	3 14 6	10 2 4	38.5
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	638	70	55	78.5	3 0 8	11 11 1	26.0
Unaided	203	63	48	76.2	...	8 0 5	...
Total Middle English Schools	933	68	53	77.9	...	10 10 9	...
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	22	84	64	76.2	6 2 3	10 2 6	60.7
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	157	52	41	78.8	5 0 1	8 13 6	56.6
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	725	50	39	78.0	2 9 6	8 0 0	32.4
Unaided	115	57	43	75.4	...	5 15 4	...
Total Middle Vernacular Schools	1,019	51	41	80.3	...	7 15 3	...
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	5	26	15	67.6	5 7 1	5 7 1	100.
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	11	34	23	67.6	3 15 7	4 7 10	68.5
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	4,030	39	31	79.4	1 5 5	3 7 6	38.6
Unaided	186	34	25	73.5	...	3 8 0	...
Total Upper Primary Schools	4,241	39	30	79.4	...	3 7 6	...
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	8	37	32	86.4	2 15 1	4 4 2	69.0
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	30,040	24	20	83.3	0 11 0	2 9 10	28.4
Unaided	11,955	16	13	81.2	...	2 2 0	...
Total Lower Primary Schools	42,003	22	18	81.8	...	2 8 4	...

APPENDIX II.

Position in 1899-1900.	Position in 1900-1901.	DISTRICT.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.*		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.	
					1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	1	Calcutta	558,097	40,000	31,015	30,802	63.3	62.9
2	2	Chittagong	641,500	66,220	51,080	50,895	55.3	53.9
3	3	Midnapore	1,302,058	208,808	118,582	111,985	60.4	53.6
4	4	Hooghly	520,439	70,415	42,653	41,199	56.2	51.8
5	5	Howrah	440,711	66,100	32,332	31,017	50.0	47.8
6	6	Raekergunge	1,178,039	176,405	84,070	80,608	61.1	45.5
7	7	Bankura	560,202	85,380	36,155	33,619	46.1	45.2
8	8	Bansore	548,904	82,344	30,120	28,733	49.6	43.3
9	9	Burdwan	524,762	78,714	34,070	33,441	47.1	43.0
10	10	24 Parganas	1,092,908	103,830	69,420	67,929	40.8	41.4
11	11	Burdwan	704,182	114,027	48,610	45,873	47.1	40.1
12	12	Birbhum	444,230	60,643	26,598	26,346	45.8	39.6
13	13	Rippera	1,090,077	103,647	62,720	63,719	45.8	38.9
14	14	Cuttack	1,000,283	160,042	55,085	52,737	39.0	35.3
15	15	Dacca	1,324,265	198,640	72,203	69,774	30.9	35.1
16	16	Khulna	653,217	97,882	30,907	31,850	33.4	32.6
17	17	Singbhum	299,613	44,272	13,062	12,085	34.3	28.2
18	18	Patna	802,981	120,447	43,014	36,543	33.8	28.1
19	19	Puri	508,969	76,045	21,631	10,718	30.2	25.0
20	20	Faridpur	970,774	145,010	37,773	35,890	27.8	24.6
21	21	Murshidabad	655,147	98,272	23,920	23,782	26.3	24.4
22	22	Bogra	434,833	65,225	16,079	15,849	25.6	24.2
23	23	Jessore	913,608	137,050	32,295	32,761	22.0	23.8
24	24	Nadia	827,931	124,189	27,899	28,380	23.2	22.8
25	25	Pabna	709,400	106,410	22,005	23,483	22.2	22.0
26	26	Mymensingh	2,010,047	302,407	62,700	62,512	23.3	20.7
27	27	Angul with Khond Mahals	9,011	14,401	2,800	2,093	22.4	20.7
28	28	Ranchi	679,799	86,519	17,609	17,348	21.3	20.0
29	29	Manbhum	655,020	98,253	18,873	10,163	21.2	19.8
30	30	Dinajpur	824,121	123,018	21,762	22,800	15.7	18.4
31	31	Jalpaiguri	423,487	64,853	11,239	11,429	20.6	17.0
32	32	Malda	439,174	65,720	11,179	11,699	18.6	17.7
33	33	Rajshahi	730,059	111,009	10,930	10,746	18.0	17.7
34	34	Rangpur	1,123,455	168,518	27,070	26,800	17.6	17.0
35	35	Darjeeling	139,047	19,057	3,007	3,407	16.6	17.0
36	36	Darbhanga	1,418,193	212,429	39,391	33,740	16.2	16.4
37	37	Gaya	1,015,608	152,350	31,012	25,576	20.1	16.3
38	38	Sonthal Parganas	894,064	134,224	21,812	21,605	10.7	16.1
39	39	Monghyr	1,008,441	151,200	31,136	24,291	21.0	16.0
40	40	Shahabad	936,201	140,430	20,778	22,765	13.9	15.3
41	41	Hazaribagh	571,000	85,050	14,477	13,094	17.0	15.1
42	42	Bhagalpur	1,027,059	154,143	23,208	23,347	15.3	15.1
43	43	Muzaffarpur	1,313,877	197,081	30,250	28,348	15.4	14.4
44	44	Saran	1,073,383	161,007	24,192	23,683	14.2	13.9
45	45	Champanan	885,542	132,831	16,668	16,140	14.0	13.6
46	46	Purnea	960,218	144,033	19,699	18,234	13.2	12.7
47	47	Patna	306,022	45,903	5,568	5,272	13.3	11.4
48	48	Chittagong Hill Tracts	68,328	8,935	1,134	1,139	12.6	11.1
49	49	Orissa Tributary Mahals	977,673	140,630	17,957	16,225	14.1	11.0
		Total	38,364,011	5,769,101	1,565,342	1,524,276	23.7	20.4

* For Indian boys.

APPENDIX III.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										Grand Total.
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.		
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	
Burdwan	813	845	46,429	47,843	274,500	256,899	1,440	1,687	823,182	807,201	
Presidency	321	332	41,360	43,327	165,674	153,015	911	1,087	198,168	197,751	
Calcutta	5,860	6,237	19,838	19,631	14,711	14,358	2,238	2,108	42,653	42,424	
Rajshahi	213	282	18,635	20,201	104,987	109,030	920	850	124,065	130,060	
Dacca	1,443	1,407	46,468	46,363	194,228	182,191	2,905	2,906	246,048	232,067	
Chittagong	160	217	17,791	18,455	116,567	121,002	1,161	2,053	135,669	141,767	
Patna	671	631	17,048	18,207	102,149	150,090	2,346	2,340	182,214	168,277	
Bhagalpur	293	250	9,677	9,367	89,851	83,600	654	534	100,466	93,600	
Orissa	123	113	6,739	6,008	104,332	100,048	864	844	112,059	107,913	
Orissa Tributary Mahals			1,637	1,403	16,782	16,276	148	173	18,467	16,942	
Chota Nagpur	24	30	6,711	6,350	67,736	65,124	551	494	75,022	71,987	
European schools			7,367	7,441	1,031	826			8,398	8,269	
Total	9,916	10,469	239,508	242,636	1,302,454	1,251,972	14,140	15,166	1,566,018	1,520,137	

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										Grand Total.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other schools.		Total.			
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		
Burdwan	1,053	1,244	288	250	1,005	808	301	660	3,547	3,052	326,729	310,253
Presidency	363	270	8	8	37	160	102		536	443	198,722	198,104
Calcutta			190	533	1,423	1,245	252		1,865	1,770	44,615	44,203
Rajshahi	820	653	677	716	1,148	833	12	20	2,057	2,222	127,312	133,191
Dacca	3,280	3,086	2,305	5,103	26,723	20,014		25	32,308	34,226	277,366	267,185
Chittagong	4,065	3,978	582	357	23,239	22,846	861	792	28,747	27,973	164,416	169,760
Patna	11,737	11,456	14,527	13,943	2,584	2,757	743	628	29,381	28,784	211,795	197,081
Bhagalpur	4,688	4,197	5,940	5,740	1,413	1,250	376		12,317	11,106	112,782	104,856
Orissa	789	863	6,993	6,165	4	43	67	84	7,863	6,960	119,012	114,805
Orissa Tributary Mahals	40	13	124	105	78	62	26	4	268	234	18,735	17,176
Chota Nagpur	1,047	690	327	357	193	126	331	167	1,898	1,830	76,920	73,317
European Schools											8,398	8,269
Total	28,698	26,264	31,961	33,366	57,847	56,191	3,071	2,370	121,677	118,191	1,687,595	1,638,328

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing in detail the attendance and expenditure in all classes of secondary schools for Indian boys.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1901.	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.	
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	40	14,722	14,035	11,195	Rs. 1,59,818	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,10,551	Rs. 8,850	Rs. 4,79,265
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	5	2,159	2,194	1,650	1,326	1,200	2,091	40,598	1,702	46,677
Aided by Government, or by District, or Municipal Boards.	210	42,538	41,015	31,059	60,335	5,573	5,995	5,08,155	1,10,254	7,10,312
Unaided ...	221	52,074	49,409	35,783	...	...	...	5,90,647	(a) 1,04,802	7,85,600
Total ...	494	111,523	106,669	83,337	2,41,479	6,773	8,096	14,49,051	(a) 3,16,764	20,32,053
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	5	418	425	336	3,794	...	...	3,202	...	6,996
Do. by District, or Municipal Boards.	27	2,157	2,022	1,580	...	6,354	1,506	9,666	2,036	20,623
Aided by Government, or by District, or Municipal Boards.	638	46,275	44,425	34,906	23,804	1,07,736	3,056	2,25,956	1,68,240	5,19,401
Unaided ...	263	17,740	16,669	12,796	...	...	...	55,776	(b) 78,070	1,33,855
Total ...	933	66,590	63,541	49,027	27,688	1,14,090	5,222	2,04,000	(b) 2,30,204	6,80,804
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	22	1,881	1,856	1,416	10,877	...	521	7,174	286	18,655
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	137	8,714	8,201	6,567	600	40,121	346	25,063	5,507	73,537
Aided by Government, or by District, or Municipal Boards.	725	37,629	36,280	28,782	40,510	51,191	2,526	1,90,480	60,552	2,00,239
Unaided ...	115	6,887	6,500	4,977	...	...	...	15,853	(c) 23,394	30,277
Total ...	1,019	54,901	52,907	41,742	51,987	91,312	3,393	1,70,500	(c) 98,719	4,20,011
Grand total ...	2,446	233,074	223,101	174,756	3,21,154	2,12,175	16,701	19,20,051	6,53,747	31,23,628
Grand total for 1899-1900 ...	2,441	230,438	217,468	170,965	3,32,050	2,18,758	10,080	18,23,858	6,39,836	30,50,591

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 6,447 from Native State revenues.

(b) Inclusive of Rs. 6,835 from Native State revenues.

(c) Inclusive of Rs. 4,355 from Native State revenues.

Rs. 17,637

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the qualifications of the teachers of High Schools for Indian pupils.

Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF—															Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.		
			M. A.	B. A.	F. A.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership.			Guru Training School.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasah Central Examination.	Other Examination.		Holding no certificate.	
							First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.											
High English	Government ...	(a) 50	631	41	170	146	185	26	3	1	2	9	10	...	...	54	33	63	99	99
	Aided ...	(b) 223	2,218	41	321	380	498	64	28	16	5	64	53	3	1	156	42	64	467	262
	Unaided ...	221	2,524	74	426	455	505	51	15	7	2	61	76	8	1	179	64	36	676	255
Total ...	500	5,373	166	917	979	1,188	161	46	24	9	134	144	11	2	389	129	163	1,181	646	
Tot l for 1899-1900 ...	463	5,116	147	826	905	1,080	133	34	24	12	122	149	8	1	34	118	112	1,101	481	

(a) Includes two female schools and five schools managed by Municipal and District Boards.

