



# General Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1935-36

BY

G. A. SMALL

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ASSAM

SHILLONG

PRINTED AT THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT PRESS

1937

*Price Rs.2-13 or 4s. 3d.*

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTORY.

The year under report has been eventful in more ways than one. First of all came the Silver Jubilee celebration commemorating the 25 years of reign of His Late Majesty King George V, Emperor of India. Very substantial help was rendered by our school population and Inspecting Officers in the collection of money for the Silver Jubilee Fund, as well as in the preparation for the conduct of local celebrations.

The rejoicings with which the year opened were suddenly and unexpectedly marred by the sad news of the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V towards the later part of the year. The universal sorrow evoked throughout the empire touched our little world with equal strength and showed itself in spontaneous expressions of sympathy in almost all institutions.

The accession of His Majesty King Edward VIII was also welcomed with equal warmth everywhere.

The medium of instruction for Government high schools in the Assam Valley engaged consideration with the result that Assamese will be the accepted medium in the Government schools of the Valley except in Dhubri Government high school.

The proposals for a University for Assam came to a head and resulted in the appointment of Mr. J. R. Cunningham, late Director of Public Instruction, Assam, as Special Officer, and the publication of his report.

Three Provincial Educational Conferences were held at Shillong to discuss the school courses, general educational reconstruction and the question of education of the hill tribes.

The Government grant of Rs. 40,000 to local bodies for the spread of primary education was a great incentive.

Extra curricular activities mentioned in previous reports continued with success. A Wood Badge training camp was held at Sylhet and two divisional scouters training camps were held at Kachugaon and Kampur. Just after the close of the year under report an all-Assam Jamboree was held at Shillong.

2. The year was one of educational peace and progress, the latter only hindered by the almost complete lack of funds for expansion.

General statistics. The subjoined table gives the details of both divisions and of the province as a whole, showing the number of institutions, scholars, and increases and decreases for the year compared with those of the previous year:—

Area	Year	Colleges		High schools		Middle English schools		Middle Vernacular schools		Primary schools		Special schools		Unrecognised institutions		All institutions	
		Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars	Number	Scholars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Assam	1935-36	9	2,002	92	28,057	271	24,951	233	81,111	6,579	306,091	155	4,610	789	84,200	8,130	431,021
	1934-35	6	1,834	89	26,580	259	23,153	227	81,610	6,140	256,465	153	4,522	757	29,726	7,643	403,890
	Percentage of increase or decrease.	...	50	9.1	3.3	5.5	4.6	7.7	3.5	7.9	6.0	6.8	-0	1.9	4.2	15.0	6.3
Assam Valley	1935-36	3	989	44	14,720	124	11,957	167	20,962	3,097	156,526	72	2,400	528	22,630	4,035	255,185
	1934-35	3	927	43	14,317	115	10,670	160	24,756	3,916	145,150	75	2,405	477	18,435	3,789	216,850
	Percentage of increase or decrease.	...	6.6	2.3	2.8	7.8	12.0	4.3	9.3	0.2	7.1	-4	-3.8	10.0	22.8	6.4	8.5
Surma Valley and Hill districts.	1935-36	6	1,013	48	13,337	147	12,894	68	7,149	3,483	150,553	63	2,210	261	11,570	4,095	98,826
	1934-35	3	907	46	12,965	144	12,483	67	6,864	3,233	141,306	81	2,027	260	11,291	3,854	167,231
	Percentage of increase or decrease.	...	11.0	4.3	8.7	2.0	4.0	1.4	2.8	7.7	6.5	2.4	9.0	-6.7	2.4	6.2	6.1

The progress recorded is all-around and may be considered very satisfactory.

The number of institutions increased by 6·3 per cent. from 7,643 to 8,130 and their enrolment by 7·4 per cent. from 403,890 to 434,021. In view of the general economic depression and consequent want of funds, such improvements are really satisfactory.

The enrolment in the two Government Arts Colleges rose from 1,458 to 1,541 while that of the Earle Law College decreased from 76 to 66.

From the general summary of expenditure appended to the report it will be seen that the total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 50,50,860 to Rs. 53,95,161, *i.e.*, by Rs. 3,44,301 or 6·8 per cent. The expenditure from provincial revenues increased from Rs. 28,69,392 to Rs. 30,37,553, *i.e.*, by Rs. 1,68,161 or 5·8 per cent. The average annual net cost to Government in educating each pupil in a primary school for boys was Rs. 2·9, and that for girls was Rs. 2·6, in a high school for boys Rs. 23·3, for girls Rs. 33·5, in Arts Colleges for males Rs. 139·6 and Law College Rs. 107·7.

The following statement compares the number of schools, the number of pupils, and the total expenditure on education in the Provinces of Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam :—

Province	No. of schools	No. of pupils	Total expenditure on Education
			Rs.
Burma (1934) ... ..	6,178*	725,573	1,63,21,000
Central Provinces (1935) ... ..	5,927	498,139	1,06,01,617
Assam (1936) ... ..	8,121	432,019	53,95,161

\*Excludes special and unrecognised institutions.

I think we can fairly claim that, considering how poorly our financial condition contrasts with that of provinces with much the same school population, the standard of education in Assam is remarkably high.

