



REPORT
ON THE
Progress of Education in
Bihar and Orissa
for the year
1928-29

UPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
BIHAR AND ORISSA, PATNA,

1929

Rs. 1-4-0]

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Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1928-29.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

THERE is no change in the area under report and no recent statistics for the population are available. In addition to the General Tables two appendices are attached, as usual, one giving details as to the number of Sanskrit *tois* and *pathshalas* and of *maktabs* and the other regarding the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district.

2. A motion for the circulation of a Bill to amend the Patna University Act was carried in the August session of the Legislative Council. The main object of the Bill was to give the university special powers over the colleges at Patna. On receipt of opinions, the Bill was discussed in the Council in February and a motion to refer it to a Select Committee was defeated.

3. Three resolutions on educational matters were discussed in the August session of the Council. One of these recommended Government to take steps to equip the Ravenshaw College for post-graduate teaching in all Arts subjects and for Honours teaching at the B. Sc. stage. The resolution was withdrawn, but a scheme has been approved for equipping the college for Honours work in chemistry and botany: this will be taken up when funds are available. The second resolution recommended Government to appoint a committee to revise the courses of study prescribed by the Madrasa Examination Board. The motion was negatived but the question of revising the courses is under correspondence with the Board. The third resolution recommended Government to make annual grants to district boards and the district council for opening libraries in important villages. The resolution was withdrawn on the assurance that a scheme was being prepared for establishing such libraries. In the February session only one educational resolution was moved, the object of which was to ensure the opening of middle vernacular schools in *khasmahals* and in estates under the Courts of Wards. It was pointed out that it would be unfair to spend in particular areas money that should be distributed throughout the province and the motion was negatived. In addition to these formal resolutions various suggestions regarding the working of the department were made

during the course of the budget debate. An important suggestion was for a reduction in the number of divisional inspectors. In reply to a resolution on this subject, which was not pressed, statistics were given to show how very greatly the work of the department has increased during the last few years.

4. The number of questions asked in the Council about educational matters continues to be large. During the year 1928-29 the number of such questions, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 532.

5. The two tables which follow compare certain statistics for the year under report with those for 1927-28 :—

I.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars, 1928-29.

Area in square miles—83,165.		Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population, and total number of scholars to total population.			
		In recognized institutions.		In all institutions.	
Population—		1929	1928	1929	1928
Males ...	16,765,163	5.80	5.87	6.03	6.11
Females ...	17,239,383	.68	.69	.69	.71
Total ...	34,004,546	3.20	3.24	3.32	3.37

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars in 1929.
	1929	1928	Increase or decrease	1929	1928	Increase or decrease.	
Universities ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
FOR MALES.							
Arts Colleges*	10	10	...	3,710	3,576	+134	(a) 1,480 (b) 2,250
Professional Colleges	5	5	...	983**	960	+23	(c) ...
High Schools ...	143	138	+5	44,098	41,150	+2,948	(c) 36,034
Middle Schools ...	644	608	+36	75,642	68,848	+6,794	(d) 8,064 (e) 81,332
Primary Schools ...	27,046	27,908	-862	876,629	898,471	-21,842	(d) 44,834 (d) 876,629
Special Schools ...	511	493	+18	18,060	17,729	+331	
Totals ...	28,359	29,162	-803	1,019,122	1,030,734	-11,612	

* Includes the figures for the Science College.

** Besides these, 114 post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges were reading in the Law College also.

(a) In graduate and post-graduate classes.

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In the secondary stage.

(d) In the primary stage.

Recognized institutions.	Institution.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars in 1929.
	1929	1928	Increase or decrease.	1929	1928	Increase or decrease.	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts Colleges ...	1	1	...	7	7	...	(b) 7
Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	4	4	...	939	892	+47	{ (c) 309 { (d) 630 { (c) 539 { (d) 4,033 { (d) 64,079
Middle Schools ...	31	28	+3	4,572	3,874	+698	
Primary Schools ...	2,627	2,803	-176	64,079	66,201	-2,212	
Special Schools ...	25	24	+1	909	673	+236	
Totals ...	2,698	2,860	-172	70,506	71,737	-1,231	
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.							
For males ...	1,594	1,645	-51	39,079	42,025	-2,946	
For females ...	101	128	-27	2,078	2,565	-487	
Totals ...	1,695	1,773	-78	41,157	44,590	-3,433	
GRAND TOTALS ...	32,742	33,795	-1,053	1,130,785	1,147,061	-16,276	

(b) In intermediate classes.

(c) In the secondary stage.

(d) In the primary stage.

II.—General summary of expenditure on education, 1928-29.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1929	1928	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection ...	9,90,443	9,68,944	+21,499	99.77	.15	...	.08	...	...	...	...	...
University ...	2,98,392	2,78,345	+20,047	8.04	...	82.91	9.05	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate education.	5,454	5,366	+88	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	85,15,144	45,93,657	-10,78,513	53.20	22.22	8.47	16.11	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	45,09,433	58,46,312	-10,36,879	60.01	16.27	11.33	12.36	...	...	...	...	...
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
Arts Colleges ...	11,34,380	10,44,594	+89,786	70.94	...	26.68	2.38	216 14 7	...	81 9 5	7 4 3	305 12 3
Professional Colleges ...	5,13,501	5,08,145	+5,356	79.55	...	19.57	.88	372 5 8	...	91 9 9	4 2 1	468 1 6
High Schools ...	19,11,670	18,37,053	+74,617	33.92	.08	56.97	9.08	14 11 3	0 0 3	24 11 2	3 14 11	43 5 7
Middle Schools ...	14,62,461	13,32,084	+1,30,377	9.57	38.18	40.23	12.02	1 13 7	7 6 2	7 12 5	2 5 2	19 5 4
Primary Schools ...	57,23,265	56,01,954	+1,21,311	2.12	63.74	19.24	14.90	0 2 3	4 2 7	1 4 1	0 15 7	6 8 6
Special Schools ...	16,43,052	16,50,053	-7,001	69.75	.15	4.76	25.34	63 7 4	0 2 3	4 5 3	23 0 10	90 15 8
Total ...	1,23,88,329	1,19,73,883	+4,14,446	26.59	33.97	26.32	13.32	3 3 4	4 2 1	3 3 2	1 9 11	12 2 6
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts Colleges ...	5,569	5,574	-5	94.31	...	5.69	...	750 4 7	...	45 4 7	...	795 9 2
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ...	91,712	86,821	+4,891	81.10	...	12.28	6.62	79 3 5	...	11 15 10	6 7 5	97 10 8
Middle Schools ...	1,68,281	1,63,684	+4,597	45.56	.08	15.29	39.07	16 12 3	0 0 6	5 10 1	14 6 1	36 12 11
Primary Schools ...	4,92,692	4,92,102	+590	7.79	73.99	3.33	14.89	9 9 7	5 11 0	0 4 1	1 2 4	7 11 0
Special Schools ...	87,873	98,349	-10,376	61.42	...	.70	37.88	59 0 8	...	0 10 9	36 6 6	96 1 11
Total ...	8,45,627	8,46,530	-903	29.37	43.12	6.43	21.08	3 3 4	5 2 9	0 12 4	2 8 6	11 15 11
GRAND TOTALS ...	1,80,43,389	1,86,66,725	-6,23,336	35.50	29.68	21.40	13.42	5 14 0	4 14 8	3 8 8	2 3 7	16 8 11

N. B.—(1) The figures against professional colleges include expenditure calculated on 11½ post-graduate students of Arts and Science Colleges, reading in the Law College also.

(2) The figures against "Grand Totals" include the expenditure shown against the first four side-heads.

6. The fall in the number of primary schools both for boys and for girls, and in that of their pupils, is regrettable, especially after the rapid progress of recent years. The reasons are explained in chapter VII. There was a rise of Rs. 4 lakhs in direct expenditure, but a fall of Rs. 10½ lakhs in indirect expenditure, especially on buildings, leaving a net fall in the expenditure by Rs. 6½ lakhs.

7. The following are the more important events recorded in the report :—

- (1) The rejection by the Legislative Council of a Bill designed to give the university special powers over the colleges at Patna, and the issue (after the end of the year) of the orders of Government on that subject ;
- (2) The experimental placing of two district inspectors under the direct control of the Director of Public Instruction ;
- (3) The formal opening of the Science College by His Excellency the Viceroy, and the completion of a chemistry laboratory and administrative block for that college ;
- (4) A revision of the courses of study in law so that a student who takes up both law and a post-graduate subject in arts or science will have to devote three years instead of two to the combined course ;
- (5) The development of serious financial difficulties in connection with primary education and a consequent fall in the number of primary schools and their pupils ;
- (6) The publication of a draft of a new curriculum for primary schools ;
- (7) The institution of an examination for diplomas in hygiene and needlework.
- (8) A revision of the arrangements for the education of untouchable pupils in the district of Angul.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

8. Mr. H. Lambert held the office of Director of Public Instruction until the beginning of the Durga Puja holidays. I returned to duty at the end of those holidays. The work of the Director's office is expanding very rapidly and an addition to the staff is necessary.

9. The number of posts in the Indian Educational Service remained 36, including the post of Director, but the number of posts [that were vacant rose from 9 to 11 owing to the death of Mr. D. Auchterlonie and the retirement of Mr. W. Owston Smith. It becomes more and more necessary that permanent arrangements should be made for the replacement of the vacant posts, but no orders on the subject were received before the end of the year.

10. There were ten posts for women in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, as last year, but the number of posts in the men's branch rose from 152 to 158. Four posts were created for the Science College: two temporary posts for the Ranchi zila school: and one post, which has not yet been filled, for a lecturer in philosophy at Patna College. The professorship of law at Cuttack was converted into an ungraded post on Rs. 400—25—500.

11. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service rose from 107 to 108 owing to the creation of a new post for the special class for ex-students of middle vernacular schools in the Northbrook school at Darbhanga.

12. The number of posts in the lower division of the subordinate educational service rose from 553 to 564. One post was added for a deputy inspector in the Santal Parganas: one in place of an ungraded post of sub-inspector abolished last year: three posts for the duplication of classes at Government high schools: two for qualified drawing masters in place of officers in the vernacular teachers' service: one for an overseer at Patna College: one for a drawing master and librarian for the Patna Training College: one for an Urdu teacher at the Bankipore girls' school: and one in place of a vernacular teachers' service post at the Patna City school.

13. Sanction was accorded to the creation of posts for deputy inspectors at Bargarh in Sambalpur and for Khunti and Simdega in Ranchi: also for thirteen more sub-inspectors of schools. These posts, however, had to remain vacant owing to financial stringency. The inspecting staff is finding it an impossible task to keep pace with its work, and I fear that as a result of inadequate supervision many schools are not worth the money that is spent on them.

14. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service rose from 354 to 357. Three posts were replaced by posts in the subordinate educational service as already mentioned, three at the Reformatory school were replaced by posts for house-fathers and one was abolished when the elementary training

school at Fakharpur in Gaya was closed. Nine posts were created for Government high schools and one for the girls' middle vernacular school at Sambalpur. A special scale of Rs. 40— $\frac{3}{2}$ —70 was sanctioned for women matriculates and trained women non-matriculates in the vernacular teachers' service.

15. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 202 to 206. A post in grade II was created for the Ravenshaw College: one post in grade III was created for the Patna Law College and one was abolished from the office of the district inspector in the Santal Parganas; and two posts in grade IV were created for the offices of the deputy inspectors in the Santal Parganas and one for the office of the Madrasa Examination Board.

16. The number of special inspecting officers for the education of the untouchables remained 5, as did the number of special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education. The number of inspecting *maulavis* remained 23.

17. The number of ungraded posts retained in place of posts in the subordinate educational service remained 24.

18. The cost of direction fell from Rs. 1,24,132 to Rs. 1,14,694 and that of inspection rose from Rs. 8,44,812 to Rs. 8,75,749.

19. The number of days on tour spent by the Inspectors was 153 in Patna, 222 in Tirhut, 166 in Bhagalpur, 157 in Orissa and 136 in Chota Nagpur. The experiment was tried of placing the district inspectors at Gaya and Ranchi under my direct control: the result has been a substantial addition to the work of my office and, I think, some loss of efficiency, because these district inspectors have now no senior officer regularly visiting their districts, with whom they can discuss questions of difficulty.

20. The chief cause of complaint during the year against the administration of education by local bodies lay in the matter of finance, for many boards had allowed their expenditure to exceed their income and in consequence found themselves unable to make payments punctually or in full. Instances of this are mentioned in the chapter on primary education. The department is doing its best to secure that no teacher is deprived of his stipend, or given a reduced stipend, without proper notice.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

21. When last year's report was written, the question of the control of the university over the colleges at Patna and over their staff remained undecided. The final orders of the Government on the subject have since been received and are briefly stated below :—

(a) Government are of opinion that the creation of a University service is at the present time impracticable, and have therefore decided that no change should be made in the present arrangement for staffing and managing the colleges. With a view, however, to giving the University an important part in the selection of candidates for appointments to all Government colleges, Government will take the advice of a permanent selection board, on which the Syndicate of the University will be amply represented.

(b) Government agree to the constitution of a central University Board, which will control inter-collegiate teaching and non-collegiate hostels, and the discipline and corporate life of the students in general. Government do not consider any fresh legislation necessary for this purpose.

(c) Government agree to the reconstitution of the Syndicate as follows :—

The Vice-Chancellor, *ex-officio*.

Ten teachers, including in that category the Director of Public Instruction.

Seven non-teachers,

22. At the election of Fellows during the year, five new Fellows were elected.

23. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate in November 1927 and March 1928 the following may be mentioned :—

(i) The admission of the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur up to the Intermediate standard in Arts in Elementary Economics and Public Administration from the beginning of the session 1929-30.

- (ii) The admission of the Tej Narayan Jubilee College at Bhagalpur up to the Intermediate standard in Arts in Hindi as a principal subject from the beginning of the session 1929-30.
- (iii) A recommendation to Government about the establishment of an Agricultural College teaching up to the degree standard and affiliation of the same to the University at an early date.
- (iv) A recommendation that music be added to the list of additional subjects for the matriculation examination.

24. The financial position of the University continues to be sound. The Reserve Fund was augmented by the purchase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 60,000 during the year 1928-29. This fund now stands at Rs. 1,61,000.

