

GENERAL REPORT
ON
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR
1908-1909

BY
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FROM

H. E. STAPLETON, Esq., B.A., B.Sc.,
OFFG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Dated Shillong, the 16th November 1909.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Report on Public Instruction in this Province for the year 1908-1909. The report should have been submitted by Mr. C. H. Browning, who was appointed to act as Director when Mr. Sharp went on leave in March, but owing to his illness Mr. Browning was only able to take up two sections (Chapters V and VIII) before illness compelled him to take leave. I took over charge on September 21st, and the report was ready in type before the end of October.

2. The report again exceeds the prescribed length of forty pages. Every effort has been made to economise space by the omission of tables, but, on the other hand, it was considered desirable to add a summary of the year's work, which was wanting in previous Reports, while the education of Hill tribes had also to receive greater attention than could be given to it last year. I would point out in this connexion that the limitation of space has not been observed in recent Bengal Education Reports, nor is it, I think, possible to give a readable description of such varied work as the Department of this Province is now occupied with in less than about 60 pages. I would therefore recommend that the limit may be increased to this figure in future years.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. E. STAPLETON,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

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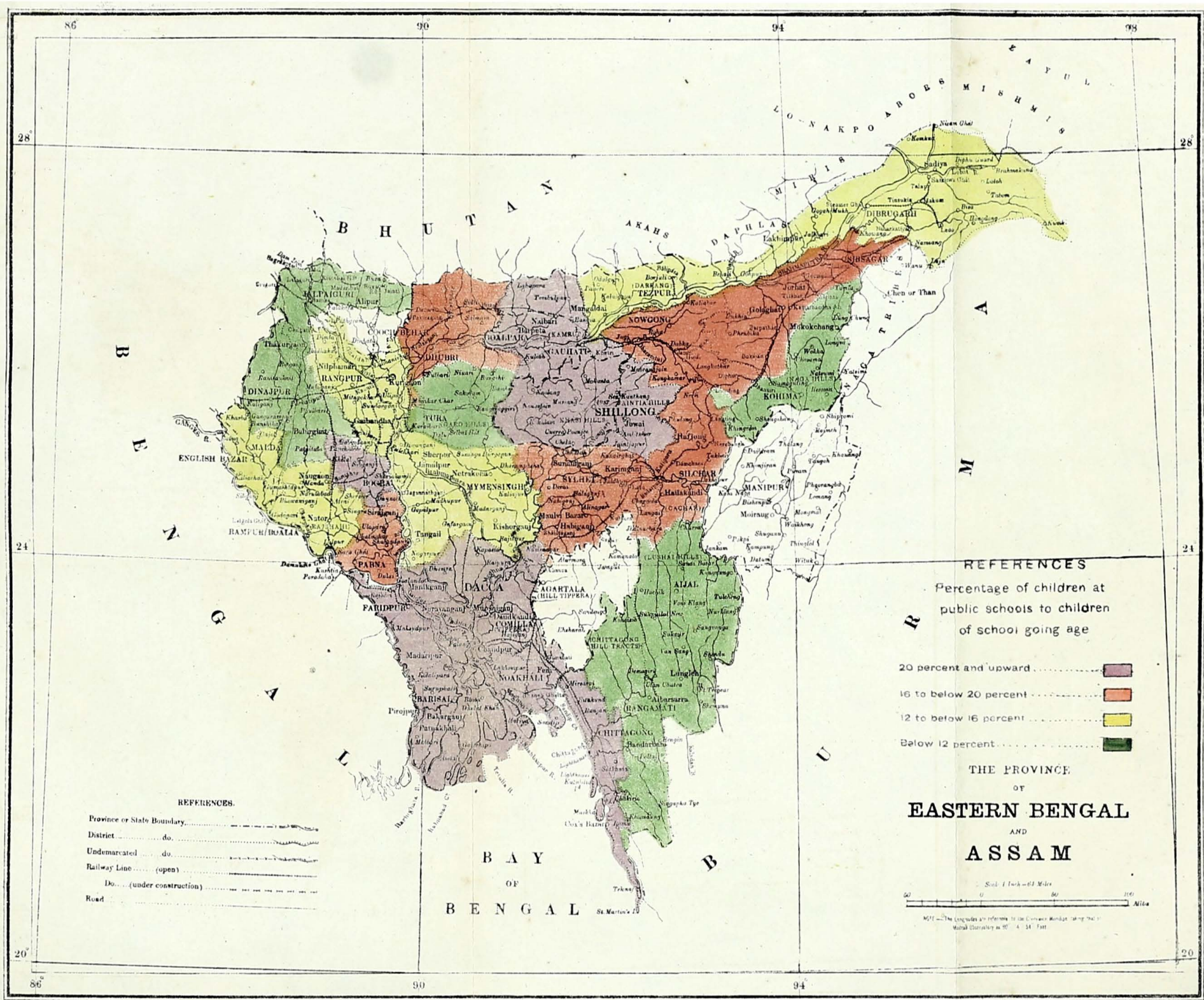
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SHOWING THE EXTENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 1908-09



86 90 94 98

28 28

24 24

20 20

REFERENCES

Percentage of children at public schools to children of school going age

- 20 percent and upward
- 16 to below 20 percent
- 12 to below 16 percent
- Below 12 percent

THE PROVINCE OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

Scale 1 inch = 63 Miles

0 60 120 Miles

REFERENCES.

- Province or State Boundary
- District do
- Undemarcated do
- Railway Line (open)
- do (under construction)
- Road

M.S. The Longitudes are referred to the Greenwich Meridian, and the Latitudes to the Equator.

GENERAL REPORT
ON
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IN
EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM
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1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.

A.—SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

1. The year under review was one of record progress in almost every department of educational activity. Under the stimulus of increases in total expenditure during the last two years of Rs. 7,04,462 and Rs. 8,05,931, respectively (as compared with only Rs. 2,69,057 and Rs. 3,42,241 in the previous two years), public institutions increased in 1908-09 by 1,413 and their scholars by 81,797, the latter figure easily surpassing the increase recorded last year of 72,289, which itself had never previously been equalled.

The general policy that guides the educational work of the province has been exhaustively dealt with in previous Reports, and this introduction will therefore be confined to a brief summary of the salient features of the year's work.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

2. In pursuance of the policy outlined in paragraph 43 of the Government of India's Resolution of March 11th, 1904, the Inspectorate was further increased during the year under review by the appointment of two new Inspectors, two Assistant Inspectors, nine Deputy Inspectors, eleven Sub-Inspectors, and ten Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools. The sanctioned cadre is, however, still incomplete, and both in view of the increased number of primary schools and the desirability of abolishing the grade of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, it is a matter of urgent necessity to increase still further the number of Sub-Inspectors.

3. A first step was taken towards the formation of a female inspecting agency by the appointment of Miss Garrett as Inspectress of Girls' schools in the province.

4. Sanction was received during the year to enlarged cadres of both the Provincial and Subordinate Services. In the former the Assam officers on higher pay have all been included, while, in the latter, places have been found for all the Board's Sub-Inspectors whose services were provincialised with effect from January 4th, 1909.

5. The increased demands of the University under the new Regulations led to the appointment of 9 additional Professors in Government Colleges and the creation of 23 new posts in Government High Schools. The latter included the provision for 5 additional lady-teachers at the Eden High School, Dacca. Twenty-eight temporary posts were also sanctioned for the Bhola and Jhalakati High Schools that were re-started under Government auspices during the year.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

6. The number of Colleges remained unaltered at 11, but there was a slight decrease in the number of collegiate students from 1,394 to 1,329 owing to students being allowed by the University to appear at supplementary examinations. Both those that passed the supplementary F. A. as well as those that failed at either the F. A. or B. A., were prevented by the Regulations from rejoining their Colleges until after the close of the year.

7. The Jagannath College, Dacca, was raised in status to the first grade from May 1908, and from the beginning of the present session. The Cotton College, Gauhati, has also been raised to the First-grade. The province has now, therefore, five First-grade Colleges. Of the remaining six Second-grade Colleges Government grant was withdrawn from the Pabna College for inefficiency, and, under orders of the Government of India, it will cease to be affiliated from June 1911. The Mymensingh Branch of the City College was closed at the beginning of the year, but in its place a new Second-grade College has been started through the efforts of a local committee. Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Pramatha-Manmatha College at Tangail with the Mymensingh College with effect from the end of the current session in order to ensure that there should be one strong College in the district instead of two weak ones. Capital grants for buildings and equipment amounting in all to Rs. 88,658 were given out during the year to aided Colleges, while a sum of Rs. 55,000 has been promised to the new Mymensingh College. The equipment of the Chemical and Physical Departments at both the Dacca Colleges was completed; and Dacca may now challenge comparison in respect of up-to-date laboratories with any other collegiate town in India.

8. Collegiate students appeared at the Intermediate and B. A. examinations for the first time under the new Regulations at the close of the year. The percentage of success at the B. A. increased from 37·9 to 47·4, but the results of the Intermediate examination were inferior to those obtained at the last F. A. examination, only 30·3 per cent. of the candidates passing against 53·6. The Dacca College obtained the best result at the B. A. with 61·1 per cent. of success, while (as in previous years) the Cotton College headed the list in the Intermediate Arts with 57·1 per cent. of passes, Dacca coming second with 51·7 per cent. At the M. A. examination of 1908 (held under the old Regulations) Dacca College passed 5 out of the 9 candidates presented, while the Rajshahi College passed 1 out of 6.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

9. The number of High schools decreased by one, but the number of male pupils increased by 2,034, *i.e.*, at a slightly slower rate than in the previous year. The increase in the number of pupils was due almost entirely to Muhammadan boys, the number of Hindu boys remaining practically stationary. Recognition was withdrawn from eight High schools by the University owing to their inability to comply with the new Regulations, but as the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, remarks, "enforcement of the new Regulations has not caused the retardation of high education that popular apprehension anticipated." Two new Government High schools were started at Bhola and Jhalakati on the withdrawal of recognition from the former schools. The scheme referred to in last year's Report for improving the prospects of teachers in aided High schools by increased grants-in-aid was initiated and 30 High schools received enhanced grant-in-aid—in several cases of considerably more than Rs. 150 a month. In each case the staff of the school was remodelled in accordance with the recommendations of the Inter-Provincial Conference on Secondary Education.

10. Out of 3,192 candidates for the Entrance examination last March (the last examination to be held under the old Regulations) 2,127, or 67 per cent., passed. The percentages of success at Government, aided and unaided High schools were 84·4, 67·4 and 60·6, respectively. This result was an improvement in Government and aided schools, but a smaller proportion of boys passed from unaided schools than was the case in previous years. The following figures are instructive :—

Year.	No. of successful candidates from Eastern Bengal and As-am.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1906-1907	1,102	62·2
1907-1908	1,331	64·2
1908-1909	2,127	66·7

It is difficult to explain, except by change of standard, the difference of these results from the 29·56 per cent. of 1905-06, as there was no marked improvement in the efficiency of the staffs of High schools of the province until the year under report. The apparent lowering of the standard is all the more regrettable at the present period of transition, for students of low attainments will merely handicap Colleges in their efforts to cope with the new Regulations.

11. The new curriculum for High and Middle English schools was successfully introduced into Eastern Bengal from January 1909. This was supplemented by a detailed scheme of work for the geographical teaching prescribed for Classes II-VIII and large grants were made to Government and aided schools for the purchase of geographical apparatus.

Introduction of the new curriculum for High and Middle English schools.

12. Middle English schools increased in numbers from 541 to 584 and their pupils by 6,655, or 14 per cent. Inspectors of Schools dwell on the urgent necessity, after the survey of Middle schools that is now going on has been completed, of allotting funds for increased aid to Middle English schools, so that it may be possible to double or treble the aid now given. Otherwise, they point out, it will not be possible for the majority of Middle English schools to teach in accordance with the new Secondary curriculum.

Middle English schools.

13. Middle Vernacular schools continued to disappear. Their number decreased from 414 to 405, and though pupils increased by 478, the number of boys reading in the middle classes declined by 369. It is anticipated that most of these schools, under the influence of the new curricula now being introduced, will be converted into Middle English schools, for English is taught in most of them and they are thus already in practice Middle English schools.

Middle Vernacular schools.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

14. The number of Primary schools for boys increased by 525 and the number of pupils under instruction by 51,454. The Upper Primary schools decreased from 2,227 to 2,180, but their pupils increased by 2,758, or 2·4 per cent. Lower Primary schools rose from 15,289 to 15,861, or 3·7 per cent., and their pupils by 48,696, or 9·7 per cent. Their increase was mainly due to the allotment of Rs. 3,69,250 for the general improvement of Primary education in Boards' areas (Appendix D and paragraph 53), of which roughly two-thirds was devoted to non-recurring expenditure (buildings, etc.). Three hundred and fifty additional houses for Boards' schools in Eastern Bengal were erected during the year. It is noticeable that these Eastern Bengal schools are distinctly better than those in Assam. The former have on the average 49 pupils and cost Rs. 143, thus approximating to Upper Primary schools (52 pupils and cost Rs. 176), while the average Assam Board school educates 39 pupils at a cost of Rs. 131 per annum. In Eastern Bengal Rs. 54 of the total is met from private sources, whereas in Assam the cost, with the exception of Rs. 3, has to be met entirely from public funds.

Primary schools.

15. A Committee met last January to draw up a revised curriculum for Primary and Middle Vernacular schools that would meet the many objections to the old curriculum. The new curriculum after further revision in the light of public criticism is now before Government, and it is proposed that it should be introduced, if possible, from the beginning of 1911.

Revision of Primary curriculum.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

16. The number of Normal schools remained unchanged, while the unavoidable decrease of 3 in the number of Guru Training schools was compensated for by the holding of special classes for Gurus at Normal schools. The examination results of the year were good, the 5 Normal schools passing 123 students, against 84 in the previous year, while the 38 Guru Training schools and the special classes at the Dacca and Silchar Normal schools passed 498 candidates as compared with 350 in 1907-08. In addition, 15 apprentices in the Surma Valley were granted certificates of training. Much improvement has taken place in the three years that have elapsed since Mr. Sharp remarked that at the existing rate of training it would take 100 years to train our Gurus, but even at the present rate it will still take 37 years before the process of training all teachers in the province is complete. Assuming that two-thirds of the existing teachers possess sufficient

General statistics.

qualifications to deserve training, the number of successful candidates per annum will have to be at least trebled if we are to look forward to the possibility of demanding within the next ten years that none but trained teachers should be employed in the schools of this province.

17. The Normal schools in the two parts of the province were placed under the same curricula during the year, and uniform rules of management were adopted. The rate of stipends in Normal and Guru Training schools, which was raised in the early part of the year from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, was subsequently reduced to Rs. 6. This appears to be inadequate in the case of existing teachers.

18. There are reported to be only 25 trained women teachers in the whole province. Two training classes for mistresses, one English and the other Vernacular, were opened at the Eden High School, and it is encouraging to record that the number of sanctioned stipends (15) has already had to be increased.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

19. The B. L. classes are gradually being abolished and steps taken to start in their place a well-equipped Provincial Law College at Dacca.

20. The inadequacy of the present arrangements for instruction in Engineering is illustrated by the fact that out of 263 candidates for admission into the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, only 52 could be admitted. It is essential that another storey to the hostel should be added without delay; while the staff also needs to be strengthened and made of a more permanent character. "B" classes continue to increase in numbers, but the examination results, though not much inferior to those of the Bengal "B" class students, were on the whole unsatisfactory.

21. Six mining scholarships have been sanctioned to enable natives of this province to be trained at the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. The State Technical scholarship for the year was also awarded for the study of Mining Engineering.

22. The Artizan schools and classes of the province are not in a satisfactory condition and need over-hauling. The numbers of pupils in them remained practically unchanged, 120 against 123.

23. A highly successful Conference for the promotion of the industries of the province was held last March under the presidency of Mr. R. Nathan, C.I.E., I.C.S. All the leading industries of the province were in turn discussed, and the suggestions of the Conference were embodied in a series of resolutions. The most important recommendation from the educational point of view was that a separate Department should be formed under a "Director of Industries," who would be responsible for technical and industrial education.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

24. All records regarding the expansion of female education were easily broken, and the increase in the number of girls at school was almost as great in the single year as in the entire quinquennium of 1902-07 (24,493 as compared with 30,037). Eight hundred and nineteen fresh girls' schools were opened. At the present rate of spontaneous progress, Eastern Bengal and Assam will soon have a larger aggregate number of girls' schools, as well as girls at school, than the older province of Bengal. It is noteworthy that Musalmani girls accounted for 71.6 per cent. of the increase in the total number of girls in Eastern Bengal. The high efficiency of the system of encouraging female education by grants through Boards is shown by the fact that the increase in the Rajshahi Division was obtained at a cost per additional girl of only Re. 1-4 and that in Chittagong of Rs. 2-1.

25. Co-education, which appears to have been worked with some success in backward localities, is regarded with considerable disfavour in the more educated districts. Thus only 902 girls were reported to be attending the 446 Board schools in the Dacca Division, in spite of departmental pressure on the Gurus to induce them to teach girls in their schools and the monetary inducements held out to them in the way of additional grants.

26. Under the supervision of the Inspectress of Schools, zenana education in Dacca town began to make satisfactory progress. Two extra teachers were employed and the total number of zenana pupils in the province increased from 180 to 273. The Standing Committee on Female Education at their second meeting last February recommended the opening of eight more classes, supervised mainly by Ladies' Committees. Lack of funds has, however, prevented any further steps being taken at present in the matter.

Zenana education.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

27. Of the six European schools in the province, the St Gregory's school at Dacca continued steadily to increase, the number of children on the 31st of March during the last three years being 122, 137 and 155. The school is recognised as a High school by the Calcutta University and has a great future before it, provided the staff is suitably strengthened from time to time. The buildings were enlarged during the year with the assistance of a Government grant of Rs. 6,000. The only Government school for Europeans—the Pine Mount school, Shillong—is handicapped by the difficulty of access to the summer capital, but steps have been taken for the school to be more widely advertised and a local Committee is about to be appointed for its proper supervision.

General.

MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

28. The increase of 56,132 in the number of Muhammadans at public schools surpassed even the record of last year. Considering boys alone, Muhammadan education is progressing most satisfactorily in the Chittagong Division, where 44·3 per cent. of the available Muhammadan boys were at school as compared with 66·3 per cent. in the case of Hindu boys, while Rajshahi is worst with percentages of 26 and 23, respectively. Taking, however, both males and females together, the Surma Valley Division is slightly inferior even to Rajshahi, the percentage of Muhammadans being 14·2, as compared with 14·8 in the Rajshahi Division. The results of the higher University examinations were very poor, but 284 Muhammadan boys passed the Entrance examination against 132 in the previous year. An increase in the number of Muhammadan students in Colleges may therefore be expected in the near future.

General statistics.

29. An important step in the reform of Madrassa education was taken during the year by the appointment of the Madrassa Committee that met in Dacca last January. The Committee recommended that English should be taught in the Junior department of Madrassas up to the Middle English standard and that ordinary school subjects, such as History and Geography, should also be introduced. The Senior course has been recast and an Anglo-Arabic side added, while proposals have also been made for a Title course for Maulvis who have duly qualified by passing one of the Senior Madrassa examinations. The great majority of the 153 Madrassas in the province are Junior Madrassas and work under very little supervision. Arrangements have been made for a thorough inspection of all these Madrassas and a Junior Madrassa examination to test the efficiency of their work will probably be established in the near future.

Madrassa education.

SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

30. The total numbers of *tols*, both public and private, decreased from 429 to 410, but their pupils rose from 5,703 to 6,072. The examination of *tol* candidates is now conducted by a Joint Board for the two Provinces, the Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, being the Secretary to the Board, and Dr. Asutosh Mookerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, the President. Much, however, remains to be done departmentally for the improvement of education in *tols* by competent inspection and increased grant-in-aid. At present very little aid is given and inspection is practically non-existent. Initial steps are being taken with some of the larger *tols*, such as the Sanskrit College at Rajshahi and the Kabindra College at Golla; and it may also be found possible to enlist the help of the *Saraswat Samaj* in starting an institution for the teaching of Sanskrit on improved lines in Dacca.

Improvement of *Tols*.

EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

31. A full account of the various agencies for the education of Hill tribes and allied races has been given in the latter part of Chapter VIII. Details will also be found in that Chapter of the action taken by Government on the report of Major Kennedy, I.A., regarding the education of tea-garden children.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

32. The unsatisfactory state of discipline in the higher educational institutions of the province that was commented on in previous years again displayed itself in the earlier part of the year under review. Subsequent, however, to the measures taken by Government at the close of the year, all demonstrations ceased. The chief support of the disorder has undoubtedly been the absence of conscientious teachers, trained in pedagogy, and alive to their responsibilities as school masters. This defect, it is hoped, the Training College for secondary teachers, shortly to be opened at Dacca, will go far towards removing.

33. The number of hostels steadily increased and within the next year it is expected that no Government High schools will be without some kind of hostel. Various incidents during the year have shown that there is a tendency for Hostel Superintendents to neglect the proper supervision of the boys placed under their charge; and this lack of supervision is even more evident in Messes. If funds be available for the provision of sufficient hostel accommodation, it is desirable that the Mess system should be abolished altogether.

34. Efforts are being made by the Department to encourage inter-school competitions in the various Divisions, but difficulty is often experienced in consequence of the apathy of both parents and teachers, who appear to entertain a belief that it is only the bad boys who take part in athletics. This is to a certain extent natural in a country where (by ancient theory, at all events) students are expected to devote their whole energies to study; but the association of games with neglect of work would speedily disappear were Government institutions to lead the way in insisting that every boy should take some form of hard physical exercise once or twice a week. As the indigenous system of exercise known as *Deshi-Kasrat* is prescribed in the new curricula, both Primary and Secondary, in place of drill, peripatetic teachers from Assam are now introducing the subject into Eastern Bengal by means of central classes for teachers at High and Guru Training schools. Inspectors report that the new substitute for drill is being favourably received.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES.

35. Two meetings were held during the year by both the Central Text Book Committee at Dacca and the Assamese Sub-Committee at Gauhati. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills and Garo Hills Sub-Committees have not up to now met, as no Khasi or Garo books appear to have been submitted for opinion.

B—GENERAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS.

36. This section of the Report follows the lines of the corresponding section of last year's Report, and is based on similar tables to those printed last year.

37. The following statement will enable a clear idea to be obtained of the general progress of education in the Province during the year under review (figures for European Schools are included) :—

1	1907-1908.		1908-1909.		Increase or decrease of pupils.
	Institutions.	Pupils.	Institutions.	Pupils.	
2	3	4	5	6	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					
<i>Collegiate Education.</i>					
Arts Colleges	11	1,394	11	1,329	— 65
Professional Colleges	3	135	3	145	+ 10
<i>School Education—General.</i>					
Secondary for Boys... { High Schools ...	217	49,867	216	51,904	+ 2,037
{ Middle English Schools ...	543	47,483	587	54,192	+ 6,709
{ Middle Vernacular Schools	414	25,812	405	26,290	+ 478
{ High Schools ...	3	277	3	354	+ 77
{ Middle English Schools ...	5	516	4	533	— 13
{ Middle Vernacular Schools	14	1,049	14	1,090	+ 41
Primary ... { For Boys ...	17,516	612,365	18,042	663,833	+ 51,468
{ For Girls ...	3,284	65,172	4,101	84,798	+ 19,626
<i>School Education—Special.</i>					
Training Schools and Classes for Masters ...	54	1,054	52	1,181	+ 127
Law Schools	5	81	5	79	— 2
Medical Schools	5	694	5	572	— 122
Engineering and Survey Schools	2	341	2	399	+ 58
Industrial Schools	15	700	16	678	— 22
Commercial "	4	156	4	126	— 30
Art "	2	5	1	5	— ...
Others ... { Madrassas ...	160	11,053	153	11,041	— 12
{ Tols ...	263	3,792	309	5,224	+ 1,432
Total	22,520	821,976	23,933	903,773	+ 81,797
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.					
Advanced ... { Arabic and Persian ...	196	5,965	186	4,957	— 1,008
{ Sanskrit ...	166	1,911	101	848	— 1,063
Elementary ... { For Boys ...	264	5,341	173	3,324	— 2,017
{ For Girls ...	35	568	27	467	— 101
Quran Schools ... { For Boys ...	2,010	38,521	1,633	33,159	— 5,362
{ For Girls ...	295	2,639	265	2,765	+ 126
Other Schools not conforming to Departmental standards. { For Boys ...	131	2,975	175	3,326	+ 351
{ For Girls ...	21	735	11	504	— 231
Total	3,118	58,655	2,571	49,350	— 9,305
Grand Total	25,638	880,631	26,504	953,123	+ 72,492

From this it will be seen that the total number of educational institutions increased by 866, as compared with the net decrease of 208 reported last year, while the increase in the number of pupils easily surpassed even last year's record of 65,032. The increase is chiefly due to the Dacca Division where the number of schools increased by 773 and pupils by 40,674. An increase of 19,638 in the Rajshahi Division accounts for most of the remaining extra pupils. Of the total of 953,123 pupils at schools 831,581 were males and 121,542 females.

38. Public institutions increased by 6·2 per cent. and the pupils in them by 9·9 per cent. Analysing the increase of 81,797 in public institutions into Muhammadans and Hindus of both sexes, the following result is obtained (omitting 282 pupils of other denominations) :—

Public Institutions. Distribution of increase of pupils between Muhammadans and Hindus.

Muhammadan males	...	...	...	...	39,327
„ females	...	...	...	...	16,805
Total	...	...	...	...	56,132
Hindu males	...	...	...	...	17,936
„ females	...	...	...	...	7,447
Total	...	...	...	...	25,383

These figures demonstrate that the rate of increase of Muhammadans under instruction is more than twice that of the Hindus, both as regards male and female education. Moreover, the proportionate increase (69 per cent. and 31 per cent.) is much greater than could have been expected from the relative proportion of the two races in the total population (about 60 per cent. and 40 per cent., allowing for some increase in the proportion of Muhammadans since the last census), and it is especially noteworthy that the percentage of girls among the Muhammadans slightly exceeded that of the Hindu girls—29·9 to 29·3). Taking Muhammadans and Hindus together, the total number of male pupils increased by 7·8 per cent. and that of the female pupils by no less than 27·4 per cent. These increases are direct measures of the success that is attending the distribution through Boards of the Imperial grant for Primary Education.

39. Private institutions decreased in numbers by 17·5 per cent., and their pupils by 15·8 per cent. The decrease in the number of pupils is almost entirely due to the conversion of a large number of *Maktabs* and Quran schools in the Chittagong Division into Departmental schools. Against a total increase of 14,128 in the number of pupils in public institutions of this Division, there was a total decrease of 9,577 in the pupils reading in private schools.

40. Reviewing the figures for the past ten years, it appears that both the numbers of, and the attendance at, High and Middle English schools increased, but that the number of Middle Vernacular schools steadily declined. Though, however, their number altogether decreased by 116, the number of boys reading in Middle Vernacular schools increased by nearly 1,000, of whom more than half were added during the year under report. The number of Upper Primary schools has remained practically constant since 1903-04, but the average number of pupils per school has increased steadily during the decade from 37 to 52. The decline of 55 in the number of Upper Primary schools during the year under review is said to be due to stricter classification, some of these schools having been reduced in status to Lower Primary. The Lower Primary schools, after a period of stagnancy in the first four years of the decade, have increased steadily in numbers since 1903-04, owing to the distribution of Imperial grants for the improvement of Primary Education.

41. As regards the number of public institutions, Bakarganj heads the list, Tippera coming second, Mymensingh—the biggest district in point of area—third, and then Dacca and Faridpur. All other districts are considerably behind these five in point of number of schools. If, on the other hand, area be considered, the eleven most advanced districts, in order, are Tippera, Faridpur, Bakarganj, Dacca, Noakhali, Chittagong, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Rangpur, and Rajshahi, the first named having one school per square mile and the last one school to every three square miles.

The best test, however, of the comparative backwardness or forwardness of a district in educational matters is the proportion of children actually at school to children of school-going age. According to this, Noakhali stands first, with 33·7 per cent., while the remaining districts, with over 20 per cent. of their children at school, are (in order) Bakarganj and Tippera (equal with 28·8 per cent.), Chittagong, Khasi

Progress in schools during the past decade.

Progress of education in Districts and Divisions.

Appendix A.

and Jaintia Hills, Faridpur, Bogra, Kamrup, and Dacca (21·8 per cent.). In respect, however, of female education, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, with 18·54 per cent. of its girls at school, is easily first, Noakhali coming in a bad second, with 11·8 per cent.

In the Dacca Division, the number of institutions increased by 10·0 per cent. and pupils by 12·9 per cent. The percentages of pupils to children of school-going age were 36·5 in the case of boys, 5·9 for girls, and 21·4 for all children. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 33·1, 4·4 and 19·03, respectively. There was one school to each 1·5 square miles, and the average strength of each school increased slightly, from 35·6 in 1907-1908 to 36·5 in the year under report.

In the Chittagong Division the number of public institutions only slightly increased, but their pupils increased by 7·3 per cent. There is one school per 2·2 square miles of area. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age was 49·1 per cent. in the case of boys, and 9·4 per cent. in that of girls, or 29·2 per cent. of the total of boys and girls together. This shows Chittagong to be educationally the most advanced Division in the Province. The average number of pupils per school has risen from 37·5 to 39·7.

In the Rajshahi Division, the number of public institutions and their pupils increased by 5·8 and 11·4 per cent., respectively. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age increased from 22·6 to 24·6 in the case of male pupils, 2·3 to 3·1 in the case of females, and 12·7 to 14·2 for all children. There was one school to every 3·4 square miles, and the average strength per school increased from 34·7 to 36·5.

In the Surma Valley Division the number of institutions increased by 3·9 per cent. and their pupils by 4·7 per cent. This Division again shows the least progress in the Province. 30·3 and 1·9 per cent. of the male and female children respectively were at school, or 17·3 per cent. of the total number of children of school-going age. The average strength of each school was 44·4 against 44·1 in the previous year, and there was one school to every 5·3 square miles.

In the Assam Valley Division the total of public institutions increased by 4·6 per cent. and of pupils by 6·2 per cent. The percentage of pupils to children of school-going age was 29·9 against 28·3 in respect of males, and 3·1 against 2·7 in respect of female pupils; or 16·9, against 15·9, in respect of both together. Omitting Manipur, there was one school per 19·3 square miles, and the average strength of each school increased from 35·3 to 35·9.

42. Male pupils in all stages save the Collegiate increased, the greatest accession of pupils (45,362) having taken place in Lower Primary (A) where the reading of printed books begins. Owing to this, the proportion of pupils in each stage to the total in all the other stages decreased. This was also the case in 1907-03. The comparatively small increase of 5,853 in Lower Primary (B) stage, *i.e.*, pupils not reading printed books, appears to indicate that it is now becoming customary to teach children to read and write a little at home before sending them to school. It is noteworthy that the number of pupils in the High stage in the Dacca Division, which is considered to be the most advanced division of the Province in respect of higher education, actually declined from 9,979 to 9,760 and their percentage to the total from 3·7 to 3·4. As this appears to be due only to a falling off in the number of Hindus, the Inspector suggests that the decrease may have been caused by the removal of boys to "National Schools." The explanation, however, seems very doubtful, for such schools also exist in other divisions, and the decline in the number of Hindus reading in the secondary schools of the Dacca Division began before "national schools" were opened. The phenomenon is at present inexplicable.

43. Out of a total of 23,933 public institutions, 1·04 per cent. were under Government management, (and 15·7 per cent. under Boards, while, of the remainder, 70·1 per cent. were aided and 13·2 per cent. unaided institutions. These figures clearly indicate what an important part is played by aided institutions in the machinery of education in this province. The increase of nearly 1,000 institutions under the direct management of Boards is mainly due to the change of classification of Class-I Lower Primary Schools into Board schools this year, as mentioned subsequently in Chapter IV.

44. Owing to the number of Hindu pupils in public institutions having only risen by 6·8 per cent., while the increase of Muhammadans was 13·3 per cent., the percentage of Hindu pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions declined from 44·9

Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instruction.

Institutions classed according to management.

Relative education of Hindus and Muhammadans.

to 43·7, while that of Muhammadans increased from 51·2 to 52·7. Although the proportion of Muhammadan pupils increased, the percentage of Muhammadan pupils at school to children of school-going age is still only 17·8, whereas it is 22·2 in the case of Hindus. The corresponding figures for 1907-08 were 15·7 and 21·3. If girls be eliminated, the percentage of Hindu male pupils at school to the Hindu male population of school-going age is found to be 38·21, and that of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan boys of school-going age 31·26, as compared with 36·1 and 29·0 in the previous year.

Another method of showing the comparative backwardness of the two communities is to tabulate the percentage of male pupils of each in different classes of schools to the total racial population of school-going age. The following table shows the percentages of this year against those of the previous year:—

		Hindus.	Muhammadans.
High Schools	... ..	4·3 against 4·2	·9 against ·8
Middle Schools	... ..	5·1 " 4·8	2·3 " 2·1
Primary Schools	... ..	27·8 " 26·1	27·0 " 24·6

These figures clearly demonstrate that while the Muhammadans are progressing satisfactorily, so far as Primary Education is concerned, they have still very great leeway to make up in the direction of Secondary Education.

C.—EXPENDITURE.

45 The total expenditure on Public Instruction rose from Rs. 58,28,536 to Rs. 66,31,437, *i.e.*, by Rs. 8,05,931, or 13·8 per cent. General figures. Expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 16,13,036 to Rs. 20,20,947, *i.e.*, by Rs. 4,07,911, or 25·28 per cent. The direct expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 5,76,092 to Rs. 7,05,177, or by Rs. 1,29,085, and the indirect expenditure increased from Rs. 10,36,944 to Rs. 13,15,770, or by Rs. 2,78,826, of which Rs. 1,69,861 was under the head of buildings, furniture, and apparatus. Local funds contributed Rs. 14,91,455 against Rs. 13,57,378, an increase of Rs. 1,34,077, or 9·87 per cent. The direct expenditure by Local bodies increased from Rs. 8,68,131 to Rs. 9,63,333, while their indirect expenditure rose from Rs. 4,89,247 to Rs. 5,23,117, out of which the expenditure on buildings, furniture, and apparatus accounted for Rs. 3,05,759, as compared with Rs. 2,92,400 in the previous year. Municipal funds contributed Rs. 42,134 against Rs. 34,036, an increase of Rs. 8,123, or 23·83 per cent. Fee collections rose from Rs. 20,05,026 to Rs. 22,09,917, *i.e.*, by Rs. 2,04,791, or 10·2 per cent. Expenditure from all other sources was Rs. 8,70,084 against Rs. 8,19,060, the increase being Rs. 51,024, or 6·22 per cent.

The total increase from Public funds was therefore Rs. 5,50,116, and that from Private sources Rs. 2,55,815. As might be expected from the increase in the number of pupils, the increase under each head of expenditure was mainly due to the Dacca Division, where the increase in public funds by Rs. 1,17,911 was met with an increase from private sources of Rs. 1,49,472. The Chittagong and Surma Valley Divisions were defaulters as regards expenditure from Local funds, an increase of less than 3 per cent. being recorded in the former Division and only a little more than 1 per cent. in the latter. In the Chittagong Division Municipal expenditure increased by Rs. 1,487, or 32·4 per cent., whereas in Rajshahi there was only a total increase under this head of Rs. 40, and in the Surma Valley of Rs. 90. Subscriptions increased by 21·7 per cent. in the Surma Valley, but in the Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions the increases under this head were small. The fee-income in the Assam Valley actually decreased by Rs. 870 or ·9 per cent. The Inspector makes no comment on this somewhat extraordinary result of the year's work. The net result in the Assam Valley is that in response to an increase from public funds of Rs. 50,961 there has been an increase of only Rs. 7,321 from private sources.

46. The average cost per pupil (if direct expenditure be reckoned) decreased from Rs. 5·3 in 1907-08 to Rs. 5·2. To this latter amount Cost per pupil. public funds contributed Rs. 2·0 and private funds 3·2. If, however, both direct and indirect expenditure be taken into consideration, the cost per pupil comes to Rs. 7·9.

The average expenditure (both direct and indirect) on instruction per head of population rose from Re. 0-3-0 to Re. 0-3-5, the share borne by public funds rising from Re. 0-1-7 to Re. 0-1-10, and that borne by private funds from Re. 0-1-5 to Re. 0-1-7.

47. As in previous years, the task of reconciling the figures returned by Departmental officers with those shown in the books of the Accountant-General has proved a difficult one, owing to there being no relation between the headings of General Table IV and the classification of expenditure adopted by the Accountant-General. No real checking is therefore possible, and all that can at present be done is to add the totals in each case and if the grand totals do not agree to try and discover the missing item or items that will establish an approximate equality between the two totals. Rules have now been drawn up, and are being circulated to Inspectors for opinion for instituting a monthly comparison between the Accountant-General's figures and those of the Department.

The figures for gross expenditure arrived at in this office are as follows :—

	Rs.
Provincial revenues	20,20,547
Local funds applied in State institutions	4,581
Municipal funds applied in ditto	213
Fees in ditto	2,46,128
Subscriptions in ditto	1,947
Endowments and other funds in ditto	36,218
Total	23,10,034

From this must be deducted the following figures, which are not included in the Accountant-General's statement :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on Medical Schools	65,550
Expenditure on Educational buildings by Public Works Department	4,78,197
Expenditure from Local Funds as contribution to State schools	4,581
Expenditure from Municipal Funds as contribution to State schools	213
Subscriptions, less those included in Accountant-General's statement	1,789
Endowments and other sources	36,218
Refunds (not included in Accountant-General's gross expenditure)	6,163
Total	5,92,711

Deducting this from the total given above, we arrive at Rs. 17,17,323. To this the following has to be added :—

	Rs.
Contribution to Muhsin Fund	16,616
Contribution to Local bodies	3,71,330
Amount drawn by certain aided colleges for buildings and apparatus, but not spent	- 37,256
Total	4,25,252

Adding this sum to the last total, we arrive at a final total of Rs. 21,42,575 for gross expenditure, against the Accountant-General's total of Rs. 21,43,40. The difference of Rs. 1,265 is less than .06 per cent. of either sum.

In the last year's calculations 'Subscriptions' which were not included in the Accountant-General's statement were not deducted from the Accountant-General's figures. If this had been done, the difference would have been an excess over the Accountant-General's figures of Rs. 753 instead of a deficit of Rs. 609.

The net expenditure arrived at in this office, as shown in column 34 of General Table IV, is Rs. 20,20,947.

To this must be added the following :—

	Rs.
Contribution to Muhsin Fund	16,616
Contribution to District and Local bodies	8,71,380
Amount drawn by certain aided Colleges, but not spent... ..	37,256
Total	24,46,199

From this the following has to be subtracted :—

Net expenditure on Medical Schools	57,562
Amount spent on Educational buildings by Public Works Department	4,78,197
Total	5,35,759

Deducting these sums, we arrive at a total net expenditure of Rs. 19,10,440, as compared with the Accountant-General's Rs. 19,13,141. The difference in this case is Rs. 2,701, or .1 per cent.

The discrepancy appears to be due to the figures relating to medical schools, as the returns for these institutions received from Inspectors differ widely in detail from the consolidated returns supplied by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, although both agree that the total expenditure (omitting Miscellaneous) is about Rs. 65,550.

48. In previous years it was customary to incorporate the accounts of District and Local Boards in the Provincial Accounts, and consequently in reviewing the figures under this head estimates of Boards were taken into account. Under orders of the Government of India, however, received after the beginning of the year under review, Local accounts have been separated from Provincial, and the review of the past year is therefore confined to Provincial expenditure. The Budget estimate for the year under report was originally Rs. 21,30,000, but it was subsequently raised to Rs. 21,48,000. Against this the gross expenditure was only Rs. 21,42,575, so that Departmental expenditure was kept well within the sanctioned amount.