We urgently need funds for replacing the *kutcha buildings* of many of our large schools by permanent modern buildings, for raising the pay of aided school teachers and village school teachers, for physical training, Red Cross work and scouting.

In these respects the new Government will have difficult problems to face.

## CHAPTER II.

### CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

3. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year and was out on tour for 130 days. I visited Sylhet, Habiganj, Karimganj, Gauhati, Tezpur, Dhubri, Golaghat, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Deom Dooma, Saikhowa, Digboi and North Lakhimpur.

It seems advisable, in view of the change in the Constitution that is impending, to discuss the present position of the Director of Public Instruction and the difficulties with which he has to contend.

He is in charge of the largest, and in the opinion of the public, the most important department of the province.

The efficient discharge of his duties demands that he should tour for four or five months every year.

In addition to his duties as Director he has also charge of the Public Library, is a member of several boards and committees, and has a great deal of work in connection with the Boy Scouts and the Red Cross Associations.

He is, however, overburdened with routine work, which leaves him no time for dealing with his more important functions.

Recently a Committee has been appointed in Burma to examine the whole field of vernacular education. The Chairman was the Assistant Director of Public Instruction, and the members included the Commissioner of Mandalay Division, an Inspector of Schools, and eight non-official gentlemen including four members of the Legislative Council.

"The terms of reference were later expanded so that the Committee covered practically the whole field of pre-university education in Burma".

The report was unanimous, and some of its recommendations seem to me to merit the most serious consideration of Government.

The following extracts in reference to the duties and position of the Director of Public Instruction deserve special attention in view of the coming changes in the administration :—

We stress the importance of long views, of consistency and continuity of policy, and of vigorous central administration. In Burma, where, as already pointed out, the number of non-official experts available for the public service of education is relatively small, the necessity of concentrating their energies and those of the official education officers on well-planned programmes of development is imperative. In future, when Ministers may be blown in and out of office by shifting political winds, and the constitution of the Board of Education may undergo rapid changes, some degree of permanency in the personnel of the key positions in the secretariat of the Board is essential.

On the question of the relationships between the Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction the Hartog Committee said :—"There were two reasons in former days for the appointment of an Education Secretary. The first was the concentration in many Provinces of all executive power in the Lieutenant-Governor who, through pressure of his manifold duties, was unable to maintain personal contact with all heads of departments. With the distribution of powers first among Members of Council, and, since the Reforms, among Members and Ministers, this reason has disappeared.....The second reason was the assumption that the Director of Public Instruction would require reinforcement on the administrative and political side. As a matter of fact, under existing conditions, it is only rarely that a Secretary is in a position to give much administrative guidance. Government does not demand from this officer an expert knowledge of education or of educational administration as an initial qualification ; and it often gives him so short a tenure of office that it is impossible for him to acquire it.....It might be urged perhaps that the Director of Public Instruction needs expert assistance on the financial side of administration ; but we believe that the Finance Departments examine in greater detail than was formerly the case, the proposals of the spending departments, and the Finance Committee of the Legislatures also exercises important functions in regard to this matter. Under the new constitution, the political aspects of educational policy are in no danger of being overlooked ; the Minister and the Education Standing Committees of the Legislative Councils are particularly concerned with them.

So far from reinforcing educational administration the Education Secretariat, through no fault of its own, is often an obstacle to the ready and effective despatch of business.

The duties of the Director of Public Instruction are excessive and he needs relief, but he is not given that relief by having placed over him an Education Secretary with no expert knowledge of educational administration. It may happen, and indeed it has happened, that an Education Secretary has had educational experience, and in those circumstances has been of great use to the Department, but the circumstances are exceptional and are not likely often to recur".

#### *Redistribution of duties of Secretary and Director.*

Subject to our comments on the shortness of the tenures of the Secretaryship, we have no strong objections to the existing organisation. We recognise that in the existing administrative machinery of Government, there is outside the "academic" sphere of education administration with which the Director of Public Instruction is essentially concerned, a sphere of education administration in which the relation of education policy and of the administration of education to the general policy and administration of Government, and the relation of the finance of education to the general financial system of the Province, call for the services of an officer or officers with general administrative experience. We realise also that the organization of a permanent Civil Service Secretariat would involve radical reorganization in the existing machinery of administration. Further, the relief which the Director of Public Instruction requires would not be effected by imposing on that officer more administrative powers and functions. It seems to us that one method of achieving relief should be a general demarcation of the functions and spheres of the Secretary and of the Director of Public Instruction respectively to eliminate duplication of work and to secure that the Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction act co-operatively in independent spheres of administration. The delimitation of spheres of administration should make explicit that both officers are administrative authorities of the Board of Education, and that as administrators they separately administer the general policy and general administrative orders of the Board of Education.

The Hartog Committee pointed out that the existing administrative organization had been criticized on the ground of unnecessary duplication and of confusion of functions in the offices of the Secretary and of the Director of Public Instruction. Some duplication is unavoidable, but a reasonably clear delimitation of the functions and administrative spheres of the Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction would reduce it considerably. In future, both the Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction will slough the remnants of the political skin that "dyarchy" gave them. The Director of Public Instruction will cease to be part "politician," part administrative officer in one sphere of education and part advisory officer in another sphere of education. He will become wholly an administrative officer of the Ministry of Education. It is desirable to mark this change and to define his administrative position as an officer working the policy and administering the day to day functions, on the "academic" side, of the public service of education, under the general standing orders and rules of the Ministry of Education. As administrative head of the Department, he is the expert adviser of the Minister in matters of educational policy.