25. The following Readers were appointed for the session 1928-29 :—

Name.	Subject.
(1) Dr. M. P. West, M.A., D.Ph. (Oxon).	Language in Education.
(2) Mr. K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bomb.), B.Sc., Econ. (Lond.), Bar at Law (Banaili Reader in Indian Economics).	Federal Finance in India.
(3) Mr. W. W. T. Moore, M.A., (T. C. D.) (Sukraj Ray Reader in Natural Science).	Vectorial Geometry of three dimensions.
(4) Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha, M.A., D.Litt. (Ramdin Reader in Hindi).	Hindu Law in its sources.

All the Readers have delivered their lectures.

26. During the year under report 78 applications were dealt with by the Secretary of the University Students' Information Bureau.

27. The following table shows the percentage of success at the university examinations of the last two years :—

Serial no.	Name of Examination.	1927-28		Percentage of successful candidates.	1928-29		Percentage of successful candidates.
		Number of candidates			Number of candidates		
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	Matriculation ...	3,760	1,557	41.9	4,159	1,637	39.4
2	S L. C. ...	88	38	43.19	120	48	40
3	I. A. ...	1,170	427	36.49	1,327	540	40.7
4	B. A. (Pass) ...	782	278	35.5	803	321	40
5	B. A. (Honours) ...	118	50	42.3	112	56	50
6	M. A. ...	56	37	66.07	64	44	68.75
7	I. Sc. ...	384	143	37.2	491	201	40.9
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ...	91	27	29.6	91	40	44
9	B. Sc. (Honours) ...	9	4	44.4	10	4	40
10	M. Sc. ...	6	4	66.6	10	6	60
11	Preliminary examination in Law.	396	263	66.41	426	203	47.7
12	Final examination in Law.	352	267	73.01	314	212	67.5
13	M. L. ...	?	...	...	...	...	...
14	I. C. E. ...	22	13	59.09	53	48	90.6
15	B. C. E. ...	...	...	...	30	20	66.6
16	First M. B. B. S. ...	48	34	70.83	53	37	69.8
17	Second M. B. B. S.	103	65	63.1	95	62	65.3
18	Final M. B. B. S. ...	37	18	48.6	51	25	49.02
19	M. D. ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
20	L. T. ...	9	4	44.44	...	...	...
21	Diploma in Education	57	46	80.7	73	57	78.08
22	B. Ed. ...	13	6	46.15	4	4	100

CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

28. There was no change during the year in the number of arts and science colleges, the number of first-grade colleges remaining 7 and of second-grade colleges 4. Excluding the school students in the second-grade colleges, the number of pupils rose from 3,583 to 3,717, there being an increase of 129 in first-grade colleges for men and of 5 in second-grade colleges for men. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 10,50,168 to Rs. 11,39,949, nearly five-sixths of the increase being due to the Science College which was only in existence for part of the preceding year. For the same cause, the expenditure on Patna College declined ; in the previous year that college had to bear the cost of the science teachers up to July the 15th.

29. *Patna College.*—The reorganized Patna College is designed to accommodate 600 students in the intermediate and degree stages and 180 post-graduate students. The numbers are now 561 and 133 ; of the latter 97 are reading law also. The transfer of science teaching to the Science College and the increase in the number of students of arts have led to a great fall in the direct cost for each pupil, which is now Rs. 314. This may be compared with Rs. 579 at the Science College, Rs. 476 at the Ravenshaw College and Rs. 324 at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.

30. The college was given an additional hostel during the year. It is situated on the river bank at some distance from the college and can hold 58 students, the accommodation for boarders in all the hostels being now adequate for 317.

31. The post-graduate work of the college is likely to profit by the new University Regulation under which students, who read a post-graduate course in arts or science as well as in law, will in future be required to devote the whole of their sixth year to the arts or science subject.

32. The college again suffered severely by the death of experienced members of its staff. Mr. D. Auchterlonie was accidentally electrocuted in July. The Principal writes of him :—

His loss to the English Department was great ; but his loss to the college generally was still greater, for as warden of a hostel and as President of the Debating Society he had identified himself more closely with the life of the place, and counted for more in its welfare, than he had ever had an opportunity of doing in the earlier years of his service.

Professor J. N. Samaddar, after nearly two years' illness, died in the month of November. The Principal writes :—

The History Department has lost in him a teacher of scholarly tastes, who had specialised in Indian History ; one who had formed an exceptionally good private library, and had produced a considerable amount of original work. He possessed, too, a wide range of interests and a singularly strong public spirit.

The death of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ramavatar Sharma took place three days after the end of the year, but should be mentioned here. The Principal's tribute to him is in the following terms :—

He was a Sanskritist, as well as a Hindi scholar, of all-India reputation ; and a man of striking originality of thought and character. An inspiring teacher, caring for nothing so much as to impart his knowledge to others, he was a distinguished figure in the academic life of the college ; and he gave to the Sanskrit Department, which he created and of which for twenty years he was the Head, a special quality of its own. In the College library he formed a collection of Sanskrit literature, which, according to competent judges, is an exceedingly well-chosen and valuable one. His special field was that of Indian lexicography ; and, at the time of his death, he had practically completed the lexicon, on which he had been at work for years.

33. *Ravenshaw College*.—The number of students rose from 547 to 550, including 55 students reading law only, 10 others reading law and the post-graduate course in English, and 7 reading the post-graduate course in English only. As many as 316 of the students are boarders.

34. The year was uneventful. The system of common messing introduced during the previous year has established itself and secures that every student living in the hostel is properly fed.

35. The question of opening honours classes in science is still under consideration. A scheme for honours in physics and botany was prepared, but the total number of students in the third and fourth years, who are taking science, is only 26, and the Principal remarks that of these only a small proportion are Oriyas.

36. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College*.—A large new hostel for the college has just been completed and during the current year the college will be fitted with electric light. Quarters are also to be built for four members of the staff.

37. The roll number rose from 430 to 452, but the direct cost per student also increased and, as already noted, is now higher than the figure for Patna College.

38. *Science College*.—This college is designed to take 408 students in the intermediate and degree classes and 80 in the post-graduate classes. The figures are now 308 and 44, respectively. The number of students living in the hostels last year was 153.

39. The college was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th November 1928. The physics laboratory had been completed in July of the previous year and the chemistry laboratory in July 1928. The administrative block was occupied in December 1928, thus enabling the old building of New College, which had been temporarily used as offices and class-rooms, to be converted into a hostel. This hostel will be occupied during the current session. A new gymnasium and common-room is being constructed and steps are being taken to lay out the grounds. The next step is to take over from the Engineering College the detached plot of land which belongs to that college and now separates the physics laboratory from the river. Proposals for this are being worked out.

40. During the year the staff was brought up to the full sanctioned strength and the completion of the laboratories made it possible for a considerable amount of research work to be undertaken.

41. *Bihar National College*.—The roll number fell from 651 to 616, but the direct cost of the college rose and the cost per pupil is now Rs. 192. A fine new hostel for 245 students in place of the old hostels for 85 students is nearing completion, and a new teaching block has just been started. The Principal mentions that a certain number of public lectures were given during the year.

42. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College*.—The roll number declined from 695 to 633. Honours classes in history were opened during the year and three new sets of quarters for teachers were completed. The Principal mentions that three more sets of quarters are required and also improved accommodation for science. The laboratories were originally designed for 64 intermediate students, but they are now actually being used for 110 intermediate students and for degree students also. The necessary estimates of cost are being prepared.

43. *St. Columba's College*.—The roll fell from 197 to 196. The year was not marked by any special features.

44. *Ranchi Zila School*.—The roll of the intermediate classes fell from 103 to 102. The difficulty of accommodating the intermediate classes, as well as the school classes, in a

building which was too small for the latter alone is very great, and proposals have been submitted for extra accommodation. The headmaster speaks of the happy relations between the college and school departments and also of the want of hostel accommodation. Part of the school hostel has had to be used for class-rooms.

45. *Diamond Jubilee College*.—The number in the intermediate classes rose from 63 to 69. There was no special feature in the work of the college, except a substantial increase in the fee income, which is likely to render possible a number of small improvements.

46. *Nalanda College*.—The number of students in the intermediate classes remains 46. The Principal has no special events to record.

47. *Ravenshaw girls' school*.—The number of students in the intermediate classes attached to the Ravenshaw girls' school remains 7.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

The Patna Law College.

48. The number of students rose from 527 to 555. A new hostel for the college was completed near the Patna College hostel at Ranighat.

49. During the year two important alterations were made in the scheme of studies. The effect of the first is that a student, who takes up both law and a post-graduate subject in arts or science, will henceforth have to devote three years instead of two to the combined course, the second year being devoted to the arts or science subject only. The second change is that in future each student will receive one tutorial period weekly in each of his five subjects of study, instead of one such tutorial period monthly. This change has rendered it necessary to add four new appointments to the staff with effect from the current year.

50. The site of the college is cramped and there is no space at all for a playground. Sooner or later, too, the site will be required for the expansion of the Medical College. The question of a fresh site for the college is therefore under consideration.

Training Colleges.

51. *Patna Training College.*—There were 46 students on the roll, 4 in the degree class and 42 in the diploma class. Of the latter, 17 were Government servants, 22 stipendiaries and three non-stipendiaries. The number of applicants for stipends is rising. Last year it was 126, including 16 holders of the Master's degree. The Principal mentions that a large number of candidates have taken for their degree course subjects, such as the classics, philosophy or economics, which they will not have to teach in schools.

52. With the development of motor-bus services in the town, it is proposed to use the Patna high school and the Patna City school as practising schools in place of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary and the Anglo-Sanskrit school. These schools are rather further from the Training College, but are better equipped.

53. A problem that faces the Training College is the provision of a suitable course for sub-inspectors, the difficulty being accentuated by the fact that few of the students who join the college know in advance whether they are likely to become teachers or sub-inspectors.

54. *Cuttack Training College.*—The number of students was 19. The question of enlarging the size of the college is now under consideration. There was an unfortunate delay in constructing the new hostel owing to difficulties in the matter of land acquisition. I hope that the hostel will be ready this year.

55. At the close of the year the Ravenshaw collegiate school and the Cuttack training school were placed under the control of the Principal of the Training College. The former is the school in which most of the practice in teaching is done.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

56. The Patna Medical College has been in existence for about four years. The college session commenced on the 2nd July with 216 students on the roll. These included 40 new students admitted to the 1st-year class. The number of applicants for admission has appreciably increased in

comparison with that of the last year. For the final examination 27 students appeared and of these 12 qualified as M.B., B.S.

57. During the year 5 assistant surgeons attended the post-graduate course and were successful in the examination held at the termination of the course, which was of three months' duration.

58. The most important development in progress is the extension of the physiological and pathological departments.

59. The college was visited by Inspectors appointed by the University in March 1928 and the improvements suggested have as far as possible been given effect to. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service and the members of the Inter-University Board, including the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities of Lahore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Benares, Calcutta and Madras visited the college on 17th January and 28th February 1929, respectively, and were very favourably impressed.

60. The chief event was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on the 15th November 1928. They visited each and every department of the institution, enquiring into the details of the work done. His Excellency's remarks on the institution have given a fresh stimulus to all concerned in the affairs of the college.

61. The health of the students was generally good, but one student developed tuberculosis and in spite of careful treatment succumbed to the disease. Another student fractured his forearm while playing hockey.

62. The conduct of the students was satisfactory throughout the year.

THE BIHAR COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

63. The college continued to function as one of the premier engineering institutions in India. Mr. Coueslant assumed office as Principal in April 1928 and Mr. Shukla was appointed teacher in the vernacular (Hindi) of the artisan classes. The number of students on the roll on 31st March fell from 300 in 1928 to 289 during the year under review. Ten students in all were sent up for the B. E. examination, 30 for

the intermediate examination, 39 for the final subordinate and 13 for the final mechanical apprentice examinations. Of these 9, 25, 30 and 13, i.e. 90, 83, 75 and 100 per cent., passed the examinations. Eighty-four applications, as against 104 of the previous year, were received for admission into the Civil Engineering section. Six candidates were selected for the competitive examination held at Purulia by the combined Public Works Departments of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal. Five of them appeared in the examination, one having secured a job beforehand. The mechanical apprentice classes did not prove as successful as was expected and consequently the Governors of the college have proposed to abolish these classes and to develop the artisan class instead. The matter was under the consideration of the department when the year closed.

64. The new hydraulics and materials laboratory came into operation and the wind-mill with tank was erected. Two more quarters for teachers were also erected. Fifteen artisans who left the school during the year got employment on suitable pay in their particular avocations.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

65. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 778 with 114,764 pupils to 822 with 125,251 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 31,19,642 to Rs. 36,34,124. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and last year are as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	
	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	138	143	391	426	214	215
Number of pupils	41,150	44,098	43,355	49,163	25,102	26,097
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	18,37,053	19,11,670	8,99,775	9,97,560	3,62,480	3,80,012

66. The new high schools are at Amnaur in Saran, Gangeya in Muzaffarpur, Kharagpur in Monghyr, Forbesganj in Purnea, Olsing in Puri and Adra in Manbhum. Recognition was withdrawn from the school at Maheshpur in the Santal Parganas. There were still 24 Government schools, but the number of aided schools rose from 85 to 90. The increase in the number of aided schools involved no extra expenditure from public funds: the cost was met by reducing the grants to schools which needed less owing to a rising fee income. The Board of Secondary Education submitted to Government just after the close of the year its proposals for revising the grant-in-aid rules. Unfortunately these proposals involve heavy expenditure.

67. Among new buildings completed during the year may be mentioned extensions to the zila schools at Dumka and Chaibassa, to the zila school hostel at Chaibassa, and to the aided high school at Dhanbad. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway completed a new building for their school at Chakradharpur, which is developing from a middle school into a high school.

68. At the close of the year the first matriculation examination was held of students taught throughout in the vernacular, and a report on the success of this experiment will be submitted to Government shortly. No addition was made during the year to the number of classes (59) in non-literary subjects, except that there are now 23 qualified drawing masters instead of 20. The special class for ex-students of middle vernacular schools in the Northbrook school at Darbhanga was made permanent. There are still six such classes in all.

69. The Board of Secondary Education met twice during the year, one of the meetings taking two days. The cost of the Board to Government was Rs. 5,454, of which Rs. 3,356 represents its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations and the balance travelling allowance.

70. A committee was appointed by Government to consider the alleged deterioration of quality in the standard of matriculates, but it did not meet before the end of the year. This committee will also consider the difficult problem which has arisen from the extension of the middle school certificate examination to middle English schools. One result of that extension has been to deplete the upper classes of middle schools, the public examination being more strict than the promotion examination held at high schools.

