

REPORT
ON THE
Progress of Education in
Bihar and Orissa
for the year
1934-35.



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REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
BIHAR AND ORISSA FOR THE YEAR 1934-35.

CHAPTER I.—Introductory.

The area covered by the report is now recorded in the Civil List as 83,054 square miles. Last year the figure was 83,142 square miles. The figures for the population are still taken from the Census of 1931.

2. The following tables compare the main statistics for the year 1934-35 with those for the previous year :—

1.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars for the year 1934-35.

Area in square miles, 83,054.		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.		1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	
Males ..	18,794,138	Male scholars ..	4.96	5.18	5.28	5.5
Females ..	18,863,438	Female scholars ..	.70	.75	.75	.80
Total ..	37,657,576	Total ..	2.82	2.96	3.01	3.15

Recognized institutions.	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars in 1935.
	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	1934.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
University ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges* ..	10	10	..	3,372	(e) 3,327	-45	(a) 1,223 (b) 2,060
Professional colleges ..	7	6	-1	886	+856	-30	
High schools ..	190	195	+5	50,644	53,269	+2,625	(e) 44,111. (d) 9,158
Middle schools ..	786	809	+23	84,819	93,290	+8,471	(c) 42,172 (d) 51,118
Primary schools ..	24,763	24,767	+4	830,684	867,841	+37,157	(e) 357 (d) 867,484
Special schools ..	532	535	+3	19,552	19,933	+381	
Total ..	26,288	26,322	+34	989,957	1,038,516	+48,559	
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges ..	1	1	..	7	8	+1	(b) 8
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	8	10	+2	2,115	2,387	+272	(e) 881 (d) 1,506
Middle schools ..	36	35	-1	5,665	5,759	+94	(c) 889 (d) 4,870
Primary schools ..	2,410	2,420	+10	64,480	67,630	+3,150	(e) 103 (d) 67,527
Special schools ..	24	24	..	903	936	+33	
Total ..	2,479	2,490	+11	73,170	76,720	+3,550	
UNRECOGNIZED SCHOOLS.							
For males ..	2,548	2,337	-211	64,955	63,362	-1,593	
For females ..	258	256	-2	5,827	6,370	+543	
Total ..	2,806	2,593	-213	70,782	69,732	-1,050	
Grand Total ..	31,573	31,405	-168	1,133,909	1,184,968	+51,059	

* Includes the figures for the Science college.

† Besides these 41 post-graduate students of Arts and Science colleges were reading in the Law college also. The figure excludes 44 students of the Law section included in Arts Colleges.

(a) In graduate or post-graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes.

(c) In the secondary stage. (d) In the primary stage. (e) Includes 44 students of the Law section not shown in the remarks column.

**II.—General summary of expenditure on education for the year
1934-35.**

1	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—		
	1933-34.	1934-35.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Direction and inspection ..	10,11,244	9,72,923	—38,321	99·13	·15	..
University	2,48,518	2,48,913	+395	8·52	..	77·49
Board of secondary and inter- mediate education.	4,337	4,832	+495	100	..	..
Miscellaneous	17,93,108	22,33,132	+4,40,024	39·07	20·34	11·57
Total ..	30,57,207	34,59,800	+4,02,593	55·85	14·46	13·04
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges	12,39,066	12,21,413	—17,653	73·55	..	23·48
Professional colleges ..	9,49,843	5,44,052	—4,05,791	81·59	..	17·74
High schools	24,59,196	24,82,592	+23,396	27·98	·02	60·37
Middle schools	17,28,662	17,85,887	+56,725	5·41	39·38	41·77
Primary schools	50,29,934	51,06,623	+76,689	·90	69·94	15·01
Special schools	15,04,791	14,69,708	—35,055	65·65	·13	4·02
Total ..	1,29,11,462	1,26,09,773	—3,01,689	24·93	33·92	27·39
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges	7,132	7,176	+44	94·82	..	5·18
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	2,02,990	2,27,608	+24,618	55·78	..	30·93
Middle schools	1,67,837	1,69,124	+1,287	37·07	2·33	8·77
Primary schools	5,13,566	5,30,299	+16,733	7·95	68·76	7·00
Special schools	88,939	1,00,149	+11,210	64·09	..	1·08
Total ..	9,80,464	10,34,356	+53,892	29·27	35·64	11·97
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,69,49,133	1,71,03,929	+1,54,796	31·04	30·09	23·55

1	Cost per scholar.					13
	Other sources.	Government funds.	Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and inspection ..	72	..	..	..	..	..
University	13-09	..	..	..	..	..
Board of secondary and intermediate education.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	27-02	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18-65	..	..	..	..	..
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.						
Arts colleges	2-97	270 0 5	..	86 2 11	10 14 7	367 1 11
Professional colleges ..	67	518 8 8	..	112 11 11	4 4 7	636 9 2
High schools	11-63	18 0 8	0 0 2	28 2 1	5 6 9	46 9 8
Middle schools	13-44	1 0 7	7 8 7	7 15 11	2 9 2	19 2 3
Primary schools.. ..	14-15	0 0 11	4 1 10	0 14 1	0 13 4	5 14 2
Special schools	30-20	48 6 5	0 1 7	2 15 5	22 4 3	73 11 8
Total ..	13-76	3 0 5	4 1 11	3 5 2	1 10 9	12 2 3
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
Arts colleges .. ..	..	850 8 0	..	46 8 0	..	897 0 0
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools	13-30	53 3 0	..	29 7 8	12 11 0	95 5 8
Middle schools	51-78	10 14 2	0 11 2	2 9 2	15 3 4	29 5 10
Primary schools.. ..	16-29	0 10 0	5 6 3	0 8 9	1 4 5	7 13 5
Special schools	34-83	86 9 2	..	1 2 6	17 4 3	106 15 11
Total ..	23-12	3 15 2	4 12 10	1 9 10	3 1 11	13 7 9
GRAND TOTAL ..	15-32	4 12 2	4 9 10	3 9 10	2 5 7	15 5 5

3. The number of recognized institutions shows an increase of 45 and that of their pupils a very satisfactory increase of 52,109, while unrecognized institutions lost 213 schools and 1,050 pupils. The net result is a loss of 168 schools and a gain of 51,059 pupils. These figures show that superfluous schools are tending to disappear and that their pupils are joining other schools. The figures for expenditure have been affected in two ways by the earthquake. The Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research at Pusa, which showed a direct expenditure of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs last year, has been moved to Delhi; on the other hand a great deal of money has been spent on restoring the damage done to college and school buildings. The net result of these factors and of the normal increase in expenditure due to the larger number of pupils is a rise in the indirect expenditure by Rs. 4 lakhs and a fall in the direct expenditure by Rs. 2½ lakhs.

4. I have attached, as usual, to the report two appendices, one showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population of each district separately, and one giving details of the number of *madrasas*, primary Urdu schools, *tols* and primary Sanskrit schools.

5. The Patna University Amendment Bill of 1934, which among other small changes in the Act gives the Syndicate power to co-opt Fellows to fill temporary vacancies in its own number, was passed at the September sitting of the Legislative Council. Two resolutions connected with education were moved in the Council. The first asked Government so to amend the rules as to enable district boards to devote 6 per cent. instead of 4 per cent. of their total grant for educational purposes to the teaching of English in middle schools. The second asked Government to provide for the teaching of biology up to the B.Sc. standard in one of the colleges in Bihar. Both resolutions were withdrawn in view of the replies given by Government. The education budget was passed subject to a cut of one rupee, proposed as a protest against the action of the Board of Secondary Education in withdrawing recognition from the Training Academy at Monghyr. The number of questions asked about educational matters, if the different sub-heads of a question are reckoned as separate questions, was 211. In the previous year 181 such questions were asked, and in the year before 229.

6. It is now possible to survey with some accuracy the extent of the damage done to educational buildings by the earthquake of January 15th, 1934. In the rural areas of the Tirhut Division and the five other districts bordering on the Ganges there were at the time of the earthquake 5,986 buildings belonging to managed, aided or stipendiary middle and primary schools. Of these, 518 were totally destroyed, 754 were severely damaged and 2,123 were slightly damaged. The most serious damage was in Darbhanga where 364 buildings were destroyed or severely damaged and in Muzaffarpur, where the number was 324. By the end of the year 64 of the destroyed buildings had been replaced and 242 of those severely damaged had been repaired; the progress made varies in different districts, and I have received a

complaint that in one district practically nothing has yet been done. Government propose to give the local bodies lump grants to cover the cost of reconstruction or repair, as the case may be, but the amount of the grants to be given had not been decided at the end of the year. Among the Government buildings destroyed or seriously damaged the most important are the following; the estimated cost of repairs or reconstruction is given in brackets after each in thousands of rupees. Motihari zila school (191); Purnea zila school (180); Bankipore girls' school (154); Monghyr zila school (117); Patna College (114); Women's Training Class at Muzaffarpur (84); Patna Law College (79); Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College (53); Greer Bhumihar Brahman College (29); Northbrook School at Darbhanga (25); and Sitamarhi elementary training school (22). A sum of Rs. 2,07,794 was spent during the year on restoring the buildings of those colleges and schools which were aided directly by Government, and it is with great pleasure that I can record that similar help is now to be given on certain conditions to unaided schools also. Throughout the year many colleges and schools worked under very difficult conditions, but matters should be very greatly improved by the end of the year now current.

7. The chief events recorded in the report are the following :

- (1) the progress made in repairing the damage caused by the earthquake;
- (2) the transfer of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research from Pusa to Delhi;
- (3) the transfer of the direct responsibility for the inspection of upper primary schools from district and deputy inspectors to sub-inspectors;
- (4) the institution of a new degree of Master of Education;
- (5) the institution at the Patna Training College of a short course for the training of graduate teachers already in employment;
- (6) the supply to high schools of examination papers for class VII similar in standard to those set for class VII of middle schools;
- (7) the issue of orders on the report of the primary education committee, especially the orders relating to admissions to primary schools and the use of a common vernacular;
- (8) the introduction of a new four-year syllabus for lower primary schools;
- (9) the revival of the post of special officer for primary and girls' education;
- (10) the institution at the secondary training schools of refresher courses for the head *pandits* of elementary training schools;
- (11) the institution of a provident fund for teachers in Anglo-Indian and European schools; and
- (12) the introduction of a new system for reviewing text-books.

CHAPTER II.—Controlling Agencies.

8. I was in charge of the office of Director up to April 19th, 1934 and Mr. Lambert from April 20th to October 11th. I returned from leave on October 20th and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Mr. S. C. Tripathi was Deputy Director throughout the year. Miss P. D'Abreu, the inspectress, was on leave from April 17th to July 14th and again from January 2nd to 12th. She then retired and was succeeded by Miss N. Nayak. Miss D'Abreu's retirement has deprived the province of a lady who was universally esteemed and respected. The post of Special Officer for primary and girls' education, which had been kept in abeyance as an economy, was revived on October 24th and Mr. H. Dippie was appointed to it.

9. One post in the Indian Educational Service was abolished during the year, leaving 18 posts, including the post of Director. Of the 18 officers, nine are Europeans and nine Indians. It is interesting to note the fluctuations in the number of European officers in the Service. When the province of Bihar and Orissa was constituted, the number was 12, ten men and two ladies. In December 1920 the number rose to 22 men and 4 ladies, and remained at that figure until March 1924. Since then it has fallen steadily. At the end of the year 1934-35 there were nine men and no ladies, and two of the men were on leave preparatory to retirement.

10. There was no change in the number of posts in class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. Of the 45 posts, 17 must be kept in abeyance so long as there are 17 officers, excluding the Director, in the Indian Educational Service; two are held by officers on special grades of pay; 15, including 3 posts for women, are held by officers of class I, and the others are held temporarily by officers in class II or are in abeyance.

11. The Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, class II, is now called class II (senior branch) and class III is called class II (junior branch). The sanctioned number of posts in the women's branch of class II remains 10 but the number in the men's branch (senior and junior branches) rose from 164 to 165, owing to the creation of a post for an assistant professor of Maithili at Patna College.

12. The number of posts in the upper division of the subordinate educational service remains 109. In the lower division the number of permanent posts rose from 582 to 585, owing to the addition of a post for a drawing master in the Hazaribagh zila school, the revival of three posts of sub-inspectors of schools in lieu of ungraded posts, and the abolition of a post of teacher of office-work in the Cuttack training school.

13. The number of posts in the vernacular teachers' service remains 323. Two posts were created for an Arabic teacher in the Northbrook school at Darbhanga and a vernacular teacher in the Gaya zila school, one post at the Hazaribagh zila school was replaced by a post in the subordinate educational service, and one post at the Bankipore girls' school was abolished.

14. The sanctioned number of posts in the ministerial service remains 206. This figure excludes one typist at the Reformatory school and 11 probationers, of whom 2 hold temporary posts.

15. The number of special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education and inspecting *māulavis* remains 5 and 24, respectively. Government have decided that the special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education should be selected in such a manner that not more than three of them will be, at any time, officers drawing a substantive pay of less than Rs. 120 a month in the subordinate educational service, and that officers holding these posts, who are drawing a substantive pay less than Rs. 128 a month, which is the minimum of the new scale of pay for the upper division of the subordinate educational service, should be given special pay to bring their salary up to that figure, until they are promoted to the upper division in the usual course. The number of physical training instructors remains five. The question of making permanent the posts of the five special inspecting officers for the depressed classes is now under consideration.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in lieu of posts in the subordinate educational service fell from 16 to 13.

17. The headquarters of the district inspectress of schools in Monghyr and the Santal Parganas, which were moved to Deoghar after the earthquake, have been moved back to Monghyr.

18. The cost of "direction" fell from Rs. 1,34,802 to Rs. 1,27,753 and that of "inspection" from Rs. 8,76,442 to Rs. 8,45,170. The increase in the number of high schools is making it difficult for some of the inspectors to carry out a thorough inspection of each school every year. Some relief has been given to the district and deputy inspectors by transferring to the sub-inspectors the direct responsibility for the inspection of upper primary schools. From many districts it is reported that more sub-inspectors should be appointed if the best use is to be made of the new syllabus, but one district inspector shrewdly observes that the need for extra staff would disappear if a policy of fewer and larger schools were adopted.

19. The number of days spent on tour by the inspectors was 196 in Patna, 151 in Tirhut, 154 in Bhagalpur, 163 in Orissa and 145 in Chota Nagpur.

20. Most of the reports state that the relations between the department and local bodies were harmonious. In some districts, however, difficulties have been caused by the action of local boards, or rather of their chairmen. The local boards have education committees, but some chairmen pay no attention to them at all. Also the local boards are subject to the control of the district boards, but it is very seldom that one hears of a district board interfering when things are going wrong. A glaring example of wholesale transfers of teachers is reported from the Madhubani subdivision, where no less than 536 teachers were transferred in two batches, 168 being teachers of managed schools and 368 teachers of stipendiary schools. Such wholesale transfers not

only cause immense hardship to poorly-paid teachers, but are bound to retard the progress of education. Indiscriminate action of this kind is only likely to occur if too much power rests with a single individual, and it seems to me therefore desirable that the powers and duties of the education committees of district and local boards in such matters should be further defined and perhaps be increased also. This question is now under consideration. The educational work of union boards and union committees is also sometimes unsatisfactory: last year the Gaya district board withdrew the control of education from four such bodies.

CHAPTER III.—Patna University.*

21. His Excellency Mr. J. T. Whitty, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted as Chancellor from October 12th, 1934, to February 11th, 1935, during the absence on leave of the permanent Chancellor, His Excellency Sir James Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

22. Mr. Srikrishna Prashad, a Representative Fellow, died on 19th March, 1935. The number of vacancies among the Representative Fellows is four. These will be filled at the next Annual election.

23. Three vacancies occurred in the Syndicate. These vacancies were filled by the re-election of Messrs. Baldeva Sahay and Gajendra Prasad Das and the election of Mr. N. Niyogi.

24. Of the new measures sanctioned by the Senate during the year under review, the following may be mentioned:—

- (i) The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Mr. Henry Lambert, M. A. (Cantab.), Principal of Patna College.
- (ii) The admission already granted to the Ravenshaw College up to the B.Sc. Honours standard in Physics, Chemistry and Botany was extended for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1935-36.
- (iii) The Patna Training College was admitted to the new M.Ed. standard with effect from the session 1935-36.
- (iv) The admission already granted to the Ranchi zila school in respect of its I.A. classes was extended for a further period of two years with effect from the session 1935-36.