49. The position of the Department as regards expenditure on education in general

Summary of total expenditure.

may be summarised as follows :—

	Rs.
Expenditure from Provincial Revenues, including Public Works Department and other expenditure excluded from the Accountant General's figures	20,20,947
Expenditure from District and Local Board Funds from allotments*	5,46,354
Ditto From sources other than allotments	9,45,101
Ditto from Municipal funds	42,164
Ditto from Fees	22,09,817
Ditto from other sources	8,70,084
Total	66,34,467

* These include the Imperial allotment of Rs. 3,60,000 for 1908-09 to District and Local Boards for Primary Education, special grants of Rs. 49,504 for education to Boards, the recurring Imperial grant of Rs. 1,27,600 of 1902-03, and the Rs. 9,250 out of Rs. 10,000 sanctioned as miscellaneous educational grant to Local Bodies. Rs. 3,60,000 and Rs. 9,250 were solely expended upon Primary Education (*vide* paragraphs 117 and 118).

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

50. In the first General Report on Public Instruction for Eastern Bengal and Assam, the re-organisation and amalgamation of the Educational Services in the two portions of the Province was given a prominent place in the list of reforms proposed by the Director. During the year under review the cadres of the Provincial and Subordinate Services were sufficiently enlarged to include all officers of the corresponding grades of pay in both

Assam and Eastern Bengal, but, on the other hand, it has not yet been found possible to deal with officers in posts carrying pay of less than Rs. 50. In Eastern Bengal they belong to the graded service known as the Lower Subordinate Educational Service, but in Assam they are still ungraded, and are made to fit into the scale of establishment of the institutions to which they belong. The scheme of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service has, it is true, afforded very little relief to the officers of this Service in Eastern Bengal, and it has not been adopted in the case of Assam.

51. On the constitution of the new Province the cadre of the Indian Educational Service was fixed at 6. Additions to it have been made from time to time as necessity arose, till at the close of the year under review the actual number of sanctioned appointments stood at 16, of which 4 were vacant. Further additions have been proposed in connexion with the scheme for the improvement of Arts Colleges and of secondary education, and it is hoped that within the next two years a satisfactory cadre of officers will have been established.

52. Orders were received towards the middle of the year from His Majesty's Secretary of State sanctioning the constitution of the cadres of the Provincial Educational and Subordinate Educational Services, and also the provincialisation of the Boards' Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and their inclusion in the Subordinate Educational Service. The cadre of the two Services as constituted under these orders included respectively 51 and 450 appointments. Further additions to these cadres were sanctioned from time to time in connexion with the various schemes of reform now in progress, and at the close of the year under review the actual number of sanctioned appointments in the Provincial Educational Service stood at 64, while that in the Subordinate Educational Service numbered 459.

53. On the formation of the new Province, the cadre of the Lower Subordinate Educational Service was fixed at 314 appointments. Sixty-five further appointments were sanctioned in connection with the scheme for the strengthening of the inspecting agency, so that at the beginning of the year under review the total nominal strength of the Service was 379. No additions were made to this Service, as its prospects are far from encouraging.

54. Besides the appointments mentioned above, there were 287 appointments on pay ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 350 outside the graded Services of the Province.

55. Mr. Sharp remained in charge of the duties of Director for almost the whole year. He proceeded on special duty on the 26th February, and finally went on leave on the 8th March 1909, Mr. C. H. Browning, Principal of the Dacca College, being appointed to act as Director. As usual, Mr. Sharp devoted much time to inspection work, being on tour for 170 days in all.

The late Mr. G. S. Oddie, I.C.S., occupied the post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction until September 1908, when he was relieved by Mr. J. A. Richey, Second Inspector of the Dacca Division, who had previously served in the Education Department of the Transvaal. Maulvi Matloob Ahmad Khan Chaudhuri continued to perform the duties of Personal Assistant.

56. It was observed in para. 20 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08 that two posts of Inspectors of Schools in the Indian Educational Service were vacant, the services of the officers recruited for this purpose having been utilised elsewhere. Two more officers, Messrs. Dunn and Wilkins, were recruited in England, and arrived towards the end of the year. Thus, so far as the number of officers is concerned, the scheme has been fully given effect to. It has not, however, been found possible to adhere to the original scheme whereby two Inspectors were to be posted to each of the Eastern Bengal Divisions, as, owing to the disproportionate number of High and Middle schools in the Dacca Division (more than equal to that of both the other Divisions taken together), three Inspectors have had to be posted to this Division. The Rajshahi Division accordingly remains with only one Inspector, in spite of the fact that its large area cannot be properly supervised by a single officer. Similarly, the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley, points out his urgent need for assistance in coping with inspection work in Assam.

57. With one exception, the work of Inspectors was satisfactory. This case has

Work of Inspectors,

been dealt with departmentally.

58. Three Assistant Inspectors were posted to the Dacca and two each to the Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions. No Assistant Inspector is at present allotted to either the Assam Valley or Surma Valley Division. The work of the Assistant Inspectors (with the exception of one officer, who has since reverted to his permanent post of Deputy Inspector) was satisfactory. Babu Mahim Chandra Bose, First Assistant Inspector, Dacca Division, is reported to have done specially good work in connexion with the starting of Government High Schools at Bhola, Jhalakati, and Pirozpur.

59. The full staff of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools sanctioned for the Province could not be entertained during the year under report, as it has been decided to spread the recruitment over at least three years. At the end of the year, 8 appointments of Deputy Inspectors and 20 of Sub-Inspectors still remained to be filled.

Deputy and Sub-Inspectors.

60. Each Deputy Inspector has a definite area of inspection (generally a Sub-division). The District Deputy Inspector of Schools, who is in administrative charge of the district, having a smaller area, with power to inspect schools in the Circles of other Deputy Inspectors, and to exercise control over the latter to some extent. The District Deputy Inspectors belong to the same Service as the other Deputy Inspectors, and it often happens that the District Deputy Inspectors are junior in length of service and only slightly senior in pay and position to their subordinates. Hence, difficulty has in some instances been experienced by District Deputy Inspectors in maintaining effective control over the other Deputy Inspectors. The remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, may be quoted in this connexion :—

Duties of Deputy Inspectors.

The utility of Assistant Inspectors in their present positions is questionable, although they are of great help to the Divisional Inspector in carrying out various schemes, and disposing of correspondence. This work, however, may more conveniently be done by a Personal Assistant (recruited from among the Deputy Inspectors), and the Assistant Inspectors, who are generally officers of superior status and qualifications, may then be placed in charge of districts instead of District Deputy Inspectors. This will remove the cause of jealousy at present existing among Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

As the number of Assistant Inspectors falls far short of the number of districts, the above suggestions cannot at present be given effect to. The situation may, however, be temporarily met by placing an officer of the Provincial Educational Service in charge of each district.

61. The rules regarding tour days of Deputy Inspectors appear to have been satisfactorily complied with, save in the case of one Deputy Inspector at Rajshahi, two in the Surma Valley, and three in Assam. The Rajshahi Deputy Inspector's case is a specially bad one, as the officer was also reported against in the two preceding years. Little supervision seems to have been exercised over his work, as when the Deputy Inspector took sick leave after serving for ten months he had only spent 60 days on tour. He has now been ordered to retire. More supervision is evidently also required in the Surma and Assam Valleys. In the latter Division, the cases of defaulting Deputy Inspectors who have previously been reported against are being dealt with departmentally. It would be well if subsequent divisional reports were to state what Middle and Upper Primary schools were not visited by Deputy Inspectors at least twice during the year. At present, mention is only occasionally made of middle schools that have not been visited at all. Thus in the Dacca Division four Middle Schools remained unvisited on account, it is said, of change of officers.

The following Deputy Inspectors are commended for good work:—Dacca Division : Babu Moti Lal Das and Maulvi Tasaddaq Ahmad; Rajshahi Division : Babu Mahananda Datta and Maulvi Nabi Baksh; and Chittagong Division : Maulvi Abdul Halim.

62. Reference has already been made to the transfer of Sub-Inspectors employed by District Boards in Eastern Bengal to the Department, and their inclusion in the graded Subordinate Educational Service. The measure has been beneficial both to the officers and to the Department; to the officers because it has improved their prospects by making them members of a graded Service which provides for due promotion, and to the Department because it places the responsibilities of inspection, as in other Provinces, entirely on the Department. Ninety-two Sub-Inspectors under Boards were taken over by Government with effect from January 4th, 1909, and included in the Subordinate Educational Service. The total strength of the Provincial Sub-Inspectorate is now 124.

Provincialisation of Sub-Inspectors.

63. Complaints have been received from the Dacca Division regarding the increase of tour days of Sub-Inspectors from 200 to 230. The Divisional Inspector points out that the difficulty of attaining the requisite number of tour days has been increased by the reduction of inspection areas in consequence of the appointment of additional officers, as in many cases a large percentage of a Sub-Inspector's jurisdiction (in one case quoted nearly 50 per cent.) lies within five miles of headquarters. This reduction of area, besides leading to neglect of schools close to headquarters, also furnishes temptation to make unnecessary and circuitous journeys, and the Inspector suggests that the days spent on visiting schools within five miles of the headquarters should be allowed to count as tour days in the case of officers with small jurisdictions. A similar proposal is made by the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley. Concessions of this nature cannot naturally be granted to a particular officer or officers, and, if they are to be granted at all, they should be made to all Sub-Inspectors. A possible compromise would be to allow half the number of days spent on actual inspection within five miles of headquarters to count as tour days.

64. Fourteen Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division, seven in Rajshahi, three in Chittagong, five in the Surma Valley and one in the Assam Valley failed to attain the prescribed number of tour days. The cases of four in the Dacca Division, two in Rajshahi, and four in the Surma Valley, where no satisfactory explanation was given, are being departmentally dealt with.

In the Dacca Division the number of Primary schools that remained unvisited by Sub-Inspectors increased from 147 to 662, two-thirds of which were in Bakarganj. In this district many of the schools are said to have been visited by Assistant Sub-Inspectors, so that the total of unvisited schools may be actually less than the figure quoted; but in any case the Deputy Inspectors of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Bakarganj do not appear to have exercised proper supervision over their Sub-Inspectors.

In the Rajshahi Division the number of unvisited Primary schools increased from 147 to 204, chiefly due to laxity of supervision by the Deputy Inspectors of Dinajpur (83 schools) and Bogra (61).

The Inspectors of Chittagong and the Assam Valley failed to report the number of unvisited Primary schools. In the Surma Valley, with a single exception, every Primary school was visited.

The following Sub-Inspectors deserve mention for good work : Dacca Division : Babu Pratap Chandra Guha, Babu Pramatha Nath Das Gupta and Maulvi Qazi Majid Baksh ; Rajshahi : Babus Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Jatindra Mohan Chakravarti, Maulvi Daliluddin Ahmad, and Babu Nanda Dulal Saha ; Chittagong : Babu Gopal Chandra Dutt, Maulvi Abu Rashid Khan, Babu Basanta Kumar Bhattacharyya, and Maulvi Abdul Latif. No Sub-Inspector in the Assam or Surma Valley is reported to deserve special mention.

65. Out of 31 Provincial appointments of Assistant Sub-Inspectors assigned to this Province ten were filled up during the year under review. Further recruitment has, however, been stopped, in view of the very low qualifications of the men available on the pay offered. In addition to these Departmental officers, 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors were employed by District Boards in Eastern Bengal. If the Boards be permitted thus to retain a separate inspecting staff of their own, the whole effect of provincialisation of Board's Sub-Inspectors will be lost ; but the question of the total abolition of Assistant Sub-Inspectors of Schools (whether Provincial or Board) is under consideration. In place of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, more Sub-Inspectors will be appointed. The average number of schools under each Assistant Sub-Inspector was 96 and the number of visits paid 238.

66. The policy of the abolition of Inspecting Pandits initiated in 1907-1908 was followed to some extent during the year under report with the result that the final total of Inspecting Pandits was 111, against 124 at the end of the previous year. The average number of visits paid to schools by each Inspecting Pandit was 311.

67. The appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Indian Educational Service was sanctioned during the year under review, and the new Inspectress joined her post on November 17th, 1908. Miss Garrett, in addition to her work in connexion with the Female Education Committee and the improvement of female education in Dacca town, visited 73 schools in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Bakarganj and Faridpur before the close of the

year. As little proper organisation of female education can be expected without a sufficient staff of Assistant Inspectresses, proposals have also been submitted for the appointment of a second Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Indian Educational Service and a certain number of Assistant Inspectresses of Schools in the Provincial Educational Service. With such a staff, it is hoped that it will be found possible to carry through the great majority of the schemes proposed by the Female Education Committee for the systematic improvement of female education in this Province.

68. With the provincialisation of the staff of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the question of their relation with the Chairman, District Boards, in Eastern Bengal came up for consideration. Provisional rules have been framed defining the relation between subordinate inspecting officers, and the Chairmen of District Boards, but these appear likely to need revision in some particulars.

Co-operation between Executive and Judicial officers and Educational Officers.

The relations between Executive and Judicial officers and Educational officers continued to be cordial. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, in particular notes with satisfaction the active co-operation of the District and Subdivisional Magistrates of that Division with Educational officers in all measures for promoting the cause of education. The same may, however, be said regarding the Executive officers of all Divisions.

69. Now that active Managing Committees have been insisted on by the University for High schools, Visiting Committees become of secondary importance. They do not exist in either the Surma or Assam Valleys, and the only one referred to in Divisional reports is that in connexion with the Jalpaiguri Zila School. It may be noted, however, that in addition to the formal inspections by educational officers, the authorities of our higher educational institutions are also kept up to the mark in matters of discipline by the visits of executive officers who, under the rules for the management of Government Colleges and High Schools, are themselves members of the Managing Committees of these two classes of institutions.

Visiting Committees.

70. As was mentioned in last year's Report, Managing Committees have been constituted for all Government High schools in this Province. The rules defining the duties of the Committees of management of these have now been modified in accordance with the wishes of the University, so as to provide for two representatives of the teaching staff on the Committee—the Head Master, and another teacher elected by the staff. The requirements of the University have undoubtedly caused the Committees of private and aided schools to take a much greater interest than heretofore in the condition of their schools, and regular meetings are now held in the majority of schools. During the year under report, the constitution of Governing Bodies of Government Colleges was also settled. Each Governing Body will henceforth consist of the following members:—

Managing Committees of High Schools and Governing Bodies of Government Colleges.

- (1) The Divisional Commissioner : President.
- (2) The Principal of the College : Vice-President and Secretary.
- (3) The Senior Professor of the College.

This constitution has been modified in the case of the Governing Body of the Rajshahi College, where the District Magistrate was appointed President, since, owing to the headquarters of the Divisional Commissioner being at Jalpaiguri, he cannot conveniently attend the meetings of the Governing Body.

71. The relations between District and Local Boards and the Education Department continued on the whole satisfactory, but the Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, complains that District Board District and Local Boards. Budgets are not regularly forwarded to him for criticism. Of the Local Boards in Eastern Bengal, those in the district of Tippera were, in accordance with previous custom, entrusted with the distribution of stipends to Primary schools. Educational Sub-Committees exist in connexion with all District and Local Boards except the Jalpaiguri District Board. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions each District Sub-Committee held six or more meetings, but in the Rajshahi Division, their work does not appear to be satisfactory. Similarly in the Assam Valley the only Sub-Committees which met six or more times were those at Gauhati and Dhubri. From the vague remarks of the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, it may also be concluded that Educational Sub-Committees in his Division are not working as well as they ought. This lack of energy is to be regretted, for, if properly organised and well looked after by the local educational officers, such Committees are capable of doing much useful work.

72. Save in the Surma Valley and in the case of two Boards (Nowgong and Goalpara) in the Assam Valley, the educational budget estimates of Municipalities are reported to have been duly prepared by Deputy Inspectors of Schools in accordance with the rules sanctioned for the purpose, and a large proportion of the Municipalities spent the requisite 3·2 per cent. (or in Assam at least 3·0 per cent.) of their income on primary education. In some instances, however, in the Dacca Division Municipalities appear subsequently to cut down their budgets and ignore departmental requests to comply with the 3·2 per cent. rule. Thus, the Narayanganj Municipality is reported to have spent only 1·8 per cent. of its income on primary education, and to have disregarded remonstrances from the Department to increase its educational allotment. In this case, the Commissioner has since taken necessary action.

73. The Department continues to be indebted for much useful assistance to the Missionary Bodies who labour among the Hill tribes and backward classes in the Plains. Anjumans do much for the promotion of Muhammadan education, while societies for the advancement of female education are also reported from Tippera and Faridpur.

CHAPTER III.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

74. In last year's Report, Mr. Sharp drew special attention to the proposals that were being made for raising the status of the two Second-grade Government Colleges at Gauhati and Chittagong, as well as to those dealing with the further improvement of the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges and the provincialisation of the Murarichand College at Sylhet. The schemes in connexion with the Chittagong and Sylhet Colleges have been duly sanctioned, but for various reasons which will be mentioned later, they cannot come into operation until June 1910. The Cotton College, however, has been raised to the First grade from the commencement of the 1909-1910 session, and the staffs of Government Colleges generally have been greatly strengthened. While steady progress was being made in Government Colleges, the needs of private Colleges were not lost sight of. Capital grants amounting to Rs. 7,658, Rs. 78,000, and Rs. 3,000 were sanctioned for the Victoria College, Comilla, the Jagannath College, Dacca, and the Murarichand College, in addition to those mentioned in the last year's Report, and an increased recurring grant was also made to the Victoria College. The Mymensingh Branch of the City College that had re-opened negotiations at the close of the preceding year for Government grant (both recurring and capital) was suddenly closed under orders of the College Council at Calcutta in May 1908, when the negotiations were approaching completion, but in its place a new College (now known under the name of the Ananda Mohan College) was started by a local Committee with the District Magistrate as President. A recurring grant of Rs. 350 a month was sanctioned for the maintenance of the new institution in addition to a capital grant of Rs. 55,000 for suitable buildings. It will thus be seen that no efforts have been spared in placing Collegiate education on as sound a footing as possible, and in affording every facility for Collegiate education to the pupils of this Province.

75. The first examinations under the new Regulations for both the Intermediate Examinations, the B.A. and the B.Sc., were held at the close of the year, but with the exception of the three First-grade Colleges at Dacca, Rajshahi, and Barisal, which continued to send up candidates for the B.A., the Colleges were only permitted to send up candidates for the Intermediate Arts examination. Although several applications were made for affiliation in Science by Government Colleges, they were either refused or held over for insufficient compliance with the University Regulations. The defects have since been remedied, and all the Government Colleges have now been granted affiliation in Science up to the Intermediate standard, with effect from June 1909, while the Dacca and Rajshahi Colleges have also been permitted to teach up to the B.Sc. As regards private Colleges the only College that has been affiliated up to the Intermediate in Science is the Jagannath College, the affiliation of the remaining private Colleges being restricted to Arts courses. The status of the Jagannath College which was previously a Second-grade College, was raised in May 1908 to the First grade, and it is now allowed to send up candidates for the B.A. under the new Regulations.

76. In the eleven Arts Colleges in this Province, there were, at the close of the year under report, 1,329 pupils, against 1,394 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of pupils thus declined by 65, or 4·6 per cent., the fall being due to the disturbed conditions of management that existed in most of the aided and unaided Colleges in consequence of the University's demands under the new Regulations. Of the eleven colleges, four were under Government management, four aided and three unaided. The increase of one aided College over the number in the previous year, and the diminution of one under the head of unaided are due to the fact that the Murarichand College has been added to the list of aided institutions, while the Mymensingh College has taken the place of the Pabna College, from which grants were withdrawn owing to the tardiness displayed by the managers and the apparent hopelessness of bringing this College up to a standard which the University could permanently accept.

77. The total direct expenditure on Arts Colleges increased from Rs. 1,91,552 to Rs. 2,37,656, or by 24·0 per cent. This increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 53,683 from Provincial revenues, a decrease of Rs. 2,776 from Fees, and a decrease of Rs. 4,803 from other sources. Out of the total increase of expenditure from Provincial revenues, Rs. 35,183 was incurred on Government Colleges alone. The decrease in subscriptions is much to be deplored, for it might be expected that the large increase in Government expenditure would have elicited some response from the public, who are chiefly benefitted. Now that the demands on Provincial revenues for the education of the masses are so rapidly increasing, Government cannot be expected to consider schemes for aid to Secondary and Collegiate education, unless there is reasonable probability of a fair proportion of the recurring cost being met by local effort.

78. In the four years 1905-1909 the total amount allotted to the Province by the Government of India for the promotion of education in Colleges other than Government ones has been Rs. 1,05,000. Against this, the amount that has been allotted to the several Colleges up to the end of the year under review on account of recurring and capital grants is as follows :—

	Recurring.		Capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jagannath College	15,000	90,000	
Victoria College, Comilla	5,225	35,658	
Mymensingh College	3,150	...	
Murarichand College	5,500	6,000	
Pabna College	3,125	...	
Total	22,000	1,31,658	1,53,658

Thus, the total expenditure on aided Colleges has already exceeded the Imperial allotment by Rs. 48,658. In the current year, we can only be sure of a grant of Rs. 30,000 from Imperial funds, whereas a further grant of Rs. 55,000 (in this case to meet, I am glad to note, a somewhat greater amount of subscription from private sources) has been promised for the Mymensingh College, and Rs. 5,000 for the completion of the Muhammadan hostel at the Jagannath College. To these must be added Rs. 9,600, the total of the monthly grant of Rs. 800 to the Murarichand College pending its provincialisation, as well as the following recurring grants :—

	Rs.
Jagannath College	12,000
Mymensingh College	4,200
Victoria College	4,200
Total	20,400

The total of all these grants is Rs. 2,43,658. We thus arrive at the conclusion that in five years the Imperial grant to aided Colleges will have been supplemented by considerably more than one lakh from Provincial revenues.

79. As already noted, the Intermediate and B.A. examinations were conducted for the first time according to the new University Regulations. The following table gives the statistics of successful

Results of examinations.

pupils :—

Year.	F.A. (or Inter. A.) Examination.				B. A. Examination.				M. A. Examination.			B. L. Examination.			
	Number of pupils in the Second-year class on 31st December 1908.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the Fourth-year class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage of success on the pupils in the class.	Number of pupils in the class.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1908-1909 ...	517	429	157	30.3	78	69	37	47.4	12	15	6	50.0	30	75	37
1907-1908 ...	626	634	336	53.6	182	186	69	37.9	8	10	4	50.0	38	66	28

While the percentage of successful pupils at the Intermediate examinations declined from 53.6 to 30.3, it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of successful candidates at the B.A. increased from 37.9 to 47.4. As in the previous year, the Cotton College heads the list as regards success at the Intermediate examination, the other Colleges following in the order—Dacca, Murarichand, Pramatha-Manmatha, Jagannath, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Pabna, Chittagong, Braja Mohan, Comilla. At the B.A. Dacca heads the list, Rajshahi comes second, and the Braja Mohan Institution last. The percentage of success of the B. L. classes cannot be given, as many of the candidates who had completed their course of lectures in previous years were permitted to appear at the examination.

80. The Dacca College again decreased slightly in numbers. Of the 222 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, 34 were Muhammadans.

Individual institutions.

The cost per head increased to nearly Rs. 350, owing to the addition to the staff of one officer of the Indian Educational Service, three of the Provincial Service and two of the Subordinate Educational Service. Another officer of the Indian Educational Service joined shortly after the end of the year, and several further additions are being made in order to enable the College to teach up to the M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The work in connexion with the Laboratory was completed under the careful supervision of Messrs. Watson and Das, and the Province may now claim to have one of the best-equipped laboratories in India. Owing apparently to the small number on the College rolls, the hostel, which has accommodation for 198 boarders, was only utilised by 134.

The cost of the Rajshahi College has more than doubled during the last five years, though the number of boys has not appreciably increased. On the 31st March there were 201 on the rolls, including 21 Muhammadans. The Principal states that the roll number would have been larger if the affiliation for the B.A. had not been restricted. The staff has been considerably strengthened, but much still remains to be done in the direction of additional scientific equipment and better hostel accommodation for the students. Houses for the Principal and one or more members of the staff are also required.

The number on the rolls of the Cotton College on the 31st December 1908 was 91, against 73 of the previous year. The Principal does not state what proportion of the students are Assamese and Muhammadans. The teaching staff was increased by three members during the year under review, and the College has lately been raised to the First grade. The hostel arrangements are only partially complete, but the Principal has been provided with quarters in the same compound as the Hindu hostel, which is also under the immediate supervision of a Professor of the College, while the Muhammadan hostel, which is accommodated in a rented house, is looked after by the Persian Professor. The land adjoining the Hindu hostel and Principal's house has been acquired for the erection of an additional Hindu hostel, a permanent Muham-

madan hostel, and three Professors' houses. The Principal reports, as features of the year's work, the opening of a Common room and a considerable increase in athletic activity among the students.

The Chittagong College continued in its former buildings owing to it being found impossible to carry through the scheme for removing the Madrassa from its present site. The staff has already been strengthened by two additional teachers, and seven more teachers will be added when the College is raised to the First-grade status in June 1910. A separate Muhammadan hostel is needed, as the small number of Muhammadan students who need accommodation have at present to live with school boys in a joint hostel.

The roll number of the Braja Mohan Institution decreased from 222 to 170. This College is deprived of scholarship rights, and little information can be gathered from the meagre report submitted by the Principal.

The Jagannath College continued to increase in popularity, the numbers rising from 284 to 312, and considerable progress was made with the new buildings. The house formerly occupied by the Kishorilal Jubilee School was vacated shortly after the close of the year, and is now utilised partly as a Hindu hostel and partly for some of the College classes. The laboratories were completed.

The Principal of the new Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh, has submitted a very interesting report of the circumstances that led to its opening and the steps taken to place the finances of the College on a sound footing. Promises of Rs. 66,000 in donations have been obtained (chiefly from Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri, of Raingopalpur, who has contributed Rs. 30,000, and members of the Muktagacha family, who have altogether promised contributions of Rs. 25,500), and building on the acquired site has already commenced. Meantime, the College is inadequately accommodated in the small building belonging to the defunct Mymensingh branch of the City College. Negotiations are proceeding for the amalgamation of the Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail, with the Mymensingh College, so that one strong College may be established in the district in place of two weak ones. The roll number of the Mymensingh College on the 31st March was 78, as compared with its predecessor's roll number of 93 on the corresponding date of the preceding year, while the students at Tangail numbered 48, as compared with 56 in the previous year.

The Victoria College, Comilla, had 123 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, as compared with 105 in the preceding year. The Principal accounts for the poor results at the Intermediate examination by the fact that the better students left on hearing that no provision was to be made for Science teaching. An additional capital grant of Rs. 7,865 was made to the College for the construction of Principal's quarters and a library room. An incremental scale of salary has been fixed by the Governing Body, and it is proposed to institute a Provident fund for the benefit of the Professors.

Owing to lack of funds, it has been found necessary to postpone provincialisation of the Murachand College until June 1910. The Principal explains the decrease in the number of students from 46 to 27 as being due to the constant change of staff consequent on uncertainty of their future prospects. The laboratory has been much improved with the aid of Government grants, and the College is now recognised by the University as sufficiently equipped to teach Chemistry for the Inter-Arts examination. Hostels will have to be provided, before the numbers can be expected to increase to any great extent.

The Pabna College lost its grant in June 1908. Its numbers have decreased from 51 to 37, and as there is no prospect of sufficient funds being raised locally to enable the College to comply with the University Regulations, the Government of India has recently ordered its recognition to be withdrawn with effect from June 1911.

CHAPTER IV.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

81. This chapter deals with recognised Secondary and Primary schools for the general education of Indian boys. In accordance, however, with existing practice, the figures for girls' schools have been included in reviewing the progress of Lower Primary education in Board areas in Section D.

A.—GENERAL FIGURES.

82. During the year under report there were in all 19,246 schools with 795,970 pupils against 18,688 schools with 735,346 pupils of the previous year. The increase in the number of schools was due entirely to the Middle English and Lower Primary schools, which increased by 43 and 572, respectively. The number of High, Middle Vernacular, and Upper Primary schools declined slightly, but no actual decrease in number of pupils was experienced in these schools. In the Middle English and Lower Primary schools the number of pupils increased by 6,653 and 48,696 respectively, while the remainder of the total increase was chiefly shared between the High and Upper Primary schools, the increase in the number of pupils at Middle Vernacular schools being only 478.

83. The results of the University Entrance Examination greatly improved, but the percentage of success (53·01, against 38·7 of the previous year) shows that there is still much indiscriminate promotion of boys into the top class of High schools. The percentage of successful candidates slightly declined in the case of Middle English and Upper Primary schools. In the former case, where the percentage fell from 74·9 to 70·4, this was certainly due to stricter supervision than has hitherto been possible, and it is to be hoped that now more Sub-Inspectors have been appointed in Eastern Bengal as much supervision of the primary leaving examinations will be exercised in Eastern Bengal as is prescribed in Assam.

B.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

84. Secondary schools are of two kinds—High and Middle. The latter again have hitherto been sub-divided into English and Vernacular. In Eastern Bengal the process of segregation of Middle Vernacular schools began with the introduction, with effect from January 2nd, 1909, of a new curriculum for High and Middle English schools. The classification of these schools has been changed, the Matriculation class being now the Xth class of a High school, while in a Middle English school there are six classes. In practice, infants will apparently be excluded from High and Middle English schools as the course prescribed for Class I is too much for a total beginner, and a distinct tendency is already visible to limit the classes in High schools to 8, *i.e.*, those above the bottom two classes in which the teaching of English is forbidden. The new curriculum has undoubtedly met with public approbation in Eastern Bengal, and it is in contemplation to extend it to Assam. Simultaneously with the introduction of the new curriculum steps were being taken to draw up a revised curriculum for Primary and Middle Vernacular schools, and this is now before Government. This, it is hoped, will result in the building up of Middle Vernacular schools which will be of practical use to the raiyat, instead of being, as at present, institutions for teaching the raiyat's son to despise his father's profession.

85. At the close of the year there were 1,205 Secondary schools with 132,151 pupils against 1,172 schools with 1,22,981 pupils of the previous year. The number of Middle English schools showed a marked rise, while that of High and Middle Vernacular schools decreased by 1 and 9, respectively, but of the total number of pupils in Secondary schools, 46,409, against 44,740 of the previous year, were in the actual Secondary classes, *i.e.*, those above the Upper Primary, and the small decrease of 369 secondary pupils in Middle Vernacular schools was more than compensated for by an increase of 1,769 secondary pupils in High schools and 269 in Middle English schools. The increase of 9,170 in the total number of pupils in Secondary schools was due to an increase of 5,775 in the number of Muhammadans, 3,063 in that of Hindus and 332 others. Compared to last year's figures, this shows an increase in the number of Hindus, but there is a regrettable decline in the rate of increase in the number of Muhammadan boys.

Direct expenditure on Secondary schools increased from Rs. 15,95,826 to Rs. 17,40,440, or by 9·0 per cent. The increase has been shared by all sources of income, the increase from public funds being Rs. 32,823, and that from private funds Rs. 1,11,791.

86. The term "High schools" is not sufficiently indicative of the class of schools that are referred to. A better designation would be "Matriculation schools," since all High schools prepare candidates for, or teach up to, the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. Though it is educationally most unsound to permit schools to regard a single

examination as the object of their existence, with the exception of the provision of "B" classes in a few Government schools, no steps have hitherto been taken to introduce any other examination as the alternative of the Entrance Examination. The development of the idea of "Modern Sides" as suggested by the Industrial Conference should, however, do much to remedy this defect, and it seems also desirable to follow the example of Bengal in considering the possibility of introducing a School Final examination to provide a certificate "which will be evidence that the holder has received a sound education in a recognised school, and that he has really learnt what the school professes to have taught him."

The inspection of High Schools on behalf of the University was completed at the beginning of the year, and action was subsequently taken by the Syndicate on the Inspectors' reports. Eight schools failed to come up to University requirements, and recognition was withdrawn from them, and at the end of the year there remained in all 185 recognised High schools for boys. In addition to these, there are 31 unrecognised schools, so that, including 3 High schools for girls and the St. Gregory's School for Europeans and Eurasians at Dacca, there are altogether 220 High schools in the Province. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes in this connexion:—

Since the inspection of the High schools for the University, there has been an improvement in the tone and management of these schools, but, limited as their resources are, a further improvement without material help from Government seems out of question.

It was found possible during the year to bring into limited operation the proposals for enhanced grant-in-aid to High schools referred to in last year's Report, with the result that 30 schools received either enhanced or new grants ranging from Rs. 285 to Rs. 75 per mensem. In each case a great improvement in the average qualifications of the teachers was insisted on as a condition of grant-in-aid. As most of the grants were given out in the latter part of the year, the full effect of the new grant will not be visible in the statistics until next year, but from Appendix E it may be gathered that the average monthly Government grant to an aided High school has already increased from Rs. 39-6 to Rs. 52-4.

87. The number of High schools for boys decreased from 217 to 216, but that of pupils increased from 49,867 to 51,904, or by 4.0 per cent., against 5.7 per cent. of the previous year. Hindu pupils increased from 38,412 to 38,727, or by .8 per cent., and Muhammadan pupils from 11,096 to 12,774, or by 15.1 per cent. Thus, the curious phenomenon of the lack of increase in the number of Hindus continued, while the increase in the number of Muhammadans proceeded at a slower rate than in the previous year.

The number of State High schools increased by 2 owing to the establishment of new schools at Bhola and Jhalakati in Bakarganj on the withdrawal of recognition from the old schools at these places for reluctance to carry out the recommendations of the University and the Department. The number of pupils in State schools rose considerably, from 7,385 to 8,349. The number of schools under Municipal management declined by 1, owing to the reduction in status of the Bogra Municipal school, which was returned as a High school during 1907-1908 to that of a Middle English school. The aided High schools decreased by 2, but the number of pupils reading in them increased by 917. The remaining 133 schools, which educate nearly 57 per cent. of the total number of pupils, are unaided.

88. While the total number of schools decreased by 1, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 9,82,668 to Rs. 10,49,961, or by 6.8 per cent. This increase was chiefly due to a rise in Provincial contributions from Rs. 1,40,827 to Rs. 1,65,431, or by 17.4 per cent., and in Fees of Rs. 48,984, or by 6.9 per cent. (due to the increased number of boys and a marked increase of Re. 1-8-0 per head per annum in the rate of fees in unaided schools), while the expenditure from other sources decreased from Rs. 1,31,636 to Rs. 1,25,104, or by 4.9 per cent. The latter was entirely due to decreased subscriptions in unaided schools. Of the total increase of expenditure from Provincial revenues, Rs. 16,694 was spent on State schools, Rs. 613 on the only remaining Municipal school (that at Chittagong), and Rs. 7,297 on aided schools. The increase in the cost of up-keep of State schools was chiefly due to the new Government High schools at Bhola and Jhalakati, but also to the strengthening of the staff of Government High schools generally. The increase in aided schools was due, as already noted, to sanction of grants-in-aid at increased rates.

The cost per pupil and the percentage of the different sources of expenditure are shown in the following statement :—

	Eastern Bengal.						Assam.					
	1908-1909.						1908-1909.					
	Cost per pupil.		Percentage defrayed by				Cost per pupil.		Percentage defrayed by			
	Total.	To Government.	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Total.	To Government.	Government.	Local Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				
Government Schools ..	42 15 1	22 14 8	53·3	..	45·9	·6	20 5 2	8 11 10	29·8	...	69·4	·7
Municipal ..	21 14 3	2 15 8	13·6	3·04	83·06	·3	..	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ..	20 4 8	2 1 6	10·3	·5	75·2	13·9	28 5 7	7 6 8	28·1	...	66·4	5 2
Unaided ...	17 5 6	...	...	...	82·5	17·6	20 11 10	...	...	...	73·6	20·3

From this, it will be seen that the total cost per pupil, as also the cost to Government in State schools, is much greater in Eastern Bengal than in Assam, though the results achieved in Eastern Bengal do not seem in the past to have been commensurate with the expenditure incurred. In aided schools, on the other hand, the cost to Government for educating each pupil in Assam is much greater than that in Eastern Bengal, but in point of results obtained the schools in Assam generally fare worse than those in Eastern Bengal.

89. Out of 3,192 candidates sent up for the last Entrance Examination, 2,127 passed. In the preceding year 1,331 candidates passed, out of 2,073 sent up, so that the percentage of success increased from 64·2 to 66·7. The Government schools of the Dacca Division passed 93·1 per cent. of the candidates sent up, against 83·4 per cent. from Chittagong, 78·7 per cent. from Rajshahi, 80·2 per cent. from the Surma Valley, and 77·7 per cent. from the Assam Valley. A very similar order of success marked the results of the aided and unaided schools, except that in both these cases the Chittagong Division stood first with success of 75·6 per cent. and 65·1 per cent. respectively. The Entrance Examination of 1908 was noteworthy from the fact that a Muhammadan boy of the Barisal Zila School stood first in Mathematics and secured the Kirti Chand Mackenzie Gold Medal. The Barisal school in 1908 passed cent. per cent. of its Entrance candidates, and but for one failure this success was almost repeated in 1909. Faridpur Zila School also passed all its candidates in the 1909 examination, while the Dacca Collegiate School passed 41 out of 42, 19 being in the First division and 21 in the Second division. College scholarships were awarded to 95 students during the year on the result of the Entrance Examination. Of the successful boys, 68 were Hindus, 25 Muhammadans and 2 aborigines.

90. The total number of Middle English schools increased from 541 to 584, and the number of pupils in them from 47,302 to 53,957. This increase was shared by all the four classes of Middle English schools. The number of pupils in the Middle stages also increased from 9,243 to 9,512. The increase in the number of Government schools by two was due to the provincialisation of the aided Middle English school at Cox's Bazar, which was in a hopeless state of inefficiency, and of the Local Board Middle English school at North Lakhimpur, which the Board were unable to support. Numerous applications were, as usual, received from Secretaries of Middle Vernacular schools for permission to convert them into Middle English schools, but pending the completion of the detailed inspection of all Middle schools that is now proceeding, permission was in every case refused. But for this order, the number of new Middle English schools would have been further increased.

Unfortunately the condition of these schools leaves much to be desired. The staffs are in most cases unequal to the task that has been imposed upon them under the new curriculum, and furthermore the buildings and equipment of a large proportion of the schools are far from satisfactory. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, writes as follows on the subject :—

As, under the new curriculum, the standard of instruction in Middle English schools has been made to conform strictly to that of the lower forms of High Schools, with effect from January last, it is essential to place them on a satisfactory footing as regards staff, accommodation and equipment, all of which in most cases are at present lamentably defective. Unfortunately, however, funds are wanting. Necessary steps are being taken to increase the fee-income and subscriptions, the former chiefly by insisting that a Middle English school for recognition should approximate to 100 in roll numbers, as it is impossible to run a school if the numbers are much below this figure; but without liberal support from the State—District Boards being unable to raise their contribution—there is little hope of any substantial reforms.

The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, also remarks —

Of the secondary schools, the Middle English schools seem to be most popular, but their financial position is generally unsatisfactory. The majority of these are aided institutions, and their maintenance depends largely on the income from fees and partly on the aid from public funds, the subscriptions by the local public being always irregular and uncertain, and not infrequently confined to the account books. The average monthly expenditure of a Middle English school is about Rs. 60, of which about a fourth part comes from public funds. The teaching staff is generally inadequate and low paid, and now seems to be mostly unequal to the task imposed upon it by the new curriculum. A large majority of these schools have houses of their own, but they are poorly supplied with furniture and teaching appliances.