In accordance with the administrative adjustments that appear to us to follow from the constitutional changes, it appears to us to be desirable to apportion administrative work in the offices of the Secretary and the Director of Public Instruction on the lines already hinted at, and to assign entirely to the Director the administration of academic matters such as school and class organization; curricula; examinations; discipline; the qualifications, training, promotion, transfer and discipline of teachers; recognition and withdrawal of recognition from schools; and the application of grants-in-aid, scholarship and other financial codes to schools, teachers and pupils. The relationship of the Director of Public Instruction to the Ministry may be expressed by a change of designation to such as "Joint Secretary and Director of Public Instruction."

The volume of routine work, much of it of relatively minor importance, which presses on the Director and from which he should be relieved, is great. He has little time to spare for the more important functions of his post, for tours of inspection, personal contacts, conferences and discussions, for the formulation of plans and schemes to forward education, for keeping up the supply of circulars and pamphlets, which should form a continuous stream of reinvigorating ideas and methods in the education body generally. He should act not only as an expert adviser to the Minister, but also as a directing bureau of educational intelligence, himself receiving and dispensing the tonics of the education system.

*Director should control promotion, discipline and posting of subordinate staff.*

In regard to the officers and teachers immediately under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, we consider it a matter of importance that as the Hartog Committee recommended:—

"The Director should be responsible for the maintenance of discipline and efficiency among his subordinates, who should look to him, and not to the Minister for the judgment of their work." The Hartog Committee went on to say:—

"It has been presented to us that in some provinces the Minister has exercised pressure on the Director in the matter of appointments and promotions on political and irrelevant personal grounds. In our judgment, these matters should be entirely divorced from party politics....." In these observations we have no intention of derogating from the proper position of the Minister. The responsibility for policy and for measures necessary to secure its execution, after due consultation with his permanent advisers, is his. Experience has shown that he cannot and ought not in view of his larger responsibilities, to exercise that particular control over the personnel of his department which is necessary, but which should be left to others. There is ample experience in England to show that a Minister need have no fear of the loyalty of the service of his department. Indeed, it is the pride of all good Civil Services that, regardless of their personal views and prejudices, they render equally loyal service to Ministers and Governments of all complexions. There is no reason to doubt that this tradition will be established in India as elsewhere.

"There is reason to believe that Ministers have already been exposed to considerable pressure in the matter of appointments, transfers and promotions. The duties of an Education Minister who is anxious to achieve something for the advancement of education must always be arduous. That he should be distracted from their performance by political pressure to use his power of patronage in favour of particular persons—pressure which is sometimes carried to the length of undermining his position—must be as trying to him as it is detrimental to the public interest. It is probable that many Ministers would be glad to have the protection and relief of measures which placed the particular power of selection or recommendation for appointment, promotion and transfer in other hands, and which left to him only the function of laying down such general principles for the guidance of his advisers as he would be prepared to defend publicly, and then of reviewing, confirming or referring back the recommendations made to him."

Under the new constitution, Public Services Commission will be responsible for appointment to all but relatively unimportant post in the education services. We are of opinion that the promotion, transfer and discipline of the education services under the Director should be under the control of the Director.

We are of opinion that the present duties of the Director of Public Instruction are unduly burdensome and do not permit him to devote adequate time to his constructive function, to the shaping and explaining of policy, to dealing with problems such as "wastage" in primary schools, disharmony between the primary and secondary systems of education, excessive literariness and mechanical methods in the secondary system, the backwardness of the state of the education of girls, and the educational needs of the non-Burmese indigenous and non-indigenous communities; they will not permit him to act as a clearing house of information and inspiration when Burma is separated from India, and Burma, in consequence, is deprived of the services of the Indian Central Government Education Bureau; and we recommend:—

- (a) That an additional Class I post should be established for the appointment of a Commissioner of Examinations to take the main burden of routine examination work off the Director of Public Instruction, and
- (b) that an additional Class I post should be established for a Second Assistant Director of Public Instruction, for the special duty of assisting in the administration and development of Vernacular primary education.

It is hardly necessary to point out that while the Burma Committee recommends the appointment of a second Assistant Director, in Assam there is no Assistant Director at all.

Lest it should be thought that the work in Burma is much heavier than that in Assam it may be noted that in Burma there are altogether 6,178 schools, High, Middle and Primary, with a total enrolment of 725,573 pupils, while in Assam, apart from some 1,500 venture schools, there are 8,121 schools, with a total enrolment of 432,019 pupils.

It will be convenient to deal here with the Committee's recommendation regarding the Inspectorate, instead of dealing with them in the paragraphs referring to the work of the Inspectors.

In Burma there are 8 Inspectors of Schools, 8 Assistant Inspectors, 93 Deputy Inspectors, 1 Inspectress, 6 Deputy Inspectresses and 1 Assistant Inspector for Physical Training.

