

REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
BIHAR AND ORISSA
FOR THE YEAR
1920-21.



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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

The following corrections should be made in the Annual Report on the Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1920-21 :—

Serial No.	In	Column	Item	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Table of contents, page iii.	...	"Page" against paragraphs 122, 123 and 124—129.	22	21
2	Paragraph 11 on page 3.	...	Second line	9	39
3	Paragraph 64 on page 13.	...	Last line but one	Rs. 79,15	Rs. 79,153
4	Paragraph 104 on page 18.	...	Fifth line	1,25	1,825
5	Paragraph 120 on page 20.	...	Second line	6,82	6,823
6	The statement under paragraph 121 on page 20.	6	1918-19 against stipends and rewards ...	18,07	18,307
7	Ditto ...	6	1918-19 against clerks, contingencies, etc., of the Sanskrit Association.	15,30	15,390
8	Appendix I on page 25.	2	Number of children of school-going age—Boys—against Bhagalpur.	52,158	152,158
9	Ditto ...	4	Number of children of school-going age—Boys—Total against Santal Parganas.	369,796	269,796
10	Ditto ...	4	Number of children of school-going age—Boys—Total against total for Bhagalpur Division.	1,283,049	1,183,049
11	Ditto ...	8	Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age—Boys—Total for Orissa Division.	455	455
12	Ditto ...	8	Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age—Boys—against Grand Total.	Blank	29-9
13	G. T. III-A on page 35.	11	Total against Arts Colleges—English—Females	Indistinct figure...	6
14	G. T. IV on page 40(a).	12	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund under "Managed by District Funds or Municipal Boards" against Middle schools.	29,10	29,107
15	Ditto ...	14	Subscriptions and other sources against Total for Primary schools for males.	11,35	11,535
16	G. T. IV on page 43.	26	Total under "Unaided" against Agricultural schools for females.	390	...
17	Ditto ...	27	Provincial Revenues under "Total expenditure from" against Agricultural schools for females.	...	390
18	G. T. V on page 50(a).	13	Upper Primary stage—comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage—against Municipal Fund under Primary schools for males.	58	587
19	Ditto ...	12	Total under "Total Secondary stage"—against Grand Total for 1920-21.	31,95	31,985
20	G. T. V on page 51.	23	Total Females under "Lower Primary stage comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage"—against Aided Primary schools for males.	36,725	36,745
21	G. T. VII on page 62.	3	Number of scholars on the 31st March—against Total of Direct expenditure.	37,46	37,046
22	G. T. IX on page 67.	26	Grand Total against Trained Teachers of Vernacular in schools for Indians.	1,360	10,360
23	Ditto ...	26	Grand Total against Trained Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	130	136
24	G. T. X on page 69.	22	Grand Total against 6 to 7	25,570	125,570

G. E. FAWCUS,

Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.

REPORT

ON THE

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

IN

BIHAR AND ORISSA

FOR THE YEAR

1920-21.

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The report deals with the same area as last year's. The figures for the census of 1921 show a population of 16,763,859 males and 17,238,330 females against 16,859,929 males and 17,630,155 females ten years before.

2. At the end of the calendar year 1920 education, with the exception of questions relating to the Reformatory School, European schools and chiefs' colleges, became a "transferred" subject except as regards the district of Angul. The provincial budget for the year 1921-22 shows a provision of Rs. 1,22,900 for the Reformatory school, Rs. 94,000 for European schools and Rs. 80,700 for Angul out of a total provision of Rs. 54,59,000. Thus the Minister of Education is apparently responsible for 94.5 per cent. of the money spent by the department. The percentage, however, is in reality higher, for much of the expenditure on education from public funds is met by local bodies and all such expenditure comes under the "transferred" heads.

3. The subject of education has received considerable attention in the Legislative Council. During the last two sessions of the former Council resolutions were carried asking that the Government of India should be moved to pay the whole cost of establishing the Patna University and that immediate steps should be taken to improve the pay and prospects of the teachers in aided schools and colleges. Action was taken on each of these resolutions. In the first case the Government of India unfortunately found themselves unable to grant the request. As regards the second, increased grants have been given to the Bihar National and Tej Narayan Jubilee Colleges to enable them to raise the pay of their professors from Rs. 150—10—250 to Rs. 160—^{2.5}/₂—310 and that of their lecturers from Rs. 100—10—150 to Rs. 110—^{1.5}/₂—230 and to carry out certain other improvements in the pay of the staff. The scale of fees in High and Middle English Schools, both Government and aided, has been raised and the additional income both from Government and aided schools will be devoted to raising the pay of the teachers in the latter. Unfortunately the decline in the number of students, due mainly to the non-co-operation movement, has rendered the increase in the income during the current year smaller than was anticipated.

4. The new Council passed a resolution asking Government to appoint a committee to consider the whole question of primary and secondary education. This recommendation has been accepted and the committee has been appointed.

It has circulated a list of questions and will shortly meet to consider the replies. Another resolution that the age-limit for the Matriculation Examination should be abolished was carried and effect has been given to the recommendation. Another resolution regarding the provision of special scholarships for non-Christian aboriginal students at the Matriculation or School Final Examination in each district of Chota Nagpur has also been accepted. A recommendation for a committee to consider the subject of vocational education was carried, but action has, I understand, been deferred until the committee referred to above has completed its deliberations. Another, that the building regulations should be dispensed with as far as possible in the case of village schools, was carried and the necessary amendments of the statutory rules framed under the Local Self-Government Act have recently been sanctioned. The thanks of the department are due to the Council for having passed without reduction the Education Budget for 1921-22 as well as the provision made for educational buildings.

5. The steady progress in education made in 1919-20 was hampered to some extent by floods in Orissa, and by the scarcity following the early termination of the monsoon, but more seriously by the combined attack of the *Khilafat* and non-co-operation movements. The number of public institutions for males fell from 24,169 to 23,560 and that of their pupils from 744,816 to 718,82. Girls' schools scarcely altered in number or strength, the figures this year being 2,695 institutions and 66,278 pupils against 2,716 and 66,215 last year. Private institutions showed an increase from 1,834 to 1,874 and from 35,471 to 43,159 in the number of their pupils. The net result is a loss of 593 institutions and 18,483 pupils. Unaided and private institutions together fell in numbers by 686 and in strength by 16,482: for institutions managed or aided by Government or local bodies there was an increase of 96 institutions and a loss of 2,001 pupils.

6. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 99,56,128 to Rs. 1,14,10,940 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 71,32,356 to Rs. 75,18,725. The direct expenditure from provincial revenues rose by Rs. 2,83,529 and that from local funds by Rs. 1,17,477. There was a decrease in fees of Rs. 1,11,966 while the expenditure from subscriptions and other sources increased by Rs. 97,329. Indirect expenditure from provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 9,75,834 owing mainly to the cost of constructing the new college buildings at Cuttack, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur and the aided European school at Ranchi and to the revised pay granted to the inspecting staff. The indirect expenditure from subscriptions rose by Rs. 52,898 owing to the large expenditure on the college at Bhagalpur out of the donation made by the Banaili Raj.

7. There was a decline from 1,504 to 1,423 in the number of public institutions in urban areas and from 86,217 to 75,279 in that of their pupils. In rural areas there was a fall from 25,381 to 24,832 in the number of institutions and from 728,814 to 709,581 in the number of pupils. Thus both classes of institutions suffered, but the former more seriously.

8. I again attach to the report a statement showing the percentage of children at school in each district together with the prescribed statement regarding *maktabs*, *tols* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*; under the new system of provincial finances the maintenance of a record of the expenditure from Imperial grants has become superfluous but I may mention that at the end of the year 1920-21 the unexpended balance of these grants, excluding grants for technical education, amounted to Rs. 18.41 lakhs. I have added, as last year, a statement giving separate figures for the number of managed or aided and unaided primary schools, respectively, in each district during the last two years.

9. Apart from the change in the control of education and from the disturbing factors to which I have alluded, the chief events recorded in the report are:—

- (1) The abolition of the age-limit for the Matriculation Examination and the institution of a system of supplementary examinations.
- (2) The rapid progress made with the new buildings for the colleges at Cuttack, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

- (3) The opening of a second college of the Intermediate type at Bihar Sharif.
- (4) The revision of the pay and constitution of the various educational services.
- (5) The transfer of the majority of the technical and industrial schools to the Department of Industries.
- (6) The experimental appointment of two sub-divisional deputy inspectors for the district of Monghyr and the grant of a fixed monthly travelling allowance to all sub-inspectors.
- (7) The appointment of School Medical Officers.
- (8) The appointment of an Inspector of Students' Residences at Cuttack.
- (9) The holding of the first School-Leaving Certificate Examination for High Schools.
- (10) Further grants to Municipalities to enable them to improve the state of primary education in the areas under their charge.
- (11) Sanction to the introduction of compulsory education in the Ranchi Municipality.

CHAPTER II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

10. I was on leave until the end of October and Mr. Lambert acted as Director while I was away. Mr. Orgill returned from military service at the end of the year, his release completing the demobilization of the members of the department who joined up for service during the war.

11. The number of posts in the men's branch of the Indian Educational Service rose during the year from 32 to 39, the number of women's posts remaining unchanged at five. The seven new posts were all transferred from the Provincial Service. They are the professorships of physics, chemistry, mathematics and botany at the Ravenshaw College, the professorship of history at Muzaffarpur and the posts of Agency Inspector of Schools and Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies. Of these seven posts only one was actually filled during the year, namely, the professorship of physics at Cuttack, but the additional professorships of physics and chemistry at Patna College sanctioned in the previous year were filled and a temporary appointment was made to the Headmastership of the Bhagalpur Zila School. During the year the orders of the Secretary of State were received on the proposals for the revision of the pay of both branches of the service.

12. During the year the Provincial Educational Service was divided into two branches, one for men and one for women, and was renamed the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. The pay of the women's branch was fixed at Rs. 200—5—500; there were seven posts in this branch throughout the year. The scale in the men's branch is Rs. 250— $4\frac{0}{2}$ —450— $5\frac{0}{2}$ —550 with a selection grade on Rs. 600—40—800 for 15 per cent. of the cadre. The number of posts in this branch at the beginning of the year was 99, of which 7 have been transferred to the Indian Educational Service. Only one of these, however, was actually abolished during the year, for the others must continue in existence until the corresponding posts in the Indian Educational Service are filled. A post of cataloguer in the Oriental Public Library was abolished.

13. At the beginning of the year the number of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service was 633, excluding one temporary post but including 44 posts which were temporarily replaced by appointments outside the grades. During the year the service was completely reorganized. The 589 permanent posts actually filled were separated into six branches and two divisions. The branches are (a) college teachers, (b) engineering and reformatory school teachers, (c) Sanskrit inspectors, (d) women, (e) the inspecting staff and (f)

the teaching staff of schools. The pay of the upper division is Rs. 150— $1\frac{1}{2}$ —240, of the lower division for men Rs. 60— $\frac{2}{3}$ —120, and of the lower division for women Rs. 100— $\frac{2}{3}$ —140, but the officers who were in either division of the service before it was reorganized have been given an option of remaining in the grades so long as they continue in that division, and at the same time the pay of the grades has been raised. In the case of the first four branches the number of posts in each division has been fixed with reference to the importance of the different posts, while for the inspecting staff and teaching staff of schools the number of posts in the upper division consists of 15 per cent. of the total. This breaking up of the service has made for convenience and prevents the creation of posts in one branch of the service from affecting the prospects of officers in another branch.

14. At the beginning of the year, when the service was reorganized, the number of posts in the upper division was 131 and in the lower division 458. During the year three posts in the upper division were abolished, two posts being superfluous owing to the decision not to teach science at the New College and one when the Ranchi Industrial School was transferred to the Department of Industries. The transfer of this school also reduced the number of posts in the lower division by two, but thirteen posts were added to that division, namely, five in lieu of ungraded posts, two for the Bankipore Girls' School, two owing to the conversion of the Phulbani Middle Vernacular School into a Middle English School, one for a special inspecting officer for Muhammadan education in the Patna Division, one for an inspector of students' residences at Cuttack, one for the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College and one to enable a specially qualified drawing master to be employed at a zila school. Thus at the end of the year the number of posts was 128 in the upper division and 469 in the lower, and over and above these the number of ungraded posts still in existence was 39.

15. There were 384 posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service at the beginning of the year and during the year there was a decrease of one in connection with the appointment of a drawing master referred to above. The service was reorganised and divided into seven grades instead of five. The pay of the new grades is Rs. 60, 54, 48, 42, 36, 32 and 28, respectively.

16. The pay of the ministerial officers of the department was also revised during the year. Seven posts were added to this branch, bringing the total up to 175.

17. The cost of direction rose during the year from Rs. 83,879 to Rs. 94,394 and of inspection from Rs. 6,10,573 to Rs. 7,26,876. The increase is due to the revised pay granted to the different services.

18. During the year the number of sub-inspectors rose by one, an officer being appointed for the aboriginal schools in the district of Monghyr. Of the three inspecting *pandits* mentioned last year, two are employed by private agencies; the other is employed for the *Pan* schools in Angul and his post was vacant at the end of the year. The post in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service which was formerly held by the special inspecting officer for Muhammadan education in the Patna Division is to be filled shortly by the appointment of a Superintendent of Islamic Studies, whose duties will correspond to those of the Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies.

19. The Inspectors all press for the appointment of sub-divisional deputy inspectors in the larger districts, particularly in those in which education has been handed over to the management of local boards. The result of the experiment in this direction already tried in Monghyr is encouraging and I hope that funds will soon be provided to enable this scheme to be completed. It has been decided to replace the aboriginal sub-inspectors in the Ranchi District by a smaller number of better qualified men and the Inspectors urge that

the inspecting *maulavis*, too, should be replaced by officers in the Subordinate Service. During the year the sub-inspectors were given a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 25 a month. Complaints are received as to the adequacy of this sum and as to the effect of a fixed travelling allowance upon officers of this status. The latter point calls for close control by superior officers and is another argument for the appointment of subdivisional deputy inspectors.

20. The relations between the department and the local bodies and executive officers continue satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.—PATNA UNIVERSITY.

21. A detailed report on the work and progress of the University is prepared annually by the Syndicate; a brief notice therefore is all that is necessary here.

22. Mr. V. H. Jackson, M.A., of the Indian Educational Service, was appointed Vice-Chancellor on 16th October 1920 in place of Mr. J. G. Jennings, C.I.E., who left India on leave preparatory to retirement. The following were appointed University Readers for the year:—

Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Roy	...	Ethnology.
Mr. Jadunath Sarkar	...	The Mughal Period of Indian History.
Dr. Ganesh Prashad	...	Mathematics.
Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prashad Shastri.	...	Ancient Indian History.
Mr. C. J. Hamilton	...	The Indian Tariff Problem.

23. Of the two committees mentioned in last year's report, that dealing with commercial education completed its work and the necessary amendments to the regulations have been framed. It is hoped that funds will soon permit of the opening of classes in commerce, at any rate up to the Intermediate standard. The committee appointed to consider the Calcutta University Commission's report covered a great deal of ground and the amendments which it suggested were discussed by the Senate at the end of the year. As a result, a proposal to abolish the age-limit for Matriculation has since been sanctioned and a system of supplementary examinations has been introduced together with a number of less important changes.

24. During the year the Government of India definitely intimated their inability to finance the scheme for a Central University which had been under the consideration of Government for seven years. The result of this delay has been the curious anomaly that the external colleges at Cuttack, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh have been greatly improved, while at Patna it has been possible to make only very limited progress. Now that the decision of the Government of India is known the problem will have to be considered afresh. It appears to me that apart from its cost the original scheme was open to serious objections. In the first place, it seems desirable that all the Faculties of the University should be brought into close contact with one another and the solution recommended by the Patna University Committee of having no Faculties of Engineering or Medicine and of making Law an under-graduate subject has already been practically abandoned. If Law is to be taught near the Law College, Medicine near the Hospital and Engineering near the Bihar School of Engineering, then either the University must be established in the neighbourhood of Patna College or it will be divided into two separate entities. Further, Government have already conceded that a college, at any rate for day students, should continue to be maintained in Bankipur and it seems probable that, had the Central University been built six miles away, pressure would have continually been brought on Government to spend money on the improvement of the Bankipur College rather than on the Central University. The problem is of a similar nature to that discussed in Chapter XXXVIII of the Calcutta University Commission's report and I need not therefore allude to it at greater length.

25. The following comparative table shows the number of candidates and the percentage of passes at the different examinations of the University for the past three years :—

	1918-19.		1919-20.		1920-21.	
	Candidates.	Percentage of passes.	Candidates.	Percentage of passes.	Candidates.	Percentage of passes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
M. A. ...	10	60.0	23	56.5	29	51.7
B. A. ...	465	41.8	449	51.4	380	60.5
B. Sc. ...	40	37.5	53	35.8	59	51.0
I. A. ...	847	33.5	883	46.2	738	49.6
I. Sc. ...	192	41.7	156	60.2	149	59.8
B. L. ...	87	62.1	129	65.9	96	75.0
B. Ed. ...	19	78.9	14	78.6	22	95.4
L. T. ...	20	70.0	20	75.0	15	86.6
Matriculation ...	3,286	41.5	4,213	44.9	3,636	49.3

The steady increase in the percentage of passes at the Matriculation, I.A. and B.A. examinations is remarkable when regard is had to the disturbing effect of the non-co-operation movement just at the time of the examinations. I note that this year 21 High Schools passed 80 per cent. or more of their candidates, while two unaided schools in Chapra together sent up 76 candidates of whom only 10 passed.

CHAPTER IV.—ARTS COLLEGES.

26. I regret to have to record a further fall in the number of students during the year from 2,591 to 2,269. The comparatively small numbers are due partly to economic conditions, partly to the prevalent impression that the standard required for a pass is lower in the Calcutta University than at Patna, partly to the new Regulation sanctioned in June 1920 permitting students who have failed twice at the Intermediate Examination to appear on two subsequent occasions without further attendance at lectures, and partly to the non-co-operation movement. Of these causes the two first were in operation during the previous year also and the further decline must therefore be attributed to the third and fourth. The details given in subsequent paragraphs will show that the non-co-operation movement accounted for the loss of about 200 students. I trust, however, that that movement has now spent its force, thanks largely to the general antagonism of parents and guardians to any interruption of study and to the careful handling of the situation by the different Principals. The new Regulation, as explained below, lost the Bihar National College alone nearly 100 students.

27. The number of Government and unaided institutions rose by one in each case owing to the affiliation of the I. A. classes at the Ravenshaw Girls' High School and of Nalanda College. To this expansion and to the general revision of the pay of the services is due the rise in direct expenditure from Rs. 4,92,525 to Rs. 6,13,067. The new buildings for the colleges at Cuttack, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur are all nearly finished.