71. The number of Government middle English schools remained 7, but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or by Government rose from 332 to 363. The process of converting middle vernacular schools into middle English schools is proving both popular and economical. The average cost of the 363 schools to public funds was Rs. 978, whereas for 212 similar middle vernacular schools the figure was Rs. 1,355. The difference is due entirely to the higher fees charged in middle English schools.

72. The buildings of many middle schools are very poor indeed and the desire for such schools is so strong that I cannot help feeling that local bodies might do more in the way of obtaining local contributions for this purpose. No doubt it is easier for the board to provide the whole cost, if it has the money, or to be content with unsatisfactory buildings, but I am sure that in many places people will pay a share of the cost in order to secure a middle school at their doors. I note that several instances have been reported where officers of the department have recognized schools as middle schools in spite of patently inadequate accommodation.

73. There was no addition during the year to the number of local bodies that have assumed control of middle English schools.

74. I have received good reports of the experiments that are being tried in the way of introducing vocational training in middle schools. The number of schools with classes in carpentry is five, in agriculture five, in tailoring seven and in weaving two. The experiment is, however, not likely to be extended as long as money is so difficult to obtain.

75. The School Examination Board met three times during the year. The expenditure on the examinations was Rs. 10,060 and its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations was Rs. 3,356, while a sum of Rs. 3,139 was recovered from fees and other sources.

Chapter VII.—Primary Education.

76. The number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both European and Indian, fell from 30,711 to 29,673 and the number of their pupils from 964,762 to 940,708, but the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 60,91,056 to Rs. 62,15,557. Taking the figures for primary schools for Indian boys, with which this chapter is primarily concerned, we find a fall in the number of schools from 27,900 to 27,037 and in the number of pupils from 898,218 to 876,349, but a rise in the direct

expenditure from Rs. 55,68,083 to Rs. 56,84,320. The figures for the different districts are shown in the table below, which includes figures for *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*.

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys in—		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys in—	
		1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29	1927-28	1928-29
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,062	1,352	1,327	153	144	46,186	44,905
Gaya	4,714	1,851	1,770	86	64	52,802	50,226
Shahabad	4,377	1,037	1,000	94	109	40,418	41,349
Saran	2,683	1,238	1,230	117	118	56,420	56,082
Champanan	3,531	1,105	1,120	121	68	36,192	34,626
Muzaffarpur	3,036	1,835	1,767	150	126	64,787	63,869
Darbhanga	3,348	2,231	2,118	120	69	72,579	70,246
Monghyr	3,927	1,501	1,490	13	15	52,303	52,613
Bhagalpur	4,226	1,329	1,334	144	145	51,074	51,082
Purnoa	4,998	1,232	1,175	198	202	49,071	46,543
Santal Parganas	5,462	1,184	1,159	85	59	45,854	42,726
Cuttack	3,654	1,747	1,734	1,024	1,062	81,748	81,864
Balasoro	2,085	846	820	318	394	35,792	36,551
Puri	2,492	751	751	516	459	32,175	31,400
Sambalpur	3,824	413	413	20	5	20,625	20,445
Angul	1,681	220	195	7	9	7,185	7,184
Hazaribagh	7,021	673	633	89	93	21,065	20,395
Raouhi	7,102	1,382	1,320	135	138	43,734	42,436
Palamau	4,916	497	475	75	1	14,537	12,827
Manbhum Sadr	3,344	1,052	1,107	171	2	44,843	40,413
Dhanbad	803	372	365	34	6	12,882	11,726
Siughbhum	3,879	363	371	19	18	15,946	16,271
Total	83,165	24,211	23,740	3,689	3,297	898,218	876,349

77. It will be seen that in 12 of the 21 districts, including all the five districts of Orissa, the position was more or less stationary, the rise or fall in the number of pupils being less than 1,000. In seven of the other districts the fall is attributed

to financial reasons : in Patna to a failure of crops and in Palamau to the exclusion of many unaided schools that had never been formally recognized. But it is not only the case of those districts where there has been an actual fall that requires examination : lack of progress itself requires examination when the past six years show an average increase of nearly 45,000 pupils per annum in primary schools. And one other point should be noticed : the total fall in the number of primary school pupils this year is about 22,000 but for class I the fall is nearly 40,000 and every other class shows a substantial rise : it is thus clear, I think, that it is the venture school that has suffered most and that the surviving schools are really making progress.

78. The financial position is certainly about as bad as it can be. In the three years ending with 1925-26 Government were able to give all the boards large new recurring grants. Nothing of the kind was possible in 1926-27 : this did not matter much, for few of the boards had fully spent the grants already given to them. In 1927-28 things began to take a more serious turn : no more money was available : the demand for more schools and teachers was pressing ; more teachers came out from the training schools and expected higher stipends. The number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools fell in Patna, the Santal Parganas and Singhbhum, three districts in which expenditure is prudently controlled : in some other cases there were still unspent balances available : but some boards began to mortgage the income of the following year in the hope presumably that a further recurring grant would come to their rescue. As examples of this the cases of Gaya and Balasore were mentioned in last year's report. In 1928-29 no less than 14 boards had to reduce the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools, in two districts the number remained stationary and only in five cases was there a small rise. As an extreme instance of retrenchment the cases of the Sitamarhi and Sadr local boards in Muzaffarpur may be noticed : the former withdrew stipends from 322 schools and the latter from 140. But this was not all. The minimum rates prescribed for stipends are very low but the reports mention that even these minima could not be given in Patna, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Angul and Singhbhum. And, worst of all, many of the boards had heavy undischarged liabilities at the end of the year. The following instances of this have come to notice. The Sasaram local board, which had overspent its allotment by more than Rs. 3,000 in the previous year, this year overspent its allotment by Rs. 6,719 and the Arrah and Bhabua boards showed similar excesses, though the amounts were not

large. The Saran district board applied to Government at the end of the year for a special grant of Rs. 50,000 to pay off liabilities already incurred. The greater part of these was incurred by the Siwan local board, which made no payment during the year in respect of the stipends due for the fourth quarter. The Bettiah local board had to defer till April 1929 the payment of bills amounting to nearly Rs. 4,000. In Darbhanga the Sadr local board had a liability of Rs. 42,000 at the end of the year in respect of the stipends for the third and fourth quarters, which it has since paid from its budget for 1929-30, while in respect of the same quarters the Madhubani local board, faced with a deficit of Rs. 33,000, could only pay six annas in the rupee. In Monghyr the last quarter for which payments are due within the financial year is that ending on December 31st. In the Sadr subdivision there are eight circles : in only one of these was payment for the fourth quarter made before the end of the year. The Bhagalpur board had not by the end of the year paid in full the stipends for the third quarter, while for the fourth quarter payments were only made in five circles out of eleven. The liabilities of this board were more than Rs. 50,000. In Balasore for the first two quarters there was an all round reduction of stipends by Re. 1, except in the case of teachers drawing Rs. 5, but even so for the last two quarters payment was only made at the rate of eleven annas in the rupee. The Hazaribagh district board had not by the end of the year been able to pay stipends in three of the nine circles and bills were pending in respect of many managed schools also. In Manbhum the Sadr local board had to defer till 1929-30 the payment of some of the bills for the last quarter.

79. The position explained in the last paragraph may be attributed to three causes. The first is the suspension after 1925-26 of the annual additions to their recurring grants on which the boards had come to rely, the more so because at the time when the additional grants were given Government sanctioned programmes of development which involved the expenditure of far more money than was then available. The second is the continuous increase in the cost of existing schools, due partly to the fact that as the roll rises more teachers are needed, and partly to the steady increase in the number of trained teachers. The third is lack of ordinary financial prudence on the part of many local boards and the absence of sufficient control by the district boards themselves. It would seem desirable that where local boards have shown themselves incapable, the district boards should withdraw the powers delegated to them : in this connection I note that the Darbhanga district, in which the most serious trouble has occurred,

is the only district in which the local boards have no education committees. But I must add here that I hope that Government will insist that the boards pay in full all stipends actually earned: retrenchment is plainly necessary in many cases, but to retrench with retrospective effect, after a teacher has actually worked in the expectation of getting a sanctioned stipend, is to my mind very close to dishonesty.

80. The only important circular orders issued during the year were to the effect that if a middle or upper primary school is started at a place where the sanctioned programme provides a school of lower status, it is the additional cost only and not the full cost that must be met locally. Similarly it had already been decided that, if a board finds that the net sum provided in its programme for middle or upper primary schools will suffice (owing, for instance, to the rise in the fee income) for more such schools than the programme provides, it may start additional schools: it has now been decided that in respect of schools not included in the programme it is the additional cost only that should be charged against the savings.

81. Free, but not compulsory, education does not appear to be justifying itself. I have reports on this from Saran district and from the Daltonganj and Samastipur municipalities. It would seem that in Saran the long-standing customs of the villages prevent education from being really free. Thus it is reported that the *gurus* usually receive a rupee when a boy is admitted and a certain quantity of food throughout the year: also that every Saturday the boys bring one or two pice as *sanichara* and every August or September a rupee as *chauthchanda*. The progress made in Saran since education was made nominally free has been equalled by other districts where fees are still charged, while when financial troubles occur, as they have occurred in Saran, the absence of a regular income from fees makes the lot of the *gurus* harder than ever. In Daltonganj there was no appreciable increase in the number of pupils and in Samastipur there was a further fall. The financial position of the Gaya district board made it impossible for them to proceed with the scheme for making education free in seven *thanas*.

82. As regards compulsory education the reports are less discouraging, except as regards the two unions in Saran. In Ranchi compulsion continued to be effective. A further census, however, revealed an apparent decrease in the number of boys of primary school-going age from 2,175 to 2,007; the accuracy of this census is being investigated. There was a regrettable fall in the percentage of attendance from 84.3 to 79.1 in spite of the issue of 321 notices for first admissions, 610 for irregular

attendance and the bringing of 154 and 34 cases, respectively, under sections 7 and 8 of the Act. A substantial grant has recently been given to this municipality to enable it to provide better accommodation. In Gopalganj out of 409 boys 23 had completed the primary course but only 234 were at school. Forty were exempted: as regards the others, 241 notices were issued and 79 cases were brought under section 7. These cases led to seven more exemptions and 47 orders, of which only 23 were complied with; the other 25 cases are still pending. So far, therefore, the scheme has not proved a success. At Maharajganj as many as 100 boys out of 501 have been exempted, which seems a very high figure: of the remainder 369 are at school. At Jamhor in Gaya the number of boys is 189 out of whom all but 15 are at school: in this case 37 notices had to be issued. At Banki in Cuttack the scheme is reported to be working satisfactorily.

83. The grants given by Government for primary school buildings in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 have not yet been fully utilized, only two boards having spent all the money given to them, though so many buildings are urgently required. The matter is being fully examined in connection with the further sum provided for the purpose in this year's budget. The delay in one or two cases, e.g., Gaya and Balasore, is due to the board's general financial position, but in most cases time seems to have been wasted unnecessarily in selecting sites, and in at least one case the selection made seems to have been unwise, for in a very large district I have found three of the buildings at intervals of half a mile from one another. It is desirable that boards should keep up-to-date lists of the places where new buildings are required, so that work can be started as soon as funds become available.

84. Criticisms have recently been invited on the plan which was circulated in 1926. It will be remembered that the plan was for two rooms, one with complete walls and one with dwarf walls, the roof to be of corrugated iron on steel uprights and to be covered with tiles or thatch. An unsatisfactory feature of many of the buildings as actually constructed is that the thatch or tiles have been forgotten, leaving the rooms very hot and the roof so light that it is subject to damage by high winds. Assuming, however, that this will be rectified, the criticisms relate mainly to the room with dwarf walls, which three boards out of every four wish to replace by a room with full walls. This will mean a little more expense and rather less ventilation, but will be an advantage when the wind brings either rain or dust with it. Only two boards desire buildings with *kutchra* roofs: it seems unwise to spend Government money

on such buildings, having regard to the difficulty of securing anything like promptness in the matter of the repairs which such buildings frequently need. Some excellent buildings have recently been erected for the primary schools managed by the Jamshedpur notified area committee. The Patna report mentions that during the year local efforts were responsible for the erection of new buildings for 18 primary schools.

85. In the districts of Manbhum, Angul, Balasore and Sambalpur efforts have made been to restrict admissions to primary schools as far as possible to the first month of the year. The results are reported to be very encouraging and the question is now receiving further attention.

83. There is nothing particular to record regarding education in municipalities except that as an instance of the way in which some municipalities distribute their small allotments for education a case is reported from Patna where a sum of Rs. 3,791 is spread over 26 schools: a wiser municipality in the same district spent Rs. 18,040 on 11 schools. The Dinapore cantonment still had 4 primary schools with 134 pupils, on which Rs. 552 was spent by Government and Rs. 120 by the cantonment committee. A scheme for improving the schools in this area is under consideration.

87. A new curriculum for primary schools was published for criticism during the year and the criticisms received are now being examined. Progress continued to be made in Orissa in modern methods of teaching boys how to read: in that area the old alphabet method is gradually being abandoned. The upper primary schools in Angul continued their interesting experiments in agriculture and are now trying a new chemical manure. Some of the primary schools in Cuttack tried experiments in eri-culture.

88. The grant-in-aid system, as applied to primary schools is still not a success. The schools formerly controlled by the Lutheran Mission at Ranchi were converted into stipendiary schools with the help of a special grant from Government, the Lutheran Church being unable to contribute further towards their support. The grants formerly given to co-operative societies in Gaya and in the Buxar subdivision were discontinued. It is remarked that in some areas local bodies are opposed to the grant-in-aid system as it lessens their control over teachers. The number of schools directly managed by local bodies rose from 2,795 to 2,926.

89. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys' primary schools fell from 2,762 to 2,671 and that of Sanskrit *pathshalas* from 817 to 788.

90. The number of night schools fell from 739 with 15,741 pupils to 555 with 13,620, these schools having been generally selected for attention when retrenchment became necessary. Bhagalpur is the only division which reports that the number of adults in night schools exceeds the number of children: on the whole the numbers appear to be roughly equal. A primary school of this class has recently been started at Kanke near Ranchi.

91. The number of school post offices rose from 206 to 213. The post office work sometimes interferes with the work of the teachers.

92. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose during the year from 15,779 to 16,509.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

93. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols*, as recorded by the inspectors, rose from 263 to 268 and that of their pupils from 8,170 to 8,180. The number of recognized Sanskrit *pathshalas* fell from 817 with 21,614 pupils to 788 with 20,852: the reasons for the fall, which affected all classes of primary schools, have been given in chapter VII. The number of unrecognized *tols* fell from 21 with 417 pupils to 5 with 79 pupils. The inspecting staff for these institutions remains inadequate: the superintendent could only visit 79 *tols* and 29 *pathshalas* and the assistant superintendents 186 *tols* and 44 *pathshalas*. The Sanskrit education committee, which submitted its report during the year, recommended a larger inspecting staff, but the question is in abeyance for want of funds.