25. The year 1934 closed with a balance of Rs. 10,314-12-5. There is a Reserve Fund of Rs. 1,38,800 in Government Promissory Notes.

26. The contributions made by the University to the Universities Bureau of the British Empire and to the Inter-University Board were £50 and Rs. 750, respectively. The Government grant to the

* Contributed by the Registrar.

Students' Information Bureau was Rs. 1,400 and that for the school-leaving certificate examination Rs. 875.

27. The four research scholarships paid from the interest on the Research Scholarship Fund of Rs. 1,04,000 were held in the Faculties of Arts (two), Science and Medicine.

28. A "Sir Jwala Prashad Medal" for the most distinguished graduate in Law of the year was endowed by the representatives of the estate of the late Sir Jwala Prashad. The administration of the 'Wheeler Gold Medal' endowed by the Hon'ble Dr. Sir Ganesh Datta Singh was transferred from the Prince of Wales Medical College to the University.

29. The Patna University Act was further amended by Act IX of 1934, the main purpose of which was to enable temporary vacancies on the Syndicate to be filled by co-option.

30. During the year 1934 the Students' Information Bureau dealt with 148 letters against 132 letters dealt with last year.

31. The following table shows the results of the different examinations held by the University in the years 1933-34 and 1934-35. Figures for candidates from the Orissa States and Nepal are excluded :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1933-34.				1934-35.			
		Month and Year in which held.	Number of candidates		Percentage of success.	Month and Year in which held.	Number of candidates		Percentage of success.
			Sent up.	Passed.			Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Matriculation..	June, 1933 ..	924	807	33.2	May, 1934 ..	4,198	1,822	43.4
2	S. L. C. ..	..	..	..	..	February, 1935	4,016	2,022	50.4
3	L. A. ..	June, 1933 ..	260	100	38.08	May, 1934 ..	880	357	40.6
4	B. A. (Pass) ..	June, 1933 ..	173	62	35.8	February, 1935	748	384	51.3
5	B. A. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	May, 1934 ..	481	176	36.4
6	M. A. ..	July, 1933 ..	110	66	60	February, 1935	404	174	43.07
7	I. Sc. ..	June, 1933 ..	138	72	52.2	May, 1934 ..	144	88	61.1
8	B. Sc. (Pass) ..	June, 1933 ..	80	12	40	February 1935	157	97	61.8
9	B. Sc. (Honours)	..	..	..	..	July, 1934 ..	80	59	73.7
10	M. Sc. ..	July 1933 ..	13	8	61.5	May, 1934 ..	417	185	44.4
11	Preliminary	June, 1933 ..	233	126	54.08	February, 1935	374	205	54.8
12	B. L. ..	January, 1934	186	47	25.3	May, 1934 ..	61	36	59.02
13	Final B. L. ..	June, 1933 ..	169	99	58.6	February, 1935	69	35	50.7
14	M. L. ..	..	..	..	..	May, 1934 ..	26	16	61.5
15	I. C. E. ..	March, 1934 ..	18	14	77.8	February, 1935	33	17	51.5
16	B. C. E. ..	March, 1934 ..	37	31	83.8	July, 1934 ..	21	17	81
17	First M. B., B. S.	December, 1933	34	21	61.8	June, 1934 ..	153	55	34.8
18	Second M. B., B. S.	September, 1933	39	23	58.9	January, 1935	144	78	54.2
19	Final M. B., B. S.	September, 1933	66	36	54.5	June, 1934 ..	181	99	54.7
20	M. D. ..	..	..	..	..	January, 1935	98	60	61.2
21	L. T. ..	..	..	..	..	March, 1935 ..	13	11	84.6
22	Diploma in Education.	March, 1934 ..	65	49	75.4	April, 1934 ..	17	14	82.4
23	B. Ed. ..	March, 1934 ..	4	4	100	January, 1935	28	22	78.6
24						March, 1935 ..	13	11	84.6
25						April, 1934 ..	80	36	45
26						September, 1934	64	31	57.4
27						March, 1935 ..	67	30	53.7
28						April, 1934 ..	85	40	47.06
29						September, 1934	63	26	41.8
30						March, 1935 ..	87	39	44.8
31					
32					
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CHAPTER IV.—Arts and Science Colleges.

32. The number of arts and science colleges remained 11, seven first grade and four second grade, but the roll number fell from 3,379 to 3,335. The fall would perhaps have been greater had not an allotment of Rs. 10,000 from the Viceroy's Relief fund been placed at my disposal for relief to students severely affected by the earthquake. The figures for direct expenditure show a fall from Rs. 12,46,198 to Rs. 12,28,589. At Patna College the figure fell by no less than Rs. 34,481 owing to transfers, retirements and temporary vacancies on the staff.

33. *Patna College*.—The number on the rolls fell from 671 to 670 but the number of post-graduate students increased from 111 to 132 and 34 such students were reading law also against 21 last year. The number of lady students remained 2. The upper storey of the main building, which had to be dismantled after the earthquake, was still under repair at the end of the year.

34. As a result of the increase in the number of senior students the post-graduate hostel was full, and the average roll in all the hostels together was 298. The college societies continue to show great activity.

35. Several members of the staff have done useful original work during the year. Dr. A. P. Banarji Shastri and Babus K. K. Datta and J. N. Sarkar have helped the Bihar and Orissa Research Society with the preparation for the press of Dr. Buchanan's reports on the Shahabad and Bhagalpur districts, and Babu K. K. Datta has been awarded the Monate Medal of Calcutta University for the best supplementary research work after the award of the P. R. S.

36. The Principal, Mr. H. Lambert, who retired at the end of the year, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by Patna University. His unflinching courtesy and sympathy won for him the affection and respect of his colleagues and students and of all those who came in contact with him. He will be very much missed.

37. *Ravenshaw College*.—The number of students rose from 489 to 509, including 4 lady students and 44 in the law classes. The number of boarders rose from 248 to 255. The year was not marked by any outstanding features.

38. The museum which was started in the college continues to grow and is now to be housed in two rooms attached to the Kanika Library. The promoters expect that this museum will provide the nucleus of a provincial museum when Orissa becomes a separate province.

39. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College*.—The roll fell from 390 to 378, including 3 lady students. The number of boarders dropped from 128 to 112. The fall was no doubt due to the earthquake.

40. The college was admitted up to the I. A. standard in Urdu as a principal subject in July 1934. A psychological laboratory was started with a donation given by the Hon'ble Minister for Education.

41. *Science College*.—The roll rose from 353 to 356, including six lady students and 40 in the post-graduate classes. The number of boarders in the three hostels was 160. The college societies continue active. The discipline and general tone of the college are excellent.

42. Dr. K. S. Caldwell, who had been the Principal of the college since its foundation, retired in February. The college has lost a distinguished scientist who did much to develop in the college a true scientific atmosphere.

43. *Bihar National College*.—The roll fell from 622 to 578. The college had one student belonging to the depressed class.

44. Mr. D. N. Sen, the Principal, retired in March after 44 years of continuous service. He had treated the college as his child and had seen it grow to its present position from very small beginnings, largely as the result of his own efforts. His successor, Mr. L. K. Ghosh, has been on the staff of the college for more than 28 years.

45. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College*.—The roll fell from 522 to 515. There were 149 boarders. The buildings were thoroughly repaired after the earthquake and by the exercise of strict economy the college budget, which had shown a deficit at the end of the previous year, was made to balance. Dr. Hari Chand of the Indian Educational Service succeeded Mr. R. P. Khosla as Principal of the college.

46. *St. Columba's College*.—The roll rose from 163 to 164. There were 41 boarders. A system of medical examination of the students was introduced for the first time. The discipline was excellent.

47. The college celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the old Columbans' guild. The Hon'ble Minister for Education, himself a member, was present.

48. *Ranchi zila school*.—The roll in the I.A. classes fell from 65 to 60. There was one non-Christian aboriginal on the roll. The number of Christian aboriginals fell from 14 to 9.

49. *Diamond Jubilee College*.—The roll in the I.A. classes fell from 54 to 52. The college building, which was damaged in the earthquake, has been repaired, but the plan for new quarters for the Principal is not yet ready.

50. The arrears from the Ulao endowment, amounting to about Rs. 5,000, are causing great inconvenience and seriously hampering regular payment of the staff, which, however, has continued to serve the college faithfully.

51. *Nalanda College*.—The roll rose from 43 to 45.

52. *Ravenshaw girls' school*.—The roll in the intermediate classes rose from 7 to 8, of whom five were local girls, one came from Ranchi, one from Patna and one from Rajshahi. The school badly needs a more modern building.

CHAPTER V.—Professional Colleges.

The Patna Law College.—The roll, which had fallen steadily since the year 1928-29 when the total was 555, rose this year from 252 to 273, but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 47,364 to Rs. 46,257. There were two aboriginal Christians and one Jain in the college.

54. Owing to the damage caused by the earthquake the classes were held at Patna College until the Puja vacation. Thereafter they were held in one of the old buildings which had been repaired for the purpose. It has, however, been decided to move the college as soon as possible to the site reserved for it at Ranighat, and administrative approval has been accorded to the construction of the necessary buildings at a cost of Rs. 79,000.

55. For the first time in its history the college held sports on the Darbar Day, like the other colleges at Patna.

56. *Training Colleges.*—Forty-seven students, including three degree students, were admitted to the Patna Training College against 43 in the previous year; the number of candidates who appeared at the entrance examination was 211. Of those admitted, 45 completed their course. Eighteen stipends were given, including 3 for the degree course; non-stipendiary students were given as usual a free loan of their text-books.

57. Many of the candidates trained in the primary section have not yet succeeded in finding employment, and it has therefore been decided to discontinue for one year the admission of new candidates to that section. Three refresher courses, each of three months' duration, will be held instead for groups of twelve sub-inspectors.

58. The University has decided to replace the degree of Bachelor of Education by a new degree of Master of Education. A class of students for the new degree will be started this year. Five stipends, one of Rs. 25 and 4 of Rs. 20, will be offered to students joining this class.

59. A short course for graduate teachers of secondary schools was held in April 1934. Twenty-three teachers attended, of whom thirteen passed the examination held at the end of the course and were awarded the "secondary teachers' certificate." The experiment is being tried for two years more.

60. Twenty-two students (including two from the Orissa States) were admitted to the Cuttack Training College. Ten stipends were given and the non-stipendiary students were given a free loan of their text-books.

61. Two stipends of the value of Rs. 30 a month each were given to two lady students to enable them to undergo a course of training at the Scottish Church College in Calcutta.

62. *Agricultural Colleges.*—The transfer of the Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research from Pusa to Delhi after the earthquake accounts for the absence this year of any figures under this head.

63. *The Prince of Wales Medical College.**—Lt.-Col. D. Coutts, I.M.S., was Principal up to July 1934 and for the remaining period Lt.-Col. A. N. Bose, I.M.S. The college completed its tenth session since its inception in 1925. Out of 124 applicants, 37 were admitted of whom one left. The work of the college was dislocated for some time during the first part of the year owing to the earthquake. The medical examinations were held later than usual. Seventeen students were successful at the Final M.B., B.S. Examination, Part II.

64. The daily attendance was 236.6 out of 266 on the roll. The general health of the students was good. The discipline was satisfactory and the students took a keen interest in games, etc. Most of the students lived in the college hostels, but a few lived outside either in recognized hostels or with their parents or guardians.

65. A good number of scholarships, medals and honours certificates were awarded to the deserving candidates. One hundred and thirty-four books were added to the library, and the laboratories were equipped with better teaching instruments and appliances. A Medical College Students' Association was formed and staff rooms and common-rooms were opened. The college was inspected by the Inspectors of the Indian Medical Council.

66. *The Bihar College of Engineering.†*—There was no change in the standard or in the course of instruction. The college has, however, now been recognized by the City and Guilds Institute of London. Although the depression continued, there was a slight increase in the number of applications for admission. The number of applications for admission to the University course from natives of the province and those domiciled therein still fell short of the number of seats available, and therefore a few candidates from outside the province were admitted. The Industrial Diploma course continued to attract an increasing number of students and many of them had to be refused admission for want of accommodation. The total strength of the college on the 31st March 1935 fell from 257 in the previous year to 244. The results of the various examinations were satisfactory. The Prince of Wales Scholarship, which lapsed last year for want of a qualified candidate, was awarded this year. The candidate selected is now undergoing practical training at Hull.

67. Pleaders' and munsifs' survey classes were held as usual.

68. The earthquake helped to relieve unemployment amongst engineers and almost all the passed engineers have found employment, although in most cases it is of a temporary nature.

* Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

† Contributed by the Director of Industries.

69. With the exception of the Principal's bungalow all the buildings damaged by the earthquake have been put in order.

70. *The Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College**.—The fifth session of the college commenced from 2nd July 1934. All the buildings damaged by the earthquake were thoroughly repaired before the commencement of the new session. Admissions this session were satisfactory. Twenty-five new students joined, while 30 old students returned and one plucked student was readmitted with Government sanction, making a total of 56 students. One student died and 8 left, reducing the strength to 47 at the end. The post-graduate class was temporarily suspended. It is expected to re-open it next session with a shorter course of three months' duration.

71. The students took an active part in games and their general health was satisfactory.

72. Ten out of thirteen students passed the diploma examination, one with distinction in one subject, while 28 out of 34 passed the annual examinations.

73. The college hospital continued to do useful work. The Research Laboratory continued work on *kumri* and successfully manufactured rinderpest goat virus, both blood and spleen tissue. It also conducted several experiments to find out the duration of their potency and of the immunity conferred by them. Eighty-three animals of the Government cattle farm were immunised against rinderpest by goat blood virus and 12 by tissue virus.

CHAPTER VI.—Secondary Education.

74. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 1,020 with 143,243 pupils to 1,049 with 154,705 pupils, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 45,58,685 to Rs. 46,64,711. The figures for the three classes of secondary schools for Indian boys during the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

	High schools.		Middle English schools.		Middle vernacular schools.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of schools	187	192	672	697	114	112
Number of pupils	50,174	52,759	72,891	80,605	11,928	12,685
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure	23,54,045	23,81,635	15,29,907	15,76,158	1,98,755	2,09,229

* Contributed by the Director of Veterinary Services.

75. The new high schools for boys are at Bihta in Patna, Dumri in Shahabad, Naugachia in Bhagalpur, at Ranchi, at Lohardaga and at Gadi-Bero in Manbhum. Recognition was withdrawn from the Training Academy at Monghyr. The building of the new school at Dumri was constructed at a cost of Rs. 25,000 by a local lady zamindar, who has also endowed the school with a gift of Rs. 29,000.

76. The difference between our best high schools and our worst high schools is very great. In some schools a visitor feels that the headmaster and staff are really trying their best, but in others he sees a complete lack of enthusiasm of any kind. Tidiness, for instance, in the school building and compound, in the dress of the pupils and in their written work can be secured with very little expenditure of money, but not without trouble, and one wishes that that trouble was more often taken. Where it is taken, the result is well worth while.

77. The number of girls attending high schools for Indian boys rose from 62 to 113. For middle schools the increase was from 875 to 1,109. Co-education at the secondary stage may not be the correct ideal, but so long as the number of secondary schools for girls remains small these figures are bound to rise, and it is interesting to note that many girls are now sent to boys' secondary schools even where a separate girls' school is available.

78. The question papers for the annual examination of class VII of high schools were set by the school examination board for the first time in December 1934. This experiment, which was designed to secure a common standard of work in class VII for high schools and middle schools alike, is generally reported to have been a success.

79. The committee appointed jointly by the University and the Board of Secondary Education to consider the present matriculation examination in all its bearings issued a questionnaire during the year.

80. The Board of Secondary Education held four meetings during the year. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 4,832, of which Rs. 3,009 represents the Board's share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. The balance was spent in travelling allowances. The Board has appointed a committee to examine the new draft rules for grants-in-aid.

81. The four per cent. cut in the annual allotment placed at the disposal of the Board remained in force during the year. With the sum of Rs. 3,19,720 at its disposal the Board aided 115 high schools, including eight schools for girls, but the grants admissible had to be reduced in the case of all the boys' schools except those receiving the minimum grant.