28 Dr. Caldwell left Patna College on furlough on July 12th and Mr. Horne acted as Principal until October 27th when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India. He was succeeded by Mr. Lambert, who remained for two months, and then by Mr. Tipping on his return from foreign service. Mr. Weston Smith returned from

long leave after the summer vacation and the history staff was kept at full strength, as was the staff in Persian and Arabic, philosophy and mathematics, while in physics the only changes were among the junior staff. The staff in economics was weakened first by Mr. Horne's deputation and then by Mr. Hamilton's appointment as Publicity Officer. Mr. Batheja was appointed in Mr. Horne's place, but after Mr. Hamilton's transfer the staff was a man short. Mr. Auchterlonie returned to the English department, but Mr. Armour was appointed to be Assistant Director of Public Instruction; the latter however continued to take one of his classes and Mr. Tipping also was able to help. The Sanskrit staff lost Dr. Acharyya in August and Pande Jagannath Prashad in January: Babu S. N. Mazumdar was appointed in place of the former. Dr. Caldwell's absence weakened the chemistry department but the necessary arrangements were made. A new teacher of mechanical and geometrical drawing was appointed.

29. There were 277 students on the roll against 276 last year. Forty-nine students left owing to the non-co-operation movement, but of them 18 returned. M. Sc. classes in chemistry and physics were opened after the long vacation and the necessary extra posts in these subjects were filled by the appointment to the Indian Educational Service of Mr. Abdus Samad Khan and Mr. Kampta Prashad, two gentlemen whose records in England had well justified their selection as State scholars. M. A. classes in Persian were opened at the same time under Dr. Azimuddin Ahmad. The number of M. A. and M. Sc. students at the end of the year was 41 in the Fifth Year and 15 in the Sixth Year. The staff in mathematics proved inadequate in numbers and an extra post has since been sanctioned, while in Sanskrit difficulty was occasioned by the wide range of subjects in the University course. So long as the number of students is small, a large staff is impossible and the number of groups to be taught must be restricted. The Vice-Chancellor of the University carried out a thorough inspection of the higher degree classes in November.

30. Discipline in the hostels was only slightly affected by non-co-operation. The various societies carried through their customary programmes, but the recruits to the M. A. classes did not compensate for the loss to college life sustained by the recent transfer of the more youthful Intermediate students.

31. The number of students at Ravenshaw College rose this year from 438 to 445, of whom 133 were resident in the hostels. This important side of student life will be further developed in the new hostels at Chauliaganj. The work of the college continues to suffer from the necessary and sometimes prolonged absence of those members of the staff who have to attend University meetings at Patna, while this year there was a small outbreak of cholera in the old hostel and the floods in Balasore called away several students who either helped as volunteers or went to repair damage to their own homes. The non-co-operation movement also hampered work at the end of the year and was undoubtedly behind a 'strike' which occurred when one of the students was rusticated, though the number of non-co-operators who withdrew as such was only two.

32. Mr. Lambert was on deputation as Director of Public Instruction and then as Principal of Patna College until the end of December, while in February he proceeded on long leave. Mr. Whitlock officiated as Principal during his absence. Mr. S. C. Tripathi joined the new Indian Educational Service professorship of physics, Babu Sarat Chandra Mazumdar being transferred to New College. The old Indian Educational Service professorship of economics and the new professorships of chemistry, botany and mathematics in that service were not filled during the year. Mr. P. K. Parija, who has been selected for the post in botany, is, like Mr. Tripathi, an ex-student of the college, who distinguished himself as a State scholar.

33. Affiliation up to the Honours standard in mathematics has been sanctioned since the close of the year. Extra posts in chemistry and physics, which will be required when the new laboratories are in working order, have been provisionally sanctioned, while an application has been made for an extra post in

English. The new library, built with the generous donation of Rs. 50,000 made by Raja Rajendra Narayan Bhanj Deo of Kanika, will be a great help to the college, especially when the promised Government grant of Rs. 25,000 for books has been made available. It would be a great advantage to the college if some other generous gentleman would equip it with an electric plant.

34. Mr. Khosla was Principal of the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College throughout the year. The roll number fell from 297 to 265, the number of students withdrawing owing to the non-co-operation movement being 42. The number of boarders rose from 64 to 105; the new hostel will hold 125. The new laboratories are nearly ready and will enable more science students to be admitted; the appointment of laboratory assistants is also likely to become necessary. The college has recently been affiliated up to the B. A. standard in philosophy, and affiliation up to the B. A. Honours standard in history is likely to be sought again, now that the professorship of history has been included in the Indian Educational Service.

35. The Rev. F. W. H. Kerr was Principal of St. Columba's College during the year. The number of students rose from 160 to 166. It was found necessary, on account of the death of the professor of botany, to suspend temporarily the teaching of that subject, but it is hoped that teaching will be resumed when the college finances permit. Hostel life and corporate activities such as the Social Service Guild and the Co-operative Store continue to form prominent features of this college.

36. Mr. D. N. Sen continued in charge of the Bihar National College throughout the year. The number of students dropped from 639 to 405. The chief cause of this decrease is the new Regulation mentioned at the beginning of this chapter: in 1919-20 there were as many as 425 students in the second year class of whom 109 had failed once and 94 twice or more. The standard of work in the college has probably profited by the change, but the financial position was seriously strained by the resultant drop in fee receipts and Government had to give a special grant of Rs. 12,000 to make the income and expenditure balance. Since the end of the year the salaries of the staff have been raised and the Government grant has been still further increased. Discipline was on the whole satisfactory; the number of non-co-operators withdrawing was 43. The financial position has affected the social activities of the college.

37. The number of students at the Tej Narayan Jubilee College, of which Mr. N. N. Raye was in charge throughout the year, decreased from 536 to 487. The new college buildings are almost ready for occupation. As at the Bihar National College a revised scale of pay for the staff has been sanctioned by Government since the close of the year and the grant to the college has been raised accordingly. The number of non-co-operating students was 10. The maximum number of boarders was 148, and the college societies continued active. The question of affiliation in science subjects to the degree standard is still under consideration.

38. Plans for new buildings for the Diamond Jubilee College at Monghyr have been drawn up and the munificent sum of Rs. 66,000 has been subscribed towards the cost through the generosity of local gentlemen. The foundation stone of the new "Prince of Wales" building was laid in February by His Excellency the Governor. There were 51 students on the rolls at the end of the year against 66 the year before; the number of non-co-operators withdrawing was 16. The amalgamation of the college classes with the four highest classes of the local Zila School appears to offer the best permanent solution of the financial difficulty, which has been occasioned by the fact that the roll number of the college has proved smaller than was originally anticipated: meanwhile the Government grant has been substantially increased and I hope that when the college moves to its new and more convenient quarters the numbers will rise.

39. Mr. Cooper was in charge of New College for most of the session. A new professorship in geography was established and filled by Babu S. C. Mazumdar, while in the school department classes were opened in elementary physics and chemistry. The number of students in the college department was 139 against 190 and in the school department 120 against

202. The fall in the school department is attributed partly to the closing of the lower classes, class IX having now to be filled by boys from other schools. The non-co-operation movement also had its effect, the total number of students withdrawing from this cause being 42. The average number of boarders was 62. The crucial difficulty which faces this type of college is that of dual control. This will be remedied when the new Board of Secondary Education is finally constituted, but the University Inspectors have made several suggestions which may prove useful in the interim, and I hope soon to see the experiment tried at this college of teaching the Intermediate classes by school rather than college methods.

40. Nalanda College, the second college of the new type in the province was formed in July 1910 by amalgamating two I. A. classes with the four highest classes of the Bihar High School. The college classes are financed chiefly from the Edal Singh Trust Fund, which yields Rs. 8,000 a year. There were 28 students in the I. A. classes and 130 in the school classes at the end of the year, the numbers having been as high as 56 and 177 before the spread of the non-co-operation movement. It is unfortunate that this movement should have attacked the college in its first year and the result has been that it has still much to do before it reaches the required standard of efficiency.

41. The Intermediate classes in Arts at the Ravenshaw Girls' High School are dealt with in Chapter X.

CHAPTER V.—PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

42. A revised scheme for the recruitment of students to the Patna Training College was sanctioned by Government and has come into operation since the close of the year. Its salient features are:—

- (a) The filling of one-half of the vacancies in the college by Government servants nominated by the Divisional Inspectors and of the other half by private candidates.
- (b) The combining of academic and professional qualifications. The student with intermediate qualifications will, on taking his L. T. Diploma, be eligible for appointments at present reserved for graduates; and the graduate who obtains the degree of B. Ed. will receive his first increment in the time scale of the Subordinate Educational Service after one year's service instead of two.
- (c) An increase in the stipends of these two classes of students to Rs. 25 and Rs. 35, respectively, on condition that they execute agreements binding them to complete the course to the satisfaction of the Principal (save when exempted by the Principal on medical grounds) and thereafter to serve as teachers in Government schools or as Sub-Inspectors of Schools, if required, for not less than three years, on the terms indicated above, and in default to refund the amount of the stipend paid.
- (d) The introduction of a rule that in future appointments to the Subordinate Educational Service are to be made after reference to the Principal of the Training College.

43. Twenty-two students were admitted to the senior class of whom 20 were in the service of Government and 14 were school teachers. In the junior class the corresponding figures were 17, 10 and 13. Twenty-one students passed the B. Ed. and 13 the L. T. examination. The expenditure on the College was Rs. 54,006 as compared with Rs. 54,292 last year.

44. Twenty-five lectures on Hygiene and a course on First Aid in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association were given by Dr. P. C. Roy, and 22 students gained the Association's certificate. Lectures on blackboard work were delivered by an assistant master in the Patna Training School.

45. The difficulty of providing a suitable practising school for the college still persists, as the classes at New College are not sufficiently elementary for

the needs of teachers undergoing general training. Moreover, the number of pupils in these classes has fallen considerably during the year.

46. At the Patna Law College the total number of students was 262 of whom 241 were in the B. L. classes. The course in the Pleaders'hip class has now been extended to three years, and nine students have been enrolled in the new first year class. Twelve students remain in the old second year class. Seven students are reported to have joined the non-co-operation movement. The passes in the University Examination of 1920-21 were :—Preliminary 81, Intermediate 79, Final 72. The cost of the college was Rs. 27,780 of which sum Rs. 21,362 was recovered in fees.

47. The number of students in the Pleaders'hip classes at Bhagalpur dropped from 28 to 16, and at Cuttack from 18 to 5. There were 4 students in the B. L. class at Ravenshaw College.

CHAPTER VI.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

48. The total number of secondary schools for boys and girls rose from 561 to 564 and their expenditure from Rs. 21,96,669 to Rs. 23,28,252. Pupils decreased in number from 74,187 to 62,356. The average cost of a pupil was Rs. 37-5-5 against Rs. 30-12-0 in 1919-20.

49. The number of boys' schools rose from 533 to 537 and their total cost from Rs. 20,39,874 to Rs. 21,42,572. The number of pupils decreased from 71,038 to 59,269 and the average cost of educating a boy rose from Rs. 29-13-0 to Rs. 36-2-5. The figures for girls' schools are given in Chapter X.

50. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys rose from 530 to 535 but their pupils decreased in number from 70,675 to 58,933. The cost rose from Rs. 19,98,729 to Rs. 21,08,263 averaging for each pupil Rs. 35-12-5 as against Rs. 29-5-10. This increase in cost despite the fall in numbers is explained by the higher amount drawn by teachers in Government schools on account of promotions, allowances, and revisions of pay, and by the fact that while the opening of new schools leads to increased expenditure a fall in roll numbers does not necessarily imply a proportionate reduction in staff and working expenses. The following table gives comparative figures for the three types of secondary schools :—

	1919-20.		1920-21.		Increase or decrease.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
High Schools ...	120	33,044	118	25,269	—2	—7,775
Middle English Schools ...	253	24,100	259	21,849	+6	—2,251
Middle Vernacular Schools ...	157	13,531	158	11,815	+1	—1,716

51. Inspectors give the following as causes of the decline in attendance :—
 (a) the prevailing economic distress, rendering it necessary to call upon the services of the boy at an earlier age as a wage earner, (b) migration to schools under Calcutta University where the Matriculation standard is thought to be lower, (c) the nationalization of five High schools which contained about 1,500 pupils and (d) the non-co-operation movement and the establishment of national schools. That the latter was the chief cause is probably indicated by the incidence of the decrease: in Orissa including Angul the fall was only 361 and in Chota Nagpur 299, while in Bhagalpur it was 1,076, in Patna

2,985 and in Tirhut 7,021. Statistics as to the number of national schools opened are necessarily not very accurate, but from the Patna Division one college and forty-eight schools are reported. The Inspectors, however, agree that the menace of non-co-operation has been less powerful than was anticipated, that the national schools have as yet shown no distinctive features of any value, and that their permanence is doubtful.

52. The School Leaving Certificate Examination for High schools was held for the first time during the year and of 216 candidates 130 passed. As regards certain subjects it is recognised by the Patna University as equivalent to the Matriculation Examination. It is still, however, predominantly literary as little provision has yet been made for vocational subjects although Headmasters everywhere are pressing for the funds necessary for their introduction. The centre system has been developed in connection with the manual training classes at New College, the Ranchi Zila School and the Ravenshaw Collegiate School, and lack of accommodation alone prevents its adoption at the Bhagalpur Zila School also. A scheme for the systematic distribution of the optional subjects has been drawn up and submitted to Government for sanction. Unfortunately some of the most valuable of these subjects, such as science and manual training, are expensive. Meanwhile headmasters and school committees might consider the possibility of arranging optional and informal instruction in carpentry, for instance, out of school hours as an alternative to football and other games.

53. Three schools, namely, the Har Prashad Das Jain High School at Arrah, the Heycock Academy at Motihari and the Monghyr Training Academy, were permitted to open class XII and to present candidates for the Matriculation Examination of 1922, while the Mrs. Perin Memorial School at Jamshedpur was recognised for the purpose of the School-Leaving Certificate Examination. On the other hand recognition was withdrawn from six schools, namely the Ganga Narayan Memorial School at Katrasgarh, the Edward Memorial Institute at Chapra, the Goreakothi High School, the Maharani Lakshmiwati Saraswati Academy at Laheria Sarai, the Satyabadi High School at Puri and the Blumihar Brahman Collegiate School at Muzaffarpur. In the last four cases action was taken at the request of the school authorities themselves, the schools having been converted into national schools. The school at Kharagpur in Monghyr was recognized as a High school during the year, but soon became a national school and therefore does not affect the figures.

54. As mentioned above, the pay of the teachers in Government schools was much improved during the year. A revised scale of fees was prescribed for Government and aided High and Middle English schools and the whole of the proceeds of the increase will be devoted to improving the pay of the teachers in aided schools. Unfortunately the drop in the number of pupils has made the increase somewhat smaller than was hoped and in some cases has made it necessary to postpone the introduction of the new scale.

55. The number of Middle English schools rose by one in Chota Nagpur and Angul, by four in Orissa, and by six in Bhagalpur, but there was a decrease of three in Tirhut and in Patna. Middle English schools are growing in popularity and the increased numbers in their upper classes have in some cases made it necessary to close the lower standards.

56. The number of middle vernacular schools rose by four in Patna and one in Bhagalpur, while Tirhut, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Angul each show a decrease of one. Of the 158 schools Government manage two, local bodies control 106 and aid 45, whilst five schools are unaided. These schools have undoubtedly grown in popularity owing to the Vernacular School-Leaving Certificate Examination which has now been introduced in all the schools with a somewhat simplified procedure. The question whether a similar examination would improve the Middle English schools will no doubt be considered by the Education Committee now sitting.

57. The year saw several building projects completed but few new ones begun. In Chota Nagpur the new class-rooms of the Hazaribagh Zila School and an extension of the Purulia Zila School were opened and a new building was

provided for the Middle English school at Kamdara. In Orissa the High schools at Khurda and Bargarh and the Government Middle English school at Cuttack are about to be suitably housed. In the Patna Division new buildings for the Gaya Town School and the Preparatory School at Bihar were completed and work is in progress on buildings for the Gaya Model School, Baldev's Academy at Dinapore, the Aurangabad High School and the Buxar High School. A grant was also given to enable large extensions to be made to the school at Jehanabad and land was acquired for a hostel for the school at Mokameh Ghat.

58. During the year a medical officer was appointed for the schools in each division and a lady medical officer for the girls' schools in the Province. These officers inspect individually the pupils in High schools and deliver courses of lectures on hygiene in addition to examining the sanitation of the school premises. The number of pupils in most of the divisions is more than the doctors can manage to examine, and steps are being taken at the larger schools to restrict the scope of the scheme to certain classes. At the end of the year the Sanitary Commissioner called a conference of the doctors, at which the results hitherto achieved, and the difficulties encountered, were discussed. Steps have been taken to give effect to the suggestions made at the conference.

CHAPTER VII.—PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

59. The total number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls decreased from 25,793 to 25,240, and that of their pupils from 718,446 to 706,746. The decrease occurred only in unaided schools, which showed a fall of 649 schools and 16,484 pupils: managed schools show a rise of 74 with 3,532 pupils and aided schools a rise of 22 schools with 1,252 pupils. Expenditure rose from Rs. 34,05,068 to Rs. 34,58,989, and the cost of a primary school and of a pupil are now Rs. 137-0-8 and Rs. 5-2-4, respectively.

60. The total number of boys' primary schools decreased from 23,120 to 22,591 and that of their pupils from 655,666 to 644,267. Their total cost is Rs. 30,96,096 and the cost of a pupil Rs. 5-13-6. The figures for girls' schools are given in Chapter X.

61. The number of primary schools for Indian boys decreased from 23,117 to 22,587, and that of their pupils from 655,554 to 644,169. Here again the decrease was confined to unaided schools which showed a fall of 535 schools with 13,436 pupils: managed and aided schools together rose in number by 5 and in strength by 2,051. Appendix II to this report gives by districts the fluctuations in the number of schools.

62. The increase in the number of pupils in managed and aided schools is not unsatisfactory when the effects of the non-co-operation movement and of the policy of concentration in certain districts are considered; the latter cause accounts for a reduction of 164 in the number of aided schools in Balasore alone, but that district has still one managed or aided school for every 2.6 square miles. The decrease in the number of unaided schools is due to the rise in prices: teachers now find great difficulty in conducting their schools without help from public funds and unfortunately the amount of money available will barely suffice to support the schools already aided. Expenditure on primary schools for Indian boys rose from Rs. 30,53,649 to Rs. 30,86,307, the cost to public funds being Rs. 16,40,192 against Rs. 15,74,213; the average cost of each school was Rs. 136-10-3 and of each pupil Rs. 5-0-6. The fee income dropped from Rs. 9,53,345 to Rs. 9,00,918 in sympathy with the fall in the roll number. It may be noted that upper primary schools show an increase of 26 schools and 428 pupils and lower primary schools a drop of 556 schools and 11,813 pupils.