94. The expenditure from public funds during the year on Sanskrit education, other than that given in arts colleges and secondary schools, was as follows:—

Item of expenditure.		Amount.
		Rs.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the superintendent and the association)	...	24,557
Examination charges	... ..	10,741
<i>Shastra vichara</i>	... ..	500
Travelling allowance	... ..	4,873
Two Sanskrit colleges managed by Government	... ..	34,450

	Rs.
One <i>ayurvedic</i> school managed by Government	... 18,742
Grants-in-aid	... 38,617
Stipends and rewards	... 10,934
	<hr/>
Total	... 1,43,414
<i>Less</i> receipts	... 8,373
	<hr/>
Net total	... 1,35,041
<i>Add</i> for Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them)	... 94,748
	<hr/>
Total	... 2,29,789
	<hr/>

95. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Puri, and the Sanskrit Council twice. Statistics for the examinations conducted by the Sanskrit Association are given in the statement below :—

Examinations.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	1927-28			1928-29			1927-28			1928-29		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Prathama ...	2,294	181	2,475	2,418	262	2,680	777	65	842	931	92	1,023
Madhyama ...	737	167	904	778	185	963	239	26	265	283	32	315
Acharya ...	648	179	827	689	172	861	251	32	283	127	26	153

The superintendent is to be congratulated on having reduced the cost of the examinations from Rs. 11,698 to Rs. 10,741 in spite of the increase in the number of examinees.

96. The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Sanskrit Association for grants to *tols* was raised from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 38,000 and 172 *tols* were aided instead of 168. The roll number in the Sanskrit College at Puri rose from 130 to 134 and in the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur from 206 to 226.

97. A difficult problem now under discussion concerns the number of holidays to be allowed to Sanskrit *tols* and *madrastas*. The problem is complicated by the great differences in age and intellectual attainment between the students of the senior and junior classes ; also by the system under which all students in the *acharya* class now appear at a public examination every year.

98. The number of recognized *madrastas* rose from 45 with 3,082 pupils to 57 with 3,680 pupils. The grant placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board was raised from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 22,000, but it is reported that 14 recognized *madrastas* are still unaided. The number of pupils in the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda fell from 340 to 332.

99. It was decided to leave to managing committees the decision whether or no to charge fees in *madrastas*. The superintendent of Islamic studies is still of opinion that in view of the financial condition of the *madrastas* it is desirable that fees should be charged.

100. The superintendent of Islamic studies was on tour for 207 days, visiting 53 *madrastas* and 167 other schools.

101. The results of the examinations held in April 1928 by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows :—

Examinations.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fazil ...	17	2	19	15	1	16
Alim ...	49	10	59	30	5	35
Maulavi ...	30	10	40	27	8	35
Mullah ...	42	4	46	34	3	37

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools for Indian boys.

102. The number of schools dealt with in this chapter rose from 66 (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) to 67. The number of pupils fell from 3,782 to 3,717 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 8,67,025 to Rs. 8,34,495.

LAW SCHOOLS.

103. The numbers in the pleadership classes at Patna fell from 185 to 147 and the expenditure from Rs. 9,980 to Rs. 8,890. At Cuttack the roll rose from 14 to 16 and the expenditure from Rs. 978 to Rs. 1,189. The cost of these classes is met from fees.

 MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

(Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.)

104. Admissions during the year were 39 at the Orissa Medical School and 42 at the Darbhanga Medical School. One student was transferred from the Darbhanga Medical School to the Orissa Medical School. Two students were readmitted at the Darbhanga Medical School. Students on the roll at the commencement of the session numbered 158 male and 4 female at the Orissa Medical School and 190 male at the Darbhanga Medical School. The year closed with 146 male and 4 female students at the Orissa Medical School and 173 students at the Darbhanga Medical School.

105. The number of candidates who passed the Board's final examination was satisfactory. Seventy-three male students appeared from the Orissa Medical School, of whom 41 passed, while at the Darbhanga Medical School 73 students appeared and 37 passed.

106. Thirty-seven students from the Orissa Medical School and 35 from the Darbhanga Medical School passed the intermediate examination of the Board.

107. The health of the students was good throughout the year. Except for an unfortunate incident, which occurred at a football match in which the students of the Cuttack Medical School assaulted the students of the Ravenshaw College, their conduct was on the whole satisfactory.

108. In addition to the medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna, which are maintained by Government. They are shown in the returns as 'other schools'. The former had a roll of 98 and the direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,560 : for the latter the figures were 92 and Rs. 13,367.

109. The number of engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys remained 36 : the number of their pupils fell from 2,245 to 2,159. Industrial schools at Chaibassa and at Mandar in Ranchi district have taken the place of the schools at Torpa and Kurdeg in Ranchi. The Director of Industries has given the following account of these schools :—

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

110. *Orissa School of Engineering.*—The popularity of this school continued to attract a large number of students and there were 124 students on the roll on the 31st March 1929 as against 103 in the previous year. The result of the Board's examination was better than in the previous year. Thirty-nine students were sent up out of whom 21 or 53 per cent. passed the examination. It is gratifying to note that in the combined pass list of civil subordinates for the whole province out of five candidates who were placed in the first division at the examination four belonged to this school and two of them topped the list. The sub-overseer class registered another year of useful work. Of the 33 candidates called up for the examination 27 passed, 13 in the higher division and 14 in the lower division. The mechanical apprentice class did not prove as useful as was expected. Only seven students were admitted during the year. The year began with 83 students on the roll in the artisan classes and closed with only 17, of whom 9 belonged to the smithy and 8 to the carpentry section. Although about 30 candidates applied for admission none of them actually turned up and thus there was no admission during the year.

111. *Ranchi Technical School.*—This school continued to perform its useful function of training students in various arts, namely mechanical engineering, motor engineering, carpentry and leather crafts. The staff was further strengthened by the appointment of an engineering master. The applications for admission numbered 132 and were again greatly in excess of the number actually admitted. The number of students under instruction was 219 against 204 of the previous year. Thirty-six artisan students as against 27 of the last year qualified during the year under review, 24 of whom secured situations immediately on conclusion of their training, while 7 others expect to secure suitable employment shortly. The remaining five determined to put the training received to lucrative uses in their villages. Seven students of the mechanical apprentice class were successful during the year under review. Owing to the refusal of the Tata Iron and Steel Company to take them in

their works for practical training, some difficulties were experienced in posting them, but ultimately the firm agreed and they were accordingly transferred there for training.

112. *Tirhut Technical Institute*.—One hundred and twenty applications were received as against 106 from new entrants for admission into the various sections of the institute. Ten students sat for the final examination of the mechanical apprentice department, six of whom were successful and they were deputed to Messrs. Saran Engineering and the Samastipur Railway workshop for practical training. A good deal of miscellaneous work was also done in all departments of the institute to order and the work was greatly appreciated. There is every likelihood of greater influx in future. A painter and a polisher was appointed to the staff. The building of the new foundry was begun and the work was well in hand. Six boys completed their course in engine driving and three boys in leather working. Though no definite information is available about their present whereabouts yet it is reported that they are mostly employed in the trades they learnt.

113. *Jamshedpur Technical Institute*.—The progress of the institute continued to be satisfactory. At the close of the year there were 50 students on the roll as against the same number of the previous year, of whom 23 or 46 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa. Twelve students were given contracts by the company during the year of whom four are Biharis. Twenty-two students entered the institute during the year under review of whom nine or 40 per cent. were from Bihar and Orissa.

114. *Jamalpur Technical School*.—The popularity of the scheme for the third class bound apprentices introduced in the year 1926-27 immensely increased and the number of applications was far in excess of vacancies. There were 356 students on the roll on the 31st March 1929. The standard of the boys improved month by month and the company expect that in a few years the illiterate artisans will disappear altogether. The examination of the first grade boys greatly suffered owing to a number of them being sent to Lillooah during the strike. Out of 104 who sat for the examination 90 passed; 7 obtained honours, 48 secured first division and the rest second division.

115. *State technical scholarships*.—As usual three State technical scholarships for technical training in foreign countries were awarded during the year, one for electrical engineering, one for fuel technology and one for textile engineering. The department also continued to give facilities to youths of the province seeking industrial and technical education in or outside the province. Altogether 19 new stipends were awarded and three renewed for training in different subjects outside Bihar and

Orissa. The depression in the coal trade continued and the response for admission into the evening mining classes was not very encouraging. In spite of that, a large number of applications were received for stipends for training and 24 stipends were awarded during the year, namely 10 in the first year, eight in the second and six in the third year.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

116. The number of commercial schools rose from 11 to 13, that of their pupils from 323 to 363 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 13,504 to Rs. 16,309. The number of aided schools is still three. The two new schools are at Patna and Motihari.

117. Technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls are dealt with in chapter XI. They number 12 against 13 last year, the lace school opened last year at Benagoria (not Pakur) in the Santal Parganas having disappeared. The number of pupils in these schools rose from 468 to 487 but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 40,333 to Rs. 27,415.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Teachers.

118. The number of pupils in the five secondary training schools rose from 267 to 275. The prospects offered to persons who complete the course do not attract to the schools men with intermediate qualifications and many of the matriculates admitted are of poor calibre. The poor prospects offered are due to the financial position of the local bodies : most of the men who pass out can obtain posts of some kind or another, but the pay given is undoubtedly low, enquiries regarding ex-students of the Patna training school revealing that the average pay of a trained matriculate from that school is only Rs. 30·6. A committee was appointed by Government to investigate certain points connected with these schools, but it did not meet before the end of the year.

119. The number of elementary training schools managed by Government fell from 116 to 115 owing to the closing of the school at Fakharpur in Gaya, and the number of their pupils fell from 1,981 to 1,965. It is greatly to be regretted that want of funds has prevented Government from giving effect to the scheme for the reorganization of these schools. They are handicapped also by the fact that many local bodies can no longer afford to pay trained teachers at the rates prescribed by Government.

120. There are still three aided training schools and one un-aided. The number of pupils in the former rose from 62 to 64. The latter had only 3 pupils against 6.

121. The number of men who passed the examination at the end of the elementary training school course during the year was 1,516 against 1,453 in the preceding year, and the number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 15,779 to 16,509.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian girls and women.

122. There has been a decrease in the number of educational institutions for girls and of girls under instruction from 2,978 schools (including 128 unrecognized institutions) and 1,21,164 pupils to 2,780 schools (including 101 unrecognized institutions) and 1,18,920 pupils, but the direct expenditure on recognized girls' schools increased from Rs. 7,61,668 to Rs. 7,62,257. The decrease in the number of recognized schools and their pupils is confined to primary schools : there are still 7 girls in the college classes of the Ravenshaw girls' school, while both for secondary and for special schools the figures show a substantial improvement. The cause of the fall is that already explained in chapter VII. The number of girls in girls' schools fell by 1,895 and in boys' schools by 319. As in the case of boys' schools the fall was confined to class I, where the number of girls fell by more than 5,000. There are still signs of a greater desire for the education of girls, though this desire is not as yet by any means universal. The members of the Women's Association are busy with propaganda in some of the larger towns, but lack of funds continues to be a stumbling block to progress.

123. Mention of the I.A. classes at the Ravenshaw girls' school has been made in chapter IV.

124. There are still only four high schools for girls, but the number of pupils in them rose from 892 to 939. The foundation stone of a new school to be opened at Monghyr through the generosity of Babu Kedar Nath Goenka was laid during the year.

125. The number of middle English schools rose from 14 to 18, while that of middle vernacular schools dropped from 12 to 11 owing to the conversion of the Convent school at Ranchi into a middle English school. The other new middle English schools are at Nawatoli in Ranchi, at Hassardganj in Hazaribagh and at Bettiah. There are 2,567 pupils reading in middle English schools and 1,592 in middle vernacular schools against 1,631 and 1,853, respectively, in 1927-28.

126. There was a fall from 2,795 to 2,620 in the number of primary schools and from 65,908 to 63,719 in that of the pupils

attending them ; the reasons for this have already been given. The number of trained women teachers is still far short of the demand. During the year Government modified the orders which they had issued in the year 1927 prohibiting the establishment of separate lower primary schools for girls under male teachers. While adhering to the view that such schools are often dangerous or at any rate useless, Government have left it to local bodies to provide them at their discretion, subject to the proviso that each district board must spend on the education of boys at least 85 per cent. of its allotment for primary schools. Where, however, a board is now spending more than 15 per cent. of its allotment on the education of girls no reduction need be made.

127. The number of training classes has risen from 11 to 12, a new class having been opened for Santali women at Maharo near Dumka. It is at present unaided. Of the remaining 11, 5 are maintained by Government and 6 by missions with the help of Government grants. The number of students under training has risen from 205 to 245.

128. The want of trained women teachers for those training classes which have Urdu sections is still acutely felt. The scale of Rs. 60—3-2—90 in the vernacular teachers' service for senior trained matriculates is not sufficient to attract Muhammadan women from other provinces, and no senior training in Urdu is as yet given in Bihar and Orissa, there being no Muhammadan girls with the qualifications necessary for admission to the senior course.

129. No women applied during the year for stipends under the scheme for the training of the female relatives of *gurus*. This scheme has now been discontinued.

130. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools was 12 against 13 last year, and that of the pupils attending them 487 against 468. The decrease is due to the closure of a lace school at Benagoria in the Santal Parganas. Last year the inspector reported that there were two schools at Pakur. One of these schools was really at Benagoria. There is also a weaving department for women in connection with the leper asylum school at Purulia. The expenditure on these schools dropped from Rs. 40,333 to Rs. 27,415.

131. The education of Muhammadan girls still makes little progress for social reasons. There are only eight Muhammadan girls in the Bankipore girls' school though 11 girls are studying Urdu. There is now a permanent Urdu teacher on the staff. There are 14 Muhammadan girls in the Ravenshaw girls' school.

132. The figures for central gathering classes are three with 88 pupils against one with 39 pupils last year, but those for peripatetic teachers and their pupils fell from 23 and 438 to 22 and 386, respectively. The number of *atus* (Hindu and Muhammadan) also fell from 35 with 860 pupils to 32 with 728 pupils. The decrease is due partly to the conversion of one school into an ordinary upper primary school. The money previously spent on the other two schools was used in providing other *atu* schools with better teachers.