Very little improvement can be expected until the scale of expenditure is increased, and the aid from public funds is materially enhanced. As soon as the special inspection of the Middle schools by the superior inspecting staff has been completed, the Department will be in possession of the necessary information for the carrying out of reforms in these schools—reforms without which the new curriculum cannot fully be worked out. The attempt that is being made by the existing staff with the existing appliances, etc., in these schools, is simply ridiculous. No great improvement is possible unless and until the problem for bettering their finances is solved.

Proposals for improving the condition of Middle English schools have been formulated in connexion with the scheme for the improvement of secondary education, but it is feared that financial considerations may stand in the way of their being entertained. The question cannot, however, be allowed to drop, for, as education now stands in Eastern Bengal, Middle English schools are the foundation upon which High and Collegiate education is based. This being so, it is essential that funds should be forthcoming for liberal aid to deserving Middle English schools as soon as the survey now being made is complete.

91. The total expenditure on Middle English schools rose from Rs. 4,21,843 to Rs. 4,94,066. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 15,164 towards the cost of these schools, against Rs. 9,399 of the previous year, and large increases have also been shown under fees and income from private sources. The increase in the fee income is possible, but, as remarked by the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, there is much room for doubt as to the increase of Rs. 25,985 in subscriptions, etc. Taking, however, the figures as they stand, the total cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 9-11-2, of which annas 4-9 was met from Provincial revenues, Re. 1-13-9 from District funds, 4 pies from Municipal funds, Rs. 4-10-10 from Fees, and Rs. 2-13-6 from subscriptions.

Considering the figures of cost division by division it appears that, as in the previous year, the cheapest Middle English education was obtained in the Chittagong Division, where the cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 7-8-1. Next comes Dacca with Rs. 8-13-7; then the Rajshahi Division with Rs. 10-3-8; then the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, where the cost per head per annum was Rs. 12-9-0 (not Rs. 18, as wrongly reported last year); and finally the Surma Valley with Rs. 14-9-10. The amount contributed by public funds similarly shows a great variation, the minimum being found in the Dacca Division, *viz.*, Re. 1-6-7, and maximum, *viz.*, Rs. 5-5-6, in the Surma Valley.

No explanation is to be found in the Divisional reports as to the great difference in cost between the Middle English schools of Assam and those of Eastern Bengal, but probably the pay of the staff is greater in the former. The average number of boys in a Middle English school in Eastern Bengal is only slightly lower than in the same class of school in Assam (91 as compared with 94), while, if the merit of a school is to be judged by the number of boys reading in the upper classes, the Eastern Bengal Middle English school is also not markedly inferior to the Assam school, the percentages being 17·4 and 18·9, respectively.

92. The fall in numbers that has been experienced for the last ten years in the case of Middle Vernacular schools continued during the year under review, the number of such schools being 405 at the close of the year, as compared with 414 in the previous year. The total number of pupils rose, it is true, from 25,812 to 26,290, but if enquiry be made into the number of boys reading in each stage, it will be seen that the numbers in the middle stage of Middle Vernacular schools have fallen from 4,037 to 3,668, or in other words from 15.6 to 13.9 per cent. It is only in the Assam and Surma Valley Districts that these schools are actually Vernacular schools, and in Eastern Bengal where the great majority of so-called Middle Vernacular schools teach English they should more properly be regarded as Middle English schools. Now that the new curriculum for Middle Vernacular schools vetoes the teaching of English, it is expected that the majority of Middle Vernacular schools in Eastern Bengal will be converted into Middle English schools as soon as they are permitted to do so, leaving as a residuum only those schools that are situated in strictly rural localities. It is precisely for such localities that the new curriculum is intended, aiming, as it does, at the complete education (so far as is necessary) of the *chasa* or talukdar's sons, and once the pseudo-Middle Vernacular school in which English is taught has disappeared, it is hoped that the new system of education will be introduced with success.

Middle Vernacular schools.
General.

93. The total expenditure on Middle Vernacular schools increased from Rs. 1,91,315 to Rs. 1,96,413. To the latter sum Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 44,115, Local funds Rs. 38,607, and Municipal funds Rs. 300. The cost of educating each pupil fell slightly from Rs. 8-0-4 to Rs. 7-15-11, of which Rs. 1-12-8 was met from Provincial revenues, Re. 1-9-3 from District and Municipal funds, Rs. 3-10-3 from Fees, and Rs. 0-15-9 from Subscriptions.

Expenditure.

94. During the last two years in the Assam and Surma Valley Divisions a portion of the grant-in-aid to Middle schools has been assessed on a capitation basis, the object being to provide increased stimulus to the teachers, and to increase the number of pupils reading in higher stages. From the following quotation from his report, it will be seen that the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley, is inclined to doubt the desirability of the capitation system:—

Effect of the introduction of the capitation system into Middle schools in Assam.

There can be no doubt that the introduction of the capitation system has been the salvation of primary education. But it is still very doubtful whether it will be equally effective in Middle schools where the number in the top two classes depend upon circumstances beyond the control of the teacher or the management. It is to be remembered that a large proportion of the pupils attending these schools never intend passing beyond the primary stage. Moreover, the indiscriminate introduction of the system in Middle schools is likely to defeat the object by helping most schools in advanced and prosperous localities which require least help, but diminishing the grants to schools in backward localities where a taste for education has to be created, and where such fostering help is necessary.

The question of retaining the capitation system in secondary schools will probably come up again shortly for reconsideration.

95. Middle examinations ceased to be publicly conducted in 1904. In Eastern Bengal the head teachers of Middle schools now conduct the examinations, supervised to some extent by inspecting officers, while in Assam the inspecting officers examine the boys *in situ*, and grant certificates to those who are successful. Adverse comments on the abolition of public examinations still appear in the Divisional reports, the chief argument employed being that under the present system the value of the Middle school pass certificate has greatly diminished. With an increased number of Deputy Inspectors, it should, however, be soon possible to introduce the Assam system into Eastern Bengal and resume the granting of departmental certificates. Out of 5,490 pupils in the top classes of Middle schools who appeared for examination at the end of 1908, 3,904 are reported to have come out successful. The percentage of success, compared with that of the previous year, was slightly less, 71.1 instead of 72.5.

Examination of Middle schools.

96. In Eastern Bengal, where no distinction has hitherto been made between Middle English and Middle Vernacular scholarships, 161 in all were awarded. Of these 105 went to Hindus, 49 to Muhammadans and 7 to others. The Assam Valley Inspector was unable to quote the scholarship figures for his Division. In the Surma Valley, 7 Middle English and 7 Middle Vernacular scholarships were awarded, against 8 Middle English and 9 Middle Vernacular in the previous year.

Middle scholarships.

97. Hitherto, the Assam Rules regarding the award and tenure of scholarships have been different from those in force in Eastern Bengal, but during the year under review consolidated rules were issued for the whole Province. The principal changes that have been introduced are as follows :—

- (1) In previous years Eastern Bengal scholarships of all grades except Lower Primary could be competed for by pupils from any school in which corresponding classes existed. For instance, an Upper Primary scholarship could be competed for by pupils from High, Middle, and Upper Primary schools, while a Middle scholarship could be competed for by pupils reading in Standard VI of either a High or Middle school. Under the new rules scholarships have been expressly reserved for each grade of school.
- (2) Middle Vernacular have been differentiated from Middle English scholarships, and the number of scholarships of each grade has been fixed absolutely.
- (3) The rules regarding the selection of candidates and their final examination have been unified as far as possible.

The scholarship examinations of 1909 are being conducted in general agreement with the new rules, but these will not come into full force until 1910.

C.—PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

98. Primary schools are of two kinds—Upper and Lower. The former carry education two years further than the latter, but in both classes of institution simple instruction is imparted through the medium of the Vernacular, and, save in missionary schools in the hills, English is not taught. By far the greater proportion are of the Lower Primary class. In Eastern Bengal few primary schools have any house of their own, but in Assam houses have been provided with the aid of contributions from Imperial grants. Though the administration of these schools rests with Local Bodies in both parts of the Province, there are still considerable differences in the details of financial management. In Assam the great bulk of lower primary schools are under the direct management of Boards, only the upper primary and mission schools in Hill districts being aided. In Eastern Bengal, on the other hand, both classes have hitherto existed on the aided footing. During the past year, however, "Class-I Lower Primary Schools" in Eastern Bengal, which had previously been returned as aided schools, were ordered to be returned as Board schools, and, as in Assam, Boards will in future control the appointment and dismissal of teachers in these schools, pay the teachers by stipends, and be responsible for the proper housing of the schools. Accordingly 876 such schools have been returned as Board schools against 8 of the previous year. Again fees are permitted in lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal, and indeed form the principal source of income to the teacher, but in Assam fees are voluntary. Hence, in Eastern Bengal any person in temporary lack of other employment is able to start a mushroom school with the certainty of being able to realise Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 per mensem out of fees until something better turns up, whereas in Assam and the Surma Valley a school will only be started if the promoter thinks it is likely to be taken over as a Board's school. This will not be the case, unless the teacher possesses a certain minimum of education, and the new school is not less than two miles from the nearest existing school. Thus, in Assam, competition is almost unknown.

99. In both parts of the Province the chief desideratum in primary education is the starting of schools in backward localities, but, though this was emphasised in para. 61 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, no definite information on the subject is supplied, except in the report of the Dacca Inspector. He writes—

Proper efforts seem to have been made during the last year for the establishment of primary schools in backward localities and, as a result, 479 such schools are reported to have actually been started during the year, *viz.*, 22 in Dacca, 123 (including 30 girls) in Mymensingh, 150 in Faridpur and 184 in Bakarganj. It must be remarked, however, that the Bakarganj and Faridpur figures do not appear to be altogether correct, as these districts are already the most educated in the Division.

100. An almost equally important matter in Eastern Bengal is the progress of withdrawal of grant from superfluous and inefficient schools. Here, again, no information is forthcoming except from the Dacca Division, where grant was withdrawn from 349 schools. The character of these schools will be evident from the fact that before the close of the year 244 of them had disappeared. In future it is desirable that Inspectors should supply full details of action taken, both under this, as well as the preceding head.

101. The total number of primary schools increased from 17,516 to 18,041, or by 2·9 per cent; and the pupils in them from 612,365 to 663,819, or by 8·4. The increase in the number of schools has been shared more or less by all the Divisions. The number of upper primary schools declined from 2,227 to 2,180, but their pupils increased from 111,195 to 113,953. Thus, the average strength of an upper primary school is now 52·2. The decrease in the number of schools is not to be regretted, as the increase in pupils shows that only the weak and ephemeral schools have been eliminated. The lower primary schools, on the other hand, increased from 15,289 to 15,861, or by 572, and their pupils from 501,170 to 549,866. In other words, the average strength of a lower primary school has increased from 32·7 to 34·7. The increase in the number of schools has taken place in every Division except Chittagong, where a decline of 22 is shown, but the number of lower primary pupils in that Division simultaneously increased by 8,008. Taking the number of schools and their pupils in the two parts of the Province, it appears that in Assam the number of upper primary schools decreased from 85 to 81, and their pupils from 4,357 to 4,089, but that of lower primary schools and their pupils increased from 3,183 to 3,254, and 114,703 to 118,515, respectively. In Eastern Bengal the number of upper primary schools decreased from 2,142 to 2,099, but their pupils increased from 106,842 to 109,864. The average strength of an upper primary school in Eastern Bengal is therefore 52·3 as compared with 50·4 for the same school in Assam. The number of lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal, as also their pupils, increased from 12,106 to 12,607, and 406,467 to 431,351, respectively. From these figures we see that the average strength of a lower primary school in Eastern Bengal increased from 33·5 to 34·2, but, owing to the large number of unaided schools, the average Eastern Bengal school is still weaker than the corresponding Assam school, in which the average strength is 36·4. If the policy of concentration of grants enjoined on the Boards of Eastern Bengal had been properly followed, some diminution in the number of schools might have been expected, but this may be marked by an increase in the number of lower primary schools caused by the secularisation of *maktabs*. Nothing definite, however, can be said on this point, as the figures relating to *maktabs* do not appear to be very reliable. These figures should in future be discussed by Inspectors in their relation to those regarding schools from which grants have been withdrawn.

102. The above statistics do not take into account the pupils reading in the primary classes of secondary schools. Including these, and omitting female pupils, the returns show a total of 720,968 boys in the primary stages of instruction. Of these 49,853 were in the upper and 671,115 in the lower primary stage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 666,720, 46,798, and 619,922.

103. The total expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 16,24,819 to Rs. 17,87,427, or by 10 per cent. Apart from expenditure from Provincial revenues, which only increased from Rs. 68,958 to Rs. 71,498 or by 3·6 per cent., this increase was met by almost proportionate increases in contribution from all the ordinary sources of income. Of the total expenditure, 4 per cent. was met from Provincial revenues, 39·1 per cent. from District funds, 1 per cent. from Municipal funds, 43·3 per cent. from Fees, and 12·6 per cent. from other sources.

The average primary school costs Rs. 99-1-2, and each pupil in such a school Rs. 2-14-6. Of the latter sum, Re. 1-4-6 is debitable to public funds. Separating the figures for each part of the Province, it appears that in Eastern Bengal a primary school costs Rs. 90, and each pupil Rs. 2-4-0, while in Assam the corresponding figures are Rs. 138-7-0 and Rs. 3-7-0. In Eastern Bengal the average cost debitable to public funds of a lower primary school is Rs. 27-8-0, whereas in Assam, owing both to the higher stipends given to the teachers and the non-realisation in most instances of fees—the average is almost exactly four times as much, *viz.*, Rs. 110-1.

104. The allotment out of the Imperial grant of 1905-1906 that has fallen to the share of this Province comes to Rs. 4,33,000. This is made up of the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the improvement of primary education for Assam, and that of Rs. 3,33,000, which was the share of Eastern Bengal out of the grant of ten lakhs made by the Government of India for the improvement of primary education in Bengal. Details of how the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for Assam was originally spent will be found in para. 62 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908. In the year under report grants totalling Rs. 91,768 were made to

Assam Local Boards, out of which Rs. 27,209 was spent on non-recurring expenditure As to the Eastern Bengal grant, the full amount of the grant is reported by Inspector to have been spent with the exception of the sum of Rs. 3,267 in Faridpur, which could not be included, owing to delay in the adjustment of building accounts, and Rs. 4,122 in the two District Boards of Rangpur and Bogra. Details of the expenditure under the heads (a) and (b) will be found in the sections devoted to Female and Muhammadan Education. The progress of the scheme of Class-I Lower Primary, or Board schools, will only be dealt with here.

105. The scheme of Boards' Lower Primary schools for Eastern Bengal which was proposed by Sir Bampfylde Fuller soon after the constitution of the Province made good progress during the year under report. As already noted, 868 Class-I Lower Primary schools were formally recognised as Board schools, and of these 350 were provided with buildings. As, in the previous year, 225 houses had been built for this class of school, 575 of the 863 schools are now properly housed. In his letter to Commissioners, dated the 13th September 1906, Mr. Sharp recommended the erection of 2,500 Class-I Lower Primary schools, which, together with 2,200 Upper Primary schools (to be subsequently improved), would form a network of 4,700 schools over an area of 44,804 square miles. It will thus be seen that in less than three years more than one-third of the Board schools have been started, while out of the Rs. 2,56,000 placed in the hands of Boards in 1905-06 a considerable number of Upper Primary schools were provided with buildings.

A definite scale of furniture and appliances has been laid down for each Board school, but from the reports of Inspectors it appears that special grants on a larger scale will have to be made for this purpose.

106. The average cost of each Board school in Eastern Bengal was Rs. 143, of which Rs. 77 was met from public funds, while in Assam such a school costs Rs. 131, of which no less than Rs. 128 is met from public sources. In contrast to these figures, it may be noted that an aided school in Eastern Bengal costs Rs. 78 (Rs. 23 being supplied from public funds), while the unaided schools of the Province appear to be maintained at a cost of only Rs. 39 per school per annum. The Board schools of Eastern Bengal have on the average 49 boys compared with 39 in the corresponding schools of Assam, 34 in the aided schools of Eastern Bengal, and 29 boys in the unaided Lower Primary schools of the Province. A higher scale of grant, namely Rs. 7, has now been fixed for the trained teachers of Board Lower Primary schools in Eastern Bengal, while monitors on stipends of Rs. 3 have been proposed for schools in which the enrolment exceeds 50.

107. In the Dacca Division 138 out of 446 schools have been provided with trained teachers, and for the Chittagong Division the corresponding figures are 32 and 141, respectively. No information on this important point is forthcoming from the Rajshahi Division, though the figures should invariably be quoted in Divisional reports. An increased number of stipends has been sanctioned in connexion with the Guru-training schools in order to train the teachers of these schools, and it is hoped that all the schools will be provided with trained teachers before the close of 1912.

108. One of the most important matters to be considered in connexion with these schools is their proper distribution. In the original scheme it was proposed that Eastern Bengal should be divided into blocks of nine square miles each, and that one primary school should be located in each block, but in view of the fact that large areas consist of practically uninhabited forest or *bil* land, this rule has been abandoned. The policy that has now been adopted is summed up in the following quotation :—

One of the intentions of the scheme is to bring elementary education within the reach of all, and to fill up the hitherto unschooled areas. A school must therefore not necessarily be placed wherever subscriptions are available. Those backward localities where subscriptions are not forthcoming, and where no large number of pupils can be expected, should also receive attention. With a view to secure mechanically this general distribution, it was suggested at the recent (1903) Conference of Commissioners that the Panchayati Union should be taken as the unit, and that each Union which is not already supplied with a good Upper Primary school should first have a Board Lower Primary school erected within it. Henceforward, this rule should be observed by Boards, namely, that the first duty of the Board in the establishment of these schools is to see that no Panchayati Union is without either a good aided Upper Primary or a Board Lower Primary school. When each Union has been so supplied, some further principle of distribution will be advised.

The scheme of Board schools in Eastern Bengal will have to be worked with caution, and in particular transfers of Gurus should be reduced to a minimum; but a successful start has been made, and there seems every reason to hope that some degree of order will now be gradually introduced into the former chaotic system of primary education in Eastern Bengal.

109. The curriculum of studies that is followed in primary schools varies in the two parts of the Province. In Eastern Bengal these schools follow the curriculum introduced under the Bengal Government Resolution No. 1, dated the 1st January 1901, while in Assam they follow that given in Appendices I and II of the Assam School Manual. Both these curricula are not without their defects. The Bengal curriculum has failed because it allows Science teaching at an earlier age than is consistent with the mental development of the pupils. In Bengal itself the curriculum has been condemned and a revised curriculum is being introduced. The Assam curriculum, on the other hand, besides being based on the Bengal curriculum of 1901, does not entirely fulfil the requirements of an agricultural population as defined in para. 21 of the Government of India's 1904 Resolution on Indian Educational Policy. Accordingly, a mixed Committee of officials and non-officials was constituted in order to frame a common curriculum for all Vernacular schools in the Province, both primary and middle vernacular. Such a curriculum will serve as a complement to the curriculum which has already been sanctioned for High and Middle English schools. The Committee met at Dacca last January and drew up a curriculum of studies, which after circulation for public criticism, and subsequent revision, has recently been submitted to Government for final sanction. In the revised curriculum direct science teaching has been abandoned in favour of object lesson work, and much attention has been paid to the educational needs of the children of cultivators. It is proposed by the Committee that the new curriculum should be introduced, if possible, from the beginning of 1911.

110. The reports of Divisional Inspectors show that there were 386 of these night or continuation schools, with 7,172 pupils, at the close of the year under report. These schools are generally managed by the teachers of day schools, and are not often held regularly. The curriculum is that of ordinary lower primary schools, but the pupils do not generally advance beyond the Third-year Infant class, or Standard I. The total expenditure on these schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 3,807. No night schools appear to exist in the Assam Valley, while of the four schools in the Surma Valley the Inspector reports that he is closing three in the Sunamganj Subdivision, as they were found to be serving no useful purpose. The remaining night school at Silchar is said to be in good working order and to be attended by day labourers.

111. There are no public examinations at the end of either the upper or lower primary course, but out of 59,595 pupils who appeared at the annual class examinations of either Standard II or Standard IV, 42,159 are reported to have been successful. Scholarships were awarded to 184 upper primary and 640 lower primary pupils. Of the former 61 were Muhamadans, and of the latter 233.

D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

112. These appendices, which give statistics for both boys' and girls' schools, are intended to furnish a complete conspectus of the state of Lower Primary education under District and Local Boards. Appendix B has been remodelled to exclude schools in non-Board areas. For this reason, as well as the fact that the classification of Class-I Lower Primary schools has been changed (from Aided to Board) for the first time during the year under review, no useful comparison is possible between the figures of Eastern Bengal for 1907-08 and those of the preceding year. In Assam the number of schools increased from 2,686 to 2,776, and the total number of pupils from 103,708 to 108,811. The number of pupils in the first three classes also increased from 42,425 to 44,322, which is considered by both Inspectors concerned to be largely due to the system of capitation allowance. These allowances depend on the number of boys in each class, and are supplementary to the regular stipends enjoyed by the teachers.

113. It has been explained in previous Reports that in order to ascertain what effect the allocation of the Imperial grant of 1905-06 has had on the expenditure by Boards on Primary education the expenditure of the Boards in the year 1904-05 should be taken as a standard. In the subsequent years the

allotments and increased expenditure to Boards were as follows in the two parts of the Province :—

ASSAM.

Year.	Boards' Allotments.	Increase in Boards' expenditure over that of 1904-05.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06 ...	66,210	53,112	—13,098
1906-07 ...	74,950	1,16,242	+41,292
1907-08 ...	91,780	1,23,498	+31,718
1908-09 ...	91,768(a)	1,36,026	+44,258
Total ...	3,24,708	4,28,878	+1,04,170

(a) Includes allotments of Rs. 1,768 made to Boards out of a special grant of Rs. 10,000 placed at the disposal of the Department.

From this statement it will be seen that while the Local Boards of Assam actually received Rs. 75,292 less than the total of the Imperial grant, they increased their expenditure on Primary education by a total of over a lakh.

EASTERN BENGAL.

Year.	Board's Allotments.	Increase or decrease in Boards' expenditure over that of 1904-05.	Difference of actuals and proper expenditure.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-1906 ...	2,56,000	—8,585	—2,64,585
1906-1907 ...	<i>Nil</i>	+1,01,756	+1,01,756
1907-1908 ...	1,70,244	+2,57,845	+87,601
1908-1909 ...	2,70,000 +7,482*	+3,47,051	+69,569
Total ...	7,03,726	6,98,067	—5,659

* Allotments out of the special grant of Rs. 10,000.

This statement appears to indicate that the District Boards of Eastern Bengal have decreased their expenditure instead of increasing it, but two important facts have also to be considered in connexion with these figures of Eastern Bengal. In the first place, with a large proportion (probably one-third) of the allotment of Rs. 2,56,000 made in 1905-06 was spent during the next two years in the erection of houses for Middle, instead of Primary, schools. Secondly, no mention is made of the local contributions towards buildings, which increased the total of the Boards' receipts by at least Rs. 40,000. On the whole, it may be concluded that the District Boards of Eastern Bengal have increased their expenditure, but not to the same degree as the Local Boards of Assam.

Looking into the cases of individual Boards, it appears that all the District Boards in the Dacca Division, with the exception of Faridpur, considerably reduced the arrears of former years, that of Dacca in particular having increased its allotment by Rs. 9,000, but all the Boards have still more or less leeway to make up. Two of the three District Boards of the Chittagong Division are now steadily spending in excess of their allotment, but the Chittagong District Board should endeavour to increase its expenditure in future. The only two defaulting Boards in the Rajshahi Division are those of Rangpur and Bogra.

Among the Local Boards in Assam, the only large deficit occurs under Silchar, and in this case the Inspector urges that the figures for 1904-05, which are taken as basis, included special non-recurring grants made from Provincial revenues for buildings and furniture, so that the deficit is not an actual one.

114. It should also be noted that in addition to the sums distributed in the year under report through Boards, Rs. 95,034 was spent provincially in Eastern Bengal on increased Inspecting staff and Guru Training school hostels, and Rs. 23,283 in Assam. The entire expenditure for the year thus amounted to Rs. 4,87,567* against Rs. 4,33,000 of Imperial grant, and it is evident that in future no difficulty will be experienced in making full use of the grant.

115. The percentage of expenditure by Boards on education generally, as well as

Percentage of Boards' expenditure on Primary education, is given in the following statement:—

—	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education by District or Local Boards.	Expenditure on primary education by District or Local Boards.	Percentage of column 3 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of column 4 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Bengal ...	Rs. 29,75,236	Rs. 10,15,698	Rs. 8,56,321	34.1	28.7	84.3
Assam ...	12,59,002	4,75,757	4,15,699	37.1	33.0	87.3

116. Hitherto no systematic attempt seems to have been made to enquire into the condition of Primary education in Municipalities, and officers of the Department contented themselves with endeavouring to arrange that at least 3.2 per cent. of the ordinary income of each Municipality should be spent on primary education. This percentage was arrived at 15 years ago by calculating the cost of educating half the boys of school-going age at annas 10 per head, and obviously needs revision now, when the conditions have materially changed. In the first place the number of boys of school-going age has considerably increased, although the ordinary incomes of Municipalities have not in every case increased *pari passu*. Secondly, the grant of annas 10 per boy per annum is less than even the average pittance (annas 10-10) given in aided District Board schools, although the aid to schools within Municipal limits should approximate to that given to Board schools owing to the greater cost of living in the town. A careful survey of each Municipality is therefore desirable to ascertain (a) the number of boys of school-going age, (b) how far satisfactory accommodation is provided for them in existing schools, and (c) the qualifications of the teachers. In the event of the provision being inadequate, estimates should be made of the cost of necessary improvements, whether in the direction of opening more schools or of providing better teachers. When each Municipality has been thus surveyed, it can be settled how much of the increased cost will be borne by the Municipality, and how the balance is to be met. Seventeen out of the 50 Municipalities in the Province do not appear to have spent the prescribed proportion of their income on Primary education during the year under review. In fairness, however, it should be added that in several instances much more than the prescribed amount has been spent, e.g., the Municipality of Cox's Bazar spent 7.2 per cent. of its income on primary education and that of Chandpur 4.6 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

117. Out of 27,814 teachers of Secondary and Primary schools for boys in this Province only 3,793 are said to have received any kind of training. To train this vast number of untrained teachers is a colossal task, but one which the Department will have to undertake, if education is to be placed on a satisfactory footing. The difficulties that have hitherto been experienced in this direction are two-fold. First, the machinery for the training of the different kinds of teachers is inadequate. Secondly, the materials of which the teaching staffs of schools are composed are not satisfactory, men of even moderate attainments being diverted from the profession of teaching on account of its poor prospects. Any scheme for the supply of trained teachers to be complete and successful must remove these difficulties. Not only must the machinery of training be adequate, but the prospects of the profession will

* This includes Rs. 95,034 + Rs. 23,283 spent provincially, and the Rs. 3,60,000 + Rs. 9,250 mentioned in paragraph 53.

have to be simultaneously improved. This aspect of the question has not been lost sight of. While it is proposed to set up an improved type of institution in the place of the existing unsatisfactory Guru Training schools for teachers of Primary schools, steps are also being taken to improve the remuneration of the teachers trained in these schools. Again, a Training College for English teachers of Secondary schools will shortly be opened and schemes have been formulated for improving the prospects of the teachers in these schools. If these schemes for rendering the profession more attractive are duly carried into effect, the time is not far distant when we may expect to see our schools staffed with a band of teachers specially trained for the profession, and reasonably contented with their prospects therein.

118. The scheme for the Training College at Dacca after undergoing many vicissitudes has at last been completed and sanctioned, but as the new Principal and Vice-Principal will not arrive until the close of 1909, remarks on the College are at present superfluous. The main features of the scheme will be found outlined in para. 76 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08.

119. The institutions for the training of Vernacular teachers may be classified under two heads, namely, Normal schools for teachers of Secondary, and in Assam, Upper Primary schools; and Training classes and Guru Training schools for teachers of Primary schools. Each class of institution is dealt with separately.

120. In the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 it was observed that the material requirements of Normal schools had not been fully met. It was pointed out that one of these schools had no *in situ* practising school and that additional accommodation was needed in two of the schools. It is satisfactory to note that additional accommodation has since been provided for the Chittagong school, though it has not been found possible to provide a practising school, as the question of the site on which the school is to be built has not yet been finally settled.

121. The rules regarding the admission of candidates, the rates of stipends, the examinations, as also the curricula of studies for schools situated in Eastern Bengal, have hitherto differed considerably from those of schools in Assam. Towards the close of the year a set of uniform rules for the working of Normal schools in this Province was sanctioned. There is no doubt that the introduction of these rules will conduce to more efficient work, but as they were only published on the eve of the commencement of the session, their effect will not be observable till next year.

122. The total number of pupils declined from 307 to 289 and the expenditure from Provincial revenues from Rs. 47,742 to Rs. 44,167.

Out of 256 candidates for certificates who appeared from the 5 schools in the province 123 passed, against 84 out of 215 in the previous year. The percentage of success thus rose from 39 to 48; but much further improvement is still possible.

123. These schools exist only in Eastern Bengal, and are, as has been observed before, intended for the training of primary school teachers. There is a consensus of opinion amongst Inspectors that these institutions have not yet been successful in their object.

Dr. Chatterji, Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division, writes :—

The present condition of Guru Training schools cannot be said to be satisfactory. The teachers are insufficiently educated. They cannot be expected to be very useful. There is still the same disinclination on the part of the Guru pupils to attend the schools, partly from the imperfectness of the training received, and partly from the hardship caused by their removal from home.

The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarks :—

The [examination] results would have been more satisfactory, but for the inefficiency of most of the present staff of instructors. Until competent instructors of some education are employed the quality of instruction given in the Guru Training schools cannot be expected to be very satisfactory. At present it is generally a case of the blind leading the blind.

Again the curriculum of studies in these schools is not uniform. Dr. Chatterji writes :—

The curriculum of the Guru Training schools is also not satisfactory, some reading Middle Vernacular, some Upper Primary and others the Lower Primary course. A uniformity of course is much to be desired.

The scheme formulated by the Government of Bengal provided that some of the schools were to work up to the Upper Primary and some to the Middle Vernacular standard. In framing two different curricula for one kind of school, the Education Department of Bengal had, no doubt, the extremely meagre qualifications of the teachers of Primary schools in view, but it does not appear anywhere to be laid down that instruction was to be of the Lower Primary standard. Nor is this, indeed, desirable, as teachers of Lower Primary schools should at least have read the Upper Primary standard. No teacher in fact should be admitted into a Guru Training school unless he already possesses this qualification.

It is certain that no great good can be expected from institutions of the type of the present Guru Training schools. They stand condemned. The only point in their favour is their cheapness, but this has been secured at the sacrifice of efficiency. If Primary education is to advance better arrangements must be made for the training of primary teachers. A scheme is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and this, if sanctioned, will be introduced gradually.

124. The scheme for the provision of hostels for Guru Training schools, with which a commencement was made in 1907-08, was further proceeded with during the year under review. Hostels were provided for three schools in the Chittagong Division and one in the Dacca Division. In the case of the Rajshahi Division regrettable delay occurred in the completion of the sanctioned works, although the allotment was less than half that assigned to the Chittagong Division.

125. The rate of stipend, which was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 during the year under report, has been again reduced to Rs. 6 from the 1st of May 1909. In this connexion the following extract from the report of the Dacca Inspector may be quoted :—

It should be pointed out here that in spite of the offer of stipend at Rs. 7 a month, serious difficulty was experienced by Deputy Inspectors in recruiting the allotted number of Gurus for training, and now that even this rate has been reduced, it seems probable that there will be a serious decline in the number of Gurus during the current year as, being mostly married, they cannot live on Rs. 6. Invidious comparisons are also being made with Bengal where the stipends are now Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.

It may also be recalled that no distinction has been made between the rates of stipends granted to new candidates for training as vernacular teachers of Secondary schools and those given to teachers of Primary schools, although the latter, besides meeting their boarding expenses while under training, have families to maintain at home. If the attendance seriously decline as is apprehended at present, Government will be approached for increase in the value of these stipends.

126. The number of Guru Training schools declined from 41 to 38. This is due to the abolition of the training classes started in connexion with two Circle schools in Bakarganj and of the Guru Training school at Rangamati. The number of Guru pupils on the 31st March had, however, risen from 392 to 590, owing partly to the provision of hostels and partly to the increased number of stipends sanctioned for some of the Guru Training schools. The total expenditure from Provincial revenues also rose from Rs. 28,750 to Rs. 40,431.

A marked increase in the number of passes took place, 424 Gurus obtaining certificates, as compared with 239 in the previous year. This may partially be due to better supervision of the schools by Deputy Inspectors, but has chiefly to be accounted for by the fact that in two Divisions Gurus of better qualifications were sent to the Guru Training schools for a 6 months' course of training instead of one year, the number of Gurus dealt within the year being therefore doubled. In addition, two special Guru Training classes were held for 6 months each at the Dacca Normal School and attended by 59 Gurus. Of these, 39 succeeded in passing. These 6-month courses have now been stopped, as it is not considered that sufficient training can be imparted by Guru instructors in so short a time.

127. The Training classes in Assam and the Surma Valley are no doubt more satisfactory than the Guru Training schools in Eastern Bengal, being conducted at the central Normal schools, but the duration of the course, namely, six months for teachers already in employ, appears too short a time for useful results to be obtained. No examination figures for these classes have been supplied by the Assam Valley Inspector. In the Surma Valley, two examinations were held, and out of 86 teachers who appeared, 35 obtained certificates.

128. These arrangements exist only in the Assam and Surma Valleys and, though extremely unsatisfactory, have been permitted for the present to continue, as they prevent undue congestion in the Training classes which are now mainly intended for training existing teachers. The comment of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, upon Guru Training schools, that it is a case of "the blind leading the blind" applies with even greater force to this system, most of the teachers being themselves untrained. The privilege of receiving apprentices is now confined to middle schools and is being gradually withdrawn from inefficient institutions. The Surma Valley Inspector examined 30 apprentices during the year, of whom 15 passed. If the scheme for the improved type of Training school be sanctioned, it is hoped that the apprentice system may soon be dispensed with altogether.

129. The dimensions of the problem to be faced in connexion with female teachers as well as female education in general, may readily be understood, from the fact that out of the 3,360 teachers in the girls' schools of the Province, only 25 women teachers appear to have received any kind of training. A modest start has, however, now been made with the two Training classes that were opened in the latter half of the year in connexion with the Eden High school for girls.

For the English class 5 stipends have been sanctioned, 2 of Rs. 15 per mensem for girls who have read up to or passed the Matriculation class (tenable for one year), and 3 of Rs. 12 for girls who have at least read up to the VII class of a High school (tenable for two years).

For the Vernacular class 10 stipends have been provided, 4 of Rs. 10 (tenable for one year) for girls who have completed the middle vernacular course, and 6 of Rs. 8 (tenable for two years) for girls who have at least read the upper primary course.

A well qualified Mistress of Method has been appointed and at the close of the year 3 girls were reading in the English class and 9 in the Vernacular. Of the total number of pupils, 6 were Brahmans, 4 Christians and 2 Hindus. The Eden High school itself is being used as a practising school, and as the staff of this school has been lately strengthened by the addition of several mistresses with high qualifications and very considerable experience of the best Training Colleges in India, there is every reason to look forward to the Training classes proving a great success. They are, in any case, the nucleus from which a comprehensive system of Normal instruction for the women teachers of the Province will have to be developed.

CHAPTER VI.

SPECIAL EDUCATION.

A.—LAW TEACHING.

130. It was observed in the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 that there were three B. L. classes in connexion with the three first-grade Colleges in this province (namely, the State Colleges at Dacca and Rajshahi and the unaided College at Barisal). These classes have long been recognised as unsatisfactory, and after the examination of 1908 the class at Rajshahi was disaffiliated, as it was found impossible to comply with the new Regulations in more than one State College. Disaffiliation of the class attached to the Braja Mohan Institution has been postponed until 1910, but this will also soon disappear. The field is thus left clear for the thorough re-organisation of the Dacca class on satisfactory lines. Preliminary steps were taken to convert this class into a Law College proper on the lines of the similar institution which was in process of foundation in Bengal; and this change will take place at the beginning of 1910. The important question of staff is still under discussion with the University, but sanction has been accorded to a large grant for the proper equipment of the Law Library.

131. There were altogether 65 pupils in the three B. L. classes in this Province. Out of 75 candidates who presented themselves at the B. L. Examination held in 1908, 37 passed. Of these successful candidates, 31 were pupils from the two Government Law classes, against 25 in the previous year.

132. There were 8 Pleaders' classes with 159 pupils during the year under review, 7 of the classes being conducted under Government auspices, while the remaining one is that attached to the Braja Mohan Institution. The above statistics include the classes that are taught along with the B. L. classes. It has been decided in consultation with the High Court, that so far as the Government Pleaders' classes are concerned, those in connexion with the Rajshahi College, Cotton College, Gauhati, and Chittagong College will be retained, while those at Sylhet, Silchar and Sibsagar will be abolished.

133. The scheme for the training of pleaders in surveying and that of a Joint Board of Examination for Bengal and this Province, referred to in last year's Report, have not yet been sanctioned, but arrangements have been completed for opening a training class at Dacca as soon as the approval of the High Court is received. The results of the examination conducted by the Department continued to be most unsatisfactory. Out of the 14 candidates who appeared at the examination, only 4 passed.

B.—MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

134. The following is a summary of the available information regarding Medical schools of the Province :—

There are 2 Medical schools supported by Government, one at Dacca and the other the Berry-White Medical School at Dibrugarh. The number of pupils rose from 299 to 313. Attempts were made at Dibrugarh to induce members of the Hill tribes and other backward races to take up the study of medicine by the offer of scholarships, but these pupils seem to lack perseverance. Out of 108 students at the Berry-White Medical School, only 34 are natives of the Assam Valley. At Dacca, out of 205 pupils, 24 (including 1 female) are Muhammadans.

The total expenditure of both the schools was Rs. 70,369, viz., Rs. 30,882 in the Berry-White Medical School and Rs. 39,486 in the Dacca Medical School. Of this amount Rs. 62,235 was met from Provincial revenues, the remainder being chiefly derived from fees and fines. There was a total increase in the expenditure during the year under review of Rs. 8,276, due mainly to increases in the pay of the staffs employed. The average cost of educating each pupil rose from Rs. 175 in 1907 to Rs. 191 in the Berry-White Medical School, and from Rs. 138 to Rs. 163 in the Dacca Medical School.

"At the request of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, arrangements were made both at Dacca and Dibrugarh for the training of native military medical students for appointments as Hospital Assistants in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. The classes were opened during the year 1907-08 and 21 students were admitted into the schools, 11 into the Dacca and 10 into the Berry-White Medical School. Of these two students left the schools, having proved failures, one died, and two were removed from the rolls. During the year under report, 30 military students were admitted to the schools—15 at Dacca, and 15 at Dibrugarh. The total number of military medical pupils in both the schools on the 31st March was 46."

In addition to the two Government Medical schools three private Medical schools, 1 Homœopathic and 2 Allopathic, are also reported to be in existence at Dacca. They impart instruction to 259 pupils at a cost of Rs. 2,731.