63. An enquiry into the chief reasons for non-attendance at school by children of school-going age was completed during the year. Enquiries were made in 49 villages containing 9,491 boys between the ages of 5 and 16. Of these boys, 2,467 were at school and 7,024 were not. Of the boys not at school, 46.03 per cent were stated to be kept away by poverty, 33.78 per

cent. because they were required to earn a living, 17.58 per cent. owing to unwillingness or indifference on the part of their parents and 2.61 per cent. owing to the absence of further educational facilities locally. Too much reliance cannot be placed on these figures, but there is little doubt that if the abolition of fees were financially practicable we should have more boys at school. An improvement in attendance might also be effected by a reduction and simplification of the lower primary course. This question will be considered by the Education Committee mentioned earlier in this report. If, too, we could pay our teachers better we should, I am sure, get better work and this should react on the popularity of the schools. Cheerful work cannot be expected from a man who is not given a living wage.

64. Revised programmes for the expansion of primary education have been prepared for eight districts and submitted to Government, but in most cases little can be done until further funds are forthcoming. It is reported from Gaya for instance that certain schools which were opened in accordance with the programme had to be closed again owing to want of money. I cannot, however, believe that all the Boards are as liberal to Education as they might be: some stick resolutely to the minimum prescribed though others have shown much greater liberality, e.g., the District Board of Patna which from its own funds has allotted Rs. 1,01,653 for education in 1921-22 against Rs. 79,153 in 1920-21 and the District Board of Hazaribagh which has accepted a policy of spending on education 15 per cent. of its income.

65. A further advance has been made in some divisions in the matter of local control. In the Shahabad District 302 local committees were formed and in Gaya 66, while encouraging reports have also been received from Muzaffarpur and Champaran and the Bhagalpur Division generally. The Inspector of the Chota Nagpur Division reports that, while the number of schools transferred from the stipendiary to the aided list this year is 157, his District Inspectors are pessimistic on the question, as the villagers shrink from responsibility and are afraid to sign even an application for a grant, and in Orissa, too, progress is slow. The development of some system of local control is, however, essential for efficient working and incidentally should render possible some reduction in the inspecting staff. The Inspector of the Bhagalpur Division makes an interesting suggestion that committees should be encouraged to invest in the Post Office Savings-Bank a sum which will produce in interest the amount necessary for annual repairs to their buildings; this would ensure prompt repairs and so probably lead to economy under this head.

66. An extension of the system of block grants to committees in charge of several schools is considered desirable by the same Inspector. It has been tried with two Central Banks in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, two Union Committees in Saran and with a few co-operative societies, in addition to the Missions in Chota Nagpur.

67. Compulsory primary education for all boys between the ages of six and ten will be introduced this year in the Ranchi Municipality. The Municipalities to which grants have now been given in accordance with the scheme sanctioned in May 1917 are Ranchi, Gaya, Purulia, Daltonganj, Samastipur, Purnea, Barh, Khagole, Bhagalpur, Hajipur, Deoghar and Chakradharpur.

68. Improvement continues in the prompt payment of *gurus'* stipends, but the failure of the sums paid to correspond with the rise in prices is causing distress and despondency, and a wholesale revision is urgently required. It has been calculated that some Rs. 53 lakhs more would be required if it were desired to give the teachers in our managed and aided schools the rates of pay already in force in a neighbouring province.

69. Night schools increased in number from 698 to 787, the Bhagalpur Division showing a gain of 145 and the other divisions small decreases. The Patna Inspector is doubtful of the utility of these schools except in so far as they help to raise the income of teachers in day schools.

70. The number of school post-offices decreased from 187 to 169.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

71. The number of pupils in the five first-grade training schools showed a slight decrease from 410 to 399. The proper housing of these schools will shortly be completed by the provision of a building for the practising school at Cuttack. A few minor projects for the improvement of the buildings at Muzaffarpur will alone remain to be financed.

72. The experimental scheme at Patna for giving matriculates a two-years' course of training is now in its second year. It would be a retrograde step to abandon the scheme, both because provision ought certainly to be made for the training of the teacher with such qualifications and because the matriculate should make a better teacher than the man who has passed only the middle examination, while he can be trained in two years instead of three. Hitherto the number of matriculates attracted has not been large, but enhanced stipends and better prospects have now been sanctioned and I hope that next year the full complement of matriculates will be obtained.

73. The number of Government training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers remains constant at 119. The construction of buildings for the Muhammadan teachers' training schools at Bhadrak, Bastwara and Daltonganj is in hand: the other schools have all been properly housed. The school at Rampella has been temporarily transferred to Sambalpur while its buildings are under reconstruction.

74. The number of pupils in these schools decreased from 2,300 to 2,249. This is partly due to the low stipends paid, especially to novices, and partly to the non-co-operation movement. It is proving difficult to fill the schools with teachers with middle qualifications, though the lack of such candidates has been partially met by permitting *bona fide* teachers with upper primary qualifications to appear at the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination after two years' service in a primary school and thus become eligible for admission to the one-year class at a *guru* training school. Some schools have now two classes of students, a state of affairs which throws very heavy work on the staff. It would probably be better to reserve more schools wholly for teachers with lower qualifications until men with middle qualifications become available again. It may also soon be necessary to consider whether the number of stipends should not be reduced and their value increased.

75. With a view to preventing delay in the formation of the second year class at *guru* training schools and to reducing the work and expenditure in the office of the Registrar of Examinations, I am arranging that this year the First Year Examination shall be a 'house' examination instead of a public Examination conducted by the School Examination Board.

76. The number of aided *guru* training schools remains two and of unaided schools one. The former have 49 pupils against 51 and the latter has risen in strength from 11 to 16.

77. The number of trained teachers employed in educational institutions was 10,496 against 9,775 last year.

CHAPTER IX.—PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR INDIAN BOYS.

78. The control of all those technical and industrial institutions which were under this department last year, with the exception of the Bihar School of Engineering, the proposed Orissa School of Engineering, Survey Schools, Commercial Schools and Lace Schools, was transferred in April 1920 to the Department of Industries. The Director of Industries has dealt with the schools under his charge in his annual report to Government and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals reports on the medical schools, though in each case figures continue to be incorporated in the tables attached to this report. Lace Schools are dealt with in Chapter X.

79. The number of students at the Bihar School of Engineering decreased from 182 to 116 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 97,347 to Rs. 88,450,

while the receipts from sales rose from Rs. 8,503 to Rs. 9,714. A committee was appointed to consider the question of raising the school to the status of a college. Their report is still before Government, but I understand that a strong Governing Body is about to be appointed in accordance with the committee's recommendations; and that Body will be consulted on some of the points involved in the report. Meanwhile the scheme for the improvement of the school, originally put forward in 1913, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and progress is being made with the extensions to the main building, the erection of quarters for the second foreman and the fencing and levelling of the land acquired to the south of the school, as these improvements will be required whether or no the status of the school is raised. A new 30 H.P. oil engine was also purchased during the year and the system of stipends was further revised in accordance with the recommendation of the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee, so that every passed student on practical training will now receive a stipend of Rs. 25 a month.

80. The work of the school suffered owing to the Principal's absence on leave from July 4th to November 29th and was seriously disturbed in December by a strike. Three of the ringleaders were expelled and 25 other students who had passed their monthly examinations failed to return.

81. The number of applications for admission was 352 and the number of matriculate candidates was for the first time so large that no non-matriculatee could be admitted. The number of Bihari candidates was greater than the number of vacancies available and, since such candidates have the preference it was necessary to make a rule reserving eight places for Oriyas, five for domiciled Bengalis and two for aborigines provided that in each case a sufficient number of qualified candidates is forthcoming.

82. The school had a successful year at the examinations of the Joint Technical Examination Board, all five candidates passing the Overseer Examination and a school nominee heading the list of overseer candidates at the Public Works Department Examination at Purulia.

83. The survey camp was again pitched at Dehri-on-Sone, that projected at Jamshedpur falling through on account of the strike. A special class for training nine British soldiers from Dinapore in motor work was very successful. The school still suffers from the impossibility of retaining the services of first-class foremen on the pay offered. The post of assistant foreman has been vacant for several months and there have been three senior foremen during the year.

84. The scheme for the Orissa School of Engineering was sanctioned during the year and the detailed plans for the buildings are in preparation. It is hoped that the work will be put in hand this year.

85. The Angul Survey School is maintained with the help of a grant-in-aid. The number of students was 24, as last year, the expenditure being Rs. 412 against Rs. 420. A new survey school was opened during the year at Bhadrak and has 23 pupils on its roll.

86. Commercial schools increased in number from 6 to 7. There were 170 pupils attending them against 161 last year, and their expenditure mounted from Rs. 7,333 to Rs. 11,132. The new school opened is at Bhikanpur in Bhagalpur and has 28 pupils.

87. The Inspector of the Tirhut Division comments on the fact that out of a total population of about 10 millions in that division there are in all only 58 boys receiving vocational instruction of any kind.

CHAPTER X.—THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN.

88. The number of public institutions for Indian girls fell during the year from 2,704 to 2,682 and that of the girls attending them from 64,314 to 64,295, while 38 private institutions with 779 girls were reported in place of 56 with

1,052. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 5,06,345 to Rs. 5,52,324. The number of girls in boys' schools, which increased last year to 49,596, has again decreased to 46,702. The total number of girls at school is therefore 111,776 as against 114,962 last year.

89. The I. A. classes at the Ravenshaw Girls' High School were affiliated during the year but remain on a temporary footing. The continuance of these classes depends upon an increase in the number of students, but the temporary nature of their employment is causing anxiety to the teachers. There were 6 girls in the I. A. and 150 in the school department. Three students appeared at the I. A. Examination and two passed. The library was much improved during the year.

90. The number of High Schools remained constant at 4, but there was a slight increase from 672 to 681 in the number of pupils. The Girls' High School at Bankipore is now housed in the old Circuit House and quarters have been built in the compound for the Lady Principal. The school building consists of a large central hall and eleven class-rooms, a teachers' room, a library and accommodation for the Lady Principal and her office. A temporary building has also been erected for the resident teachers and boarders and the question of more permanent residential accommodation is being considered. Three pupils sat for the Matriculation Examination of whom 2 passed in the first division and 1 in the second. The work of the school was much interrupted during the year by vacancies on the staff. At the Ravenshaw Girls' High School 5 girls passed the Matriculation Examination out of 7, who appeared. The Giridih Girls' High School had a roll number of 34 only and if the numbers do not rise the question of withdrawing the grant will have to be considered. St. Margaret's High School at Ranchi, whose new building was opened this year, has 89 girls against 370 last year, 28 of the girls being in the high school classes. The visit of Lady Baden Powell to the school resulted in the formation of a company of girl guides.

91. The number of Middle English Schools increased from 5 to 8, and there were 559 pupils against 361 last year. The new schools are the Makshoda School at Bhagalpur, the Chapman School at Muzaffarpur and the Baptist Mission School at Balasore, all of which were returned last year as middle vernacular schools. The Lutheran Mission Upper Primary School at Ranchi is developing into a Middle English School.

92. The number of middle vernacular schools dropped from 16 to 11, and that of their pupils from 1,684 to 1,388. As already mentioned, three schools became Middle English Schools, while the *pardah* girls' school at Gaya and the Baptist Mission School at Hatigarh in Balasore were reduced to the upper primary status. There are now three middle vernacular schools in Sambalpur and the Santal Parganas and one each in Gaya, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Ranchi.

93. Primary Schools for girls, including *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*, numbered 2,641 with 61,073 girls compared with 2,664 and 61,313 girls in the previous year.

94. The number of training classes was the same as last year, namely 8, the number of students being 134 against 129. Of these the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College and the Deoghar Training class sent up 10 candidates each for the Junior Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination, all of whom passed, 13 in the first division. The Lady Principal of the former institution complains of the difficulty experienced by those of her passed students who are Muhammadans in obtaining employment in the Province. Five such teachers have already gone to Bengal and four more are anxious to do so, while the Hindu teachers on the other hand readily find employment locally. Steps are being taken to place the buildings of the college in thorough repair, to complete the wall round the property recently acquired and to construct new buildings for the practising school. An improvement of the approach road is also desirable but would involve an expensive acquisition of land. The opening of a preparatory class in which adult women are brought up to the required standard before their training commences has slowed down the output of the

college, but should greatly improve the quality of the work done, and the class is very popular. The Deoghar class has been closed since January 1921 owing to the Lady Superintendent having had to take leave. The Muzaffarpur class is gradually getting into working order under a whole-time Superintendent, and a Hindu section has been opened. Work was however hampered during the year by the alterations to the building, as well as by an outbreak of plague and by the non-co-operation movement. The opening of a class in Chota Nagpur for training Bengali women as teachers is desirable.

95. The number of technical and industrial schools shown in the returns is 8 with 231 pupils against 7 with 155 last year and in addition an agricultural class started by the C. M. S. at Pathra in the Santal Parganas with 86 pupils appears for the first time. The new technical school is one for knitting and weaving started by the R. C. Mission at Bettiah. The Inspectresses mention that in addition to the schools shown separately in the returns there is a cooking class in connection with the Hindu Kanya *pathshala* at Gaya, an industrial class at the Murhu Upper Primary School, and various forms of industrial work at the "Shelter" at Cuttack and the Mission Middle Vernacular Schools at Cuttack and Balasore. The school attached to the Leper Asylum at Purulia is this year shown as a girls' school, for of the 253 pupils 143 are girls.

96. The education of *pardah-nashin* women continues to be performed by *atus* and peripatetic teachers. There are 18 *atu* schools in the Patna Division and 9 in Tirhut, with 260 and 217 pupils, respectively: last year the number of *atus* was returned as 25 with 457 pupils. Of the pupils in the Patna Division 8 sat for the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination and 7 were successful, 2 gaining scholarships, and in Tirhut also one girl obtained a scholarship. This year the number of peripatetic teachers is given as 32 with 520 pupils against 30 with 506. Nineteen of these teachers are working in Orissa and 13 in Bihar.

97. The number of middle, upper primary and lower primary scholarships won by girls was 3, 11 and 224 against 3, 7 and 201, respectively.

CHAPTER XI—EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

98. There were 19 recognized European Schools, as last year, but the number of pupils increased from 1,159 to 1,201 (559 boys and 642 girls). Indians in these schools numbered 56 compared with 41 last year, and there were nine Europeans in Indian schools against 14.

99. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 2,55,041 to Rs. 3,66,155, and that from provincial revenues from Rs. 89,549 to Rs. 2,11,660. Extensive structural alterations have been carried out at St. Michael's School at Kurji and a grant of Rs. 5,837 was given to this school to meet the cost of fencing and levelling a large plot of land acquired in the year 1917-18. A grant of Rs. 2,300 was given to St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipur towards the cost of re-roofing the hospital and one of Rs. 1,085 to St. Joseph's Convent at Cuttack towards the cost of a wall. The scheme for boarding schools at Ranchi has received the sanction of Government, a site has been selected and the plans approved, and a grant equal to half the capital cost with a limit of Rs. 1½ lakhs has been sanctioned. Of this sum, Rs. 1,25,000 were paid during the year.

100. The number of boarders in the four residential schools rose from 472 to 493 (250 boys and 243 girls). The cost of boarding also rose from Rs. 69,608 to Rs. 79,330, the average monthly cost of a boarder increasing from Rs. 12-4-0 to more than Rs. 13-6-0.

101. The number of trained teachers in European schools rose from 45 to 53 out of a total of 74 this year against 77 last year. No teacher was deputed for training. The staff of the Stewart School at Cuttack and of the schools at Gomoh and Dhanbad was much improved during the year: from other schools it is reported that the rates of pay now offered are insufficient to attract and retain the services of qualified teachers.

102. Two pupils out of four who entered passed the Junior Cambridge Local Examination, and 16 of 24 the Preliminary Local Examination. Four pupils entered for the Elementary Certificate Examination, all of whom passed. St. Michael's School is now preparing candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination.

103. The Boy Scouts at Kurji numbered 61 and the Cadets 21 against 80 and 5, respectively, last year.

CHAPTER XII.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

104. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan students in every type of public institution. In Arts Colleges the numbers this year and last were 381 and 476, in professional colleges 69 and 82, in secondary schools 5,871 and 8,237, in primary schools 86,562 and 92,930, and in special schools 1,436 and 1,25, respectively. That this decrease is due to the *Khilafat* and non-co-operation movements rather than to economic causes is probably indicated by the fact that in private institutions the number of Muhammadan pupils rose from 9,820 to 10,253.

105. The percentage of Muhammadan children of school-going age who attended school dropped from 20·6 to 19·0, but is still well above the percentage for children of all castes and creeds which is 16·2. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in the different stages of secondary schools was as follows :—

Year.				Secondary schools.	High stage.	Middle stage.
1919-20	...	...	...	12·5	14·4	9·8
1920-21	...	...	...	13·1	13·3	7·9

106 The number of recognized *madrassas* decreased from 16 to 12 and that of their pupils from 929 to 669. There was on the other hand an increase in the expenditure upon them from Rs. 19,906 to Rs. 27,046 and in the expenditure from public funds from Rs. 4,995 to Rs. 17,517. The increase is due to the fact that the Madrassa Islamia Shams-ul Huda was under Government management throughout the year. This Madrassa still needs many improvements, but a beginning was made during the year by the acquisition of land at a cost of Rs. 30,164-5-11, and this year the land will be levelled and fenced and it is hoped to acquire a further plot. The staff, too, is being gradually improved. Public opinion does not favour the course now prescribed for junior *madrassas* and since the close of the year a revised course has been introduced provisionally.

107. The number of recognized *maktabs* was 2,354, the number of pupils attending them 58,748, and the total amount of their expenditure Rs. 2,85,824 against 2,476 schools, 63,474 pupils and Rs. 2,85,696 in the previous year. The Inspector at Bhagalpur suggests that the rules regarding minimum stipends operate hardly on the teachers of these schools, most of whom have no recognised qualifications. The question, however, is only one of funds, for there is nothing to prevent the Boards from paying higher stipends if they can afford to do so. The same Inspector also refers to the difficulty which *maktab* pupils find in competing for lower primary scholarships with pupils from primary schools ; such competition should however have ceased, for two years ago orders were issued on the subject of the reservation of a number of scholarships for *maktabs*. There is only one *maktab* in Orissa directly managed by a local body and the Inspector advocates the establishment of similar institutions at convenient centres in the interests of Muhammadan education. Three more such *maktabs* are to be established in the Chota Nagpur Division.