In Assam we have 2 Inspectors, 2 Assistant Inspectors, 1 Assistant to the Director for Muhammadan Education, 23 Deputy Inspectors, 51 Sub-Inspectors, and 1 Assistant Inspectress.

The Committee report as follows on the general question of inspection :—

Inspection is the chief safeguard of value ; Governments, particularly their Financial Departments, lay stress on the necessity of frequent inspection as security against waste of public money. Even in countries where reliable and responsible local authorities have wide powers of expenditure, it is recognised that central inspection is necessary as a safeguard against wasteful expenditure and to ensure that the money of the taxpayer is spent economically and efficiently.

They recommend an increase in the number of Inspectors from 8 to 10, and in the number of Assistant Inspectors from 8 to 12.

As regards Deputy Inspectors the Committee make the following recommendations :—

An increase in the number of Deputy Inspectors and a reorganization of sub-circles into charges in which each Deputy Inspector will be able to make thorough inspections and exercise effective control as well as give constructive guidance is urgently called for. A superficial examination of the position suggests that from 25 to 30 additional posts of Deputy Inspector may be required. The Committee is unable, however, to make detailed proposals. Too many local factors such as the density of population and the state of communications have to be taken into consideration. The Department should call upon Inspectors of Schools to make a thorough investigation of the Deputy Inspectorate and of the effectiveness or otherwise of inspections and the number of schools that may be thoroughly inspected. This number should leave to each Deputy Inspector time to attend all meetings of all Local Education Authorities in his jurisdiction and to organize demonstration lectures and other professional propaganda in his charge.

Regarding female education the Committee write :—

The education of girls, generally, and the improvement of teaching in primary schools requires a large influx of qualified women teachers. This influx in turn will necessitate an increase in the numbers of women in the Inspectorate and Deputy Inspectorate. The immediate need for more women in the Inspectorate is, however, overshadowed by a more urgent need. There is grave deficiency in the organization for the training of women teachers for vernacular schools. One of the first tasks of reconstruction must be the recruitment of women capable of training women teachers in domestic science, needlework, drawing, singing, and physical training.

The existing girls' schools proper, 776 in number, require special inspection by women Inspectors and advice and guidance which only women are competent to give ; hence the recommendation that the post of Inspectress of Schools in Upper Burma should be restored. Apart from this, the first need of the system is more women teachers for work in primary schools and more women with specialist qualifications in the practical subjects.

We are of opinion, however, that a proportion of the additional appointments of Deputy Inspectors found necessary to provide an adequate service of inspection for vernacular schools should be allotted to Deputy Inspectresses in full charge of suitable sub-circles. We are aware of the many difficulties in the way of this proposal, but we have been assured by the ladies who have given us evidence, that the difficulties are not insuperable.

It may be noted that in Burma there are 776 girls' schools while in Assam there are 841.

It may be also noted, in regard to the general question of finance that the average annual expenditure in Burma on education between 1928 and 1935 was approximately Rs. 1,04,40,695, while that in Assam was Rs. 50,81,708 though the number of pupils in Burma is 725,573 (1934) and that in Assam 432,019 (1936).

It is hardly necessary to stress further the need of a large increase in the educational staff and in the funds at the disposal of the Department.

One cannot but feel that the representation of these facts to the Niemeyer Committee must have resulted in a more generous treatment of the Province.

If under the new Constitution Education is to make any progress, it is essential that the Director should be relieved of the greater part of his routine work, so that he can have time for the preparation of schemes and for the larger problems that must arise.

The appointment of additional Inspectors is also necessary, and even more urgently necessary is the restoration of the post of Inspectress and the appointment of additional Assistant or Deputy Inspectresses if female education is to make the progress on which the future of Assam so largely depends.

4. Dr. S. C. Gupta acted as Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, from 1st April 1935 to 30th September 1935 and again from 14th October 1935 to 23rd December 1935. Mr. S. C. Roy, the permanent Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, was transferred to the Cotton College, Gauhati, to act as Principal during the former period and he went on leave during the latter period.

Dr. Gupta spent 134 days on tour. He visited 22 high, 43 middle, 28 primary and 2 special schools. He also visited two offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

For the remaining portion of the year Mr. Roy held charge of the Surma Valley and Hill Districts. He spent 54 days on tour besides one day spent in visiting schools within five miles of headquarters. He visited 11 high, 26 middle, 33 primary, and 7 special schools. He inspected 5 Deputy Inspectors' offices.

Mr. S. C. Goswami was in charge of the Assam Valley Circle throughout the year. He spent 231 days on tour and visited 40 high, 47 middle English, 29 middle vernacular, 87 primary, 24 special and 5 venture schools. He inspected two Deputy Inspectors' offices.

I am grateful to all three of these officers for most excellent work, not only in their ordinary official duties, but in a number of other activities which they have engaged in voluntarily and which have involved very heavy additional labour, such as Red Cross work, Scouting, organisation of physical training, and attendance at conferences and educational exhibitions.

As an instance of their keenness I need only mention that all three officers, as also Maulavi Aatur Rahman, attended a Scout Wood Badge Camp at Sylhet and went through the ordinary course, in order to fit themselves more fully for their duties as Assistant Provincial Commissioners.