C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

135. The fact that out of 263 candidates for admission into the Ahsanulla School of Engineering at Dacca only 52 could be admitted, owing to want of accommodation, clearly proves that the demand for technical education is increasing at a very rapid rate, and that either increased accommodation will have to be provided in the Ahsanulla School or other institutions of similar status must be opened at suitable places elsewhere. The Industrial Survey conducted by Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., that was referred to in last year's report, was completed during the year under review, and Mr. Gupta's exhaustive Report on the subject was discussed at a Conference of officials and popular representatives held at Dacca in the latter part of last February. The Conference reviewed the subject of Technical and Industrial education in all its aspects, and recorded a series of resolutions, the most important of which was one recommending the formation of a separate Department of Industry under an independent officer to be styled "Director of Industries". The control of Technical and Industrial education would be handed over to this new Department. These proposals, however, are still under consideration,

and, pending a final decision in the matter, facts such as the one stated at the beginning of the paragraph, as well as the inferior position of the chief school of the Province to corresponding institutions in Bengal, compel the Department to urge that more financial help than has been the case in the past should be afforded towards the development of this branch of education. The doubling of the hostel accommodation in the Dacca School of Engineering by the addition of a second story to the hostel is a matter which should be taken up at the beginning of 1910-11, while the staff of this school also requires to be strengthened. During the year the control of all Technical schools in the province as regards curricula and examinations was placed under a Joint Technical Board on which the Province is represented by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and the Head Master of the Ahsanulla School of Engineering. The latter was also appointed Inspector of the smaller Technical schools and "B" classes in place of the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College.

136. No facilities exist in this province for students who desire to take the B. E. and Inter. E. courses of the Calcutta University, but arrangements have been made with the Government of Bengal to admit 14 pupils domiciled in Eastern Bengal and Assam into the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpur. The entire number are reported by the Principal to be in residence.

137. These are distinguished from Industrial schools in the fact that they are intended to impart professional training in Engineering, whereas Industrial Schools are for pupils who will ultimately become smiths or carpenters. The premier school in this Province is the Ahsanulla School of Engineering.

138. This school, which alone in the province teaches the full apprentice course leading up to the Foreman Mechanic's certificate, suffered much during the year under report, owing to the frequent changes in the personnel of the Head Master, no less than five changes having occurred. Mr. Duncan who came out as Head Master in succession to the late Mr. Arnold was obliged to go on medical leave shortly after he arrived and the school is now under the control of Mr. Marsh, an Assistant Engineer, whose services have been lent by the Public Works Department as a temporary measure. Mr. Marsh reports the subordinate staff to be also in a weak state, owing to difficulty in obtaining qualified men to serve as teachers.

139. The school has three departments—Apprentice, Survey and a small Artisan Department. The last-named is referred to later under Industrial schools. The enrolment of the Apprentice Department increased from 184 to 214 and that of the Survey Department from 141 to 159. It is regrettable to notice, however, that the number of Muhammadan pupils declined slightly from 24 to 21.

140. The students of the Ahsanulla School took the examinations for the Overseer and Sub-overseer certificates held under the auspices of the Joint Technical Board for the first time. The result of the Overseer (4th year) examination was not good, only 7 passing out of 27 candidates, against 14 out of 22 in the previous year, but that of the Sub-overseer (2nd year) examination slightly improved, 49 boys passing out of 73 sent up. None of the 11 students in the 5th-year class have yet qualified for the Foreman Mechanic's certificate. The date of the Survey examination having been altered to the middle of September, the results of this year's examinations cannot be given.

141. The total expenditure of the school amounted to Rs. 36,596 against Rs. 32,259, of which Rs. 22,635, against Rs. 23,430, was met from Provincial revenues.

142. The hostel attached to the institution had 105 inmates. A healthy *esprit de corps* seems to be springing up in the school, and the football team carried off a cup and gold medal in open competition. The cricket record was better than in the previous year and a start was made with hockey.

143. There are five other Technical schools in the Province in which Engineering up to the Sub-overseer (2nd year) class is taught. In the three schools situated in Rajshahi Survey classes are also held. On March 31st last there were 171 pupils in the Sub-overseer classes, against

207 pupils of the previous year. The results of 1909 are not known, but in 1908, 93 pupils appeared, of whom 43 passed. All these schools are under the management of District Boards and receive grants from Provincial revenues. The Barisal Technical School will, however, soon be taken completely under Government control.

144. The three Survey classes in the Rajshahi Division had altogether 170 pupils, against 226 of the previous year. The curriculum is not uniform. The work of the Survey classes both in these schools as well as in the Ahsanulla School of Engineering is not satisfactory, and the passed pupils of these classes do not appear to find much favour with the Settlement Department. The same is reported to be the case in Bengal. The question of having a uniform curriculum for the Survey classes of both provinces and placing them all under the Joint Technical Board is under consideration

145. The "B" classes in connexion with High schools, which offer an alternative course to that of the top two matriculation classes, continued to flourish, so far as the numbers are concerned, but from the failure of many of the passed students who have entered the 2nd-year Sub-overseer class of the Dacca Engineering School, the present Head Master of that institution is inclined to throw doubt upon the practical utility of these classes. Owing to the removal of the Dacca School of Engineering to its new site, a separate workshop has been started in connexion with the "B" classes of the Dacca Collegiate School, and a separate teacher for Engineering for these pupils has been engaged. Similar arrangements are being made for the "B" classes in connexion with the Barisal Zila School.

146. There were 8 "B" classes attached to High schools with 304 pupils against the same number of classes and 266 pupils of the previous year. All these belong to Government schools, except the small one of 8 boys in connexion with the Mritunjoy School, Mymensingh.

147. The pupils from the "B" classes of this province competed at the "B" Final Examination held for the first time under the auspices of a special Joint Board of 4 members, two from each province. Out of 69 candidates from Eastern Bengal who appeared at the examination, 28 passed. In the previous year 36 pupils passed out of 67 sent up. Thus the percentage of success declined from 53.7 to 40.5. From the 5 "B" classes in Bengal, 25 candidates appeared, of whom 11 passed, the percentage of success being 44. Out of 16 scholarships, 9 were carried off by pupils of this province.

148. There are no Mining classes in this Province, but the Local Government has now sanctioned 6 scholarships varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 15, to enable pupils from the province to take the mining course in the Bengal Engineering College. Two are reserved for Muhammadans, 2 for Hindus and 2 for Europeans or Eurasians.

149. This was awarded to a native of the province for studying Mining Engineering at Birmingham University.

The State Technological Scholarship for 1908-09.

150. There are 12 artizan pupils in the Ahsanulla School of Engineering--2 in the moulding shop, 1 in the smith's shop, in the turning shop, and 8 in the fitting shop. There were also 120 pupils in Artizan classes held in connexion with other Technical schools of this province, against 123 of the previous year. The pupils in these schools receive instruction in carpentry and blacksmithy. Instruction in tin-smithy is also imparted in the Comilla Elliott Artizan school.

II.—Industrial Schools and Classes.
Artizan classes in connexion with the Dacca School of Engineering, and other Technical Schools.

151. The Kasi Kishore Technical School maintained by the District Board, Mymensingh, with the assistance of a Government grant, is virtually an Industrial school. It has therefore been included under the latter head. It had 14 artizans on the rolls. The Superintendent of the school also gives instruction in technical subjects to the "B" class boys of the Zila and Mritunjoy Schools.

152. This is a Government school started in January 1908 which had 84 pupils on 31st March 1909. Instruction is imparted in carpentry and weaving. Blacksmithy will be started as soon as the school building is completed. The full course extends over three years. The total

Bogra Industrial School.

expenditure was Rs. 3,333, of which Rs. 1,880 was contributed by Government and Rs. 250 by the District Board. Scholarships on a liberal scale have been sanctioned for the encouragement of pupils. The existence of this school apparently led a Muhammadan of Shahzadpur in the Pabna district to start a similar school in his own village. It had 25 pupils at the close of the year.

153. The total number on the rolls of these two schools was 19, against 13 in the previous year. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 710 to Rs. 2,892. Instruction is imparted to the Naga and Khasi boys in carpentry and blacksmithy.

The Fuller Industrial Schools at Kohima and Shillong.

154. There were 35 pupils on the roll against 29. Instruction was imparted in carpentry, tin-smithy and goldsmith's work. The total expenditure was Rs. 958, of which Rs. 660 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 150 from District funds, and Rs. 148 from subscriptions. Twelve pupils obtained certificates of proficiency—four from each class.

Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong.

155. There are two Sericultural schools, one at Malda under the District Board and the other at Rampur Boalia under Government management. The former had 19 and the latter 12 pupils on the roll, as compared with 16 and 18 in the previous year. The Government expenditure on the latter school increased from Rs. 1,249 to Rs. 4,347, the increase being partly due to the purchase of an expensive microscope. The Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi, reports that the silk industry is in a decaying condition and appears to consider that these schools are not serving any useful purpose.

Sericultural Schools.

156. Sixteen apprentices held stipends from the Williamson Apprenticeship Fund, against 9 of the previous year. Of the 16, six were being trained in the Railway workshop at Dibrugarh, three at Tezpur, and five at Jorhat. One was placed under the Public Works Department at Shillong and one apprenticed to a private firm in Silchar (both for instruction in carpentry), but the progress of these two boys is reported to be unsatisfactory. Two apprentices at Tezpur completed their course during the year, and are now employed as qualified carpenters on the Tezpur-Balipara Railway.

Williamson Apprenticeships.

D.—COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

157. In para. 97 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, it was stated that the two "C" classes in this province had both proved failures. It was, however, suggested by the Industrial Conference that sat at Dacca in February last, that Government might consider the possibility of starting classes in connexion with High schools, in order to give preliminary training to pupils desiring to enter Government service or service under Zamindars, and that these might also be utilised by any boys desirous of taking up a commercial course. The need for a commercial education will also be largely met by the modern side which the Conference proposed to introduce into certain High schools in place of the existing "B" classes.

There were four Commercial schools in the city of Dacca with 126 pupils at the close of the year under report. The classes are mostly self-supporting.

E.—SCHOOLS FOR THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

158. The schools for the study of Oriental Classics group themselves under two heads—*viz.*, *Tols*, or institutions for the study of Sanskrit Literature, Hindu Law, and Philosophy; and Madrassas, or institutions for the study of Arabic and Persian Literature, and Muhammadan Law and Theology. Each class is again sub-divided into public or private according to whether the teachers do or do not adopt departmental standards and submit pupils to departmental tests. Both *Tols* and Madrassas (but especially the latter) may be regarded as expressions of the more conservative instincts of the people of the province and as such should be regarded with respect. The main purpose of the Middle Madrassa scheme referred to reports has been to offer, in purely Muhammadan quarters, object lessons of how readily modern secondary education can be imparted side by side with a modicum of the old learning. With what success this and other schemes for the advancement of Muhammadan education have been attended since the formation of the province is evident from the striking increase in the number of Muhammadan boys in all classes of schools. Madrassa Maulvies are now evincing a keen desire to modernise their institutions, and when the revised curricula recommended by the Madrassa Committee that met at Dacca last January are introduced, a striking reformation in Muhammadan education will have been accomplished.

Introductory.

159. The organisation of the system of *tol* education in this Province was dealt with at length in para. 101 of last year's Report, and need not be reiterated here. It is sufficient to note that the last Sanskrit Examinations for Eastern Bengal were conducted by the newly constituted Joint Board of Sanskrit Examinations for the two provinces, while the question as to whether the Assam *tols* will come under the Bengal scheme has not yet been decided.

I.—*Tols*.
 Organisation of public *Tols*.

160. Among the *tols* of the Province the Sanskrit College at Rampur Boalia and the Kabindra College at Goila, Bakarganj, may be specially mentioned. The former is maintained out of the proceeds of an endowment created by Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia, and the latter, though an aided institution, is chiefly supported by the House Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Hill Tippera, Pandit Chandra Kumar Kabibhusan, whose son is Principal and Secretary of the Institution. Provision has lately been made for the teaching of English as an optional subject in the former institution and this step has been also recommended by the Principal of the Sanskrit College in the course of a recent inspection of the Kabindra College. Another *tol* that deserves mention is the Jagatpur Asram *tol* in the district of Chittagong which has a remarkable record of success in examinations. A Government grant of Rs. 30 has been sanctioned for a chair of *Nyaya* Philosophy in connexion with this *tol*.

Sanskrit Colleges.

161. The total number of *tols* that are classed as public institutions increased from 263 to 309 and the total number of students from 3,792 to 5,224. The total expenditure on these institutions correspondingly increased from Rs. 34,908 to Rs. 41,527, as the *tol* pandit generally has to meet the boarding expenses of his pupils himself. Out of 794 candidates sent up for the first examination, 338 for the second examination and 96 for the title examination, 296, 125 and 44, respectively, passed. The results showed a considerable improvement over those of the previous year.

Statistics of *Tols*.

162. Private *tols* decreased from 166 to 101, and the pupils from 1,911 to 848. In all probability some of the *tols* that were returned in 1907-08 as private institutions have since adopted departmental standards, and were returned this year as public institutions.

Tols classed as private institutions.

163. Though the total number of Madrassas declined by 7 (from 160 to 153), there has been no appreciable decrease in the number of pupils reading in them. The total expenditure, however, increased by 7·8 per cent.

II.—Madrassas.
 Statistics.

164. Of the three State Madrassas in the Province, those at Dacca and Chittagong are Senior Madrassas. They have each two departments—namely, the Arabic Department, which hitherto has prepared pupils for the Bengal Central Madrassa Examinations, and the Anglo-Persian Department which teaches up to the Matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. The Rajshahi Madrassa only ranks as a Junior Madrassa, nor is there any High school attached to it. These Madrassas are maintained by contributions from the Muhsin Endowment Fund, supplemented by grants totalling Rs. 4,527 from Provincial revenues. During the year under review there were 740 pupils in the Arabic Departments of these Madrassas, against 604 pupils of the preceding year, and 535 pupils in the Anglo-Persian Departments against 435. The greater part of this increase was due to the Chittagong Madrassa, where the numbers on the Arabic side rose from 309 to 383 and those of the Anglo-Persian Department from 166 to 255. The progressive improvement in attendance that has been evidenced at this institution during the last few years is reflected in the result of examinations, all the 4th-year candidates on the Arabic side passing, and the percentage of success of all candidates in the Central Madrassa examination of 1908 reaching the high figure of 82. In the Anglo-Persian Department, however, the result (9 candidates passing out of 19 sent up) compared unfavourably with that of the corresponding side of the Dacca Madrassa, where out of 25 boys sent up for the Entrance examination, 19 were successful, 5 passing in the First Division, 10 in the second and 4 in the third. Two additional junior teachers were added to the staff of the Chittagong Madrassa, and two on Rs. 75 each to that of the Dacca Madrassa (Anglo-Persian Department). One of the latter teachers is a graduate and the other a well qualified English-knowing Maulvi. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was sanctioned during the year for the establishment of a good Reference Library of Oriental books in connexion with the Dacca Madrassa.

165. Besides the two Government Madrassas at Chittagong and Dacca, there are 6 other Madrassas that send up candidates to the Central Madrassa Examinations. Four of these are in receipt of grant-in-aid, one from Provincial revenues, and three from the Mohsin Fund. During the year under review, 52 candidates passed the Final Madrassa examinations, as compared with 28 in the previous year.

166. These will be found described later in the section dealing with Muhammadan education where the apparent decrease in the number of their pupils is explained. There were 37 Middle Madrassas with 4,565 pupils against the same number of institutions and 4,749 pupils in the preceding year. The Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, writes:—

The expectation of a rapid growth of these institutions in some of the districts cannot, it appears, be realised in view of the scale of expenditure that has been fixed being beyond the means of an ordinary Muhammadan locality. Only four applications have been received from the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, asking for suitable grants from Government on the scale of expenditure sanctioned by the Director of Public Instruction.

The Inspector does not appear to have seen the report of the Madrassa Committee, but it is true that without liberal aid from Government, these institutions cannot be expected to flourish, as they are intended only for backward localities where realisation of subscriptions is difficult.

167. The majority of recognised Madrassas purport to be Junior Madrassas and to teach the curriculum of the lower classes of the Government Madrassas. To some extent, therefore, they serve as feeders to the senior Madrassas. The Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, remarks:—

Nothing has yet been done either by the Department or the Muhammadan Anjumans to improve the efficiency of these Madrassas, or the quality of instruction imparted in them. The desultory instruction imparted in them is either to suit the capacity of the teacher in charge or the special predilection of the students placed under his care. Regular routine work is neglected, and class organisation and examinations are purposely avoided.

The question of the introduction of a Final Examination for Junior Madrassas is, however, under consideration in connexion with the Madrassa reform scheme, and reports are being called for with a view of ascertaining the precise condition of these institutions.

168. The organisation of Madrassas in Assam has been described in paragraph 110 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908. During the year under review there were 28 Madrassas with 2,069 pupils against the same number of Madrassas and 1,912 pupils of the preceding year. The number of aided Madrassas was 22, against 25 of the preceding year.

During the year under review 68 pupils appeared at the first Departmental Madrassa examination, and 19 at the second examination. Of these 23 and 8, respectively, passed. Nine pupils obtained scholarships on the results of these examinations.

169. In para. 107 of last year's Report, it was stated that a representative Committee had been nominated with a view to examine how far the conclusions of the Calcutta Conference on Madrassa reform would be workable in this province. The Committee met at Dacca in January 1909, and formulated a series of proposals regarding Madrassa education in Eastern Bengal and Assam. Opinions of the principal Arabic scholars of Northern India as well as of the various Muhammadan Associations in the Province have been invited on them, and after these have been received, the matter will be finally settled.

170. There were 186 of these Madrassas with 4,957 pupils, against 196 institutions with 5,965 pupils of the preceding year. They follow any course that suits the Maulvi in charge and the diminution in their numbers need cause no regret.

CHAPTER VII.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

171. During the year under report, the expansion of female education, especially amongst Muhammadans, made even more rapid progress in the transferred districts than was the case in previous years. Stimulated by the allotment of funds from the Imperial grant, as well as

by the remarks made in previous Reports, Deputy Inspectors displayed great zeal in the starting of fresh girls' schools with the result that in Eastern Bengal 785 new girls' schools were opened and 22,875 more girls attended school. Of these no less than 16,391 or 71·6 per cent. were Muhammadans. The increase was most marked in the Dacca Division, which accounted for about half the number. On the other hand, no better illustration of the backward state of the rest of the Province can be afforded than the fact that, in the Assam and Surma Valleys, increases of only 34 girls' schools and 1,376 pupils occurred, 238 (or 17·3 per cent.) of the latter being Muhammadans. It is evident that little is being done in these two Divisions to encourage female education, and special allotments from the Imperial funds are desirable to enable more girls' schools to be opened. Apart from money grants the first step to place female education on a proper footing was made in the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools for the Province. Miss Garrett's attention was chiefly occupied with work in connexion with the Female Education Committee, the Second Session of which was held from February 8th—15th, 1909. Of the 21 members, 17 were present, and as the result of the Committee's deliberations a series of recommendations were forwarded to Government. It is proposed that the Committee shall meet annually in future to act as an Advisory body in the carrying out of the schemes that may be from time to time adopted. Miss Garrett also took charge of the Training classes that were started during the year in connexion with the Eden High School for Girls, and her efforts for the promotion of Zenana education led to a marked increase in the number of girls reading in the Zenana classes in Dacca town.

172. On the 31st March 1909, there were 113,414 girls in all classes of public institutions, against 88,921 of the preceding year. The total number of girls thus increased by 24,493, or by 27·5 per cent. Of the total number of girls under instruction 54 or ·05 per cent. were in the High stage, 134 or ·13 per cent. in the Middle stage, 566 or ·48 per cent. in the upper primary stage, and 112,576 or 99·26 per cent. in the lower primary stage. In the previous year there were 34, 103, 572, and 88,120 in the High, Middle, upper primary and lower primary stages, respectively. Though, therefore, there has been some increase in the higher stages, the bulk of pupils continue to be found in the lower primary stage.

173. The total direct expenditure on schools for Indian girls increased from Rs. 1,54,449 to Rs. 2,01,204, or by 30·2 per cent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 56,406 was met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 99,878 from District or Local funds, Rs. 8,186 from Municipal funds and the remaining Rs. 36,734 from fees, subscriptions and endowments. With regard to the expenditure on female education the following paragraph from the report of the Inspectress of Girls' Schools indicates one of the weakest points in our educational system :—

The increase of numbers both in girls' schools and pupils is encouraging; but the fact that in the Dacca Division only 5·6 per cent. of the whole sum spent on education is devoted to that of women and girls, in Chittagong 4·9 per cent., in Rajshahi 3·7 per cent., in the Surma Valley 4·0 per cent., and in the Assam Valley 4·8 per cent. shows that we are only, so far, touching the fringe of this vast population of future mothers of India's sons.

174. The three High schools for girls are the Eden High School at Dacca, the Alexander Girls' School at Mymensingh, and Dr. Khastagir's Girls' School at Chittagong. The first was started as a Government school in 1878, while the other two are of recent date and were originally started as Government aided High schools, but taken under Government management in 1907-1908. The first two are recognised by the Calcutta University, while the third has not yet been affiliated. The enrolment of the Eden and Alexander High Schools together increased by 76, but that of Dr. Khastagir's School remained practically stationary.

The number of pupils in the high stage increased from 28 to 45 and those in middle stage from 27 to 49. This is satisfactory, and tends to show that the first two schools are gradually assuming a position in which they can be compared with boys' High schools. The Chittagong school, on the other hand, seems to be handicapped by want of pupils in the secondary stages. In fact it is practically a Middle school, as there is only 1 girl reading in a High school class.

During the year under report the staff of the Eden High School was considerably strengthened by the appointment of a Lady Principal on a salary of Rs. 500, rising by Rs. 40 to Rs. 700, as well as a number of well qualified Mistresses. Very little, however, has yet been done to improve the staff of the schools at Mymensingh and Chittagong, and the Inspectress also notes the desirability of appointing Committees of Ladies for the proper supervision of these schools.

The accommodation in the Eden High School is again reported to be most insufficient and the furniture and appliances inadequate and unsuitable. The latter defects are being rectified, but the question of its future housing has not yet been finally settled. A separate house, however, was rented as hostel for the accommodation of the girl boarders and several of the mistresses; this has relieved the congestion to some extent. Dr. Khastagir's Girls' School is also poorly housed. Administrative approval has been given to the construction of a suitable school house and a hostel, but it has not as yet been found possible to begin the work. All of the 6 girls who appeared at the Entrance examination from the 2 High schools in the Dacca Division passed; one upper primary and two middle vernacular scholarships were also secured by girls of the Eden High School.

175. There were 3 Middle English schools and 14 Middle Vernacular schools in the Province with 402 and 1,090 pupils, respectively. Middle schools. The number of schools was the same as in the previous year, but there was a slight increase of 76 in the roll number. The number of girl pupils in the middle stage is very small, being only 4.0 per cent. of the total. This is probably due to the fact that the girls are withdrawn as soon as they reach 11 or 12 years of age when they are just ready to enter this stage. One of these schools has recently been provincialised, and proposals are being submitted for the provincialisation of two others. In connexion with this policy of the provincialisation of girls' schools, the following remarks of the Inspectress are worth quoting :—

Where the provincialisation of a school means that no financial responsibility is borne by the local people, and the teachers' salaries are not affected by examination results or the attendance register, the success of the school seems to me to be poor, apathy a likely result on the part of the teacher, and ingratitude on the part of the pupils and parents inevitable.

176. The returns for 1908-1909 show that there were 4,101 primary girls' schools with 82,983 girls, against 3,282 schools with 63,363 pupils. Primary schools. Statistics of pupils and institutions. In addition there were 28,321 girls in boys' primary schools, against 23,609 girls of the previous year in the same class of schools. Such a marked increase is highly satisfactory and, as previously pointed out, it was mainly due to the large grants that were made to District Boards for opening new girls' schools. It is interesting to note, by way of illustration of what can be done by District Boards, if money be available, that in the Rajshahi Division the average cost of each extra girl attending school was only Re. 1-4, while in Chittagong the cost was Rs. 2-1.

177. Model girls' schools in Eastern Bengal, of which there are 27, have not hitherto been considered as Government schools. A lump Model girls' schools in Eastern Bengal. sum was allotted to each school to which the Government expenditure was limited. During the year under report the scale of staff of each school has been definitely laid down by Government and these schools will now be considered purely Government schools. The condition of these Model schools is far from satisfactory, and their thorough overhauling is essentially necessary before they can serve any useful purpose. From paragraph 18 of the Proceedings of the second session of the Female Education Committee it would appear probable that these Model schools will ultimately be absorbed in the system of Urban (Subdivisional Headquarters) schools proposed by the Committee.

178. Co-education of boys and girls is one of the schemes which has been prosecuted with some vigour since the creation of this Province, but in comparison with ordinary girls' schools, little success seems to have attended departmental efforts save in backward localities, although special grants were made to District Boards in Eastern Bengal to enable them to award capitation allowances to teachers of boys' schools for girls attending these institutions. The total number of girls reading in boys' schools increased from 23,973 to 28,628 or by 19.4 per cent., as compared with an increase of 30.5 per cent. in other schools.

The following remarks of the Inspectress of Schools sum up the present situation :—

On the whole the feeling in the plains of Eastern Bengal is adverse to co-education. In the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, Assam and Surma Valley Divisions, however, girls appear to read with boys very successfully. The percentage of girls reading in mixed schools compared with the net number of girls at school is :—

Assam Valley and Hill Districts	59.9
Surma Valley	28.3
Dacca Division	16.5
Rajshahi Division	32.9
Chittagong Division	21.9

The capitation system for girls in attendance at boys' schools has not proved altogether satisfactory and the attendance of girls for grant earning purposes only, has to be rigidly guarded against.

179. There are at present no special scholarships for girls' schools, but the Female Education Committee have submitted proposals for a number of special scholarships for girls' schools of all denominations. During the year under report, 13 middle scholarships, 17 upper primary and 53 lower primary scholarships were won by girls in open competition with boys, whereas in the event of the Committee's proposals being sanctioned, it will be possible for girls to obtain about double the number. Besides the scholarships first mentioned, 6 special junior scholarships were awarded on the results of the last Entrance examination.

180. The remarks of the Inspectress of Schools regarding this important branch of female education may be quoted *in extenso* :—

Zenana education.

The Zenana system has not proved altogether successful. In Dacca where the cost has been considerable, and where I have given much personal supervision, the number of classes increased by 15 and pupils by 197. The Hindu pupils are making progress. The Muhammadan classes are breaking down prejudices and opening up the way for schools; but as there is a total lack of qualified Muhammadan lady teachers, the progress of pupils is not marked.

The Barisal Zenana classes were abandoned as unsuccessful; but in this town 9 very successful Industrial classes at which 23 ladies receive lessons in Torchon pillow lace making, were started at the instance of a Missionary lady. The class at Ulania, Bakarganj, is reported as doing well. The Zenana pupils at Noakhali are not making satisfactory progress. This is probably due to want of supervision. A scheme is on foot, and only waits Government sanction, for classes at Bogra. But until the inspecting staff of ladies is increased, this system of education cannot be successfully worked.

In spite of a decrease of 33 pupils at Noakhali the total number of pupils under instruction increased from 180 to 273, and besides the new teacher at Barisal two additional instructresses were appointed to cope with the increasing work at Dacca. Various recommendations were made by the Female Education Committee on the subject of Zenana education, the principal ones being that 8 more classes should be started in the province and that Honorary Inspectresses and Ladies' Committees should be appointed where possible to supervise and encourage Zenana education. It was also suggested that girls should not be taught in Zenana classes until they have passed the age of 11, thus preventing any competition with existing girls' schools. Action is being taken in the direction of appointing Advisory Committees, but nothing could hitherto be done in the way of starting classes, owing to lack of funds.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

A.—EUROPEANS.

181. The circumstances that narrow the scope of European schools in this Province have already been stated in the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908, and need not be reiterated. The situation has not changed in any way. The grant of a substantial sum towards an "Eastern Bengal and Assam Cottage" in connexion with the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, Kalimpong, assumes that this Province must for some time continue to look to Bengal for co-operation in matters pertaining to European education, but this does not prevent us from looking forward to a not very distant time when two or three of the European schools in the province will have been improved to such an extent that no domiciled European or Eurasian will need to send his children elsewhere for education. Most of the European schools are very small, imparting instruction up to the middle and primary standards as defined in the Code of Regulations for European Schools. There are no High schools, but one of the Middle schools (St. Gregory's, Dacca), is affiliated to the Calcutta University up to the Matriculation standard. The wisdom of such an arrangement is open to doubt, inasmuch as it diffuses the energies and resources of the school over two different channels—one leading to the University course, and the other to the Middle Examination of European schools. If it be finally decided to adopt the Cambridge Examinations for this Province, and if the Calcutta University recognises the Cambridge University Senior School Certificate examination as equivalent to the University Matriculation examination, the dual arrangement may be dispensed with.

182. The Inspector of European Schools reports that the Assam-Bengal Railway School at Badarpur did not submit any returns, though still in existence. Hence the number of European schools declined from 6 to 5 and that of pupils from 395 to 380. Of the total number of

pupils, 1 was in the High stage, 53 in the Middle and the remainder in the Primary stage. These, when compared with the corresponding figures for previous years, show that there has been very little real advance so far as the progress of pupils is concerned.

183. The total expenditure incurred on European Schools in this Province increased from Rs. 47,892 to Rs. 51,292. The total increase is the net result of an increase of Rs. 856 under Provincial revenues, and Rs. 2,575 under private sources, and a decrease of Rs. 31 under fees. Further, the increase mainly took place under indirect expenditure, the direct expenditure having slightly declined. It should, however, be added that the direct expenditure does not represent true expenditure since there are a considerable number of non-stipendiary teachers on the staff of the aided Catholic schools.

Statistics of expenditure.

184. The Pine Mount School is the only State school for Europeans in this Province. It teaches up to the primary standard. There were 14 pupils on the roll of the school, against 21 of the preceding year. The proportion of expenditure borne by Government increased considerably. This is due to the small number of children and the consequent diminution in fee receipts. The difficult and expensive access to Shillong must, so long as it continues, undoubtedly retard the progress of the school. This, however, is not of itself sufficient to account for the failure of the school to take the place which it should do in the general scheme for the education of Europeans in the Province. The advantages and amenities of Shillong as a place of residence and its excellent climate for European children require to be made more generally known; the school itself wants overhauling; and provision must be made for better supervision. These and other proposals are under consideration.

The Government School.

185. The number of aided schools remained the same, but that of pupils increased slightly. The total direct expenditure increased slightly, while that from Provincial revenues decreased. The special recurring grant towards the salaries of teachers of the Saidpur Day School was not paid as the school could not meet the required amount of contribution.

The aided schools.

A special grant of Rs. 6,000 was made for the extension of the buildings of the St. Gregory's School at Dacca. This has enabled the authorities of the school to provide an airy dormitory for 50 orphan boys and an equally large assembly hall on the ground floor. The work has been completed.

A grant of Rs. 400 was made to the St. Scholastica's School to complete the hostel by the addition of lavatories. Some supplementary grants were also distributed under Article 38 of the Code to assist the school in the maintenance of orphans and destitute children.

186. The pupils took the examinations held by the Inspector of European Schools in Bengal. Three selected candidates were sent up for the Middle scholarship examination, but none passed. One pupil, who sat for the Primary scholarship examination, succeeded in qualifying. Separate arrangements will now have to be made for the examination of European pupils of this Province, as the Government of Bengal has decided that all candidates in Bengal for scholarships and certificates should take the Cambridge Local examinations from next year. It is proposed to follow Bengal in this respect, but the staff of several schools will have to be re-organised before they can expect to present pupils with any hope of success at these examinations. Enquiries are being made of the managers of schools as to what steps they propose to take in the matter of recruiting extra teachers, but some financial assistance from Government will probably be found necessary.

Examinations and Scholarships.

187. There are no institutions for the training of European teachers in this Province. One institution was opened in 1907 at Sanawar in the Punjab for male teachers, but as was reported last year, no local candidates are forthcoming. In the matter of the training of female teachers, an example has been set by deputing the second mistress of the Pine Mount School to the Kurseong Training School. It is hoped that private schools will imitate this example.

Training arrangements.

188. Classes have been opened in connexion with St. Gregory's School at Dacca for teaching shorthand and typewriting, and a Government grant of Rs. 690 was made to the school for the purpose. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and it is reported that the classes are likely to be popular.

Commercial Classes.

B.—MUHAMMADANS.

189. Muhammadans continued to make steady progress in the field of education especially that of secular education in which they formerly lagged behind other races inhabiting the province. While the number of Muhammadan pupils in private institutions declined from 52,524 to 44,585, the total number of these pupils under instruction and their number in public institutions increased from 473,567 to 521,767 (or by 10·1 per cent.) and from 421,050 to 477,182 (or by 13·3 per cent.), respectively. The increase in public institutions has been shared by all kinds of schools except Technical, Medical and Commercial schools. In Collegiate institutions the number of Muhammadans only slightly increased (from 115 to 128). In Secondary schools their number increased from 29,209 to 44,993, or by 14·7 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that the increase has not been confined to Middle schools alone, the number of Muhammadan pupils in High schools having increased also from 11,096 to 12,774. The large accession of pupils in primary schools (especially those for girls) is noticeable, and is due not only to the special measures, detailed in previous reports, that have been adopted for the encouragement of Muhammadan education in this province, but also to the large allotments from the Imperial grant placed in the hands of District Boards. In primary schools for boys the number of pupils increased from 344,342 to 380,830 or by 10·5 per cent., and in primary schools for girls from 25,837 to 39,185 or by 51·6 per cent. Various schemes that have been put in operation for the furtherance of Muhammadan education will be noticed in succeeding paragraphs.

Madrassas.

190. These have been dealt with in paragraphs 168—175, and no further reference is necessary.

191. The scheme of Middle Madrassas that was initiated in 1905 for Eastern Bengal continued to make steady advancement. In the Dacca

Middle Madrassas.

Division there were 25 institutions of this kind with 3,168 pupils, against 31 schools with 3,705 pupils of the preceding year. This decrease is due to the stricter classification made in accordance with the instructions contained in paragraph 129 (iii) of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-08. The total expenditure on these institutions was reported to be Rs. 25,892, against Rs. 21,000. The Inspector writes :—

Both Government and District Boards contributed liberally to the up-keep of these institutions, and, while last year 14 schools were aided (including the Dhamrai Middle school which was erroneously returned as a Middle Madrassa), as many as 22 received recurring aid from public funds this year. As reported last year, the accommodation of these institutions is on the whole much better than the average run of Middle schools. Further improvement has been made in this direction by the satisfactory completion of 8 more school houses for which building grants were sanctioned in the previous year and in one case (Kodalia, Mymensingh) of a house erected at the owner's own cost.

In the Chittagong Division 9 institutions (4 in Chittagong and 5 in Noakhali) are reported to have been developed into Middle Madrassas, conducted on lines somewhat different from those adopted in the Dacca Division. Speaking of these Madrassas Mr. Wilkins writes :—

Bifurcation of studies in these institutions has been dispensed with. The Middle Madrasa course as adopted in this Division is equivalent to the Junior Madrassa standard on one hand and to the Middle English standard on the other. The end has been obtained by the elimination of some of the less useful subjects which have hitherto overloaded the Madrassa curriculum and by the delegation of these subjects to higher classes. The entire course will extend over nine years, of which the first seven will run exactly parallel to the Middle English school course. In the top two classes, special study will be provided for the subjects of ordinary Madrassas.

The curriculum has the advantage of being easily adaptable both in the Senior and Junior Madrassas. It has been partly adopted in the Sitakund Madrassa in Chittagong and in the Ahmadia Madrassa at Noakhali.

From an educational point of view the scheme does not appear to be very satisfactory, as it is likely to lead to an overloading of the course, since pupils have to continue the studies of their Madrassa subjects along with the Middle English curriculum. The matter was discussed at the Madrassa Conference held last January at Dacca, and it is hoped that a uniform curriculum—possibly that of the new Junior Madrassa with, however, Bengali as the medium of instruction—will soon be introduced into all these institutions.

The scheme of Middle Madrassas was introduced into the Rajshahi Division only during the year under report, and three such Madrassas were returned from that Division with 350 pupils. Two of them were in Dinajpur, while the third was in Malda.

192. The scheme of teaching Urdu as an optional subject in Lower Primary schools in Eastern Bengal was introduced for the first time as an experimental measure in 1907-08. The scheme was limited to schools possessing teachers capable of teaching simple Urdu and under the jurisdiction of Muhammadan inspecting officers, and grants were made out of the Imperial funds to these teachers in the shape of capitation allowance. Varying measures of success seem to have attended the scheme, but it can be fairly said that the enormous increase in the number of Muhammadans reading in primary schools is partly due to the aid thus given for the encouragement of Urdu. Whether much Urdu is actually learnt is, however, very doubtful, as inspecting officers appear in many cases to have allowed any pandit with a colloquial knowledge of ungrammatical Urdu to take up the subject, while for examination purposes considerable leniency in the matter of books and progress has been observed. The teaching of Urdu in primary schools was also introduced into the Surma Valley during the latter part of the year under review.

193. Grants were placed at the disposal of the District Boards in Eastern Bengal for aiding institutions of the *maktab* class. These aided *maktabs* are classed as lower primary schools and were found to number altogether 1,792 with 58,214 pupils. It seems that the scheme has been on the whole successful, but the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Division, regards with suspicion the claims of some of these secularised *maktabs* to rank as lower primary schools. He writes:—

The only thing to be feared is that inspecting officers are recognising schools as lower primary *maktabs* without insisting on the proper standard of instruction being maintained, and it will be well to impose in future the tests mentioned at the end of my monograph on *maktab* education in the Quinquennial Report or, more simply, to refuse to recognise any lower primary *maktab* that has not 10 pupils in the top top classes.

The suggestion will be considered when submitting recommendations to Government regarding *maktab* education. In the year under report there appears to have been a somewhat indiscriminate secularisation of *maktabs* and Quran schools in the Chittagong Division (*cf. ante* paragraph 43 of Chapter I).

194. The various schemes of hostel accommodation for Muhammadan pupils did not make very satisfactory progress during the year. The new Muhammadan hostel at Rampur Boalia was, however, completed, as well as the one at Jamalpur. On the other hand, regrettable delays have occurred in the case of the new hostels at Kishoreganj, Netrokona and Manikganj and in the extension of the Bell Islamia hostel at Barisal, while little was done by the Public Works Department towards starting the Muhammadan hostel at Faridpur.

195. In paragraph 131 of the Report on Public Instruction for 1907-1908 it was suggested that the number of Muhammadan pupils in each stage of instruction should be shown in comparison with the higher, the intermediate and the lower castes of Hindus. Practical difficulties were felt about the classification of Hindus into the higher, the intermediate and the lower castes, as there is no authoritative decision as to what castes should be considered as occupying the intermediate position. Accordingly the comparison was instituted with pupils of the higher castes (Brahmins, Vaidyas and Kayasthas) on the one hand and those of the remaining Hindu castes on the other. The comparison shows that in the primary stages Muhammadans outstrip either section of Hindus if taken separately, while in the high and middle stages they occupy an intermediate position between the high caste and lower caste Hindus. This state of affairs is more satisfactory than there was reason to anticipate.

	High stage.	Middle stage.	Upper Primary stage	Lower Primary stage.
Muhammadans ...	19.8	37.0	40.4	57.5
High caste Hindus	13.8	45.2	32.2	14.3
Other castes ...	16.4	21.8	27.4	23.2

high caste and lower caste Hindus. This state of affairs is more satisfactory than there was reason to anticipate.

196. The backwardness of the Muhammadan community in higher education still remains evident from the results of examinations. No Muhammadan candidate passed the M. A. from this Province, 2 passed the B. A., against 3 of the previous year, 2 the B. L., against 1, and only 7 the Intermediate, against 21. At the Entrance Examination, however, 284 pupils passed, against 132 of the previous year. Of the total number of candi-

The teaching of Urdu in Lower Primary schools.

Secularisation of *maktabs*.

Hostel accommodation.

The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in each stage of instruction.

Success at examinations.

dates who obtained leaving certificates at the conclusion of the lower primary, upper primary and middle stages, 50.3 per cent., 37.9 per cent. and 29.5 per cent., respectively, were Muhammadans.