108. The number of Muhammadan inspecting officers was 49 as last year. This figure excludes the Special Inspecting Officers for Muhammadan Education in each division and seventeen inspecting *maulavis*, one additional officer

of the latter class having been sanctioned during the year. The post of the Special Inspecting Officer at Patna was transferred from the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service to the Subordinate Educational Service and the vacant post in the former service will this year be filled by a Superintendent of Islamic Studies.

109. The number of middle, upper primary and lower primary scholarships won by Muhammadans was 20, 21 and 93, compared with 19, 19 and 101 last year.

110. An extension of the buildings of the middle vernacular school for Muhammadans at Chitarpur in Hazaribagh is under consideration, and the Muhammadan hostel at Chaibassa has nearly been completed. The new buildings of the Ravenshaw College include a hostel for Muhammadans. Mention has already been made of the progress with the buildings of the training schools for Muhammadan teachers at Bhadrak, Bastwara and Daltonganj. The location of the last named school at one end of the Chota Nagpur Division, the whole of which it is intended to serve, has occasioned some difficulty, and it may be necessary to pay the railway fares of teachers deputed there for training from districts other than Palamau.

111. From enquiries made in response to a promise given in the Legislative Council it appears that in addition to 86 Middle Schools which have Urdu teachers there are 73 Upper Primary Schools so provided, an increase of five on the figures for the previous year.

CHAPTER XIII.—THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES, SANSKRIT *TOLS* AND THE REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

112. There was a further increase from 71,750 to 73,139 in the number of aborigines, untouchables and members of the criminal tribes at school during the year.

1 3. Detailed figures for the aborigines are given below :—

Christian.			Non-Christian.		
Year.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1918 19	13,247	5,498	33,511	1,636	53,892
1919-20	13,113	5,706	35,029	1,791	55,639
1920-21	13,475	6,247	37,286	1,690	58,698

The rise in numbers was most marked in Ranchi and Manbhum, but the rise of 421 in the number of non-Christian aborigines at school in Singhbhum should also be mentioned. The District Committee of the Santal Parganas is bringing out at its own expense Santali translations of the text-books and teachers' hand-books required for use in primary schools. On the recommendation of the Legislative Council a special Junior scholarship has been sanctioned annually for a non-Christian aboriginal student from each district in Chota Nagpur.

114. The figures for untouchables show 12,618 males and 1,626 females against 14,124 and 1,818 a year ago. The Inspector of the Patna Division recommends that the education of these classes should be encouraged by occasional small money presents, free meals once a day, exemption from payment of fees and the opening of special schools. The number of schools intended chiefly for these children is at present 4 in Patna, 1 in Bhagalpur, 1 in Chota Nagpur, 85 in Orissa and 37 in Angul. Of pupils there are in the Patna

Division 91, in Tirhut 55, in Bhagalpur 539, in Chota Nagpur 1,139, in Orissa 10,796, and in Angul 1,623. The number of pupils in Orissa in the previous year was 13,003.

115. There was a rise from 169 to 197 in the number of children of the criminal tribes at school, the latter figure including 27 girls.

116. Aborigines, untouchables and members of the criminal tribes won 8 Middle, 13 Upper Primary and 81 Lower Primary scholarships against 6, 12 and 69 last year.

117. The school attached to the Sabai Grass Factory at Sahebganj was abolished, and there was a decrease of 50 in the roll of the Tobacco Factory School at Monghyr due to a reduction in the number of employees. A scheme is being prepared for the opening of industrial classes in this school. The number of day schools reported in connection with the East Indian Railway collieries at Giridih and Bokharo is 33 against 39, but 6 night schools under the same management are mentioned for the first time. The total number of factory schools is thus 56 against 57 last year.

118. The only schools for the physically afflicted are still the blind school at Ranchi and the Leper Asylum School at Purulia. The former has 61 pupils and the latter 253 against 51 and 290 last year. Government have again granted one stipend of Rs. 10 a month tenable for four years at the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School.

119. The number of Jains at school fell from 170 to 165, of whom 4 are in colleges, 33 in secondary schools, 46 in primary schools and 82 in private institutions.

120. There was a further decrease in the number of recognized Sanskrit *cols* from 318 to 238, and in that of their pupils from 8,742 to 6,82. The number of aided schools declined by 11 and of unaided schools by 69. The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies states that many *cols*, even among those which he has himself visited, are not known to the District Inspectors by whom the returns are compiled and that the figures are therefore incomplete.

121. The expenditure on Sanskrit *cols* from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 39,589 to Rs. 49,503 and for Sanskrit education generally the figures for the past seven years are interesting :—

	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies ...	..	...	...	...	8,643	8,096	9,163
Assistant Superintendents ...	...	113	1,814	2,633	5,404	4,932	4,388
Dharma Samaj Sanskrit College ...	..	...	1,799	11,804	12,960	16,312	17,226
Puri Sanskrit College ...	...	...	...	...	6,153	7,804	14,524
Grants-in-aid ...	5,886	6,000	6,000	6,000	11,000	17,000	17,000
Stipends and rewards ...	8,916	6,042	9,029	11,219	18,307	17,031	14,624
Clerks, contingencies, etc., of the Sanskrit Association.	...	3,020	10,897	12,129	15,310	24,085	20,168
Total ...	14,802	15,175	29,539	43,785	77,897	95,166	97,093
Deduct fee receipts ...	...	5,837	6,926	8,428	8,702	4,936	4,487
Net Total ...	14,802	9,338	22,613	35,357	69,195	90,224	92,606

The grants-in-aid made by District Boards ceased during the year, and the contributions from municipalities decreased from Rs. 2,240 to Rs. 1,364

The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies suggests further expenditure on the inspecting staff, on the pay of the teachers in the Government colleges and on grants-in-aid, but the figures quoted make me doubt whether this can be justified in view of the pressing needs of other branches of education.

122. The Sanskrit College at Puri is growing in numbers and popularity, and new classes in Paniniya, Vaishnav-Darshan and Sankhya were opened during the year. The library at the Muzaffarpur College received a grant of Rs. 5,000 from Government and now contains 14,000 volumes. The practical teaching of Ayurveda would in the Superintendent's opinion make the colleges more popular. A new institution at Chapra, formed by the amalgamation of three *toles*, has been given the title of a college.

123. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year, at Muzaffarpur, and the Council twice. There was a further decrease in the number of examinees from 3,423 to 2,837, the inevitable consequence of the higher standard of efficiency now demanded and the increased length of some of the courses.

124. The number of boys in the Hazaribagh Reformatory school was 419 against 420 last year, 132 being natives of Bihar and Orissa, 271 of Bengal and 16 of Assam. The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,18,538 against Rs. 1,17,043 and the net expenditure by Government to Rs. 1,09,645 compared with Rs. 1,09,917. Temporary additions to salaries were granted during the year and proposals for the revision of the pay of the *mistris* have been submitted to Government; at the same time a number of economies have been proposed so that I hope that the total cost of the school will not increase. The chief economy is the abolition of the special inspecting staff, which is to be replaced by a system of small bonuses to the Sub-Inspector in charge of each ex-pupil. Under the new system of provincial finance about two-thirds of the cost of the school will in future fall on the Governments of Bengal and Assam.

125. Of the 210 boys who have left the school during the past two years 160 are leading honest lives, 28 have been reconvicted, one returned to his criminal parents and thus came again under police surveillance, 6 are of doubtful character, one has died and 14 are untraced. Among the ex-pupils five are on service overseas, one is attached to a labour corps in Burma and one is on a sea-going vessel, while six boys are working in military bands.

126 Mr. Davis went on leave preparatory to retirement at the close of the previous year and in May Mr. W. F. Webster was appointed Superintendent. The Special Committee paid their annual visit to the school in December and discussed various improvements which had been suggested. As a result of their deliberations and of those of the Committee of Visitors many changes have been effected with a view to converting the institution from a penitentiary into a school, *e. g.* the removal of nearly all the cubicles in the dormitories, the abolition of punishments such as oil-pressing and wheat-grinding, a change in the guards' uniforms, which are no longer of a semi-military nature, and the discontinuance of night patrol duty by the guards. The substitution of a small number of well-paid house-fathers for the ill-paid and unsatisfactory guards has also been begun.

127. The scheme for a new workshop was modified during the year, new and much more economical proposals being accepted by Government. The work has since been put in hand. The new masons' class was occupied with additions to the staff quarters and with the reflooring of the dormitories in addition to repairs and other petty works. Cooking as a separate trade was abolished during the year, every boy being now given a turn in the kitchen. Arrangements were made for the repair of motor-cars in the school workshop.

128. The number of boys licensed during the year was 26 in addition to 20 who were on licence on April 1st 1920. Of the 46 boys one died, one escaped and is still at large, 5 escaped but were brought back to the school, 12 were discharged on the completion of the period of their detention, 8 were returned by their employers to the school and 19 are still on licence.

129. The continuance of the epidemic of chicken pox and an epidemic of mumps resulted in an increase from 647 to 711 in the number of admissions to the hospital. Two deaths occurred, one due to pneumonia and one to meningitis. Two boys were discharged from the school on account of chronic ill-health.

CHAPTER XIV.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

130. The number of private institutions submitting returns rose from 1,834 to 1,874 and that of their pupils from 35,471 to 43,159. An increase is recorded in every division except Patna, but even in this case the Inspector notes that this year many schools declined to submit returns owing to the non-co-operation movement. The number of schools providing advanced teaching in Arabic and Persian decreased from 146 to 126, and the number of similar schools teaching Sanskrit from 117 to 91, the fall in the number of their pupils being 130 and 590, respectively. Elementary vernacular schools showed a further decrease to 1,126 as against 1,289 last year, and their pupils fell in number from 19,722 to 18,247. There was also a fall from 137 to 125 in the number of *Quran* schools, their pupils decreasing from 2,201 to 1,809. The number of other schools not conforming to departmental standards rose, however, from 145 to 406, and their pupils numbered 18,110 as against 8,535 last year; thus, though the accuracy of the figures is doubtful, it appears that the non-co-operation movement has taken over, or established, more than 250 institutions which are attended by about 10,000 pupils. Of the new private institutions 140 are in Tirhut.

CHAPTER XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

131. There was a decrease in the number of hostels from 527 to 516 and a corresponding decline in the number of boarders from 15,553 to 14,235. The fall, which is most marked in Tirhut, appears to be due mainly to the non-co-operation movement. Expenditure rose from Rs. 2,25,972 to Rs. 2,30,250. The new hostel at the Hazaribagh Zila School is now open, and the Muhammadan hostel at Chaibassa is approaching completion. Hostels for the High Schools at Mokameh Ghat and Jehanabad are about to be begun.

132. The number of Government hostels under the Students' Residence Committee at Bankipur rose from eleven to twelve, of which eight were for colleges and four for schools. The number of aided hostels rose from four to five, all but one being for college students. The expenditure also increased from Rs. 15,538 to Rs. 18,385, of which sum Rs. 6,950 was recovered in fees. The fall in the number of boarders from 188 to 153 was due partly to the rule to which reference has already been made, which permits candidates who have failed twice at the Intermediate Examination to appear again without further attendance at college, but as the University Examinations are held in February too much importance should not be attached to the figures for March 31st. The average monthly number of boarders was 290 and the maximum number reached was 371, against 293 and 366 last year. The Inspector of Students' Residences reiterates his request for the appointment of four more paid Superintendents and menial establishments for the aided hostels, for common rooms in each hostel, and for the provision of medical assistance to all the boarders under his charge. While any recommendation which the Students' Residence Committee may make on these points will receive careful consideration, I cannot help drawing attention to the fact that the cost of the scheme to Government, calculated on the average number of boarders during the year, is already about Rs. 40 a year for each boarder. The Inspector also reports that while the rent of the houses has to be paid for the full year it is difficult to realize anything from the students after the date of the University Examinations: the remedy appears to lie in requesting the Principals and Headmasters to realize the advance rent, as they do in the case of their own hostels, at the time when the University fees are deposited.

133. A Students' Residence Committee was established at Cuttack in February on the lines of the Bankipur Committee, and an Inspector was appointed in the Subordinate Educational Service. At the end of the year there were under his charge 17 recognized hostels or messes with 192 boarders, but the number of boarders varies during the year as at Bankipur and for the same reasons.

134. The maintenance of discipline during the year was rendered difficult by the non-co-operation movement and a certain number of "strikes" occurred. To a large extent, however, the parents and guardians rallied to the support of the college and school authorities, and by the end of the year matters had much improved. Among serious offences must be noticed a case of attempted arson at the Ravenshaw College; and the burning of the High School at Khurda and of the District Inspector's office at Cuttack is suspected to have been the work of students.

135. Moral instruction continues to be given in undenominational schools but Inspectors and Headmasters hold widely divergent views on the practical value of formal lessons on this subject.

136. The appointment of School Medical Officers has been referred to in an earlier chapter. Lectures on Hygiene were delivered by them or other qualified medical officers in all High Schools and first-grade training schools and also in some middle schools. Lectures on First Aid were also given in some cases, and the alliance of this work with the Boy Scout movement has met with a considerable amount of success in St. Paul's School at Ranchi. I hope soon to see a considerable increase in the number of troops of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides as a result of Sir Robert and Lady Baden Powell's visit to India. St. Margaret's Girls' School at Ranchi has given the lead in the matter of Girl Guides, while a provincial organization for Boy Scouts has recently been constituted and is collecting the necessary funds.

137. The experiment of treating the boarders in certain schools with quinine free of cost was continued, the work of distribution being now carried out by the Sanitary Commissioner. No definite conclusions are yet available as to the value of the experiment.

138. Interest in games both English and indigenous continues to grow. A Director of Physical Training has not yet been secured, and drill and gymnastics therefore do not show much improvement. The supervision of competitions in Patna has been entrusted during the past two years to an athletic association of which the District Magistrate is President and on which the colleges and schools are strongly represented. Peripatetic drill instructors are reported to be doing useful work among the primary schools in Puri and Balasore.

CHAPTER XVI.—CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES.

139. Conferences of Divisional Inspecting officers were held in April and November, when the distribution of the allotment for grants-in-aid was decided and promotions were made in the Vernacular Teachers' Service and in the four lower classes of the Subordinate Educational Service. Various other subjects were discussed, including the distribution of optional subjects in connection with the School Leaving Certificate Examination and the Sanitary Commissioner's scheme for School Medical Officers.

140. All the Divisional Inspectors held conferences of Headmasters of High Schools and District Inspectors, at which problems of administration were brought up, papers on educational subjects were discussed, and demonstration lessons were given. The Vice-Principal of the Patna Training College attended the conference at Cuttack. Similar conferences were held by the District Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

141. No great activity appears to have been displayed by Headmasters' Associations except at Bhagalpur and Monghyr.

142. Meetings of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students were held in April and July. Forty-eight students applied to the Secretary for information, and of them 15 left for the United Kingdom as against 8 last year.

CHAPTER XVII.—TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES, LIBRARIES AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

143. There were four changes in the Text-Book Committee during the year, one of them due to the retirement of the Rev. G. J. Dann after many years

of valuable service in the cause of education. There were two meetings of the Central Committee, thirteen meetings of the Special Committees and two of the Orissa Sub-Committee. The number of books under submission was 1,209, of which 34 were rejected at the preliminary review, 141 rejected by the Committee and 205 approved. A fee of one anna for each page, with a minimum of five rupees, will in future be charged for reviewing books submitted in manuscript. In November the Committee, after experiencing much difficulty in dealing with the continual fluctuations in the price of books, came to the following resolutions :—

- (a) that in future the Committee will not deal with the price of books, other than text books, submitted for approval ;
- (b) that in future the Committee will not consider vernacular text books unless the Indian price be printed on them ;
- (c) that in future the Committee will not consider text books, other than vernacular text books, unless either the English or the Indian price is printed on them ; and that, *ceteris paribus*, preference will be given to books with the Indian price printed on them.

144. A second and complete edition of the Education Code was published during the year. The recataloguing of the libraries of the Government High Schools is being encouraged. The libraries of Training Schools and Middle English Schools are still reported to be deficient. The gift by the Raja of Kanika of a library building for the College at Cuttack is an encouraging example of private munificence.

145. The number of literary societies which submitted returns increased from 78 to 79.

CHAPTER XVIII.—CONCLUSION.

146. The report now concluded records a general decrease in the number of institutions and of the scholars attending them. The pay of all the Government services has now been revised, but the teachers in privately-managed secondary schools and in most primary schools are still getting almost the same wages as they were getting before the war and even then the pay was much too low. I do not anticipate that any great progress will be made until funds can be placed at the disposal of the department sufficient to raise the pay of these teachers in such a way as to provide them all with fair living wages. At one time, during the year the non-co-operation movement seemed to be a serious menace, and it is a matter for congratulation that the public in general have shown their disapproval of the attempted boycott of Government and aided colleges and schools. The boycott would, I think, have been even less effective had our funds enabled us to employ more highly skilled teachers and to extend the scope of the instruction given, particularly in the direction of introducing more practical and scientific work.

147. Thanks are due to the Principals and Headmasters, whose responsibility during the year was much greater than usual. Many of them deserve credit for the manner in which they handled a difficult situation. My thanks are also due to Mr. Armour for his help in connection with this report.

G. E. FAWCUS,

The 30th August 1921,

Director of Public Instruction,
Bihar and Orissa.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the percentage of children at school to children of school going age in each district in 1920-21.