(b) Includes four female schools.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Attendance of Upper Primary Schools for Native boys.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.							
	Schools.	Pupils.	Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
			Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under Public Management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	10	366	5	124	...	...	...	...	5	124
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	11	370	11	394	...	...	...	...	11	394
<i>Under Private Management.</i>										
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	4,064	167,755	1,710	70,646	1,646	67,575	683	29,376	4,039	167,607
Unaided	215	8,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	7,029
Total ...	4,300	176,903	1,726	71,164	1,646	67,575	683	29,376	4,241	175,144

Lower Primary Schools for Native boys.

<i>Under Public Management.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	13	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	8	398	...	367	...	...	...	...	8	367
<i>Under Private Management.</i>										
Aided by Government, or by District or Municipal Boards.	30,713	829,988	2,224	66,544	26,391	698,743	1,425	41,046	30,040	806,333
Unaided	13,073	237,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,955	213,895
Total ...	43,807	1,067,837	2,224	66,911	26,391	698,743	1,425	41,046	42,003	1,020,695
GRAND TOTAL ...	48,107	1,244,800	3,928	138,075	28,037	766,318	2,108	70,422	46,244	1,195,739

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred from the Primary grants under the Department and District Boards.

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools	1,22,619	81,270	1,61,719	1,97,608	2,84,338	2,78,878
To non-stipendiary schools	10,556	11,366	2,34,983	2,33,695	3,04,539	2,95,931
Payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department, or such as are not included in the above.	4,519	11,523	7,507	7,897	12,026	10,420
Rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations.	12,334	9,556	96,511	1,11,716	1,08,845	1,21,272
Charges for abolished schools	2,400	1,579	10,935	10,408	13,335	11,987
Buildings and furniture	5,710	4,079	1,563	2,389	7,279	6,964
Subordinate inspecting agency	15,174	8,702	87,016	94,206	1,09,000	1,02,809
Lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant.	3,237	2,527	24,862	25,901	28,089	28,428
Miscellaneous	13,291	10,646	45,441	50,623	68,732	61,269
Total Payment ...	1,98,836	1,41,248	7,21,437	7,84,913	9,20,273	9,26,161
<i>Add 80 per cent on the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors.</i>	21,776	18,281	1,55,899	1,05,077	1,77,675	1,77,358
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,20,612	1,59,529	8,77,336	8,40,990	10,97,948	11,03,519
Total allotment excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors.	2,08,836	1,44,054	7,47,886*	10,46,537†	9,51,146	11,01,491
Actual savings	4,424	3,406(a)	20,449	45,035(a)	30,873	48,441(a)

* The allotment for Sub-Inspectors was Rs. 2,04,203.

† The allotment for Sub-Inspectors was Rs. 2,17,249.

(a) Exclusive of the savings under the head of Salaries, &c., of Sub-Inspectors.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the expenditure from the Primary grants (Provincial Revenues, District and Municipal Funds), and the general progress of Primary Education during the year 1900-1901.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance rewards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Total of columns 3 and 5.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED AT THE—								REMARKS.
						Upper Primary Scholarship examination.		Lower Primary Scholarship examination.		Standard A.		Standard B.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Burdwan	1,694,113	2,340	...	10,497	21,840	287	3	2,288	80	3,113	26	4,314	76	
Birbhum	901,323	1,616	266	6,742	8,358	161	...	842	20	1,407	23	2,103	37	
Bankura	1,114,185	6,039	...	10,364	16,993	273	1	1,848	17	3,125	85	3,481	149	
Midnapore	2,702,053	10,687	...	22,160	32,837	383	...	3,026	30	5,353	90	11,475	488	
Hooghly	1,050,305	6,047	533	12,095	19,042	141	3	1,250	32	3,141	112	3,535	186	
Howrah	852,008	4,120	...	11,078	15,193	67	1	751	24	2,241	11	2,914	56	
Total for the Burdwan Division, 1900-1901 ...	8,244,847	31,458	704	82,816	1,14,374	1,312	8	10,670	162	18,470	340	28,839	902	
24 Parganas	2,078,340	8,398	1,755	24,690	33,002	93	13	1,677	58	6,041	88	5,651	161	
Nadia	1,667,990	6,032	1,605	11,174	17,206	83	4	707	25	1,024	3	2,043	75	
Murshidabad	1,385,374	1,194	4,615	11,633	19,877	107	2	1,040	23	2,345	2	2,460	11	
Jessore	1,812,770	6,813	74	7,037	14,470	50	1	819	7	2,429	15	4,001	68	
Khulna	1,233,405	7,164	924	7,435	14,599	84	...	444	16	2,153	34	2,313	54	
Total for the Presidency Division, 1900-1901 ...	8,147,870	29,596	9,133	62,648	92,244	447	20	4,696	138	13,992	142	17,377	350	
Calcutta	843,437	7,883	...	(b) 3,247	11,130	41	(b) 120	250	(c) 144	317	.....	776	4	
Rajshahi	1,460,644	5,778	2,008	11,938	17,716	129	1	891	9	1,033	1	1,302	4	
Dinajpur	1,569,133	2,119	...	10,304	12,483	65	...	631	4	1,527	25	2,435	52	
Jalpaiguri	787,954	7,037	2,502	6,606	13,603	19	...	415	10	1,086	19	1,037	46	
Darjeeling	240,232	11,235	...	68	11,303	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Rangpur	2,153,518	8,108	...	17,989	26,154	91	...	994	6	2,472	38	2,168	37	
Bogra	849,925	2,733	573	3,820	6,558	81	4	513	1	1,406	2	1,770	9	
Faizpur	1,420,352	2,902	4,470	8,344	11,246	144	4	1,060	8	1,650	5	2,458	40	
Total for the Rajshahi Division, 1900-1901.	8,480,786	30,074	9,548	69,059	99,003	629	9	4,519	47	9,183	90	11,270	181	
Dacca	2,600,631	5,022	667	16,472	22,094	302	8	1,204	73	3,991	160	4,034	275	
Mymensingh	3,917,460	7,500	3,070	17,520	25,329	349	3	1,132	24	4,032	65	4,274	109	
Faridpur	1,937,922	6,941	863	8,608	15,840	91	3	445	19	1,018	134	2,332	151	
Backergunge	2,291,812	12,310	1,388	10,959	23,269	222	12	1,551	91	5,053	233	4,216	302	
Total for the Dacca Division, 1900-1901 ..	10,807,825	32,682	5,967	53,559	86,241	964	26	4,422	207	13,594	598	14,855	837	
Tippera	2,124,808	10,191	777	17,431	27,622	359	5	1,388	35	3,400	282	6,604	511	
Noakhali	1,141,817	(a) 6,903	...	8,849	15,752	231	...	604	14	1,732	50	2,773	124	
Chittagong	1,352,722	10,024	1,664	10,787	20,811	241	3	852	30	5,333	96	4,323	210	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	124,851	5,273	...	90	5,363	...	1	15	1	...	...	...	...
Total for the Chittagong Division, 1900-1901 ...	4,744,250	32,391	2,341	37,157	69,543	831	9	3,149	80	10,564	429	13,769	854	
Patna	1,623,856	3,074	...	12,567	15,641	41	...	1,909	12	4,521	...	3,466	...	
Gaya	2,064,077	6,719	726	9,720	16,439	40	...	971	2	1,980	54	3,024	120	
Bahabad	1,963,762	18,921	...	4,561	11,482	60	...	547	14	1,460	17	1,760	24	
Saran	2,361,079	5,586	...	10,665	16,251	60	...	424	...	1,637	9	3,237	32	
Champaran	1,701,026	2,814	1,377	8,304	11,118	20	...	694	7	3,392	49	3,225	30	
Muzaffarpur	2,746,009	4,775	447	10,092	14,967	37	...	1,387	34	2,430	...	2,551	...	
Darbhanga	2,914,577	3,939	490	15,963	19,902	33	...	1,315	2	4,455	67	4,434	81	
Total for the Patna Division, 1900-1901 ...	16,464,386	33,628	3,040	71,872	1,06,700	293	...	7,247	71	19,943	196	21,696	346	
Monghyr	2,064,118	7,905	433	12,382	20,287	33	...	1,034	32	2,115	29	1,739	43	
Bhagalpur	2,088,505	5,411	...	9,266	14,707	57	...	737	24	2,068	48	2,272	96	
Purnea	1,877,073	5,431	...	7,310	12,741	23	...	637	...	1,324	7	2,012	13	
Maida	884,443	2,647	...	3,088	5,735	86	...	440	2	772	7	651	8	
Southern Farganas ...	1,807,293	7,505	...	11,551	19,066	128	8	1,187	42	1,586	66	1,836	76	
Total for the Bhagalpur Division, 1900-1901	8,721,484	28,929	433	43,697	72,536	327	8	4,035	100	7,855	166	8,540	235	

(a) Includes Rs. 230 from District Fund and Rs. 180 from Khas Mahal Fund and Rs. 60 from Municipal Fund, paid to Noakhali Upper Primary Girls' School, which received aid from the Department Grant-in-aid Fund also.

(b) Girls' Standards V and VI.

(c) Girls' Standard IV.

* The increase of population in all the districts is due to the use of the census figures of 1901.

† Includes Rs. 408, being contribution to middle vernacular and special schools.

APPENDIX VIII—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance rewards, finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Total amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Total of columns 3 and 5.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED AT THE—								REMARKS.
						Upper primary scholarship examinations.		Lower primary scholarship examinations.		Standard A.		Standard B.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Cuttack	2,050,710	8,225	...	13,841	23,066	137	8	623	51	3,271	68	4,052	134	
Balasore	1,081,426	7,245	...	6,838	14,083	95	8	541	27	1,022	29	1,448	85	
Angul	191,041	4,372	...	707	5,179	30	...	120	1	107	13	264	16	
Puri	1,017,286	5,834	...	6,794	12,028	70	1	581	47	1,471	70	1,752	124	
Total for the Orissa Division, 1900-1901 ...	4,360,372	26,776	...	28,180	54,956	332	17	1,865	120	5,901	180	8,116	359	
Orissa Tributary, Mahals ...	1,069,556	...	...	...	...	107	2	231	16	523	9	2,240	74	
Total for 1900-1901 ...	1,069,556	...	...	...	...	107	2	231	16	523	9	2,240	74	
Hazaribagh	1,178,301	8,070	...	4,336	13,366	34	1	344	19	972	13	1,538	87	
Ranchi	1,188,562	13,659	...	4,017	17,676	25	2	348	33	536	12	1,206	77	
Palamau	619,421	7,762	...	516	6,278	10	...	133	3	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	1,303,583	13,607	...	2,941	16,548	63	...	580	18	1,184	2	2,246	33	
Singhbhum	606,826	11,432	...	154	11,586	34	1	259	6	430	8	437	10	
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division, 1900-1901 ...	4,898,693	55,430	...	11,064	67,334	165	4	1,673	79	3,122	35	5,427	207	
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE, 1900-1901 ...	76,672,576	3,18,047	31,286	4,54,130	7,78,086	5,348	223	42,775	1,160	103,424	2,183	130,918	4,448	
Grand Total for 1899-1900 ...	73,044,337	3,18,959	30,579	4,47,543	7,66,502	6,846	260	40,846	1,131	104,412	2,326	132,758	4,760	

APPENDIX IX.

Classification of Pupils of Secondary and Primary Schools in the different stages of Primary Instruction during the year 1900-1901.