133. A lady school medical officer was appointed towards the close of the year.

134. The girl guide movement is becoming increasingly popular and most of the high and middle English schools have troops attached to them.

135. Girls won 4 middle, 23 upper primary and 237 lower primary scholarships, compared with 5 middle, 23 upper primary and 243 lower primary last year.

136. A yearly examination in hygiene and needlework has been instituted for medals and diplomas to be called the Lady Stephenson medals and diplomas. The examination is open to all the girls and women of the province whether in or out of school. The first examination was held in January and an exhibition of the needlework sent up for examination was held in March, when the medals and diplomas were distributed by Lady Stephenson. This scheme should prove an incentive to the women of the province to study hygiene and needlework.

137. The designation of "assistant inspectress" was changed during the year to "district inspectress".

CHAPTER XII —The Education of Europeans.

138. There were 21 European schools, as last year; of these five were secondary schools (three for boys and two for girls) and 16 elementary (nine for boys and seven for girls). The number of pupils in them rose from 1,417 to 1,435 and the total expenditure from Rs. 3,35,172 to Rs. 3,72,188. The expenditure from Government funds rose from Rs. 1,07,122 to Rs. 1,34,319 mainly owing to non-recurring grants given to St. Michael's school at Kurji and the Bishop Westcott school for boys at Namkum. With the help of these grants the electric installation at Kurji was completed and additional accommodation was provided at Namkum. Even after this extension, however, the latter school was too small to pay its way and further large extensions, to complete the original scheme, are now in hand.

139. The number of boarders was 284 boys and 376 girls. The number of Indians in European schools was 75 boys and 37 girls.

140. One girl from a European school passed the matriculation examination; three boys and two girls the school certificate examination: nine boys and six girls the junior local examination, and seventeen boys and two girls the preliminary local examination.

141. The total number of teachers in European schools rose from 97 to 104 and that of trained teachers from 57 to 66.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

142. The total number of Muhammadans under instruction fell from 148,962 to 146,669 in common with the fall for all classes of pupils: Muhammadans still provide rather more than 12.9 per cent. of the total number of pupils in the province. Taking percentages of the population, the percentage for Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan population fell from 4.03 to 3.97, while for all castes and creeds the fall was from 3.37 to 3.32.

143. *Madrāsas* are dealt with in chapter VIII and *maktabs* in chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrāsas* rose from 45 with 3,082 pupils to 57 with 3,680 pupils, but that of recognized *maktabs* fell from 3,659 with 91,500 pupils to 3,193 with 85,481 pupils. The causes of the fall are similar to those affecting primary schools generally, and already explained in chapter VII. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* rose from Rs. 5,32,209 to Rs. 5,38,627.

144. There were 14 elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers, as last year. It is still very difficult to secure sufficient qualified candidates for training.

145. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 208 to 220 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 244 to 260. The question whether local bodies spend enough on instruction in this language is now being examined.

146. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education continues to rise: in the middle stage it was 3,313 against 2,816 last year and in the high stage 3,039 against 2,846.

147. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year was as follows :—

Item of expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Inspection	46,665
Examination charges	2,507
<i>Madrassas</i> managed by Government	18,940
Grants-in-aid to <i>madrassas</i>	21,372
Institutions specially intended for Muhammadans	1,53,074
	Rs.
(a) Elementary training schools for Muhammadan teachers.	30,098
(b) Schools and classes conducted on the Urdu basis.	1,07,922
(c) Other institution (<i>tibbi</i> school)	15,054
Total	1,53,074
Scholarships, stipends and rewards	11,542
Total	2,54,100
<i>Less</i> receipts	261
Net total	2,53,839
<i>Add</i> for <i>maktabs</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).	3,58,094
Total	6,11,933

148. Twenty-three middle, 10 upper primary and 141 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 24, 16 and 129 last year. Muhammadans also won 30 scholarships at colleges.

149. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education still consisted of the superintendent of Islamic studies, five special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education and 23 inspecting *maulavis*. The ordinary inspecting staff included 6 Muhammadan district inspectors, five deputy inspectors and 37 sub-inspectors. The figures are the same as those for last year except that the number of Muhammadan deputy inspectors was then 6.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special Classes.

150. There was an increase from 27,642 to 28,568 in the number of Christian aborigines under instruction, but the number of other aborigines fell from 56,645 to 52,285. The fall occurred in all the divisions except Patna and Tirhut and is due to the closure of weak schools owing to financial difficulties. In the Santal Parganas alone 62 schools were closed for this reason. In Chota Nagpur, where there was a fall of 2,593 pupils, the fall was confined to class I, which shows that schools already firmly established suffered little, if at all. The numbers reading in the different stages of instruction are :—

Stage.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
College	52	13
High	530	144
Middle	1,534	777
Primary	25,421	50,042
In special schools ...	918	207
In unrecognized schools ...	113	1,102

The number in the college stage was 68 last year, in the high stage 639 and in the middle stage 2,087.

151. Two new schools for aborigines were started in the Patna division and the number in Tirhut remained stationary at 11, but in Orissa it fell from 18 to 16. In Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Angul there are large areas where the population is almost wholly aboriginal and where, therefore, there is no need for special schools. There were seven training schools for aboriginal males, three managed by Government, three aided and one unaided and there were four training schools for aboriginal females, including an unaided class newly started at Maharo in the Santal Parganas. The training school at Chakai in Monghyr, which was last year reserved for Santals and worked on the upper primary basis, is now working on the middle basis and trains both Santal and other teachers.

152. Six middle, nine upper primary and 70 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against 10, 11 and 62 last year.

153. One post of Santal sub-inspector in the Santal Parganas was abolished. The special staff, therefore, consists now of one deputy inspector and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas, one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five in Ranchi. The total sum definitely earmarked for the education of aborigines was Rs. 51,684 against Rs. 53,561 last year. The decrease is due mainly to the abolition of the post mentioned above.

154. The number of untouchables under instruction fell from 24,921 (there was an error of 687 in last year's report in respect of the figures for Puri) to 23,562. The fall occurred in all the divisions except Patna, but was accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils in the high stage from 7 to 24 and in the middle stage from 59 to 80. The fall was, therefore, like that which occurred in the case of non-Christian aborigines, due to the closure of weak schools on financial grounds: also Orissa, which provides more than two-thirds of these pupils, suffered from floods and epidemics. Of the 34 schools for *pan*s in Angul, 24 were amalgamated with neighbouring schools, the teachers of which were given capitation allowances for teaching the *pan* pupils: arrangements were also made to start an upper primary boarding school for *pan* boys. In the same district a school was opened for *ghasis*. Owing to these rearrangements in Angul the total number of special schools for untouchables fell from 233 with 5,989 pupils to 221 with 5,823. It is reported that in Cuttack and Puri capitation allowances are no longer given for teaching pupils of the depressed classes. The question whether schools in receipt of aid from public funds should be required to admit pupils of the depressed classes is under consideration.

155. The special inspecting staff for the education of the untouchables, appointed last year, continued to function and is reported to be doing useful work.

156. Pupils of the untouchable castes won 11 lower primary scholarships against one upper primary and 8 lower primary scholarships in the preceding year. The expenditure specially incurred on the education of untouchables rose from Rs. 39,176 to Rs. 45,880 owing to the employment of the special inspecting staff for the whole year instead of for a part of the year only.

157. The total population of the criminal tribes in the province was 5,499 and the number of children at school was returned as 270, of whom 56 were attending one special school in Tirhut and 143 were attending four schools in Bhagalpur. One pupil was in the high stage and 22 in the middle stage.

158. The number of factory schools fell from 53 to 42 owing to the closing of 10 of the colliery schools at Giridih and one of the schools at the mica mines. This fall in numbers is due to the financial position of the Hazaribagh district board: the colliery schools used to receive an annual grant of Rs. 5,226, but for 1928-29 the sum given was only Rs. 1,200. The factories with which these schools are connected employed 2,647 boys and 678 girls. Of these and of the children of

employees 1,718 boys and 41 girls attended the schools, in addition to 64 other boys. The expenditure on the schools fell from Rs. 43,933 to Rs. 28,155.

159. There were 243 Jains under instruction, 4 in colleges, 69 in secondary schools, 71 in primary schools, one in a special school and 98 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of defectives.

160. The school for the blind at Ranchi contained 37 inmates against 56 last year and that at Patna 16 against 13. The former cost Rs. 7,695 of which Rs. 2,820 came from public funds; for the latter the total was Rs. 3,499 of which Rs. 1,500 came from Government and the municipality.

161. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 148 to 177, of whom 82 were males and 95 females. The grant from Government remained stationary at Rs. 720.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

162. The number of boys in the Reformatory School continued to fall, owing to the operation of the Bengal Children's Act, 1922. The figures for the past four years are instructive :—

Year.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Assam.	Total.
1926	286	79	11	376
1927	249	99	6	354
1928	216	113	9	328
1929	181	124	8	313

The decline in the number of boys sent from Bengal, coupled with the regrettable increase in the number of offenders in Bihar and Orissa, is throwing upon this province an increasing share of the cost of the school.

163. The number of boys on licence was 21 against 31 a year before. Of last year's boys 15 were released of whom 7 remained with their employers; four absconded and 11 came back to the school. Of the 14 boys who absconded from licence in the previous year, two more (making four in all) were recaptured. Two boys also escaped from the school farm: one was recaptured on the following day and the other was reconvicted and sent back to the school just after the end of the year.

164. The health of the school was remarkably good, the number of admissions to the hospital being only 114. The hospital and segregation ward were much improved during the year. Other improvements to the school were the erection of a drill-shed and the purchase of a paint-spraying machine.

165. The cost of the school fell from Rs. 1,17,791 to Rs. 1,16,872 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 1,12,322 to Rs. 1,04,986. The profit on the work-shop rose to Rs. 8,896 owing to specially large orders of furniture from the Ramgarh estate: the farm produced Rs. 1,638 and miscellaneous items Rs. 1,352. The farm manager was sent for a course of training for three months towards the close of the year.

166. The number of boys under surveillance fell from 164 to 150. Of these, one died, 102 were leading honest lives, 10 were reconvicted, 29 (seven from Bihar and Orissa and 22 from Bengal) were untraced, two were placed under police surveillance and six, though released as bad characters, were not so placed.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized institutions.

167. The number of unrecognized institutions fell from 1,773 to 1,695 and that of their pupils from 44,590 to 41,157. The fall, which was shared by all the divisions except Chota Nagpur, is attributed to the closing of venture schools, which see little hope of aid so long as Government are unable to make additional grants to the district boards. The number of national schools fell from 33 with 1,923 pupils on 1st July 1928 to 31 with 1,690 pupils on 1st July 1929.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Text-books, Periodicals and Literary Societies.

168. The Text-Book Committee held two meetings during the year. In addition to the 1,102 books pending from the previous year 811 were received, making a total of 1,913. Of these 535 were rejected and 70 approved. Of the remaining 1,308 as many as 451 were examined by the sub-committees during the year.

169. The question of the unauthorized increase in the price of certain books was referred to a sub-committee. Arrangements were made whereby if a book submitted for consideration as a text book is found unsuitable for use as such but suitable for school libraries it can be brought to my notice for inclusion in the list of books suggested for library use.

170. The cost of the committee was Rs. 6,466, i.e., Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 2,110 for travelling allowance, and Rs. 3,356 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

171. Volume XIII (Arabic) and Volume XIV (Persian) of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library were published during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,723.

172. The Santali arithmetic and junior teachers' manual, which are being published by the District Committee in the Santal Parganas, were still in the press. A *deshi hisab* book for the lower primary classes and a nature study hand-book for the lower primary classes were prepared by the same District Committee, but were not sent to the press before the end of the year.

173. The number of literary societies submitting returns rose from 101 to 113, and there were also 16 circulating libraries in Chota Nagpur. A new building was constructed for the Nagri Pracharini Sabha at Arrah.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

174. The number of recognized hostels fell from 676 to 672, but the number of boarders in them rose from 24,171 to 24,237. A great deal of money could be usefully spent in providing hostels for middle schools.

175. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna was 22 against 20 : there were still 15 hostels maintained by Government and one aided hostel managed by the Young Men Christian Association, but the number of unaided hostels rose from four to six, one of the new hostels being connected with the cottage industries institute and the other being that called the Ram Krishna students' home. The number of boarders on 31st March was 323 college and 78 school students against 319 and 33 in the previous year. The average roll was 377 for all the hostels and 294 for those financed by Government. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the Inspector fell from Rs. 3,674 to Rs. 3,470, while that on the hostels themselves rose from Rs. 16,923 to Rs. 18,560, largely owing to the levy of municipal taxes at higher rates. The recoveries from students rose from Rs. 7,288 to Rs. 7,705 leaving the net cost to Government as Rs. 48.7 for each student against Rs. 45.3 a year

before. The rented buildings are still unsatisfactory, but the opening of large new hostels for the Bihar National College and Law College this year should do a great deal to improve matters, and plans for two more large hostels are being prepared.

176. The students' residence committee at Cuttack again had 13 hostels under its control. Only one of these, the Kathjori hostel, is managed by Government: it had 88 boarders against 77, while the other hostels had 122 against 121. The expenditure incurred fell from Rs. 3,869 to Rs. 3,450 and the recoveries from students fell from Rs. 1,292 to Rs. 1,257.

177. One or two cases occurred at the end of the year of unauthorised persons trespassing into hostels. It is the duty of hostel superintendents to see that this does not occur.

178. All the reports mention that there is no longer any enthusiasm for spinning as a subject of study in schools. The only exception is the case of Shahabad where instruction is given in 58 schools: in this district the board never attempted to introduce the subject wholesale.

179. The Inspectors' reports are again cautious as regards religious teaching. One mentions that widely differing views are held on the subject and another the difficulty of obtaining suitable teachers. One states that the subject is not treated seriously either by the boys or by their parents.

180. A conference on the subject of the medical inspection of schools was held during the year and made certain recommendations which are still under consideration. The general opinion, however, is that useful work is being done. The post of lady school medical officer was filled towards the close of the year.

181. A third inspector of physical education was appointed during the year. These appointments have been appreciated and are undoubtedly leading to increased interest in gymnastics and games.

182. The boy scout movement continues to spread. One report, however, speaks of sacrificing quality to quantity and another of troops maintained only for spectacular purposes. It is undoubtedly difficult to keep the true scout spirit alive, though in many cases useful social service work is being performed by individual troops. The girl guide movement continues to prosper.