District	Number of children of school-going age			Number of children at school			Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.			Total per centage in the previous year.
	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna ..	121,155	114,983	236,143	45,847	4,954	50,801	37.8	4.3	21.5	21.2
Gaya	161,200	161,739	322,939	47,335	9,841	57,176	29.3	6.08	17.7	17.9
Shahabad ..	134,342	138,182	272,524	40,517	2,292	42,809	30.1	1.7	15.7	16.1
Total for Patna Division	416,697	414,909	831,606	133,699	17,087	150,786	32.0	4.1	18.1	18.3
Saran ..	169,853	181,140	350,993	35,815	1,386	37,201	21.0	7.6	10.6	11.9
Champanan ...	145,272	145,854	291,126	23,781	3,190	26,971	16.3	2.2	9.3	10.1
Muzaffarpur ...	198,748	214,403	413,241	42,974	5,853	48,827	21.6	2.7	11.8	18.0
Darbhangha ..	213,108	233,921	437,029	48,903	6,653	55,556	22.9	3.0	12.7	13.6
Total for Tirhut Division ...	726,981	765,408	1,492,389	151,473	17,082	168,555	20.8	2.2	11.3	12.3
Monghyr ..	150,829	153,667	304,496	45,863	7,142	53,005	30.4	4.6	17.4	16.7
Bhagalpur ..	152,158	152,908	305,066	39,567	8,617	48,184	26.0	5.6	15.8	14.2
Purnea ..	156,500	147,191	303,691	35,378	6,828	42,206	22.6	4.6	13.9	12.9
Santal Parganas	134,381	135,415	269,796	40,292	5,834	46,126	29.9	3.9	16.9	14.8
Total for Bhagalpur Division	593,868	589,181	1,283,049	161,100	27,921	189,021	27.1	4.7	15.9	14.7
Cuttack ..	142,881	166,820	309,701	74,689	16,787	91,476	52.2	10.0	29.5	29.3
Balasore ...	62,918	77,157	140,075	35,819	5,834	41,653	51.2	11.4	30.4	31.5
Angul ...	13,304	14,088	27,392	7,283	2,107	9,390	54.7	15.0	34.3	29.2
Puri ..	68,332	74,416	142,748	28,847	5,601	34,448	42.2	7.5	24.1	22.3
Sambalpur ..	58,184	60,236	118,420	13,945	2,720	16,665	23.9	4.5	14.1	14.3
Total for Orissa Division	352,619	392,712	745,331	160,583	36,049	196,632	45.5	9.2	26.4	26.2
Hazaribagh ..	93,603	97,939	191,542	17,532	2,177	19,709	18.7	2.2	10.3	11.4
Ranchi ..	98,789	101,382	200,171	30,778	6,267	37,045	31.1	6.2	18.5	17.8
Palamau ...	55,105	54,903	110,008	9,457	1,488	10,945	17.1	2.7	9.9	12.4
Manbhum ..	119,911	112,406	232,317	33,180	2,310	35,490	27.6	2.1	15.3	14.8
Singhbhum ..	57,006	56,910	113,916	14,647	1,395	16,042	25.6	2.4	14.0	15.5
Total for Chota Nagpur Division	424,414	423,540	847,954	105,594	13,637	119,231	24.8	3.2	14.1	14.5
GRAND TOTAL	2,514,579	2,585,750	5,100,329	712,449	111,776	824,225		4.3	16.2	16.3

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the number of primary schools (including *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshulas*) in 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Serial No.	Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List	Number of managed, aided and subsidiary primary school for boys.		Number of unaided primary schools for boys.		Remarks.
			1919-20.	1920-21	1919 20.	1920-21.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Patna ...	2,121	1,048	1,045	180	193	
2	Gaya ...	4,714	1,413	1,385	223	207	
3	Shahabad ...	4,353	960	980	79	60	
4	Saran ...	2,683	900	852	97	60	
5	Champanan ...	3,531	618	541	62	47	
6	Muzaffarpur ...	3,033	1,083	1 125	167	92	
7	Darbhanga ...	3,348	1,267	1,243	179	133	
8	Monghyr ...	3,961	1,073	1,099	307	281	
9	Rhagalpur ...	4,223	906	898	201	233	
10	Purnea ...	4,998	941	1 026	215	203	
11	Santal Parganas...	5,479	911	954	120	136	
12	Cuttack ...	3,654	1,504	1,497	1,545	1,501	
13	Balasore ...	2,035	964	790	609	656	
14	Angul ...	1,681	229	230	1	1	
15	Puri ...	2,499	757	741	566	562	
16	Sambalpur ...	3,824	230	229	32	46	
17	Hazaribagh ...	6,986	571	547	126	68	
18	Ranchi ...	7,102	857	1,051	375	123	
19	Palamau ...	4,916	342	333	69	29	
20	Manbhum ...	1,147	922	937	84	76	
21	Singhbhum ...	3,936	349	340	32	27	
	Total ...	83,262	17,848	17,853	5,269	4,734	

Statement showing particulars of *maktabs*, *tols*, and Sanskrit *pathshalas* in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1920-21.

Particulars.		Classed in general table III as "prim- ary schools."	Classed in general table III as "other schools."	Classed in general table III as "pri- vate institu- tions."	Total.
1		2	3	4	5
MAKTABS.					
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females...	1,788 566	4 ...	814 8	2,106 574
2. Pupils	{ for males ... for females...	42,515 16,233	170 ...	5,847 380	48,532 16,613
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		12,006	13,617	...	25,623
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		124,831	...	...	124,831
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		24,089	...	...	24,089
6. Fees		74,608	9	9,752	84,369
7. Other sources		50,290	1,950	55,165	107,405
8. Total expenditure		285,824	15,576	64,917	366,317
Tols					
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females...	...	238 ...	91 ...	329 ...
2. Pupils	{ for males ... for females...	...	6,823 ...	1,256 ...	8,079 ...
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		...	49,503	...	49,503
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		...	...	105	105
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		...	1,364	...	1,364
6. Fees		...	1,851	284	2,115
7. Other sources		...	104,061	3,406	107,467
8. Total expenditure		...	156,779	3,775	160,554
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS					
1. Institutions	{ for males ... for females...	250 ...	...	...	250 ...
2. Pupils	{ for males ... for females...	6,762 87	...	...	6,762 87
3. Expenditure from provincial funds		...	...	...	...
4. Expenditure from district or local funds		14,816	...	...	14,816
5. Expenditure from municipal funds		583	...	...	583
6. Fees		3,491	...	...	3,491
7. Other sources		4,933	...	...	4,933
8. Total expenditure		23,823	...	...	23,823

GENERAL

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in

[For details see

AREA AND POPULATION:			Particulars	Publ				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		University Education.		School Education, General.		
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			<i>Institutions.</i>					
83,282	Towns ... 75	Males 16,768,859	For Males ...	9	4	537	22,591	23,128
	Villages ... 96,065	Females 17,238,330	For Females, ...	1	...	27	2,649	2,676
	Total ... 96,140	Total 34,002,189	Total ...	10	4	564	25,240	25,804
			<i>Scholars.</i>					
			Males ...	2,263	324	58,237	509,720	658,957
			Females ...	6	..	3,119	107,026	110,145
			TOTAL ...	2,269	324	62,356	706,746	769,102

TABLE I.

Bihar and Orissa at the end of the official year 1920-21.

General Table III.]

Institutions.		Private Institutions.					Average number of towns and villages served by—		Percentage to population of scholars in—	
School Education, Special.		TOTAL.	Advanced.	Elementary.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.	Public Institutions.	Public or Private Institutions.
Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.									
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
127	292	23,560	216	1,620	1,836	25,396	4.08	3.79		
8	10	2,695	101	37	438	2,733	35.67	35.18		
135	302	26,255	217	1,657	1,874	28,129	3.66	3.42		
2,713	9,827	674,084	4,269	37,338	41,607	715,691	...	...	4.02	4.27
134	491	110,776	24	1,528	1,552	112,328	...	...	0.64	0.65
2,847	10,318	784,860	4,293	38,866	43,159	828,019	...	...	2.31	2.43

Abstract Statement of expenditure on Public Instruction in

[For details see

			TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
			University Education.		School Education, General		School Education, Special		
			Arts Colleges.	Colleges for Professional training.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.	TOTAL.
			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Institutions	For Males	...	6,07,885	87,103	21,42,572	30,96,096	3,57,151	6,15,429	69,06,236
	For Females	...	5,122	...	1,85,680	3,62,893	47,269	11,525	6,12,489
	Total	...	6,13,007	87,103	23,28,252	34,58,989	4,04,420	6,26,954	75,18,725
2. (a) Percentages of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Provincial expenditure on Public Instruction.			8.03	1.26	15.00	3.59	7.58	7.54	43.00
(b) Percentages of District Fund expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.			...	...	7.46	76.52	..	0.27	84.25
(c) Percentages of Municipal expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.			...	...	8.22	81.69	..	1.01	85.92
(d) Percentages of total expenditure included in columns 2—16 to total expenditure on Public Instruction.			5.37	7.76	20.41	80.31	03.55	5.49	65.89
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	262 11 2	184 10 9	49 11 5	14 3 2	140 12 10	172 12 8	79 9 11
	Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	0 6 11	0 0 8
	Total cost	...	339 6 10	250 9 9	70 2 2	14 12 2	144 6 9	201 5 11	97 9 2
District Fund and Municipal Board Schools.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	...	...	...	0 0 1	...	2 13 4	0 0 1
	Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	16 6 6	6 14 3	...	...	12 10 8	8 10 11
	Total cost	...	...	...	19 15 10	8 5 2	...	15 8 0	10 8 4
Aided Institutions.	Cost to Provincial Revenues.	...	49 5 9	...	9 6 3	0 3 1	103 1 10	9 6 6	0 15 7
	Cost to District and Municipal Funds.	...	...	...	0 13 2	2 13 0	...	1 8 10	2 10 5
	Total cost	...	123 4 0	...	31 0 7	5 4 11	172 12 7	34 7 5	7 7 2
Unaided Institutions : Total cost			140 10 9	40 2 0	28 1 0	2 9 2	85 1 3	19 12 11	6 10 4
ALL INSTITUTIONS.	COST TO PROVINCIAL REVENUES.	...	151 15 9	176 7 10	11 1 3	0 4 4	138 6 6	36 15 1	2 14 1
	COST TO DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUNDS.	...	...	...	2 5 7	2 9 5	0 0 2	0 11 5	2 8 4
	TOTAL COST	...	227 11 8	241 4 6	33 13 11	5 2 3	145 7 7	60 7 9	9 14 10

TABLE II.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

General Table IV.]

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION							TOTAL EX- PENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUC- TION.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings, furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,16,823	94,394	7,26,876	1,68,107	22,60,373	4,25,642	38,92,215	1,14,10,940
2,16,823	94,394	7,26,876	1,68,107	22,60,373	4,25,642	38,92,215	1,14,10,940
1.11	1.86	14.29	1.84	33.89	4.01	57.00	100
...	...	0.04	2.90	9.24	3.57	15.75	100
...	...	...	0.20	11.85	2.03	14.08	100
1.90	0.83	6.37	1.47	19.81	3.73	34.11	100

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Bihar

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Public.			
	Under Public			
	Managed by Government.			
	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
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.				
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>				
English ... { For Males ...	4	1,126	1,296	1,088
... { For Females ...	1	6	6	6
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>				
Law ... { For Males ...	2	271	307	259
Teaching ... { For Males ...	1	37	38	35
Total for Colleges ...	8	1,440	1,647	1,388
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.				
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>				
High Schools for males ... English ...	23	6,365	6,701	5,577
Middle Schools for males ... { English ...	8	904	861	698
... { Vernacular ...	2	219	238	195
Total for Secondary Schools for Males ...	33	7,488	7,800	6,470
High Schools for females ... English ...	2	258	265	181
Middle Schools for Females ... { English ...	1	100	107	87
... { Vernacular ...	4	358	350	269
Total for Secondary Schools for females ...	7	716	722	537
Grand Total for Secondary Schools for Males and Females.	40	8,204	8,522	7,007
<i>Primary Schools.</i>				
Upper Primary for males ...	115	5,433	5,457	4,022
Lower Primary for males ...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for males ...	115	5,433	5,457	4,022
Upper Primary for females ...	1	62	63	48
Lower Primary for females ...	2	84	89	55
Total for Primary Schools for females ...	3	146	152	103
Grand Total for Primary Schools for Males and Females.	118	5,579	5,609	4,125
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.				
Training Schools ... { For Males ...	124	2,648	2,590	2,300
... { For Females ...	3	53	49	46
Medical Schools ... For Males ...	2	388	468	361
Engineering and Surveying Schools. For Males ...	1	116	161	146
Technical and Industrial Schools. { For Males ...	9	444	550	247
... { For Females ...	1	9	9	7
Commercial Schools ... For Males ...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ... For Females ...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools ... For Males ...	1	419	429	382
Other Schools. { Madrasahs ... For Males ...	1	100	120	85
Recognized Sanskrit Tols. For Males ...	2	235	257	158
Miscellaneous Schools... { For Males ...	...	...	...	...
... { For Females ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	144	4,412	4,633	3,732
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	310	19,635	20,411	16,252

TABLE III.

and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

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		GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITU- TIONS.	GRAND TOTAL OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31st MARCH.	Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—			Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year	Average daily attendance.			English	A classical language	A Vernacular language.		
16.	17.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
49	37	9	2,263	2,263	1,574	2,121	...	...
...	...	1	6	6	6	6	...	...
16	12	3	287	287	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	37	37	...	...	...	...
65	49	14	2,593	2,593	1,586	2,127	...	...
10,124	7,307	118	25,269	25,240	14,491	25,269	4	...
5,421	4,036	261	22,185	15,925	317	22,030	120	...
423	366	158	11,815	...	...	11,815	33	...
15,968	11,709	537	59,269	41,165	14,808	59,114	157	...
...	...	4	681	557	71	681	...	...
...	...	12	1,016	643	87	647	...	123
...	...	11	1,390	...	...	1,390	...	2
...	...	27	3,087	1,000	158	2,718	...	125
15,968	11,709	564	62,356	42,165	14,966	61,832	157	125
782	624	1,844	99,746	113	600	99,662	4,032	...
91,051	78,513	20,747	544,521	17	19,843	544,513	41,801	...
91,833	79,137	*22,591	*644,267	130	20,443	644,175	45,833	...
85	67	99	5,082	212	51	4,911	...	169
8,023	7,113	2,550	57,397	45	2,977	57,352	...	1,117
8,108	7,180	2,649	62,479	257	3,028	62,263	...	1,286
99,941	86,317	25,240	706,746	387	23,471	706,438	45,833	1,286
13	12	127	2,713	341	325	2,713	...	...
...	...	8	134	8	...	134	...	...
...	...	2	388	388	...	...	...	...
61	50	3	163	116	...	47	...	...
7	5	27	986	143	...	843	...	...
53	49	8	233	2	...	233	...	2
107	71	7	170	170	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	86	...	...	86	...	...
...	...	1	419	3	...	419	...	...
233	140	12	669	66	551	522	6	...
3,761	3,042	238	6,823	88	6,823	3,312	...	...
60	58	2	128	...	...	128	21	...
...	...	1	253	...	...	253	...	110
4,295	3,427	437	13,165	1,325	7,699	8,720	31	112
120,269	101,502	26,255	784,860	46,470	47,716	779,117	46,021	1,523

GENERAL TABLE III—*conold.*

	GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITU- TIONS.	GRAND TOTAL OF SCHO- LARS ON THE 31st MARCH.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning—			Number of Girls in Boys' Schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.
			English.	A classical language.	A Vernacu- lar langu- age.		
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.							
1. Advanced, teaching—							
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	{ For Males ...	125	3,032	...	2,925	388	21
	{ For Females ...	1	5	...	5	5	...
(b) Sanskrit ...	{ For Males ...	91	1,256	...	1,256	61	...
	{ For Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary—							
(a) Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly.	{ For Males ...	1,096	17,610	10	286	17,610	398
	{ For Females ...	30	637	...	...	637	...
(b) Teaching the <i>Koran</i> only	{ For Males ...	122	1,782	...	1,782	...	98
	{ For Females ...	3	27	...	27	...	...
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards.							
	{ For Males ...	402	18,697	6,334	3,354	18,309	236
	{ For Females ...	4	113	10	...	113	...
Total of Private Institutions ...		1,874	43,159	6,354	9,635	37,123	773
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL INSTITUTIONS	{ FOR MALES ...	25,396	760,959	51,541	54,127	749,792	46,794
	{ FOR FEMALES ...	2,733	67,060	1,283	3,224	66,448	...
	{ TOTAL ...	28,129	828,019	52,824	57,351	816,240	46,794

* Includes 787 Night Schools attended by 16,075 scholars.

Institutions.

Management.

Managed by District Funds or Municipal Boards.				Aided by
Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 51st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Institutions.
6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	196
106	7,885	8,284	6,618	45
106	7,885	8,284	6,618	299
...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	20
106	7,885	8,284	6,618	319
300	18,355	17,588	13,202	1,411
367	15,496	14,987	11,248	15,664
667	33,851	32,575	24,450	17,05
33	1,509	1,416	1,081	64
54	1,818	1,737	1,274	2,072
87	3,327	3,183	2,355	2,136
754	37,178	35,758	26,805	19,211
...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	17
...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	8
i	19	18	10	92
...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	1
1	19	18	10	134
861	45,082	44,060	33,433	19,668

Public Institutions—concl'd.				
Under Private Management.				
Government or by District Funds or Municipal Boards.			Unaided.	
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.
11	12	13	14	15
1,109	1,332	988	1	28
...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	16
...	...	...	...	...
1,109	1,332	988	2	44
10,888	13,214	10,003	37	8,016
16,334	17,135	13,650	57	4,947
3,318	3,323	2,699	5	393
30,540	33,672	26,382	99	13,356
423	411	334	...	...
916	866	748	...	...
1,032	1,017	893	...	...
2,371	2,294	1,975	...	...
32,911	35,966	28,357	99	13,356
75,142	72,532	58,106	18	816
430,708	411,063	342,068	4,716	98,317
505,850	483,595	400,174	4,734	99,133
3,426	3,263	2,512	1	85
46,978	44,210	37,082	422	8,517
50,404	47,473	39,594	423	8,602
556,254	531,068	439,768	5,157	107,735
49	19	42	1	16
81	79	77	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
24	21	12	1	23
537	434	359	1	5
175	154	140	3	49
86	91	63	5	84
86	70	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...
346	359	281	3	223
2,606	2,620	1,951	143	3,963
61	54	48	1	67
253	268	213	...	...
4,304	4,199	3,252	158	4,430
594,578	572,565	472,365	5,416	1,25,565

GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1931, classified according to sex, race or creed.