DISTRICT.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan	114,627	115,399	230,026	5,965	23	5,988	30,814	1,415	32,229	4,576	472	5,048	41,355	1,910	43,265	38.0	1.6	18.8
Birbhum	66,643	68,539	135,182	2,790	14	2,813	17,845	696	18,481	3,877	250	4,127	24,521	900	25,421	36.8	1.3	18.6
Bankura	82,344	84,784	167,127	3,663	28	3,691	26,267	2,778	29,065	3,201	521	3,722	33,151	3,327	36,478	40.2	3.9	21.8
Midnapore	208,808	210,134	418,942	6,240	60	6,309	72,676	3,636	76,312	30,136	2,538	32,734	108,061	6,294	114,355	51.7	2.9	27.2
Hooghly	79,416	78,144	157,559	3,243	66	3,309	27,304	1,683	28,987	6,191	769	6,960	36,738	2,518	39,256	46.2	3.2	24.9
Howrah	60,106	61,694	121,800	2,541	64	2,605	18,488	684	19,362	6,948	593	7,541	27,977	1,551	29,528	42.3	2.5	23.1
Total for the Burdwan Division, 1900-1901.	617,943	616,693	1,234,636	23,460	255	23,715	193,414	11,042	204,456	54,929	5,203	60,132	271,803	16,500	288,303	43.9	2.6	23.3
24 Parganas	163,936	147,815	311,751	4,259	48	4,307	44,286	3,226	47,512	14,868	1,736	16,604	63,413	5,010	68,423	35.6	3.0	21.9
Nadia	124,190	128,009	252,199	3,098	22	3,120	17,035	1,374	18,409	4,891	1,140	6,031	25,024	2,534	27,560	20.1	2.0	11.0
Murshidabad	98,272	102,034	200,306	2,384	7	2,391	15,910	659	16,569	3,232	199	3,431	21,526	865	22,391	21.9	1.1	11.1
Jessore	137,050	134,895	271,945	2,771	10	2,781	22,473	1,472	23,945	5,092	582	5,674	30,336	2,064	32,400	22.1	1.5	11.9
Khulna	97,982	90,028	188,010	2,302	5	2,307	21,309	1,772	23,081	5,978	720	6,698	29,569	2,497	32,066	30.2	2.8	17.6
Total for the Presidency Division, 1900-1901.	621,430	600,751	1,222,181	14,814	92	14,906	121,013	8,503	129,516	34,061	4,377	38,438	169,888	12,972	182,860	27.3	2.1	14.9
Calcutta	83,804	42,718	126,522	4,795	254	5,049	11,045	3,829	14,874	2,292	2,290	4,582	18,132	6,373	24,505	37.0	18.2	29.1
Total for the town of Calcutta, 1900-1901.	83,804	42,718	126,522	4,795	254	5,049	11,045	3,829	14,874	2,292	2,290	4,582	18,132	6,373	24,505	37.0	18.2	29.1
Rajshahi	111,009	108,087	219,096	1,362	6	1,368	15,097	1,162	16,259	1,888	307	2,195	18,347	1,475	19,822	16.5	1.3	9.0
Dinajpur	123,618	111,751	235,369	736	4	740	20,759	1,038	21,797	434	118	552	21,929	1,160	23,089	17.7	1.0	9.8
Jalpaiguri	63,523	54,670	118,193	452	10	462	10,706	697	11,303	...	...	...	11,158	607	11,765	17.5	1.1	9.9
Darjeeling	19,957	17,427	37,384	153	11	164	1,917	227	2,144	1,057	239	1,296	3,127	477	3,604	15.6	2.7	9.6
Rangpur	168,518	154,359	322,877	1,563	5	1,568	24,379	943	25,362	2,244	211	2,455	28,186	1,199	29,385	18.7	1.1	9.1
Bogra	63,225	62,268	125,493	1,075	2	1,077	11,029	323	11,351	2,448	173	2,621	14,552	497	15,049	22.3	1.1	11.8
Pabna	116,410	106,642	223,052	2,618	9	2,627	15,941	885	16,826	2,401	359	2,760	20,060	953	21,013	19.6	1.8	10.2
Total for the Rajshahi Division, 1900-1901.	653,260	615,204	1,268,464	7,959	47	8,006	99,828	4,914	104,742	10,472	1,407	11,879	118,259	6,368	124,627	17.9	1.0	9.7
Dacca	198,640	200,455	399,095	5,461	52	5,513	37,192	2,539	39,731	5,120	993	6,113	47,773	3,584	51,357	24.0	1.7	12.8
Mymensingh	302,407	285,212	587,619	4,429	19	4,448	46,663	2,862	49,525	2,244	252	2,536	53,376	3,153	56,529	17.8	1.0	9.6
Faizidour	145,616	145,072	290,688	3,116	13	3,129	22,884	1,472	23,556	6,053	1,097	7,150	31,233	2,582	33,835	21.4	1.7	11.6
Backergunge	176,400	167,366	343,772	3,863	38	3,901	46,467	2,570	49,047	17,791	2,202	19,993	68,091	4,820	72,911	38.6	2.8	21.2
Total for the Dacca Division, 1900-1901.	823,069	798,106	1,621,174	16,869	122	16,991	162,406	9,453	161,859	31,218	4,544	36,762	200,493	14,119	214,612	24.3	1.8	13.2

APPENDIX IX—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Tippera	163,647	155,084	318,731	3,531	6	3,537	42,047	3,214	45,261	9,609	2,596	12,205	55,187	5,816	61,003	33.7	3.7	19.1
Noakhali	85,350	85,392	170,742	1,795	3	1,798	21,044	1,079	22,123	7,181	985	8,166	30,020	2,067	32,087	35.1	2.4	18.7
Chittagong	96,226	100,682	196,908	2,046	13	2,059	32,687	4,076	36,763	980	530	1,510	35,715	4,419	40,132	37.1	4.1	19.6
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,249	6,478	16,727	83	1	83	948	52	1,000	10	2	12	990	55	1,045	9.6	.6	5.6
Total for the Chittagong Division, 1900-1901.	355,502	356,136	711,638	7,404	23	7,427	96,728	8,421	105,147	17,780	3,913	21,693	121,910	12,357	134,267	34.2	3.4	18.8
Patna	120,447	123,131	243,578	875	15	890	18,232	675	18,907	11,252	510	11,762	30,459	1,100	31,559	25.4	.89	12.9
Gaya	152,350	157,261	309,611	707	2	709	11,229	689	11,918	7,561	451	8,012	19,447	1,142	20,589	12.8	.72	6.8
Shahabad	140,430	154,134	294,564	867	...	867	8,641	136	8,777	7,055	129	7,224	16,703	265	16,968	11.8	.17	5.7
Saran	161,007	183,154	344,161	828	...	828	11,471	196	11,667	7,074	600	7,674	19,873	706	20,579	11.8	.4	5.5
Champanan	132,831	135,823	268,654	399	...	399	9,346	277	10,123	6,870	330	7,200	16,765	607	17,372	12.6	.4	6.4
Muzaffarpur	197,082	214,820	411,902	635	7	642	12,502	593	13,095	8,465	656	9,121	21,902	1,262	23,164	11.1	.5	5.6
Darbhanga	212,429	224,758	437,187	649	3	652	18,727	650	19,377	7,863	591	8,454	27,139	1,144	28,283	12.7	.5	6.4
Total for the Patna Division, 1900-1901	1,116,676	1,203,081	2,319,657	5,160	27	5,187	90,748	3,022	93,770	55,950	3,267	59,217	151,858	6,316	158,174	13.5	.52	6.8
Monghyr	151,266	158,352	309,618	655	1	656	10,995	714	11,709	7,654	676	8,330	19,334	1,391	20,725	12.7	.9	6.7
Bhagalpur	154,149	159,136	313,285	901	2	903	11,398	672	12,070	6,522	847	7,369	19,321	1,521	20,842	12.5	.9	6.7
Purnea	144,033	137,628	281,661	544	2	546	9,344	359	9,703	5,713	342	6,055	15,601	703	16,304	11.8	.5	5.7
Malda	65,726	66,940	132,666	1,123	3	1,126	8,478	183	8,661	1,434	127	1,561	11,035	313	11,348	16.7	.4	8.5
Sonthal Parganas	134,244	136,848	271,092	1,162	96	1,257	14,390	729	15,119	3,873	249	4,122	19,425	1,073	20,498	14.5	.8	7.6
Total for the Bhagalpur Division, 1900-1901	649,418	658,804	1,308,222	4,415	103	4,518	55,105	2,657	57,762	25,196	2,241	27,437	84,716	5,001	89,717	13.0	.7	6.8
Cuttack	150,042	158,915	308,957	1,416	55	1,471	28,663	1,293	29,956	18,795	1,210	20,005	49,074	2,559	51,632	32.7	1.6	16.7
Balasore	78,714	83,500	162,214	1,015	32	1,047	18,644	1,063	19,707	12,129	811	12,940	31,788	1,906	33,694	40.3	2.2	20.7
Angul	14,402	14,389	28,791	108	...	108	1,432	78	1,508	1,356	52	1,408	2,694	128	2,822	20.1	0.8	10.5
Puri	76,045	76,547	152,592	820	14	834	11,370	887	12,257	2,975	213	3,188	16,165	1,114	17,279	19.9	1.4	10.6
Total for the Orissa Division, 1900-1901	319,203	333,351	652,554	3,359	101	3,460	60,309	3,319	63,628	35,255	2,286	37,541	98,923	5,706	104,629	30.9	1.7	16.05
Orissa Tributary Mahals	146,636	147,297	293,933	733	22	755	8,287	519	8,806	6,462	406	7,868	15,482	947	16,429	10.6	.6	5.5
Hazaribagh	85,650	91,095	176,745	564	20	584	5,722	453	6,175	5,414	739	6,153	11,700	1,219	12,919	13.6	1.3	7.6
Ranchi	86,520	91,784	178,304	621	40	661	9,789	938	10,727	6,196	789	6,985	15,506	1,787	17,293	19.0	1.9	10.2
Palamu	45,903	47,010	92,913	214	1	215	2,406	157	2,563	2,424	406	2,830	5,044	564	5,608	10.9	1.2	6.0
Manbhum	98,253	97,284	195,537	948	8	956	14,080	785	14,865	3,544	672	4,116	18,572	1,935	20,507	18.9	1.4	10.1
Singbhum	44,927	46,397	91,324	521	17	538	8,750	396	9,146	3,060	364	3,424	12,331	777	13,108	27.4	1.7	14.3
Total for the Chota Nagpur Division, 1900-1901	361,253	373,550	734,803	2,768	86	2,854	40,747	2,729	43,476	20,638	2,970	23,508	64,153	5,635	69,788	17.8	1.5	9.5
GRAND TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCE FOR 1900-1901	5,753,094	5,747,630	11,500,724	91,736	1,132	92,868	929,628	58,408	988,036	394,253	32,804	327,057	1,315,617	92,344	1,407,961	23.06	1.6	12.3
Grand Total for 1899-1900...	5,443,962	5,494,427	10,938,389	90,664	1,033	91,697	949,590	59,681	1,009,271	321,862	35,160	357,022	1,362,016	94,874	1,456,890	25.0	1.7	13.3

APPENDIX X.

Statement of attendance and expenditure of Upper Primary Schools for Indian boys.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	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.	
Managed by Government ...	5	124	133	77	Rs. 724	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 724
" by District or Municipal Boards.	11	394	371	252	.....	885	791	190	.....	1,666
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	4,039	107,507	159,368	125,586	35,452	1,62,647	15,564	2,70,777	68,546	5,62,986
Unaided ...	186	7,029	6,332	4,702	.....	.....	.....	9,515	12,670*	23,185*
Total for 1900-1901 ...	4,241	175,144	166,204	130,617	36,176	1,63,332	16,335	2,80,492	81,216*	5,77,561*
„ for 1899-1900 ...	4,300	176,903	166,814	131,003	44,762	1,57,908	16,007	2,78,420	70,363†	5,77,048†

* Inclusive of Rs. 5,185 from Native State revenues.
 † Ditto of Rs. 5,070 ditto ditto.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement of attendance and expenditure of lower primary schools for Indian boys.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1900.	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.	
Managed by Government	8	307	302	268	Rs.	Rs. 507	Rs. 382	Rs. 399	Rs.	Rs. 1,288
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	30,040	806,333	747,844	603,909	82,910	4,00,304	34,154	11,69,221	2,70,938	10,67,527
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	11,955	213,895	191,567	159,800	.....	.....	.....	3,18,737	95,050*	4,13,796
Unaided ...	42,003	1,020,595	939,713	763,757	82,910	4,00,811	34,536	14,85,357	3,65,997*	23,78,611
Total ...	43,807	1,007,837	973,586	802,989	1,21,450	5,18,257 3,55,512	34,953	18,54,354 15,01,042	3,65,730	23,78,092

* Inclusive of Rs. 6,253 from Native State revenues.