197. In accordance with the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882-83 some special scholarships were created for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils attending Collegiate institutions. In addition, some of the ordinary school scholarships allotted to each division or district in Eastern Bengal are reserved for pupils of this persuasion. These arrangements, while they curtailed the number of ordinary open scholarships, were not found adequate for the Muhammadan pupils, whose number is continuously on the increase. Accordingly a number of special scholarships of all grades have now been created for the benefit of Muhammadan pupils under the new scholarship rules. Further, special scholarships for encouraging the study of Engineering and Law among backward races have also been created for which Muhammadans can compete. These new scholarship rules will come into force in November 1909.

The number of ordinary scholarships gained by Muhammadan pupils is shewn in the following statement:—

	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Number of scholarships gained by Muhammadans.
Senior	83	4
Junior	78	10
Middle	161	49
Upper Primary	184	61
Lower „	640	233
Total	1,096	357

These figures afford a further illustration of the backward state of Muhammadans in respect of higher education. Besides the above, 4 junior and 3 senior Mohsin scholarships, and 14 junior and 2 senior special scholarships were awarded to Muhammadans. Four senior special scholarships remained unutilised for want of eligible candidates.

198. The employment of a proper proportion of Muhammadan officers in the Department has always been looked upon as an incentive to Muhammadan education, and steps are taken to secure the services of Muhammadan candidates on the occurrence of vacancies. It is a matter of regret that our efforts are often rendered nugatory by the dearth of qualified Muhammadan candidates and the comparatively poor prospects of the Department. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the number of Muhammadan inspecting officers increased from 102 to 116 and that of clerks from 20 to 31.* The statistics called for this year from Inspectors regarding the proportion of Muhammadan teachers in Government and Board schools have not proved of much practical utility as the large number of Muhammadan gurus in Board pathshalas entirely prevent the paucity of Muhammadan teachers in high and middle schools from being evident. In future returns will have to be made separately for each class of institution.

C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

199. The arrangements that exist for the education of Hill tribes vary in different localities. The usual method is to leave the immediate management of educational operations in the hands of the Missionary Societies who have settled in these districts, Government making a grant to the Missions and retaining general control through District Officers. There are, however, some tracts in which Government reserves to itself the entire control of education. A mixed system of having Government schools side by side with Mission schools is also sometimes found. Thus while in the Lushai Hills and in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the schools are mainly worked by Mission Societies, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts the schools are entirely under Government control. In the Garo Hills Government schools have been started, not in opposition, but as supplementary to the Mission schools, and in the Naga Hills the American Mission has started schools of their own in addition to the Government schools. The medium of instruction in the lower stages is generally the tribal language, reduced to writing in Roman script through the efforts of missionaries, but in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Bengali is found to be the best medium. The curricula of studies are based on those in force in the Plains districts with modifications to suit the needs of the local people.

* The figures given in last year's Report appear to have been incorrect.

English enters into the curricula of schools in Hill districts at an earlier stage than those of schools in Plains districts. Inspecting officers of the Department have been appointed to districts where the number of schools justifies such a step, but in thinly schooled areas the inspection of schools on behalf of Government is done by the District and Subdivisional Officers, and that for the award of scholarships is left to the Mission. Varying measures of success have been experienced. In the Khasi Hills, where the proportion of pupils under instruction to those of the children of school-going age comes to 27·3, education seems to be appreciated, but in the Naga and Lushai Hills nothing more than a commencement appears to have been made. One of the main difficulties that have been experienced in the way of education beyond the primary stage is the want of suitable text-books in the tribal language. Owing to this want the pupils have often to learn through the medium of English. Thus the problem involved is not merely one of education, but one including the development of the several tribal dialects into literary languages. This is not an easy task and must continue to retard the progress of education. The question of success is, however, mainly one of time. New avenues of education are meanwhile being opened. For example, it has been found that these hill races are of a very practical turn of mind and advantage has been taken of this fact to found Industrial Schools at Shillong and Kohima to teach carpentry and smith's work. A brief review is given below of the general progress in education that has been achieved during the year in the several Hill tracts.

200. Education in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills is practically under the management of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, a member of which is in charge of the Government High school at Shillong, which includes on its roll 35 Khasi boys. There were also in these hills 5 Middle schools with 730 pupils, 3 Upper Primary schools with 196 pupils, 318 Lower Primary schools for boys with 6,665 pupils and 32 Lower Primary schools for girls with 638 pupils. Besides these schools for general education, there were two Training schools with 35 pupils and one Industrial school with 9 pupils. On the whole there was an increase of 219 pupils (2·7 per cent.), although the number of schools declined by 13. As a part of the general policy of Government the grant to the Mission for Lower Primary education was assessed partly on a capitation basis, but the Inspector reports that the "stimulus of the capitation grant has proved ineffectual". Supervision is exercised by Sub-Inspectors, whose number has lately been increased from two to three owing to the general expansion of education in these hills.

201. Education in the Garo Hills (as has already been stated) is partly in the hands of the American Baptist Mission and partly under the direct management of Government. There is one Mission Middle English school with 249 pupils, 3 Upper Primary schools with 69 pupils and 130 Lower Primary schools with 2,449 pupils. In addition there is a Government Training class for primary school teachers with 9 pupils. Government pays subsidies towards the maintenance of the Mission Middle English school at Tura, and for village schools. During the year under report the number of schools increased by 28, and that of pupils by 381, or 15·8 per cent.

202. In the Naga Hills there was one Government Middle English school with 6 Naga pupils out of 54 on its roll. There were also 32 Government Lower Primary schools with 658 pupils, while 10 schools with 108 pupils were managed by the American Baptist Mission.

The Fuller Technical school at Kohima had 10 pupils on its rolls. The Naga boys are reported to have shown considerable aptitude for carpentry.

203. There were 27 schools with 807 pupils in the Lushai Hills during the year under review. As regards the state of education in these hills the following remarks of the Superintendent in the Annual Administration Report are worth quoting :—

I think too that some of the village schools in the Aijal subdivision show improvement. There is no abatement in the appreciation of education in the Aijal subdivision. As regards Lungleh, Mr. Savidge, the Honorary Inspector of Schools, writes as follows :—

"There is still a desire among many of the children to be educated, but so many are prevented by their parents. The latter proffer the excuse that they need their children to help in their cultivation and other work and to help them at home. Persuasion is almost useless, and unless the parents are compelled to send their children there is not much likelihood of getting attendance at the village schools. The best results obtain at the Mission Boarding school where the pupils are away from the influence of their parents. Any means that could be adopted to increase the number of pupils in the Boarding school would be a considerable advantage."

With the concluding remarks I entirely agree; but as regards village schools the conditions in the two subdivisions seems to vary considerably, the obstruction in the Aijal subdivision which originally existed is giving way, and the village schools are for the most part numerous, if somewhat spasmodically, attended.

204. It has been already stated that in large parts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts instruction is imparted through the medium of Bengali. The reason for this is that the various races that inhabit these tracts speak dialects which are quite unintelligible to one another. As they live mostly on trade, both inter-tribal and with the Plains, the necessity for a common language is apparent, and this want Bengali supplies.

There is a Government High school at Rangamati with 116 pupils on the rolls, of whom 70 (52 Chakmas, 17 Maghs and 1 Tippera) belonged to Hill races. The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 7,183, of which Rs. 240 was contributed by the Chakma Chief, Raja Bhuban Mohon Roy. Three Chakma boys appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom two passed.

Besides the High school at Rangamati there were 2 Middle English schools with 71 pupils, and 95 Primary schools with 1,568 pupils. The total expenditure on these schools was Rs. 11,084, of which Rs. 8,445 was met from Provincial revenues. The schools were under the supervision of a Deputy Inspector, aided by three inspecting pandits, who have lately been replaced by two Sub-Inspectors. In the Report on Public Instruction for the year 1907-1908, it was stated that action was to be taken on the report of Mr. Sneyd Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Hill Tracts, and the Rev. Dhammawansa, regarding the applicability of the monastic system of education obtaining in Burma to the Hill Tracts. It was also stated that proposals were being formulated for a modification of the system of recruitment and training of the teachers, and the provision of text-books. These and other cognate matters were dealt with in an exhaustive report from Mr. Sharp to Government. As a result it was decided that the scheme of utilising monasteries for the secular education of boys of these Hills would at present be a waste of money, and should be postponed. The abolition of Inspecting Pandits and their substitution by two Sub-Inspectors was however sanctioned, while a scheme for the training of teachers will be undertaken as soon as funds permit.

205. In the Mikir Hills there were 22 schools with 305 pupils, against 18 schools with 296 pupils. The boys are taught in both the Assamese and Mikir languages.

206. In previous years the Local Board of Silchar maintained two primary schools in the North Cachar Hills. The Welsh Calvinistic Mission had also two schools in the North Cachar Hills—one an Upper Primary school at Hafiong and another a Lower Primary school in the interior. As it was considered desirable to follow the system prevailing in other Hill Tracts and to entrust the entire work of education in the Hills to the Missionary Society, the two schools under the Local Board of Silchar were transferred to the control of the Mission, the total annual subsidy for all the four schools being fixed at Rs. 1,740. The Inspector states that there were 35 pupils in the Hafiong Upper Primary school during the year under report.

207. Little or no information could be gathered by Inspectors regarding the progress of education in these Native States. In Manipur the only Middle school had 220 pupils, against 218 in the previous year, and expenditure on it slightly increased from Rs. 4,188 to Rs. 4,442. The number of Lower Primary schools in the State remained unchanged at 55.

In the Lalmai Hills on the border of Hill Tippera not far from the town of Comilla, there are six primary schools attended by 113 Tippera pupils. These are mainly night schools. Eighty-two Tipperas also read in the primary schools in the Plains. The ordinary primary curriculum is taught in these schools and they are aided from the District Board. There is also a Board's school in the Habiganj subdivision at the foot of the Tippera Hills with 35 Tippera pupils.

208. Besides the above, efforts are being made in various directions to educate the children of broken Hill Tribes who are now found inhabiting the Plains at the base of the Hills. An exhaustive account of these is unnecessary, but the following deserve mention:—

(i) The Kachari Mission at Darrang maintains a Training school for Kachari teachers and some Lower Primary schools as well. These are supported by an annual Government subsidy of Rs. 1,500. There is also a Government Middle Vernacular

school at Chatguri, where 44 Kachari boys are educated free. A boarding house for 15 Kachari boys is attached. There are also 12 Board Lower Primary schools in Kachari villages.

(ii) A few "model" schools are maintained by the Mymensingh District Board at the base of the Garo Hills, but they are not in a very flourishing condition. During the year under review, however, 14 new Primary schools for aboriginal children were started in suitable localities and were attended by 300 pupils belonging to the Koch, Hajong, Hadi and other broken Garo tribes. A notable increase of 22 aboriginal pupils (chiefly Rajbansis) also occurred in the Tengarpara Middle Madrassa, and it is proposed to start a hostel there for such boys.

D.—EDUCATION OF THE CHILDREN OF TEA PLANTATION LABOURERS.

209. The question of educating the children of labourers employed in tea gardens has been attracting the attention of both the Imperial and Local Governments for some time past. The Imperial Government, after preliminary discussion with the Local Government, decided to place an officer on special duty for the purpose of enquiring into the existing condition of education on tea estates in this Province and of submitting proposals in consultation with the tea-planting community for providing increased facilities for the education of tea-garden coolies. Captain (now Major) W. M. Kennedy, I A., was selected for the purpose, and he submitted his report in November 1906. It was ascertained that education had made very slow progress in the gardens. He accordingly suggested three different types of schools for the children of tea-garden coolies:—

- (a) an ordinary Government Lower Primary school managed and maintained by Government;
- (b) a private school open for two hours in the day or evening under the complete control of the Manager of the tea garden. The school would receive a subsidy of Rs. 4 per mensem from Government together with a monthly capitation allowance depending on the results of an annual examination, the rate being three annas for each boy in the top class; and
- (c) a private school, similar to (b), but unaided and open only to an informal visit from the Deputy Commissioner or Subdivisional Officer.

A course of elementary instruction was recommended for schools of the type (b) and (c), the school consisting of three classes, of which the top class should correspond with the third class of a Lower Primary school in Assam. It was considered important that instruction should be in the coolies' vernacular unless they expressed a strong desire to learn Assamese or Bengali.

These suggestions, with certain slight modifications—the principal of which is the substitution of fixed pay to each teacher in place of the capitation allowance proposed—have been approved by the Government of India and the Local Government, and some action was taken in the matter. Towards the close of the year sanction was accorded to the establishment of two Government schools in the Chittagong district. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 60 per annum was also sanctioned for two aided schools, and a sum of Rs. 200 towards the cost of appliances, furniture, etc., for two unaided schools in the same district. Schemes have since been submitted from other Divisions for schools of the new type, but their consideration has had to be postponed for want of funds.

From the Rajshahi Division it is reported that 8 schools (6 night schools and 2 day schools) with 207 pupils were working in the tea estates in the neighbourhood of Jalpaiguri. They were supported mainly from District funds, the Government grant of Rs. 1,000 to the District Board, Jalpaiguri, for these schools not being available during the last financial year, as the sanction was received too late to permit the money being drawn.

CHAPTER IX.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

210. A striking change came over the Province in connexion with the political agitation that exercised in previous years so harmful an influence over High school discipline. In the early part of the year similar demonstrations occurred to those mentioned in previous reports. The effects of the "boycott" were seen at Rangpur and Chandpur, where belongings of Muhammadan boys had acid thrown over them in consequence of their being made of foreign cloth. On the 7th of August most of the Hindu

Discipline in higher educational institutions.

students abstained from attending the College and High schools at Comilla as a demonstration in connexion with the "boycott" anniversary. Immediately afterwards, on the date of the execution of the Muzaffarpur murderer, the boys of several schools in the Province attended barefooted and without shirts, and in some cases fasting. At Sherpur six boys of the local High school, who refused to express penitence, were expelled. At Muktagacha ten boys were fined, and ultimately this led to the starting by the parents of some of the boys of a rival school, which has only recently disappeared. At Jamalpur the demonstration appears to have lasted about a week. The Committee and the Head Master endeavoured to conceal the facts, and it was only after the whole case had been reported to the University that better counsels prevailed in the Committee, and the Head Master, who was mainly responsible for the lax discipline of the school, was made to resign. At the Patiya High school the Second Pandit, who encouraged the boys to attend in mourning dress, was compelled to resign, and eighty boys were caned. Three ringleaders among the students were expelled from the Rangpur Zila School, while many boys had also to be punished for the same cause at the Pabna Zila School. Later in the year, on the occasion of the execution of one of the Alipur murderers, the pupils of the Sandip Cargill school made a similar demonstration under, it was alleged, the instigation of one of the teachers of English in the school. This teacher was dismissed for his complicity in the matter, and the capital grant to the school for the erection of a school building has been held in abeyance in consequence of the attitude of the Committee in refraining from punishing the offending boys. But, since the close of 1908, there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of indiscipline. It may be hoped that the action taken at the close of that year has led parents and teachers to realise more fully than before that it is the fixed intention of Government to maintain discipline in the schools of the Province. At all events, the paucity of demonstrations in schools during the last three months of the year under report is noteworthy and satisfactory.

But it is necessary to regard, and if possible, to remove the causes which prompted the agitation and so seriously affected educational institutions. Both from the economic and ethical standpoint, encouragement of co-operation in trade can do much in helping the Hindu to readjust his outlook on life; and technical and industrial education should be taken in hand and developed to the fullest possible extent wherever a demand for them is found to exist. It is also deserving of serious consideration whether the time has not come for Government to modify its policy of aloofness in matters of ethical importance to the community. It cannot be for the good of the State that a large proportion of the more intelligent inhabitants of Eastern Bengal should have drifted into what at the best may be regarded as vague theism, powerless to exercise any moral control over men. It is true that the development of ethical ideals is not likely to make much progress so long as the material condition of the middle classes is unsatisfactory, but, side by side with the advancement of commerce and industry, Government should encourage any efforts that are calculated to be of ethical value to the people. In the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam there is hardly a single Literary Society, properly so called, and apart from the Brahma Samaj, scarcely a single Society for the promotion of ethics. The former lack is an obvious result of the undue influence exercised by Calcutta prior to 1905, but there is now no reason why a Society should not be established in Dacca for the conservation of the indigenous literature of Eastern Bengal and the development of a Bengali literature that will be acceptable both to Hindus and Muhammadans. In former days also Dacca was famous for its professors of music, but unless steps are soon taken to establish a school of music where the few remaining *Ustadhs* can hand on their knowledge to pupils, there is danger of good music passing into a tradition. Another need for the Province is a well-equipped Art school, where the beauty of this land of hills and mighty rivers can find expression. All these are matters which are of vital importance for the due development of the Province.

The problem of discipline in schools can only be solved by the appointment of well-trained and contented teachers who are alive to the responsibilities involved in the training of young minds. Proposals are already before the Government of India for the improvement of the pay of teachers in High schools, and it is expected that within the next year the Provincial Training College for Secondary school teachers will be in working order. We can only trust that both teachers and students of this new institution will fully realise the importance of the present juncture and labour.

hard to equip the Province with the type of schoolmaster that is now so lacking—men who will realise that in their hands lie the future destinies of the country for good or ill, and who will use their power aright.

211. As was remarked in the Government Resolution on last year's Report, hostels constitute one of the most important aids in the maintenance of discipline—in educational institutions. The number of hostels in the Province increased during the year from 188, with 4,431 residents, to 214, with 4,854 residents. The increase appears to be chiefly due to the provision of new hostels in connexion with Guru Training schools; but Inspectors give very little information on the subject. It would be desirable in future years if each Divisional report were to state what new hostels are shown in the tables for the first time. The incorrect classification of Guru Training hostels that was noted in the last year's report has been rectified, and they are now duly returned as Government institutions. The total cost of the up-keep of hostels during the year is said to have been Rs. 2,45,803, of which Rs. 31,930 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,354 from Local Funds, and Rs. 2,11,492 from fees and other sources. The first two items may be accepted as correct, but if the cost per head is worked out from the total expenditure, it is quite evident that the last figure must be understated. Thus, the cost per head in School and College hostels maintained by Government works out (assuming that the educational year lasts for nine months) at Rs. 6-7, in aided institutions at Rs. 7-5, in those managed by Boards at Rs. 5-3, and in unaided school hostels and College at as little as Rs. 4-5. When one recollects that it is quite impossible for the cost of any boy's food alone at the present price of rice to be less than Rs. 6 a month, it is evident that these statistics are fallacious. The matter is being further enquired into. The only Government High schools, which are still unprovided with hostels, either Government or aided, are Comilla, Dinajpur and Rangpur. A large Muhammadan hostel, however, is now in process of construction at Comilla, while a sum of Rs. 9,000 has recently been sanctioned for the construction of a Government hostel in connexion with the Rangpur Zila School. The Dinajpur hostel that was referred to in last year's report was nearing completion at the close of the year. During the year the Fuller Muhammadan hostel at Rampur Boalia was completed, as well as the Muhammadan hostel in connexion with the Jamalpur High school. The importance of hostels, if properly supervised, cannot be over-estimated, but in many instances, it is feared that the resident Superintendents pay far too little attention to the boys. Still more is the lack of supervision evident in Messes, which in large towns like Dacca, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi are more often than not in charge of senior students. The Mess system may indeed be altogether condemned, and, if funds can be found for the provision of sufficient hostel accommodation, steps should be taken to do away with the Mess system completely in the near future.

212. To the Western mind, mental work in the case of schoolboys must necessarily be accompanied by physical exercise, but this is not an article of faith either with the majority of Indian parents or with the older boys themselves, who have hitherto regarded examinations as of superior importance. More often than not, it is the boys of the second, third or even fourth classes who organise games, instead of those of the top class. A fair idea of the present state of physical training in Eastern Bengal may be gathered from the following remarks of the Dacca Inspector:—

Before 1905 High school boys took part chiefly in cricket and football for exercise, besides drill taught by a member of the staff, but these were gradually replaced in the succeeding years in favour of "ground exercise" (a sort of *Deshi-Kasrat*), and in some cases by *lathi* play. In the year under report, however, the pendulum has swung back, and especially in the Government schools, cricket, football and hockey (the latter a new introduction) has been taken up with enthusiasm. A cricket and hockey competition for Government High schools of the Division was successfully carried through at Dacca last March, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor giving away the prizes to the successful Dacca Collegiate school teams. The success was chiefly due to the provision of funds by Government, Rs. 250 being allotted to each High School, to be supplemented, where necessary, by private contributions. The Mymensingh Zila School was also successful in a local football competition, and won the Bouham-Carter Cup.

In Middle English and Primary schools, drill forms the principal feature of physical training. The boys of these schools also occasionally are seen playing football and cricket, but the lack of suitable play-grounds and apparatus somewhat handicaps them. The teachers of Secondary and Training schools are now being trained in groups at different centres in *Deshi-Kasrat* by teachers deputed by the Director of Public Instruction for that purpose from Assam and Sylhet, and certificates of proficiency awarded to those found deserving after departmental tests held in the presence of Deputy Inspectors.

The Chittagong Inspector also reports the holding of inter-school athletic competitions at Chittagong and Noakhali. In the Surma Valley less desire for physical exercise is shown, while in the Assam Valley only one of the tournaments referred to

in last year's report could be repeated. The Commissioner and Principal of the Cotton College are being consulted as to whether school authorities cannot be persuaded to take a greater interest in the promotion of the athletic tournaments in subsequent years.

CHAPTER X.

CONFERENCES.

213. The Annual Conference of Principals and Inspectors was held as usual at Dacca in July 1908. Various sets of rules to be subsequently embodied in the Provincial Code were passed, and much current work disposed of.

214. Divisional Conferences of higher Inspecting Officers were held in each Division save the Assam Valley, and Deputy-Inspectors are reported from all the Eastern Bengal Divisions to have presided over meetings of Sub-Inspectors at which measures were adopted for facilitating the spread of primary education. In the Surma and Assam Valley numerous meetings of Gurus were convened by Deputy and Sub-Inspectors with the object of improving the character of the teaching in primary schools.

A largely attended Educational Conference was held at Kishoreganj on January 25th and 26th, 1909, at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Mymensingh, at which much discussion took place and several important resolutions for the advancement of Muhammadan Education were passed.

CHAPTER XI.

TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

215. As in the previous year, the Central Text-Book Committee held two meetings at Dacca, one in August 1908 and the other last March. Out of 331 books circulated to members 288 were reported on, but 50 more (chiefly English books) that had been received from the Director's office could not be dealt with owing to the limitation of the number of books that are forwarded monthly to each Sub-Committee. An additional Sub-Committee has now been formed to expedite the examination of books. In addition to mere reviewing of books, the Committee put forward suggestions for new books, besides supervising the preparation of an improved Bengali Grammar, which is now passing through the Press.

Two meetings were also held of the Assam Valley Text-Book Sub-Committee and 77 books in all dealt with.

216. Serious attempts were made during the year to rectify the deficiencies in the library and geographical equipment of High Schools pointed out by the University Inspectors. Apart from library grants amounting to Rs. 7,100 for Colleges, about Rs. 21,000 in all was sanctioned for the improvement of libraries in Government High Schools. This total included special grants of Rs. 5,000 to the Dacca Madrassa and Rs. 4,000 to the Dacca Collegiate school, in the former case for the establishment of a good Oriental Reference Library, and in the latter to provide a general library for the school, as, previous to the removal of the Dacca College, the College library had served both for College and school. Books of general interest to the value of Rs. 3,441 were also distributed from the Director's office to Government and aided institutions.

In addition to the above, about Rs. 700 was expended on the purchase of books relating to the study of Geography for Government High Schools, while a total sum of Rs. 8,000 was spent on the purchase of geographical appliances for Government and aided High Schools.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

217. The various missionary bodies of the Province continued to do good work in connexion with education. The Divisional reports also mention with approval the efforts that are being made for the advancement of Muhammadan education by the Anjumans of Mymensingh, Noakhali, Pabna, and Rangpur.

218. The number of donations and endowments made to educational institutions was even smaller than in the previous year. The only ones that deserve special mention are the following:—

The Raja of Hill Tippera continued his liberal contributions towards primary and middle schools in the Tippera District, and, in addition, donated $2\frac{1}{2}$ *kamis* of land, valued at Rs. 2,000, to the Ccmilla Muhammadan Hostel.

Syed Husam Hyder Chaudhuri, the originator of the scheme for the Muhammadan hostel at Ccmilla, who had already contributed Rs. 7,000 towards its erection, made a further contribution of Rs. 2,000 for the provision of a library room.

A considerable number of further subscriptions to the new Mymensingh College have been promised. Among the donors, the following additional names may be mentioned :—

Maharaj Kumar Sashi Kanta Acharya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rs. 15,000.

Babu Jagat Kishore Acharya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rs. 5,500.

Rani Hemanta Kumari Devi of Puthia, Kumar Ranendra Narayan Roy of Bhawal, Babu Manmathanath Roy Chaudhury, Babu Brojendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri and his mother Srimati Bisweswari Devi Chaudhurani (jointly), and Srimati Bama Sundari Chaudhurani of Bhowanipur have each promised or given Rs. 1,000 towards the same object.

Among others who distinguished themselves during the year by their interest in or support of educational institutions, the following may be noted :—

Nawab Syed Abdus Subhan Chaudhuri of Bogra, for financial support given to the Bogra Middle Madrassa, as well as the encouragement of female education in that district.

Dr. Mead of the Australian Baptist Mission, for work in connexion with the organisation of a High school for Namasudras at Orakandi, Faridpur.

Pandit Chandra Kumar Kabibhushan, Physician to His Highness the Rajah of Hill Tippera, for his generous support of the Kabindra Sanskrit College, Goila, Bakarganj.

Babu Basanta Kumar Roy, Vice-President of the Mahishya Samiti, Sunamganj, for efforts in connexion with the educational advancement of his community.

STATEMENTS.

EDUCATION—GENE

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Eastern Bengal

[For details, see

Area and population.			
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns* and villages.	Population.	—
1	2	3	4
101,147	Towns ... 60 Villages ... 90,297 Total ... <u>90,357</u>	Males ... 15,679,409 Females... 15,108,725 Total ... <u>30,788,134</u>	Institutions { For males „ females Total ... Scholars ... { Males... Females Total ...

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the last

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken

RAL TABLE I.

and Assam at the end of the official year 1908-1909.

General Table III.]

Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.		Grand total.	Percentage of	Remarks.
Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.			School Education, Special.		Advanced.	Elementary and others.			
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total of public institutions.					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11	3	1,208	18,012	52	495	19,811	287	1,981	22,079	Institutions to number of towns and villages. } 24.43 4.9	
...	...	21	4,101	...	...	4,122	...	303	4,425		
11	3	1,229	22,143	52	495	23,933	287	2,284	26,504	29.33	
1,329	145	132,159	637,324	1,171	18,050	790,178	5,638	85,767	831,581	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† } 35.35 Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† } 5.36	
...	...	2,204	111,307	10	74	113,595	169	7,778	121,542		
1,329	145	134,363	748,631	1,181	18,124	903,773	5,805	43,545	953,123	20.63	

Census have been utilised.

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town. at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENE
Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction
 [For details, see

		Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.†					
		Collegiate Education.		School Education, General.		School Education, Special.	
		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.
		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions ...	{ For males ...	2,37,656	6,664	17,50,322	17,91,242	1,09,174	3,04,038
	{ " females ...	...	...	52,958	1,52,929	...	...
	Total ...	2,37,656	6,664	18,03,280	19,44,171	1,09,174	3,04,038
2. (a) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		7·05	...	13·07	4·91	5·09	4·78
(b) Percentages* of District or Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total District or Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction.		...	...	9·22	53·28	10	2·33
(c) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		...	...	9·42	59·08	...	3·97
(d) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ...		9·58	10	27·16	29·30	1·64	4·58
3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in—		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government institutions.	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	204 13 1	...	18 12 6	8 15 3	109 4 10	39 10 6
	{ Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	0 3 6	0 1 5	1 1 2	0 10 10
	{ Total cost ...	281 12 2	53 10 7	35 12 10	9 8 10	114 9 2	74 2 10
Local Fund schools.‡	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	0 0 11	0 0 6	...	7 5 9
	{ Cost to District or Local Funds ...	...	...	5 5 1	2 13 8	...	35 3 11
	{ Total cost ...	...	...	10 2 11	3 7 0	...	77 7 0
Municipal schools.‡	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	1 7 5	0 0 6	...	...
	{ Cost to Municipal Funds	...	...	0 13 8	3 15 0	...	...
	{ Total cost ...	...	...	13 3 6	5 6 4	...	...
Aided institutions...	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	47 5 4	...	1 5 0	0 1 11	24 5 0	1 7 10
	{ Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 10 8	0 13 6	4 12 8	1 9 8
	{ Total cost ...	100 12 1	...	11 12 8	2 11 8	37 11 10	7 9 4
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...		90 0 7	16 10 8	13 15 8	1 7 0	...	7 7 5
All institutions ...	{ Cost to Provincial Revenues ...	104 15 0	...	2 1 6	0 2 3	99 5 8	5 10 0
	{ Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds.	...	...	1 1 11	1 2 10	1 8 2	2 1 11
	{ Total cost ...	174 14 0	44 11 7	14 9 11	2 12 10	105 9 4	17 11 5

RAL TABLE II.

in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

General Table IV.]

Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.†									
Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure on Public Instruction.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
41,99,096	...	94,157	4,39,815	1,09,047	10,54,611	1,86,688	3,45,166	22,29,434	66,34,467
2,05,887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44,04,983	...	94,157	4,39,815	1,09,047	10,54,611	1,86,688	3,45,166	22,29,434	66,34,467
34-90	...	4-65	14-39	5-18	32-35	6-45	4-08	65-10	100
64-93	...	...	9-94	2-08	18-80	1-68	2-57	35-07	100
72-47	...	...	2-19	1-19	14-53	5-88	3-74	27-53	100
66-36	...	1-42	6-63	1-65	15-90	2-82	5-22	33-64	100
Rs. a. p.									
29 13 6									
0 4 5									
46 10 6									
0 1 0									
3 1 4									
4 0 0									
0 8 8									
2 13 4									
8 3 1	* The percentages required for 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.								
0 5 3	† The annual cost is calculated on the <i>direct</i> expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.								
0 15 3	‡ The average cost of each pupil in District or Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.								
3 15 3	§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.								
6 14 9									
0 13 5									
1 3 0									
5 4 0									

EDUCATION—GENERAL
Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

Class of Institutions,		Public Institutions.																
		Under public management.										Under private						
		Managed by Govern- ment.				Managed by District, Local or Municipal Boards.			Maintained by Native States.			Aided by Government, District, Local, or Municipal Boards.						
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
ARTS COLLEGES.																		
Collegiate education	English	4	554	573	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	520	507	416	
	Law	2	115	113	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	6	669	686	569	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	520	507	416	
Secondary Schools.																		
School Education, General.	For Boys— High Schools .. English ..	28	8,340	7,437	16,229	1	452	452	383	..	..	..	..	54	13,609	12,456	10,344
	Middle Schools .. English ..	6	515	453	374	26	3,347	2,984	2,352	..	..	..	..	384	34,861	32,890	26,536
	Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	16	1,230	1,141	869	46	3,654	3,268	2,663	..	..	..	..	311	18,057	17,846	14,463
Total for Boys' Schools ..		50	10,084	9,031	7,472	73	7,453	6,704	5,398	..	..	..	..	740	67,427	63,192	51,343
School Education, General.	For Girls— High Schools .. English ..	3	354	282	229	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle Schools .. English ..	1	93	82	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	247	207	106
	Middle Schools .. Vernacular ..	1	87	84	53	1	133	114	67	..	..	..	..	11	830	723	572
Total for Girls' Schools ..		5	534	448	333	1	133	114	67	..	..	..	..	13	1,077	935	764
Grand total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.		55	10,638	9,479	7,805	74	7,586	6,818	5,465	..	..	..	..	762	68,504	64,127	52,111
Primary Schools.																		
School Education, General.	For boys .. Upper Primary ..	39	1,627	1,638	1,270	19	1,096	1,117	889	..	..	..	..	2,055	107,544	101,260	83,783
	For boys .. Lower ..	54	1,082	1,091	963	3,514	147,014	137,527	100,477	2	37	31	23	10,322	344,599	317,708	263,943	
	Total Primary Schools for Boys		93	2,709	2,729	2,233	3,533	148,140	138,644	101,366	12,377	452,143	418,968	347,726
School Education, General.	For Girls .. Upper Primary ..	10	514	498	367	1	42	43	32	..	..	..	..	49	2,104	1,993	1,524
	For Girls .. Lower ..	22	903	807	628	153	4,035	3,834	2,513	..	..	..	..	3,33	67,307	62,478	49,373
	Total Primary Schools for Girls		32	1,417	1,305	995	154	4,077	3,877	2,545	3,381	69,411	64,471	50,797
Grand total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls.		125	4,126	4,034	3,228	3,687	152,217	142,521	103,911	2	37	31	23	15,757	511,554	483,431	398,523	
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
School Education, Special.	Training Schools—																	
	(a) For Masters	48	1,039	918	756	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	142	121	100
	Schools of Arts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law Schools	1	21	23	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical Schools	2	313	290	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering or Surveying Schools	2	809	380	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial Schools	7	78	68	52	7	540	532	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Commercial Schools .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other Schools { Madrasahs	3	1,275	1,227	1,040	138	3,051	2,840	2,303
	Other Schools { Miscellaneous Schools	235	9,696	9,137	7,317
Total		63	3,125	2,901	2,485	7	540	532	497	..	..	..	..	235	9,696	9,137	7,317
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.		249	18,553	17,090	14,037	3,768	100,343	149,021	109,813	2	37	31	23	16,758	800,274	757,310	658,357	

Private Institutions	1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Sanskrit .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Elementary, teaching the Quran .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Other schools, not conforming to Departmental standards .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total																
Grand Total for 1903-1904																

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—continued.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed—continued.

	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.	
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL										
—concluded.										
<i>Secondary Schools—concluded.</i>										
<i>For Girls—concluded—</i>										
<i>Middle Schools—concluded.</i>										
Vernacular ...	{ Male ...	7	6	10	1	...	...	...	24
	{ Female ...	122	217	653	63	...	...	11	1,066
Total ...	...	370	1,202	19,176	67,260	44,993	588	774	134,363
<i>Primary Schools—</i>										
For Boys ...	{ Male ...	8	4,774	19,099	227,856	365,877	3,242	...	14,653	635,509
	{ Female ...	6	2,543	964	8,929	14,953	166	...	763	28,324
„ Girls ...	{ Male	273	125	646	665	11	...	95	1,815
	{ Female ...	1	1,176	6,568	36,077	38,520	446	...	195	82,983
Total	15	8,766	26,756	273,508	420,015	3,865	...	15,706	748,631
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL										
<i>Schools for Special Instruction—</i>										
Training Schools.	{ Male ...	84	93	442	452	1	...	99	1,171	
	{ Female ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	10
Schools of Arts	{ Male ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
	{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	{ Male ...	...	19	54	6	...	...	...	79
	{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	{ Male ...	1	1	117	385	64	...	2	570	
	{ Female ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	{ Male ...	...	111	259	27	...	...	2	399
	{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools.	{ Male ...	3	13	130	401	119	4	...	8	678
	{ Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools.	{ Male ...	1	...	26	77	19	...	...	123
	{ Female ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Schools.	{ Madrasahs { Male ...	...	18	119	10,863	20	...	...	11,020
	{ Female ...	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	21
	{ Miscellane- { Male ...	...	3,702	956	437	2	...	79	5,176
	{ Female ...	...	1	8	39	...	...	...	48
Total	8	101	4,217	2,709	12,046	27	...	197	19,305
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction	393	10,069	50,591	341,373	477,182	4,481	...	16,681	903,773

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—concluded.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

I	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	B dhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—									
1. Advanced teaching—									
(a) Arabic or Persian.					4,788				4,788
					169				169
(b) Sanskrit ...			589	258	1				848
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.									
2. Elementary teaching—									
A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ...		107	9	674	2,308			80	3,178
		6	3	32	105				146
For girls ...									
			2	25	440				467
3. Elementary teaching—									
The Quran only—									
For boys ...					28,978				28,978
					4,181				181
For girls ...					311				311
					2,454				2,454
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ...		383	161	871	831	1,018		16	3,280
				27	19				46
For girls ...			3	17					20
		400	26	40		18			484
Total of Private Institutions ...		896	793	1,944	44,585	1,036		96	49,350
Grand total ...	393	10,965	51,387	346,317	521,767	5,517		16,777	953,123

GENERAL TABLE IV.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.		Managed by Government.						Total.	
		Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Muhain Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.									
COLLEGES		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Collegiate Education ...	Arts Colleges ...	1,17,361	...	...	33,748	...	10,341	1,61,450
	Colleges for Professional Training	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law College ...	...	...	...	6,064	...	...	6,064
Total ...		1,17,361	...	...	39,812	...	10,341	1,67,514
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys—								
	High Schools ...	English ...	1,30,127	1,48,624	240	1,657	2,80,648
		English ...	6,663	151	...	1,788	206	5	8,811
	Middle Schools ...	Vernacular ...	12,390	1,447	...	3,838	17	...	17,693
	Total for Secondary Schools for boys ...		1,49,180	1,698	...	1,54,250	463	1,660	3,07,151
	For Girls—								
	High Schools ...	English ...	28,587	360	135	1,730	800	330	29,942
		English ...	1,430	1,430
	Middle Schools ...	Vernacular ...	854	854
	Total for Secondary Schools for girls ...		28,871	360	135	1,730	800	330	32,226
Total for Secondary Schools both for boys and girls ...		1,78,051	1,958	135	1,55,980	1,263	1,990	3,39,377	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General.	For Boys ...								
		Upper Primary ...	16,767	1,459	8	18	18,250
		Lower " ...	9,790	100	...	9,890
	Total for Primary Schools for boys ...		26,557	1,459	108	16	28,140
	For Girls ...								
		Upper Primary ...	4,069	...	13	13	88	...	4,183
		Lower " ...	5,409	288	65	...	274	90	6,135
	Total for Primary Schools for girls ...		9,478	288	78	13	362	99	10,318
	Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...		36,035	233	78	1,372	470	115	38,458
	SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.								
Training Schools for—									
	(a) Masters ...	99,795	992	...	3,335	22	473	1,04,607	
	(b) Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	1,782	...	...	1,782
	Law Schools ...	...	...	...	7,938	...	...	55,617
	Medical Schools ...	47,620	...	...	9,630	...	4,797	37,609
	Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	24,182	...	...	...	...	1,376	9,629
	Technical and Industrial Schools ...	6,708	1,353	...	...	...	...	...
	Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Schools { Madrasahs ...	1,720	...	...	26,110	...	15,400	42,830
	{ Miscellaneous Schools, e.g. tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,78,634	2,335	...	48,945	214	22,046	2,52,074	
Total of Direct Expenditure ...		5,10,081	4,581	213	2,46,109	1,947	31,492	7,97,423	
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.									
Buildings ...		5,56,565	...	...	...	...	100	5,56,665
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...		1,12,160	...	...	...	...	1,626	1,13,805
Total ...		6,68,725	...	...	...	...	1,726	6,70,470
Scholarships or Stipends held in	University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—									
Hostel (Boarding) charges ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabas ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...		6,68,725	...	...	19	...	1,726	6,70,470
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909 ..		11,78,806	4,691	213	2,46,128	1,947	33,218	14,67,893	