5. Maulavi Aatur Rahman was in charge of the office of Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education throughout the year, except for the period from 11th January to 31st March 1936, when he went on leave. He was out on tour for 86 days and visited 17 high, 8 middle, 35 madrasas, 32 maktabs and 25 primary schools. In addition he also inspected 5 Muhammadan hostels and 12 scout troops.

As usual he worked with zeal and efficiency.

Maulvi Muhammad Abdul Wahed worked as Special Deputy Inspector for Muhammadan Education throughout the year except for the period from 17th January 1936 till the end of the year, when he officiated as Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education. As Special Deputy Inspector he spent 158 days on tour besides one day within five miles of headquarters. Reckoned in proportion to a full year he was on tour for 200 days and visited 3 high, 74 middle, 102 primary and 8 special schools.

He fully maintained his reputation as a zealous and devoted worker.

6. Maulavi Azhar Ali Chaudhury was Assistant Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, throughout the year. He spent 178 days on tour besides spending one day in visiting schools within five miles of headquarters. He visited 15 high, 66 middle, 167 primary and 7 special schools. He also inspected two offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

Mr. Roy acknowledges the services of Maulavi Azhar Ali Chaudhury in the following words :—

He helped me always with zeal and industry especially in disposing of arrears of files when I was out on tour. But for his willing and ungrudging assistance, I could not have coped with the heavy office work.



Srijut Keshab Chandra Das was Assistant Inspector of Schools in the Assam Valley Circle throughout the year except for the period from 6th August 1935 to 15th November 1935 when he went on leave. Srijut Debananda Sarma, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Jorhat (since retired), acted during his absence.

Srijut Keshab Chandra Das spent 156 days on tour, *i.e.*, 216 days reckoned in proportion to a full year. He visited 6 high, 16 middle English, 29 middle vernacular, 95 primary, 4 special schools, 5 offices of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and 5 offices of Local Boards.

The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, speaks very highly of the work of Srijut Keshab Chandra Das and Srijut Debananda Sarma.

7. Miss Susila Sen was in charge of the office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools throughout the year. She spent 155 days on tour and visited 6 high, 36 middle and 113 primary schools.

Miss Sen has a very trying and difficult task, and the Department owes much to her devotion to her work.

8. I have referred already to the need for strengthening the superior inspecting staff. The situation must be adequately faced if the standard of efficiency is to be maintained and progress aimed at.

The clerical staff of my office has been increasing step by step. The present sanctioned strength stands at 32 including two temporary posts which are likely to be eventually made permanent. The need for an Assistant Director of Public Instruction has become a pressing necessity.

The question of strengthening the clerical staff of other subordinate educational offices engaged the consideration of Government during the year under report. Some of the offices were inspected by Mr. A. V. Jones, Assistant Secretary to Government, after the close of the year. As a result of the inspection the clerical staff of the offices of the Assistant Inspectress, Superintendent, Normal School, Jorhat, Cotton College, Gauhati, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Barpeta, Inspector, Assam Valley Circle, has since been strengthened. The situation will be reviewed after a year.

9. All the Deputy Inspectors worked well and satisfactorily. Three of the Deputy Inspectors in the Assam Valley Circle could not, however, complete the prescribed minimum of tour days. They are (1) Srijut Sankhadhar Barua, who worked only during a part of the year and went on long leave for reasons of health, (2) Srijut Bisweswar Changkakati (since retired) who had to work in two subdivisions during the year and (3) Mr. Harrison Momin. The general reason for the failure in all the three cases was heavy pressure of office work.

The following Deputy Inspectors are particularly mentioned by the Divisional Inspectors for good work :—

In Assam Valley Circle :—

1. Srijut Harendra Narayan Datta.
2. " Prananath Bujar Barua.

In the Surma Valley and Hill Districts :—

1. Babu Surendra Nath Kar.
2. " Hem Chandra Das.
3. " Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya.
4. " Mon Mohan Majumdar.
5. Mr. Owen Rowie.

10. The staff of the Sub-Inspectors was increased by the addition of four. The relief though small has been thankfully acknowledged by all concerned.

The following Sub-Inspectors are mentioned in the divisional reports for good work :—

In Assam Valley Circle :—

1. Srijut Jagat Chandra Barua.
2. " Mohendra Nath Gohain,

3. Mr. Wilson Morak.
4. Maulvi Anisuzzaman.
5. Srijut Ramesh Chandra De (Acting).

In the Surma Valley and Hill Districts :—

1. Babu Ramesh Chandra De.
2. " Jaladhar Chandra Roy.
3. " Rajendra Lal Nath.
4. Maulvi Abdul Gafur Chaudhury.
5. " Badruzzaman Chaudhury
6. " Habibur Rahman.
7. Mr. Hobell Rynjah.

Shortage of touring in some cases has been adequately dealt with and in others satisfactorily explained.

The scheme for strengthening the subordinate inspecting staff has been kept in abeyance as a measure of economy. The question may again be taken up when the new form of Government comes into force.

11. The present relationship of our Deputy Inspectors of Schools with the boards is described as 'cordial', 'helpful' and 'friendly'. This is undoubtedly a hopeful sign for future improvement.

12. The Local Boards and Municipalities spent from their own resources Rs. 6,13,541 and Rs. 1,10,517 as against Rs. 5,48,618 and Rs. 97,372 respectively in the previous year.