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

183. In last year's report mention was made of a committee of the Board of Secondary Education which was considering the revision of the rules governing recurring grants to high schools. This committee's report was received during the year and has since been submitted to Government.

184. The orders of Government were received on the report of the committee appointed to advise them on the subject of Sanskrit education.

185. The report of the committee appointed to advise Government on the development of the principal vernacular languages and literature of the province was still under the consideration of Government at the end of the year.

186. A committee was appointed to consider the existing system of recruitment and training of pupils in secondary training schools. It did not meet before the end of the year.

187. A committee was appointed to consider the alleged deterioration in the quality of present-day matriculates and also certain questions connected with the middle school certificate examination. This committee also did not meet before the end of the year.

188. The usual conference of inspecting officers was held at Patna and the Inspectors and district, deputy and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinate officers and of the teachers in the schools under their control. The Inspector in Orissa again devoted a good deal of time to conferences. He writes :—

“ Two important conferences, one at Bargarh in the district of Sambalpur and the other at Balugaon in the district of Puri, were held under the presidency of the Inspector of Schools. In the former, which lasted for a week, all the district inspectors of schools of Orissa took part. Various important problems of rural primary education were discussed and the new method of teaching reading, inaugurated in this division last year, was shown for seven days. Besides, a full week's educational programme was arranged to demonstrate modern methods of teaching and for this purpose a lower primary school of three classes was held every day for a week from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. It served at once the purposes of refresher course, conference, extension lectures and, what was most valued, a social meeting of primary teachers, members of the inspecting staff and persons interested in village education. Open air classes, village games and the teaching of reading were mainly stressed and the lantern lectures by the school medical officer every evening in addition to their educative value greatly enhanced the social value of the gathering. The conference at Balugaon was attended by the local district, deputy and sub-inspectors of schools and several primary school teachers. It lasted for three days and during its

sittings several important educational topics were discussed and a series of demonstration lessons was given on the new method of teaching the alphabet.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

189. The outstanding problem at present is one of finance. We need far more money, especially for secondary schools, primary schools and elementary training schools. The statistics for secondary schools do not bring out the problem clearly, for with the steady increase in the fee income there is little difficulty in maintaining the present standard of expenditure : it is an improvement in that standard that is required. In the case of the elementary training schools there is no fee income : the schools are admittedly inefficient : a scheme for their improvement is ready : only the want of money stands in the way. In the case of primary schools matters are still worse, for though there is steady progress in the number of pupils who have passed through the infant class, the figures for the infant class itself this year show a very heavy fall, due entirely or almost entirely to want of funds. If provincial funds can give nothing more, and subsidies cannot be obtained from Imperial resources, the only solution is to empower local bodies to raise additional funds themselves.

190. I must thank the officers of the department for their help during the part of the year, for which I was on duty, and my office for compiling the statistics for the year with great promptitude.

PATNA :
The 12th July 1929. }

G. E. FAWCUS,
*Director of Public Instruction,
 Bihar and Orissa.*

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to Indian children of school-going age in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29.

District.	Number of Indian children of school-going age.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to Indian children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	120,883	114,871	235,754	63,965	6,224	70,189	52·9	5·4	29·8	30·5
Gaya ...	161,180	161,723	322,903	59,106	6,144	65,250	36·6	3·8	20·2	20·9
Shahabad ...	134,520	138,324	272,846	53,142	3,044	56,186	39·5	2·2	20·6	20·04
<i>Total for Patna Division.</i>	416,583	414,920	831,503	176,213	15,412	191,625	42·29	3·70	23·08	23·3
Saran ...	169,838	181,130	350,968	69,127	2,720	71,847	40·7	1·5	20·5	19·9
Champanau ...	145,258	145,843	291,101	41,070	4,820	45,890	28·27	3·3	15·8	16·06
Muzaffarpur ...	198,735	214,484	413,219	74,582	5,765	80,347	37·5	2·7	19·4	19·6
Darbhanga ...	213,085	223,902	436,987	83,128	8,670	91,798	39·01	3·9	21·00	22·1
<i>Total for Tirhut Division.</i>	726,916	765,359	1,492,275	267,907	21,975	289,882	36·8	2·9	19·4	19·7
Monghyr ...	150,741	153,597	304,338	64,569	7,399	71,968	42·8	4·8	23·6	23·6
Bhagalpur ...	152,140	152,895	305,035	60,527	7,922	68,449	39·8	5·2	22·4	22·5
Parnea ...	156,480	147,174	303,654	50,953	6,353	57,306	32·6	4·3	18·9	19·7
Santal Paraganas	134,350	135,377	269,727	47,618	4,938	52,556	35·4	3·6	19·5	20·9
<i>Total for Bhagalpur Division.</i>	593,711	589,043	1,182,754	223,667	26,612	250,279	37·7	4·5	21·2	21·7
Cuttack ...	142,865	166,789	309,654	78,987	15,362	94,349	55·3	9·2	30·5	30·1
Balasore ...	69,911	77,149	147,060	35,409	7,382	42,791	50·6	9·6	29·09	28·5
Puri ...	68,306	74,400	142,706	31,664	5,877	37,541	46·4	7·9	26·3	26·7
Sambalpur ...	58,179	60,230	118,409	19,507	4,001	23,508	33·5	6·6	9·9	19·9
Angul ...	13,503	14,083	27,586	7,029	1,390	8,419	52·8	9·9	30·7	30·04
<i>Total for Orissa Division.</i>	352,564	392,651	745,215	173,596	34,012	206,608	49·2	8·7	27·7	27·6
Hazaribagh ...	93,586	97,920	191,506	24,029	2,417	26,446	25·7	2·5	13·8	13·8
Ranchi ...	98,749	101,349	200,098	46,695	9,565	56,260	47·3	9·4	28·1	28·3
Palamanu ...	55,100	54,900	110,000	16,113	1,097	17,810	29·2	3·09	16·2	16·4
Manbham ...	119,773	112,284	232,057	56,117	5,191	63,308	48·5	4·6	27·3	28·4
Singhbhum ...	56,690	56,823	113,513	20,318	2,061	22,379	35·7	3·6	19·7	19·4
<i>Total for Chota Nagpur Division</i>	424,104	423,276	847,380	165,272	20,961	186,233	38·97	4·9	21·98	22·4
GRAND TOTAL...	2,513,878	2,585,249	5,099,127	1,005,653	118,971	1,124,626	40·00	4·60	22·05	22·4

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, Maktabas, Tols and Sanskrit Pathshalas in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "special schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions { for males ... ..	...	57	26	83
... .. { for females ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils { males ... ..	...	3,680	1,404	5,084
... .. { females ... ..	...	...	20	20
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	44,677	...	44,677
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ... ..	...	3,074	466	3,540
7. Other sources ... ..	...	75,631	32,797	108,418
8. Total expenditure ... ..	...	123,372	33,263	156,635
MAKTABS.				
1. Institutions { for males	2,671	...	254	2,925
... .. { for females	822	...	26	848
2. Pupils { males	66,650	...	5,226	71,876
... .. { females	21,831	...	697	22,528
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	14,712	...	...	14,712
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	2,94,194	...	...	2,94,194
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	49,188	...	...	49,188
6. Fees	95,294	...	4,284	99,578
7. Other sources	85,239	...	18,719	1,03,958
8. Total expenditure	538,627	...	23,003	561,630
TOLS.				
1. Institutions { for males ... ..	...	268	5	273
... .. { for females ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils { males ... ..	...	8,174	79	8,253
... .. { females ... ..	...	6	...	6
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	73,003	...	73,003
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	...	390	...	390
6. Fees ... ..	...	1,579	...	1,579
7. Other sources ... ..	...	129,620	1,404	1,31,024
8. Total expenditure ... ..	...	204,592	1,404	2,05,996
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions { for males	788	...	32	820
... .. { for females ... ..	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils { males	20,541	...	569	21,110
... .. { females	311	...	...	311
3. Expenditure from provincial funds Rs.	...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds "	89,214	...	...	89,214
5. Expenditure from municipal funds "	5,534	...	...	5,534
6. Fees	9,940	...	428	10,368
7. Other sources	25,452	...	1,185	26,637
8. Total expenditure	1,90,140	...	1,613	1,31,753

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

1	FOR MALES.			
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.
2	3	4	5	
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
UNIVERSITY ... ..	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—				
Arts and Science	4	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ... ..	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade College.	1	...	...	2
Totals	10	...	...	5
High schools	24	...	...	90
Middle schools	7	89	4	273
Primary schools	113	2,699	327	20,710
Totals	144	2,872	336	21,096
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—				
Art ... ..	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...
Medical	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training	120	...	...	3
Engineering *	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Commercial †	19	...	...	14
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	3
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	1
Other schools	6	...	...	211
Totals	151	...	...	234
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	305	2,872	336	21,335
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ... ..	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	305	2,872	336	21,335

* Includes survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Unaided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	15	1	...	...	...	...	1
29	143	2	...	...	2	...	4
56	429	1	...	...	17	2	20
3	215	4	...	...	7	...	11
3,297	(a)27,043	6	121	60	2,211	229	2,627(b)
3,385	27,833	13	121	60	2,237	231	2,662
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	124	5	...	...	6	1	12
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	35(c)	...	...	...	10	1	11
10	13(d)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
112	329	...	...	...	1	...	1
126	511	5	...	...	18	2	25
3,511	28,359	19	121	60	2,255	233	2,588
1,594	1,594(f)	...	...	...	...	101	101
5,105	29,953	19	121	60	2,255	334	2,789

(a) Includes 555 night schools.

(b) Includes 3 night schools.

(c) Includes 1 night school.

(d) Includes 1 night school.

(e) Includes 1 night school.

(f) Includes 49 night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of scholars attending Educational

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>									
Arts and Science ...	2,150	1,798	982	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	441	390	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	188	188	136	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	65	59	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	259	284	192	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	3,133	2,719	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>School and Special Education.</i>									
In High schools ...	9,710	8,140	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle English schools ...	908	727	123	10,564	7,950	597	616	472	...
In Primary schools ...	6,550	4,821	16	22,678	17,324	969	713	540	5
Totals ...	17,168	13,688	1,589	136,556	104,687	39	18,374	14,090	5
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	163	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical schools ...	355	273	263	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	2,240	2,001	2,218	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools (1) ...	134	132	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools ...	955	708	238	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools (2) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	313	332	313	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other schools ...	1,017	776	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	5,177	4,325	3,444	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	25,478	20,732	6,448	169,798	129,961	1,605	19,703	15,102	5
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.	25,478	20,732	6,448	169,798	129,961	1,605	19,703	15,102	5

(1) Includes survey schools.

(2) Includes clerical schools.

(a) Includes 97 M. A. and 17 M. Sc. students of Colleges at Patna and 10 M. A. students of Ravenshaw College reading law also. Also includes 53 students of the latter reading law only.

(b) Excludes 114 students reading M.A. and M. Sc. also, and shown against "Arts and Science."

(c) Includes 192 students not reading the University Course.

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of Females included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,560	1,374	444	...	...	...	(a)3,710	3,172	1,426	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)441	390	54	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	188	168	136	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	65	59	51	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)289	284	192	...
...
...
...
1,560	1,374	444	...	...	...	4,659	4,093	1,859	2
25,433	20,400	3,068	8,955	7,270	1,016	44,098	35,810	5,534	...
31,220	24,455	4,888	6,237	4,653	403	49,545	38,257	6,011	205
2,401	1,879	117	505	250	...	26,097	19,993	1,091	88
639,049	508,119	1,172	76,100	60,460	47	(d)876,629	692,177	1,274	47,594
698,103	554,853	9,245	91,597	72,633	1,466	996,369	786,237	13,910	47,687
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	163	103	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	355	273	233	4
64	61	51	3	3	1	2,207	2,065	2,270	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	134	132	67	...
1,049	435	307	21	19	8	(e)2,025	1,212	553	25
98	78	4	265	172	...	(f)363	250	4	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	313	332	313	...
53	53	41	...	...	...	53	58	41	6
38	30	...	64	52	...	(g)102	82	...	8
7,222	5,649	374	4,006	3,142	287	12,245	9,573	986	6
8,524	6,356	777	4,359	3,394	296	18,060	14,075	4,517	49
708,187	562,583	10,466	95,956	76,027	1,762	1,019,122	804,405	20,286	47,938
...	...	...	39,079	...	8	(h)39,079	...	8	1,033
708,187	562,583	10,466	135,035	76,027	1,770	1,058,201	804,405	20,294	48,971

(d) Includes 13,620 pupils of night schools.

(e) Includes 152 pupils of night schools.

(f) Includes 43 pupils of night schools.

(g) Includes 38 pupils of night schools.

(h) Includes 1,025 pupils of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE II-B — Distribution of scholars attending Educational Institutions

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
READING									
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	7	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	484	374	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	137	109	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	490	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	482	306	4	4,272	3,119	...	2,531	1,793	...
Totals	1,593	1,107	93	4,272	3,119	...	2,531	1,793	...
In Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	104	75	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	104	75	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	1,704	1,187	193	4,272	3,119	...	2,531	1,793	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	1,704	1,187	193	4,272	3,119	...	2,531	1,793	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	27,132	21,919	6,641	174,070	133,030	1,605	22,234	16,895	5

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

AIDED.			UNAIDED.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of Males included in column 17.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	1	...
455	390	147	...	...	...	939	770	211	15
2,599	2,169	857	244	220	110	2,980	2,498	992	175
1,102	966	664	...	...	...	1,522	1,234	664	98
51,934	41,391	1,621	4,860	3,997	...	(a)64,079	50,606	1,625	1,454
56,090	41,922	3,289	5,104	4,217	110	69,500	55,158	3,492	1,742
...
128	123	115	13	12	13	245	210	227	...
426	366	83	11	11	11	437	377	94	...
...
50	30	...	...	...	...	50	30	...	...
...
177	141	120	...	...	...	177	141	120	82
781	660	318	24	23	24	909	758	441	82
56,871	45,582	3,007	5,128	4,240	134	70,506	55,921	3,934	1,524
...	...	...	2,078	...	9	2,078	...	9	26
56,871	45,582	3,007	7,206	4,240	143	72,584	55,921	3,943	1,850
765,058	608,165	14,073	142,241	80,267	1,913	1,130,785	860,326	24,237	...

(a) Includes 54 pupils of night schools.