APPENDIX XII.

Results of the first-grade Training Schools for 1900-1901.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST-GRADE CERTIFICATE.				SECOND-GRADE CERTIFICATE.				THIRD-GRADE CERTIFICATE.				TOTAL.		Percentage of success.			
	Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Candidates examined.	Number passed.			Candidates examined.	Passed.				
		High.	Medium.	Low.		High.	Medium.	Low.		High.	Medium.	Low.						
Calcutta ...	9	1	3	1	5	19	...	4	2	6	27	...	8	6	14	55	25	45.4
Hoochly ...	13	2	11	2	15	36	...	1	1	10	30	...	16	8	24	84	64	70.1
Dacca ...	13	4	4	2	6	24	...	1	1	10	39	...	9	12	15	66	29	43.0
Chittagong ...	12	1	5	2	8	15	...	...	...	5	13	...	2	3	5	40	18	45
Rangpur ...	7	4	4	...	8	17	...	1	3	4	16	...	6	3	9	40	21	52.5
Krishnagar C. M. S. (aided)	1	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	4	7	12	8	66.6
Total ...	60	4	28	5	37	115	2	29	23	54	122	...	38	36	74	297	165	55.5
Patna ...	17	11	5	...	16	10	5	4	...	9	32	6	12	3	21	59	46	77.9
Banchi ...	4	...	3	1	4	11	1	4	...	7	3	...	1	1	2	18	13	72.3
Cuttack ...	9	...	5	2	7	16	...	8	5	13	16	...	10	...	10	39	30	76.9
Total ...	20	11	13	3	27	36	6	16	7	29	51	6	23	4	33	118	89	76.7
GRAND TOTAL ...	89	15	41	8	64	151	8	45	30	83	173	6	61	40	101	413*	254*	61.5
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1899-1900	115	4	53	23	79	127	5	48	13	65	186	5	51	61	117	423	291	61.0

* There was 36 private candidates, of whom 7 passed.

APPENDIX XIII.

Results of the English Teachership Examination for 1900-1901.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		TOTAL.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
Calcutta ...	...	...	1	...	5	3	6	3
Dacca ...	2	...	11	1	...	...	13	1
Patna ...	1	...	2	2	2	2	5	4
Cuttack ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
Total ...	3	...	15	4	7	5	25	9

APPENDIX XIV.

Qualifications of Teachers employed in Middle English and Vernacular and Upper Primary Schools for boys and girls for 1900-1901.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.														Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	REMARKS.	
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	VERNACULAR MASTERSHIP.			Guru-training school.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasah Examination.				Other examinations.
							First grade.	Second grade.	Third grade.											
<i>Middle English.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	245	1,050	...	...	50	224	165	41	21	17	120	144	15	2	3	1	2	233	135
2. Presidency ...	164	682	...	4	37	109	83	26	15	13	89	80	11	1	5	...	...	167	79
3. Calcutta ...	10	82	...	3	11	10	7	4	3	1	3	9	...	1	5	...	3	52	6	
4. Rajshahi ...	99	385	...	...	40	78	77	7	4	3	43	64	3	...	...	...	1	45	46
5. Dacca ...	177	713	...	1	26	105	110	22	33	...	62	127	15	...	1	4	8	122	108	
6. Chittagong ...	69	267	...	...	13	53	59	11	1	1	11	74	6	...	4	...	...	34	10
7. Patna ...	40	168	...	...	6	33	25	6	6	2	18	27	5	...	1	...	1	35	19
8. Bhawalpur ...	34	143	...	...	8	37	28	4	2	...	10	25	10	7	...	...	...	22	18
9. Orissa ...	46	194	1	...	-1	29	27	3	7	4	33	34	5	4	1	1	1	43	37	
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	7	32*	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	...	9	7	5	...	...	...	...	3	3
11. Chota Nagpur ...	87	140	...	1	7	20	19	7	6	3	15	22	7	5	...	...	1	27	12
Total ...	933	3,874	1	0	100	824	630	132	96	44	413	613	82	31	10	12	17	753	473	
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	160	520	...	...	3	30	138	22	12	11	34	166	6	1	2	...	...	86	43
2. Presidency ...	203	611	...	1	5	88	119	32	18	16	62	188	15	2	...	...	...	123	61
3. Calcutta ...	10	102	...	2	1	22	14	5	3	...	5	8	...	...	5	...	4	22	10
4. Rajshahi ...	116	285	...	...	1	9	94	16	8	4	18	98	8	1	...	...	...	28	41
5. Dacca ...	230	820	...	...	7	62	131	25	22	2	32	198	29	0	1	5	1	96	73
6. Chittagong ...	117	307	...	...	...	20	70	14	6	3	9	124	15	1	...	1	...	38	16
7. Patna ...	52	168	...	...	1	3	71	11	9	2	4	41	5	2	...	...	...	10	12
8. Bhawalpur ...	52	182	...	1	2	11	43	4	9	2	1	66	13	7	...	...	...	18	17
9. Orissa ...	44	130	...	...	...	3	24	5	12	2	5	50	8	1	1	...	2	14	9
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	12	34	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	4	1
11. Chota Nagpur ...	31	94	...	...	1	3	25	6	4	1	1	36	4	5	...	...	...	8	13
Total ...	1,041	3,053	...	4	21	810	745	140	103	46	101	996	112	29	9	7	7	456	298	
<i>Upper Primary.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	1,005	1,304	...	...	1	-15	16	18	20	32	107	602	170	39	...	...	10	265	72
2. Presidency ...	537	756	...	...	1	18	13	15	9	57	60	301	74	15	...	...	1	192	42
3. Calcutta ...	33	138	...	...	...	...	5	9	3	1	12	17	17	...	2	...	...	58	5
4. Rajshahi ...	478	739	...	...	...	3	3	12	14	10	60	314	157	...	...	...	1	94	76
5. Dacca ...	857	1,153	...	...	...	12	23	13	14	2	106	593	140	41	...	...	4	159	127
6. Chittagong ...	458	640	...	...	...	...	9	11	3	...	32	334	105	16	...	7	1	67	26
7. Patna ...	210	446	...	...	...	...	9	17	21	2	8	159	98	62	1	...	...	31	36
8. Bhawalpur ...	272	465	...	...	...	...	3	7	11	2	25	212	126	69	...	...	...	19	35
9. Orissa ...	265	492	...	...	...	...	9	2	14	46	9	170	117	47	2	...	3	44	28
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	60	93	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	46	23	...	...	...	...	9	1
11. Chota Nagpur ...	166	323	...	...	...	...	2	1	7	20	17	68	68	52	...	...	13	45	30
Total ...	4,417	6,548	...	...	2	54	81	107	116	184	475	2,935	1,110	395	7	12	37	1,023	542

* Excludes 1 vacancy not filled up.

APPENDIX XV.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1901.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Cost to public funds.*	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	Total.		
<i>Engineering College.</i>											
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	284	316	Rs. 1,20,509	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 26,235	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,52,764	Rs. A. P. 407 5 6	Rs. A. P. 483 4 10
<i>Government and Aided Survey and Engineering Schools.</i>											
1. Dacca Survey School	1	109	135	16,081	...	...	2,609	2,593	21,283	119 1 10	167 10 5
2. Cuttack " " " " " "	1	84	84	5,495	...	...	1,048	...	4,543	41 9 8	54 1 4
3. Bihar School of Engineering ...	1	105	125	19,130	...	...	1,302	1,000	21,432	153 0 7	171 7 3
4. Angul Survey School (Aided) ...	1	18	17	360	...	...	...	...	360	11 2 9	21 2 9
Total ...	4	316	361	39,066	...	...	5,010	3,633	47,018	108 3 6	131 14 5
<i>Unaided Survey School.</i>											
1. Amin-training School, Orissa Tributary Mahals.	1	6	5	...	...	...	...	280†	280†	...	55 0 0
GRAND TOTAL OF ENGINEERING SCHOOLS.	6	606	682	1,65,675	...	...	31,274	3,813	2,00,003	242 13 5	294 3 7
TOTAL FOR 1899-1900 ..	6	610	677	1,55,658	...	...	27,515	3,056	1,86,257	229 15 5	275 1 11

* Calculated on the monthly average.
† Paid from Native State revenues.

APPENDIX XVI.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1901.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	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.				
<i>ART AND INDUSTRY.</i>												
1. Government School of Art ...	1	224	244	Rs. 34,707	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 5,401	Rs. 204	Rs. 40,312	Rs. A. P. 142 3 10	Rs. A. P. 165 3 5	
2. Unaided Schools of Art in Calcutta	2	89	76	...	...	...	1,200	3,820	5,020	...	64 11 9
Total ...	3	313	320	34,707	...	...	6,601	4,024	45,332	103 7 4	141 10 7
<i>Government Industrial School.</i>												
1. Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	46	41	1,599	...	...	...	1,123	2,721	39 0 0	68 5 10
<i>Board Industrial Schools.</i>												
1. Burdwan Technical School ...	1	40	45	...	1,222	240	634	390	2,480	29 3 10	49 1 6	
2. Rangpur " " " " " "	1	114	107	610	3,302	...	1,159	956	5,817	37 6 5	54 5 9	
3. Bealia D. J. Sericultural School ...	1	11	8	180	1,040	...	...	578	1,807	153 10 0	225 14 0
4. Patna Technical School ...	1	68	97	600	1,472	...	2,524	300	4,706	21 0 9	49 8	
5. Barisal " " " " " "	1	41	39	...	3,580	...	392	1,119	5,091	90 3 3	130 8	
6. Elliott Artisan School, Comilla ...	1	37	39	...	15,723	...	699	...	7,314	146 11 10	187 8 7	
Total ...	6	309	335	1,420	16,408	240	5,405	3,835	27,911	53 14 11	81 8 4	
<i>Aided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Burdwan Division	1	34	28	350	1,068	...	46	636	2,130	51 11 5	76 1 1	
Presidency " " " " " "	2	91	20	360	...	144	...	3,524	4,028	17 6 0	138 14 4	
Calcutta " " " " " "	1	104	104	300	...	...	1,605	10,800	12,765	9 14 3	123 11 10
Bhagalpur Division	2	24	23	744	...	...	...	900	1,644	33 13 1	74 11 7
Orissa " " " " " "	1	21	20	...	180	...	16	524	720	9 0 0	30 0 0	
Ohcta Nagpur " " " " " "	10	169	163	642	579	...	...	962	2,173	7 7 10	13 5 3
Total ...	17	383	366	2,396	1,857	144	1,727	17,336	23,400	12 0 2	64 1 6	
<i>Unaided Industrial Schools.</i>												
Presidency	1	62	70	...	...	...	...	296	296	...	4 3 7
Bhagalpur	1	70	74	...	...	...	...	120	120	...	1 9 11
Orissa	1	11	10	...	...	...	...	300	300	...	30 0 0
Total ...	3	143	154	...	...	...	...	716	716	...	4 10 4
GRAND TOTAL ...	80	1,200	1,216	40,122	18,265	354	13,736	27,033	99,540	48 5 3	81 13 8	

* Calculated on the monthly average.
† Including Rs. 800 from Provincial revenues, placed at the disposal of the District Board.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of attendance and expenditure of Primary and Secondary Schools for Indian girls for 1900-1901.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	TOTAL.
Managed by Government	3	213	230	161	Rs. 21,108	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,393	Rs. 774	Rs. 25,275
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	1	35	36	28	...	...	208	25	...	228
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,214	50,250	50,145	34,884	63,897	38,046	9,315	30,203	1,53,585	2,95,046
Unaided*	427	6,898	6,303	4,052	...	...	...	604	(a) 12,668	13,272
Total for 1900-1901 ...	2,644	57,426	56,714	40,028	85,005	38,046	9,518	34,225	1,67,027	3,33,821
Do, for 1899-1900 ... ..	...	...	...	...	88,458	1,32,269 37,828	9,378	34,011	2,01,252 1,30,976	3,06,651
Total for 1898-99 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,664	...	...	1,70,987	...
Do, for 1897-98 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,690	...	...	2,10,052	3,39,742
Do, for 1896-97 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,874	...	...	2,11,386	3,42,260
Do, for 1895-96 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,897	...	...	2,11,811	3,55,408

* Includes schools in Native States.
(a) Ditto, Rs. 1,727 from Native States revenues.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Expenditure on European Education.