		Europeans and Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Mohammedans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmins.	Bhumihar Brah- mans; Rajputs, Baidyas and Ka- yasthas.	Others.					
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
University Education.											
Arts Colleges.											
English	{ Males ...	1	37	505	1,168	166	381	...	...	5	2,265
	{ Females ...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges for Professional Training.											
Law	{ Males ...	...	...	35	168	19	65	...	...	...	287
Teaching	{ Males ...	...	1	9	20	3	4	...	...	...	37
Total for Colleges		1	42	549	1,358	188	450	...	...	5	2,593
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.											
Secondary Schools—											
For males—											
High Schools	{ Male ...	1	1,111	4,765	11,316	4,277	3,470	2	2	321	25,265
	{ Female ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—											
English	{ Male ...	288	1,182	4,816	7,308	6,345	1,450	...	...	669	22,065
	{ Female ...	48	33	8	5	24	2	...	...	...	120
Vernacular	{ Male ...	...	319	2,045	3,841	4,057	869	...	...	651	11,782
	{ Female ...	...	...	7	11	15	...	...	...	...	33
Total for Secondary Schools for Males.		337	2,652	11,645	22,481	14,718	5,791	2	2	1,041	59,289
For Females—											
High Schools	{ Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female ...	...	443	52	143	22	18	...	...	3	681
Middle Schools—											
English	{ Male ...	73	22	13	13	...	1	...	1	...	123
	{ Female ...	322	260	79	167	3	61	...	1	...	893
Vernacular	{ Male ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	{ Female ...	...	846	174	105	253	...	...	...	10	1,388
Total for Secondary Schools for Females.		395	1,573	318	428	278	80	...	2	13	3,087
Total for Secondary Schools for Males and Females.		732	4,225	11,963	22,909	14,996	5,871	2	4	1,654	62,356
Primary Schools—											
For Males—											
Upper Primary	{ Male ...	50	1,846	14,466	23,805	44,018	7,502	1	...	4,028	95,714
	{ Female ...	40	202	910	1,101	1,611	115	...	...	53	4,032
Lower Primary	{ Male ...	4	8,753	59,379	96,921	247,108	59,680	3	...	30,872	502,720
	{ Female ...	4	2,394	5,754	9,211	18,453	4,977	...	...	1,008	41,801
Total for Primary Schools for Males.		98	13,195	80,509	131,038	311,188	72,274	4	...	35,961	644,267
For Females—											
Upper Primary	{ Male ...	86	52	12	15	1	3	...	...	...	169
	{ Female ...	94	1,386	581	982	1,617	227	...	...	26	4,913
Lower Primary	{ Male ...	19	253	93	165	197	289	...	...	101	1,117
	{ Female ...	26	1,705	7,230	13,792	19,166	13,769	1	...	591	56,230
Total for Primary Schools for Females.		225	3,396	7,916	14,954	20,981	14,288	1	...	718	62,479
Total for Primary Schools for Males and Females.		323	16,591	88,425	145,992	332,169	86,562	5	...	36,679	706,746

GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*Number of scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1921, classified according to sex, race or creed—*contd.*

		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	Total.
				Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brah- mans, Rajputs, Baidyas and Ka- yasthas	Others.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.											
Training Schools...	Male ...	...	128	651	795	662	334	...	...	143	2,713
	Female ...	...	80	8	20	6	20	...	...	...	134
Medical Schools...	Male ...	...	15	98	175	34	62	...	...	...	384
	Female ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Engineering or Surveying Schools.	Male ...	...	8	30	51	52	21	...	...	1	163
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical & Indus- trial Schools.	Male ...	92	228	70	199	255	84	2	...	58	988
	Female ...	...	222	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	231
Commercial Schools	Male ...	3	8	16	53	56	33	...	...	1	170
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Reformatory Schools	Male ...	2	8	26	24	200	152	...	...	7	419
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrassas ...	Male ...	...	...	...	2	1	660	...	...	...	663
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
Recognized Sanskrit <i>Polis.</i>	Male ...	...	2	6,581	107	133	...	...	...	...	6,823
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools.	Male ...	...	138	...	1	10	56	...	...	12	217
	Female ...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
TOTAL		98	1,089	7,480	1,429	1,409	1,436	...	2	222	13,165
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		1,154	21,947	1,08,417	1,71,688	3,48,762	94,319	7	6	38,560	7,84,860

Number of scholars in Bihar and Orissa on the 31st March 1921, classified according to sex, race or creed—concluded.

1	2	3	Hindus.			7	8	9	10	11
			Brahmans.	Bhumi-har Brahmans, Raj- puts, Baidyas and Kayasthas.	Others.					
	European and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.				Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.	
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1. Advanced, teaching—										
(a) Arabic or Persian	Male ...	...	...	1	15	2,997	...	...	...	3,013
	Female...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
(b) Sanskrit	Male ...	...	1,223	25	8	...	...	...	...	1,256
	Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary—										
(a) Teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—										
For Males	Male ...	73	1,745	4,312	9,111	1,900	...	...	71	17,212
	Female...	...	76	81	200	37	...	...	4	398
For Females	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	15	43	173	314	92	...	...	...	637
(b) Teaching the Koran only—										
For Males	Male ...	...	...	...	...	1,684	...	...	...	1,684
	Female...	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	98
For Females	Male ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	27
3. Other Schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—										
For Males	Male ...	851	2,252	4,943	6,967	3,319	...	...	109	18,441
	Female...	13	33	40	95	75	...	...	...	256
For Females	Male ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Female...	46	8	10	54	...	...	...	...	112
Total of Private Institutions	...	993	5,380	9,585	16,764	10,253	...	...	184	43,159
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1920-1921.	1,154	22,940	113,797	181,273	365,528	104,572	7	6	38,744	828,019

TABLE III(B).
Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Number of scholars on the 31st March learning—			Number of Girls in Boys' schools.	Number of Boys in Girls' Schools.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.								
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.
							Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmins, Rajputes, Baidyas and Kayasthas.	Others.				
English.	A Classical language.	A Vernacular language.											
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
336	167	181	48	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
417	87	48	...	83	395	4	5	10	...	1	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
753	254	229	45	83	731	4	5	10	...	1	...	2	...
90	...	6	40	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
98	...	6	44	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	...	9	...	86	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	15	...	...	19	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	15	9	...	105	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	15	15	44	105	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
125	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
1,201	269	244	92	183	1,145	4	5	44	...	1	...	2	...
559	167	187	92	...	525	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...
642	102	57	...	188	620	4	5	10	...	1	...	2	...
1,201	269	244	92	188	1,145	4	5	44	...	1	...	2	...

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues	District Funds.	Muni- cipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.							
ARTS COLLEGES.							
English ... { For Males ...	3,37,164	...	...	98,573	950	131	4,36,818
... { For Females ...	4,874	...	...	248	...	...	5,122
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.							
Law ... For Males ...	9,707	...	...	22,748	...	...	32,455
Teaching ... For Males ...	54,006	...	...	...	...	...	54,006
Total for Colleges ...	4,05,751	...	...	1,21,569	950	131	5,28,401
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.							
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
High Schools for males ... English ...	3,07,464	...	...	1,60,862	1,347	1,162	4,70,895
Middle Schools for males ... { English ...	32,124	...	...	5,848	...	...	38,042
... { Vernacular ...	3,552	...	...	904	...	...	4,456
Total for Secondary Schools for Males ...	3,43,210	...	...	1,67,614	1,347	1,162	5,13,333
High Schools for Females ... English ...	61,020	...	...	3,769	...	120	64,909
Middle Schools for Females ... { English ...	11,502	...	...	...	...	...	11,502
... { Vernacular ...	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	7,940
Total for Secondary Schools for Females ...	80,462	...	...	3,769	...	120	84,351
Grand Total for Secondary Schools for Males and Females.	4,23,672	...	...	1,71,383	1,347	1,282	5,97,684
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For Males ... { Upper Primary	75,547	10	...	3,115	...	19	78,691
... { Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Primary Schools for Males ...	75,547	10	...	3,115	...	19	78,691
For Females ... { Upper Primary	896	...	...	...	...	...	896
... { Lower Primary	3,209	...	...	...	...	...	3,209
Total for Primary Schools for Females ...	4,105	...	...	...	...	...	4,105
Total for Primary Schools for Males and Females	79,652	10	...	3,115	...	19	82,796

Institutions.

Management.

[illegible]

GENERAL

Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
65,750	...	...	74,107	19,723	4,594	1,64,174
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65,750	...	...	74,107	19,723	4,594	1,64,174
1,04,874	...	...	3,02,331	348	1,07,535	5,15,088
1,88,279	...	120	1,71,317	1,086	89,701	4,50,503
...	23,603	2,040	12,961	...	10,663	49,267
2,98,153	23,603	2,160	4,86,609	1,434	2,07,899	10,14,858
10,800	...	...	1,293	...	4,600	16,693
23,657	...	...	7,502	...	25,367	56,526
10,182	...	...	681	...	17,247	28,110
44,639	...	...	9,476	...	47,214	1,01,829
3,37,792	23,603	2,160	4,96,085	1,434	2,55,113	11,16,187
9,522	2,71,039	15,582	1,28,658	...	86,359	5,11,160
68,001	9,52,714	44,640	5,68,706	...	3,66,822	20,00,883
77,523	12,23,753	60,222	6,97,364	...	4,53,181	25,12,043
10,007	8,400	7,118	7,488	...	34,249	67,262
14,625	1,80,487	14,927	4,539	...	27,620	2,42,198
24,632	1,88,837	22,045	12,027	...	61,869	3,09,460
1,02,155	14,12,640	82,267	7,09,391	...	5,15,050	28,21,503

TABLE IV.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Institutions.- <i>concl'd.</i>				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—							GRAND TOTAL
Management.											
Unaided.											
Fees in- cluding fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,893	5,000	...	6,893	4,02,914	...	...	1,74,573	25,673	4,725	6,07,885	
...	...	...	...	4,874	...	...	248	...	...	5,122	
642	...	...	642	9,707	...	...	23,390	...	...	33,097	
...	...	...	...	54,006	...	...	...	...	...	54,006	
2,535	5,000	...	7,535	4,71,501	...	...	1,98,211	25,673	4,725	7,00,110	
2,46,410	5,028	91,467	3,42,905	4,12,338	...	...	7,09,609	6,723	2,00,164	13,28,823	
40,386	9,188	53,528	1,03,102	2,20,473	...	120	2,17,551	10,274	1,43,229	5,91,647	
384	...	2,381	2,764	3,552	1,56,880	5,184	43,356	...	13,625	2,22,097	
2,87,180	14,216	1,47,375	4,48,771	6,36,363	1,56,880	5,304	9,70,510	16,997	3,57,018	21,42,572	
...	...	...	...	71,820	...	...	5,062	...	4,720	81,602	
...	...	...	...	35,159	...	...	7,502	...	25,367	68,028	
...	...	...	...	18,122	...	...	681	...	17,247	36,050	
...	...	...	...	1,25,101	...	...	13,245	...	47,334	1,85,680	
2,87,180	14,216	1,47,375	4,48,771	7,61,464	1,56,880	5,304	9,83,755	16,997	4,04,352	23,28,252	
748	247	3,921	4,916	85,254	3,76,464	32,571	1,57,734	247	96,938	7,49,208	
1,64,282	...	80,386	2,44,668	68,089	10,13,757	67,014	7,45,924	...	4,52,104	23,46,888	
1,65,030	247	81,307	2,49,584	1,53,343	13,90,221	99,585	9,03,658	247	5,49,042	30,96,096	
...	...	228	228	10,903	24,554	11,957	7,630	...	34,488	89,532	
1,306	...	5,849	7,155	17,831	1,91,959	23,100	5,845	268	34,335	2,73,361	
1,306	...	6,077	7,383	28,737	2,16,513	35,057	13,475	288	68,823	3,62,893	
1,66,336	247	90,384	2,56,967	1,82,080	16,06,734	1,34,642	9,17,133	535	6,17,865	34,58,989	

GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.										Public							
										Managed by Government		Under Public					
										Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Muni- cipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	
										2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
DIRECT EXPENDITURE—concl'd.																	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																	
Training Schools										For males ...	3,38,221	30	...	9,302	...	231	3,47,784
										For females ...	33,353	...	...	...	...	33,353	
Medical Schools...										For males ...	89,089	...	...	15,942	...	480	1,05,511
Engineering and Surveying Schools.										For males ...	69,722	...	...	12,597	...	6,131	88,450
Technical and Industrial Schools										For males ...	26,482	863	...	327	...	9,216	36,888
										For females ...	1,631	...	...	...	...	...	1,631
Commercial Schools										For males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Agricultural Schools										For males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
										For females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools										For males ...	1,14,907	...	...	...	9,073	1,23,980	
Other Schools.										Madrasahs ...	For male ...	10,973	...	...	...	...	10,973
										Recognized Sanskrit Tols	For males ...	31,750	...	...	...	2,354	34,104
Miscellaneous Schools ...										For males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
										For females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total										7,16,128	893	...	38,168	...	27,485	7,82,674	
TOTAL OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE										16,25,903	903	...	3,34,235	2,297	28,917	19,91,555	

TABLE IV--continued.

Managed by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
9	10	11	12	13	14.	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[51	...	228	...	...	...	279
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	...	228	...	...	...	279
324	3,26,861	55,747	67,398	288	12,901	4,68,612

GENERAL

Public						
Under Private						
Aided by Government or by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
16.	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,777	...	...	...	...	2,484	8,261
7,422	...	...	185	...	6,309	13,916
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
412	...	...	...	...	...	412
8,064	4,897	240	3,357	...	40,051	56,609
1,140	...	...	...	...	2,141	3,281
1,260	...	...	4,408	...	1,173	6,841
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
390	...	...	...	...	...	390
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,544	...	...	217	...	3,804	10,565
17,702	...	1,136	473	119	33,647	53,077
2,079	...	60	...	...	4,329	6,468
720	...	...	...	...	1,950	2,670
51,510	4,897	1,436	8,640	119	95,888	1,62,490
5,57,207	14,41,140	85,863	12,88,223	21,276	8,70,615	42,61,351

TABLE IV--continued.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Institutions—contd.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						GRAND TOTAL
Management.										
Unaided.										
Fees, in- cluding fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	TOTAL	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,106	1,106	3,43,998	30	...	9,302	...	3,821	3,57,151
...	...	...	...	40,775	...	...	185	...	6,309	47,269
...	...	...	...	89,089	...	...	15,942	...	480	1,05,511
1,085	...	...	1,085	70,134	...	...	13,682	...	6,131	89,947
...	...	827	827	34,546	5,760	240	3,684	...	50,094	94,324
...	...	3,553	3,553	2,771	...	...	...	...	5,694	8,465
3,605	...	676	4,281	1,260	...	...	8,013	...	1,849	11,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	390
...	...	...	...	1,14,907	...	...	...	...	9,073	1,23,980
121	2,536	2,851	5,508	17,517	...	...	338	2,536	6,655	27,046
1,378	4,853	63,088	69,319	49,503	...	1,364	1,851	4,972	99,089	1,56,779
...	...	252	252	2,079	...	60	...	...	4,581	6,720
...	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	...	1,950	2,670
6,189	7,389	72,353	85,931	7,67,689	5,790	1,684	52,997	7,508	1,95,728	10,31,374
4,62,240	26,852	3,10,112	7,99,204	21,82,734	17,68,904	1,41,610	21,52,096	50,713	12,22,668	75,18,725

GENERAL

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Public						
	Under Public						
	Managed by Government.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE ...	Rs. 16,25,203	Rs. 903	Rs. ...	Rs. 3,34,235	Rs. 2,297	Rs. 28,917	Rs. 19,91,555
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.							
Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus ...	11,03,125	...	...	38	...	152	11,03,315
University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	11,03,125	...	...	38	...	152	11,03,315
Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Professional Colleges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships or stipends held in Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Hostel charges (Recurring) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE...	11,03,125	...	...	38	...	152	11,03,315
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1920-21.	27,28,328	903	...	3,34,273	2,297	29,069	30,94,870

Institutions.

Management.

Managed by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs. 324	Rs. 3,26,861	Rs. 55,747	Rs. 67,398	Rs. 288	Rs. 12,994	Rs. 4,63,612
...	97,965	14,352	54	...	536	1,12,907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	97,965	14,352	54	...	536	1,12,907
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	97,965	14,352	54	...	536	1,12,907
324	4,24,826	70,099	67,452	288	13,530	5,76,519

GENERAL

Public

Under Private

Aided by Government or by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs. 5,57,207	Rs. 14,41,140	Rs. 85,863	Rs. 12,88,223	[Rs. 21,276	Rs. 8,70,645	Rs. 42,64,354
6,17,083	96,004	5,178	24,457	...	2,64,574	8,82,299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,17,083	96,004	5,178	24,457	...	2,64,574	8,82,299
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,17,083	96,004	5,178	24,457	...	2,64,574	8,82,299
11,74,293	15,37,144	91,041	13,12,630	21,276	11,35,219	51,46,653

TABLE IV—concluded.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Institutions.				TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—							GRANT TOTAL.
Management.											
Unaided.											
Fees, in- cluding fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, includ- ing fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endow- ments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.		
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Rs. 1,62,240	Rs. 26,852	Rs. 3,10,112	Rs. 7,99,204	Rs. 21,82,734	Rs. 17,68,904	Rs. 1,41,610	Rs. 21,52,096	Rs. 50,713	Rs. 12,22,668	Rs. 75,18,725	
19	...	36,834	36,852	17,20,211	1,93,969	19,530	24,567	...	3,02,096	22,60,373	
...	...	...	...	56,163	...	...	1,50,752	85	9,823	2,16,823	
...	...	...	...	94,394	...	...	...	...	...	94,394	
...	...	...	...	7,25,380	904	...	...	...	592	7,26,876	
18	...	36,834	36,852	25,96,148	1,94,873	19,530	1,75,319	85	3,12,511	32,98,466	
...	...	...	...	30,654	...	...	...	43,65	5,699	40,718	
...	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	1,362	547	...	...	...	...	1,909	
...	...	...	...	56,545	22,856	...	141	752	1,691	81,985	
...	...	...	...	1,549	3,431	333	...	62	717	36,092	
...	...	...	...	73	896	...	...	119	100	1,188	
...	...	...	...	300	2,008	...	...	...	...	2,308	
...	...	...	...	2,586	871	...	...	...	270	3,727	
...	...	...	...	93,069	60,789	333	141	5,298	8,477	1,68,107	
...	...	...	...	1,04,352	2,965	...	72,887	252	49,794	2,30,250	
...	...	...	...	99,247	72,053	3,340	9,962	1,627	9,163	1,95,392	
...	...	...	...	2,03,599	75,018	3,340	82,849	1,879	58,957	4,25,642	
18	...	36,834	36,852	28,92,816	3,30,680	23,203	2,58,309	7,262	3,79,945	38,92,215	
32,258	26,852	3,46,916	8,36,056	50,75,510	(a) 20,99,584	(b) 1,64,813	24,10,405	57,975	16,02,613	1,14,10,940	

(a) Includes expenditure from Government Grants amounting during the year to Rs. 12,17,043.
 (b) Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto Rs. 87,086.

Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Public Institutions.						
	Under private management.						
	Aided by Government, or by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.							
High Schools for males ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for males { English ... Vernacular	13,905 ...	... ...	... ...	12,000 ...	... ...	8,404 ...	34,309 ...
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES.	13,905	...	...	12,000	...	8,404	34,309
High Schools for females English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for females { English ... Vernacular	13,607 ...	... ...	... ...	5,276 ...	... ...	14,474 ...	33,357 ...
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.	13,607	...	...	5,276	...	14,474	33,357
GRAND TOTAL FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES & FEMALES.	27,512	...	...	17,276	...	22,878	67,666
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
For males { Upper Primary Lower Primary	2,265 1,692	... ...	... ...	2,240 500	... ...	2,508 1,584	7,013 2,776
TOTAL FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES	2,957	...	...	2,740	...	4,092	9,789
For females { Upper Primary Lower Primary	4,462 1,893	... ...	... ...	5,100 1,150	... ...	5,279 3,802	14,841 6,845
TOTAL FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES.	6,355	...	...	6,250	...	9,081	21,636
TOTAL FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES AND FEMALES.	9,312	...	...	8,990	...	13,173	31,425
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.							
Technical and Industrial Schools. { For males ... For females ...	1,050 ...	... ...	... ...	2,000 ...	... ...	1,069 ...	4,119 ...
TOTAL ...	1,050	...	...	2,000	...	1,069	4,119
TOTAL OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE ...	37,874	...	...	28,266	...	37,120	1,03,560

TABLE IV (A).

in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						GRAND TOTAL	Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,905	...	...	12,000	...	8,404	34,809	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,905	...	...	12,000	...	8,404	34,809	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,607	...	...	5,276	...	14,474	33,357	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13,607	...	...	5,276	...	14,474	33,357	
27,512	...	...	17,276	...	22,878	67,666	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,265	...	...	2,240	...	2,508	7,013	
692	...	...	500	...	1,584	2,776	
2,957	...	...	2,740	...	4,092	9,789	
4,462	...	...	5,100	...	5,279	14,841	
1,893	...	...	1,150	...	3,802	6,845	
6,355	...	...	6,250	...	9,081	21,686	
9,312	...	...	8,990	...	13,173	31,475	
1,050	...	...	2,000	...	1,069	4,119	
1,050	...	...	2,000	...	1,069	4,119	
37,574	...	...	28,266	...	37,120	1,03,260	

Return of expenditure on Public Instruction in European schools

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		Public Institutions.						
		Under private management.						
		Aided by Government, or by District Funds or Municipal Boards.						
		Provincial Revenues	District Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
TOTAL OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE		37,874	...	...	28,266	...	37,120	1,03,260
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus ...	1,35,569	...	...	14,863	...	25,244	1,75,676
	University ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Direction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inspection (See note IV) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	1,35,569	...	...	14,863	...	25,244	1,75,676
	Arts Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Professional Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships or stipends held in	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL CHARGES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Hostel charges (Recurring) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contingencies and Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	1,35,569	...	...	14,863	...	25,244	1,75,676
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1920-21,	1,73,443	...	...	43,129	...	62,364	2,78,936

TABLE IV (A).

in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—						GRAND TOTAL.	Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
87,874	...	...	28,266	...	37,120	1,03,260	
1,35,569	...	...	14,863	...	25,244	1,75,676	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,269	...	...	...	...	...	3,269	
1,88,838	...	...	14,863	...	25,244	1,78,945	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,620	...	...	...	...	...	4,620	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,620	...	...	...	...	...	4,620	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30,328	...	...	32,207	...	16,795	79,330	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30,328	...	...	32,207	...	16,795	79,330	
1,73,786	...	...	47,070	...	42,039	2,62,895	
2,11,660	...	...	75,336	...	79,159	3,66,155	

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in

Class of School.	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.		
			Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools for Males.								
Government ... { English...	31	7,269	3,843	...	3,843	1,704	1	1,705
Government ... { Vernacular	2	219	...	...	...	58	...	58
District Fund ... { English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ... { Vernacular	104	7,748	...	...	...	2,183	...	2,183
Municipal Fund { English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund { Vernacular	2	137	...	...	...	62	...	62
Aided ... { English...	254	27,222	6,067	...	6,067	8,121	6	8,127
Aided ... { Vernacular	45	3,318	...	...	...	880	...	880
Unaided ... { English...	94	12,963	4,689	...	4,689	3,711	...	3,711
Unaided ... { Vernacular	5	393	...	...	...	151	...	151
Total ...	537	59,269	14,599	...	14,599	16,870	7	16,877
Secondary Schools for Females								
Government ... { English...	3	358	...	61	61	...	41	41
Government ... { Vernacular	4	358	...	...	...	...	17	17
District Fund ... { English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund { English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ... { English...	13	1,339	...	39	39	6	218	224
Aided ... { Vernacular	7	1,032	...	...	...	...	102	102
Unaided ... { English...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	27	3,087	...	100	100	6	378	384
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES AND FEMALES.	564	62,356	14,599	100	14,699	16,876	385	17,261
Primary Schools for Males								
Government ...	115	5,433	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ...	529	27,091	...	...	...	5	...	5
Municipal Fund ...	138	6,757	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	17,075	505,850	...	...	...	16	...	16
Unaided ...	4,734	99,133	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,591	644,267	...	...	...	21	...	21
Primary Schools for Females.								
Government ...	3	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund ...	59	2,204	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Fund ...	28	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	2,136	50,401	...	...	...	4	...	4
Unaided ...	423	8,602	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,649	62,479	...	...	...	4	...	4
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR MALES AND FEMALES.	25,240	706,746	...	...	...	21	4	25
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1920-21.	25,804	769,102	14,599	100	14,699	16,897	389	17,286

TABLE V.

Total Secondary Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.		
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
10	11	12	13	14	15
5,547 58	1 ...	5,548 58	1,454 63	7 ..	1,461 63
2,183	...	2,183	2,140	12	2,152
62	...	62	27	...	27
14,188 880	6 ...	14,194 880	8,482 807	15 3	8,497 810
8,400 151	...	8,400 151	2,923 96	...	2,923 96
31,469	7	31,476	15,992	37	16,029
...	102	102	...	74	74
...	17	17	...	50	50
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6	257	263	17	290	307
...	102	102	...	229	229
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
6	478	484	17	645	660
31,475	485	31,960	18,009	680	18,689
...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	5	1,678 3,215	3 26	1,681 3,241
16	...	16	58 15,858	...	587 16,052
...	...	...	203	194 8	206
21	..	21	21,541	226	21,767
...	...	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	98	98
...	...	...	...	50	50
...	4	4	12	545	557
...	...	...	...	8	8
...	4	4	12	704	716
21	4	25	21,553	980	22,483
31,496	489	31,985	37,562	1,610	39,172

Lower Primary Stage.					
Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond					
Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.		
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
16	17	18	19	20	21
210	...	210	50	...	50
73	...	73	25	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,317	4	2,321	1,086	6	1,092
...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	41	7	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...
3,486	40	3,526	952	53	1,005
1,075	5	1,080	546	2	548
...	...	...	...	...	...
1,154	1	1,155	484	1	485
97	1	98	48	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...
8,453	51	8,504	3,198	62	3,260
...	127	127	...	55	55
...	166	166	...	125	125
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
49	428	477	51	241	292
1	423	424	1	276	277
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
50	1,144	1,194	52	697	749
8,503	1,195	9,698	3,250	759	4,009
...	...	...	...	...	...
2,548	5	2,553	1,185	14	1,199
11,682	407	12,289	10,639	920	11,559
3,235	42	3,277	2,802	91	2,893
211,157	10,459	221,616	241,850	26,286	268,166
35,178	1,652	36,830	56,866	5,731	62,097
264,000	12,565	276,565	312,872	33,042	345,914
...	64	64	...	79	79
4	886	890	11	1,205	1,216
1	423	424	2	647	649
424	17,342	17,766	647	31,430	32,077
48	1,766	1,814	137	6,643	6,780
477	20,481	20,958	797	40,004	40,801
264,477	33,046	297,523	313,669	73,046	386,715
272,980	34,241	307,221	316,919	73,805	390,724

TABLE V.

Bihar and Orissa at the end of the official year 1920-21.

the Lower Primary Stage.			Total Primary Stage.			GRAND TOTAL.		
TOTAL.								
Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
260 98	...	260 98	1,714 161	7	1,721 161	7,261 219	8	7,269 219
3,408	10	3,418	5,543	22	5,565	7,726	22	7,748
48	...	48	75	...	75	137	...	137
4,438 1,621	93 7	4,531 1,628	12,920 2,428	108 10	13,028 2,438	27,108 3,808	114 10	27,222 3,818
1,638 145	2 1	1,640 146	4,561 241	2 1	4,563 242	12,961 392	2 1	12,963 393
11,651	113	11,764	27,643	150	27,793	59,112	157	59,269
...	182 291	182 291	...	256 341	256 341	...	358 358	358 358
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100 2	669 699	769 701	117 2	959 928	1,076 930	123 2	1,916 1,030	1,339 1,032
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
102	1,841	1,943	119	2,484	2,603	125	2,962	3,087
11,753	1,954	13,707	27,762	2,634	30,396	59,297	3,119	62,356
3,733 22,521 6,037 453,037 91,544	19 1,327 133 36,725 7,383	3,752 23,848 6,170 489,782 98,927	5,411 25,736 6,624 468,893 91,747	22 1,353 133 36,939 7,386	5,433 27,089 6,757 505,834 99,133	5,411 25,741 6,624 468,911 91,747	22 1,353 133 36,939 7,386	5,433 27,094 6,757 505,850 99,133
576,872	45,607	622,479	598,413	45,833	644,246	598,434	45,833	644,267
...	143 2,091 1,070 48,772 8,409	143 2,106 1,073 49,843 8,594	...	146 2,189 1,120 49,317 8,417	146 2,204 1,123 50,400 8,602	...	146 2,189 1,120 49,321 8,417	146 2,204 1,123 50,404 8,602
1,274	60,485	61,759	1,286	61,189	62,475	1,286	61,193	62,479
578,146	106,092	684,238	599,699	107,022	706,721	599,720	107,026	706,746
589,899	108,046	697,945	627,461	109,656	737,117	658,957	110,145	769,102

GENERAL

Table showing the number of pupils in each stage of

		Europeans and Anglo- Indians	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		
				Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmans, Baidyas, Rajputs and Kayasthas.	Others.
1		2	3	4	5	6
College stage	Males	1	18	549	1,356	188
	Females	...	4	...	2	...
High stage	Males	9	127	2,898	6,930	2,164
	Females	...	84	5	29	2
Middle stage	Males	113	99	3,559	3,925	3,889
	Females	70	116	14	53	13
Upper Primary stage	Males	88	199	6,958	12,665	12,518
	Females	117	225	168	334	249
Lower Primary stage	Males	311	830	72,174	116,867	274,829
	Females	347	1,005	14,612	25,098	39,284
Special Schools	Males	97	193	7,472	1,407	1,352
	Females	1	213	8	22	6
Private Institutions	Males	...	104	5,220	9,281	15,713
	Females	...	51	160	304	634
GRAND TOTAL	Males	619	1,570	98,830	155,431	310,653
	Females	585	1,648	14,967	25,842	40,188
	Total	1,154	3,218	113,797	181,273	350,841

TABLE V-A.

Instruction, classified according to sex, race or creed.

Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis	Others.	TOTAL OF COLUMNS 1 TO 10.	Depressed classes.	GRAND TOTAL.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
450	...	...	...	2,562	25	2,587
...	...	...	...	6	...	6
1,958	1	1	...	14,088	611	14,599
2	...	...	...	32	28	100
1,856	1	...	...	15,942	955	16,897
3	...	...	...	289	20	309
2,597	...	2	1	35,021	3,534	37,555
52	...	...	...	1,145	165	1,310
67,558	4	...	...	532,368	57,531	589,899
19,112	1	1	...	99,460	8,546	108,006
1,402	...	2	11	11,936	604	12,540
34	...	...	...	284	341	625
9,900	...	...	...	40,218	1,389	41,607
353	...	...	...	1,502	50	1,552
85,016	6	5	12	652,142	63,549	715,691
19,556	1	1	...	102,788	9,590	112,328
104,572	7	6	12	754,880	73,139	828,019

GENERAL

Return showing the results of the prescribed examinations in

Name of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I.—ARTS COLLEGES.									
Doctor of Philosophy ... { Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Science ... { Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Arts ... { Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	14	29
Master of Science ... { Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Arts (Honours) { Males ... Females ...	2	2	...	4	34	13	...	1	48
Bachelor of Arts (Pass) ... { Males ... Females ...	3	3	...	6	128	191	...	13	332
Bachelor of Science (Honours) { Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8
Bachelor of Science (Pass) { Males ... Females ...	2	1	...	3	34	17	...	...	51
Intermediate in Arts ... { Males ... Females ...	3	4	1	8	290	411	12	22	735
Intermediate in Science ... { Males ... Females ...	3	3	...	6	89	60	...	...	149
II.—ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
There is no Oriental College in the Province.									
III.—COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
(a) Law—									
Doctor of Law ... { Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Law ... { Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ... { Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	1	108	...	...	...	108
(b) Medicine ...									
There is no Medical College in the Province.									
(c) Engineering ...									
There is no Engineering College in the Province.									
(d) Teaching—									
Post-graduate degrees or licences. { Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	1	22	...	...	...	22
Under-graduate licences or diplomas. { Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	15

TABLE VI.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Number passed:					Race or creed of passed scholars.								
Institutions under Public Management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates.	TOTAL.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	Others.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Brahmans.	Bhumihar Brahmins Rajputs, Baidyas and Kayasthas.	Others.	21	22	23	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	7	...	...	38	...	...	11	13	4	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	97	...	3	176	...	...	38	78	14	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	7	...	...	23	...	...	9	12	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
159	176	6	8	349	...	3	80	167	46	52	1	...	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	27	...	...	80	...	1	16	47	5	11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	...	...	...	72	...	1	7	44	1	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	21	...	1	6	9	2	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	...	...	13	...	...	3	9	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes 5 students who obtained pass degree only.

Return showing the results of the prescribed examinations in

Name of Examination		Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
		Institutions Under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates	TOTAL.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IV.—SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.										
Matriculation Examination.	Males ...	23	56	40	119	586	1,101	1,518	337	3,542
	Females ...	2	2	...	4	8	4	...	1	13
School Final or Leaving Certificate.	Males ...	21	5	...	26	172	35	...	...	207
	Females ...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
B Final Examination ...	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High School Examination for Europeans.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Higher Local Examination.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Senior Examination.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge Junior Examination.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
Cambridge Preliminary Examination.	Males ...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	19
	Females ...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	...	5
Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination.	Males ...	29	246	81	356	833	4,083	1,969	...	6,885
	Females ...	3	8	...	11	36	42	...	...	78
Vernacular Middle Examination.	Males ...	(b) 100	39	4	143	844	275	64	...	1,183
	Females ...	3	7	...	10	4	28	...	...	32
Middle Examination for Europeans.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4
Upper Primary Examination.	Males ...	418	1,251	91	1,760	3,116	7,765	1,640	...	12,521
	Females ...	(c) 33	(d) 62	...	95	80	305	...	3	368
Lower Primary Examination.	Males ...	(e) 752	(f) 10,919	484	12,155	4,284	33,277	1,398	...	38,959
	Females ...	(g) 88	(g) 1,089	14	1,191	277	2,373	16	...	2,666

(b) Includes 1 school reduced to U. P. status.

(c) Includes 3 schools for boys shown twice over.

(d) Includes 11 Schools for boys shown twice over

(e) Do. 4 do. girls ditto.

(f) Do. 18 do. boys ditto.

(g) Do. 71 do. do. ditto.

Return showing the results of the prescribed examinations in

Name of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
		Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	TOTAL.	Institutions under Public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Candidates.	TOTAL.
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.										
Training Schools for Masters (Final Examination).	Secondary	5	...	...	5	123	...	...	83	206
	Primary ...	116	2	1	119	1,817	51	7	618	2,493
Training Schools for Mistresses (Final Examination).	Secondary	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	3
	Primary ...	3	4	...	7	21	48	...	...	69
Teachers' Examinations for those who are not students of a Training School.	Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleadership Examination	Males ...	2	...	...	2	69	...	...	...	69
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final Examination of Medical Schools.	Males ...	2	...	...	2	40	...	...	12	52
	Females ...	1 (h)	...	...	1 (h)	1	...	...	...	1
Overseer Examination ...	Males ...	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Overseer Examination	Males ...	1	...	...	1	16	...	...	...	16
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey Final Examination	Males ...	...	1	...	1	...	8	...	...	8
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial School Examination.	Males ...	...	2	2	4	...	106	37	...	143
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit Title Examination.	Males ...	2	21	24	47	18	37	68	43	166
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit Second Examination.	Males ...	2	64	109	175	51	209	339	92	691
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit First Examination.	Males ...	2	87	121	280	96	573	1,004	407	2,080
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasa Examination (Higher Grade).	Males ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	2
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasa Examination (Lower Grade).	Males ...	...	1	1	2	...	1	8	...	9
	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(h) Shown twice over.

ihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

[illegible]

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.		Expenditure by District Boards						
		In Institutions managed by District						
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.								
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>								
High Schools for Males, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for Males.	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	104	7,748	8,149	6,506	...	1,32,777	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Males		104	7,748	8,149	6,506	...	1,32,777	...
High Schools for Females, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools for Females.	{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Secondary Schools for Females		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for Secondary Schools for Males and Females.		104	7,748	8,149	6,506	...	1,32,777	...
<i>Primary Schools.</i>								
Upper Primary for Males	...	262	15,798	15,108	11,804	165	1,05,415	...
Lower Primary for Males	...	267	11,296	10,927	8,062	68	61,043	132
Total for Primary Schools for Males		529	27,094	26,035	19,866	233	1,66,458	132
Upper Primary for Females	...	23	1,079	1,024	788	...	15,554	...
Lower Primary for Females	...	36	1,125	1,057	794	...	11,472	...
Total for Primary Schools for Females		59	2,204	2,081	1,582	...	27,026	...
Grand Total for Primary Schools for Males and Females.		588	29,298	28,116	20,948	233	1,93,484	132

DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

on Public Instruction.