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on education, for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 9,04,458 spent

*Miscellaneous (on page XIII) includes the following main items :—

Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,48,877

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,454	...	...	...	...	5,454
Arts and Science Colleges ...	6,40,526	...	...	1,82,379	7,244	8,30,149
Professional Colleges.	Law ...	...	...	53,496	...	53,496
	Medicine ...	1,85,567	...	27,881	...	2,13,448
	Education ...	98,044	...	...	...	98,044
	Engineering ...	1,24,861	19,121	4,531	1,48,513
Intermediate Colleges ...	3,540	...	...	6,585	244	10,369
Totals ...	13,57,092	...	...	2,89,462	12,019	13,59,473
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	3,83,495	...	...	2,75,459	3,566	6,62,520
Middle schools	English ...	33,289	...	9,223	142	42,654
	Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	77,605	...	...	3,602	29	81,236
Totals ...	4,94,389	...	...	2,88,284	3,737	7,86,410
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	10,032	47	10,079
Medical schools ...	1,13,797	...	...	14,592	5,496	1,33,885
Normal and Training schools ...	3,58,921	...	...	10,687	526	3,70,134
Engineering schools* ...	59,997	...	...	6,430	4,766	71,193
Technical and Industrial schools	2,75,525	430	...	15,240	27,735	3,18,940
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	1,04,986	...	...	...	11,866	1,16,872
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	83,067	...	...	...	3,351	87,018
Totals ...	9,96,303	430	...	56,921	54,407	11,08,121
GRAND TOTALS	25,48,634	430	...	6,94,727	70,163	32,54,004

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (Recurring)	Rs. 3,09,950
Contingencies and miscellaneous .....	.. 5,26,225

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,000	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,51,520	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,672	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,64,507	629	...
...	97,857	4,145	1,00,550	3,007	2,05,559	1,06,320	1,65,586	3,923
...	2,00,940	8,339	76,675	590	3,46,944	372	16,657	940
...	8,36,944	1,35,965	2,19,382	1,15,168	13,07,460	43,642	25,94,915	79,536
...	11,95,741	1,48,450	3,96,607	1,19,165	18,59,963	4,14,841	27,77,787	84,390
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,110	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	76,001	193	144
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	420
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2241	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	59,593	720	390
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,49,710	1,137	954
...	11,95,741	1,48,450	3,96,607	1,19,165	18,59,963	7,49,223	27,76,924	85,353

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—contd.

	Aided Institutions.			Recognized Unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	2,47,379	27,018	2,98,392	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,06,457	16,505	2,74,482	...	...	...
{ Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	7,265	2,963	19,380	...	...	...
Totals	3,61,101	46,481	5,92,254	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					(c)	
High schools	6,16,083	1,09,866	9,91,035	1,97,566	60,529	2,58,115
Middle schools { English	3,38,526	1,21,510	7,35,665	56,453	41,918	98,371
{ Vernacular	6,863	6,326	31,158	36	1,874	1,910
Primary schools	7,42,255	6,56,291	41,16,689	1,36,091	81,839	2,17,930
Totals	17,03,677	8,93,993	58,74,697	3,90,166	1,86,160	5,76,326
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	3,288	11,898	35	285	320
Engineering schools†	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	3,426	1,50,545	2,30,309	...	438	438
Commercial schools	3,697	1,737	7,534	8,267	506	8,775
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	997	5,877	11,194	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	104	...	328	...	252	252
Other schools	3,647	92,265	1,56,821	806	1,06,756	1,07,562
Totals	12,071	2,53,712	4,17,584	9,108	1,08,239	1,17,347
GRAND TOTALS	20,76,849	11,04,186	68,84,535	3,90,274	2,94,399	6,93,673

† Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

(c) Includes Rs. 500, building grant to an unaided school.

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,02,594	...	...	...	...	1,02,594
Inspection	8,20,121	360	1,157	...	780	8,22,418
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	12,68,443	5,03,944	52,054	72,599	2,77,797	21,74,837
*Miscellaneous (vide page x) ...	4,99,250	1,61,140	9,632	1,38,474	2,31,526	10,85,052
Totals	26,90,438	6,65,444	62,843	2,56,373	5,10,103	41,84,901
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	24,000	...	...	2,47,379	27,013	2,98,392
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	5,454	...	...	...	...	5,454
Arts and Science Colleges ...	7,92,046	...	...	2,88,836	23,749	11,04,631
Professional Colleges. { Law	1,85,567	...	...	(b) 53,496	...	53,496
{ Medicine	93,044	...	...	27,881	...	2,13,448
{ Education	1,21,861	...	...	19,121	...	98,044
{ Engineering	12,692	...	...	13,850	4,531	1,48,513
Intermediate Colleges	12,692	...	...	13,850	3,207	29,749
Totals	12,42,664	..	...	6,50,563	58,500	19,51,727
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	(c) 6,48,502	629	...	10,89,078	1,73,461	19,11,670
Middle schools { English	1,39,609	(d) 2,63,443	8,068	5,04,752	1,66,577	10,82,449
{ Vernacular	372	2,77,597	9,279	83,574	9,190	3,80,012
Primary schools	1,21,247	34,31,859	2,15,502	11,01,330	8,53,327	57,23,265
Totals	9,09,730	39,73,528	2,32,849	27,78,734	12,02,555	90,97,996
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Arts schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	10,032	47	10,079
Medical schools	1,13,797	...	...	14,592	5,496	1,33,885
Normal and Training schools ...	3,67,031	...	...	10,722	4,099	3,81,852
Engineering schools†	59,997	...	...	6,430	4,766	71,193
Technical and Industrial schools	3,51,536	623	144	18,666	1,78,718	5,49,687
Commercial schools	2,100	...	...	11,964	2,245	16,309
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	1,04,986	...	...	...	11,886	1,16,872
Schools for Defectives	3,900	...	420	997	5,877	11,194
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	224	...	104	252	580
Other schools	1,42,666	730	390	4,653	2,02,972	3,51,401
Totals	11,46,013	1,567	954	78,160	4,16,358	16,43,052
GRAND TOTALS	59,88,845	46,40,539	2,96,646	37,63,530	21,87,516	1,68,77,076

(a) Represents indirect expenditure only.

(b) Excess income from fee is Rs. 4,719.

(c) Includes Rs. 500 building grant to an unaided school.

†Includes Sarvey schools (none in the province).

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 16,890 spent by Miscellaneous (on page xvii) includes the following main items :—
Scholarships or stipends .. Rs. 23,457.

	Government institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	5,252	...	...	317	...	5,569
Totals	5,252	...	...	317	...	5,569
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	60,007	...	...	8,991	349	69,347
Middle schools { English	8,726	...	...	...	...	8,726
{ Vernacular	10,388	...	...	19	...	10,407
Primary schools	8,238	...	...	...	...	8,238
Totals	87,349	...	...	9,010	349	96,708
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	29,278	...	...	...	...	29,278
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	29,278	...	...	...	...	29,278
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	1,21,879	...	...	9,327	349	1,31,555
Grand Totals for Males	25,48,684	430	...	6,34,727	70,163	32,54,004
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	26,70,563	430	...	6,44,054	70,512	33,85,559

females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) Rs. 98,337.
Contingencies and miscellaneous ,, 41,935.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..	14,376	..	..
..	43,868	..	132
..	12,816	..	..
..	47,687	34,342	422	507	82,958	30,140	2,47,364	35,152
..	47,687	34,342	422	507	82,958	101,200	2,47,364	35,284
..
..
..
..
..	17,316	..	..
..	6,002	..	..
..
..	360	..	..
..
..
..
..	720	..	..
..	24,388	..	..
..	47,687	34,342	422	507	82,958	1,25,588	2,47,364	35,284
..	11,95,741	1,48,450	3,96,607	1,19,165	18,59,963	7,49,228	27,78,924	85,353
..	12,49,428	1,82,792	3,97,029	1,19,672	19,42,921	8,74,811	30,26,288	1,20,637

GENERAL TABLE III-B. *contd.*

	Aided Institutions— <i>concd.</i>			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	2,268	5,721	22,365	...	...	...
Middle schools { English	23,594	45,558	1,13,122	...	(a) 5,943	5,943
{ Vernacular	2,158	15,114	30,083	...	...	...
Primary schools	15,212	62,909	3,90,777	779	9,959	10,729
Totals	43,197	1,29,302	5,56,347	779	15,893	16,672
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	612	9,712	27,630	...	32	32
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	20,152	26,154	...	901	901
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	360	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	2,298	3,018	...	...	...
Total	612	32,162	57,162	...	933	933
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	43,809	1,61,464	6,13,509	779	16,826	17,605
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	<u>20,76,849</u>	<u>11,94,186</u>	<u>68,84,535</u>	<u>3,99,274</u>	<u>2,94,399</u>	<u>6,93,673</u>
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	21,20,658	13,55,650	74,98,044	4,00,053	3,11,225	7,11,278

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohism Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	12,100	...	...	...	...	12,100
Inspection .. .	53,331	...	...	...	...	53,331
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	28,754	14,919	15,665	2,206	29,982	91,526
*Miscellaneous (<i>vide</i> page xiv)	73,703	22,291	1,291	39,460	26,984	1,63,729
Totals ...	1,67,888	37,210	16,956	41,666	56,966	3,20,686
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges...	5,252	...	...	317	...	5,569
Totals ...	5,252	...	...	317	...	5,569
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	74,383	...	...	11,259	6,070	91,712
Middle schools { English ...	(a) 53,462	...	132	23,564	50,683	1,27,791
{ Vernacular	23,204	...	...	2,172	15,114	40,490
Primary schools	38,368	2,95,051	69,494	16,413	73,366	4,92,692
Totals ...	1,89,417	2,95,051	69,626	53,408	1,45,183	7,52,685
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	46,584	...	...	612	9,744	56,940
Technical and Industrial schools	6,002	...	...	...	21,053	27,055
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	720	...	...	...	2,298	3,018
Totals ...	53,666	...	...	612	33,095	87,373
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	4,16,223	3,32,261	86,582	96,003	2,35,214	11,66,313
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i> ...	59,88,845	46,40,539	2,96,646	37,63,530	21,87,516	1,63,77,076
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	(b) 64,05,068	(c) 49,72,800	(d) 3,83,228	38,59,533	24,22,760	1,80,43,389

(a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 868 to an unaided Middle English School.

(b) Includes Rs. 30,899 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 3,567 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

(c) Includes Rs. 34,21,620 from Government Funds.

(d) Includes Rs. 1,55,319 from Government Funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total population ...	5,978	122,459	13,425,753	478,943	1,802,720	324	47	861	928,076	16,765,163	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary	I	273	9,569	368,673	16,370	62,215	4	2	100	29,072	486,578
	II	76	3,235	142,984	3,799	20,345	8	...	65	8,813	179,325
	III	66	2,795	98,802	1,958	13,111	3	...	29	5,606	122,370
	IV	58	1,670	45,212	299	3,831	1	...	32	2,016	53,119
	V	51	1,260	35,909	162	2,927	1	...	17	1,159	41,486
†Middle	VI	45	711	20,696	65	1,840	...	1	22	487	23,867
	VII	16	643	16,406	40	1,466	...	1	10	312	18,894
†High	VIII	22	233	6,861	12	963	...	...	8	68	8,167
	IX	14	142	5,191	7	806	...	1	4	41	6,206
	X	5	158	4,646	7	675	...	...	4	41	5,536
	XI	...	117	3,944	2	595	..	1	1	16	4,676
Totals ...		626	20,538	749,624	22,721	108,774	17	6	292	47,631	950,224
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year	1	19	826	...	121	...	...	...	8	975
	{ 2nd year	...	22	1,103	...	144	...	...	...	5	1,274
Degree classes	{ 1st year	1	6	429	...	96	...	...	...	2	534
	{ 2nd year	...	15	570	...	89	...	...	...	2	676
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	1	91	...	21	...	...	...	...	113
	{ 2nd year	...	2	64	...	15	...	...	...	...	81
Research students	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals ...		2	65	3,084	...	486	...	...	...	17	*3,654
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.											
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	125	28,243	548	8,207	...	...	15	934	38,072	
GRAND TOTALS ...		628	20,723	780,951	23,269	117,467	17	6	307	48,582	991,950

* Excludes 55 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

† Lines could not be drawn, as Middle and High Departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European schools.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total Population ...	4,387	124,347	13,740,871	523,247	1,887,162	181	38	614	953,236	17,239,383	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary	I	321	5,826	55,263	1,993	18,006	...	1	24	1,288	82,722
	II	90	1,417	12,895	260	3,822	...	...	12	244	18,740
	III	91	1,182	7,123	110	1,726	...	2	10	103	10,347
	IV	85	704	950	6	41	...	...	...	23	1,809
	V	58	550	548	2	23	...	...	...	7	1,188
+Middle	VI	38	283	149	...	5	...	...	...	...	475
	VII	19	201	84	...	2	...	...	...	...	306
+High	VIII	8	29	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
	IX	9	23	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	46
	X	3	19	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	XI	...	11	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	18
Totals ...	722	10,245	77,058	2,371	23,625	...	3	46	1,665	115,735	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes.	{ 1st year...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	{ 2nd year	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Degree classes	{ 1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	{ 1st year	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ 2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	722	10,248	77,063	2,371	23,625	...	3	46	1,665	115,743	
Scholars in unrecognized institutions.	...	46	2,107	47	801	...	...	...	84	3,085	
GRAND TOTALS ...	722	10,294	79,170	2,418	24,426	...	3	46	1,749	118,828	

†Lines could not be drawn, as Middle and High Departments begin from classes VII and IX, respectively, in European schools.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Art schools
Law schools	146	...	17	...	...	...	...	163
Medical schools	6	276	...	67	2	...	...	...	351
Normal and Training schools.	...	150	1,779	11	298	..	...	...	69	2,307
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	8	121	1	4	...	...	...	...	134
Technical and Industrial schools.	109	329	1,146	70	194	...	6	63	83	2,000
Commercial schools	5	308	...	50	...	...	...	...	363
Agricultural schools
Reformatory schools	7	149	27	123	...	...	...	7	313
Schools for Defectives	31	14	..	2	...	...	...	...	47
Schools for Adults	11	23	...	54	..	...	...	6	94
Other schools	83	8,418	4	3,782	...	...	...	34	12,321
Totals ...	109	630	12,380	113	4,591	2	6	63	199	18,093
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Law	1	435	...	60	..	...	...	...	496*
Medicine	5	141	...	42	...	...	...	...	188
Education	3	50	...	11	...	...	...	...	64
Engineering	5	240	...	44	...	...	...	...	289
Agriculture
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Totals	14	866	...	157	...	...	...	...	1,037
GRAND TOTALS ...	109	644	13,246	113	4,748	2	6	63	199	19,130