	1899-1900.		1900-1901.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
On instruction—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Training College ... ..	.....	.....	1,448	1,445
(b) Government schools (Secondary)	38,882	80,337	42,651	80,742
(c) Secondary aided schools	(a) 1,25,005	11,09,870	(b) 1,22,275	12,08,468
(d) Primary aided schools	11,644	38,716	12,087	41,791
(e) Pupil teachers	650	...	650	...
Buildings and furniture	25,519	1,72,197	28,168	1,53,121
Scholarships	6,986	6,986	6,719	6,719
Cadets	6,690	7,214	7,368	7,542
Annual examinations	2,295	7,205	2,257	7,284
Superintendence	15,404	15,404	14,727	14,727
Total ...	2,38,075	14,37,929	2,38,348	15,27,792

(a) A grant of Rs. 2,400 to the European Female Orphan Asylum has not been included, as it was not paid through this office.

(b) The following grants are not included, as they were not paid through this office:—

- (1) Rupees 60, for medicine to the Calcutta Free School.
- (2) Do. 7,200 to the European Female Orphan Asylum.

APPENDIX XIX.

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Public Institutions—						
Arts colleges	7,868	8,199	449	513	5.7	6.2
High English schools	109,633	115,197	12,300	13,293	11.2	11.5
Middle " "	71,839	70,913	10,242	10,558	14.3	14.8
" vernacular schools	58,181	56,428	9,868	9,814	10.9	17.3
Upper primary schools	185,071	183,602	42,084	43,409	22.7	23.6
Lower " "	1,117,383	1,068,370	306,844	299,336	27.5	28.01
Professional colleges	2,045	2,254*	92	80	4.5	4.2
Technical schools	9,847	10,667	537	593	5.6	5.5
Training " "	1,514	1,242†	23	23	1.5	2.09
Madrasahs	2,979	3,067	2,054	3,030	69.2	98.7
Total ...	1,566,018	1,520,137	385,303	380,733	24.6	25.04
Private Institutions—						
Advanced	28,698	26,264	14,247	13,319	49.6	50.7
Elementary	31,961	33,366	6,560	7,643	17.4	22.9
Teaching the Koran only	57,847	56,191	57,826	56,173	99.9	99.9
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.	3,071	2,370	317	314	10.3	13.2
Total ...	121,577	118,191	77,950	77,469	64.1	65.5
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,687,595	1,638,328	463,343	458,192	27.4	27.9

* Excluding 10 pupils of the Training College.
† Including 14 ditto ditto.

APPENDICES.

No. 1.—Number of students in the Engineer Department on 1st April 1900.

CLASS.			Hindus.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Muham-madans.	Total.
1st year	...	...	13	...	...	13
2nd "	...	...	45	1	1	47
3rd "	...	...	15	3	...	18
4th "	...	...	25	1	1	27
Total			98	5	2	105

No. 2.—Number of Passes and Failures in the College and University Examinations in 1900-1901.

EXAMINATION.	Number of candidates.	Number absent.	Number of passes.	FAILURES.		Total failures.	Percentage of passes.	REMARKS.
				Class.	Shops.			
B. E.	98	2	10	...	...	26	27.8	
L. E.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. E.	24	3	9	...	...	12	42.9	
2nd year	47	2	26	18	1	9	57.8	
1st "	13	...	12	...	1	1	92.3	

No. 3.—State of the Engineering Department on the 31st March 1901.

CLASS.			Hindus.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Muham-madans.	Total.
1st year	...	...	12	3	...	15
2nd "	...	...	41	...	...	41
3rd "	...	...	24	2	1	27
4th "	...	...	8	1	...	9
Total			85	6	1	92

No. 4.—Strength of the Agricultural Department on the 1st April 1900.

			Hindus.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Muham-madans.	Total.
Higher	...	...	13	...	...	13
Lower	...	...	6	...	...	6
Total			19	...	...	19

No. 5.—State of the High Agricultural Class on the 31st March 1901.

			Hindus.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Muham-madans.	Total.
2nd year	...	...	12	...	..	12
1st "	...	...	8	...	...	8
Total			20	...	...	20

No. 6.—*State of the Apprentice Department on 1st April 1900.*

CLASS.	Hindus.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Muham-madans.	Total.
2nd year ...	29	8	1	38
3rd " ...	40	2	2	44
4th " (Junior) ...	18	...	...	18
4th " (Senior) ...	28	4	...	32
5th " ...	17	6	1	24
Total ...	132	20	4	156

No. 7.—*Strength of the Apprentice Department on the 31st March 1901.*

2nd year ...	29	2	...	31
3rd " ...	47	7	3	57
4th " ...	28	1	1	30
5th " (Junior) ...	18	1	...	19
5th " (Senior) ...	19	3	...	22
Total ...	141	14	4	159

BIHAR SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

No. 8.—*Number of students on the rolls on 1st April 1900.*

CLASS.	BEHARIS.		NATIVES OF N.-W. P. AND C. P.		Bengalis domiciled in Bihar.	Pure Bengalis.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Total.
	Hindus.	Muham-madans.	Hindus.	Muham-madans.				
4th year ...	4	Nil	1	Nil	5	1	Nil	11
3rd " ...	8	4	Nil	Nil	7	6	Nil	25
2nd " ...	8	4	2	Nil	7	3	Nil	19
1st " ...	6	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	9
Amin class ...	5	11	8	Nil	1	1	Nil	26

No. 9.—*Number of admissions during the year.*

Overseers, 1st year.	24	11	4	Nil	11	Nil	1	51
Amins ...	12	34	8	6	1	2	Nil	58

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1900-1901

(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Institutions and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR—							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.	
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Colligiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.				
				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	
			Institutions	For males ...	41	19	2,469	46,263	18	566	49,365	2,375	7,429	59,169	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	24.79
				For females...	3	1	59	2,629	9	...	2,701	...	272	2,973		1.24
				Total ...	44	20	2,528	48,891	27	566	52,066	2,375	7,701	62,142		26.04
			Scholars	Males ...	8,160	2,241	236,973	1,161,282	734	13,900	1,423,280	26,043	85,344	1,534,667	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.*	26.6
				Females ...	49	23	5,563	90,630	498	34	66,667	221	6,583	103,481	Femalescholars to female population of school-going age.	1.8
				Total ...	8,199	2,264	242,536	1,251,912	1,232	13,934	1,520,137	26,264	91,927	1,638,328		14.2

* The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.
 † The Census Report for 1901 not having been received as yet, the old figures for Towns and villages have been used.
 N.B.—A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards, a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

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GENERAL STATISTICS.

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								17	18
	Collegiate edu- cation.		School education, general.		School education, special.			University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	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	18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Institutions	For males ...	7,39,877	3,84,958	35,93,377	29,63,359	97,113	4,89,999	82,58,683	1,89,347	65,536	6,66,134	2,37,344	4,15,736	98,403	9,17,570	25,90,070	1,15,75,590
	„ females ...	12,452	...	4,14,930	2,54,092	45,363	...	7,26,837									
	Total ...	7,52,329	3,84,958	39,98,307	32,17,451	1,42,476	4,89,999	89,85,520	1,89,347	65,536	6,66,134	2,37,344	4,15,736	98,403	9,17,570	25,90,070	1,15,75,590
2.—(a)	Percentage of provincial ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial ex- penditure on public instruction	8.9	11.7	22.1	7.5	4.1	10.1	64.4	...	2.8	15.4	7.6	5.0	1.5	3.3	35.6	100.
(b)	Percentage of district fund ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instru- tion ... ..	...	...	17.2	48.9	.02	1.88	68.0	...	...	24.4	2.2	.3	.2	4.9	32.0	100.
(c)	Percentage of municipal fund expenditure, included in col- umns 2—17, to total muni- cipal fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	19.6	64.4	...	3.7	87.7	...	...	3.9	0.7	2.5	.4	4.8	12.3	100.

(d) Percentage of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...		6.5	3.3	34.6	27.8	1.2	4.2	77.6	1.6	.55	5.85	2.05	3.6	.8	7.95	22.4	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.	* 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.								
Government institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	83 5 4	229 1 4	13 6 9	5 7 1	151 2 8	62 6 6	40 2 1									
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	0 0 5	...	0 7 8	...	0 0 6							
Total cost from all sources ...		178 1 7	297 12 6	34 2 6	5 7 1	152 0 10	88 0 4	70 1 1									
Municipal and District Board institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	14 9 7	...	0 2 5	...	...	4 3 9	0 4 10							
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	4 2 9	3 9 11	...	49 11 1	5 3 10							
Total cost from all sources ...		103 0 0	58 12 0	11 4 5	4 7 9	...	81 8 4	13 1 0									
Aided institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	14 5 8	...	2 3 9	0 2 10	23 0 7	5 0 8	0 7 8									
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	1 6 2	0 11 0	...	2 0 11	0 12 4							
Total cost from all sources ...		100 7 2	...	21 7 10	2 14 4	89 4 3	20 14 5	4 11 3									
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.		43 0 4	28 9 8	16 14 10	2 1 8	...	12 14 4	6 15 5									
Total Cost to provincial revenues ...		24 9 7	121 5 2	2 2 9	0 2 5	78 6 8	17 2 10	1 1 0									
" " municipal and district funds.		...	...	0 15 11	0 9 2	0 3 4	1 15 4	0 10 5							
Total cost from all sources ...		90 0 7	171 5 1	17 5 6	2 12 10	116 5 11	35 15 5	6 6 4									

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.										
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.		
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,048	2,100	1,837	1	48	53	45	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	107	228	129	1	11	12	0	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	569	636	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	284	316	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	1	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	3,008	3,880	2,874	2	59	65	54	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For Boys—</i>												
High schools ... English	49	14,722	14,035	11,105	5	2,189	2,104	1,650	2	298	296	187
Middle { English	0	665	567	477	27	2,167	2,022	1,589	10	722	629	403
Middle { Vernacular	22	1,861	1,836	1,416	157	8,714	8,201	6,667	14	723	705	413
<i>For Girls—</i>												
High schools ... English	2	243	230	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle { English	1	80	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools	80	17,491	16,766	13,328	189	13,060	12,417	9,806	26	1,743	1,630	1,013
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For boys</i>												
... { Upper Primary	5	124	133	77	11	304	371	252	58	2,064	1,880	1,234
... { Lower ... ..	...	...	...	...	8	367	302	258	724	9,319	8,437	6,738
<i>For girls</i>												
... { Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	35	36	28	3	130	113	62
... { Lower ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	166	147	108
Total, Primary Schools	6	124	133	77	20	706	709	538	702	11,670	10,560	8,102
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Schools of Art	1	224	244	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	11	487	529	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	607	690	616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools	3	298	343	200	...	...	...	...	1	0	5	5
Industrial schools	1	46	41	39	6	300	335	253	...	...	...	...
Madrassahs	6	1,624	1,580	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools { (a) Reformatory Schools	2	406	374	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ (b) Tols	1	55	55	37	...	...	...	...	9	125	114	78
{ (c) Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	29	3,747	3,862	3,180	6	309	335	243	10	131	110	83
TOTAL OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	136	24,370	24,141	19,469	217	14,224	13,536	10,651	828	13,553	12,335	9,258

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
 - (a) With 10 pupils and upwards
 - (b) With less than 10 pupils
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