TABLE NO. IV.
in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Public instruction.													
Under public management.													
Managed by District or Local or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
Provincial Revenues	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Muharram Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States Revenues.	District or Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,4828	16,004	300485	8,21914,40	1,107	29301	9,89632,725							
	14,963		12,756	864	78	28,661							
1,376	30,967	785	85,715	2,031	48	71,282							
330	431	60	89	48		958							
330	431	60	89	48		958							
1,706	31,398	845	35,804	2,079	408	72,240							
1,847	2,5043,85,88	9855,119	1,90762,780	8510,736	612,521	5,5424,71,841	84			48	12		144
4,847	3,88,342	6,104	64,687	10,821	2,582	4,77,383	84			48	12		144
	35014,342	211717	141	235		56115,335							
	14,692	928	141	235		15,996							
4,847	4,03,034	7,032	64,828	11,056	2,582	4,93,379	84			48	12		144
4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070							
4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070							
10,837	4,54,945	7,918	1,13,268	13,820	9,871	610,689	84			48	12		144
816660	2,33,49218,892	3,104749	499	17,4711,71	4,06478	2,59,44621,081							
1,376	2,52,334	3,850	499	19,207	4,142	2,81,428							
1,376	2,52,334	3,850	499	19,207	4,142	2,81,428							
12,213	7,07,299	11,798	1,13,707	33,027	14,013	8,92,117	84			48	12		144

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.		Public Instruction—concl'd.							
		Under private							
		Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards.							
		Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
		23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.									
COLLEGES.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Collegiate Education ...	{ Arts Colleges ... Colleges for Professional Training ... Law College ...	24,000	...	...	22,622	2,801	1,062	51,085
Total ...	...	24,000	...	...	22,622	2,801	1,062	51,085
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For Boys—								
	High Schools ...	English ...	33,856	1,006	275	1,93,431	22,619	10,418	2,61,705
	Middle Schools ...	{ English ... Vernacular ...	12,842	78,608	637	1,70,068	69,482	6,911	3,40,568
	Total for secondary schools for boys	31,725	22,197	300	63,576	16,925	2,111	1,36,794
	For Girls—								
	High Schools ...	English
	Middle Schools ...	{ English ... Vernacular ...	3,873	...	300	645	1,005	84	5,907
	Total for secondary schools for girls	1,961	2,222	1,482	923	3,289	1,438	11,315
	Total Secondary Schools both for boys and girls	5,834	2,222	1,702	1,568	4,294	1,522	17,222
	Total Secondary Schools both for boys and girls	84,357	1,04,033	2,994	4,28,623	1,13,320	22,962	7,56,289
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.									
School Education, General	For Boys ...	{ Upper Primary ... Lower ...	13,055	1,05,536	3,118	1,90,082	31,474	7,909	3,51,174
	Total for Primary Schools for boys	30,574	2,08,906	9,191	4,57,781	65,097	78,932	8,45,470
	For Girls ...	{ Upper Primary ... Lower ...	5,143	1,563	2,467	1,463	2,214	3,963	16,754
	Total for Primary Schools for girls	9,483	80,320	3,036	1,935	5,928	6,971	1,07,573
Total for Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	...	14,626	81,895	5,503	3,397	8,142	10,774	1,24,327
Total for Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	...	88,255	3,01,527	17,801	6,51,980	1,04,713	97,615	13,20,971
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Training Schools for—									
(a) Masters ...	...	2,942	560	...	...	...	1,045	4,567
(b) Nijarresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	660	150	...	...	148	...	858
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	{ Madrasahs ... Miscellaneous Schools, e.g. Tols ...	4,483	6,048	250	18,245	10,629	2,932	39,526	
Total ...	...	8,373	6,674	1,353	192	3,834	8,904	29,380
Total ...	...	16,397	13,452	1,603	15,437	14,610	12,941	74,411
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	...	1,83,009	5,08,812	23,398	11,17,942	2,35,444	1,35,180	22,02,765
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.									
Buildings ...	...	93,015	46,549	3,020	399	25,330	27,323	1,96,136
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	17,630	6,430	1,732	292	4,324	9,505	33,913
Total ...	...	1,10,645	52,979	4,752	691	30,154	36,828	2,36,049
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or Stipends held in	{ Arts Colleges ... Professional Colleges ... Secondary Schools ... Primary ... Medical Schools ... Technical and Industrial Schools ... Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Charges for Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous—								
	Hostel (Boarding) charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charges for abolished schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, Prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, Prizes and rewards to Maktabas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...	...	1,10,645	52,979	4,752	691	30,154	36,828	2,31,949
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909 ...	...	2,98,654	5,61,791	27,150	11,18,633	2,65,598	1,72,008	94,35,334

TABLE IV—concl'd.
in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

management.				Total expenditure from									Remarks.
Unaided.				Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Nubain Fund.	All other sources.			Grand total.		
Fees, including fees paid from Nubain Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					Private.	Public.				
									Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39a	40	41	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
9,363	200	15,559	25,121	1,43,611*	...	...	65,732	29,313	...	...	2,37,656	* Includes Rs. 1,250 given to the Pabna Institution from Provincial Revenues.
600	...	...	600	...	...	...	6,664	...	...	...	6,664	
9,963	200	15,559	25,721	1,43,611	...	...	72,396	29,313	...	...	2,44,320	
4,07,571	59,681	30,460	4,97,712	1,65,431	1,006	575	7,57,845	1,23,904	1,200	...	10,49,961		
54,085	45,485	22,274	1,21,844	19,553	94,763	1,123	2,40,701	1,43,068	4,761	...	5,03,943		
9,185	3,606	475	13,266	44,115	38,607	800	89,315	24,076	...	...	1,96,413	
4,70,841	1,08,772	53,200	6,32,813	2,29,079	1,34,376	1,997	10,87,861	2,91,048	5,961	...	17,50,322		
...	...	...	...	25,587	360	135	1,730	1,130	...	...	29,942	
153	...	1,880	2,033	5,303	...	300	798	2,909	...	...	9,370	
...	519	...	519	3,145	2,653	1,542	1,012	5,118	176	...	13,646		
153	5.9	1,890	2,552	35,035	3,013	1,977	3,540	9,217	176	...	52,958		
4,70,904	1,09,291	55,689	6,35,874	2,64,114	1,37,889	3,974	10,91,401	3,00,285	6,137	...	18,03,280		
6,379	2,783	2,552	11,714	29,322	1,08,040	4,103	1,99,327	44,255	633	...	3,56,680		
54,218	18,109	4,890	77,217	45,211	5,89,744	14,299	5,74,827	1,79,410	1,071	...	14,04,562		
60,597	20,892	7,442	88,931	75,033	6,97,784	18,402	7,74,654	2,23,965	1,704	...	17,91,212		
...	465	...	465	9,212	1,915	2,601	1,475	6,070	...	...	21,963	
372	1,447	4	1,823	14,892	94,950	3,818	2,448	14,793	60	...	1,30,966		
373	1,912	4	2,288	24,104	96,835	6,509	3,923	21,468	60	...	1,51,929		
60,969	22,804	7,446	91,219	90,137	7,94,649	24,911	7,78,577	2,45,133	1,764	...	19,44,171		
...	...	...	...	1,02,737	1,562	...	3,335	1,540	...	...	1,09,174	
50	...	...	60	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50	
3,085	...	...	3,085	...	...	...	4,867	...	...	...	4,867	
2,733	28	...	2,761	47,629	...	...	10,721	28	...	...	58,378	
44	406	...	450	23,182	...	...	9,630	4,797	...	...	37,600	
4,080	...	736	4,818	11,662	22,016	71	12,680	9,083	...	...	56,107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,080	736	...	...	4,818	
11,776	4,742	1,806	18,326	5,743	6,048	250	53,131	35,510	...	...	1,70,692	
1,907	10,231	12,138	8,372	6,674	1,353	192	24,336	...	...	...	41,627	
21,788	7,063	12,777	41,628	1,09,315	36,300	1,674	93,636	77,237	...	...	4,13,212	
5,03,693	1,39,378	90,871	7,93,942	7,05,177	9,88,338	30,559	20,41,960	6,51,948	7,901	...	44,04,283		
287	9,155	32,922	42,364	6,53,696*	2,80,467*	6,124	1,185	1,12,939	...	...	10,54,611	* Includes Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 428 given to unaided schools from Provincial Revenues and Local Fund respectively.
836	1,960	8,192	10,988	1,30,550	25,292	2,478	1,147	27,421	...	...	186,688	
1,123	11,115	41,114	53,352	7,84,246	3,05,789	3,602	2,332	1,40,360	...	...	12,41,209	
...	...	...	...	94,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,157	
...	...	...	...	2,90,716	1,43,175	924	...	...	...	...	4,39,815	
...	...	...	...	16,282	...	...	...	3,578	...	...	19,860	
...	...	...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	
...	...	...	...	29,131	17,307	496	125	3,767	36	...	50,922	
...	...	...	...	2,827	9,109	6	...	2,354	...	...	14,293	
...	...	...	...	9,333	232	...	...	336	...	...	10,501	
...	...	...	...	4,249	1,556	...	...	410	163	...	6,373	
...	...	...	...	1,728	1,744	...	...	2,568	33	...	6,073	
...	...	...	...	64,150	31,023	04	125	13,013	232	...	1,09,047	
...	...	...	...	31,960	2,354	...	1,61,004	50,483	...	...	2,45,806	
...	...	...	...	2,60	5,739	880	...	2,144	...	...	11,623	
...	...	...	...	6,623	28	...	816	9	...	...	7,676	
...	...	...	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	910	...	...	...	...	...	910	
...	...	...	...	1,829	180	75	3,389	64	...	...	5,543	
...	...	...	...	39,313	28,923	620	1,991	3,625	...	...	73,537	
...	...	...	...	82,501	33,160	1,875	1,66,300	56,630	...	...	3,45,166	
1,123	11,115	41,114	53,352	13,15,770	5,23,117	11,605	1,68,757	2,10,003	232	...	22,20,424		
66,4,816	1,57,493	1,31,985	8,47,294	20,20,047	14,91,455	42,164	22,00,817	8,61,051	8,133	...	66,34,467		

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary

Class of schools.				Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.		
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		
						1			2		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.											
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>											
Government	...	{ English	...	34	8,864	4,287	...	4,287	1,666	...	1,666
		{ Vernacular	...	16	1,230	2	...	2	185	...	185
District or Local Fund.	...	{ English	...	24	2,836	...	...	...	502	...	502
		{ Vernacular	...	46	3,654	...	...	...	407	...	407
Municipal	...	English	...	3	963	249	...	249	260	...	260
Aided	...	{ English	...	438	48,470	5,297	2	5,299	9,954	15	9,969
		{ Vernacular	...	311	18,957	4	...	4	2,662	...	2,662
Unaided	...	{ English	...	304	44,968	10,588	...	10,588	9,971	6	9,977
		{ Vernacular	...	32	2,449	...	...	...	408	...	408
Total ...	...	...	...	1,206	132,386	20,427	2	20,429	26,015	21	26,036
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.											
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>											
Government	...	{ English	...	4	452	...	45	45	...	51	51
		{ Vernacular	...	1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
District or Local Fund	...	Vernacular	...	1	133	...	...	...	...	3	3
Aided	...	{ English	...	2	247	...	...	...	...	22	22
		{ Vernacular	...	11	830	...	2	2	...	34	34
Unaided	...	{ English	...	1	188	...	5	5	...	13	13
		{ Vernacular	...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	21	1,977	...	52	52	...	123	123
Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls	...	...	...	1,229	34,363	20,427	54	20,481	26,015	144	25,159
Total Primary Schools from General Table V(B)	...	...	...	22,143	748,631	...	...	...	55	13	69
Grand total for 1908-1909	...	...	...	23,372	883,012	20,427	54	20,481	26,070	157	26,227

TABLE V(A).

Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
						Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,324	...	1,324	1,541	...	1,541	46	...	46	8,864	...	8,864
378	...	378	588	1	589	6	...	76	1,229	1	1,230
1,182	...	1,182	1,058	2	1,060	5	7	92	2,827	9	2,836
804	...	804	1,990	...	1,990	453	...	453	3,654	...	
256	...	256	196	...	19	2	...	2	963	...	
13,707	29	13,736	17,891	101	17,992	1,469	5	1,474	48,318	152	48,470
4,247	2	4,249	9,408	28	9,436	2,592	14	2,606	18,913	44	18,957
10,218	10	10,228	12,970	42	13,012	1,125	33	1,158	44,872	91	44,963
514	...	514	1,194	1	1,195	330	2	332	2,446	3	2,449
32,630	41	32,671	46,836	175	47,011	6,178	61	6,239	132,086	300	132,386
...	74	74	2	234	236	...	46	46	2	...	452
...	8	8	...	41	41	...	38	38	...	87	87
...	15	15	...	75	75	...	40	40	...	133	133
...	26	26	37	150	187	...	12	12	37	210	247
...	67	67	23	502	525	1	201	202	24	806	830
...	42	42	2	65	67	8	53	61	10	178	188
...	4	4	...	33	33	...	3	3	...	40	40
...	236	236	64	1,100	1,164	9	393	402	73	1,904	1,977
32,630	277	32,907	46,900	1,275	48,175	6,187	454	6,641	132,159	2,204	134,363
17,276	331	17,607	892,717	43,663	46,380	227,276	67,300	294,576	637,324	111,307	748,631
49,006	608	50,514	439,617	44,938	484,555	233,463	67,754	301,217	769,483	113,511	

Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Primary Educa

Class of schools.				Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.		
						Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage.		
						Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.											
<i>For Boys.</i>											
Upper Pri- mary.	}	Government	39	1,627	2	..	2	
		District or Local Fund	17	947	
		Municipal	2	149	
		Aided	2,055	107,544	51	..	51	
		Unaided	68	3,700	2	2	4	
Lower Pri- mary.	}	Government	54	1,082	..	..	..	..	..
		District or Local Fund	3,492	145,461	..	..	..	..	..
		Municipal	22	1,583	..	..	..	..	..
		Native States	2	37	..	..	..	..	..
		Aided	10,322	344,599	..	..	..	..	..
Unaided	1,969	57,104	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	18,042	663,833	..	..	..	55	2	57
<i>For Girls.</i>											
Upper Pri- mary.	}	Government	10	514	..	..	..	..	..
		Municipal	1	42	..	..	..	..	..
		Aided	49	2,104	..	..	..	8	8
		Unaided ... ..	..	90	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Pri- mary.	}	Government	22	908	..	..	..	..	..
		District or Local Fund	152	3,998	..	..	..	2	2
		Municipal	1	37	..	..	..	..	..
		Aided	3,331	67,307	..	..	..	1	1
Unaided	533	9,803	..	..	..	..	..
Total ... ..	..	4,101	84,798	..	..	..	11	11	
Total Primary Schools	..	22,143	748,631	..	..	..	55	13	68
Grand total	..	23,972	883,012	20,427	54	20,481	26,070	157	26,227		

TABLE V(B).

tion in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper Primary stage.			Lower Primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage.								
						Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
233	3	236	1,056	3	1,059	330	...	330	1,621	6	1,627
201	...	201	573	8	581	140	25	165	914	83	997
80	...	80	56	...	56	8	...	13	149	...	149
15,633	34	15,667	61,688	571	62,259	28,287	1,280	29,567	105,659	1,885	107,544
584	1	585	2,148	29	2,177	906	28	934	3,640	60	3,700
...	...	...	937	12	949	126	7	133	1,063	19	1,082
241	3	244	92,210	1,922	94,132	47,595	3,490	51,085	140,006	5,415	145,421
...	...	...	1,095	...	1,095	487	1	488	1,582	1	1,583
...	...	...	18	...	18	19	...	19	37	...	37
246	5	251	202,646	5,147	207,793	123,458	13,097	136,555	326,350	18,249	344,599
58	...	58	29,546	607	30,153	24,844	2,019	26,863	54,448	2,656	57,104
17,276	46	17,322	391,973	8,299	400,272	226,205	19,977	246,182	635,509	28,324	663,833
...	37	37	...	264	264	...	213	213	...	514	514
...	1	1	...	7	27	...	14	14	...	42	42
...	146	146	36	1,017	1,053	68	829	897	104	2,000	2,104
...	7	7	...	0	50	...	33	33	...	90	90
...	16	16	2	553	555	...	332	332	...	901	903
...	10	10	167	1,705	1,872	158	1,956	2,114	325	3,673	3,998
...	...	...	...	19	19	...	18	18	...	37	37
...	64	64	487	28,799	29,286	664	37,292	37,956	1,151	66,156	67,307
...	4	4	52	2,930	2,982	181	6,636	6,817	233	9,570	9,803
...	285	285	744	35,364	36,108	1,071	47,323	48,394	1,815	82,983	84,798
17,276	331	17,607	392,717	43,663	436,380	227,276	67,300	294,576	637,324	111,307	748,631
49,906	608	50,514	439,617	44,938	484,555	233,463	67,754	301,217	769,483	113,511	882,994

Return showing the results of prescribed examinations

Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them.				Number of competing schools for		Number of successful schools for		Number of examinees.		Number passed.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
High school examination	Of European schools	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual examination in standard VI or Middle School examination.		Government schools	...	95	4	93	4	938	13	735	13	
		Aided	...	676	9	641	9	5,118	24	3,790	18	
		Other	...	258	2	249	2	3,304	5	2,419	5	
	Total			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual examination in standard IV or Upper Primary examination of—	Schools other than Upper Primary.	Government	...	68	3	68	3	753	24	63	22	
		Aided	...	636	8	621	8	5,854	26	4,339	21	
		Other	...	272	...	263	...	3,718	1	2,869	1	
		Total			...	976	11	957	11	10,320	51	7,761	44
	Upper Primary schools	Government	...	43	4	40	4	150	11	117	10	
		Aided	...	1,646	25	1,541	18	5,048	41	3,688	31	
		Other	...	29	2	28	2	105	15	76	10	
		Total			...	1,718	31	1,609	24	5,303	67	3,831	51
	Grand total for Upper Primary Examination of—	Government schools	...	111	7	108	7	903	35	770	32	
		Aided	...	2,282	33	2,162	26	10,902	67	7,927	52	
		Other	...	301	2	296	2	2,818	16	2,945	11	
		Total			...	2,891	52	2,784	51	19,251	198	13,949	169
Annual examination in standard II or Lower Primary examination of—	Schools other than Lower Primary.	Government	...	103	10	107	10	862	68	665	54	
		Aided	...	2,433	40	2,380	39	14,683	127	10,457	112	
		Other	...	300	2	297	2	3,706	3	2,827	3	
		Total			...	2,891	52	2,784	51	19,251	198	13,949	169
	Lower Primary schools	Government	...	2,313	29	1,809	23	8,424	83	4,095	67	
		Aided	...	5,877	355	5,099	31	15,579	692	11,099	571	
		Other	...	350	1	240	1	718	131	474	9	
		Total			...	8,340	385	7,148	335	24,731	788	16,568	647
	Grand total for Lower Primary examination of—	Government schools	...	2,421	39	1,916	33	9,286	151	5,660	121	
		Aided	...	8,160	395	7,479	350	30,262	19	21,556	683	
Other		...	650	3	537	3	4,424	16	3,301	12		
Total			...	11,231	437	23,223	216	20,517	816			
PRIVATE CANDIDATES AT THE—				...	...	...	...	53	...	56	...
(1) Entrance Examination				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) High School Honour Examination for Europeans				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) High School Examination ditto				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Figures for the Dacca Division could

Further details of the Matriculation of boys' schools for 1908-1909.

Description of schools for boys competing for the examination.	Number passed in				Remarks.
	1st Division.	2nd Division.	3rd Division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Government schools* ...	204	273	59	536	
Aided* " ...	115	267	91	473	
Unaided* " ...	223	683	241	1,146	
Total ...	542	1,222	391	2,155	

* Will include "High schools" "Madrasahs" or any "other special schools" competing for the Matriculation Examination.

TABLE VI—concl.
in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year 1908-1909.

Europeans and Eurasians.		Native Christians.		Hindus.				Muhammadans.		Buddhists.		Parsis.		Others.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Brahmans.		Non-Brahmans.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...
...
...
...	...	1	...	123	1	394	12	203	...	10	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	16	6	580	3	1,910	8	1,254	...	20	...	...	...	10	1
1	...	5	4	535	1	1,278	...	505	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
...	...	1	...	115	2	264	19	252	1	19	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	2	6	659	4	2,030	7	1,513	4	25	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	2	...	609	...	1,474	...	779	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	6	1,383	6	3,777	26	2,544	6	49	...	...	...	3	...
...	7	3	46	7	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	17	4	258	4	1,589	20	1,764	3	45	...	...	...	15	...
...	9	14	...	35	1	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	13	279	7	1,670	28	1,853	3	45	...	...	...	17	...
...	...	1	...	122	5	310	26	314	1	19	...	...	...	4	...
...	...	19	10	917	8	3,628	27	3,277	7	70	...	...	...	16	...
...	...	2	9	623	...	1,509	1	806	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	81	3	276	43	290	3	15	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	9	14	985	22	4,711	61	4,680	15	61	...	...	...	11	...
...	510	...	1,420	3	893	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	14	1,576	25	6,407	112	5,863	18	80	...	...	...	13	...
...	...	41	...	492	11	2,482	45	1,836	10	7	...	...	...	137	1
...	...	117	16	494	121	3,805	293	6,577	135	76	6	...	...	30	...
...	...	1	...	86	2	153	6	279	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	159	16	1,022	134	6,445	344	8,692	146	83	6	...	...	167	1
...	...	42	...	573	14	2,758	93	2,126	13	22	...	...	...	139	1
...	...	126	30	1,479	143	8,516	354	11,257	150	137	6	...	...	41	...
...	...	1	...	546	2	1,578	9	1,172	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	41	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...

not be supplied by the Inspector.

Statement showing the award of scholarships in standards VI, IV and II for the year 1908-1909.

Names of scholarships.	Number of centres at which the final selection of scholars was made.†	Number of candidates examined in these centres.	Total number of scholarships awarded.	Caste and creed of the pupils to whom scholarships were awarded.						Number of pupils of the poorer classes to whom scholarships were awarded.				
				Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.		Others.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Others.	
							Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
(1) Scholarships in standard VI.	34	639	161	...	4	49	31	74	3	18	12	1	2	
(2) Scholarships in standard IV.	60	681	184	...	6	61	27	78	12	29	10	3	8	
(3) Scholarships in standard II.	233	2,637	640	...	34	233	62	273	33	107	30	24	23	

† The term "Scholars" means those who may be elected to scholarships.

Return showing the Distribution of District or Local Board and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of Expenditure.		Expenditure by District or Local Boards on Public													
		In institutions managed by District or Local Boards.													
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.															
District expenditure.	School education, general.	For boys—													
		High Schools English ...	24	2,876	2,617	1,066	28	16,004	...	12,971	1,167	300	30,470		
		Middle Schools { English ... { Vernacular ...	46	3,654	3,266	2,663	...	14,963	...	12,756	864	78	28,661		
		For girls—													
		High Schools English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Middle Schools { English ... { Vernacular ...	1	13	114	67	330	431	60	89	48	...	958		
		Total Secondary Schools ...	71	6,621	5,899	4,695	358	31,398	60	25,816	2,079	378	60,089		
		PRIMARY SCHOOLS.													
		District expenditure.	School education, general.	For boys ... { Upper Primary ... { Lower ...	17	917	974	771	...	2,504	...	1,673	44	46	4,267
				Total Primary Schools for boys ...	3,402	145,461	136,112	99,346	4,795	3,85,669	...	61,252	10,736	2,621	4,64,963
For girls ... { Upper Primary ... { Lower ...	152			3,998	3,796	2,488	...	14,342	531	141	235	...	15,249		
Total Primary Schools for girls ...	152			3,998	3,796	2,488	...	14,342	531	141	235	...	15,249		
Grand Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	3,661			150,459	140,882	102,005	4,795	4,02,505	531	63,060	11,015	2,567	4,84,479		
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.															
District expenditure.	School education, special.			Training Schools—											
				(a) For Masters ...	7	540	582	497	4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070
				Technical and Industrial Schools
				Other Schools ... { Madrasahs ... { Miscellaneous Schools—Tols
		Total ...	7	540	582	497	4,284	20,513	71	12,636	685	6,881	45,070		
		Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	816	2,33,492	...	...	17,471	4,064	2,55,843
		...	...	...	...	...	...	18,862	...	...	1,736	78	20,676
		...	...	...	...	...	816	2,52,354	...	...	19,207	4,142	2,76,519
Indirect expenditure.	Scholarships held in	Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Medical ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total charges for scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand total for 1908-1909 ...	3,739	157,589	147,363	107,797	10,253	7,06,770	662	1,01,518	32,986	13,068	8,66,157		

RAL TABLE VII.

on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Instruction.				Expenditure by Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.																	Total expenditure of District or Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.
In institutions managed by			Total District or Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	In institutions managed by Municipal Boards,													In institutions managed by				
Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District or Local funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Government.	District or Local Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
...	...	1,006	1,006	1	452	452	383	1,348	300	...	8,219	...	20	9,800	...	...	275	675	1,581
151	...	78,608	81,703	...	611	467	397	...	435	...	1,769	...	1	2,255	...	...	637	1,122	85,885
1,447	...	22,197	38,607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300	38,907
360	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	...	...	135	495		
...	...	2,222	2,653	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1,482	1,642	300	900
...	1,482	1,642	4,195	
1,968	...	1,04,033	1,37,889	3	963	919	770	1,348	785	...	9,988	...	30	12,151	135	60	2,991	8,974	1,41,363		
...	...	1,05,536	1,08,010	2	149	143	118	...	985	...	234	...	16	1,275	...	...	3,118	4,103	1,12,143
...	179	2,03,906	5,89,714	22	1,588	1,425	1,071	62	5,119	170	1,628	...	41	6,873	...	...	9,180	14,209	6,04,042
...	179	3,03,442	6,97,784	24	1,732	1,568	1,189	62	6,104	179	1,763	...	41	8,153	...	...	12,295	18,402	7,16,185
...	350	1,565	1,915	1	42	43	32	...	211	360	...	...	...	661	13	...	2,407	2,691	4,606
288	...	80,320	94,950	1	37	38	25	...	186	...	...	...	...	186	63	531	5,036	5,818	97,763
...	350	81,885	96,865	2	79	81	57	...	397	360	...	...	...	747	78	531	5,503	6,509	1,03,374
288	529	3,91,327	7,94,643	28	1,811	1,640	1,246	52	6,601	529	1,703	41	15	8,900	78	531	17,801	24,911	8,19,560		
...	...	580	1,562	1,562	
1,853	...	160	22,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	22,067
...	...	6,618	6,618	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	250	6,298
...	...	6,674	6,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,358	1,358	8,027
2,835	...	13,452	30,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1,633	1,074	37,974
...	...	46,975	2,80,487	...	...	...	...	...	560	3,104	499	...	...	3,603	...	...	8,020	6,124	2,86,591
...	...	6,480	25,282	...	...	...	...	...	746	...	...	...	...	1,306	...	...	1,732	2,478	27,770
...	...	53,405	3,05,769	...	...	...	...	...	560	3,860	499	...	...	4,009	...	...	4,752	8,602	3,14,361
...	1,48,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	924	1,49,089		
...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015		
...	17,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	17,863		
...	9,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9,117		
...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232		
...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,556		
...	1,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,744		
...	31,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	31,627		
...	38,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,676	39,735		
4,681	529	5,02,217	14,91,455	29	2,774	2,568	2,016	1,960	11,136	529	12,249	41	45	25,960	218	682	27,150	42,164	15,33,919		

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Class of hostels or boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of					Expenditure from					Remarks.	
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional Training.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Local or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Native States revenues.		Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
<i>For Males—</i>														
Managed by Government ...	78	1,842	312	...	772	15	743	21,170	120	4,929	75,783	...	1,02,002	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	3	96	...	...	60	...	36	...	1,659	...	2,909	...	4,568	
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	20	499	43	3	366	12	75	3,836	575	6,479	22,606	...	33,496	
Unaided ...	106	2,113	67	10	1,544	402	90	...	...	27,778	56,505	...	84,283	
Total ...	207	4,550	422	13	2,742	429	944	25,006	2,354	39,186	1,57,803	...	2,24,349	
<i>For Females—</i>														
Managed by Government ...	2	45	...	...	45	...	...	5,396	...	...	2,439	...	7,835	
Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards ...	2	150	...	...	150	...	...	1,558	...	7,351	762	...	9,671	
Unaided ...	3	109	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	3,951	...	...	3,951	
Total ...	7	304	...	...	195	109	...	6,954	...	11,302	3,201	...	21,457	
Grand total ...	214	4,854	422	13	2,937	538	944	31,960	2,354	50,488	1,61,004	...	2,45,806	

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II , III(A), IV AND V.

RAL TABLE III. Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908-1909.

Table with columns: management, Unaided, Number of institutions, Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March, Average number on the rolls monthly during the year, Average daily attendance, Grand total of institutions, Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March, Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning (English, A classical language, A vernacular language), Number of girls in boys' schools, Number of boys in girls' schools, Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed (Hindus, Muhammadans, Europeans and Eurasians, Native Christians, Others), Remarks.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—contd.

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1908-1909.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

1	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>									
Training Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools...	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools.	Madrasahs	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Schools.	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction.									
	358	3	1	2	14	2	...	...	880.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—concl'd.

For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1908-1909.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1909, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.

1	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus—		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Pursis.	Others.	Total.
			Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.									
1. Advanced Teaching—									
(a) Arabic or Persian.	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Sanskrit...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.*	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary, teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly—									
For boys ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Elementary, teaching— The Quran only—									
For boys ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—									
For boys ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls ...	{	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Private Institutions...
Grand total...	...	358	3	1	2	14	2	...	380

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

Objects of expenditure.	Public							
	Under							
	Managed by Government.							
	Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.								
Secondary Schools.								
School Education, General.	For Boys—							
	High Schools English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Secondary Schools for Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls—							
	High Schools... English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Middle Schools { English	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools.							
	For Boys—							
	Upper Primary	280	3,815
	Lower "
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
For Girls—								
Upper Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
Schools for Special Instruction.								
Training Schools for—								
(a) Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Miscellaneous Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure ..	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	3,815
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.								
Buildings (see note VII)	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	480	...	...	...	...	...	480
Total ...	496	...	...	...	...	...	496
Scholarships or Expenditure held in	University	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection (see note V)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical "	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Special Schools (vide note VI)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—								
Hostel (Boarding) charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to makhtabs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingents and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	496	...	...	...	...	...	496
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909	4,031	...	...	280	...	...	4,311

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools

Objects of expenditure.		Public Institutions—					
		Under private					
		Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards.					
		Provincial Revenues.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Nohato Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>							
School Education, General.	Boys—						
	High Schools English
	Middle Schools { English	4,369	2,528	2,825	160
	{ Vernacular
	Total for Secondary Schools for Boys	4,369	2,528	2,825	160
	For Girls—						
	High Schools English
	Middle Schools { English	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...
	{ Vernacular
	Total for Secondary Schools for Girls	2,733	..	300	645	1,005	...
Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,830	160	
<i>Primary Schools.</i>							
For Boys—							
Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—							
Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>							
Training Schools for—							
(a) Masters ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools { Madrasahs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Miscellaneous Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,830	160	
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings (see note VII)	6,400	...	...	...	6,931	...
Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only)	900	...	...	...	1,276	...
Total	7,300	...	...	...	8,197	...
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection (see note V) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Secondary School ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Primary " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Medical " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Special Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—							
Hostel (Boarding) charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to naktab ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous charges	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure	7,300	...	...	...	8,197	...
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1908-1909	14,402	...	300	3,173	12,027	160	

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concl'd.*
in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year 1908-1909.

Unaided.				Total expenditure from							Grand total.	Remarks.
Management.				Provincial Revenue.	District or Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mobsiu Fund.	All other sources.				
Fees, including fees paid from Mobsiu Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.					Private.	Public.			
									Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,985	...	...	9,882	
...	4,369	...	...	2,528	2,985	...	...	9,882	
...	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	...	3,683	
...	2,733	...	300	645	1,005	...	...	3,683	
...	7,102	...	300	3,173	3,090	...	...	14,565	
...	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	
...	3,535	...	...	280	...	...	...	3,815	
...	
...	
...	
...	
...	10,637	...	300	3,453	3,990	...	...	18,380	
...	6,416	...	...	...	6,921	...	...	13,337	
...	1,380	...	...	...	1,276	...	...	2,656	
...	7,796	...	...	...	8,197	...	...	15,993	
...	
...	
...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	
...	
...	
...	882	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	
...	
...	2,844	...	...	3,875	6,286	...	...	13,705	
...	
...	
...	321	...	...	...	2,011	...	...	2,332	
...	3,165	...	...	385	...	...	...	4,035	
...	11,443	...	...	3,875	17,191	...	...	31,212	
...	28,480	...	300	7,324	21,184	...	...	57,284	

GENERAL
EUROPEAN

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary and

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage.			Middle stage.					
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>											
For Boys ...	Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	8	235	1	...	1	30	8	38
		Vernacular
Unaided ...	English	
	Vernacular	
Total	3	235	1	...	1	30	8	38	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.											
<i>(English and Vernacular.)</i>											
For Girls ...	Government ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District or Local Fund.	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States ...	English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	English	1	131	15	15	
		Vernacular	
Unaided ...	English		
	Vernacular		
Total	1	131	15	15		
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls	4	366	1	...	1	30	23	53	
Government ... Upper Primary School for boys	1	14	
Total Primary Schools	1	14	
Grand total for 1908-1909	5	380	1	...	1	30	23	53	

TABLE V.
EDUCATION.

Primary Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year 1908-1909.

Upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.								
						Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
53	18	71	77	48	125	...	...	...	161	74	235
...
...
...
53	18	71	77	48	125	...	...	...	161	74	235
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	21	21	30	65	95	...	...	...	30	101	131
...
...
...
...
...	21	21	30	65	95	...	...	...	30	101	131
53	89	92	107	113	220	...	...	...	191	175	366
...	3	3	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	6	14
...	3	3	8	3	11	...	...	...	8	6	1
53	42	95	115	116	231	...	...	...	199	181	380

APPENDICES.

APPEN

District.	Area, in square miles.	Population.	Number of all classes of public schools.	Number of square miles per school in each district.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	2,782	2,649,522	2,145	1·2
Mymensingh	6,332	3,915,068	2,445	2·6
Faridpur	2,281	1,937,646	1,989	1·1
Bakarganj	3,645	2,291,752	2,939	1·2
Chittagong	2,492	1,353,250	1,300	1·9
Tippera	2,499	2,117,991	2,499	1·0
Noakhali	1,644	1,141,728	1,338	1·2
Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,138	124,762	98	52·4
Rajshahi	2,593	1,462,407	838	3·09
Dinaipur	3,946	1,567,080	907	4·4
Jalpaiguri	2,962	787,380	423	7·0
Rangpur	3,493	2,154,181	1,223	2·9
Bogra	1,359	854,533	676	2·01
Pabna	1,839	1,420,461	835	2·2
Malda	1,899	884,030	421	4·5
Cachar	3,769	455,593	302	12·4
Sylhet	5,443	2,241,848	1,275	4·2
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6,027	202,250	361	16·74
Naga Hills	3,070	102,402	35	87·73
Lushai Hills	7,227	82,434	29	267·72
Goalpara	3,961	462,052	334	11·86
Kamrup	3,858	589,187	405	9·69
Darrang	3,418	3,37,313	194	17·62
Nowgong	3,843	261,160	189	20·33
Sibsagar	4,996	597,969	376	13·28
Lakhimpur	4,207	371,396	228	18·48
Garo Hills	3,140	138,274	109	29·40
Manipur	3,284	284,465	56	58·6
Total	101,147	30,788,134	23,969	4·2
Total for 1907-1908	101,147	30,788,134	22,500	4·4

* Includes 220 boys returned from

DIX A.

Proportion of population to 1 school in each district.	Children of a school-going age.		Pupils actually at school. †			Percentage of males and females at school to males and females of a school-going age.			
	Males	Females.	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
1,235.2	196,862	200,566	72,900	13,776	86,676	37.03	6.8	21.8	
1,601.2	302,222	285,039	82,170	9,816	92,016	27.1	3.4	15.6	
974.2	145,525	145,122	59,377	10,509	69,886	40.8	7.2	24.4	
779.7	176,385	167,377	85,869	13,124	99,293	48.6	8.0	23.8	
1,041.7	96,209	106,779	47,989	8,697	56,686	49.8	8.1	27.8	
817.5	162,898	154,800	77,359	14,272	91,631	47.4	9.2	28.8	
853.3	85,317	85,943	47,501	10,213	57,717	55.6	11.8	33.7	
1,272.7	10,236	8,179	1,565	210	1,775	15.2	2.4	9.1	
1,745.1	111,253	108,107	27,314	2,849	30,193	21.57	2.63	13.76	
1,727.7	123,596	111,466	24,769	2,255	27,024	20.04	2.02	11.19	
1,861.4	63,472	54,675	11,899	817	12,746	18.75	1.54	10.74	
1,761.4	168,766	154,361	39,518	3,979	43,497	23.41	2.57	13.46	
1,264.1	65,002	62,577	23,216	5,653	28,869	35.38	9.03	22.52	
1,701.1	106,409	106,660	32,415	3,912	36,357	30.19	3.66	17.06	
2,099.8	65,616	66,959	14,864	1,221	16,085	22.64	1.82	12.13	
1,508.5	26,624	31,714	11,239	781	12,020	30.6	2.4	17.6	
1,758.3	171,159	165,118	54,364	3,757	58,121	31.7	2.2	17.2	
660.23	14,583	15,755	5,352	2,921	8,273	36.73	18.54	27.27	
2,925.85	7,748	7,612	839	16	855	10.85	21	5.64	
3,053.14	5,851	6,514	760	56	816	12.82	9.2	6.53	
1,383.39	36,403	32,905	10,694	904	11,598	29.38	2.78	16.37	
1,480.37	43,920	44,418	18,701	952	19,653	42.58	2.14	22.23	
1,723.26	26,405	24,192	6,055	561	6,616	22.92	2.32	13.07	
1,381.79	19,949	19,225	7,042	315	7,357	35.31	1.63	18.78	
1,590.34	47,548	42,147	15,464	700	16,164	32.52	1.59	18.02	
1,628.91	29,904	25,806	7,015	388	7,433	23.56	1.50	13.34	
1,202.40	10,505	10,236	1,942	400	2,342	17.49	3.92	10.79	
5,079.7	20,944	21,724							
			Figures not available.						
1,281.4	2,351,911	2,266,309	788,505*	113,414	901,919*	33.5	5.0	19.5	
1,368.3	2,351,911	2,266,309	731,131	88,921	820,052	31.08	3.9	17.7	

one school in Manipur.