82. The number of Government middle English schools remained seven, but that of middle English schools managed or aided by local bodies or by Government rose from 588 to 607. The district board of Singhbhum assumed charge of the middle English schools in the area under its control. The Patnaikpara middle English school, which was

under the control of the Sambalpur municipality, was re-transferred to the control of Government and is now aided from provincial revenues. Rai Sahib Bishwanath Parida of Jamalpur in Balasore made an endowment of Rs. 30,000 for the establishment of a middle English school in his own village. I wish that more of our philanthropists would remember the importance of endowments of this kind and not devote their generosity almost entirely to the provision of school buildings.

83. The average direct expenditure from public funds on a managed or aided middle English school rose from Rs. 1,046 to Rs. 1,052, while for a managed or aided middle vernacular school the figure was Rs. 1,384. Government have published a revised curriculum for the middle classes of boys' and girls' schools to be introduced in class VI in January 1937 and in class VII in the following year.

84. There is a growing tendency on the part of the authorities of middle English schools to introduce vocational training. Six schools now teach carpentry, twelve agriculture, seven tailoring, three weaving, three carpet-weaving, and one each cane-work, book-binding and soap-making. Eight of these classes were started during the year, and the results continue to be encouraging. A gentleman named Babu Mahendra Narayan Sinha has given the Shahabad district board some land and a school building intended for a middle vernacular school with agricultural classes in his village of Pirauta.

85. The school examination board held two ordinary meetings during the year besides a special meeting at which only a few members were present. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,783, while Rs. 2,946 were received from fees and Rs. 996 from other sources.

CHAPTER VII.—Primary Education.

86. There was an increase in the number of primary schools of all kinds for boys and girls, both Indian and European, from 27,173 to 27,187, and the number of pupils rose from 895,164 to 935,471; the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 55,43,500 to Rs. 56,36,922. The number of primary schools for Indian boys, with which the chapter is mainly concerned, rose by 3 to 24,762 while the number of pupils increased by 37,138 to 867,648. The recurring expenditure on these schools increased by Rs. 74,240 to Rs. 50,83,446. The figures show for district board funds an increase of Rs. 38,000, for municipal funds an increase of Rs. 13,000 and for other sources an increase of Rs. 42,000, while there was a decrease of Rs. 19,000 from fees. The cost of educating a pupil in a boys' primary school was Rs. 5-13-9. The grants for primary education made to local bodies amounted to Rs. 33,36,549 against Rs. 33,25,178 in the previous year, the rise being mainly due to an increase of Rs. 11,232 in the grants to municipalities and similar bodies. This figure includes a non-recurring grant of Rs. 6,936 to the Dinapore Cantonment committee for erecting two school buildings.

87. The table below gives statistics for the different districts. It includes figures for primary Urdu schools and primary Sanskrit schools :—

Name of district.	Area in square miles.	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—	
		1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Patna ..	2,068	1,397	1,396	75	78	49,605	52,717
Gaya ..	4,714	1,740	1,739	36	39	50,572	52,980
Shahabad ..	4,372	1,064	1,096	147	148	44,632	47,955
Saran ..	2,683	1,135	1,148	123	126	52,913	57,077
Champanan ..	3,531	1,131	1,078	24	21	33,930	34,656
Muzaffarpur ..	3,036	1,629	1,630	71	72	53,423	57,281
Darbhanga ..	3,348	1,932	1,913	51	53	62,984	64,753
Monghyr ..	3,927	1,353	1,343	43	53	47,691	50,501
Bhagalpur ..	4,283	1,286	1,312	58	92	48,733	51,058
Purnea ..	4,914	1,204	1,218	69	40	46,978	48,130
Santal Parganas	5,459	1,120	1,030	66	107	41,048	40,980
Cuttack ..	3,654	1,634	1,680	1,076	998	78,782	83,205
Balasore ..	2,055	829	790	10	15	27,312	27,887
Puri ..	2,492	771	756	..	135	23,598	27,475
Sambalpur ..	3,824	366	364	4	3	18,336	18,052
Angul ..	1,681	199	202	5	1	8,154	7,976
Hazaribagh ..	7,021	557	558	101	89	21,151	21,586
Ranchi ..	7,102	1,240	1,294	84	33	44,727	46,059
Palamau ..	4,916	455	458	1	..	14,297	14,712
Manbhum (Sadr)	3,308	861	865	124	81	33,346	32,974
Manbhum (Dhanbad).	787	284	275	13	35	9,791	10,674
Singhbhum ..	3,879	384	386	7	12	18,507	18,960
Total ..	83,054	22,571	22,531	2,188	2,231	830,510	867,648

88. The largest increases in the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools are seen in Ranchi (54), Cuttack (46), Shahabad (32) and Bhagalpur (26), while considerable decreases have taken place in the Santal Parganas (90), Champaran (58) and Balasore (59). The total increase of 43 in the number of unaided schools corresponds roughly with the decrease of 40 in the number of managed, aided and stipendiary schools. It is significant that in spite of decreases in the number of schools Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Balasore and Puri all show increases in the number of children under instruction and that the Santal Parganas, in spite of a decrease of 90 in the number of schools, only show a decrease of 68 in the number of pupils. Angul, on the other hand, with 3 more schools has 178 fewer pupils. There is a point beyond which the mere multiplication of schools does not necessarily cause an increase in the number of pupils, and there is a point where reduction in the number of schools does not necessarily imply fewer pupils. For the province as a whole the figures show that with only 3 more schools there are 37,138 more pupils under instruction.

89. The number of upper primary schools again shows an increase, this time from 3,060 to 3,181. The estimated need of the province in the matter of upper primary schools, as calculated in the revised programmes of 1927, was about 2,500 schools. At the same time it was estimated that the province needed about 26,000 two-teacher lower primary schools. It has at present 21,581 lower primary schools, of which 17,634 have only one teacher.

90. The number of recognized primary Urdu schools for boys is 2,565 against 2,579 recorded last year, while recognized primary Sanskrit schools for boys number 807 against 791 recorded last year.

91. With the introduction of the new syllabus an infant class has been added to the bottom of the school. This change has probably led to some disturbance of the proportion of boys promoted to class II, but the following table indicates with sufficient precision the proportion of boys in the different classes for the last five years :—

Class.	Number of Indian boys in each class in—					Percentage in each class in—				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Infant class.	..	..	..	..	267,288	..	..	..	..	30.1
Class I..	441,606	435,253	431,521	421,842	180,150	53.0	53.1	52.2	51.0	20.1
Class II.	167,146	170,221	171,270	171,960	160,981	20.4	20.8	20.7	20.8	19.7
Class III	120,830	122,056	125,226	128,899	132,516	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.4
Class IV	49,607	52,018	55,664	59,245	65,313	6.1	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.4
Class V	39,582	40,098	42,422	44,586	48,351	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.4
Total	818,821	819,646	826,103	826,532	863,599	100	100	100	100	100

92. There has been steady but slow progress in the upper primary classes, but a slight set-back this year in the proportion reading in class III. The only measure that can effect an improvement in this respect is greatly improved and far more systematic teaching of the new beginners, and this in turn can only be achieved if the teacher in charge of them is relieved of some of his other work, i.e., if the staff of a lower primary school is increased. A hope was expressed in the report last year that the revival of the post of Special Officer and the introduction of the new syllabus would result in improvements in various directions, but a caution must be entered here that such improvements will take time to show. The first sign of improved work in the infant class, for example, would be that many children who at present leave school from indifference would remain there and thus cause a larger proportion of boys to be recorded in the lower classes. Improved work would only show its result in the higher classes after three or four years. Meanwhile investigations which the Special Officer has made this year in many districts show that at present of every three children admitted to a primary school only one has made adequate progress after three years. One is stagnant at the bottom of the school and may, or may not, make progress later, and one has disappeared from the school altogether.

93. The Orissa Inspector reports that one upper primary school and one lower primary school in each sub-inspector's circle have been selected as model schools. While there can be no possible objection to this; it has been impressed on the inspecting staff that every fully staffed and reasonably equipped lower primary school should be a model school. The best way to encourage local bodies to favour two-teacher lower primary schools is to demonstrate unmistakably that one such school does more and better work than two one-teacher schools.

94. The outstanding event of the year was the introduction of the new syllabus and the extension of the lower primary, and upper primary courses from three and five to four and six years, respectively. If this change is to be carried out successfully, new books will be necessary and; in order to obtain these, outlines were published of what is required in the matter of (a) a hand-book of method and organization, (b) a hand-book of stories and story-telling, (c) a hand-book for the study of the environment of an Indian village, and (d) a hand-book of the geography of Bihar and Orissa for upper primary teachers. The production of the books themselves has been left to private enterprise and it is impossible to say yet what progress has been made but I believe that all are in course of active preparation. To help in launching the new syllabus in the absence of these necessary books the Special Officer held conferences of all the inspecting officers in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Orissa divisions.

95. In February 1935 Government published a consolidated resolution containing their orders on the proceedings of the last primary education conference. The instructions as regards the admission of new beginners to primary schools were that the age for joining school should

ordinarily be between 5 and 6, i.e., as soon as possible after the fifth birthday, and that local bodies should fix a date in each year after which children should not be admitted unless they have reached the stage of instruction which the class has reached at the time when admission is sought. These instructions were explained to local authorities and brought into effect in January 1935. Their purport does not appear to have been fully understood, because the Special Officer reports that in several districts boys, who ought to have been excluded, are allowed to attend the schools, though their names are not recorded in the register. It seems that some people do not understand that it is the physical presence of the underage and backward children which retards work, and not their names on the register.

96. The progress made with the programmes for the improvement and expansion of primary education was reviewed during the year. Owing partly to the reduction in the Government grants in the year 1932-33, partly to the general economic stress, partly to lack of foresight and partly to the steady increase in the number of trained teachers, nearly all the boards have found themselves unable to pay their teachers at the standard rates, and Government have been compelled to allow temporary departures from these rates pending an examination of the whole position by the Special Officer. This investigation shows that, so far as expansion is concerned, the programmes approved in 1927-28 have been more than fulfilled in the matter of middle and upper primary schools, that in some districts an increase has taken place in the number of lower primary schools, but that the improvement of lower primary schools in the directions indicated by Government has received very scant attention. Proposals have been laid before Government which should help the local bodies to see the directions in which their schools need improvement, and also as regards the minimum rates of pay for teachers. I note that one chairman admits that he has violated the programme and pleads that he was "carried away by the current of public demand" while another considers that concentration of schools could be carried further than the district inspector is prepared to go.

97. It becomes more and more clear that the question of the housing of lower primary schools is of paramount importance. It is comparatively easy to find a *baithak* to house, often inadequately, a one-teacher school: it is rare to find one suitable for two teachers. Thus even in places where the amalgamation of two indifferent schools would be welcomed, they continue on their dreary way because there is no building available. The solution appears to lie in some method of enlisting voluntary village labour, which would in many cases be willingly given during the slack agricultural season. It is even now often given, but, for want of guidance and control, it is too often wasted in the erection of small dark huts which are no more fitted for two teachers than a private *baithak*.

98. Compulsory education continued to be administered in the Ranchi municipality with considerable success. Of the 2,883 boys of school-going age, 2,861 were on the rolls of the schools compared with

2,644 and 2,445 in the previous year. There is also an improvement to be recorded in the proportion of boys reaching the higher classes. The attendance officers achieved an attendance of 93.4 per cent, a slight improvement on last year's figure of 93 per cent. The scheme of compulsion continues in the Banki Union, the cost being met by the Cuttack district board from its ordinary grant for primary education. The Special Officer visited the area in December and reported that compulsory attendance undoubtedly improved the efficiency of the work. In the Jamhore Union in Gaya compulsion is still nominally in existence in the old Union area but the question of extending it to the added area is still under consideration. The number of pupils in the two schools where compulsion is nominally exercised declined from 154 to 143 and the attendance in one of the schools on the occasion of the Special Officer's visit was very bad.

99. In Saran education is still free and the district board pays its teachers Rs. 3 a month in lieu of fees. The schools are greatly overcrowded. There is a great demand for education in this district, and this demand, together with the abolition of fees, has created a situation which the district board, in spite of a generous allocation of funds, finds it very difficult to manage. The work done in the overcrowded schools is, almost necessarily, of the mechanical or memory type. The attempt by the Samastipur municipality to make education free but not compulsory was abandoned during the year. A similar experiment at Daltonganj is reported by the district inspector to be yielding disappointing results. He writes :—

In the absence of any measure of compulsion the introduction of free primary education, particularly in a municipal area where parents and guardians are in a position to pay school fees, seems to be defeating the very object of the scheme.

100. In municipalities generally there has been little realisation of the opportunities which exist for developing a reasonable system of schools. In Patna City, for example, in an area of 11 square miles there are 109 schools, in the Gaya municipality there are 69 schools, and in Monghyr there are 41 schools in an area of 4 square miles. Many of these schools are one-teacher schools and the best of them are generally based on one teacher to two classes. It is forgotten that the only really satisfactory basis for a primary school is one teacher for each class. There is no reason other than the housing difficulty, why this should not be the standard type where the density of the population allows of it.

101. One Hindi upper primary school with provision for Urdu teaching, and one lower primary school, are managed by the Dinapore Cantonment Committee. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,250, of which Rs. 1,138 was paid from public funds.

102. The question of providing further facilities for the education of Santal boys, especially in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr, was raised towards the end of the year and is now receiving consideration.

103. At the close of the year under report the Shahabad district board made a special grant to the Sadr local board to enable it to pay off the arrears of its teachers' stipends which had accumulated during

the previous years, as well as the stipends due for the current year. This timely act has eased a situation which was attracting public attention. The two local boards in Champaran, on the other hand, are still in grave financial difficulties.

104. The number of night schools increased from 174 to 186 and that of their pupils from 4,276 to 4,618. The instructions on the subject of night schools, issued by Government in the resolution already mentioned, will, I hope, prove helpful. By a clear definition of the class of person (juvenile or adult) for whom the school is intended, it is hoped to secure more systematic work, while by making the courses of study more elastic it is hoped to make the schools more attractive and therefore more useful. School post offices declined in number from 196 to 185. The number of trained teachers employed in primary schools rose from 19,472 to 20,184.

105. More schools in the Ranchi district were entrusted with the care of forest nurseries. The results which have so far been achieved, though small, are encouraging. Any activity which will help to break down the idea that education is a matter of learning certain words from a book is serving a useful purpose. With this end in view hand-work in various forms receives more attention in the new than in the old syllabus, and especially those forms of hand-work which can be utilised to supply some need of the school. The Special Officer reports that in some few cases he has seen mats made by the boys in use in schools, and that many schools have equipped themselves with counting materials. There is still much room for energetic work by sub-inspectors to encourage enterprise of this kind.

CHAPTER VIII.—Oriental Studies.

106. In spite of continued financial difficulties the number of recognized Sanskrit *tois* again shows an increase; this year it rose from 339 to 345 and the number of pupils rose from 10,723 to 10,996. The number of recognized primary Sanskrit schools rose from 793 with 21,214 pupils to 809 with 24,210 pupils. The number of unrecognized *tois* fell from 11 to 9 and that of their pupils fell from 270 to 201. The number of unrecognized primary Sanskrit schools fell from 60 with 1,268 pupils to 58 with 1,281 pupils. There were two primary Sanskrit schools and one *tol* for girls as in the previous year. The number of pupils who join Sanskrit schools after passing the middle or upper primary examination continues to rise. This is a hopeful feature, for it should lead in time to a better class of teachers in Sanskrit schools.

107. On the recommendation of the primary education committee, Government have decided that Sanskrit *pathshalas* should henceforth be named primary Sanskrit schools and that the time allotted to Sanskrit should be reduced from two periods to one period a day, just as in primary Urdu schools only one period a day is now allotted to religious instruction on the Islamic system.

108. The Superintendent and his two assistants visited 268 *tols* and 162 primary Sanskrit schools. It is reported that the teaching work in Sanskrit institutions is growing more and more regular every day.

109. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Patna, and the Sanskrit Council met twice.