13. The possibility of the establishment of a University in Assam was discussed at length in Mr. Cunningham's Report published during the year. The matter is under the consideration of Government.

14. The various missions and private bodies continued their good work as usual.

The Zamindars of Goalpara continue to maintain and aid a few schools in their headquarters stations.

The most noteworthy instance of public benefaction during the year was a donation of ten thousand rupees given by Srijut Achyutananda Pathak, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, for the development of the Barnagar Government aided middle English school at Sorbhog to a high school to be named after his father, the late Jaro Ram Pathak.

The following educational benefactions by private persons are reported by the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts :—

(1) Maulvi Muhammad Ali of Deorgas has contributed Rs. 500 towards the construction of the building of the Deorgas Madrasa, Habiganj.

(2) Babu Bharat Chandra Roy of Sandalpur has borne single-handed the total cost of a very decent and commodious building for the Sandalpur venture middle English school, Habiganj, and has made over the site by a deed of gift. The total cost amounts to about Rs. 1,200.

(3) The Siem of Khyrim has opened a new primary school at Smit, the first school in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills to be maintained by a Siem and his Darbar.

15. The divisional and subdivisional educational officers acknowledge the help and courtesy received from civil officers at district and subdivisional headquarters stations.

The local officers of Agricultural and Weaving Departments rendered ungrudging help whenever needed.

16. The work on the lines of the log book circular continued in every subdivision and progress was recorded everywhere.

Log Book Circular.

17. The following table compares the strength of the various Educational services for the last two years in the province :—

Service	Sanctioned strength		Number of posts in occupations	
	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35
I	2	3	4	5
Indian Educational Service ... ..	4	4	4	4
Assam Educational Service ... ..	62	62	62	62
Assam School Service ... ..	409	403	402	403
Assam Lower School Service ... ..	289	278	289	278
Posts outside the graded service ... ..	377	354	377	354
Ministerial service ... ..	130	130	130	130
	1,271	1,231	1,264	1,231

### CHAPTER III.

#### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

18. The session 1935-36 passed smoothly without disciplinary or political troubles in both the Government Arts Colleges. The Silver Jubilee of His Late Majesty King George V was celebrated locally in May and no small part was taken in the celebrations by the college staffs and students although they were held during the summer vacation.

The year has seen the creation of the offices of the Vice-Principals to relieve the Principals of a part of their routine duties.

19. The enrolment of Government Arts Colleges is continually increasing in spite of financial depression and the existence of the five second grade private colleges in the Province. The demand for higher education is generally indicated by the number of admissions in the colleges year after year and by the establishment of a fourth college in the Surma Valley, viz., Gurucharan College of Silchar, from the beginning of this session. The peak figure for the Cotton College was 850 and that for the Murarichand College was 803.

20. The results of the two Government Arts Colleges in the Intermediate and Degree Examinations for the last two years are compared in the table below :—

Year	College	B. A.					B. Sc.				
		Number of students in top class	Number of students sent up	Number of students passed	Percentage of passes to number in top class	Percentage of passes to number sent up	Number of students in top class	Number of students sent up	Number of students passed	Percentage of passes to number in top class	Percentage of passes to number sent up
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1935-36	Cotton College ..	148	138	95(a)	64.1	68.8	24	24	14(b)	58.3	58.3
	Murarichand College	138	138	103(c)	74.6	74.6	19	19	17(d)	89.4	89.4
1934-35	Cotton College ..	120	115	91	75.8	79.1	23	21	18	78.2	85.7
	Murarichand College	119	114	96	80.6	84.2	17	14	8	47.0	57.1

- (a) With I Class Honours in Mathematics .. .. 1 (3rd place in the University.)  
 " II ditto English .. .. 3  
 " II ditto Sanskrit .. .. 2  
 " II ditto History .. .. 4  
 " II ditto Philosophy .. .. 11  
 " II ditto Economics .. .. 8  
 " II ditto Persian .. .. 1  
 " distinction .. .. 3
- (b) With I Class Honours in Chemistry .. .. 1 (5th place in the University.)  
 " II ditto .. .. 1  
 " II ditto in Physics .. .. 1  
 " distinction .. .. 2
- (c) With I Class Honours .. .. 1  
 " II ditto .. .. 18
- (d) With II Class Honours .. .. 3

Year	College	I. A.					I. Sc.				
		Number of students in top class	Number of students sent up	Number of students passed	Percentage of passes to number in top class	Percentage of passes to number sent up	Number of students in top class	Number of students sent up	Number of students passed	Percentage of passes to number in top class	Percentage of passes to number sent up
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1935-36	Cotton College ..	165	157	108	65.4	63.7	71	69	53	74.6	76.8
	Murarichand College	172	164	124	72.0	75.6	60	53	46	76.6	86.7
1934-35	Cotton College ..	160	144	86	53.7	59.7	73	65	49	67.1	75.3
	Murarichand College	170	159	93	54.7	55.0	61	58	45	73.7	77.5

The results of the Cotton College show a considerable improvement in the Intermediate Examinations but a fall in the Degree Examinations.

The Murarichand College shows considerable improvement in the Intermediate and B.Sc. Examinations but a fall in the B. A. Examination.