Progress of Lower Primary Education in the

District.	Increase or decrease in the number of schools.				Improvement of school buildings.				Number of non-certificated teachers.		Number of teachers without special training.		
	Number of schools.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of buildings constructed or improved.		Total expenditure in construction.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.			1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
							Rs.	Rs.					
Dacca	{ Aided ...	1,275	1,259	...	16	10	4,470	...	317	269	985	1,023	
	{ Maintained ...	...	85	85	...	...	11	6,411	...	15	...	73
	{ Unaided ...	205	154	...	51	...	...	...	66	70	145	189
Mymensingh	{ Aided ...	1,619	1,616	...	3	51	23,049	...	260	138	1,427	1,482	
	{ Maintained ...	2	202	200	...	...	60	33,565	...	16	2	223
	{ Unaided ...	173	119	...	54	...	...	...	30	23	151	101
Faridpur	{ Aided ...	1,071	1,218	147	...	17	1,047	...	255	303	831	893	
	{ Maintained ...	...	77	77	...	...	18	6,966	...	14	...	56
	{ Unaided ...	239	318	29	...	...	...	...	93	53	207	266
Bakarganj	{ Aided ...	1,176	1,431	255	...	17	...	...	97	83	1,181	1,137
	{ Maintained ...	...	84	84	...	...	35	29,472	...	8	...	101
	{ Unaided ...	1,063	1,005	...	58	...	...	...	135	125	953	826
Chittagong	{ Aided ...	862	922	60	...	8	4,200	...	386	358	439	417	
	{ Maintained ...	1	29	28	...	...	20	10,212	...	1	3	38
	{ Unaided ...	95	9	...	26	...	...	...	30	3	...	5
Tippera	{ Aided ...	1,714	1,716	2	...	27	15,564	...	238	236	1,059	1,120	
	{ Maintained ...	...	51	51	...	...	24	14,460	...	14	...	73
	{ Unaided ...	311	227	...	84	...	...	...	48	29	214	134
Noakhali	{ Aided ...	905	970	65	...	17	9,457	...	132	134	822	808	
	{ Maintained ...	...	64	64	...	...	40	20,403	...	13	...	90
	{ Unaided ...	179	83	...	96	...	...	...	10	14	104	67
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	{ Aided ...	77	70	...	7	...	24	1,041	1,405	15	10	51	42
	{ Maintained ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Unaided ...	8	17	9	325	...	3	3	5	14
Rajshahi	{ Aided ...	566	510	...	56	4	3,967	...	25	18	470	424	
	{ Maintained ...	...	59	59	...	...	33	26,437	...	4	...	41
	{ Unaided ...	69	127	58	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	123
Dinajpur	{ Aided ...	721	619	...	102	2	503	...	84	69	692	535	
	{ Maintained ...	...	35	35	...	...	35	19,802	...	2	...	24
	{ Unaided ...	137	152	15	...	...	...	...	21	18	127	131
Jalpaiguri	{ Aided ...	247	257	10	...	25	6,907	...	11	11	196	324	
	{ Maintained ...	...	62	62	...	...	25	7,983	...	2	...	36
	{ Unaided ...	143	39	...	104	17	6,850	...	7	2	109	31	
Rangpur	{ Aided ...	838	876	38	...	24	14,400	...	56	57	732	720	
	{ Maintained ...	...	50	50	...	...	27	13,500	...	4	...	30
	{ Unaided ...	119	46	...	73	...	...	...	6	6	111	34
Bogra	{ Aided ...	373	451	78	...	8	3,000	25	24	48	228	331	
	{ Maintained ...	...	40	40	...	...	17	7,060	...	12	...	40
	{ Unaided ...	75	33	...	42	1	172	...	8	1	64	27	
Pabna	{ Aided ...	361	484	123	...	9	4,950	...	19	43	383	473	
	{ Maintained ...	...	7	7	...	...	7	6,479	...	3	...	7
	{ Unaided ...	99	131	32	...	2	1,460	...	6	20	77	85	
Malda	{ Aided ...	247	254	7	...	...	...	...	27	30	176	213
	{ Maintained ...	...	30	30	...	...	8	5,533	...	3	...	32
	{ Unaided ...	35	52	17	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	39
Total	...	14,995	16,040	1,817	772	239	385	1,01,362	2,09,743	2,464	2,326	12,047	12,878

DIX B.

transferred districts for the year 1908-1909.

Expenditure on pay and capitation grants.				Number of students in each of the four classes of the school.										Number obtained leaving certificates.	
1908-1909.			Total for 1907-1908.	Standard II.		Standard I.		Infant upper section.		Infant two lower sections.		Total.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Pay.	Capitation grant.	Total.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
30,978	..	30,978	28,890	4,792	4,257	4,114	4,080	5,915	5,634	23,727	23,612	38,548	37,613	923	910
359	293	3,802	...	...	439	...	553	...	714	...	2,041	...	3,753	...	153
69	...	69	3,612	388	237	707	471	1,217	976	3,562	3,621	5,904	5,305	119	77
35,286	...	35,286	40,708	6,350	5,270	6,050	5,980	7,909	8,896	25,562	23,997	45,871	44,133	1,878	1,438
12,193	2,010	14,503	232	2	568	2	740	15	1,725	64	6,385	3	9,488	1	437
..	...	...	1,931	417	182	497	280	1,079	510	2,549	1,789	4,542	2,761	20	56
19,807	..	19,807	19,238	2,253	2,084	3,314	3,147	5,303	5,168	19,127	23,872	28,997	34,271	625	437
4,552	792	5,444	...	...	358	...	469	...	595	...	2,176	...	3,888	...	133
..	...	...	2,285	1,141	275	610	563	1,056	1,050	4,272	6,383	7,079	8,276	20	23
25,356	..	25,356	22,112	4,240	3,989	5,511	6,362	7,001	8,012	19,062	25,245	35,814	43,608	1,119	1,212
3,357	1,368	4,725	...	...	239	...	314	...	79	...	3,044	...	4,393	...	136
1,600	..	1,600	1,708	1,832	1,774	3,075	3,526	6,836	5,803	17,253	15,927	29,649	27,030	181	205
16,773	...	16,773	16,070	3,235	3,370	2,415	3,482	5,990	6,119	17,703	18,299	29,368	31,270	677	496
1,617	...	1,617	417	7	120	10	156	43	20	...	1,189	60	1,715	3	83
..	...	...	...	50	19	120	25	225	42	369	314	794	400	13	8
29,612	1,850	31,462	30,433	3,936	4,212	5,237	5,405	7,788	8,270	32,184	31,252	49,195	52,139	1,261	1,714
4,038	1,730	5,768	...	...	357	...	431	...	500	...	1,400	...	3,148	...	154
..	...	...	...	546	256	613	377	1,053	813	6,400	4,511	8,612	5,937	13	77
20,174	..	20,174	17,387	2,284	2,936	3,118	2,965	4,507	4,388	22,303	21,303	32,212	31,597	890	695
3,813	975	4,788	...	...	269	...	326	...	58	...	2,659	...	3,840	...	144
..	...	...	...	128	185	223	232	330	353	3,221	1,626	3,905	2,396	21	13
6,917	...	6,917	6,879	31	27	210	190	139	194	959	753	1,339	1,169	...	...
1,220	...	1,220	...	...	10	...	45	...	31	...	162	...	248	...	...
18,838	305	19,143	22,830	2,650	1,974	1,997	1,522	3,537	1,915	9,390	10,566	17,574	15,977	700	522
3,297	176	3,473	...	...	545	...	436	...	542	...	1,175	...	2,698	...	158
..	...	...	...	63	98	108	182	266	360	1,324	2,671	1,761	3,311	21	40
12,488	1,010	13,498	11,651	1,538	1,103	1,979	1,934	3,077	3,125	11,090	10,410	17,634	16,627	279	37
2,831	153	2,984	...	...	109	...	206	...	212	...	813	...	1,163	...	204
..	...	...	...	109	143	175	261	478	621	2,205	2,621	2,967	3,646	10	23
9,219	..	9,219	10,588	1,847	521	901	1,015	1,090	1,299	3,623	4,029	7,460	6,861	185	142
3,622	..	3,622	...	...	161	...	243	...	572	...	1,113	...	2,119	...	62
..	...	...	...	546	96	1,451	156	437	181	1,405	477	3,839	913	80	16
14,450	10,347	21,797	22,599	4,545	4,486	6,292	3,009	4,029	5,623	9,691	12,851	24,557	26,569	1,003	1,235
2,642	85	3,492	...	...	409	...	199	...	409	...	1,016	...	2,113	...	117
..	...	...	...	492	196	65	163	618	228	1,312	94	3,137	1,571	71	2
11,485	...	11,485	7,889	1,009	1,007	1,324	1,346	2,550	2,340	7,914	9,917	12,797	14,640	...	32
1,697	1,157	2,754	...	...	222	...	27	...	465	...	1,662	...	2,606	...	95
..	...	...	...	188	87	148	111	293	185	1,553	703	2,187	1,091	...	35
17,789	...	17,789	12,955	968	2,395	1,665	2,761	5,871	5,182	3,720	6,087	12,424	16,405	736	1,042
397	...	397	...	...	31	...	74	...	89	...	87	...	281	...	40
..	...	...	...	61	188	716	920	1,082	905	1,094	1,883	2,953	3,897	41	42
4,167	240	4,407	2,436	859	2,483	1,433	1,114	2,158	1,883	2,456	2,867	6,956	8,347	315	403
1,347	..	1,317	...	...	491	...	147	...	200	...	318	...	1,156	...	48
..	...	...	...	23	346	58	155	119	27	88	484	283	1,212	...	21
3,25,440	23,256	3,48,696	2,81,980	41,610	48,667	55,608	56,993	82,091	88,012	254,227	301,170	438,536	494,844	11,210	13,539

APPEN
Progress of Lower Primary Education

Local Boards.	Increase or decrease in the number of schools.				Improvement of school buildings.				Number of certificated teachers.		Number of teachers certificated without special training.		
	Number of schools.		Increase.	Decrease.	Number of buildings constructed or improved.		Total expenditure in construction.						
	1907-1908.	1908-1909.			1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
								Rs.	Rs.				
Silchar ...	152	152	...	...	16	39	307	620	59	72	...	...
Hailakandi ...	98	98	...	...	15	7	700	1,304	79	17	...	...
Habiganj ...	278	275	...	3	53	45	4,485	1,778	237	142	...	...
Sunamganj ...	183	194	11	...	62	29	3,400	3,654	98	64	...	...
North Sylhet ...	222	227	5	...	24	71	618	2,299	130	108	...	...
South Sylhet ...	179	188	9	...	24	19	1,785	1,291	102	88	...	...
Karimganj ...	185	185	...	...	10	36	452	915	149	65	...	...
Dhubri ...	136	145	9	...	94	50	2,294	999	28	35	7	8	
Goalpara ...	92	110	18	...	1	51	16	482	44	52	...	3	
Gauhati ...	242	244	2	...	59	25	1,878	3,788	135	158	...	...
Barpeta ...	73	74	1	...	5	7	159	245	11	10	...	3	
Mangaldai ...	91	89	...	2	47	29	1,547	1,086	46	61	...	...
Tezpur ...	77	82	5	...	39	65	980	1,229	35	43	...	...
Nowgong ...	150	151	1	...	20	49	400	1,126	38	39	...	1	
Golaghat ...	98	98	5	...	13	18	780	926	42	43	...	...
Jorhat ...	125	129	4	...	34	47	995	1,442	57	64	...	...
Sibsagar ...	108	126	18	...	64	85	1,986	2,780	74	85	1	3	
North Lakhimpur ...	79	81	2	...	32	26	397	626	35	34	...	...
Dibrugarh ...	123	128	5	...	46	76	1,184	589	46	54	1	1	
Total ...	2,686	2,776	95	5	658	774	24,356	27,209	1,445	1,234	9	19	

DIX C.

under Local Boards during the year 1908-1909.

Expenditure on pay and capitation grants.				Number of students in each of the four classes in Local Board Schools.										Number obtaining leaving certificates from Local Board Schools.	
1908-1909.			Total for 1907-1908.	First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Fourth class.		Total.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.
Pay.	Capitation grant.	Total.		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.												
11,314	5,013	19,327	17,805	521	530	790	930	1,180	1,211	3,550	3,007	6,041	6,308	178	180
8,327	1,618	9,945	7,646	147	103	359	395	474	551	1,670	1,888	2,680	2,910	50	75
25,040	7,111	33,051	30,093	716	841	1,402	1,757	2,132	2,413	7,697	6,985	12,037	11,99	215	218
17,900	5,261	23,161	19,305	451	571	822	1,100	1,327	1,594	4,610	5,028	7,240	8,893	150	190
22,511	6,792	29,303	25,057	687	773	1,200	1,461	1,958	1,977	5,401	5,632	9,216	9,843	215	200
18,537	7,448	25,985	23,172	775	834	1,368	1,174	1,638	1,917	3,562	3,663	7,43	7,918	236	293
15,303	4,763	20,066	20,835	314	314	835	907	1,550	1,651	5,450	4,893	8,149	7,825	104	163
13,348	3,735	17,083	16,411	436	335	628	634	759	829	2,479	3,220	4,302	5,018	130	179
7,935	1,663	9,599	9,702	223	189	349	300	422	383	1,588	2,118	2,582	2,989	91	49
25,170	10,947	36,117	31,450	1,393	1,400	1,901	1,959	2,410	2,469	5,332	5,560	11,036	11,338	576	690
8,588	3,049	11,637	9,847	282	276	520	476	818	806	1,686	1,785	3,306	3,343	159	136
10,141	1,781	11,922	10,664	238	199	290	280	504	442	1,963	1,731	2,995	2,652	68	93
7,796	1,133	8,929	8,649	114	82	207	216	299	301	1,732	1,918	2,352	2,517	45	36
11,639	4,229	18,868	18,409	562	464	833	783	1,125	1,089	3,285	3,475	5,805	5,816	130	130
9,153	1,504	10,957	8,954	146	125	309	277	414	417	1,726	1,928	2,595	2,747	50	44
12,192	3,713	15,905	15,583	571	401	814	845	1,158	1,031	2,716	2,951	5,259	5,228	232	214
13,249	2,525	15,774	13,314	340	259	563	563	848	804	3,016	3,847	4,767	5,473	85	76
6,680	1,582	8,262	7,713	195	142	261	263	345	323	1,201	1,195	2,002	1,923	48	51
12,703	3,124	15,827	15,318	263	317	413	526	643	681	2,589	2,465	3,908	3,589	73	130
2,64,127	77,294	3,41,721	3,13,897	8,407	8,184	13,954	15,211	20,034	20,022	61,283	64,189	1,03,708	1,08,811	2,836	3,180

APPENDIX
Expenditure on Primary

Name of Board.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.					1906-		
	Expenditure.	Proper expenditure.			Actual expenditure.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure + and -	Proper expenditure.		
		Expenditure of 1904-1905.	Imperial grant.	Total.			Expenditure of 1904-1905.	Imperial grant.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Dacca Division.</i>									
Dacca	Rs. 51,669	Rs. 51,669	Rs. 27,000	Rs. 79,269	Rs. 51,360	Rs. - 27,909	Rs. 51,669	...	Rs. 51,669
Mymensingh	72,533	72,533	40,800	1,13,333	65,841	- 47,472	72,533	...	72,533
Faridpur	38,334	38,334	20,000	58,334	37,930	- 20,404	38,334	...	58,334
Bakarganj	56,931	56,931	24,000	80,931	52,712	- 28,219	56,931	...	56,931
Total	2,19,467	2,19,467	1,12,400	3,31,867	2,07,863	- 1,24,004	2,19,467	...	2,19,467
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>									
Chittagong	28,835	28,835	14,400	43,235	27,316	- 15,919	28,835	...	28,835
Tippera	49,739	49,739	22,000	71,739	51,800	- 19,939	49,739	...	49,739
Noakhali	33,111	33,111	12,000	45,111	34,168	- 10,923	33,111	...	33,111
Total	1,11,685	1,11,685	48,400	1,60,085	1,13,394	- 4,691	1,11,685	...	1,11,685
<i>Bojshaki Division.</i>									
Rajshahi	28,371	28,371	15,200	43,571	27,755	- 15,816	28,371	...	28,371
Dinajpur	29,540	29,540	16,400	45,940	31,834	- 14,106	29,540	...	29,540
Jaipur,uri	17,713	17,713	8,400	26,113	20,339	- 5,774	17,713	...	17,713
Pabna	45,417	45,417	22,400	67,817	43,904	- 23,913	45,417	...	45,417
Bogra	15,509	15,509	8,800	24,309	12,904	- 11,405	15,509	...	15,509
Pabna	24,160	24,160	14,800	38,960	25,166	- 13,794	24,160	...	24,160
Malda	17,408	17,408	9,200	26,608	17,520	- 9,082	17,408	...	17,408
Total	1,78,118	1,78,118	95,200	2,73,318	1,79,428	- 93,890	1,78,118	...	1,78,118
Total for Eastern Bengal District Boards	5,09,270	5,09,270	2,56,000	7,65,270	5,00,685	- 2,64,585	5,09,270	...	5,09,270
<i>Surma Valley Division.</i>									
Silchar	25,672	25,672	1,650	27,322	21,768	- 5,554	25,672	4,100	29,772
Hailakandi	12,663	12,663	1,650	14,213	13,341	- 872	12,663	1,050	13,713
North Sylhet	24,515	24,515	5,000	29,515	31,537	+ 2,022	24,515	2,500	27,015
Karimganj	19,329	19,329	2,600	21,929	25,937	+ 4,008	19,329	4,200	23,529
South Sylhet	20,290	20,290	6,200	26,490	25,130	- 1,360	20,290	7,300	27,590
Hubiganj	22,835	22,835	8,300	31,135	27,962	- 3,173	22,835	12,000	34,835
Sunamganj	13,741	13,741	4,000	17,741	17,819	+ 78	13,741	10,250	23,991
Total	1,31,050	1,31,050	21,500	1,52,550	1,63,794	+ 11,244	1,31,050	41,400	1,72,450
<i>Assam Valley and Hill Districts.</i>									
Dhubri	9,760	9,760	7,750	17,510	13,579	- 3,931	9,760	5,250	15,010
Goalpara	8,680	8,680	1,360	10,040	10,694	+ 654	8,680	850	9,530
Goalhati	27,810	27,810	4,650	32,460	33,075	+ 615	27,810	7,900	35,710
Barpeta	8,280	8,280	1,550	9,830	10,430	+ 600	8,280	1,050	9,330
Tezpur	8,175	8,175	1,800	10,075	9,695	- 380	8,175	2,500	10,675
Mangaldai	7,080	7,080	1,550	8,630	7,507	- 1,123	7,080	2,600	9,680
Nowgong	15,376	15,376	8,200	23,576	19,910	- 3,666	15,376	4,200	19,576
Sibsagar	15,717	15,717	1,900	17,617	16,007	- 1,610	15,717	900	16,617
Jorhat	15,295	15,295	4,650	19,945	18,920	- 1,025	15,295	3,150	18,445
Golaghat	8,573	8,573	700	9,273	8,152	- 1,121	8,573	200	8,773
Dibrugarh	10,708	10,708	5,000	15,708	16,425	+ 717	10,708	5,050	15,758
North Lakhimpur	7,160	7,160	250	7,410	8,943	+ 1,533	7,160	...	7,160
Total	1,40,623	1,40,623	36,410	1,77,033	1,68,991	- 8,042	1,40,623	33,550	1,74,173
Total for Assam Local Boards	2,79,673	2,79,673	66,210	3,45,883	3,32,785	- 13,098	2,79,673	71,050	3,50,723
Grand Total	7,89,943	7,89,943	3,23,210	11,13,153	8,33,470	- 2,79,683	7,89,943	74,550	8,64,493

* For the sake of uniformity, this figure is taken from Municipal Department (a) includes grant out of

D.
Education under Boards.

1907.		1907-1908.					1908-1909.					
Actual expenditure.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure + and -	Proper expenditure.			Actual expenditure.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure + and -	Proper expenditure.			Actual expenditure.	Difference of actual and proper expenditure + and -	Total excess or defect of expenditure in the 4 years.
		Expenditure of 1904-1905.	Imperial Grant.	Total.			Expenditure of 1904-1905.	Imperial Grant. (a)	Total.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
52,401	+ 732	51,669	8,106	59,775	60,586	+ 811	51,669	15,700	67,369	82,342	+ 14,973	- 11,393
79,701	+ 7,168	72,533	26,031	98,564	1,32,539	+ 24,025	72,533	42,500	1,15,033	1,17,877	+ 2,844	- 13,435
42,690	+ 4,356	38,334	12,880	51,214	67,559	+ 16,345	38,334	20,346	58,680	57,377	- 1,303	- 1,006
64,181	+ 7,250	56,931	14,383	71,314	65,082*	- 6,232	56,931	30,500	87,431	98,029	+ 10,598	- 16,603
2,38,973	+ 19,506	2,19,467	61,400	2,80,867	3,15,816	+ 34,949	2,19,467	1,09,046	3,28,513	3,55,625	+ 27,112	- 42,437
29,979	+ 1,144	28,835	8,815	37,650	46,505	+ 9,045	28,835	16,500	45,335	46,154	+ 819	- 5,011
65,697	+ 15,958	49,739	19,808	69,547	88,938	+ 19,411	49,739	29,836	79,275	81,020	+ 1,745	+ 17,295
46,358	+ 13,247	33,111	13,946	46,457	56,502	+ 10,105	33,111	31,300	64,411	67,174	+ 2,763	+ 15,192
1,42,034	+ 30,349	1,11,685	41,069	1,53,654	1,92,145	+ 38,491	1,11,685	77,336	1,89,021	1,94,348	+ 5,327	+ 27,476
34,590	+ 6,219	28,371	2,882	31,253	33,277	+ 2,024	28,371	30,950	59,321	63,175	+ 3,854	+ 16,281
28,709	- 831	29,540	16,547	46,087	26,863	- 19,224	29,540	1,750	31,290	57,645	+ 26,355	- 7,806
29,373	+ 11,660	17,713	14,070	31,783	33,687	+ 1,904	17,713	10,550	28,263	30,432	+ 2,169	+ 9,059
72,362	+ 26,945	45,417	13,612	59,029	58,373	- 186	45,417	19,040	64,457	61,061	- 3,396	- 550
26,506	+ 10,997	15,509	9,121	24,630	26,976	+ 2,346	15,509	19,950	35,459	34,633	- 826	+ 1,062
26,118	+ 1,954	24,164	5,090	29,254	40,118	+ 10,878	24,164	3,250	32,410	39,648	+ 7,238	+ 6,200
12,361	- 5,047	17,408	5,533	22,941	19,360	- 3,581	17,408	610	18,018	19,804	+ 1,786	- 15,024
2,30,019	+ 51,901	1,78,118	66,875	2,44,993	2,69,154	+ 14,161	1,78,118	91,100	2,69,218	3,06,348	+ 37,130	+ 9,302
6,11,026	+ 1,01,756	5,09,270	1,70,244	6,79,514	7,67,118	+ 87,601	5,09,270	2,77,482	7,86,752	8,56,321	+ 69,569	- 5,659
25,200	- 4,572	25,672	4,000	29,672	22,318	- 7,354	25,672	4,460	30,132	23,271	- 6,861	- 24,341
13,260	- 458	12,668	1,320	13,988	13,795	- 193	12,668	1,630	14,298	14,103	- 195	- 1,723
27,617	+ 802	24,515	7,100	31,615	30,004	- 1,611	24,515	6,650	31,165	32,878	+ 1,713	+ 3,226
30,234	+ 6,765	19,329	7,100	26,429	25,130	- 1,299	19,329	6,600	25,929	23,856	- 2,073	+ 7,401
35,880	+ 8,290	20,200	5,920	26,210	27,100	+ 890	20,200	8,618	28,808	20,373	+ 505	+ 8,385
37,683	+ 2,843	22,835	13,800	46,635	41,269	+ 4,684	22,835	12,950	35,785	38,730	+ 2,945	+ 6,754
24,053	+ 62	13,741	10,060	24,701	27,806	+ 3,105	14,741	10,054	23,795	30,452	+ 6,657	+ 9,002
1,94,187	+ 13,787	1,80,050	50,200	1,80,250	1,87,422	- 1,828	1,80,050	50,562	1,80,912	1,92,663	+ 2,751	+ 9,604
19,504	+ 4,484	9,780	6,600	16,380	23,817	+ 7,457	9,780	6,429	16,189	20,282	+ 4,093	+ 12,118
12,835	+ 3,305	8,680	1,320	10,000	13,364	+ 3,364	8,680	1,336	10,016	12,919	+ 2,903	+ 10,226
40,041	+ 4,431	27,810	7,920	34,730	42,207	+ 6,477	27,810	7,714	35,524	45,533	+ 9,700	+ 22,152
11,116	+ 1,796	8,280	1,320	9,600	11,522	+ 1,922	8,280	1,286	9,566	14,861	+ 4,295	+ 8,653
11,805	+ 1,130	8,175	2,640	10,815	12,006	+ 1,281	8,175	2,622	10,797	11,678	+ 881	+ 2,152
9,703	+ 23	7,080	2,640	9,720	15,555	+ 5,835	7,080	2,572	9,652	15,404	+ 5,842	+ 10,577
21,417	+ 1,841	15,376	5,280	20,656	22,451	+ 1,795	15,376	5,194	20,570	23,009	+ 2,439	+ 5,409
16,326	- 291	15,717	2,640	18,357	17,946	- 411	15,717	2,572	18,289	19,765	+ 1,476	- 836
18,202	+ 1,757	13,295	3,060	17,255	17,306	+ 51	13,295	3,038	17,228	18,125	+ 897	- 1,611
11,882	+ 3,100	8,573	1,320	9,893	11,077	+ 2,084	8,573	1,336	9,909	13,461	+ 3,552	+ 7,624
19,548	+ 3,790	10,708	5,280	15,988	18,344	+ 2,356	10,708	5,210	15,927	18,523	+ 2,596	+ 9,459
9,340	+ 2,180	7,169	660	7,829	9,164	+ 1,335	7,169	693	7,862	10,686	+ 2,821	+ 7,808
2,01,723	+ 27,555	1,40,623	41,630	1,82,293	2,15,719	+ 33,516	1,40,623	40,906	1,81,529	2,23,006	+ 41,507	+ 94,506
3,95,915	+ 41,292	2,79,073	91,780*	3,71,463	4,03,171	+ 31,718	2,79,073	91,768	3,71,441	4,15,099	+ 44,253	+ 1,04,170
10,06,41	+ 1,43,043	7,88,943	2,62,024	10,50,967	11,70,286	+ 1,19,319	7,88,943	3,69,250	11,58,193	12,72,020	+ 1,13,827	+ 98,511

Circular No. 1890-94, dated the 21st March 1908. The figures in this office show Rs. 92,400. Rs. 10,000 for Local Bodies.

APPEN
Statistics of High Schools

Division.	Kind of school.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.					Average daily attendance.
			On rolls on 31st March.					
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Government ...	7	1,068	495	247	275	2,085	1,544
Chittagong	4	525	150	124	17	816	623
Rajshahi	7	1,296	468	378	194	2,336	1,737
Surma Valley	2	371	113	105	169	758	568
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	8	1,012	342	362	633	2,354	1,757
Total for Government Schools	28	4,272	1,568	1,216	1,293	8,349	6,229
Total for 1907-1908	26	3,954	1,232	1,198	1,001	7,385	5,637
Dacca	Managed by Local, District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1	249	112	91	...	452	383
Rajshahi
Surma Valley
Assam Valley and Hill Districts
Total for Board Schools	1	249	112	91	...	452	383
Total for 1907-1908	2	327	235	187	104	853	671
Dacca	Aided ...	22	2,432	1,848	1,415	972	6,667	5,125
Chittagong	11	1,351	949	633	155	3,088	2,406
Rajshahi	13	797	503	534	391	2,225	1,635
Surma Valley	4	451	139	125	223	938	698
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	4	192	216	221	60	691	480
Total for Aided Schools	54	5,223	3,657	2,923	1,801	13,609	10,314
Total for 1907-1908	56	4,920	3,209	2,953	1,610	12,692	10,187
Dacca	Unaided ...	82	6,260	4,862	4,063	3,034	18,219	14,499
Chittagong	18	1,694	933	855	619	4,101	3,141
Rajshahi	24	1,845	1,323	1,175	854	5,197	3,813
Surma Valley	8	456	262	215	106	1,039	762
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	6	331	182	172	253	938	694
Total for Unaided Schools	133	10,586	7,562	6,480	4,866	29,494	22,909
Total for 1907-1908	133	10,565	7,018	6,146	5,208	28,937	22,231
Grand total for Government, Board, Aided and Unaided Schools.	216	20,330	12,899	10,715	7,960	51,904	39,865
Grand total for 1907-1908	217	19,768	11,694	10,484	7,923	49,867	38,726

DIX E.

for boys for the year 1908-1909.

Number of candidates.	Number passed in the Entrance Examination in the				Number of scholarships.	Merit (percentage).	Direct expenditure.					
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.			Provincial.	Local or District.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments, and other sources.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
119	57	53	5	115	15	78.9	Rs. 44,238	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 33,742	Rs. 163	Rs. 77,143
79	27	37	6	70	4	67.9	23,831	...	...	13,653	384	37,868
179	52	72	17	141	16	59.0	37,188	...	...	44,285	756	82,229
71	17	28	12	57	8	55.8	4,992	...	...	15,446	15	20,453
126	37	50	11	98	19	58.7	19,878	...	...	42,498	579	62,955
574	190	240	51	481	62	64.6	1,30,127	...	...	1,48,624	1,897	2,80,648
439	61	170	120	351	...	...	1,13,433	28	...	1,47,097	1,639	2,62,197
...
29	8	16	3	27	2	67.8	1,348	...	300	8,219	29	9,896
...
...
...
29	8	16	3	27	2	67.8	1,348	...	300	8,219	29	9,896
28	2	5	3	10	...	...	735	...	..	7,777	...	8,512
366	58	139	53	250	4	45.9	12,096	...	275	93,429	9,664	1,15,464
160	38	65	18	121	7	54.5	7,350	...	...	45,027	3,568	55,945
88	11	33	11	55	2	41.6	3,549	964	...	29,118	17,745	51,376
58	5	20	7	32	2	35.6	5,461	...	...	15,806	551	21,818
29	3	10	2	15	2	35.6	5,500	42	...	10,051	1,509	17,102
701	115	267	91	473	17	46.1	33,956	1,006	275	1,93,431	33,077	2,61,705
569	36	138	134	308	...	...	26,659	728	588	1,87,774	31,803	2,47,552
1,195	137	440	152	729	8	40.2	...	...	...	2,61,630	47,271	3,08,901
252	29	100	35	164	...	42.5	...	...	...	52,317	8,706	61,023
313	35	104	43	182	3	37.9	...	...	...	65,592	24,131	89,723
82	15	22	8	45	2	39.4	...	...	...	11,611	1,326	15,937
46	7	16	3	26	1	40.5	...	...	...	13,421	8,707	22,128
1,888	223	682	241	1,146	14	40.1	...	...	...	4,07,571	90,141	4,97,712
1,037	75	281	308	662	...	...	...	...	...	3,66,213	98,194	4,64,407
3,192	536	1,205	336	2,127	95	46.0	1,65,431	1,006	575	7,57,815	1,25,104	10,49,951
2,073	174	594	553	1,331	...	...	1,40,827	756	588	7,03,861	1,31,636	9,82,668

Statistics of Boys' Middle

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		On rolls on	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...
Chittagong	2	28	24
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...
Surma Valley	1	14	11
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	3	71	73
Total for Government Schools	6	113	108
Ditto for 1907-1908	4	57	85
<i>Local, District or Municipal Boards.</i>			
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...
Chittagong	5	81	157
Rajshahi	7	217	276
Surma Valley	5	117	246
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	9	235	668
Total for Local, District, or Municipal Boards Schools	26	650	1,347
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	23	444	962
<i>Aided.</i>			
Dacca	163	2,305	4,870
Chittagong	68	1,701	1,888
Rajshahi	91	1,309	1,320
Surma Valley	39	696	1,401
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	20	338	758
Total for Aided Schools	381	6,349	10,737
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	365	6,587	9,023
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Dacca	83	798	1,848
Chittagong	30	791	641
Rajshahi	50	774	1,120
Surma Valley	3	26	59
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	5	25	80
Total for Unaided Schools	171	2,417	3,748
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	149	2,155	3,045
Grand total for Government, Local, District or Municipal Boards, Aided, and Unaided.	584	9,512	15,940
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	541	9,243	13,120

DIX F.

English Schools for the year 1908-1909

of pupils.		Direct expenditure							
31st March.		Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.	
Lower Primary classes.	Total.		Provincial.	Local or District.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	90	142	111	2,030	...	...	536	...	2,566
...	40	65	51	1,217	44	...	292	...	1,553
...	164	308	212	3,416	107	...	960	209	4,692
...	294	515	374	6,663	151	...	1,788	209	8,811
...	193	335	252	4,096	211	...	1,724	6	6,037
...	287	525	410	...	2,174	...	1,761	144	4,079
...	495	988	758	...	1,680	485	3,809	1,166	7,140
...	111	474	327	28	2,943	...	3,236	133	6,340
...	457	1,360	857	...	9,207	...	5,934	25	15,166
...	1,850	3,347	2,352	23	16,004	485	14,740	1,468	32,725
...	1,055	2,461	1,805	164	11,541	495	12,728	1,714	26,642
...	8,106	15,281	11,774	4,972	25,693	21	77,007	27,612	1,85,305
...	3,654	7,243	5,515	870	13,583	...	28,160	6,950	49,563
...	3,791	6,920	5,523	650	15,226	168	37,238	22,710	75,992
...	1,020	3,117	2,241	...	18,119	...	18,221	8,182	44,522
...	969	2,065	1,307	1,931	5,987	448	6,934	9,954	25,304
...	17,540	34,626	26,860	8,473	78,608	637	1,67,560	75,408	3,30,086
...	15,803	31,418	24,104	5,139	81,694	624	1,46,154	73,556	3,07,167
...	5,085	7,731	5,759	...	...	...	25,158	32,006	57,164
...	1,550	2,985	2,225	...	...	...	12,132	6,789	18,921
...	2,195	4,089	2,995	...	...	...	15,116	21,441	36,557
...	224	309	215	...	...	...	1,028	1,610	2,638
...	250	355	234	...	...	...	651	5,913	6,564
...	9,304	15,469	11,428	...	...	...	54,085	67,759	1,21,844
...	7,888	13,088	9,630	...	...	...	38,414	43,583	81,997
...	21,505	53,957	40,514	15,164	91,763	1,122	2,38,173	1,44,844	4,94,600
...	21,939	47,302	35,791	9,809	93,446	1,119	1,99,020	1,18,859	4,21,843

APPEN
Statistics of Boys' Middle Vernacular

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		On rolls on	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Dacca	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...
Rajshahi	1	6	8
Surma Valley	3	10	34
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	12	171	336
Total for Government Schools	16	187	378
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	16	221	327
<i>Local, District, or Municipal Boards Schools.</i>			
Dacca	12	89	243
Chittagong	5	99	98
Rajshahi	25	192	411
Surma Valley	1	4	5
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	3	23	47
Total for Local, District and Municipal Boards Schools	46	407	804
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	45	401	634
<i>Aided.</i>			
Dacca	151	823	1,661
Chittagong	75	1,062	1,307
Rajshahi	66	542	871
Surma Valley	9	121	160
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	10	118	250
Total for Aided Schools	311	2,666	4,249
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	320	2,966	4,124
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Dacca	14	153	260
Chittagong	15	221	219
Rajshahi	3	34	35
Surma Valley	...	...	...
Assam Valley and Hill Districts	...	...	...
Total for Unaided Schools	32	403	514
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	33	449	487
Grand total for Government, Local, District, Municipal Boards, Aided, and Unaided Schools	405	3,668	5,945
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	414	4,037	5,622

DIX G.

Schools for the year 1908-1909.

of pupils.		Average daily attendance.	Direct expenditure					
31st March.			From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Lower Primary classes.	Total.		Provincial.	Local or District.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments, and other sources.	
5	6		7	8	9	10	11		12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
26	40	46	422	...	...	106	...	528
97	141	103	2,461	55	...	348	...	2,864
542	1,049	720	9,507	1,392	...	3,334	17	14,200
665	1,230	869	12,390	1,447	...	3,833	17	17,692
613	1,161	902	11,950	2,280	...	4,153	11	18,394
707	1,039	765	...	2,944	...	3,396	360	6,700
359	556	409	...	2,428	...	1,762	70	4,260
1,286	1,889	1,368	...	8,190	...	7,125	504	15,819
16	25	18	...	331	...	49	8	388
75	145	103	...	1,070	...	424	...	1,494
2,443	3,654	2,663	...	14,963	...	12,756	942	28,061
2,114	3,199	2,392	...	12,885	...	11,528	891	25,304
5,421	7,905	6,019	19,663	5,136	...	25,860	5,570	56,299
3,493	5,862	4,579	11,434	2,792	120	19,951	2,876	37,173
2,451	3,834	2,943	628	7,596	180	13,950	8,315	30,669
362	643	466	...	2,964	...	2,155	1,442	6,561
315	683	451	...	3,709	...	1,620	833	6,162
12,042	18,957	14,463	31,725	22,197	300	63,536	19,036	1,36,794
11,708	18,798	14,033	31,461	23,249	300	59,265	19,756	1,34,031
666	1,079	835	...	...	...	4,143	1,722	5,865
750	1,190	913	...	...	...	4,211	1,529	5,740
111	180	148	...	...	...	831	630	1,661
...
...
1,527	2,449	1,896	...	...	...	9,185	4,081	13,266
1,718	2,654	2,036	...	...	...	8,931	4,655	13,586
16,677	26,290	19,891	44,115	38,607	300	89,315	24,076	1,96,413
16,153	25,812	19,363	43,411	38,414	300	83,877	25,313	1,91,315

APPEN
Statistics of Boys' Upper

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			
		On rolls on 31st March.			Average daily attendance.
		Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Government.</i>					
Dacca	16	57	598	655	484
Chittagong	6	62	275	337	271
Rajshahi	15	100	455	555	452
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	1	16	50	66	45
Total	38	235	1,378	1,613	1,252
Total for 1907-1908.	39	265	1,425	1,690	1,283
<i>Local or District Board and Municipal.</i>					
Dacca	3	7	66	73	49
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9	115	549	664	560
Surma Valley	4	52	114	166	99
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	3	107	86	193	181
Total	19	281	815	1,096	889
Total for 1907-1908	10	65	375	440	335
<i>Aided.</i>					
Dacca	878	5,862	39,359	45,221	34,389
Chittagong	535	4,656	26,472	31,128	25,209
Rajshahi	572	4,310	23,399	27,709	21,466
Surma Valley	38	401	1,505	1,906	1,362
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	32	482	1,091	1,580	1,158
Total	2,055	15,718	91,826	107,544	83,584
Total for 1907-1908	2,133	16,222	89,896	106,118	80,409
<i>Unaided.</i>					
Dacca	49	445	2,283	2,728	2,100
Chittagong	7	82	373	455	337
Rajshahi	9	38	303	341	239
Surma Valley	1	6	42	48	27
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	2	18	110	128	71
Total	68	589	3,111	3,700	2,774
Total for 1907-1908	55	436	2,511	2,947	2,195
Grand total for Upper Primary Schools ...	2,180	16,823	97,130	113,953	...
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908 ...	2,227	16,988	94,207	111,195	84,222

DIX H.
Primary Schools for the year 1908-1909.

Direct expenditure.					
From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Provincial.	Local or District.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments, and other sources.	
7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,910	...	...	401	...	6,311
2,004	...	...	305	1	2,310
4,598	...	...	478	23	5,094
...
720	...	...	...	...	720
13,232	...	...	1,179	24	14,435
3,701	...	12	1,171	189	11,073
...	476	...	52	...	52
...
...	834	...	1,259	36	...
...	952	...	170	54	1,176
...	242	985	426	56	1,709
...	2,504	985	1,907	146	5,542
...	1,260	855	728	10	2,853
3,224	38,071	1,565	76,596	15,344	1,34,800
4,369	24,541	744	56,533	6,944	93,131
1,684	34,565	809	51,677	10,518	99,253
1,200	4,648	...	3,395	3,119	12,357
2,578	3,716	...	1,881	3,458	11,633
13,055	1,05,536	3,118	1,90,082	39,383	3,51,174
13,275	1,07,362	3,289	1,81,860	35,476	3,41,262
...	...	...	5,116	1,915	7,031
...	...	...	889	125	1,014
...	...	...	325	692	1,017
...	...	...	49	251	300
...	...	...	...	2,352	2,352
...	...	...	6,379	5,335	11,714
...	...	...	4,317	5,364	9,681
26,287	1,08,040	4,103	1,99,547	44,888	3,82,865
22,976	1,08,622	4,156	1,88,076	41, 9	3,64,869

Statistics of Boys' Lower Primary

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.		
		On rolls on 31st March.		
		In upper three classes.	In fourth class.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Government.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts	54	949	133	1,082
Total	54	949	133	1,052
Total for 1907-1908	53	1,166	86	1,252
<i>Local or District and Municipal Board.</i>				
Dacca	449	12,875	8,637	21,512
Chittagong	142	5,099	3,515	8,614
Rajshahi	286	6,512	6,104	12,616
Surma Valley	1,226	22,803	29,151	51,954
Assam „ and Hill Districts	1,412	33,817	18,531	52,348
Total	3,514	81,106	65,938	1,47,044
Total for 1907-1908	2,576	68,890	32,869	1,01,759
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca	4,054	75,068	60,556	135,624
Chittagong	2,774	60,163	42,515	102,678
Rajshahi	3,030	47,593	49,166	96,759
Surma Valley	2	6	50	56
Assam „ and Hill Districts	463	4,326	5,156	9,482
Total	10,322	187,156	157,443	344,599
Total for 1907-1908	10,639	171,249	170,672	341,921
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Dacca	1,271	17,392	18,650	36,042
Chittagong	198	3,501	3,062	6,563
Rajshahi	404	4,371	6,572	10,943
Surma Valley	52	353	1,846	2,199
Assam „ and Hill Districts	46	592	802	1,394
Total	1,971	26,209	30,932	57,141
Total for 1907-1908	2,022	21,534	34,704	56,238
Grand total for 1908-1909	15,861	295,420	254,445	549,866
Ditto 1907-1908	15,289	262,839	238,381	501,170

DIX I.