(a) Including 1 student
 * Besides there were 47
 † Nine of the 10 stu

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC																	
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.															Maintained by		
	Managed by Government.						Managed by District or Municipal Boards.											
	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.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																		
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																		
English	1,82,501	...	...	1,84,727	...	12,810	3,90,038	774	...	...	2,830	...	1,840	5,460	...	...	...
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.</i>																		
Law	...	...	...	13,405	...	...	9,176	...	...	...	706	...	...	706	...	...	...
Medicine	1,40,002	...	...	42,020	...	...	1,92,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,26,500	...	...	26,255	...	...	1,52,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teaching	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	4,65,113	...	...	2,76,470	...	12,810	7,44,390	774	...	...	3,541	...	1,840	6,104	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																		
<i>For Boys—</i>																		
High schools... English	1,50,818	...	...	3,10,551	4,875	4,011	4,70,255	1,326	1,200	2,031	40,509	597	1,705	46,977	6,447	...	...
Middle " " Vernacular	22,774	...	621	11,820	280	0	34,600	...	6,334	1,560	9,600	2,461	475	20,522	6,836	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	2,25,038	...	621	3,37,164	5,410	4,536	5,72,609	1,926	47,675	4,003	76,227	7,910	3,280	1,40,036	17,037	...	440	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																		
<i>For Boys—</i>																		
Upper primary	724	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	685	701	100	...	...	1,666	5,185	...	918
Lower " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	382	309	...	...	1,238	6,253	...	26,962
<i>For Girls—</i>																		
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	25	...	...	...	228	901	...	...
Lower " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	...	...
Total Primary Schools	724	...	...	...	...	...	724	...	1,192	1,376	614	...	...	3,182	13,165	...	27,632
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																		
Schools of Art	34,767	...	...	5,491	...	204	40,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	70,969	286	...	180	...	31	80,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	91,345	...	...	19,735	440	1,544	1,13,064	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	38,705	...	...	5,010	...	3,533	47,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,530	...	...	...	...	1,122	2,721	1,420	10,408	240	6,408	578	3,237	27,311	...	...	...
Madrasahs	27,447	...	...	10,220	...	22,756	60,423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	14,200	...	...	...	...	15,080	20,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...
Total Special Schools	2,87,070	256	...	40,555	440	44,581	3,73,811	1,420	16,408	240	6,408	578	3,237	27,311	1,720	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	9,68,854	256	521	6,64,195	5,850	61,927	10,91,603	4,120	65,275	5,619	86,790	8,494	7,305	1,76,683	32,522	...	28,312	
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Buildings (see note VII)	94,232	...	87	...	...	27,169	1,21,438	2,000	916	886	2,560	427	263	7,052	290	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	33,032	...	...	...	...	100	33,132	...	1,037	91	...	22	68	1,218	400	...	...
Total	1,27,264	...	87	...	...	27,269	1,54,570	2,000	1,953	977	2,560	440	331	8,270	620	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical Industrial and other Professional institutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																		
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous charge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	1,27,264	...	87	...	...	27,269	1,54,570	2,000	1,953	977	2,560	440	331	8,270	620	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1900-1901	10,96,118	256	538	6,64,101	5,850	89,196	16,46,173	6,120	67,228	6,596	88,350	8,933	7,726	1,84,963	33,142	...	28,312	

(a) saved Rs. 23,228.

(b) This does not include Assam Scholarship of Rs. 19,976 and Nagpur Scholarship of Rs. 187.

(c) This does not include ... Scholarships of Rs. 3,000, Assam Scholarship of Rs. 550, and Jabalpur Scholarships of Rs. 400.

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 1900-1901.

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—									
			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		
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																					
High English	Government	49	14,722	5,391	...	5,391	4,301	...	4,301	3,397	...	3,397	1,596	...	1,596	37	...	37	14,722	...	14,722
	District Fund	3	1,523	614	...	614	438	...	438	354	...	354	116	...	116	...	...	...	1,523	...	1,523
	Municipal	2	687	250	...	250	204	...	204	144	...	144	69	...	69	...	...	...	687	...	687
	Native States	3	298	93	...	93	79	...	79	64	...	64	62	...	62	...	...	...	298	...	298
	Aided	223	43,280	10,487	...	10,487	12,089	...	12,089	12,983	...	12,983	7,643	...	7,643	79	...	79	43,280	...	43,280
Unaided	224	63,004	13,896	...	13,896	13,902	...	13,902	14,204	...	14,204	10,898	...	10,903	99	...	99	63,004	...	63,004	
Middle English	Government	6	565	...	...	127	...	127	197	...	197	241	...	241	...	...	...	565	...	565	
	District Fund	23	1,639	...	...	291	...	291	461	...	462	814	...	820	66	...	66	1,639	...	1,639	
	Municipal	4	518	...	...	85	...	85	145	...	145	253	...	253	35	...	35	518	...	518	
	Native States	10	722	...	...	78	...	78	137	...	137	353	...	357	142	...	8	150	722	...	722
	Aided	661	47,921	...	...	7,519	...	7,549	13,178	...	13,229	24,993	...	25,089	1,961	...	83	2,044	47,921	...	47,921
Unaided	253	17,018	...	...	2,240	...	2,242	4,027	...	4,028	9,747	...	9,786	948	...	14	963	17,018	...	17,018	
Middle Vernacular.	Government	22	1,881	...	...	253	...	253	400	...	400	950	...	952	276	...	276	1,881	...	1,881	
	District Fund	156	5,655	...	...	1,196	...	1,196	2,133	...	2,137	4,290	...	4,301	1,017	...	4	1,021	5,655	...	5,655
	Municipal	1	69	...	...	23	...	23	19	...	19	17	...	17	...	...	...	69	...	69	
	Native States	14	723	...	...	109	...	109	199	...	199	305	...	307	107	...	1	108	723	...	723
	Aided	725	37,529	...	...	4,716	...	4,718	8,840	...	8,853	20,695	...	20,887	2,969	...	102	3,071	37,529	...	37,529
Unaided	101	6,114	...	...	706	...	708	1,373	...	1,373	3,357	...	3,371	658	...	6	664	6,114	...	6,114	
Total	2,469	236,837	30,731	...	30,731	48,356	34	48,390	62,254	70	62,324	66,377	403	66,780	8,394	219	8,612	236,112	725	236,837	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																					
High English	Government	3	243	...	33	...	33	...	36	...	36	...	130	...	130	...	...	...	243	...	243
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	8	1,018	...	146	...	146	1	225	...	226	13	...	258	...	271	...	41	192	...	1,018
Unaided	8	443	...	1	...	28	...	73	...	73	18	...	89	...	43	...	90	443	...	443	

Middle English...	Government	1	80	...	...	...	23	23	1	33	34	...	1	14	...	9	9	1	79	80
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States Aided	29	353	382	50	475	525	107	543	650	273	406	769	459	1,867	2,326
	Unaided	20	2,326	...	...	...	27	27	3	36	39	6	16	22	12	24	36	31	103	124
Middle Vernacular.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States Aided	21	1,388	9	119	128	22	171	193	84	780	864	21	182	203	136	1,252	1,388
	Unaided	1	77	...	...	...	5	5	...	22	22	...	27	27	...	23	23	...	77	77
Total	59	5,899	1	205	206	44	856	900	107	1,110	1,217	281	1,798	2,073	428	876	1,303	801	4,838	5,899	
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		2,529	242,536	30,732	205	30,937	48,400	890	49,290	62,361	1,180	63,641	86,689	2,195	88,859	8,822	1,093	9,916	236,973	5,563	242,536
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary	Government	5	124	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	38	...	38	53	...	53	124	...	124
	District Fund	6	196	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	151	...	151	26	...	26	196	...	196
	Municipal	5	198	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	15	99	...	101	78	...	82	191	...	198
	Native States Aided	58	3,064	340	5	345	1,060	...	30	1,090	597	32	629	1,907	67	2,064
	Unaided	4,045	167,824	325	2	327	24,302	94	24,396	114,393	2,083	116,476	25,384	1,241	26,625	104,404	3,420	167,824
Lower Primary	Government	3	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	123	15	...	15	138	...	138
	District Fund	5	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	212	17	...	17	229	...	229
	Municipal	724	9,319	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	5,720	...	5,885	3,291	166	3,307	9,048	271	9,319
	Native States Aided	30,041	806,347	4	1	5	4,604	25	4,629	690,764	17,287	608,021	183,529	10,163	183,692	778,901	27,446	806,347
	Unaided	11,251	204,576	...	...	...	...	...	274	2	276	126,916	2,476	129,391	71,947	2,963	74,969	199,136	5,440	204,576
Total	46,252	1,196,003	...	...	...	355	3	359	30,323	137	30,450	842,756	22,065	804,821	285,823	14,551	300,374	1,159,257	36,746	1,196,003
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	35
	Municipal	3	130	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	130
	Native States Aided	180	7,941	7	7	76	597	673	195	4,756	4,951	199	2,111	2,310	470	7,471	7,941
	Unaided	3	102	10	10	1	...	91	1	101	102
Lower Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	7	166	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	166
	Native States Aided	3,021	41,166	1	1	3	147	180	948	20,481	27,429	412	13,174	13,586	1,363	39,403	41,166
	Unaided	414	6,429	11	11	89	...	3,693	3,682	90	2,637	2,736	188	6,241	6,429
Total	2,629	55,969	...	...	...	...	8	8	79	783	862	1,236	35,109	36,345	710	18,044	18,754	2,025	53,944	55,969
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		49,881	1,251,972	365	11	366	30,402	910	31,312	843,992	67,174	901,166	286,633	32,595	319,128	1,181,282	90,690	1,251,972
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).		51,409	1,494,508	30,732	205	30,937	48,756	901	49,656	92,703	2,090	94,633	930,650	59,389	990,019	295,355	33,689	329,043	1,308,255	99,233	1,494,508

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private 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	7	2	6	15	107	50	12	...	160	47	21	7	*	75*	1	2	71	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	13	25	506	434	748	...	1,688	143	71	97	(a)	311	2	3	289	...	18	...	...	...	...
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	6	26	44	675	453	2,158	...	3,286	284	188	597	...	1,039	4	12	969	...	50	1	...	3	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																							
<i>Law—</i>																							
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor in Law	7	...	9	16	101	...	452	...	553	22	...	138	...	160	...	...	165	...	6	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine—</i>																							
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	160	...	...	...	160	23	...	...	...	23	1	...	10	...	3	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	59	...	...	...	59	42	...	...	...	42	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	1
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	39	...	...	...	39	18(b)	...	...	...	18(b)	1	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	196	...	...	...	196	84	...	...	...	84	1	...	62	...	1	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	1	...	...	1	113	...	...	...	113	52(c)	...	...	...	52(c)	3	...	48	...	1	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	5(d)	...	...	...	5(d)	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	4(f)	...	...	...	4(f)	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>																							
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	38	...	...	...	38	10	...	...	...	10	1	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	24	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Matriculation	56	205	174	435	1,095	1,438	2,501	9	5,043	740	882	1,166	4	2,798	11	13	2,609	11	166	2	...	3	...
2. High School examination for Europeans.	1	4	...	5	...	12	...	...	17	5	...	...	...	14	1	...	5	0	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination.	30	567	148	740	103	1,531	337	305	2,356	77	1,003	181	237	1,498	74	4	1,294	1	110	7	1	7	...
4. Middle Vernacular examination.	173	879	204	1,266	527	2,305	581	335	3,748	344	1,312	206	83	2,035	...	...	1,681	...	311	15	16	7	...
5. Upper Primary examination.	143	3,465	227	3,835	455	9,042	687	180	10,364	203	4,005	379	74	5,051	233	34	4,255	...	1,032	28	34	17	...
6. Lower Primary examination.	63	17,740	363	18,105	395	63,030	1,058	263	64,746	206	41,852	626	214	42,688	...	95	32,844	...	9,363	131	474	81	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—																							
1. Training Schools' English for Masters.	4	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
2. School of Arts examination.	1	...	...	1	186	...	...	...	186	147	...	...	...	147	3	3	135	...	4	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical examination.	4	...	...	4	116	...	...	...	116	59	...	...	...	59	...	2	77	...	0	...	...	...	...
4. Overseer examination.	2	...	...	2	31	...	...	...	31	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sub-Overseer examination.	3	...	6	9	69	74	...	...	149	57	...	26	...	83	6	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Amin class final examination.	3	...	...	3	123	...	...	...	123	95	...	...	...	95	...	...	71	...	24	...	...	...	...
7. Accountants' examination.	1	...	...	1	162	...	...	...	162	29	...	...	...	29	...	7	20	...	2	...	...	...	...
8. Final Survey examination.	1	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	50	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	34	...	4	...	...	...	...
<i>Agricultural Department examination—</i>																							
9. Higher class examination.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lower class	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Sanskrit title examination.	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	162	...	64	...	...	64	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. " second examination.	...	...	...	...	867	...	...	...	867	...	262	...	...	262	...	...	262	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. " first examination.	...	...	...	...	2,668	...	...	...	2,668	...	536	...	...	536	...	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Madrasa Central examination.	4	...	4	8	147	...	20	...	173	101	...	17	...	118	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...