21. The total expenditure on Government Arts Colleges including the Sanskrit College, Sylhet, for the year was Rs.4,97,667, *i.e.*, Rs.3,81,498 in direct and Rs.1,13,169 in indirect charges as against Rs.4,59,306, Rs.3,60,716 and Rs.98,590 respectively in the previous year.

The cost of each student in the Cotton College for the year was Rs.238 of which Government paid Rs.161 or 67.6 per cent. and the student Rs.77 as against Rs.242.8, Rs.164.9 or Rs.67.9 per cent. and Rs.77.9 respectively, in the preceding year. In the Murarichand College the total cost per student for the year was Rs.244.2 of which Government paid Rs.170.3 and the student Rs.73.9 as against Rs.232.6, Rs.156.6 and Rs.76.0 in the previous year.

22. The enrolment of women students in both the Government colleges is continually on the increase though financial depression shows no signs of abatement. In the Cotton College the number of women students increased from 24 to 35 and that in the Murarichand College from 25 to 34.

So long as a women's college is not started room will have to be made for them in the men's colleges. Co-education has been quite a success in the Government colleges, not marred by any ill effects, of which there was at the beginning an apprehension in many minds. The appointment of Lady Wardens is urgently necessary in both colleges. The establishment of the Lady Keane Girls' College in Shillong under private management is however expected to relieve the demand on the Government Arts Colleges in the plains.

23. During the session the Cotton College was visited by the Commissioner, Assam Valley Division, and by the Hon'ble Minister for Education. The University Inspector also conducted his annual inspection in March 1936.

The Murarichand College was visited by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, the Director of Public Instruction and Mr. J. R. Cunningham, Special Officer, Assam University Enquiry. It was also inspected by the University Inspectors in February 1936.

24. Professor G. C. Dutta and Mr. B. B. Gupta, an officiating Lecturer of the Murarichand College, took batches of students to the Sylhet Central Bank, when Rai Bahadur R. M. Das, Chairman of the Bank, explained the main features of the entire co-operative organisation with particular emphasis on the practical working of rural societies and their relation to Central Bank.

Professor G. C. Dutta also conducted another batch of students to the Ghasilola Silpa Samity, a rural industrial society, situated on the outskirts of the town. The visit was arranged through the kindness of Rai Bahadur R. M. Das who accompanied them and gave an interesting demonstration.

These visits evoked keen enthusiasm among the students.

Mr. B. B. Gupta also led a batch of students to the local branch of the New Standard Bank, a joint stock bank of Comilla. The Secretary of the Bank explained the more important features of the practical working of a joint stock company. Thanks of the Department are due to Rai Bahadur R. M. Das for his ungrudging co-operation.

#### COTTON COLLEGE.

25. Mr. S. C. Roy continued to officiate as Principal until September, 1935, the close of the summer term and Mr. D. E. Roberts resumed charge with the opening of the college after the Puja vacation.

26. The establishment of private Intermediate colleges at several centres in the province has relieved the pressure for admission to some extent to the Intermediate classes but is adding to it in the degree stages. Enrolment showed an appreciable increase reaching the record figure of 850. With usual fluctuations during the year, the enrolment at the close of the session stood at 783.

The distribution of the enrolment is shown below :—

Year	Class.				Total
	I	II	III	IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1935-36 ... ..	228	245	138	172	783
1934-35 ... ..	220	233	132	141	726
Increase or decrease ...	8	12	6	31	57

The number of women students was 36 against 24 in the preceding year.

27. Besides the temporary charge of the Principalship there were a few changes in the staff in the course of the session. Professor S. N. Chatterjee of the Department of Physics retired on 16th August, 1935, after completing 27 years of unostentatious efficient service. In the resultant vacancy Mr. Premtosh Syam, M.Sc. (Cal.), was appointed Lecturer. Mr. R. N. Das, M.Sc. (Cal.), was transferred from the Murarichand College at the commencement of the summer term, 1935, *vice* Mr. Upendra Kumar Datta, M.Sc. (Dacca), transferred to Sylhet and on the retirement of Professor S. N. Chatterjee, was promoted to the Professors' grade.

28. The working of the College has proceeded for a considerable number of years under the handicap of congested, ill-designed and inadequate accommodation—added to at various times by means of make-shifts to provide for an increasing expansion not contemplated when the old buildings were put up. The college has now greatly outgrown its quarters, and on the Science side in particular is sadly in need of convenient modern buildings.

29. The average number of boarders in residence during the year was 371 as against 422 for the previous year. But the peak enrolment in the current session for all the hostels combined was 433 against accommodation for 445. The Moslem hostel with 42 seats was full. The need for more accommodation in the Moslem hostel is persistent. Since the close of the year the Lewis Memorial Hostel for women students has been converted into a men's hostel and a new women's hostel has been started by the Mission at Satribari. Messing charges were almost the same as in the previous year.

Discipline continued to be excellent. No caste restrictions are observed in any Hindu hostel, and communal differences are conspicuous by their very absence. The health of boarders in general was good but in the course of the session there were mild sporadic cases of mumps which gave some concern before the outbreak subsided. There was however a serious case of double pneumonia. The serious epidemic of small-pox in the town did not affect the hostels, due to timely precautionary measures, but two students living outside succumbed to the disease.