110. The expenditure from public funds 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).	17,786
Examination charges	14,921
Travelling allowance	6,496
Two Sanskrit colleges maintained by Government.	36,527
<i>Ayurvedic</i> school	22,378
One <i>tol</i> managed by a local body	234
Grants-in-aid to <i>tols</i>	39,419
Stipends and rewards	nil
Total	1,37,761
<i>Less</i> receipts	12,881
Net total	1,24,880
<i>Add</i> for primary Sanskrit schools, including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them.	1,01,747
Total	2,26,627

The total shows an increase of Rs. 9,023 over that for last year.

111. The Senate of Patna University has passed a resolution that those title-holders who, after passing the intermediate examination either wholly or in English alone, pass the B. A. examination in English as well as papers IV, and V and VI of the Honours course in Sanskrit prescribed for the B. A. degree, shall be awarded a new degree of Bachelor of Oriental Learning (B. O. L.). Thereafter such students will be able to obtain another new degree, that of Master of Oriental Learning, if they attain the standard prescribed for the M. A. degree. The matter is now under the consideration of Government.

112. On the recommendation of the Sanskrit Council, Government have decided that all persons who give a sum not less than Rs. 10,000 for the encouragement of Sanskrit education shall be members for life of the Sanskrit Convocation.

113. Statistics for the Sanskrit examinations are given below :—

Examination.		Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
		Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Prathama ..	Males ..	3,242	736	3,978	1,459	163	1,622
	Females ..	2	3	5	1	3	4
Madhyama	Males ..	1,211	264	1,475	400	29	429
	Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acharya ..	Males ..	1,406	336	1,742	705	115	820
	Females ..	..	2	2	..	2	2

Of the candidates successful at the *acharya* examination, 279 males and 2 females took Part I, 311 males Part II, 140 males Part III and 90 males Part IV. The figures are for the examinations held in May 1934. Another set of examinations was held in April, 1935. Part IV of the *acharya* examination was held for the first time during the year.

114. With the sum of Rs. 39,360 at its disposal for grants-in-aid, the Sanskrit Association aided 221 *tols* against 213 in the previous year; there is also an aided *tol* at Angul. The amount of the aid given varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 115.

115. The roll number in the Dharma Samaj Sanskrit college at Muzaffarpur fell from 373 to 318 while in the Puri Sanskrit college it rose from 172 to 174. Steps are being taken for the construction of a semi-permanent hostel for 40 boarders at Muzaffarpur, to replace the rented hostel which collapsed during the earthquake. The projects for the construction of new college and hostel buildings at Puri are still awaiting funds.

116. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 49 to 46 but the number of their pupils increased from 3,424 to 3,425. The number of unrecognized *madrasas* rose from 38 with 2,083 pupils to 41 with 1,922 pupils.

117. The number of pupils in the Madrassa Islamia Shamsul Huda at Patna rose from 306 to 358. The principal retired during the year and a new appointment was made to fill the vacancy.

118. The results of the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board were as follows:—

Examination.	Number of examinees.			Number passed.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fazil ..	15	1	16	13	..	13
Alim ..	36	1	37	25	1	26
Maulavi ..	72	6	78	49	2	51
Mullah ..	98	3	101	69	2	71

The figures are for the examinations held in May 1934. Another set of examinations was held in April 1935.

CHAPTER IX.—Technical, Trade and Vocational Schools.

119. The number of these schools (including the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools at Patna) rose from 68 to 69 and that of their pupils from 3,497 to 3,696 but the direct expenditure fell from Rs. 8,14,407 to Rs. 7,80,596.

120. *Law schools*.—The number of students in the pleadership classes at Patna rose from 129 to 153 and the expenditure from Rs. 7,360 to Rs. 8,785; at Cuttack the number rose from 11 to 13. The cost of these classes continues to be met from fees.

121. *Medical schools**.—The year under review shows a total of 249 and 164 students on the rolls of the Darbhanga and Orissa Medical Schools, respectively. The second figure includes 11 lady students. Admissions were 46 male students and 1 lady student at Darbhanga and 30 male and 3 lady students at Cuttack. The results of the Medical Board Examinations were 35 successful students from the Darbhanga Medical School and 37 from the Orissa Medical School. As many as 26 students left the schools for various reasons. There was no change in the composition of the staff of the schools. The discipline among the students was well maintained; they took a keen interest in games, sports, etc. The Cuttack students are reported to have done excellent propaganda in the Public Health Section of the last "All Orissa Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition".

122. *Ayurvedic and Tibbi schools*.—In addition to the two medical schools mentioned above, there are the *ayurvedic* and *tibbi* schools maintained by Government at Patna. The number of students in the former fell from 130 to 129 and in the latter from 59 to 57.

*Contributed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

123. *Engineering, technical and industrial schools for boys.*—The number of these schools remained 38 but the number of pupils fell from 2,045 to 2,030. The industrial school maintained by the East Indian Railway at Beniadih near Giridih was closed during the year, but a mining class has been started at Beniadih in its place. The Director of Industries has contributed the following notes :—

“ *Technical and Industrial Education.*—The Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering continued to work as Inspector of Technical Schools. The number of Government technical and industrial institutions remained 12 as in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the number of aided institutions by one, making a total of 11 against 10 of the previous year. The demand for admission to the industrial schools far exceeded their capacities. This is a happy indication of a growing desire for industrial education.

“ A special class in electrical wiring and fitting was opened at the Cottage Industries Institute, Gulzarbagh, under the supervision of the Principal of the Bihar College of Engineering. The scheme is not yet successful in attracting electrical *mistris*, as most of the students were amateurs, but it is hoped that, with better publicity, the right type of students will be forthcoming.

“ *The Orissa School of Engineering.*—The courses of study for the Civil Engineering Subordinate class remained the same as in the previous year. During the year under review 41 students were admitted, 21 in the Subordinate Engineering class and 20 in the Industrial Diploma class. The number of applications for admission to the Industrial Diploma class far exceeded the number of places available. The total strength of the school on the 31st March 1935 was 107 against 109 in the previous year. The results of the various examinations were satisfactory.

“ *The Ranchi Technical School.*—During the year 45 students were admitted, against 53 in the previous year. The number of students on the roll on the 31st March 1935 was 165 against 153 in the previous year, while the maximum number of students during the year was 212 against 255 of last year. Twenty-eight students completed their course of training against 46 in the previous year. The reason for the fall in the number of students who completed their training is the stoppage of fresh admissions into the artisan class.

“ *The Tirhut Technical Institute.*—The Institute continued to maintain its reputation for popularity. No less than 177 applications were received, of which only 41 could be granted and the rest had to be refused for want of accommodation. The total strength of the Institute on the 31st March 1935 was 85. The results of the various examinations were satisfactory. The rented hostel building having collapsed in the last earthquake and no other suitable house being available, the boarders were accommodated in temporary grass huts in the Institute compound.

“ *The Jamalpur Technical School.*—Three students from Bihar and Orissa were admitted during the year as apprentice mechanics. The total number of apprentice mechanics from the province was 32, while

the total number of apprentices under training on the 31st March was 128. The institute received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 13,931 from the local Government. This represents the amount of the contribution paid up to the 30th September 1934, when the last agreement with the East Indian Railway terminated. Owing to the damage caused to the school building by the earthquake, the classes had to be held in the special grade apprentices' hostel for more than nine months.

"*The Jamshedpur Technical Night School.*—Two hundred and fourteen students were admitted during the year and the total strength of the classes on the 31st March 1935 was 267. The school received a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,800 from the local Government as in the previous year.

" Besides the institutions mentioned above, there were nine other technical and industrial institutions which received grants-in-aid from this department. On account of the prevailing financial stringency no fresh scholarship was awarded for training abroad during the year. To meet the growing requirement of the sugar factories in the province, one scholarship of Rs. 50 a month was awarded to a student for training in sugar technology at the Harcourt Butler Technical Institute at Cawnpore. Besides this, 16 new stipends, ranging in value from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 a month, were awarded for training outside the province in subjects for which adequate facilities did not exist in the province."

124. *Commercial schools.*—The number of commercial schools rose from 13 to 14 and that of their pupils from 348 to 510. The so-called Imperial Commercial Institute at Motihari, which was closed after the earthquake, was re-opened. The direct expenditure on commercial schools rose from Rs. 17,141 to Rs. 19,175. The commercial class at the Ravenshaw collegiate school and that at the Ranchi training school are managed by Government. In the former, the number of students rose from 17 to 29 and the income from fees more than covered the expenditure; all the 19 pupils who passed the final examination obtained employment. At Ranchi the number of students fell from 14 to 11. The final examination of these two classes will in future be entrusted to external examiners.

125. *Technical and agricultural schools for girls.*—These schools are dealt with in chapter XI. Their number remained 11, but the number of their pupils rose from 381 to 418.

CHAPTER X.—The Training of Masters.

126. The five secondary training schools provide accommodation for 330 students, viz., 220 stipend-holders and 110 reading without stipends. The number actually on the rolls this year is 264 against 261 last year. About one-fourth of the students have passed the intermediate examination and nearly all the others are matriculates. These schools continue to do very good work.

127. At all the secondary training schools short refresher courses were held for the head teachers of elementary training schools. The

results are said to have been satisfactory, but at the same time there is a general feeling that the present staff of the elementary training schools is not up to the mark. These schools need head teachers who can play their part in the efforts which are now being made to modernise the teaching in our primary schools, but many of the present head teachers seem to find it difficult to assimilate new ideas. It is a great pity that it has not yet been possible to finance the sanctioned scheme for the improvement of these schools. Meanwhile the question of revising their curriculum is now engaging attention.

128. The number of elementary schools remained stationary at 74 schools managed by Government, 2 aided schools in Chota Nagpur and one unaided school in the Santal Parganas, while their students increased in number from 1,501 to 1,514. The Government schools have accommodation for 1,480 students and the number actually enrolled is 1,434. At the final examination of the elementary training schools 1,319 men candidates were successful against 1,302 last year.

129. The total direct cost to Government of their 5 secondary and 74 elementary training schools rose from Rs. 2,39,084 to Rs. 2,42,651, while the expenditure from public funds on the two aided schools fell from Rs. 4,747 to Rs. 4,073.

130. There were 20,184 trained teachers employed in primary schools in the year under report against 19,472 in 1933-34. The steady increase has caused financial embarrassment to local authorities, and probably for this reason the local board of Madhubani in Darbhanga district has refused to allow the teachers under its control to be deputed for training. It seems likely that some limitation will have to be placed on the number of posts in each district to which the minimum pay now prescribed for trained teachers should be attached.

CHAPTER XI.—The Education of Indian Girls and Women.

131. During the year under report the number of educational institutions for girls rose from 2,724 to 2,734 and that of the Indian girls attending girls' schools from 76,031 to 79,625. The total number of girls at school, including those in boys' schools, was 149,822 against 139,957 in the previous year. The progress in co-education is particularly interesting. This year the number of girls reading in colleges for men rose from 9 to 15, in high schools for boys from 62 to 113, in middle schools for boys from 875 to 1,109 and in other schools from 62,980 to 68,960. There was a rise in the direct expenditure on girls' schools from Rs. 8,55,469 to Rs. 9,07,372.

132. There is no degree college for women in the province, but 8 students, against 7 in the previous year, were reading in the I. A. classes attached to the Ravenshaw girls' school. Most of the girls who wish to take a college course now join men's colleges, because of the greater variety of courses, and more highly qualified staff, provided in such colleges.

133. The number of high schools for girls rose from 6 to 8 and there was an increase of 207 in the number of pupils attending them. The

new schools are the Kanya high school at Gaya and the C. M. S. girls' school at Deoghar. The Ravenshaw girls' school at Cuttack has outgrown its building and it will soon be necessary to remove the primary classes elsewhere. At the Bankipore girls' school all the lower primary classes have now been closed in order to make room for the large number of pupils seeking admission into the higher classes. This school will soon have new school and hostel buildings in place of those destroyed by the earthquake : at present the classes are held in a rented house. The Mokshada girls' school at Bhagalpur also lost its building in the earthquake and steps are being taken for the erection of a new building on a better site. The Giridih girls' school acquired a home of its own during the year : previously it had always been held in a rented house. It is satisfactory to note that there is a steady increase in the number of Bihari girls in high schools : this year the Bankipore girls' school presented two Bihari Hindus and one Bihari Muhammadan for the matriculation examination. Efforts are being made to make the high school curriculum more attractive. Lessons in music, domestic science, art, home-nursing and needle-work are now given in these schools. Three other schools, viz., the Chapman girls' school at Muzaffarpur, the Baijnath girls' school at Monghyr and the Mission girls' school at Balasore are in process of developing into high schools.

134. There was a decrease of one in the number of middle English schools, there being 24 now against 25 last year. Two of the schools became high schools, while a new school called the Jain Bala Vishram was recognized at Dhanpura in Arrah. The number of middle vernacular schools remains 11.

135. The number of recognized primary schools for girls rose by 11 to 2,410, though the number of such schools in the Orissa division declined by 28 owing to the amalgamation of some of the inefficient girls' schools with neighbouring boys' schools. Most of the primary schools continue to be unsatisfactory owing to the dearth of trained and qualified teachers. The stipendiary schools in particular, whether under *gurus* or under mistresses, present a difficult problem, for the qualifications of the teachers are usually so low that they are unable to follow the prescribed curriculum. Some of the district inspectresses held conferences of primary school teachers to explain to them the new syllabus. Some of them also mention with approval the age limit which, as already mentioned, is being introduced for the admission of boys to primary schools, and believe that this will lead to a large increase in the number of girls reading in such schools. I note, however, that as the number of girls in boys' schools increases, the need for peripatetic teachers of needlework will increase, unless indeed the mixed schools can be staffed partly by women. The Cuttack report mentions a primary school for adult women, which is said to be doing very good work.

136. There has been no increase in the number of training classes for women teachers. There are still four classes managed by Government and seven under mission control, but aided by Government. The

number of students under training remained stationary at 250. The direct expenditure under this head during the year was Rs. 68,077. The demand for trained women teachers still far exceeds the supply. In particular, the dearth of properly qualified Urdu mistresses still continues, but this will disappear gradually as more and more Muhammadan girls take to secondary education: This year the number of Muhammadan students in the Bankipore girls' school and the Ravenshaw girls' school has risen from 37 to 44 and there has been an increase at the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College also. The last named college and the women's training class at Muzaffarpur carried on their work under great difficulties throughout the year owing to the damage caused by the earthquake. The repairs to the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College have now been finished, but the new building to be erected at Muzaffarpur has not yet been begun.

137. Technical, industrial and agricultural schools for girls and women are still 11 in number but the number of pupils attending them has risen from 381 to 418 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 18,010 to Rs. 28,835.

138. There is still one Sanskrit *tal* for girls and there are also two primary Sanskrit schools for girls, as last year.

139. The *atu* schools in Patna and Tirhut are still 35 in number and there were 860 pupils attending them. The district inspectress at Patna reports that eight women passed the upper primary standard. Some of these women are now working in stipendiary schools. There are 23 peripatetic schools with 449 pupils and two central gathering classes in Bhagalpur with 63 pupils.

140. The Lady School Medical Officer continued her inspections of the pupils in high, middle and training schools. She also delivered lectures on hygiene in a number of schools.

141. The Girl Guide movement is flourishing in most of the high and middle schools, especially those under Mission control. There are also Bluebird Flocks in a number of schools. The inspectress considers that this movement is doing admirable work in furthering the all-round development of Indian girls, mental, moral and physical.

142. The work in connection with the Lady Stephenson Diplomas in needlework and hygiene was carried on by the Bihar and Orissa Council of Women. The district inspectresses helped by collecting the specimens of needlework and forwarding them to the Honorary Secretary, and again by distributing diplomas and medals to the successful candidates. The number of girls and women competing for the diplomas is increasing every year and the award of diplomas has been a great encouragement to many schools in remote places.

143. The number of scholarships won by girls at the middle stage was 15, at the upper primary stage 40 and at the lower primary stage 243 against 12, 39 and 246, respectively, last year. Six junior scholarships and one senior scholarship were also awarded to girls.