* 16 private students passed of whom 4 are Muhammadans.
(a) 18 " " "
(b) 13 students passed preliminary scientific L.M.S. and five in first L.M.S.
(c) 26 " " " and 26 in preliminary scientific M.B.
(d) 4 " " preliminary scientific M.B. and one in first M.B.
(f) 1 student passed in second L.M.S. and 3 in second M.B.

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.														
																2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1																2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																												
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																												
Arts College	...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...									
Professional "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Collegiate Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																												
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																												
For Boys—																												
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—																												
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	182	11,816	11,187	8,837	600	47,435	1,000	61,456	7,266	1,295	1,19,952	...	240	1,64,658	2,12,381													
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																												
For Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	9	334	261	210	...	1,192	...	128	...	...	1,320	...	...	6,00,841	6,02,033									
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																												
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																												
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrassahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	309	335	253	1,420	16,408	240	5,408	578	3,257	27,311	250	...	6,854	23,518													
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,000	910	...	1,234	300	256	4,355	...	...	2,394	3,910							
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	...	...	...	68	1,105	...	...	1,512	2,540			
Total	...	...	...	...	2,000	1,953	...	1,234	300	324	5,000	...	...	4,506	6,450							
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—																												
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,801
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,072
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,722
Special	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,312
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,260
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1000-1001	197	12,450	11,801	9,300	4,020	60,988	2,140	63,276	8,243	4,876	1,54,543	250	240	7,76,867	12,35,781													

GENERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
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.	REMARKS.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number in 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.	Rs.
1	49	53	45	774	...	...	2,836	...	1,840	5,459	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	12	9	...	...	...	705	...	...	705	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	59	65	54	774	...	...	3,541	...	1,840	6,164	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	67	644	512	1,326	191	...	11,106	...	994	13,617	...	1,000	5,995	8,080	14,850	...
4	518	521	415	...	1,500	240	3,316	650	...	5,772	...	...	3,056	5,329	1,10,312	...
1	50	55	42	...	346	...	349	...	...	695	521	...	2,626	3,393	94,705	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	250	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,028	1,028	1,184	...
7	1,244	1,230	969	1,326	2,103	240	14,771	650	994	20,084	521	1,900	13,455	17,079	2,30,310	...
5	198	202	128	...	791	...	69	...	...	860	...	...	15,564	16,355	1,70,687	...
5	229	202	172	...	332	...	392	...	...	774	...	...	34,174	34,630	4,35,317	...
1	35	36	28	...	203	...	25	...	...	228	...	...	3,895	4,008	7,130	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,142	4,142	30,000	...
11	402	410	328	...	1,376	...	486	...	...	1,862	...	...	57,755	60,131	6,61,164	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	334	18,040	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	140	1,191	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,003	2,003	6,840	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	3,187	26,045	...
...	...	...	...	...	886	...	1,276	28	7	2,197	37	...	* 1,374	2,297	6,207	* Includes Rs. 25 paid to unaided schools in the Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	* 91	...	...	22	...	113	...	...	304	305	2,944	...
...	...	...	...	...	977	...	1,276	50	7	2,310	37	...	* 1,078	2,092	9,151	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,502	3,04,056	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,911	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	12,757	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11,729	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	3,030	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,417	65,688	...
20	1,765	1,725	1,361	2,100	4,456	240	20,074	700	2,850	30,420	521	2,140	* 70,075	91,008	13,27,330	...

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 1900-1901.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—				EXPENDITURE FROM—					REMARKS.
	Hostels or board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial reve- nues.	District or Muni- cipal 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 Govern- ment.	24	1,192	387	592	...	433	18,991	...	4,445	56,800	80,206	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	5	165	11	73	...	82	3,245	500	102	9,140	13,077	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	80	1,729	45	1,586	14	84	2,925	...	42,855	1,00,577	1,46,357	
Unaided	172	4,510	185	3,101	885	330	...	...	59,529	2,24,084	2,83,613	
Total ...	237	7,596	608	5,151	899	938	25,071	500	1,07,021	3,90,661	5,23,253	
<i>For Females—</i>												
Managed by Govern- ment.	3	135	12	104	...	19	7,238	...	...	11,007	18,895	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards— Aided by Government or by District or Muni- cipal Boards.	26	1,643	9	1,424	92	118	...	...	51,143	1,29,074	1,80,217	
Unaided	21	1,047	...	374	601	12	...	...	18,273	45,504	63,777	
Total ...	50	3,825	21	1,902	763	140	7,238	...	69,410	1,86,185	2,62,889	
GRAND TOTAL ...	287	10,421	629	7,053	1,652	1,077	32,309	500	1,76,437	5,76,846	7,86,142	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III(a)

Return of European Colleges and Schools, and Scholars in the

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	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																					
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	443	387	348	4	20	49	43
Training College	1	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Collegiate Education	1	10	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	442	387	348	4	20	49	43
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																					
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																					
<i>For Boys—</i>																					
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	742	781	627	5	1,228	1,080	898
Middle " ... English	1	147	142	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,046	1,554	1,304	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																					
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	705	655	583	3	443	429	373
Middle " ... English	1	80	78	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	2,326	2,209	1,043	3	124	152	120
Total Secondary Schools	2	227	220	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	5,419	5,239	4,457	11	1,795	1,661	1,396
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																					
<i>For Boys—</i>																					
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	227	205	161	1	23	20	12
Lower " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	11	11	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																					
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	528	487	376	...	...	...	...
Lower " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	30	24	1	6	7	4
Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	799	733	572	2	29	27	16
TOTAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3	237	230	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	6,650	6,359	5,377	17	1,853	1,737	1,453

TABLE III(a).

Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

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.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.				
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
6 1	471 10	471 10	23	..	48 10	23	306	8	82	2	Nil	9	1†	..	1	* Twenty-two learn French. † Besides this three girls attended LaMartinière for girls and 2 the Lorette House.
7	481	481	23	..	52	23	306	8	82	2	..	9	1	1		
9 14	1,970 1,793	1,970 1,793	1,273 320	91 24	1,721 1,609	17 53	124 12	15 7	35 23	..	..	68 30	.. 161	..	..
7 24	1,148 2,530	1,148 2,530	619 473	.. 8	1,080 2,422	32 6	.. 6	25 8	.. 1	..	..	11 87	..	221 461	
54	7,441	7,441	2,659	123	6,892	108	142	55	58	..	..	166	161	702	
7 1	250 14	250 14	..	..	244 14	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	92 3	..	..
11 2	528 38	528 38	..	..	490 38	.. 5	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	232 18	
21	828	828	..	..	781	7	1	..	..	..	..	39	95	250	
82	8,750	8,750	2,712	123	7,725	137	449	63	140	2	..	234	247	953		

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INST																					
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																					
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.								Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	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.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																						
Arts College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Collegiate Education	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																						
<i>Secondary School.</i>																						
<i>For Boys—</i>																						
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	18,080	...	...	8,624	...	...	27,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																						
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle	10,401	...	...	4,230	...	...	14,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	29,441	...	...	12,844	...	...	42,285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																						
<i>For Boys—</i>																						
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																						
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																						
Buildings	10,170	...	...	...	...	...	10,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (Special Grants only)	5,746	...	...	...	...	...	5,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15,916	...	...	...	...	...	15,916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges on European Cadets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1900-1901.	45,767	...	...	12,844	...	...	58,601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This amount includes the expenditure of La Martiniere Girls' High School, as
 † This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 60 for medicine to the Calcutta Free
 ‡ This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 7,200 to the European
 § This amount is a grant paid through this office from the Old Dutch Fund,
 Government Schools
 || { Aided ..
 Unaided ..
 † { Aided ..
 Unaided ..

TABLE IV(a).

Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1900-1901.

TUTIONS—												TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																		
Aided by Government.						Unaided.												
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	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.	Rs.	
6,000	10,253	...	21,130	37,383	1,064	...	5,050	7,020	6,000	...	...	12,217	26,186	44,403		
...	400	...	...	...	...	400		
6,000	10,253	...	21,130	37,383	1,064	...	5,050	7,020	6,400	...	...	12,217	26,186	44,803		
10,591	35,171	9,125	36,398	83,285	66,776	...	1,77,311	2,44,087*	10,591	...	...	1,01,947	2,15,834	3,37,372		
34,977	20,218	7,101	20,217	94,573	...	...	...	...	53,957	...	...	34,643	33,378	1,22,177		
15,502	51,115	250	10,244	66,111	17,608	3,031	2,004	22,623	15,502	...	...	69,813	24,619	1,08,934		
51,406†	43,085	0,000	53,323	1,58,373	3,947	13,805†	7,721	25,133	61,607	...	...	51,752	84,566	1,95,187		
1,21,476	1,56,189	10,406	1,35,181	4,32,342	88,321	16,593	1,87,126	2,08,043	1,50,917	...	...	2,57,354	3,58,399	7,66,670		
3,350	4,373	1,821	1,253	10,707	...	...	700	700	3,350	...	...	4,373	3,774	11,497		
215	1,475	...	1,690	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...	1,475	1,600		
7,008	5,555	0,914	4,450	24,596	...	...	...	...	7,008	...	...	5,555	11,373	24,596		
587	1,327	...	043	2,867	...	...	027‡	627	587	...	...	1,327	1,570	3,484		
11,820	11,255	10,310	0,655	30,940	...	...	1,327	1,327	11,820	...	...	11,255	18,192	41,227		
11,250	510	10,712	47,792	79,270	5,700	3,123	20,173	28,996	21,420	...	...	6,316	90,800	1,18,436		
...	5,513	1,874	15,287	29,974	326	10,502	63	10,891	5,746	...	...	6,139	27,726	39,011		
11,250	6,329	21,580	63,079	1,02,244	6,028	13,625	20,236	39,887	27,106	...	...	12,355	1,18,526	1,58,047		
...	14,727	...	...	...	...	14,727		
...	3,697	...	...	...	...	3,697		
...	2,823	...	...	...	...	2,823		
...	15,947	...	...	4,23,810	82,092	5,21,849		
...	8,003	...	...	...	...	8,003		
...	7,308||	...	...	...	174¶	7,482		
...	31,318	...	...	4,23,810	82,266	5,37,394		
1,50,540	1,84,020	51,292	2,26,045	6,11,909	96,311	30,321	2,13,745	3,40,277	2,40,068	...	...	7,16,991	6,03,669	16,69,628		

the accounts of both the Martiniere schools are kept together.
 School not paid through this office.
 Female Orphan Asylum not paid through this office.
 but does not work under the Code.
 R. J. 270
 .. 4,206
 .. 2,486
 .. 43
 .. 133

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V(a).

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1900-1901.