Boards.			In Institutions managed by—			TOTAL DISTRICT BOARDS' EXPEN- DITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUC- TION.
Endowments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Asso- ciations	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	582	1,61,790	...	...	23,603	1,53,380
...	582	1,61,790	...	...	23,603	1,56,380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	582	1,61,790	...	...	23,603	1,56,380
...	6,245	1,31,449	10	...	2,71,039	3,76,464
...	3,795	73,446	...	...	9,52,714	10,13,757
...	10,040	2,04,895	10	...	12,23,753	13,90,221
...	11	15,565	...	600	8,400	24,554
288	193	11,953	...	...	1,80,487	1,91,959
288	204	27,518	...	600	1,88,887	2,16,513
288	10,244	2,32,413	10	600	11,12,640	16,06,734

GENERAL

Expenditure by Municipal

In Institutions managed by

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 funds.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	137	135	112	...	3,144	...	676
2	137	135	112	...	3,144	...	676
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	137	135	112	...	3,144	...	676
38	2,557	2,480	1,898	20	16,989	...	5,589
100	4,200	4,060	3,186	20	22,242	...	4,528
138	6,757	6,540	5,084	40	39,231	...	10,117
16	430	422	293	...	4,839	600	142
18	693	680	480	...	8,173	...	...
28	1,123	1,102	773	...	13,012	600	142
166	7,880	7,642	5,857	40	52,243	600	10,259

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Boards on Public Instruction.							TOTAL EX- PENDITURE OF DISTRICT AND MUNI- CIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INS- TRUCTION.	Remarks.
Municipal Boards.			In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or associations.			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	120	120	120	
...	...	3,820	...	...	2,040	5,184	1,61,564	
...	...	3,820	...	...	2,160	5,304	1,61,684	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,820	...	...	2,160	5,304	1,61,684	
...	394	22,992	...	...	15,582	32,571	4,09,035	
...	1,101	27,891	...	132	44,640	67,014	10,80,771	
...	1,495	50,883	...	132	60,222	99,585	14,89,806	
...	...	5,581	...	...	7,118	11,957	86,511	
...	673	8,846	...	...	14,927	23,100	2,15,059	
...	673	14,427	...	...	22,045	35,057	2,51,570	
...	2,168	65,310	...	132	82,267	1,34,642	17,41,376	

GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.		Expenditure by District Boards							
		In Institutions managed by District							Fees.
		Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial funds.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Training Schools { For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training Schools { For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools { For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Technical and Industrial Schools { For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madrasahs .. { For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Madrasahs .. { For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Recognized Sanskrit Schools. { For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Recognized Sanskrit Schools. { For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Schools. { For Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous Schools. { For Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF DIRECT EXPENDITURE		692	37,46	36,265	27,454	233	3,26,261	132	56,463
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Buildings, Furniture and Apparatus...	...	...	...	...	...	97,965	...	54
	Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	97,965	...	54
	Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Professional Colleges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Technical and Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scholarships held in { Other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total Charges for Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hostel charges (recurring)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Contingencies and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL OF INDIRECT EXPENDITURE		...	...	...	...	...	97,965	...	54
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1920-21		692	37,046	36,265	27,454	233	4,24,226	132	56,517

on Public Instruction.

Boards.			In Institutions managed by—			TOTAL DISTRICT BOARDS' EXPEN- DITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUC- TION.
Endowments.	Subscrip- tions and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Asso- ciations.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	30	...	...	30
...	...	...	863	...	4,897	5,760
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	893	...	4,897	5,790
288	10,826	3,94,203	903	600	14,41,140	17,68,904
...	536	98,555	...	...	96,004	1,93,969
...	...	...	...	...	...	904
...	536	98,555	...	...	96,004	1,94,873
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	547
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,856
...	...	...	...	...	...	33,431
...	...	...	...	...	...	896
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	871
...	...	...	...	...	...	60,789
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965
...	...	...	...	...	...	72,053
...	536	98,555	...	...	96,004	3,30,680
288	11,362	4,92,768	903	600	15,37,144	20,99,584

Expenditure by Municipal							
In Institutions managed by							
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 funds.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	19	18	10	51	228	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	19	18	10	51	228	...	...
169	8,036	7,795	5,979	91	55,615	600	10,935
...	...	...	...	...	14,352	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14,352	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14,352	...	...
169	8,036	7,795	5,979	91	69,967	600	10,935

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Boards on Public Instruction.							TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	Remarks.
Municipal Boards.			In Institutions managed by—			Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction.		
Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources.	TOTAL.	Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
...	...	...	...	...	240	240	6,000	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	279	...	...	1,186	1,864	1,864	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	60	60	60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	279	...	...	1,436	1,664	7,454	
...	2,178	69,409	...	132	85,868	1,41,610	19,10,514	
...	...	14,352	...	...	5,178	19,530	2,13,499	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	
...	...	14,352	...	...	5,178	19,530	2,14,403	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	547	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,856	
...	...	...	...	...	...	338	33,764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,008	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	871	
...	...	...	...	...	...	338	61,122	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,965	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,340	75,393	
...	...	14,352	...	...	5,178	23,203	3,53,883	
...	2,168	83,761	...	132	81,041	1,64,813	22,64,397	

GENERAL

Return showing the attendance and non-recurring Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding houses

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of —		Number of Boarders who are students of—				
	Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts Colleges.	Colleges for professional training	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Managed by Government—							
Males	181	4,322	472	56	782	...	3,012
Females	7	81	8	...	29	2	47
Managed by District or Municipal Boards—							
Males	55	469	...	...	453	...	16
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards—							
Males	202	5,242	194	...	3,609	1,142	297
Females	36	2,408	...	...	993	1,200	215
Unaided—							
Males	53	1,624	...	...	1,160	23	441
Females	2	89	...	...	...	89	...
Total—							
Males	471	11,657	666	56	6,004	1,165	3,766
Females	45	2,578	3	...	1,022	1,291	262
GRAND TOTAL ...	516	14,235	669	56	7,026	2,456	4,028

TABLE VIII.

in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Capital expenditure from—						Remarks.
Provincial Revenues.	District or Municipal Funds.	Endowments.	Subscriptions and other sources	Fees	TOTAL	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,900	...	...	...	38	2,938	
2,000	...	...	...	...	2,000	
...	1,913	...	200	54	2,167	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,309	...	...	4,672	6,081	14,062	
200	...	...	4,830	1,845	6,875	
...	...	...	400	18	418	
...	...	...	900	...	900	
6,209	1,913	...	5,272	6,191	19,585	
2,200	...	...	5,730	1,845	9,775	
8,409	1,913	...	11,002	8,036	29,360	

GENERAL

Number and qualification of Teachers in

		In Primary Schools.						In Middle				
		Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided	TOTAL.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
In Schools for Indians.	Teachers of vernacular.	Trained	313	880	157	7,124	331	8,755	61	437	5	654
		Untrained	41	480	164	15,980	4,940	11,605	19	105	4	345
		Total	354	1,360	321	23,104	5,271	30,360	80	542	9	999
	Anglo-Vernacular Teachers and Teachers of classical languages.	Trained	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	9
		Untrained	...	1	...	2	...	3	9	...	...	410
		Total	...	1	...	2	...	3	17	...	...	419
		Possessing a degree...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	15
		Possessing no degree	...	...	...	2	...	3	11	...	...	404
	Total	...	1	...	2	...	3	17	...	...	419	
	in Schools for Europeans.	Trained	...	...	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	38
		Untrained	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	12
		Total	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	50
		Possessing a degree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		Possessing no degree	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	48
	Total	...	...	...	24	...	24	...	...	...	50	
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL TEACHERS.		354	1,311	321	23,130	5,271	30,387	97	542	9	1,468	

TABLE IX.

Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1920-21.

Schools.		In High Schools.						In Colleges.						GRAND TOTAL.
Unaided.	TOTAL.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	TOTAL.	Government.	Board.	Municipal.	Aided.	Unaided.	TOTAL.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
146	1,308	94	..	...	140	67	301	1	...	...	...	..	1	1,360
82	555	63	...	...	104	58	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,385
228	1,858	157	...	...	244	125	526	1	...	...	...	...	1	32,745
...	17	73	...	...	28	12	113	6	...	...	...	...	6	130
126	545	217	...	...	560	408	1,185	104	...	...	69	6	179	1,912
126	562	290	...	...	588	420	1,298	110	...	...	69	6	185	2,048
6	27	163	...	...	213	141	517	100	...	...	60	4	164	708
120	535	127	...	...	375	279	781	10	...	...	9	2	21	1,340
126	562	290	...	...	588	420	1,298	110	...	...	69	6	185	2,048
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
354	2,470	447	...	...	832	545	1,824	111	...	...	69	6	186	34,867

GENERAL

Classification of Pupils by age

Ages.	Schools for General							
	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Below 5 ...	40,684	698	7	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 6 ...	90,548	14,029	738	62	3	...	...	...
6 to 7 ...	89,899	28,833	6,158	613	61	6	...	...
7 to 8 ...	66,252	34,276	14,440	4,374	345	76	10	...
8 to 9 ...	41,515	27,597	20,412	10,586	2,440	726	77	16
9 to 10 ...	24,602	18,904	19,114	14,563	4,029	2,018	443	81
10 to 11 ...	14,695	11,992	13,219	13,340	4,977	3,139	1,231	371
11 to 12 ...	7,619	5,873	8,122	9,338	4,150	3,745	1,908	1,278
12 to 13 ...	4,124	2,869	4,691	5,650	2,894	2,999	1,967	1,620
13 to 14 ...	2,701	1,478	2,499	2,617	1,658	2,064	1,590	1,619
14 to 15 ...	2,115	985	1,202	1,440	854	1,145	1,053	1,289
15 to 16 ...	1,535	708	625	683	465	610	591	768
16 to 17 ...	931	556	314	459	150	296	267	465
17 to 18 ...	749	419	193	187	88	118	129	227
18 to 19 ...	590	339	156	124	22	57	61	119
19 to 20 ...	563	384	177	135	5	8	17	40
Over 20 ...	1,602	621	285	137	1	23	11	38
TOTAL ...	390,724	150,561	92,352	64,308	22,142	17,030	9,355	7,931

TABLE X.

in Bihar and Orissa for 1920-21.

Education.					Arts Colleges.							GRAND TOTAL.
Class IX.	Class X.	Class XI.	Class XII.	Total.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year or post graduate class.	Total	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	..	41,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,889
...	...	...	...	105,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105,380
...	...	...	...	125,570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,570
...	...	...	...	119,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119,773
...	...	...	...	103,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,370
1	..	...	...	83,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,771
16	1	...	...	63,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,023
44	15	...	..	42,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,396
292	70	1	...	27,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,907
854	205	34	...	18,239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,239
1,061	795	144	13	12,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,984
1,006	1,006	745	144	9,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,024
703	816	927	593	5,913	130	...	...	...	...	...	130	6,043
147	204	382	707	3,550	211	57	...	...	...	...	268	3,818
62	99	225	407	2,261	157	156	13	..	...	...	326	2,587
19	37	58	191	1,664	100	281	101	18	...	...	500	2,164
8	10	43	109	2,883	77	328	178	406	41	15	1,045	3,933
4,541	3,791	3,324	3,043	769,102	675	822	292	424	41	15	2,269	771,371

No. 761-E.R.

GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

(MINISTRY OF EDUCATION).

R E S O L U T I O N .

Dated the 25th October 1921.

READ—

Report on the Progress of Education, 1920-21.

1. THE year 1920-21 which is dealt with in the present report is noteworthy for the transfer of " Education " to the control of an elected representative of the people. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din assumed charge as the first Minister of Education in the Province of Bihar and Orissa on the 1st January 1921. This important constitutional change is one of the reasons why the present report records no important new schemes. The late Government were naturally reluctant to embark on large schemes or to commit their successors to expensive projects, while in the three months during which the Education Minister has held charge, he has been fully occupied in becoming acquainted with the work of this and other departments under his control and with the problems with which he has to deal. That the inauguration of the Reforms and the transfer of Education to popular control have led to an increased interest being taken in education is shown by the numerous questions asked and resolutions moved on this subject at the first session of the Legislative Council and by the demands put forward for the appointment of Committees to examine various aspects of the problem. A resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee to examine the whole question of primary and secondary education was accepted by Government and the large and representative committee which has been appointed in accordance with the resolution has commenced its task. The terms of reference to the Committee are comprehensive and their deliberations will probably be protracted, but the Committee will serve a most useful purpose in concentrating attention on the most important educational questions, and will enable the members of the Legislative Council to become thoroughly acquainted with the problems before them and will give them an opportunity of making use of the knowledge and experience of the officers of the department. Another resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to advise on the subject of vocational education was also accepted by Government and as a preliminary step a committee has been appointed to advise on the question of technical and industrial education in the Tirhut Division where at present few facilities for any except a purely literary education exist. The question of vocational education will be further considered when the Committee on primary and secondary education has submitted its report, for this committee in dealing with the important question of curricula in schools will have to consider carefully whether the courses at present in force require modification to make them more " vocational ".

2. The Resolutions and questions generally show that there is a very strong demand for the expansion of educational work. Owing to the limited funds at their disposal Government cannot hold out hopes of any rapid progress. The direct expenditure on education has risen by over sixteen lakhs since 1916-17, while the total expenditure including the expenditure on buildings which in 1916-17 was Rs. 81,52,000 amounted in the year under report to Rs. 1,14,10,000. The revision of the pay of the educational services was the

chief item in the additional recurring expenditure of the year 1920-21. All the Government Educational Services have now received a substantial increase of pay but the memorials recently received from the members of various services show that under present economic conditions even the rates of pay now in force are barely adequate. Government though sympathising with the memorialists can not however hold out any hopes of being in a position to sanction any further increase at present and it is to be hoped that an improvement in the economic conditions of the province will automatically improve the position of these officers. The increases already sanctioned have taxed the resources of Government to the utmost and they have not as yet been able to make any substantial increase in the pay of the large body of teachers in aided schools, though some additional grants have been given for this purpose out of the funds obtained from a small increase in the fees in Government secondary schools. Further the problem of increasing the pay of teachers in primary schools has yet to be solved; to raise their pay to the standard in force in a neighbouring province would require over half a crore of rupees.

THE UNIVERSITY.

3. The refusal of the Government of India to make any further contribution towards the establishment of the Patna University makes it necessary to reconsider the whole scheme. The Director of Public Instruction has put forward cogent reasons for locating the University in the neighbourhood of Patna College where it will be in close proximity to the Law, Medical and Engineering Colleges, if and when they are established. His suggestion is under the consideration of Government who intend to consult public opinion before arriving at a final decision.

4. During the year the Senate and Syndicate have considered with great care the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission and have carried into effect two important reforms, the abolition of the age limit for the matriculation examination and the introduction of the system of supplementary examinations, both of which were strongly supported by the public.

5. That the charge not infrequently brought against the University of setting an unduly high standard of examination is not justified is shown by the statistics quoted by the Director of Public Instruction. The percentage of passes in every examination except the M.A., has increased considerably since 1918-19. The percentage of passes in the Matriculation has risen from 41.5 in 1918-19 to 49.3 in the year 1920-21 and the percentage would, as the Director of Public Instruction points out, have probably been still higher had it not been for the disturbing effect of the non-co-operation movement and was in fact reduced by the small percentage of passes obtained from some schools.

ARTS COLLEGES.

6. The decrease in the number of students in Arts Colleges is attributed by the Director of Public Instruction to four causes, economic conditions, the impression that the standard of examination is lower at the Calcutta University than at Patna, the effect of a new regulation permitting students who have failed twice at the Intermediate Examination to appear at two subsequent examinations without further attendance at lectures, and finally the non-co-operation movement. The two Government Colleges were not seriously affected by the non-co-operation movement; from the Patna College 81 students withdrew permanently while only two students left the Ravenshaw College in pursuance of this movement. The Bihar National College suffered a serious decrease in numbers of over 200, but about 100 of these withdrawals are accounted for by the effect of the new Regulation while it is probable that as this college is largely attended by poor students, the decrease was largely due to economic causes. The thanks of Government are due to the Principals of both Government and aided colleges for their successful handling of the difficult situation caused by the non-co-operation movement while it is satisfactory to note that parents and guardians had the good sense to use their influence with the students and to oppose a movement, which can not but spell disaster for the rising generation.

7. The numbers attending the post-graduate classes at Patna College show that these classes are meeting a real need of the Province. The staff has been increased during the year by the appointment of two young Bihari gentlemen, Mr. Abdus Samad Khan and Mr. Kampta Prashad, to the Indian Educational Service as Professors of Chemistry and Physics, while at the Ravenshaw College also two natives of Orissa, Mr S. O. Tripathi and Mr. P. K. Parija have been appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Professors of Chemistry and Botany. All these four gentlemen were trained in English Universities at the expense of Government and their success fully justifies their selection.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

8. In attacking secondary schools the non-co-operators had an easier task than in attacking colleges, for it is not difficult to open a so-called national high school and thereby attract pupils from the Government schools or Government aided schools. It is thus hardly surprising to find a decrease of over 11,000 in the total number of pupils attending high schools, middle English schools and middle Vernacular schools, the Tirhut Division in which the non-co-operation movement was strongest being responsible for a fall over 7,000. It appears very doubtful whether these national schools will be able to exist for long, and it is to be hoped that if the courses at Government schools are modified so as to make them more attractive and if also the pay of teachers in aided schools is improved, the numbers will soon rise to their former level. The question of the curriculum in secondary schools has recently been considered in great detail by the Education Committee whose final recommendation has not yet been received by Government.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

9. That the problem of the development and improvement of primary education is largely a financial problem is made abundantly clear by the present report. There can be no doubt that if more competent and better paid teachers are employed and if fees of all kinds are abolished, more children will attend schools. But to raise the salaries of teachers to the standard adopted in a neighbouring province would cost over half a crore of rupees. The adoption of a simpler course may have some effect in increasing the popularity of primary schools, and the question of the most suitable curriculum is one on which the advice of the Education Committee now sitting will be valuable. Two satisfactory features of the present year are the increased funds devoted by some District Boards, notably Patna, to Education and the development of the system of control by local committees principally in Shahabad and Gaya. It is not surprising that in a backward area such as Chota-Nagpur local committees are not easily formed but more rapid progress should be made in Orissa which educationally is in advance of the rest of the Province.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

10. The Intermediate Arts Classes at the Ravenshaw Girls' School were continued as a temporary basis. The number of pupils is still small and is not sufficient to justify making the classes permanent. Improvements were made in the building of the Girls' High School at Bankipore which has now been placed under a representative Managing Committee. Of the aided high schools the most flourishing is that maintained by S. P. G. Mission at Ranchi, the number of pupils showing a further increase during the year. The Giridih Girls' High School on the other hand had a smaller number of pupils and it is doubtful whether the school should continue to receive aid from Government. The increase in the number of middle English schools is satisfactory.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

11. Since the close of the year the Bihar School of Engineering has been transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and has been placed under a strong governing body on which the principal railways and industrial companies in the province are represented. A regrettable 'strike' took place at the school in December last, which must be attributed to the non-co-operation movement. It is satisfactory that no further trouble has occurred.

The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Fawcus for his efficient administration of the department and to Mr. Lambert who was in charge for half the year. They also acknowledge the services of the Principals of colleges and Headmasters of the schools in dealing with the non-co-operation movement.

By order of the Government of Bihar and Orissa,
in the Ministry of Education,

H. K. BRISCOE,
Secretary to Government..