CHAPTER XII.—The Education of Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

144. The number of Anglo-Indian and European schools remained 20. Five of these were secondary schools (three for boys and two for girls) and 15 elementary (5 for boys and 10 for girls). The total number of pupils rose from 1,540 to 1,733, the direct expenditure from Rs. 2,50,874 to Rs. 2,51,118 and the indirect expenditure from Rs. 1,42,201 to Rs. 2,13,960. The rise in the indirect expenditure was due mainly to the expenditure on repairing the damage done by the earthquake to St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore and St. Michael's school at Kurji. The cost was Rs. 47,962 and Rs. 11,376, respectively, and was met entirely by the Government of India.

145. Rules of procedure were framed during the year for the provincial board for Anglo-Indian and European education. The board has not yet held its first meeting, for it was decided that it would be best to defer action until after the inter-provincial board had met.

146. A Provident Fund scheme similar to that for teachers and clerks in secondary schools for Indians has been instituted for the teachers, clerks, nurses, matrons and house-keepers in secondary schools for Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

147. St. Joseph's Convent was permitted to present candidates at the matriculation examination of Patna University in 1935. The number of successful candidates from this school was two.

148. The inspector visited all the schools except those at Samastipur and Katihar. The total number of candidates sent up for the various public examinations rose from 109 to 126. The total number of teachers rose from 116 to 123 and that of trained teachers from 81 to 82.

149. The number of boarders was 357 boys and 413 girls. The number of non-Europeans in Anglo-Indian and European schools rose from 204 to 266.

CHAPTER XIII.—The Education of Muhammadans.

150. The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province was 157,675 against 151,195 last year and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils remained 13.5. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to the Muhammadan population of the province rose from 3.5 to 3.7, while for the whole population of the province the percentage rose from 3.0 to 3.1.

151. On the recommendation of the primary education committee, Government have decided that *maktabs* should be called "primary Urdu schools" and that these schools should henceforth not devote more than one period a day to religious instruction, including the reading of the *Koran*. Further they have decided that it is desirable to aim at common schools for Hindus and Muhammadans, and in future the text-book committee will not, without special permission, approve for use in any subject at the lower primary stage, or in any subject other than

literature at the upper primary stage, a book which is not, so far as is possible, one book printed in both the Nagri and the Urdu scripts. Teachers, too, have been told that when teaching Hindu and Muhammadan boys together they must use as their medium of instruction a vernacular equally intelligible to both. I hope that these measures will be of real benefit to Muhammadan pupils in primary schools.

152. *Madrasas* have been dealt with in chapter VIII and primary Urdu schools in chapter VII. The number of recognized *madrasas* fell from 49 to 46 but that of their pupils rose from 3,424 to 3,425. The number of recognized primary Urdu schools fell from 3,304 to 3,294 but that of their pupils rose from 89,206 to 92,276.

153. The number of elementary training schools for Muhammadans remained 13. In Orissa difficulty is still experienced in securing the required number of qualified candidates for admission into the two schools.

154. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 307 to 316, and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 425 to 440.

155. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again shows a rise; in the middle school stage it rose from 4,960 to 5,492 and in the high school stage from 3,950 to 4,039.

156. The expenditure from public funds incurred specially for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Item of expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Inspection	41,558
Examination charges	3,247
<i>Madrasa</i> managed by Government	24,862
Grants-in-aid to <i>madrasas</i>	21,972
Institutions chiefly intended for Muham- madans :—	97,048
	Rs.
(a) Elementary training schools and training classes for Muhammadan teachers.	22,530
(b) Schools conducted on the Urdu basis.	58,927
(c) Tibbi school	15,591
	97,048

Item of expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.
Scholarships, stipends and rewards ...	9,499
Recurring expenditure on hostels for Muhammadans.	4,298
Total ...	2,02,484
Less receipts ...	677
Net Total ...	2,01,807
<i>Add</i> for primary Urdu schools (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).	3,81,557
Grand Total ...	5,83,864

The total figure shows an increase of Rs. 8,235 over that of last year.

157. Twenty-eight middle, 29 upper primary and 126 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadan pupils against 29, 21 and 99, respectively, last year. Muhammadans also won 13 scholarships at colleges against 18 in the previous year; these figures relate only to scholarships awarded from public funds.

158. The special inspecting staff for Muhammadan education remained the same as last year, viz., a superintendent of Islamic studies, five special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, 24 inspecting *maulavis* and one lady superintendent of Muhammadan *atus*. In the ordinary inspecting staff two district inspectresses of schools, 3 district inspectors, 5 deputy inspectors and 36 sub-inspectors are Muhammadans. Mention has been made in chapter II of the new orders regarding the pay of the special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education. One inspector asks for more inspecting *maulavis* and states that the qualifications of the men now employed are not such as to make them able to understand the problems of primary education. It seems difficult, however, to justify an increase in the special staff at a time when the policy of Government is to encourage the common primary school. I note, however, that the question of making it compulsory for all sub-inspectors to qualify in both Hindi (or Bengali) and Urdu is one requiring consideration.

CHAPTER XIV.—The Education of Special Classes.

159. The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 33,219 to 34,894 and that of other aborigines from 44,691 to

44,943. The number of pupils in the different stages of instruction is shown below :—

Stage.	Christian.		Non-Christian.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
1	2	3	4	5
In colleges	43	30	3	2
In the high stage	774	833	155	173
In the middle stage	2,022	2,110	851	901
In the primary stage	28,916	29,951	41,047	41,256
In special schools	922	982	195	196
In unrecognized schools	542	988	2,440	2,415
Total	33,219	34,894	44,691	44,943

160. The number of schools specially intended for aborigines rose in Patna from 2 to 4, remained at 19 in Tirhut, and fell in Orissa from 13 to 6. In the other divisions and in Angul there is not the same need for special schools, because in large areas the aborigines form the bulk of the population. In the Santal Parganas there are still two elementary training schools for men, one maintained by Government and one, an unaided school, under Mission management; there are also still two aided training schools for aboriginal women. In Chota Nagpur there are still two aided training schools for aboriginal men and two for aboriginal women.

161. Seven college scholarships, twelve middle, twelve upper primary and 68 lower primary scholarships were won by aborigines against six, four, ten and 60, respectively, last year.

162. The special staff for the inspection of schools for the aborigines remains unchanged. It consists of one deputy inspector and six sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas, one sub-inspector in Monghyr and five sub-inspectors in Ranchi. It has been decided that in view of the large population of Santals in the Hazaribagh district one of the sub-inspectors in that area should be a Santal, and effect will be given to this decision as soon as a qualified Santal is available. Several members of the ordinary inspecting staff are aborigines by birth.

163. The total sum spent specially for the benefit of the aborigines amounted to Rs. 42,904 against Rs. 40,810 in the previous year.

164. The number of Hindus (other castes) under instruction rose from 58,187 to 64,328. The number in the collegiate stage rose from three to four, in the high stage from 191 to 233, in the middle stage from 658 to 878 and in the primary stage from 51,595 to 58,067, but the number in special schools fell from 234 to 199 and in unrecognized schools from 5,506 to 4,947.

165. The number of schools specially meant for these classes rose from 323 with 8,916 pupils to 373 with 10,609 pupils. Capitation allowances to teachers of primary schools for teaching pupils of these classes are paid by certain local bodies, of which the district boards of Patna, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Puri, the municipalities of Gaya and Puri and the district committee in the Santal Parganas are mentioned in the reports. The district board of Saran still gives rewards to parents of these classes for sending their children to school. The district boards of Patna and Puri and the Gaya municipality also spend money on the supply of books and writing materials. The total sum spent on allowances, rewards, books and writing materials was Rs. 7,784.

166. In last year's report mention was made of the recommendations of the primary education committee about the education of the depressed classes. The recommendation that schools receiving aid from local bodies should, if depressed class pupils are excluded, be removed to other sites, has been commended to the consideration of local bodies, as has the recommendation that depressed class pupils should be given equal facilities for their lessons with other pupils, i.e., that they must be admitted to the school house and be given a seat in front of the teacher and the blackboard. Government have also agreed that local bodies should be asked to take into immediate consideration the provision of more adequate facilities for the education of these classes, especially in the form of special schools in areas where a considerable population of these classes is concentrated, but the provision of special schools is to be only a temporary measure to last until these children are freely admitted to the ordinary schools. The suggestion that local bodies should be asked to make special budget provision for compensating teachers, who admit pupils of these classes and can therefore admit fewer fee-paying pupils, and also for the supply of books and writing materials, has been accepted. Scholarships are now to be reserved for these pupils, the total number of scholarships available being divided up according to the number of pupils of these classes and the number of other pupils in each stage of instruction. Qualified candidates of these classes are also to receive special consideration when admissions are made to elementary training schools.

167. Mention has been made in chapter II of the proposal to place the special inspectorate for schools for the depressed classes on a permanent footing.

168. Pupils of the depressed classes won three upper primary and 30 lower primary scholarships; in 1933-34 the figures were 3 and 24,

respectively. The expenditure incurred specially for the benefit of these classes was Rs. 60,275 against Rs. 45,081 in the previous year.

169. The members of the criminal tribes in the province now number 6,899. The number of children at school is 268. There was one pupil in the high stage and 5 pupils in the middle stage. The number of special schools for these pupils remained 2 in Tirhut, 4 in Bhagalpur and one in Chota Nagpur, but a new school was opened in Orissa, making eight such schools in all.

170. The number of factory schools rose from 65 to 68. The industrial school maintained by the East Indian Railway at Beniadih near Giridih was converted into a mining school, a new colliery school was opened in Manbhum and two more night schools at Jamshedpur. The industrial undertakings concerned employed 1,590 boys and 354 girls. The school rolls include 2,258 boys and 183 girls who are either employees or the children of employees besides 712 other boys and 177 other girls. The expenditure on these schools rose from Rs. 32,885 to Rs. 34,610.

171. There were 442 Jains under instruction, 5 in colleges, 120 in the secondary stage, 224 in the primary stage, 3 in special schools and 90 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.—The Education of Defectives.

172. The school for the blind at Ranchi had 66 pupils against 75 last year and the school at Patna 34 against 30. The former received from Government a grant of Rs. 3,020 and the latter a grant of Rs. 3,234.

173. There is no school for the deaf and dumb in the province but twelve scholars were maintained by Government and some by the district boards at the Calcutta deaf and dumb school.

174. The number of pupils in the school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia rose from 246 to 248. The school received from Government a grant of Rs. 720.

CHAPTER XVI.—The Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

175. The number of boys in the Reformatory School fell from 181 to 179, the figures for Bihar and Orissa showing a rise from 105 to 107 while those for Bengal fell from 70 to 66 and that for Assam remained 6. The general health of the boys was satisfactory, but there was one death from pneumonia during the year.

176. The gross cost of the school fell from Rs. 85,154 to Rs. 77,856 and the net cost to Government from Rs. 81,690 to Rs. 71,847. The decrease is due to economies in the staff and to larger receipts from the workshop. A further economy has since been effected by abolishing the school dairy.

177. The number of boys under surveillance fell from 127 to 116. Of these, 89 are leading honest lives, 7 were reconvicted, 16 (including 10 from Bengal and 2 from Assam) remained untraced, 2 were placed under police surveillance and 2 died.

178. There were 29 boys in the artisan classes for outside boys at the end of the year. Sixteen appeared at the annual examination, and 13 of them passed. The Director of Industries is considering the question of giving more publicity to these classes, which have not yet attained the full strength sanctioned by Government.

CHAPTER XVII.—Unrecognized Institutions.

179. The number of unrecognized institutions fell from 2,806 to 2,593 and the number of pupils in them fell from 70,782 to 69,732. The fall in numbers is due mainly to a reclassification of schools already in existence, e.g., in the district of Puri 135 schools, which were returned last year as unrecognized primary schools, have been brought on to the list of recognized schools during the year. The number of national schools rose from 13 to 19 and that of their pupils from 790 to 1,082.

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

180. The text-book committee and its various sub-committees met four times during the year. The number of books left over at the end of the previous year was 171 and the number of new books received was 513, bringing the total number for consideration to 684. Of these, 255 were rejected and 103 were approved, including 29 approved for use as prizes or library books. The sub-committees have considered 245 of the remainder.

181. On the advice of the primary education committee Government have ruled that in future no Hindi or Urdu book should, without the special permission of the Director, be approved by the text-book committee for use in any subject at the lower primary stage, or in any subject other than literature at the upper primary stage, which is not as far as possible one book printed in both the Urdu and Nagri scripts. So far, therefore, as these subjects and classes are concerned, books printed only in Hindi or only in Urdu will not henceforth be considered, while, if a book printed in both scripts is approved by the Hindi sub-committee and not by the Urdu sub-committee, or *vice versa*, the two sub-committees will consider it at a joint meeting.

182. On the advice of the text-book committee Government have recently sanctioned, as an experimental measure for two years, a new procedure for the review of text-books. In future I shall maintain in

my office a confidential list of expert reviewers for the different languages and subjects and every book received will be sent first to two persons from this list, to be chosen in such a way that no one will be able to tell to whom any particular book will be sent. Only if one at least of the expert reviewers is favourable will the book be laid before the committee. To cover the cost of this procedure a fee of five rupees is to be charged for every book submitted for approval.

183. The cost of the committee was Rs. 4,878 against Rs. 5,847 in the previous year. The former figure is made up of Rs. 1,000 for remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 869 for travelling allowance and Rs. 3,009 as its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations. A sum of Rs. 29 was received as fees for reviewing books submitted in manuscript.

184. The Silver Jubilee, occurring just after the close of the year, was responsible for a considerable output of literary activity of different kinds. Mention may be made of a pamphlet called the Silver Jubilee with a message by His Excellency the Governor, of which more than 6,000 copies were supplied to schools by the Publicity Officer; of a book called "King George the Fifth and the Indian Empire" with a foreword by Mr. E. S. Hoernle, I.C.S., published by Babu C. M. Acharyya of Cuttack; of lives of the King Emperor and Queen Empress in English and Hindi by Rai Sahib Bechu Narayan, headmaster of the Patna collegiate school, and in Bengali by Babu Baidyanath De, headmaster of the Purulia zila school; and of the booklets published by the Khadga Vilas Press at Bankipore and the Pustak Bhandar at Laheriasarai, of which some 9,650 and 15,000 copies, respectively, were circulated free of charge, an act of generosity which was much appreciated. The editors of the magazines Shiksha and Balak brought out Silver Jubilee numbers; so did the editors of the magazines published by the Ravenshaw College, the zila schools at Bhagalpur, Purulia and Daltonganj, the Eden high school at Hathwa, the Dhanbad Academy and the Cuttack training school. This list is probably not complete, but some of the magazines which I have seen reflect great credit on all concerned. Mention should also be made of the many sets of loyal verses composed in Sanskrit and other languages.

185. No more volumes of the catalogue of the Oriental Public Library were published during the year, but the index to the Persian section of the catalogue has been completed and will soon be sent to the press.

186. A revised edition of Dr. Campbell's Santali-English and English-Santali dictionary was published by the press attached to the Church of Scotland Mission at Pokhuria in Manbhum.

187. The fourth volume of the Oriya dictionary prepared by Babu Gopal Chandra Praharaj was published during the year.

188. The number of literary societies and libraries submitting returns rose from 135 to 153.

CHAPTER XIX.—Miscellaneous.

189. The number of recognized hostels rose from 721 to 750 and that of boarders in them from 22,350 to 24,144. A great deal of money could be usefully spent on constructing hostels for middle schools in rural areas.

190. The number of hostels under the control of the students' residence committee at Patna remained 13. Of these, nine were maintained by Government, one was managed by the Baptist Missionary Society but aided by Government, and the other three were unaided. The average roll number rose from 188 to 195 for all the hostels, and for the hostels managed or aided by Government from 127 to 134. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences rose from Rs. 2,230 to Rs. 2,539. The expenditure on the hostels was Rs. 14,669, including Rs. 6,296 met from Government funds. The average cost to Government for each boarder was Rs. 47.

191. The number of hostels under the students' residence committee at Cuttack fell from 11 to 9 and that of boarders in them from 174 to 146. The Katjuri hostel is under the direct management of Government and the other hostels are privately managed. The cost incurred by Government on the office of the inspector of students' residences amounted to Rs. 2,940 but the recoveries on account of rent reduced this figure to Rs. 2,073.

192. A whole-time doctor was appointed during the year for the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College at Muzaffarpur, which has thus been brought into line with the colleges at Patna and Cuttack.