Schools for the year 1908-1909.

Average daily attendance.	Direct expenditure.						Remarks.
	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.	
	Provincial.	Local or District.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	
...	
...	
...	
963	9,790	...	...	...	100	9,890	
963	9,790	...	...	...	100	9,890	
1,118	5,843	...	...	...	...	5,843	
16,509	494	26,464	...	31,256	3,781	61,993	
6,702	270	11,861	...	9,033	1,186	22,350	
9,276	970	17,979	470	18,252	3,688	41,359	
35,742	3,113	1,51,592	1,035	1,968	2,061	1,59,769	
32,188	...	1,77,942	3,614	2,271	2,538	1,86,365	
1,00,417	4,847	3,85,838	5,119	62,780	13,257	4,71,841	
68,340	8,186	3,09,503	4,800	5,280	2,029	3,30,098	
103,759	3,800	73,641	4,413	1,78,522	33,142	2,93,518	
80,709	10,003	46,886	1,907	1,33,954	30,222	2,22,972	
73,034	2,622	82,357	2,860	1,45,305	24,072	2,57,216	
30	231	...	...	...	24	255	
6,411	13,918	1,022	...	...	56,569	71,509	
263,943	30,574	2,03,906	9,180	4,57,781	1,44,029	8,45,470	
259,281	31,653	2,17,552	8,274	4,49,623	1,44,130	8,51,233	
26,788	...	...	...	33,855	11,667	45,522	
4,983	...	...	...	7,449	3,926	11,375	
8,205	...	...	...	12,714	2,978	15,692	
1,528	...	...	...	237	304	541	
965	..	...	...	11	4,220	4,231	
42,469	..	..	...	54,256	23,095	77,361	
41,489	...	...	...	50,671	22,106	72,777	
407,792	45,211	5,89,744	14,299	5,71,827	1,80,481	14,04,562	
370,228	41,982	5,27,055	13,074	5,05,574	1,68,265	12,59,950	

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		On rolls on		
		High classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	
<i>High English Schools—Government.</i>				
Dacca	2	44	41	57
Chittagong	1	1	8	13
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	3	45	49	70
Total for 1907-1908	3	28	27	66
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total for 1907-1908 ... ..	...	...	...	...
<i>Middle English Schools—Government.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley	1	...	2	4
Assam Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	2	4
Total for 1907-1908	1	...	4	4
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley	1	...	7	5
Assam Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	7	5
Total for 1907-1908	1	...	5	11

DIX J.

Girls' Schools.

of pupils			Direct expenditure						
31st March.			Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Lower primary classes.		Total.		Provincial.	Local or District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments, and other sources.	
In the upper three classes.	In the fourth class.								
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
140	...	282	187	20,120	...	115	1,314	525	22,104
50	...	72	42	6,467	...	20	386	605	7,838
...
...
...
190	...	354	219	26,587	360	135	1,730	1,130	29,942
118	38	277	218	15,117	360	420	960	1,977	18,824
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
42	50	98	51	1,430	...	...	...	...	1,430
...
42	50	98	51	1,430	...	...	...	...	1,430
19	68	95	47	1,530	...	...	...	...	1,530
...
...
92	12	116	67	1,140	...	...	...	84	1,224
...
92	12	116	67	1,140	...	...	...	84	1,224
57	38	111	73	1,080	...	...	192	480	1,752

Division,	Number of institutions.	Number		
		On rolls on		
		High classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	
<i>Middle English Schools—Unaided.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts	1	5	18	42
Total	1	5	18	42
Total for 1907-1908	1	5	9	37
Grand Total for Government, Aided and Unaided Middle English Schools.	8	5	22	51
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	8	5	18	52
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools—Government.</i>				
Dacca	1	...	...	8
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	...	8
Total for 1907-1908	1	...	...	11
<i>District Board.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	1	...	3	15
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	1	...	3	15
Total for 1907-1908	1	...	6	12
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca	8	...	20	84
Chittagong	1	...	2	10
Rajshahi	3	...	4	10
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts	4	2	8	18
Total	11	2	34	67
Total for 1907-1908	11	1	30	78

DIX J.—continued.

Girls' Schools.

of pupils				Direct expenditure					
31st March.			Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Lower Primary classes.		Total.		Provincial.	Local or District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	
In the upper three classes.	In the fourth class.								
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...
...
...
67	61	188	122	...	...	...	153	1,880	2,033
67	61	188	122	...	...	...	153	1,880	2,033
60	50	161	109	...	...	...	136	992	1,128
201	128	402	240	2,570	...	...	153	1,964	4,687
136	156	367	229	2,610	...	...	328	1,472	4,410
41	38	87	53	854	...	...	...	...	854
...
...
...
41	38	87	53	854	...	...	...	...	854
32	48	91	51	530	...	56	76	89	751
...
75	40	133	67	330	431	60	89	48	958
...
...
...
75	40	133	67	330	431	60	89	48	958
49	52	119	75	...	811	60	100	...	971
176	72	302	219	761	...	120	174	2,454	3,509
62	29	103	68	450	420	72	211	616	1,769
38	124	176	118	538	264	265	306	755	2,128
...
181	45	249	167	212	1,533	1,025	232	902	3,909
457	270	880	572	1,961	2,222	1,482	923	4,727	11,315
425	255	789	577	2,102	2,142	1,859	897	3,582	10,832

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		On rolls on		
		High classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools—Unaided.</i>				
Dacca	1			4
Chittagong				
Rajshahi				
Surma Valley				
Assam " and Hill Districts				
Total	1			4
Total for 1907-1908	1		1	6
Grand Total for Government, Board, Aided and Unaided Middle Vernacular Schools.	14	2	37	94
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	14	1	37	107
<i>Upper Primary Schools—Government.</i>				
Dacca	6			14
Chittagong	2			13
Rajshahi				
Surma Valley				
Assam " and Hill Districts	2			10
Total	10			37
Total for 1907-1908	10			39
<i>District or Municipal Board.</i>				
Dacca				
Chittagong				
Rajshahi				
Surma Valley	1			1
Assam " and Hill Districts				
Total	1			1
Total for 1907-1908	1			4
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca	27		2	75
Chittagong	6			11
Rajshahi	13		1	37
Surma Valley				
Assam " and Hill Districts	3		5	23
Total	49		8	146
Total for 1907-1908	58		7	185

DIX J.—continued.

Girls' Schools.

of pupils.			Direct expenditure						
31st March.			Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Lower Primary classes.		Total.		Provincial.	Local or District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	
In the upper three classes.	In the fourth class.								
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
33	3	40	27	...	...	...	...	519	519
...
...
...
33	3	40	27	...	...	...	...	519	519
26	17	50	29	...	...	...	...	529	529
606	351	1,090	719	3,145	2,653	1,542	1,012	5,294	13,646
532	372	1,049	732	2,632	2,953	1,975	1,073	4,500	13,133
106	149	269	189	1,301	...	13	13	41	1,368
45	41	93	81	439	...	...	...	...	439
...
...
113	23	146	97	2,329	...	...	...	47	2,376
264	213	514	367	4,069	...	13	13	88	4,183
235	105	379	267	3,885	...	4	...	314	4,203
...
...
...
14	27	42	32	...	350	211	...	...	561
...
14	27	42	32	...	350	211	...	...	561
8	31	43	29	...	191	169	...	...	360
560	495	1,132	809	2,187	550	1,312	338	2,379	6,766
98	54	163	134	174	277	132	18	200	810
278	349	665	469	1,956	738	708	603	2,819	6,824
...
51	65	144	112	826	...	315	503	710	2,354
987	963	2,104	1,524	5,143	1,565	2,467	1,462	6,117	16,754
984	1,058	2,231	1,583	3,810	1,907	2,261	1,101	6,290	15,396

APPENDIX
Statistics of

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		On rolls on		
		High classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	
<i>Upper Primary Schools—Unaided.</i>				
Dacca	1	...	...	6
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley	1	...	...	1
Assam " and Hill Districts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	7
Total for 1907-1908	1	...	...	4
Grand total of Government, Local, District Board, Municipal Aided and Unaided Upper Primary Schools.	62	...	8	191
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	70	...	7	232
<i>Lower Primary Schools—Government.</i>				
Dacca	2	...	...	2
Chittagong	5	...	...	...
Rajshahi	12	...	...	14
Surma Valley	1	...	...	...
Assam " and Hills Districts	2	...	...	...
Total	22	...	...	16
Total for 1907-1908	22	...	...	8
<i>Local, District or Municipal Board.</i>				
Dacca ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ... ..	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	1	...	...	...
Surma Valley	99	...	...	...
Assam " and Hill Districts	53	...	2	8
Total	153	...	2	8
Total for 1907-1908	138	...	3	9
<i>Aided.</i>				
Dacca	1,756	...	...	13
Chittagong	1,054	...	...	20
Rajshahi	432	...	1	29
Surma Valley ... ..	...	...	...	...
Assam " and Hills Districts	39	...	...	2
Total	3,931	...	1	64
Total for 1907-1908	2,613	...	...	40

J—continued.
Girls' Schools.

of pupils.			Direct expenditure						
31st March.			Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.
Lower Primary classes.				Provincial.	Local or District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.	
In the upper three classes.	In the fourth class.	Total.							
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
36	12	54	28	...	...	...	...	465	465
...
10	25	35	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
46	37	90	49	...	...	...	...	465	465
26	18	43	34	...	...	...	...	523	523
1,311	1,240	2,750	1,972	9,212	1,915	2,691	1,475	6,670	21,963
1,253	1,212	2,704	1,913	7,695	2,008	2,434	1,101	7,127	20,455
31	50	83	51	414	...	...	...	...	414
141	55	196	147	999	...	...	...	...	999
220	262	496	361	2,423	288	...	...	288	2,994
20	61	81	37	727	...	65	...	90	832
46	1	47	32	846	...	...	...	...	846
458	429	903	628	5,409	288	65	...	373	6,135
300	358	666	483	5,002	320	55	6	421	5,804
...
...
12	20	32	30	...	90	...	...	6	96
513	1,970	2,513	1,563	...	9,332	39	12	...	9,383
719	761	1,490	920	...	4,920	678	129	229	5,956
1,274	2,751	4,035	2,513	...	14,342	717	141	235	15,435
1,011	2,575	3,608	2,421	35	12,334	473	122	315	13,279
13,601	20,168	33,782	24,956	5,187	40,596	1,541	1,252	3,410	51,986
9,07	12,623	21,955	15,702	2,188	21,070	600	95	730	24,683
3,331	7,245	10,656	8,051	1,064	17,981	614	588	2,046	22,293
...
38	584	914	564	1,044	673	281	...	6,613	8,611
26,617	40,625	67,307	49,273	9,483	80,320	3,036	1,935	12,799	1,07,573
19,001	31,245	50,236	36,603	6,465	51,553	2,420	1,992	11,043	76,473

APPENDIX

Statistics of

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number		
		On rolls on		
		High classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	
<i>Unaided.</i>				
Dacca	250	...	...	...
Chittagong	146	...	...	...
Rajshahi	106	...	...	...
Surma Valley	26	...	...	...
Assam and Hill Districts	5	...	...	4
Total	588	...	...	4
Total for 1907-1908	439	...	...	5
Grand total for Lower Primary Schools	4,039	...	3	92
Ditto ditto for 1907-1908	3,212	...	3	62

J.—concluded.

Girls' Schools.

of pupils.			Direct expenditure								
31st March.			Average daily attendance.	From Government.			From other sources.		Total.		
Lower Primary classes.				Provincial.	Local or District Board.	Municipal.	Fees.	Subscriptions, endowments and other sources.			
In the upper three classes.	In the fourth class.	Total.	5						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,021	3,237	4,258	3,204	...	...	...	...	...	253	322	575
591	2,056	2,647	2,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
545	1,503	2,048	1,574	...	...	...	...	...	119	554	673
53	577	630	441	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	38
77	139	220	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	537
2,287	7,512	9,803	7,375	...	...	...	...	...	372	1,451	1,823
1,804	6,064	7,873	6,002	...	...	...	...	...	304	1,757	2,061
80,636	51,317	82,048	59,789	14,892	94,950	3,818	2,448	14,858	1,30,966		
22,126	40,242	62,433	45,509	11,502	67,207	2,948	2,424	13,536	97,617		

APPENDIX K.—PART I.

(All the training schools excepting Apprenticeship.)

Statistics of Training Schools for the year 1908-1909.

Divisions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.			Direct expenditure.			Cost of educating each pupil.	
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average number on rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	From Government.		Total.	To Government.	Total.
					Provincial.	Local.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Government.</i>									
Dacca	17	353	312	248	33,815	...	35,114	108 6 1	112 8 8
Chittagong	8	200	162	135	19,160	...	19,818	118 4 4	122 5 1
Rajshahi	16	248	222	176	22,958	...	24,518	103 6 7	110 7 0
Surma Valley	2	101	98	86	6,286	481	6,769	64 2 3	69 4 4
Assam „ and Hill Districts	5	137	119	111	17,576	501	18,368	147 11 1	154 5 7
Total	48	1,039	913	756	99,795	982	1,04,607	109 4 10	114 9 2
Total for 1907-1908	51	807	906	727	86,210	622	90,323	99 6 11	104 2 10
<i>Aided.</i>									
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts	4	142	121	100	2,942	580	4,567	24 5 0	37 11 10
Total	4	142	121	100	2,942	580	4,567	24 5 0	37 11 10
Total for 1907-1908	3	187	213	165	2,598	...	2,873	13 13 6	15 5 8
<i>Unaided.</i>									
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam „ and Hill Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1907-1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total	52	1,181	1,034	856	1,02,737	1,562	1,09,174	99 5 8	105 9 4
Ditto for 1907-1908	54	1,054	1,119	892	88,808	622	93,196	84 4 1	88 6 8

APPENDIX K.—PART II.

Training of School Masters during the year 1908-1909.

	Training School, Normal School.	Guru Training School and Shillong Normal School.	All High Schools.		All Middle Schools.		
			Apprentices.	Non-certificated teachers.	Apprentices.	Non-certificated teachers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
FOR LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
Number drawing stipends at close of the previous year ...	94	291	...	2	186	100	
Number admitted to stipends during the year ...	178	569	...	...	100	49
Number passed out qualified during the year ...	59	296	...	1	45	18	
Number given employment as teachers during the year ...	} Passed in previous year ...	16	92	32	40
		27	265	...	1	32	20
FOR UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
Number drawing stipends at close of the previous year ...	40	119	...	...	1	1
Number admitted to stipends during the year ...	45	194	...	...	2	...
Number passed out qualified during the year ...	18	97	...	...	...	...
Number given employment as teachers during the year ...	} Passed in previous year ...	8	86	3	...
		7	96
FOR MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.							
Number drawing stipends at close of the previous year ...	204	62	6	2	...	...
Number admitted to stipends during the year ...	222	62	...	...	...	...
Number passed out qualified during the year ...	66	12	2	...	...	...
Number given employment as teachers during the year ...	} Passed in previous year ...	24	...	1
		33	10	1	1
FOR MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.							
Number drawing stipends at close of the previous year ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Number admitted to stipends during the year ...	3	6	...	...	...	...
Number passed out qualified during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number given employment as teachers during the year ...	} Passed in previous year
	

APPENDIX L.

Boarding Houses attached to Government Colleges, High and Middle English Schools for 1908-1909.

1	Number of hostels or boarding houses for				6	7	8	9	Expenditure.			
	2	3	4	5					10	11	12	13
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Number of boarders the institutions can accommodate.	Number of boarders on 31st March 1909.	Average number of boarders on the rolls monthly during the year.	Sanctioned yearly capitation grant.	Capitation grant and contingent charges.	Construction and repairs.	Total.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
<i>Colleges.</i>												
Dacca ...	1	...	...	1*	198	134	...	...	...	...	...	3,493
Chittagong ...	1	...	1	2	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	3,154
Rajshahi ...	2	1	...	3	102	80	...	...	...	...	...	7,246
Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	1	...	...	...	58	58	58	2,457	2,457	417	...	2,871
Total ...	5	1	1	7	358	314	58	2,457	2,457	417	...	16,764
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Dacca ...	3	2	...	5	183	122	135	5,556	13,985	1,696	...	15,681
Chittagong ...	6	2	2	10	188	158	153	852	9,883	...	...	9,883
Rajshahi ...	3	4	...	7	277	214	209	1,286	1,125	50	...	11,447
Surma Valley ...	2	2	...	4	143	89	107	1,106	1,537	650	...	2,187
Assam Valley ...	8	1	3	12	365	282	241	2,569	2,516	1,459	...	4,940
Total ...	22	11	5	38	1,156	865	845	11,369	29,046	3,855	...	44,138
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>												
Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	1	1	2	25	15	16	180	691	...	...	691
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	1	1	2	25	15	16	180	691	...	...	691
Grand Total ...	27	13	7	47	1,539	1,194	919	14,006	32,194	4,272	...	61,593

* This hostel is for both Hindus and Muhammadans.

APPENDIX - M.

Percentage of pupils who secured school final certificates to the number of pupils in the

Division.	Number of pupils in the first class of					Number of boys who passed the Entrance Examination.
	High School course.	Middle English course.	Middle Vernacular course.	Upper Primary course.	Lower Primary course.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government, District and Local Board Schools—						
Dacca	182	...	38	33	1,766	134
Chittagong	159	54	32	37	527	106
Rajshahi	212	81	90	53	780	141
Surma Valley	84	40	8	11	2,647	57
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	150	93	70	14	3,522	98
Total ...	787	268	238	148	9,242	536
Total for 1907-1908 ...	729	230	264	167	5,389	374
Aided schools—						
Dacca	409	944	415	1,930	6,929	250
Chittagong	164	695	641	2,024	7,625	121
Rajshahi	94	582	237	1,456	5,097	55
Surma Valley	64	250	59	167	5	32
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	33	107	57	124	68	15
Total ...	764	2,578	1,409	5,701	19,724	473
Total for 1907-1908 ...	801	2,260	1,192	5,567	18,881	308
Unaided schools—						
Dacca	1,606	317	56	126	621	729
Chittagong	258	191	141	29	224	164
Rajshahi	353	241	25	...	138	182
Surma Valley	84	5	...	...	...	45
Assam „ and Hill Districts ...	65	29	...	22	35	26
Total ...	2,866	783	222	177	1,018	1,146
Total for 1907-1908 ...	1,931	609	221	88	781	662
Grand Total ...	3,917	3,629	1,869	6,026	29,984	2,155
Grand Total for 1907-1908 ...	3,461	3,099	1,677	5,822	25,051	1,344

DIX M.

first classes of all kinds of schools for general education during the year 1908-1909.

Number of pupils who secured final certificate.					Percentage of success.				
Middle English schools.		Middle Vernacular schools.	Upper Primary schools.	Lower Primary schools.	High School course.	Middle English course.	Middle Vernacular course.	Upper Primary course.	Lower Primary course.
Middle English certificates.	Middle Vernacular certificates.								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	29	20	867	73.6	...	76.3	60.6	49.1
28	21	31	36	381	66.6	90.7	96.6	97.2	72.3
70	3	70	45	585	...	90.2	77.8	81.9	75.0
17	5	4	7	1,356	67.8	55	50	63.63	66.22
43	30	60	3	1,882	...	78.49	85.71	21.43	53.43
158	59	194	111	5,071	68.1	80.9	81.5	75.0	54.8
87	45	195	77	2,932	51.3	57.3	73.8	46.1	54.4
657	58	302	1,162	4,195	61.1	75.7	72.7	60.2	60.5
328	199	470	1,307	3,313	73.7	75.6	73.3	64.5	43.4
455	26	179	1,075	3,985	...	82.6	75.9	73.8	78.1
99	36	34	86	5	50.0	54	57.62	51.49	100
42	5	33	71	59	...	43.92	57.88	57.27	86.76
1,581	324	1,018	3,701	11,557	61.9	73.8	72.2	64.9	58.6
1,307	462	825	3,803	11,229	38.4	78.3	69.2	68.3	59.4
176	37	33	54	277	45.3	67.2	58.9	42.8	44.6
72	76	93	22	105	63.5	77.4	65.9	75.8	46.8
163	5	14	...	101	...	67.6	56.0	...	73.2
...	2	...	...	...	53.5	40	...	...	...
11	..	..	9	26	...	37.93	...	40.91	74.28
422	120	140	85	509	48.4	69.2	63.06	48.02	50
330	93	107	57	403	34.2	69.4	48.4	67.04	51.6
2,161	503	1,352	3,597	17,137	55.01	73.4	72.3	64.6	57.1
1,724	600	1,127	3,937	14,564	38.8	74.9	67.2	67.6	53.1

Statistics of Middle Madrasahs

No.	Name of Madrasah.	Parent school or schools.	Roll number on 31st March.				Average roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Number on the Arabic side.	Direct	
			Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	Total.					Provincial Revenues.	District Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Dacca Division—Aided.</i>												
1	Puran Bausia ...	Lower Primary School	10	136	...	146	107	84	78.5	...	...	240
2	Adiabab ...	Adiabab Upper Primary School.	13	102	...	115	124	108	87.0	...	280	...
3	Paratoli ...	Paratoli Upper Primary and a Madrasah.	8	127	...	130	118	90	76.2	34	146	...
4	Sambhupura ...	Sambhupura High English.	12	57	...	69	73	61	83.5	...	...	...
5	Bahadarpur ...	New ...	20	64	...	84	93	78	81.7	46	...	237
6	Bhuapur ...	Ditto ...	5	215	...	220	207	199	96.1	30	108	...
7	Kamarerchar ...	Madrasah ...	12	157	...	169	161	127	78.9	57	...	240
8	Sambhuganj ...	Upper Primary ...	9	64	1	74	114	75	65.9	14	...	89
9	Tengarpara ...	New ...	1	113	22	136	164	106	64.7	24	260	...
10	Shapuri ...	Upper Primary ...	44	66	...	110	114	97	85.1	37	...	...
11	Devagram ...	Ditto ...	45	105	2	152	119	93	78.1	32	...	161
12	Kodalial ...	Madrasah Upper Primary	7	156	...	163	139	87	62.6	83	300	...
13	Fultalla ...	Palma Upper Primary	63	70	...	133	122	114	93.4	66	...	179
14	Madanipur ...	Local Middle English and a Junior Madrasah.	35	97	...	132	121	96	79	24	525	...
15	Janjira ...	Janjira Upper Primary	13	126	...	139	96	78	81	15	275	...
16	Memania ...	Upper Primary ...	18	62	...	80	78	53	74	10	341	...
17	Kanaiganj ...	Ditto ...	25	106	...	131	129	110	85	15	380	...
18	Patarohar ...	Ditto ...	5	74	...	79	60	55	91	...	...	...
19	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	22	76	...	98	97	77	79	34	425	...
20	Doulat Khan ...	M. E. and Madrasah ...	23	74	...	97	83	65	78	40	...	213
21	Kendua ...	1 Upper Primary and 1 Lower Primary.	4	111	...	115	79	52	66	12	300	...
22	Shohagdal ...	Upper Primary ...	1	104	...	105	93	68	73	...	300	...
	Total ...	.....	390	2,262	25	2,677	2,491	1,978	79.5	633	3,640	1,359
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>												
1	Patiya ...	Middle English ...	43	74	10	127	112	96	85.7	57	...	120
2	Mariamnagar ...	Lower Primary ...	...	102	9	110	108	98	90.7	78	...	120
3	Utler Parnapara ...	Ditto ...	...	112	...	112	105	98	93.3	91	...	55
4	Mithachhara ...	Ditto ...	2	142	...	144	126	117	92.8	142	...	120
5	Hatiya ...	Upper Primary ...	...	74	...	74	75	49	65	74	...	120
6	Ramganj ...	Ditto ...	3	109	...	112	91	73	80	109	...	180
7	Begumganj ...	Madrasah ...	...	84	...	84	74	55	74	84	...	120
8	Bose's hat ...	.....	...	186	...	186	168	124	74	186	...	120
9	Feni ...	Upper Primary ...	...	98	...	98	101	76	75	98	...	120
	Total ...	.....	48	981	18	1,047	960	986	81.8	919	...	1,015
	Total for 1908-1909 ...	.....	438	3,243	43	3,724	3,451	3,964	85.8	1,552	3,640	2,374
	Ditto 1907-1908 ...	.....	336	2,072	13	2,421	2,226	1,818	81.6	794	2,073	1,656

DIX N.

for the year 1908-1909.

expenditure for 1908-1909.				Number of teachers.	Qualifications of teachers.												
Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Other private sources.	Total.		F. A.	Entrance.	Read up to Entrance.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Vernacular Mastership.	Passed 1st Vernacular Normal.	Final Madrasa.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
...	534	...	764	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
...	847	55	1,182	6	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	808	25	979	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
...	501	431	932	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	681	184	1,102	4	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	740	650	1,498	7	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	
...	832	90	1,162	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
...	569	234	892	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
...	481	547	1,288	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
...	660	276	936	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	525	103	89	5	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	900	180	1,380	7	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	639	186	1,004	6	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	602	158	1,285	8	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
...	709	180	1,164	7	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	2
...	253	332	926	5	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	548	391	1,319	7	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
...	275	430	705	5	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	308	355	1,088	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
...	347	144	704	7	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	260	409	969	6	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	378	267	945	5	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	12,387	5,627	23,013	132	8	24	7	6	18	7	1	15	2	17	8	19	
...	830	32	982	7	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	120	120	360	7	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...
...	192	108	355	7	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	420	60	600	7	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...
...	267	29	416	5	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	222	17	359	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
...	98	...	218	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	570	...	600	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	258	123	501	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	1
...	2,977	489	4,481	48	1	2	2	5	9	1	1	5	1	19	...	2	
...	15,364	6,116	27,484	180	9	26	9	11	27	8	2	20	3	36	8	21	
...	8,412	3,488	15,629	112	3	13	6	13	9	7	2	12	13	13	11	10	

Statistics of Middle Madrassas

No.	Name of Madrassa.	Parent school or schools.	Roll number on 31st March.				Average roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of daily attendance.	Number on the Arabic side.	Direct	
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.					Provincial revenues.	District Fund.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Dacca Division—Unaided.</i>												
1	Rajafair	Upper Primary ...	32	117	...	149	146	107	73.2	47	...	...
2	Netrakona	Ditto	28	186	...	214	159	109	68.1	5	...	...
3	Char Hogla	Ditto	12	116	...	128	121	88	72.8	1	...	...
	Total ... ..	.....	72	419	...	491	426	304	71.36	53	...	...
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>												
1	Parsha	Middle Vernacular ...	6	86	...	92	85	71	83	86	...	...
2	Rajarampur	Middle English ...	21	113	1	135	121	86	71	116	...	...
3	Chakkirti	Lower Primary ...	10	113	...	123	94	87	92	15	...	...
	Total ... ..	.....	37	312	1	350	300	244	81	217	...	...
	Total for 1908-1909 ...	.....	109	731	1	841	726	548	75.4	270	...	...
	Ditto 1907-1908 ...	.....	236	1,789	3	2,028	1,833	1,489	81.2	256	...	...
	Grand Total ... ..	.....	547	3,974	44	4,565	4,177	3,512	84.0	1,822	3,640	2,374
	Ditto for 1907-08 ...	.....	572	3,861	16	4,749	4,059	3,307	81.4	1,050	2,073	1,656

DIX N.—concluded.

for the year 1908-1909.

expenditure for 1908-1909.				Number of teachers.	Qualifications of teachers.												
Municipal Funds	Fees.	Other private sources.	Total.		F. A.	Entrance.	Read up to Entrance.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Vernacular Mastership.	Passed 1st Vernacular Normal.	Final Madrassa.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.														
...	371	412	783	6	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
...	893	367	1,260	7	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
...	287	549	836	6	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	1,551	1,328	2,879	19	2	5	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	3	1	1
	...	1,032	1,032	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...
...	210	924	1,134	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
...	187	501	688	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
...	397	2,457	2,854	16	...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	
..	1,948	3,785	5,733	35	2	7	1	2	6	...	...	5	...	5	2	5
...	3,205	4,961	8,166	91	1	13	3	10	10	4	...	13	1	20	...	16	
...	17,313	9,901	33,227	215	11	33	10	13	33	8	2	25	3	41	10	26	
...	11,617	8,449	23,795	203	4	26	9	23	19	11	2	25	14	33	11	26	

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Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for the year
1908-1909.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Education Department, No. 28E., dated the 14th January 1910.

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1908 1909. .

RESOLUTION.

THIS report was not received by the Local Government until the 7th December 1909, and, owing to its excessive length in its original form, it was returned to the Director of Public Instruction for curtailment. Though this has further delayed its publication, there has been a compensating advantage in the fact that the report has now been revised by the permanent Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Sharp, who was in charge of the Department throughout the period under report.

2. The successive Annual Reports on Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam, which have been submitted since 1906, read with the report for the quinquennium from 1902—1907, show the advance which has been made in grappling with one of the most difficult problems which confronted the Administration of this Province on its constitution in 1905. The fact that the expenditure of the Department has increased from a little less than 11 lakhs in the year immediately succeeding the formation of the Province to nearly 21½ lakhs during the year now under review not only testifies to the very great progress that has been made, but also shows, when taken in conjunction with the enormous possibilities of further progress which still remain untried, that the want of educational facilities was not the least important respect in which the administration of the area now comprised in this Province required early and comprehensive reform. The sympathetic advice and assistance of the University and the generosity of the Government of India have now enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to initiate a policy which should eventually succeed, if adequate funds be forthcoming, in providing Eastern Bengal and Assam with a sound and complete system of collegiate, secondary and primary education. The importance of perseverance in this policy cannot, in His Honour's opinion, be overestimated, but in view of the severe tax upon provincial resources which the multifarious needs of a new and rapidly expanding administration constitute, the Local Government can only look for its fulfilment to a continuance of the consideration and support which the Government of India have in the past accorded to the advancement of education in the Province.

3. Since the close of the year referred to in this report, the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to two far-reaching schemes, one for the improvement of secondary education and the other for the training of Primary school teachers. The extent to which effect can be given to either of these schemes must depend primarily on the funds available, and though it would be difficult to class either of the two schemes as relatively more important than the other in respect of their aims, there can be no doubt that existing conditions point to the immediate necessity of strong measures to ameliorate the condition of the Primary schools in this Province. The Lieutenant-Governor can regard the quality of the instruction given in Primary schools at present as nothing short of deplorable. The Director's report shows that much was done towards the improvement of the housing of these schools and that proposals for improving the curriculum are now under consideration. Though these measures, together with the continuance of the policy of increasing the control exercised by Board in Eastern Bengal over Primary education and over individual schools and their teachers, are essential elements in the general scheme of improvement, no real advance can be expected until a more reasonable and thorough system of imparting training to Primary school teachers and of ensuring that none but trained teachers shall find places in any school which receives Government aid, can be introduced. The scheme which has lately received the approval of the Secretary of State has been designed to provide such a system, and its wide introduction is a matter of great urgency. In fact, it might almost be said that, in Eastern Bengal, where the control of the Boards is less complete than in Assam, until effect can be given to this scheme for the improvement of the training of teachers for Primary schools, it is doubtful whether any increase in the number of those schools is of great value to the cause of education.

4. As Primary education is the special province of District and Local Boards, which receive direct a large proportion of the Imperial allotment for this purpose, His Honour must appeal to them for the loyal co-operation and support which will alone enable the Government to effect improvements desired; and he would remind them that a policy of expenditure on grants which does not differentiate between schools which are worthy and those which are unworthy of support and which does not aim as much at eliminating inefficiency as at encouraging and increasing efficiency, is calculated to hinder rather than to further progress. Much has been done towards the development of the scheme which was described in the Resolution on the Report of 1907-08 for the establishment of regularly-constituted and properly-housed Board schools, and all that is required to place Primary education in this Province on a sound basis is a steady adherence to this policy and the necessary allotment of funds to enable effect to be given to the scheme for training teachers. The fact that there were during the year no less than 633,819 pupils attending Primary schools and that nearly 19 lakhs were expended upon Primary education, is a sufficient indication of the extent of this branch of the Department's activity.

5. The satisfactory results of the Entrance Examination in the case of High Schools in general and of Government High Schools in particular is a gratifying feature of the year's record. As in previous years the Dacca Division heads the list and the Government High Schools of this Division attained the remarkably high percentage of 93.1 successes. There was an increase of over 1,000 in the number of candidates who appeared at the Entrance Examination, and the fact that there was a proportionate increase in the percentage of the total successes as compared with the previous year, shows that promotion to the top classes in High Schools is well regulated. These results are the more satisfactory inasmuch as the total number of High Schools remained practically stationary. The year under review was the last to witness the system of inspection by the University through its own inspecting agency, and the results of the new system of inspection by the divisional staff of the province itself on behalf of the University, which was introduced during the current year, will be watched with interest. This system should provide the University with greater facilities for securing a thorough acquaintance with the progress of the High Schools of the Province, and should also stimulate and improve the efforts of the provincial inspecting staff themselves. The Lieutenant-Governor attaches much importance to measures which are calculated to develop the resources of the superior inspecting agency, and looks forward to a time when the Divisional Inspector will occupy in fact and not only in theory the position in respect to the educational administration of his charge which the Divisional Commissioner holds with regard to general administration. Although the Inspecting Officers in this Province are at present young and cannot be expected to display the general administrative experience and breadth of outlook which long years in India have given to Commissioners and to the senior District Officers, it may be hoped that their manifold responsibilities will not fail to educate and strengthen them within a comparatively short space of time, and Sir Lancelot Hare hopes that the Director will not fail to entrust them with a full measure of responsibility in the maturing of schemes and the evolution of details, in order that they may learn to exercise their proper part in the administration of the Department.

6. It is only during the last year that the labour which the Director has expended upon the difficult problem of collegiate education has begun to produce tangible results. Proposals are still under consideration for the further improvement of the four Government Colleges. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the courtesy and consideration of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate in placing at his disposal a complete statement as to the staff and accommodation which they think should be provided in the more important Colleges in order to entitle those institutions to affiliation. This statement has materially assisted this Government in formulating for its proposals for the consideration of the Government of India. It is much to be regretted that the liberality which Government has displayed in furthering the cause of higher education has not resulted in any apparent desire on the part of that section of the public which benefits by it to respond by contributing from its own resources. It is a noticeable fact that, during the year under report, while Government bore roughly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the average cost per student in State Colleges, it paid only about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost of each pupil in the Government High Schools, and while it paid $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cost per student in aided Colleges it paid barely more than $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the expenditure upon each pupil in aided schools.

7. Technical and Industrial education still remains in an embryonic stage and must continue to do so until a separate Department of Commerce and Industry can

be constituted to control and direct this branch of education. The Government of India have recently approved this Government's proposals for the organisation of technical education. These include the formation of a Department under the control of a Director of Commerce and Industry and the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that this sphere of education has an immense field of utility before it. It now remains to provide funds to make a commencement of organisation possible. The Lieutenant-Governor is much indebted to the gentlemen who formed the conference which met in Dacca early in the year for their very thorough and painstaking enquiry and for the invaluable advice contained in their report. The popularity of the Ahsanulla School of Engineering at Dacca was shown by the fact that the number of applications for admission received during the year was five times as great as the number of pupils that could be accommodated in it and it affords ample proof of the demand for this form of education, while the scant success which continued to attend the "B classes" attached to High Schools shows the difficulty of combining industrial and general education in the same institution so long as the bifurcation is confined to the highest classes; the real need being either for complete separation or for the introduction of a regular "modern side" which pupils could join quite early in their scholastic career. Proposals for the organisation and improvement of Commercial education are still under consideration and signs are not wanting that such measures would prove popular and beneficial.

8. In female educational matters there has been gratifying progress, but it is as yet possible to touch only the fringe of this important question. At the close of the year the total number of girls reading in all classes of institutions was nearly 25,000 in excess of the number at the beginning of the year, and of these no less than 70 per cent. were Muhammadans, but the Department is still sadly hampered by the dearth of an inspecting and subordinate controlling agency. Proposals are now under consideration for removing this radical defect, but as in many other matters which constitute no less pressing needs, the chief difficulty to be surmounted is the provision of funds.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the measures which have been adopted for the furtherance of education amongst the Muhammadans have been repaid by a substantial increase in the number of Muhammadans attending schools. Though it will be some years yet before this section of the community is in a position to take full advantage of the educational facilities that are offered to it, it is clear that the younger Muhammadans of the Province are making a sustained effort to equip themselves for the secular professions to an extent to which their fathers never attained. The number of Muhammadan boys reading in secondary schools increased during the year by nearly 6,000, and of this 1,670 represents the increase in High Schools, while the percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of pupils under primary instruction exceeded 57.

10. The Director has given in his report an able summary of the conditions of discipline and moral training which prevailed during the year, to which there is little to add. Although the Lieutenant-Governor much regrets that he is unable to characterise the year as having been free from all evidence of disloyalty and active sedition amongst the pupils and staff of educational institutions, he is satisfied that a better feeling is growing up and that the parents and guardians of the boys and the teachers themselves are awakening to a more adequate sense of their responsibilities. The immense possibilities for good and evil which their position gives them cannot, in Sir Lancelot Hare's opinion, be impressed too strongly upon all persons concerned either directly or indirectly with the education of the young. The events of the past 5 years have sufficiently demonstrated the fact that the neglect of discipline in schools and the diffusion of seditious propaganda amongst students must result in disasters affecting vast numbers of the general population who are in no way responsible for causing them, and His Honour trusts that not only school masters but the public at large are now fully alive to the character of those teachers who fail actively to protect their charges from being employed by cowardly agitators as the medium for action with which they have not the courage openly to associate themselves.

11. Hardly less important is the duty of teachers, and particularly of those who hold the position of Superintendents of Hostels, towards the moral training of the pupils with whom they are brought into contact. The possession of brilliant academic qualifications does not necessarily bring with it success as a school master, and His Honour has read with much regret the remarks contained in the report as to the lack of supervision which prevails in many hostels. The truth of these remarks

has been unfortunately corroborated by other information which has come to His Honour's notice, and he trusts that this grave reflection on the management of the institutions at fault will very speedily be removed. Although, as the Director has noted, the importance of properly-conducted hostels as a means of educating character and inculcating habits of discipline, cannot be overestimated, there can be no doubt that a boarding school which is not efficiently organised and is not subject to firm and constant supervision will inevitably fail to attain success in these respects.

12. The cordial thanks of Government are due to Mr. Sharp for the indefatigable energy and the great ability which he has continued to display in dealing with the immense task which confronted him when he assumed office. The year under review shows more clearly than those which went before it the fruits of his labours. To Mr. Stapleton is due the credit for a very interesting and thorough report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. LEMESURIER,

*Chief Secretary to the Government of
Eastern Bengal and Assam.*