*Includes 55 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhamm dars.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Normal and Training schools.	1	141	75	...	28	...	...	...	...	245
Engineering and Surveying schools.
Technical and Industrial schools.	1	445	6	7	...	...	...	...	3	462
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	50
Reformatory schools
Schools for Defectives	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Schools for Adults	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Other schools	95	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Totals ...	2	743	87	7	28	...	...	...	9	876
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Medicine
Education	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Law
Agriculture
Commerce
Totals	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTALS...	2	743	88	7	28	...	...	...	9	877

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	5	281	34	...	...	...	2	14	320	17	337
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	4	3,344	912	11	...	...	18	2,838	4,271	2,856	7,127
Unaided ...	...	8	7,956	3,308	24	...	...	10	16,996	11,296	17,006	28,302
Totals ...	...	17	11,740	4,362	36	...	...	32	23,065	16,155	23,097	39,252
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	4	10	33	1	...	2	...	3	9	48	14	62
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	147	1,004	49	1	...	18	32	363	1,201	413	1,614
Unaided ...	4	173	688	23	...	2	44	111	602	888	759	1,647
Totals ...	...	24	105	3	...	3	18	8	139	132	168	300
Totals ...	8	354	1,830	76	1	7	80	154	1,113	2,269	1,354	3,623
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	152	79	106	...	...	21	29	44	69	337	163	500
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	73	122	151	2	...	73	280	103	471	318	927	1,275
Totals ...	3	29	32	1	...	4	109	8	245	65	366	431
Totals ...	228	230	289	3	...	96	418	155	785	750	1,456	2,206
GRAND TOTALS	236	601	13,859	4,441	37	105	498	341	24,963	19,174	25,907	45,081

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1928-29.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or matric or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.												
<i>Primary Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	1	19	1	20
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	41	44	2	...	...	...	105	87	105	192
Unaided ...	3	22	122	104	16	...	...	9	901	267	910	1,177
Totals ...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	126	12	126	138
Totals ...	3	23	181	160	18	...	...	9	1,133	285	1,412	1,527
<i>Middle Schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	3	13	4	...	...	...	1	2	20	3	23
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	4	31	108	13	7	2	2	4	52	163	60	223
Totals ...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	4	7	8	11	19
Totals ...	4	35	128	17	7	2	2	9	61	191	74	265
<i>High Schools—</i>												
Government ...	5	3	10	1	...	...	7	1	6	19	14	33
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	4	3	9	8	...	...	3	...	4	24	7	31
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	9	6	19	9	...	...	10	1	10	43	21	64
GRAND TOTAL	16	64	328	186	25	2	12	19	1,204	619	1,237	1,856

GENERAL TABLE VII.—European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1928-29.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.				Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.								
Males—	Females—	Total—		Males—	Females—	Total—						
5,978	4,387	10,365		11.37	17.21	18.84						
		Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1929.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-European on the rolls.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
		1	2	3	4	Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
High schools
Middle schools	...	3	382	68	41	19	9	22,860	...	34,622	27,407	84,889
Primary schools	...	9	280	117	2	15	8	8,068	...	15,508	15,369	33,945
Totals	...	12	662	185	43	34	17	30,928	...	50,130	42,776	1,23,834
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
High schools
Middle schools	...	2	413	60	58	16	9	14,171	...	16,877	14,155	45,203
Primary schools	...	7	360	143	12	16	12	13,479	...	12,223	12,465	33,167
Totals	...	9	773	203	70	32	21	27,650	...	29,100	26,620	83,370
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.		21	1,435	388	113	66	38	58,578	...	79,230	69,396	2,07,204
Expenditure on buildings by the Public Works Department—Nil.				Inspection		...	3,312	...	...	...	3,312	
				Buildings, etc.		...	20,782	...	1,934	13,375	36,091	
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—				Miscellaneous...		...	51,647	...	66,056	*7,848	1,25,581	
Scholarships and stipends ... 12,407				Totals		...	75,741	...	65,020	21,223	1,64,964	
Hostel charges (recurring) ... 1,05,535				GRAND TOTALS.		...	1,34,319	...	1,47,250	90,619	3,72,188	
Contingencies and Miscellaneous. 7,639						...		...	

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1928-29.

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	53	11	64	37	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc.	10	...	10	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	112	...	112	56	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass)	780	23	803	(a) 313	8	(a) 321	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass)	91	...	91	(b) 40	...	(b) 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	314	...	314	212	...	212	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D. ... ..	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B. B. S.	51	...	51	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	30	...	30	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	1,272	51	1,323	517	20	537	4	...	4	3	...	3
Intermediate in Science	491	...	491	201	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...
License, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	73	...	73	57	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	53	...	53	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation	3,840	300	4,140	1,564	62	1,626	16	3	19	9	2	11
School Leaving	119	1	120	47	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

(a) Includes 18 candidates for Honours'.

(b) " 7 " " "

GENERAL TABLE VIII—*concl'd.*

Examination.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—concl'd.</i>												
European High school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate.	3	1	4	3	...	3	2	...	2	2	...	2
<i>(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.</i>												
Cambridge, Junior ...	16	...	16	9	...	9	8	...	8	6	...	6
European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	9,424	19	9,443	6,806	6	6,812	121	...	121	75	...	75
Vernacular Middle ...	3,813	222	4,035	3,187	69	3,256	65	15	80	48	8	56
<i>(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.</i>												
Upper Primary ...	31,331	...	31,331	26,224	...	26,224	842	...	842	616	...	616
Lower Primary ...	96,357	...	96,357	68,115	...	68,115	6,101	...	6,101	4,140	...	4,140
<i>(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.</i>												
For teacher's certificates :—												
Vernacular, Higher ...	132	97	229	106	42	148	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower ...	1,739	854	2,593	1,283	233	1,516	42	...	42	38	...	33
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	146	...	146	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools †	44	...	44	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	378	...	278	236	...	236	17	...	17	17	...	17
At Commercial schools	253	...	253	221	...	221	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes Survey schools.

‡ Results of Madrasas and Sanskrit To's are shown in Chapter VIII.

No. 4660-E.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

Patna, the 25th September 1929.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1928-29.

Mr. H. Lambert officiated as Director of Public Instruction until the beginning of the Durga Puja holidays when Mr. G. E. Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., returned from leave and took over charge. Government greatly regret to record the loss suffered by the premature death of Mr. D. Auchterlonie, Professor of English at Patna College, who was accidentally electrocuted in July 1928. Professor J. N. Samaddar died after a long illness in November and a further loss was experienced three days after the end of the year through the death of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ramavatar Sharma, in whom the department lost a Sanskrit and Hindi scholar of all-India repute. The Indian Educational Service has been made the poorer through the retirement of Mr. W. Owston Smith.

Orders have now been received from the Government of India approving the proposals made by the local Government for the constitution of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, Class I, and it is hoped that the new service will soon come into existence.

2. *General progress.*—Educational progress received a distinct check during the year on account of the prevailing financial stringency. The total expenditure on education decreased by Rs. 6½ lakhs as against an increase of Rs. 9¼ lakhs in the previous

year and an average increase of nearly Rs. 19 lakhs during the preceding few years. The average cost of education per scholar was slightly reduced from Rs. 16-14-11 in 1928 to Rs. 16-8-6. In spite of this, however, the number of pupils was reduced by 16,276 and now stands at 1,130,785. There was a decrease of 21,842 pupils under primary schools for males and a corresponding decrease of 2,212 under primary schools for girls. Unrecognized schools show a decrease of 3,433 pupils and they appear to have suffered most from the prevailing financial stringency.

It appears from the Director's report that no less than fourteen district boards have had to reduce the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools, while ten district boards have not been able to pay to the *gurus* even the minimum rates prescribed by Government. Many of the boards had heavy undischarged liabilities at the close of the year and the situation is rather depressing. It is hoped that the district boards will now seriously realize their responsibility for primary education and manage to find a way out of the present situation and exercise a close check over the affairs of their local boards which appear to be primarily responsible for landing them in this muddle.

It is satisfactory to note that the figures show a normal increase in the number of scholars under all other heads excluding primary education.

3. *University and collegiate education.*—The long-standing question of the control of the University over the colleges at Patna was finally settled after the close of the year. Government have accepted the proposals for the constitution of a Central University Board to control inter-collegiate teaching and the discipline and corporate life of students in general, and they have also agreed to the reconstitution of the Syndicate. The University has been given increased powers in connection with the appointment of a permanent selection board which will control all new appointments and it is hoped that these measures will foster the growth of a corporate life amongst the students and further the cause of higher education.

The total direct expenditure on collegiate education rose from Rs. 10.5 lakhs to Rs. 11.4 lakhs, the greater part of the increase being due to the Science College. The total number of pupils in all colleges showed a slight increase in spite of a considerable fall in numbers at the Bihar National College and the Tej Narayan Jubilee College.

The most important event during the year was the formal opening of the Science College by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 15th November 1928. The chemistry laboratory was completed in July and the administrative block in December when the old building of New College was converted into a hostel. The new gymnasium and common-room is being constructed, and the grounds are being improved. It is hoped to provide this college with an opening on the river by the transfer of a plot of land from the Engineering College.

The Patna College was given an additional hostel and a large new hostel has just been completed for the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, while a similar hostel for the Bihar National College is nearing completion.

The cost of education in the Patna College for each pupil has been greatly reduced as a result of the transfer of science teaching and it now stands at Rs. 314 as against Rs. 579 at the Science College, Rs. 476 at the Ravenshaw College and Rs. 324 at the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.

Honours classes in History were opened during the year at the Tej Narayan Jubilee College and a scheme for Honours in Physics and Botany has been prepared for the Ravenshaw College which will be given effect as soon as funds are available. Post-graduate work is likely to profit by the new University regulation under which a student who takes up both law and a post-graduate subject in arts or science will have to devote three years instead of two to the combined course.

The number of students in the Patna Law College rose from 527 to 555. One important alteration in the scheme of studies has already been noticed above. The number of tutorial periods has also been increased so that every student will receive one tutorial period weekly instead of monthly in each subject. It is hoped that this change will greatly improve the standard of education.

4. *Secondary education.*—There was a satisfactory increase of 44 in the number of schools and 10,487 in the number of pupils as the result of an increase in the direct expenditure of Rs. 2.1 lakhs. Five new high schools came into existence and the number of middle English schools increased from 391 to 426. Middle vernacular schools remained fairly constant. Government are pleased to note the good reports of the experiments that are being tried in connection with the introduction of vocational training in middle schools, and they await with interest the result

of the experiment under which students are taught throughout in the vernacular up to the matriculation standard. They also await the report of the committee which was appointed to consider the alleged deterioration of quality amongst matriculates, but they observe with regret that it was not possible for the committee to meet during the year under review.

5. *Primary education.*—Government regret to note the decline of over 1,000 in the number of primary schools and over 24,000 in the number of pupils, though the direct expenditure rose by Rs. 1·2 lakhs. In twelve out of the twenty-one districts, including all the five districts of Orissa, the position appears to be more or less stationary, while the other nine districts show a considerable fall in numbers. It appears however that this decline is due to a fall of nearly 40,000 in class I; while every other class shows an increase. It is chiefly the venture school which has suffered most owing to the contraction in the finances of the district boards and the position should be set right as soon as district boards put their houses in order, as already remarked in paragraph 2 above.

Government observe with regret that only two district boards have so far fully utilized the grants given for primary school buildings in the years 1925-26 and 1926-27, though more buildings are urgently required. A number of boards have got large accumulations of unspent grants under this and other heads.

Government have now issued orders that in respect of schools not included in the sanctioned programme or where the local authorities wish to have a school of higher status in place of one of lower status provided in the programme, it is only the additional cost and not the full cost which must be met locally.

A new curriculum for primary schools was published for criticism during the year and Government await with interest a further report from the Director after examining the various criticisms received. It is interesting to note that further progress has been made with the scheme for teaching practical agriculture in the schools in Angul and the teaching of *eri*-culture in some of the schools in Cuttack. The modern methods of teaching boys how to read continue to make progress in Orissa where the old methods are gradually being abandoned. Government hope to hear more about these experiments in future.

It is a matter for regret that free but not compulsory education is reported to be not justifying itself. On the whole, however, on the figures given in the report, Government are inclined to take a more hopeful view of the situation than the Director of Public Instruction and the progress of the various experiments will be watched with interest.

6. *Oriental studies.*—The number of recognized Sanskrit *shals* increased by five, while the number of pupils increased by ten, the figures thus remaining practically stationary. In common with the fall in the number of primary schools, the number of *pathshalas* decreased from 817 to 788 with a corresponding reduction in the number of pupils. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education amounted to Rs. 2,29,789 being Rs. 20,629 more than in the previous year, the increase being due to the Ayurvedic school managed by Government.

The number of recognized *madrastas* rose from 45 with 3,082 pupils to 57 with 3,680 pupils, while that of recognized *maktabs* fell from 3,659 with 91,500 pupils to 3,493 with 88,481 pupils, the causes for the decline being similar to those for all primary schools. The direct expenditure on *maktabs* rose from Rs. 5,32,209 to Rs. 5,58,627. The total expenditure from public funds specially incurred for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils rose from Rs. 4,43,255 last year to Rs. 6,11,933 in 1928-29.

The percentage of Muhammadan pupils under instruction fell during the year from 4.03 to 3.97, the corresponding figures for all castes and creeds being 3.37 and 3.32. Muhammadans have thus well maintained their position in advance of other communities.

7. *Education of women and girls.*—There has been a decrease in the number of girl pupils and the number of schools from 2,978 schools with 121,164 pupils to 2,780 schools with 118,950 pupils. The fall is chiefly confined to class I where the number of girls was reduced by more than 5,000. The only bright feature appears to be the increase in the number of pupils reading in middle English schools from 1,631 to 2,167 due to the increase in the number of middle English schools from 14 to 18. This fact seems to add weight to the view that provided more facilities are forthcoming, there will be no lack of female pupils.

An investigation is now in progress on the influence of female education in spreading lasting literacy among the young as recommended in paragraph 444 of the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. The Royal Commission

stressed the great importance of the spread of literacy among women to rural development and the subject has to be considered not only from the point of view of women but in the larger interests of the whole community. The whole problem of female education is now engaging the attention of Government.

8. *Acknowledgments.*—In conclusion, Government in the Ministry of Education are pleased to record their high appreciation of the zeal and efficiency with which the department have been administered by Messrs. Fawcus and Lambert during the period covered by the report.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa
 (Ministry of Education),
 B. K. GOKHALE,
Offg. Secretary to Government.