193. The school medical officers and their assistants returned to school work after their work in connection with the earthquake was finished. Satisfactory reports were received from those districts where the boards had entrusted the medical officers in charge of their dispensaries, or their health staff, with the duty of the medical inspection of pupils in middle schools. In Balasore, for instance, all the pupils of all the middle schools were medically examined during the year. Government have recently issued instructions to all district boards to look after the pupils of middle schools in this way.

194. During the year 1,461 students were instructed in First Aid and 560 qualified for certificates.

195. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements continued to make good progress.

196. The Saran and Darbhanga district boards have ceased to employ *charka* instructors. The Muzaffarpur municipality has discharged its sewing mistress, which seems to be a step in the wrong direction.

197. Very little political activity in colleges or schools was noticed during the year,

CHAPTER XX.—Conferences and Committees.

198. The resolution of Government on the report of the primary education committee was published during the year. Mention has been made of it in chapter VII.

199. The report of the committee appointed to examine the syllabus prescribed by the Madrasa Examination Board is still under the consideration of Government.

200. The annual conference of divisional inspecting officers was held at Patna. The inspectors, district inspectors, deputy inspectors and sub-inspectors held the usual conferences of their subordinates. The Special Officer in charge of primary education held several conferences at which he explained to inspecting officers the scope and implications of the new syllabus for primary schools. Both he and the Principal of the Cuttack Training College attended the divisional conference in Orissa. The seventh Orissa education week and the fourth divisional exhibition of school handicraft were held along with that conference.

CHAPTER XXI.—Conclusion.

201. The year witnessed a rise of 51,000 in the number of pupils, in spite of the serious floods in the three Bihar divisions. But, more important still, it witnessed the beginning of an organized attempt to improve the work in our primary schools, by the recognition of the fact that four years of work are normally required for the attainment of literacy, by the introduction of a new syllabus, and by attempts to educate the inspecting staff to an appreciation of what can and ought to be done. The responsibility for organizing this work rests mainly on Mr. Dippie, the Primary Education Officer, whose enthusiasm and experience have been of the greatest value.

202. The Principals of the three arts colleges at Patna all retired just before or just after the close of the year. In them the department has lost three men of ripe experience. The death of Mr. Saiyid Nurul Huda, C.I.E., just after the close of the year, has deprived Patna of a man who was universally esteemed; he endowed a large amount of property for the maintenance of the *madrassa* which he founded at Patna, and for many years had devoted his whole time and energy to its improvement. The department will also feel the loss of Canon Tarafdar, whose personality and enthusiasm did so much not only for the C. M. S. high school at Bhagalpur but for many other schools in that town; he carries with him our best wishes in his new work as Assistant Bishop of Calcutta.

203. My thanks are due to the large number of persons, officials and non-officials alike, to whose efforts the improvements enumerated in this report are due. In particular I must express my thanks to those whose buildings were destroyed by the earthquake and who have since

then carried on their work in conditions which, especially during the hot weather and rains, were in many cases very uncomfortable indeed. I fear that many must think that the process of reconstruction is a terribly slow one, but they may rest assured that everything that can be done to expedite it is being done.

204. Both Dr. Lambert and I owe much to the Deputy Director, Mr. Tripathi. He has always succeeded in keeping up to date the work of a very heavy office and has helped us greatly by his sound judgment.

G. E. FAWCUS,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 11th July, 1935.

GENERAL TABLES.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions in

1	FOR MALES			
	2	3	4	5
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.				
UNIVERSITY ... ..	...	...	...	1
BOARD OF SECONDARY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	1	...	...	...
COLLEGES—				
Arts and Science	4	...	...	3
Law	1	...	...	...
Medicine	1	...	...	...
Education	2	...	...	...
Engineering	1	...	...	...
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...
Commerce ... ..	...	...	...	...
Forestry ... ..	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	1	...	...	...
Intermediate and Second grade Colleges.	1	...	...	2
Totals	11	...	...	5
High schools	24	...	...	112
Middle schools	7	253	12	342
Primary schools	7	86	2	28
Totals	38	3,068	423	19,043
SPECIAL SCHOOLS—				
Art ... ..	...	...	...	...
Law	2	...	...	...
Medical	2	...	...	...
Normal and Training	79	...	...	2
Engineering *	1	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	18	...	...	16
Commercial †	3	...	...	3
Agricultural ... ..	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	1	...	...	...
Schools for defectives ... ..	...	...	...	2
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	1
Other schools	6	1	...	260
Totals	111	1	...	283
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	160	3,403	437	19,808
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.	160	3,403	437	19,808

* Includes survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

		FOR FEMALES.					
Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	16	1	...	...	...	...	1
59	195	2	...	...	8	...	10
68	697	1	...	...	20	3	24
1	112	4	...	...	6	1	11
2,231	24,767 (a)	6	139	81	2,035	159	2,420
2,374	25,771	13	139	81	2,089	163	2,465
...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	82	4	...	...	7	...	11
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	37(b)	...	...	...	9	1	10
9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	398	...	...	...	2	...	2
140	535	4	...	...	19	1	24
2,514	26,322	13	139	81	2,088	164	2,490
2,337	2,337(d)	...	...	...	...	256	256
4,851	28,659	18	139	81	2,088	420	2,746

(a) Includes 186 night schools.

(b) Includes 1 night school.

(c) A night school.

(d) Includes 42 night schools.

v

Institutions for Males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

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
1,354	1,206	364	...	...	...	(a)3,327	2,960	1,291	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)232	200	84	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	266	237	215	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	62	60	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)244	222	148	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	42	44	...
1,354	1,206	364	...	...	...	4,183	3,724	1,782	15
29,408	24,549	3,291	13,824	10,845	1,086	53,269	44,051	5,434	186
38,152	29,908	4,267	9,025	6,947	393	80,605	62,666	6,131	909
2,499	1,955	114	88	68	...	12,685	9,785	928	208
612,599	478,971	1,104	58,348	44,973	...	(d)567,841	666,850	1,215	65,502
682,658	530,378	8,776	79,283	62,233	1,478	1,014,400	783,352	13,708	66,803
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	166	142	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	386	217	279	14
53	51	38	27	32	23	1,778	1,626	1,726	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	107	93	54	...
936	524	249	66	58	...	(e)1,923	1,284	457	...
123	91	2	348	247	...	510	369	5	...
...
100	79	84	...	...	...	179	175	179	...
64	32	...	...	...	...	100	79	84	11
8,764	7,013	782	4,755	3,863	612	(f)64	32	...	19
10,039	7,790	1,155	5,196	4,190	635	14,720	11,862	1,658	13
10,039	7,790	1,155	5,196	4,190	635	19,933	15,381	4,442	57
694,051	539,374	10,295	84,479	66,423	2,113	1,038,516	802,957	19,932	66,875
...	...	...	63,862	...	...	(g)63,862	...	...	3,922
694,051	539,374	10,295	147,841	66,423	2,118	1,101,878	802,957	19,932	70,197

(d) Includes 4,618 scholars of night schools.

(e) Includes 267 scholars of night schools.

(f) Scholars of night schools.

(g) Includes 1,166 scholars of night schools.

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

1	GOVERNMENT.			DISTRICT BOARD.			MUNICIPAL BOARD.		
	2 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	3 Average daily attendance.	4 Number of residents in approved hostels.	5 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	6 Average daily attendance.	7 Number of residents in approved hostels.	8 Scholars on roll on March 31st.	9 Average daily attendance.	10 Number of residents in approved hostels.
READING IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science ...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools ...	703	564	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Middle schools. { English ...	292	185	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	537	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Primary schools ...	500	322	3	5,542	3,952	...	4,363	3,027	...
Totals ...	2,032	1,453	99	5,542	3,952	...	4,363	3,027	...
In Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Medical school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Training schools ...	116	90	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Engineering schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Technical and Industrial schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Commercial school ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Defective ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	116	90	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	2,156	1,551	208	5,542	3,952	...	4,363	3,027	...
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.	2,156	1,551	208	5,542	3,952	...	4,363	3,027	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.	21,216	17,821	5,485	217,447	163,100	2,247	33,382	24,760	...

for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

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
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...
1,684	1,895	456	...	...	...	2,887	1,959	514	74
3,754	3,327	1,215	230	184	141	4,276	3,698	1,394	267
902	751	506	44	41	36	1,483	1,174	542	49
58,279	41,979	1,228	3,946	3,103	...	67,630	52,383	1,231	1,994
59,619	47,452	3,405	4,220	3,328	177	75,776	59,212	3,681	2,384
...
...
184	128	133	...	...	...	250	218	240	...
345	305	129	13	11	13	358	316	142	...
60	47	60	...	...	...	60	47	60	...
...
...
268	230	90	...	...	...	268	230	90	118
807	710	412	13	11	13	936	811	582	118
60,426	48,162	3,817	4,233	3,339	190	76,720	60,031	4,215	2,502
...	...	...	6,370	...	...	6,370	...	...	136
60,426	48,162	3,817	10,603	8,339	190	83,090	60,031	4,215	2,638
754,477	587,536	14,112	158,444	69,762	2,303	1,184,968	862,938	24,147	...

GENERAL TABLE III-A.—Expenditure on Education for
 Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 1,50,892, spent by the Public Works

*Miscellaneous (on page xi) includes the following main items :—
 Scholarships or stipends ... Rs. 2,75,008.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan 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.	4,832	...	...	...	...	4,832
Arts and Science Colleges	7,24,873	...	...	1,75,803	7,944	9,08,120
Law	10,013	...	...	35,839	405	46,257
Medicine	1,72,540	...	...	37,784	...	3,10,324
Education	61,606	...	...	1,238	284	63,108
Engineering	1,32,793	...	...	17,516	...	1,50,248
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	68,981	...	...	4,134	3,000	74,115
Intermediate Colleges	3,122	...	...	4,849	193	8,164
Totals	11,76,299	...	...	2,77,163	11,806	14,65,163
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High Schools	4,03,469	...	...	3,09,886	9,671	7,23,026
Middle schools { English	97,137	...	...	9,239	216	46,592
{ Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools	4,738	...	...	158	25	4,971
Totals	4,45,994	...	...	3,19,283	9,912	7,74,589
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	9,442	...	9,442
Medical schools	1,08,005	...	...	17,897	3,481	1,29,383
Training schools	2,42,651	...	...	473	640	2,43,764
Engineering schools*	49,434	...	...	4,111	1,850	55,395
Technical and Industrial schools	3,07,233	...	...	8,740	20,021	3,35,994
Commercial schools†	847	...	...	1,327	619	2,793
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	71,847	...	...	...	6,009	77,656
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	82,190	...	...	...	...	82,190
Totals	8,62,207	...	...	41,950	32,620	9,36,817
GRAND TOTALS	24,88,800	...	...	6,38,436	54,338	31,76,574

* Includes Survey schools (none in the province).

† Includes clerical schools.

males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

Department on Educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring)

Rs. 2,92,656.

Contingencies and miscellaneous

.. 3,96,615.

District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.		
Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain 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.
..	..	..	..	..	..	21,208	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,60,974	..	..
..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	9,899	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,92,081	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,90,641	..	..
..	3,34,022	14,213	2,36,911	4,629	5,89,775	58,018	1,95,092	7,603
..	1,34,948	3,110	86,325	769	1,75,152	1,385	13,185	942
..	9,54,668	1,90,455	1,99,846	1,18,053	14,63,022	40,689	23,49,676	86,008
..	14,23,638	2,07,778	4,73,082	1,23,451	22,27,949	3,90,733	25,48,958	94,553
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4,073	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	29,494	665	105
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,328	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6,354	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	384	..
..	234	..	..	..	234	60,331	..	400
..	234	..	..	..	234	1,02,580	1,049	685
..	14,23,872	2,07,778	4,73,082	1,23,451	22,28,183	6,85,394	25,50,002	95,239

GENERAL TABLE III-A—contd.

	Aided Institutions—contd.			Recognized unaided Institutions.		
	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	Total.
	16	17	18	19	20	21
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	1,92,889	34,816	2,48,913	...	...	...
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts and Science Colleges	1,00,918	23,527	2,85,419	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	5,166	4,645	19,710	...	...	...
Totals	2,98,973	62,988	5,54,042	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	8,41,416	1,86,884	13,16,941	3,47,306	(a)93,319	4,40,625
Middle schools { English ...	3,83,841	1,47,884	7,92,438	71,681	75,672	1,47,353
Primary schools { Vernacular ...	7,638	9,908	33,258	...	819	819
Primary schools ...	5,04,593	5,46,714	35,18,680	61,901	53,049	1,19,950
Totals	17,37,688	8,91,390	56,63,317	4,80,868	(a)2,27,859	7,08,747
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	...	3,050	7,123	...	2,090	2,090
Engineering schools *	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools	1,552	1,41,407	1,73,223	...	1,152	1,153
Commercial schools† ...	3,097	186	5,611	9,130	1,641	10,771
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	613	3,498	10,645	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	384	...	...	...
Other schools ...	2,730	1,26,936	1,90,397	6	1,31,253	1,31,259
Totals	7,992	2,75,077	3,87,383	9,136	1,36,136	1,45,272
GRAND TOTALS	20,44,658	12,29,455	86,04,742	4,90,024	(a)3,63,995	8,54,019

(a) Includes Rs. 511 Government grant for buildings to an unaided high school and Rs. 594 for grants-in-aid from district board fund to the same school.

GENERAL TABLE III-A—concl'd.

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	1,17,868	...	...	...	...	1,17,868
Inspection	7,79,170	...	1,428	...	6,188	7,86,781
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	3,34,922	2,78,561	36,345	44,968	2,57,780	9,52,576
Miscellaneous (vide page viii) ...	3,87,660	1,47,791	5,992	1,84,357	2,38,579	9,64,279
Totals	16,19,620	4,26,352	43,665	2,29,325	5,02,542	28,21,504
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
University	21,208	...	...	1,92,889	34,816	2,48,913(a)
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.	4,832	...	...	...	...	4,832(d)
Arts and Science Colleges	8,85,347	...	...	2,76,721	31,471	11,93,539
Law	10,018	...	...	35,889	405	46,257
Medicine	1,72,540	...	...	37,784	...	2,10,324
Education	61,606	...	...	1,238	264	63,108
Engineering	1,32,732	...	...	17,516	...	1,50,248
Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary	66,981	...	...	4,134	3,000	74,115
Intermediate Colleges	13,021	...	...	10,015	4,838	27,874
Totals	18,68,280	...	...	5,76,136	74,794	20,19,210
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	(b)6,94,621	(c)594	...	14,98,608	2,88,769	24,82,592
Middle schools: { English	95,155	5,29,114	21,816	7,01,672	2,28,401	15,76,156
{ Vernacular	1,385	1,48,133	4,052	44,163	11,496	2,09,229
Primary schools	45,477	32,95,344	2,76,463	7,66,498	7,22,841	51,06,623
Totals	8,36,638	39,73,195	3,02,331	30,10,241	12,51,507	93,74,602
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	9,442	...	9,442
Medical schools	1,08,005	...	...	17,897	3,481	1,29,383
Normal and Training schools	2,46,724	...	...	473	5,780	2,52,977
Engineering schools*	49,434	...	...	4,111	1,850	55,395
Technical and Industrial schools	3,36,727	665	105	10,292	1,62,580	5,10,369
Commercial schools†	3,175	...	...	13,554	2,446	19,175
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	71,847	...	...	...	6,009	77,856
Schools for Defectives	6,354	...	180	618	3,498	10,645
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	384	...	...	...	384
Other schools	1,42,521	234	400	2,736	2,58,189	4,04,090
Totals	9,64,787	1,283	685	59,118	4,43,833	14,69,706
GRAND TOTALS	47,89,335	44,00,820	3,46,681	38,75,520	22,72,676	1,56,85,022

(b) Includes building grant of Rs. 511 to an unaided high school.

(c) Represents direct grant to an unaided high school from district board funds.

(d) Represents indirect expenditure only.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.—Expenditure on Education for

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 11,982 spent by the

*Miscellaneous includes the following main items:—

Scholarships or stipends .. Rs. 27,361.