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	748	98	...	98	248	...	248	208	...	208	130	...	130	58	...	58	742	...	742						
High English ... { Unaided ...	5	1,228	255	...	255	401	...	401	297	...	297	214	...	214	61	...	61	1,228	...	1,228						
Middle English ... { Government ...	1	147	...	...	...	40	...	40	68	...	68	45	...	45	...	...	...	147	...	147
Middle English ... { Aided ...	13	1,646	...	...	...	397	...	397	428	...	428	385	...	385	36	...	36	1,646	...	1,646			
Middle English ... { Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	23	3,783	353	...	353	1,086	...	29	1,115	...	939	47	...	979	778	36	...	814	463	89	603	3,612	151	3,763		
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																										
High English ... { Aided ...	4	705	...	45	45	...	162	...	162	7	189	...	25	198	161	...	61	80	141	...	93	612	705			
High English ... { Unaided ...	3	443	...	26	27	...	68	...	73	18	71	...	43	90	133	...	61	60	121	...	128	316	443			
Middle English ... { Government ...	1	80	23	...	23	1	33	...	34	...	14	9	9	...	1	79	80			
Middle English ... { Aided ...	20	2,326	29	...	353	...	384	...	50	476	525	...	107	543	650	...	275	466	769	459	1,607	2,326
Middle English ... { Unaided ...	3	124	27	...	27	3	30	...	30	6	16	...	22	12	24	...	36	21	108	124		
Total ...	31	3,978	1	71	72	34	633	667	79	804	883	161	799	980	407	669	1,076	708	2,970	3,978						
Total Secondary Schools ...	54	7,441	354	71	425	1,120	682	1,789	1,011	651	1,862	959	833	1,794	870	708	1,678	4,314	3,127	7,441						
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																										
<i>For Boys.</i>																										
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	6	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	40	22	29	61	83	43	120	135	92	227
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	4	17	...	17	23	...	23
Lower primary ... Aided ...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	11	...	11	11	3	14
Total ...	8	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	20	42	26	32	68	111	43	164	169	95	264
<i>For Girls.</i>																										
Upper primary ... Aided ...	11	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	87	156	53	86	139	110	121	251	232	294	526
Lower primary ... { Aided ...	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14	9	9	18	15	17	32
Lower primary ... { Unaided ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Total ...	13	564	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	87	156	60	94	154	121	133	254	250	316	564
Total Primary Schools ...	21	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	107	198	98	126	222	232	176	408	419	409	828
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1900-1901 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).	75	8,289	354	71	425	1,120	682	1,789	1,102	658	2,080	1,055	961	2,016	1,102	684	1,886	4,733	3,536	8,269						

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 9TH DECEMBER 1901.

RESOLUTION—No. 3736.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1900-1901.

MR. PEDLER, F.R.S., C.I.E., was in charge of the Department throughout the year, but the report has been submitted by Mr. J. S. Slater, who officiated for him during his absence on privilege leave after the close of the year.

2. *Number under instruction.*—During the year under report, the total number of institutions decreased by 2,511, or 4 per cent., and the total number of pupils by 49,267, or 3 per cent. The growing unpopularity of middle English and middle vernacular schools was commented on in last year's report, and no change could be expected in the year under review; but the recent orders of Government providing that for the lowest classes the medium of instruction shall be in the vernacular will probably effect a change. The decrease now reported is chiefly in the primary schools, and is ascribed by the Director of Public Instruction to a number of causes, such as plague, agricultural depression, floods, and the elimination of the weaker schools due to closer supervision. Now the decrease has been mainly in the Dacca and Burdwan Divisions, in neither of which during the year was there any epidemic of plague, and any failure of crops was confined to small and defined tracts. In the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions there was, on the other hand, a material increase in the attendance at the primary schools. The Director incidentally mentions in another part of his report the lethargy of the Sub-Inspectors of the Burdwan Division and the necessity of new blood in that part of the Province. The Lieutenant-Governor will ask the Director to make a very careful examination as to the reasons of the decrease in Burdwan and Dacca and report to him the result. There has been a steady, if slow, advance of recent years in Bengal in the numbers attending the primary schools, and it is of importance that the Director and the Government should know the real causes of this unexpected change in limited areas.

3. *Inspection Tours.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that, in spite of the heavy calls on his time in connection with his numerous official engagements in Calcutta, Mr. Pedler was able to do a considerable amount of touring, and that it was so distributed as to enable him to visit six out of the nine Divisions of the Province. The European Inspector of Schools, on the other hand, spent only 35 days on tour. An explanation is called for. The work of the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors is reported to have been generally satisfactory, though somewhat interrupted by the census duties they were called on to perform. A code of rules was issued during the year explaining definitely the points to be noted during inspection and examination of a school, and should do much good. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to hear that District Officers and their assistants generally have increased their inspections of the schools in their jurisdictions.

4. *University Education.*—The number of colleges was unchanged. Eleven of them are maintained wholly by Government, 1 by a Municipality, 7 are aided, and 25 unaided. An unaided College at Munshigunge was abandoned during the year; another was started at Tangail. The number of students in Arts Colleges rose from 7,868 to 8,199. There has been a slight decrease of the Government share in the cost of educating each student, though the total Provincial expenditure in Government Colleges was somewhat greater than last year. Much the most important event of the year in the administration was the introduction of rules for the regulation of students' boarding-houses.

A good deal has been done, as funds permitted, in the building of hostels, which are of course under strict management, but the great proportion of the under-graduates still live in boarding-houses over which there was no control whatever in the interests of either the health or the morals of the young lodgers. The whole of the Calcutta Colleges have now joined, with an admirable unanimity and cordiality, in a rule by which no student who lives at a boarding-house will be accepted unless he lives at a licensed boarding-house. These houses will be licensed by a College Committee, including gentlemen of influence living in the neighbourhood, and will be visited, just as the hostels are, by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Education Department.

5. *Success at the Examinations.*—The total number of students sent up for the F.A. Examination was 3,286 as against 3,037 in the previous year. The number of passes at this examination declined from 1,142 to 1,039. The total number of candidates for the B.A. Examination was 1,688 as against 1,667, of whom only 311 passed as against 461. The number of candidates for the M.A. Examination was 219 as against 206, of whom 91 passed as against 92. For the B.L. Examination there were 553 candidates, of whom 160 passed. In the preceding year 102 candidates passed out of 451. The fluctuations in the percentage of successes attained at the various examinations held during the last six years are remarkable, and the unusual decline in the number of passes in the B.A. Examination has attracted the attention of the Calcutta University, who, it is understood, have appointed a Committee to enquire into the cause. A regulation of much importance was passed by the Calcutta University during the year; it institutes two degrees—the B.Sc. and D.Sc.—which differ from the B.A. in the “B” course in dispensing with any examination in English literature, but exacting not a theoretical, but a thoroughly practical knowledge in science.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice an increase in the numbers attending both the Medical College and the various medical schools in the Province. The steady increase in the candidature at the Sanskrit Title Examinations is remarkable. It is now reported that it is attracting candidates from distant parts of India, and has given a notable impetus to Sanskrit education. The Director endorses the remarks of Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prashad Shastri about the desirability of encouraging the higher and more abstruse subjects of Sanskrit learning, and the Lieutenant-Governor will welcome their practical suggestions to that end.

7. *Secondary Schools.*—There was an increase in the number of these schools by five and in the number of pupils from 230,433 to 233,074. The total number of passes at the Entrance Examination was 2,771 as against 3,155 in the previous year. This decline is shared by all classes of schools—Government, aided and unaided. The number of successful candidates at the middle English and middle vernacular schools shows a large decrease.

The increase in the number of teachers with higher qualifications is satisfactory. It is yet too early to judge of the success which is likely to attend the scheme for the bifurcation of studies which was introduced last year. The scheme may be a most useful change, and its progress will be watched with particular interest. It gives boys of a practical or mechanical bent a chance of developing these faculties, and has to be limited for the present to those zilla schools which have workshops conveniently near.

8. *Primary Education.*—There was a decrease in the number of primary schools from 48,107 to 46,244, and the number of pupils fell from 1,244,800 to 1,195,739. A more careful enquiry into the causes of this decline has been already directed.

The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Director's view that the experiment introduced into Monghyr of advancing inspecting pandits money for supplying text-books to primary schools is not one to be encouraged.

9. The question of continuation schools has not been dealt with fully as requested in last year's Resolution, and it is hoped that next year's report will deal with the matter at greater length.

10. *Training Schools.*—During the year a new Government training school was opened at Kurseong under a trained Principal from England, which is the beginning of the project for the introduction of the modern methods of

primary education. From this will come the teachers needed for improving the existing training schools and for the subordinate staff of the contemplated training colleges. The details of this project were fully explained in the Government Resolution of the 1st of January 1901.

11. *The Civil Engineering College at Sibpur and other Engineering Schools.*—The Civil Engineering College at Sibpur continued to maintain its high reputation. The other schools, viz., the Bihar School of Engineering and the Survey Schools at Dacca and Cuttack, are also doing much useful work. The question of raising the status of the Dacca Survey School depends on the amount of pecuniary assistance locally given.

12. *Government School of Art and Technical Schools.*—The suggestions made by the Officiating Director with regard to the School of Art are being dealt with separately. Mr. Slater has reviewed in detail the working of the various Technical Schools in the Province. The system introduced two years ago, by which he annually inspects each of them, has led, with two exceptions, to marked improvement.

13. *Female Education.*—The results are more disappointing than they were last year. The difficulties in the way of female education in this country both in respect of getting pupils to attend and of obtaining suitable teachers are well known. The Central Provinces plan of employing the wives of school masters as mistresses of the girls' schools is commended to the attention of the Director.

14. *Education of Europeans.*—There were 76 European schools in this Province: of these 2 are Government schools, 61 are aided and 13 are unaided. The results of the different examinations have been reviewed in detail by the Director, who points out the need of trained teachers to fill up vacancies as they arise. The Inspector of European Schools, however, has no definite recommendations to make on this point at present. Mr. Slater states that one hindrance to progress in European schools is the very small amount of pay which is offered to teachers. As a solution of this difficulty, he suggests that the grants made by Government may be increased on the understanding that subscriptions and donations are increased at the same time. This suggestion may be considered when the work lately commenced at the Kurseong Training School has developed. It might then be made a condition of aid that none but certificated teachers, if available, are to be employed in these schools.

15. *Muhammadan Education.*—The number of Muhammadan students fell off during the year from 463,343 to 458,192. It is stated, however, that this decline does not indicate a retrogression of Muhammadan education, as the percentage of Muhammadan pupils showed an increase both in public and private institutions—in the former from 24·6 to 25·04 and in the latter from 64·1 to 65·5, and from 27·4 to 27·9 in both public and private institutions taken together. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts Mr. Slater's assurance, but in his opinion much improvement remains to be effected in Muhammadan education. It has been a frequent complaint in the Divisional Miscellaneous Reports for the last year that posts which would otherwise have been given to Muhammadan candidates would not be so filled up because of the absence of suitable candidates.

16. *Education of Aborigines.*—During the year one Christian Khasi from Assam passed the F.A. Examination from the Duff College, Calcutta. Two aboriginal Christians passed the Entrance Examination from the Ranchi German Mission School. In the Middle Scholarship Examination 44 aboriginal pupils passed as against 15 in the preceding year. Seventy-one pupils (60 boys and 11 girls) passed the Upper and 664 pupils (605 boys and 59 girls) the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. This result the Lieutenant-Governor considers satisfactory.

17. It is a matter for congratulation that more and more attention is being given to physical training in all schools. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Public Instruction that in view of the large number of students and teachers in the Province the cases of misconduct and breach of discipline brought to notice are few.

18. *Conclusion.*—The Lieutenant-Governor thanks Mr. Pedler for the close and enlightened interest he has given to every branch of the great department under his charge, and for the many valuable and some of them far-reaching improvements he has already introduced.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. A. SLACKE,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3911.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and for submission of explanations on the points mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution. His particular attention is drawn to paragraphs 6, 9, 13, 14, and 15.

2. He is now authorized to publish his report for 1900-1901.

Circular No. 57.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and communication to all Magistrates.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

L. E. B. COBDEN-RAMSAY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA :
GENERAL DEPT.—*Education,*
The 14th December 1901.