	Government Institutions.					
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain 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	6,804	...	...	372	...	7,176
Totals	6,804	...	...	372	...	7,176
SCHOOL EDUCATION. GENERAL.						
High schools	77,227	...	...	21,154	462	98,843
Middle schools { English	7,185	...	...	...	...	7,185
{ Vernacular	12,930	...	...	...	180	13,110
Primary schools	11,642	...	...	306	19	11,967
Totals	1,08,984	...	...	21,460	661	1,31,105
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	39,133	...	...	...	56	39,189
Technical and Industrial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	39,133	...	...	...	56	39,189
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	1,54,921	...	...	21,832	717	1,77,470
Grand Totals for Males	24,88,800	...	...	6,38,436	54,398	31,75,574
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	26,38,721	...	...	6,60,268	55,055	33,54,044

females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

Public Works Department on educational buildings.

Hostel charges (recurring) Rs. 85,878.
 Contingencies and miscellaneous „ 35,861.

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.
...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	49,727	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	83,943	...	4,020
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,640	...	...
...	56,957	51,344	1,431	1,602	1,11,334	30,506	2,11,219	45,132
...	56,957	51,344	1,431	1,602	1,11,334	1,22,816	2,11,219	49,152
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18,500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,852	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25,052	...	...
...	56,957	51,344	1,431	1,602	1,11,334	1,47,868	2,11,219	49,152
...	14,23,872	2,07,778	4,73,082	1,23,451	22,28,183	6,85,314	25,50,002	95,238
...	14,80,829	2,59,123	4,74,513	1,25,043	23,39,517	9,83,262	27,61,231	1,44,390

GENERA TABLE III-B—contd.

	Aided Institutions—contd.			Recognised 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
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges:—						
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools ...	49,213	29,825	1,28,765	...	...	...
Middle schools { English ...	12,427	68,991	1,19,381	415	9,021	9,436
{ Vernacular ...	1,990	8,197	18,827	...	1,185	1,185
Primary schools ...	95,222	75,551	3,97,610	168	9,200	9,368
Totals ...	98,852	1,82,564	6,64,603	583	19,406	19,989
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools ...	1,082	9,306	28,888	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial schools ...	...	22,612	27,964	...	511	511
Commercial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ...	...	...	360	...	...	...
Reformatory schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	2,897	3,287	...	...	...
Totals ...	1,092	34,315	60,449	...	511	511
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	59,934	2,16,879	7,25,052	583	19,917	20,500
Grand Totals for Males ...	20,44,653	12,29,455	66,04,742	4,90,024	3,63,995	3,54,019
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL ...	21,44,587	14,46,334	78,29,794	4,90,607	3,83,912	8,74,519

GENERAL TABLE III-B—*concl'd.*

	Total expenditure from—					Grand total.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	
	22	23	24	25	26		27
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	9,885	...	...	...	...	9,885
Inspection	57,569	...	...	...	820	58,389
Buildings, furniture and apparatus	81,787	5,995	5,289	...	74,181	1,67,182
*Miscellaneous (<i>vide</i> page xii)	68,182	17,729	1,875	28,935	82,924	1,49,095
Totals	2,17,353	23,724	6,664	28,935	1,07,875	3,64,551
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.						
Arts colleges... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges :—						
Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate colleges	6,804	...	...	372	...	7,176
Totals	6,804	...	...	372	...	7,176
SCHOOL EDUCATION.						
GENERAL.						
High schools	1,36,954	...	...	70,367	30,287	2,27,608
Middle schools { English	41,128	...	4,020	12,842	78,012	1,36,002
{ Vernacular	21,570	...	...	1,990	9,562	33,122
Primary schools	42,148	2,63,176	96,476	37,127	86,372	5,30,299
Totals	2,31,800	2,63,176	1,00,496	1,22,826	2,04,233	9,27,031
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Art schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training schools	57,633	...	...	1,082	9,362	68,077
Technical and Industrial schools	5,352	...	...	...	23,123	28,475
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools	360	...	...	...	...	360
Reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	840	...	...	...	2,397	3,237
Totals	64,185	...	...	1,082	34,882	1,00,149
GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES	5,20,142	2,91,900	1,07,160	1,52,715	3,46,990	14,18,907
<i>Grand Totals for Males</i>	<i>47,59,325</i>	<i>44,00,820</i>	<i>3,46,681</i>	<i>38,75,520</i>	<i>22,72,676</i>	<i>1,56,85,022</i>
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL	(a) 58,09,467	(b) 46,92,720	(c) 4,53,841	40,28,235	26,19,666	1,71,03,929

(a) Includes Rs. 32,856 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 3,027 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

(b) Includes Rs. 31,01,531 from Government funds.

(c) Includes Rs. 180,263 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Mahammadans.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	
			Higher castes.	Others.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total population ...	7,140	1,62,988	12,671,873	23,21,884	21,12,814	553	145	3,022	10,13,619	1,87,94,138	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
CLASSES.												
Infant class ...	209	7,573	1,86,256	22,841	83,840	...	...	75	16,495	2,67,398	2,54,172	
Primary ...	I	65	3,905	1,29,059	13,042	25,755	3	1	09	8,291	1,89,150	1,68,991
	II	87	3,459	1,29,081	9,724	20,826	1	...	00	6,780	1,69,081	1,57,025
	III	68	2,840	1,04,366	5,680	14,527	1	...	102	4,883	1,32,516	1,22,840
	IV	69	1,623	54,142	1,820	5,631	1	1	61	1,946	65,313	58,626
	V	59	1,316	40,389	1,016	4,188	2	1	65	1,317	48,351	42,301
Middle ...	VI	42	937	24,205	476	2,902	...	1	65	552	29,180	29,961
	VII	39	848	21,899	405	2,541	2	1	43	380	26,157	21,771
High ...	VIII	35	375	7,697	95	1,304	...	2	27	71	9,006	6,183
	IX	9	256	6,591	60	1,087	...	1	20	79	8,093	5,000
	X	10	214	5,994	46	986	...	...	6	48	7,284	4,353
	XI	2	142	5,164	33	697	...	...	3	31	6,072	3,624
Totals ...	694	23,495	7,14,945	55,238	1,14,302	10	8	676	40,719	9,49,981	8,69,437	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	1	16	877	3	130	...	...	...	1	1,027	608
	2nd year	1	19	857	2	141	...	...	...	2	1,022	610
Degree classes	1st year	3	7	374	...	61	...	...	...	2	447	246
	2nd year	2	9	403	...	83	1	...	...	1	580	309
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	...	1	87	...	16	...	...	...	...	104	53
	2nd year	...	2	63	...	8	1	...	...	...	74	37
Research students	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	
Totals ...	7	54	2,756	4	439	2	...	...	6	3,268*	1,870	
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	701	23,549	7,17,601	55,242	1,14,741	12	8	676	40,719	9,53,249	8,71,307	
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	787	43,123	4,613	10,300	2	...	24	3,347	60,176	52,006	
GRAND TOTALS ...	701	24,316	7,59,724	59,855	1,25,041	14	8	700	43,066	10,13,425	9,24,313	

* Excludes 44 students of the Ravenshaw College reading law only.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving general education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Paria.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.	
			Higher castes.	Others.								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Total population ...	5,642	1,66,124	13,580,080	2,936,187	2,151,976	366	96	2,031	1,038,996	18,883,438	...	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.												
CLASSES.												
Infant class ...	246	4,588	38,650	2,318	10,061	...	1	57	946	57,767	51,386	
Primary ...	I	104	2,701	21,715	970	7,702	3	...	65	421	33,761	28,803
	II	101	1,740	17,483	536	4,400	...	2	42	297	24,687	20,080
	III	104	1,440	11,240	277	2,371	43	196	15,675	12,712
	IV	92	945	2,404	45	169	1	1	9	51	3,707	2,221
	V	69	695	1,467	23	89	...	1	8	26	2,377	1,264
Middle ...	VI	40	456	432	1	37	3	19	1,018	402
	VII	34	349	321	1	12	...	1	2	13	733	261
High ...	VIII	21	75	131	...	2	1	1	231	85
	IX	10	28	78	...	2	116	18
	X	3	39	37	78	13
	XI	...	23	20	...	1	63	4
Totals ...	624	13,409	93,187	4,160	25,616	4	6	219	1,970	1,40,195	117,197	
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Intermediate classes.	1st year	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
	2nd year	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Degree classes	1st year	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2nd year	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post-graduate classes.	1st year	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Research students	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	2	11	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	23	2
SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	826	13,420	93,996	4,160	25,617	4	6	219	1,970	1,40,218	117,199	
SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	261	6,143	378	2,596	...	...	...	189	9,556	7,659
GRAND TOTALS ...	636	13,701	100,139	4,538	28,213	4	6	219	2,129	1,49,774	124,858	

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or creed of male scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Law schools ...	...	...	150	...	16	...	...	...	...	166	82
Medical schools ...	...	12	294	...	66	...	...	...	...	372	264
Normal and Training schools.	...	114	1,304	20	302	...	...	...	38	1,778	1,745
Engineering and Surveying schools.	...	14	91	...	2	...	...	...	...	107	71
Technical and Industrial schools.	52	280	1,113	99	252	...	1	38	108	1,923	1,129
Commercial schools	4	7	413	...	86	...	...	...	...	510	197
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	2	86	37	51	...	...	...	3	179	179
Schools for Defectives.	...	50	19	14	4	...	...	...	2	89	80
Schools for Adults	...	7	3	2	6	...	...	...	22	45	45
Other schools	...	118	11,168	25	3,498	...	...	...	16	14,825	12,440
Totals	56	584	14,646	197	4,233	...	1	38	189	19,994	16,182
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law ...	...	5	234	...	36	...	...	...	1	276*	165
Medicine	...	5	218	...	43	...	...	...	...	266	91
Education	...	2	56	...	9	...	...	...	...	67	56
Engineering	...	1	75	...	5	...	...	...	...	81†	40
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	3	31	...	13	...	...	...	...	47	27
Totals	...	16	614	...	106	...	...	...	1	737	379
GRAND TOTALS	56	600	15,260	197	4,339	...	1	38	190	20,731	16,561

*Includes 44 students of the Ravenshaw College reading Law only.

†Excludes 163 students not reading the University Course.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or creed of female scholars receiving vocational and special education in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	HINDUS.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of pupils from rural areas.
			Higher castes.	Others.							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools...	1	7	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	8
Normal and Training schools.	...	182	87	2	29	...	...	...	...	250	150
Engineering and Surveying schools.
Technical and Industrial schools.	...	350	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	358	230
Commercial schools.
Agricultural schools.	...	54	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	60	60
Reformatory schools.
Schools for Defectives.	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Schools for Adults	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19
Other schools	130	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	163	51
Totals ...	1	702	127	2	32	...	...	1	10	675	668
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Law
Medicine
Education
Agriculture
Commerces
Totals
GRAND TOTALS...	1	702	127	2	32	...	...	1	10	675	668

GENERAL TABLE VI-A.—Teachers (Men) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or metric, 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
<i>Primary schools—</i>												
Government ...	...	...	18	2	...	...	...	...	1	20	1	21
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	21	5,361	748	6	1	...	10	2,419	6,136	2,430	8,566
Unaided ...	...	22	10,993	2,720	3	...	1	8	12,436	13,738	12,445	26,183
Unaided ...	...	1	221	68	...	...	1	1	2,282	290	2,284	2,574
Totals ...	...	44	16,593	3,538	9	1	2	19	17,138	20,184	17,160	37,344
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	6	17	31	...	...	...	...	4	4	54	8	62
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	2	266	1,165	15	2	6	56	87	482	1,450	631	2,081
Unaided ...	13	324	796	18	...	9	85	193	593	1,151	880	2,031
Unaided ...	1	64	135	2	...	1	15	15	212	202	243	445
Totals ...	22	671	2,127	35	2	16	156	239	1,291	2,857	1,762	4,619
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	204	90	100	...	...	10	12	51	56	394	129	523
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	169	240	163	2	...	176	196	243	384	574	999	1,573
Unaided ...	30	99	36	...	...	46	150	63	249	195	508	703
Totals ...	433	429	299	2	...	232	358	357	689	1,163	1,636	2,799
GRAND TOTALS	455	1,144	19,019	3,575	11	249	516	675	19,118	24,204	20,558	44,762

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Teachers (Women) in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.					UNTRAINED TEACHERS.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total 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 ...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	1	1	20	2	22
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	...	8	63	53	...	...	1	1	147	24	149	273
Unaided ...	1	...	9	7	...	...	1	...	81	17	82	99
Totals ...	1	45	268	195	2	...	4	5	1,253	511	1,262	1,773
<i>Middle schools—</i>												
Government ...	2	3	19	1	...	...	...	...	2	25	2	27
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	7	21	137	23	...	2	7	6	56	188	71	259
Unaided ...	...	3	17	...	...	...	1	...	4	20	5	25
Totals ...	9	27	173	24	...	2	8	6	63	233	79	312
<i>High schools—</i>												
Government ...	8	4	8	1	...	6	...	9	1	21	16	37
District Board and Municipal. Aided ...	10	35	33	3	3	1	7	2	26	84	26	120
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	18	39	41	4	3	7	7	11	27	105	52	157
GRAND TOTALS	28	111	482	223	5	9	19	22	1,343	849	1,393	2,242

GENERAL TABLE VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the official year 1934-35.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.				Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.								
Males—	Females—	Total—		Males—	Females—	Total—						
7,140	5,642	12,782		9.57	15.8	12.92						
		Institutions.	Scholars on 31st March 1935.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on the roll (e).	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	Total expenditure.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
								Rs.	Es.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.												
High schools ...	3	510	73	105	30	9	26,744	...	57,652	16,561	1,00,957	
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	5	193	81	1	9	6	4,268	...	8,210	10,704	29,177	
Totals ..	8	703	154	106	39	15	31,007	...	65,862	27,265	1,24,134	
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
High schools ...	2	459	61	103	18	11	15,587	...	34,785	14,670	65,042	
Middle schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary schools ...	10	580	216	57	25	15	13,467	...	27,849	20,626	61,942	
Totals ...	12	1,030	277	160	43	26	29,054	...	62,634	35,296	1,26,984	
GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL INSTITUTIONS.												
	20	1,733	431	266	82	41	61,061	...	1,28,496	62,561	2,51,118	
Expenditure on buildings by Public Works Department—Nil.				Inspection ...				2,904	2,904
				Buildings, etc.				69,245	24,045	93,290
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—				Miscellaneous...				48,496	...	48,985	20,375	1,17,766
		Rs.		Totals ...				1,20,555	...	48,985	44,420	2,13,960
Scholarships and stipends ...		12,963										
Hostel charges (recurring) ..		84,428										
Contingencies and Miscellaneous.		20,375										
				GRAND TOTALS.				1,80,616	...	1,77,481	1,06,981	4,65,078

* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1934-35.

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. ...	64	16	80	48	11	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	21	...	21	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	299	2	301	185	...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	59	...	59	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	826	58	884	(a) 341	8	349	...	1	1	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	130	...	130	(b) 71	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAW.												
Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	279	...	279	159	...	159	...	...	...	...	...	...
MEDICINE.												
M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B., B. S. ...	235	...	235	105	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
ENGINEERING.												
Bachelor of C. E. ...	29	...	29	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed. ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts ...	1,542	79	1,621	707	28	735	6	1	7	6	...	6
Intermediate in Science	791	...	791	390	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	64	9	73	61	6	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate in Civil Engineering.	18	...	18	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examination	13	...	13	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.												
Matriculation ...	7,320	832	8,152	3,469	334	3,803	53	8	61	26	5	41
School Leaving ...	62	...	62	32	...	32	3	...	3	3	...	3

* Appearing from a recognized institution.

(a) Includes 35 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	
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—concl'd.												
Anglo-Indian and European High school. Cambridge School Certificate.	21	7	28	15	...	15	6	...	6	4	...	4
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE.												
Cambridge Junior ...	22	1	23	18	...	18	24	...	24	21	...	21
Anglo-Indian and European Middle.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	15,095	6	15,103	8,981	...	8,981	337	36	373	228	19	247
Vernacular Middle ...	(a)4,724	191	4,915	(b)4,734	51	4,785	(c)128	43	171	(d)108	29(e)	137
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE.												
Upper Primary ...	37,678	...	37,678	31,383	...	31,388	1,649	1	1,650	1,358	1	1,359
Lower Primary ...	110,661	...	110,661	80,312	...	80,312	10,811	...	10,811	7,787	...	7,787
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE.												
For teachers' certificate:—												
Vernacular, Higher	125	15	140	96	6	102	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular, Lower	1,369	395	1,764	1,176	143	1,319	76	1	77	76	...	76
At Art schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law schools ...	22	...	22	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	109	...	109	70	...	70	2	...	2	2	...	2
At Engineering schools †	59	...	59	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	442	...	442	395	...	395	37	...	37	25	...	25
At Commercial schools	291	...	291	241	...	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other schools ††	31	...	31	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...

* i.e., Appearing from a recognized institution.

† Includes Survey schools.

†† The results of Madrasas and Sanskrit Tols are shown in Chapter VIII.

(a) Includes 3,183 candidates from M. E. schools.

(b) Includes 1,848 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination.

(c) Includes 38 candidates from M. E. schools.

(d) Includes 14 candidates who appeared for the M. E. examination

(e) Includes 1 candidate who appeared for the M. E. examination.

GENERAL TABLE IX.

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of educational institutions in rural areas

Types of institutions.	Number of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Privats.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.	Institutions	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
FOR MALES.								
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	1	47	...	...	...	...	1	47
High Schools	1	210	...	...	86	17,603	87	17,813
Middle Schools	2	285	339	40,318	390	40,760	731	81,363
Primary Schools ... ..	...	...	3,062	171,478	20,606	643,755	23,668	815,233
Training Schools	79	1,698	2	53	1	27	82	1,778
Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	..	1	64	1	64
Other schools	10	505	1	32	287	8,816	293	9,353
Totals	93	2,745	3,404	211,891	21,371	711,025	24,868	925,651
FOR FEMALES.								
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools	2	196	...	...	6	1,216	8	1,412
Primary Schools	1	26	139	5,542	1,935	47,105	2,075	52,678
Training Schools	3	57	...	...	5	90	8	147
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	60
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	254	6	254
Totals	6	279	139	5,542	1,933	48,725	2,093	54,546
Grand Total for all recognized Institutions.	99	3,024	3,543	217,423	23,321	759,750	26,960	9,80,197
II.—UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.								
For Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,088	54,863
For Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	5,280
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,309	60,143
Grand Total for all Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	29,275	1,040,340

APPENDIX I.—Statement showing the percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1934-35.

District.	Total Indian population.			Number of Indian children at school.			Percentage of Indian children at school to the total Indian population.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ...	955,179	890,119	1,845,298	69,693	10,997	80,690	7·3	1·2	4·4	4·2
Gaya ...	1,193,607	1,194,790	2,388,397	64,494	7,836	72,330	5·4	·7	3·03	2·9
Shahabad ...	999,088	994,382	1,993,470	64,137	4,840	68,977	6·4	·5	3·5	3·2
<i>Total for Patna Division.</i>	3,147,874	3,079,291	6,227,165	198,324	23,673	221,997	6·3	·8	3·6	3·4
Saran ...	1,219,975	1,266,356	2,486,331	73,311	4,934	78,245	6	·4	3·1	2·9
Champan ...	1,080,867	1,064,650	2,145,517	42,752	5,387	48,139	4	·5	2·2	2·1
Muzaffarpur ...	1,448,658	1,497,114	2,945,772	71,752	7,684	79,436	5	·5	2·7	2·5
Darbhanga ...	1,570,880	1,595,073	3,165,953	79,962	9,052	89,014	5·09	·6	2·8	2·7
<i>Total for Tirhut Division.</i>	5,315,380	5,423,193	10,738,573	267,577	27,057	294,634	5·03	·5	2·7	2·6
Monghyr ...	1,145,522	1,141,130	2,286,652	62,510	8,895	71,405	5·5	·8	3·1	2·9
Bhagalpur ...	1,130,528	1,104,018	2,234,546	59,227	9,382	68,609	5·2	·8	3·07	2·9
Purnea ...	1,129,635	1,056,809	2,186,444	54,042	10,647	64,689	4·6	1	3	2·8
Santal Parganas	1,025,776	1,025,367	2,051,143	48,162	5,674	53,836	4·7	·6	2·6	2·6
<i>Total for Bhagalpur Division.</i>	4,431,461	4,327,324	8,758,785	223,941	34,598	258,539	5·05	·8	3	2·8
Cuttack ...	1,028,097	1,148,536	2,176,633	32,661	16,879	49,540	5·04	1·5	4·6	4·3
Balasore ...	480,491	510,064	990,555	31,410	6,873	38,283	6·5	1·3	3·9	3·9
Puri ...	500,191	534,914	1,035,105	30,143	6,262	36,405	6·03	1·2	3·5	3·4
Sambalpur ...	431,441	449,474	880,915	17,565	3,834	21,399	4·07	·9	2·4	2·4
Angul ...	108,916	113,797	222,713	7,731	1,642	9,373	7·1	1·4	4·2	4·3
<i>Total for Orissa Division.</i>	2,549,136	2,750,785	5,305,921	169,510	35,490	205,000	6·6	1·3	3·9	3·8
Hazaribagh ...	751,821	765,277	1,517,098	26,128	3,556	29,684	3·5	·5	2	1·9
Ranchi ...	776,776	789,743	1,566,519	51,120	14,071	65,191	6·6	1·8	4·2	4·0
Palaman ...	409,754	408,940	818,694	18,357	2,478	20,835	4·5	·6	2·5	2·6
Manbhum ...	939,372	870,359	1,809,731	50,418	5,657	56,075	5·4	·6	3·1	3·1
Singbhum ...	468,819	460,016	928,835	24,026	3,221	27,247	5·1	·7	2·9	2·9
<i>Total for Chota Nagpur Division.</i>	3,346,542	3,234,335	6,580,877	176,049	28,983	199,032	5·08	·9	3	2·9
GRAND TOTAL...	18,790,393	18,880,928	37,671,321	1,029,401	149,801	1,179,202	5·5	·8	3·1	3·0

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Madrasas, primary Urdu schools, Tols and primary Sanskrit schools in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1934-35.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "special schools".	Classed in general table I as "un-recognized institutions".	Total.
I	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ for males ... for females ...	46	41	87
2. Pupils ...	{ males ... females ...	3,423	1,880	5,303
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	2	42	44
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	47,003	600	47,603
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	63	...	63
6. Fees ...	...	1,716	136	1,852
7. Other sources ...	...	86,220	29,043	1,15,263
8. Total expenditure ...	...	1,35,002	29,779	1,64,781
PRIMARY URDU SCHOOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ for males ... for females ...	2,565	269	2,834
2. Pupils ...	{ males ... females ...	729	90	819
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	69,023	6,406	75,429
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	23,253	2,430	25,683
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	9,656	...	9,656
6. Fees ...	...	3,04,212	...	3,04,012
7. Other sources ...	...	67,689	4,836	67,889
	...	68,776	8,268	78,612
	...	72,864	...	81,152
8. Total expenditure ...	...	5,23,217	19,104	5,36,321
TOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ for males ... for females ...	344	9	353
2. Pupils ...	{ males ... females ...	1	201	11,166
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	10,965	...	31
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	31	...	75,643
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	234	...	234
6. Fees ...	...	400	...	400
7. Other sources ...	...	1,020	9,856	1,020
8. Total expenditure ...	...	2,07,326	9,856	2,17,182
	...	...	...	2,84,623
	...	...	...	9,856
	...	...	...	2,94,479
PRIMARY SANSKRIT SCHOOLS.				
1. Institutions ...	{ for males ... for females ...	807	58	865
2. Pupils ...	{ males ... females ...	2	2	2
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	Rs. ...	21,855	1,279	23,534
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	555	2	557
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	...	...	...
6. Fees ...	...	94,644	...	94,644
7. Other sources ...	...	7,103	...	7,103
	...	6,904	509	7,413
	...	25,846	2,717	28,563
8. Total expenditure ...	...	1,34,497	3,226	1,37,723

No. 3707-Ē.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.
(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.)

RESOLUTION.

The 22nd October 1935.

READ—

The report on the progress of education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1934-35.

Mr. G. E. Fawcus, C.I.E., O.B.E., was in charge of the department up to the 19th April 1934 and Mr. H. Lambert officiated for him from the 20th April to the 11th October. Mr. Fawcus returned from leave on the 20th October and remained in charge for the rest of the year. Mr. S. C. Tripathi was Deputy Director throughout the year. Miss P. D'Abreu, the Inspectress of Schools, was on leave from the 17th April 1934 to the 14th July 1934 and again from the 2nd to the 12th January. She then retired and was succeeded by Miss N. B. Naik. Her retirement has deprived the province of the services of an officer who was universally esteemed and respected. The post of Special Officer for primary and girls' education, which had been kept in abeyance as a measure of economy, was revived during the year and Mr. H. Dippie was appointed to it on the 24th October.

2. *Superior Staff.*—One post in the Indian Educational Service was abolished during the year, leaving 18 posts including the post of Director. There was no change in the number of posts in class I of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. The strength of the other services remained almost constant, the only change being the addition of one post in class II of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service and of 3 posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service. Class II and class III of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service are now known as Class II (Senior Branch) and Class II (Junior Branch).

3. *The Patna University.*—The Patna University Act was further amended by Act IX of 1934. The main purpose of this amendment was to enable temporary vacancies on the Syndicate to be filled by co-option. The University has

decided to introduce a new degree of Master of Education in place of the degree of Bachelor of Education. The services of Mr. H. Lambert, Principal of the Patna College, were fittingly recognised by the conferment of the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The Committee which was appointed jointly by the University and the Board of Secondary Education to consider the present matriculation examination in all its bearings issued a questionnaire during the year.

4. *Collegiate education.*—The roll number in arts and science colleges further decreased from 3,379 to 3,335. The decrease is comparatively small having regard to the continued financial depression and the distress caused by the earthquake of January 1934. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 from the Viceroy's relief fund was placed at the disposal of the Director of Public Instruction for relief to students severely affected by the earthquake. The fall in roll number occurred chiefly in the Bihar National College, Patna, the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College, Muzaffarpur, and the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur. On the other hand, there was an increase in the number of students in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and the Science College, Patna. The roll in the Patna Law College which had fallen steadily since 1928-29 rose this year from 252 to 273.

Three Principals, Mr. H. Lambert, Principal of the Patna College, Dr. K. S. Caldwell, Principal of the Science College, and Mr. D. N. Sen, Principal of the Bihar National College, retired during the year. Their loss will be keenly felt by the institutions of which they were the head for a number of years and Government are pleased to take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the distinguished services rendered by these officers.

5. *Secondary education.*—During the year the number of high schools for Indian boys increased by 5 and the number of middle English schools by 25, while the number of middle vernacular schools decreased by two. The total number of pupils in secondary schools of all classes also increased from 143,243 to 154,705. Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the generosity and public spirit shown by Rai Sahib Bishwanath Parida of Jamalpur in Balasore, and by a local lady zamindar of Dumri in Shahabad. The former has made an endowment of Rs. 30,000 for the establishment of a middle English school in his village, while the latter constructed a new high school at Dumri at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and also endowed it with a gift of Rs. 29,000. Out of the 192 high

schools now in existence the Board of Secondary Education was able to give aid only to 115 high schools including 8 high schools for girls. During the year under report the Board appointed a committee to examine the new draft rules for grants-in-aid. The experiment referred to in last year's report for securing a common standard of work in Class VII for high schools as well as middle schools has been found to be successful. Government are also pleased to note that the discipline and the general tone of the schools was satisfactory. In view of the growing volume of unemployment among the educated classes Government consider that the tendency to introduce vocational training in middle English schools should be encouraged. The example of Babu Mahendra Narayan Sinha of Shahabad, who has given land and a school building in his own village for a middle vernacular school with agricultural classes is worthy of imitation by others.

6. *Primary education.*—The outstanding events of the year in regard to primary education were the issue of Government orders on the report of the Primary Education Committee and the introduction of a new syllabus for primary schools. These represent important developments which, with the revival of the post of Special Officer for primary and girls' education, should help to bring about a substantial improvement.

The number of pupils in primary schools rose from 895,164 to 935,471 i.e. by about 5 per cent. The number of primary schools showed a very small increase from 27,173 to 27,187. The number of upper primary schools again showed a satisfactory increase from 3,060 to 3,181. With the introduction of the new syllabus an infant class has been added to the bottom of the school and the lower primary course has been extended from 3 to 4 years. There was steady but slow progress in the proportion of pupils in the upper primary classes except in class III where there was a slight set-back. As explained in the Director's report, it will take some time before improvements resulting from the introduction of the new syllabus are visible.

Government fully endorse the observation of the Director of Public Instruction that "the mere multiplication of schools does not necessarily cause an increase in the number of pupils, and there is a point where reduction in the number of schools does not necessarily imply fewer pupils". The investigations of the Special Officer show that at present in many districts out of every three children admitted to a primary school only

one had made adequate progress after three years. This is far from satisfactory. It is necessary that greater importance should be attached to the improvement of the efficiency of schools rather than to an increase in their number. A circular has now been issued with the approval of Government which should enable local bodies to see in what respects existing lower primary schools need improvement. The number of two-teacher lower primary schools is disappointing. Government instructions to pay to the *gurus* the prescribed minimum scales of pay have not yet been observed by some local bodies. The matter is at present under the consideration of Government.

7. *Oriental studies*.—The number of Sanskrit *toles* and *pathshalas* continued to rise from 339 to 345 and 793 to 809, respectively. The number of pupils in the former rose from 10,723 to 10,996 and in the latter from 21,214 to 24,210. It is satisfactory to find that the number of pupils joining Sanskrit schools after passing the middle or upper primary examination continues to increase.

The number of recognised *madrasas* fell from 49 to 46, but the number of pupils increased from 3,424 to 3,425.

The results of the examinations held by the Sanskrit Council and the Madrasa Examination Board appear to have been satisfactory.

8. *Education of Muhammadans*.—The number of Muhammadans under instruction in the province showed a satisfactory increase from 151,195 to 157,675. The number of recognised primary Urdu schools (previously known as *maktabs*) fell from 3,304 to 3,294, but in spite of this decrease the number of pupils in these schools rose from 89,206 to 92,276. The number of Muhammadan pupils in the secondary stage of education again recorded an increase, while the number of middle schools teaching Urdu also rose from 307 to 316 and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 425 to 440.

9. *Education of girls*.—The number of high schools for girls rose from 6 to 8 and there was an increase of 207 in the number of pupils attending them. The number of middle schools, however, decreased by one to 24. It is satisfactory to find that the Girl Guide movement is gaining ground in most high and middle schools. There was a slight increase in the number of recognised primary schools, but owing to the dearth of trained and qualified teachers most of these schools continue to be unsatisfactory. During the year there was further progress in co-education, the number of girls reading in schools

and colleges for boys rising from 63,926 to 70,197. This is a satisfactory indication of an increasing demand for education among girls.

10. *Aborigines and depressed classes.*—The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 33,219 to 34,894 and that of other aborigines from 44,691 to 44,943. The number of Hindus (other castes) under instruction also showed a satisfactory increase from 58,187 to 64,328. Schools specially meant for these classes increased from 323 with 8,916 pupils to 373 with 10,609 pupils. It is satisfactory to find that local bodies are taking interest in the education of the depressed classes and have accepted most of the important recommendations of the Primary Education Committee in regard to them.

11. In spite of the difficulties caused by the general economic depression, the earthquake and floods, commendable progress was made during the year under report. Apart from the increase in the total number of pupils which rose by 51,000, the organised attempt to reform primary education is a hopeful sign for the future. Another very satisfactory feature was the promptitude with which the reconstruction of educational buildings damaged by the earthquake was taken in hand. The fact that normal working was maintained in spite of the numerous difficulties and inconveniences caused during the hot weather and the rains reflects great credit on all concerned. Government in the Ministry of Education take this opportunity to record their very high appreciation of the able and efficient administration of the department by Messrs. Fawcus and Lambert during the year under review. Acknowledgments are also due to the chairmen of local bodies and the large number of officials and non-officials who contributed to the successful working of the department during a period of unusual difficulty.

By order of the Govt. of Bihar and Orissa
(Ministry of Education),

S. LALL,

Offg. Secretary to Government.