Dr. Puspadata Hazarika held the medical charge throughout the year and worked with zeal in the discharge of his duties.

30. Professor S. K. Bhuyan continued to be the Director of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies and carried on his work with unabated vigour. The useful activities of Professor Bhuyan in this regard have come into prominence and in recognition of his good services the honour of Rai Bahadur has been conferred on him.

Professor S. C. Datta has brought out a carefully revised second edition of his "Psychology for Beginners".

An article by Professor L. N. Chatterjee Vedasastri entitled "Konarak" was published in Bengali in *Bharatabarsha*. The article deals with the history and architecture of the famous Sun temple at "Konarak".

Members of the staff in the Department of Physics have shewn unusual activity. Mr. D. L. Das carried out some original experiments in defraction effects in a divergent beam of light. He has also been carrying on some studies in visionity and surface tension. Mr. H. C. Bhuyan observed some effects of light in the diamagnetic susceptibilities of the hologens and his discovery was published in "Nature". Messrs. R. N. Das and H. C. Bhuyan also investigated an interesting new method of measuring surface tension of liquids, Mr. P. Shyam has published two papers giving the results of his experiments on the "D" layer completed just before he joined his appointment in this college.

31. The students generally took great interest in all games and social activities. In games and sports the Cotton College has always maintained a high tradition.

The number of issues of the College magazine "The Cottonian" was reduced from three to two on the grounds (1) that ordinarily the last issue of a session becomes available after the majority of the second year students have finished their University Examinations and left the College, and (2) that as students were all engaged in examinations or in final preparations for examinations the supply of suitable articles for the third issue was rather inadequate.

The change has resulted in enlarged issues and a general improvement in quality.

Photographs of Mr. F. W. Sudmersen, C.I.E. and of the late Sir Henry Cotton were printed as frontpieces in the issues of the year.

Under an endowment made to Government by Srijut Sarat Chandra Goswami, B.A., B.T., Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, in memory of his daughter Mrs. Pratibha Devi Goswami a series of lectures are to be delivered each year on some aspect of the general culture of the Assamese people. The first of the series was delivered in the year under review at this College by Dr. M. I. Borah, M.A., B.L., Ph. D., Head of the Islamia Department of the Dacca University, during the last week of November, 1935. The inauguration of the lectures by such a distinguished old student of the Cotton College was a happy and welcome feature. The subject of the lectures was "The History of Assam as told by Muslim Historians". The lectures were largely attended and were generally appreciated.

An endowment has been created by Professor U. K. Goswami in memory of his late wife Mrs. Pratibha Devi Goswami by which an annual award of a gold medal is made to the best candidate at the Honours B. A. Examination in Economics from any College in Assam. In 1935 the award came to a student of this College, Susanta Kumar Chaudhuri.

32. The Silver Jubilee medal was awarded to each of the following officers in addition to those mentioned in last year's report for their distinguished services :—

Acknowledgment.

1. Mr. D. E. Roberts, M.Sc., Principal.
2. Rai Bahadur B. C. Sen Gupta, Vice-Principal.

The Principal commends the valuable work done by the following members :—

1. Rai Bahadur B. C. Sen Gupta, Vice-Principal.
2. Professor R. R. Thomas.
3. „ L. N. Chatterjee.
4. „ S. C. Chatterjee.
5. „ H. N. Sen.
6. „ U. K. Goswami.
7. „ Syed Muhibullah.
8. „ A. Chatterjee.
9. Dr. B. Kakati.
10. Mr. D. L. Das.

## MURARICHAND COLLEGE.

33. Khan Bahadur A. A. Sayied was in charge of the College throughout the year. The College Council consisting of all the members of the staff functioned as usual, assisting the Principal in directing and controlling the purely academic as well as extra-academic activities of the College.

34. In spite of the financial depression and the establishment of a second private Intermediate College at Silchar enrolment is continually increasing, the peak figure in August being 803. At the end of the session the enrolment fell to 758 on 31st March, 1936.

The distribution of enrolment is shown below :—

Year.	Class.				
	I	II	III	IV	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1935-36 ... ..	240	231	127	160	758
1934-35 ... ..	224	232	138	138	732
Increase or decrease ...	16	—1	—11	22	26

35. This year there have been several changes in the staff. Four of these changes were necessitated by illness. (1) Mr. R. N. Das, Lecturer in Physics, sought, for reasons of health, a transfer to Gauhati. Mr. U. K. Datta came from Gauhati to take his place. (2) Mr. D. C. Datta, Lecturer in Economics, went on medical leave for four months and Mr. M. N. Bhattacharyya was appointed a temporary lecturer in his place, for a part of this period. (3) Professor S. L. Kundu, Senior Professor of Philosophy, had to go on medical leave for three months and Mr. Bamadeb Bhattacharyya was appointed a temporary lecturer in Philosophy. (4) Mr. P. K. Raha of the Department of Physics had to go on medical leave for about a couple of months. Mr. Sharf Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury who had officiated on more than one occasion before was taken in to act for Mr. Raha. Dr. S. C. Gupta of the Department of English continued to act as the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, and Mr. P. C. Goswami filled, as before, the vacancy in the Department. A temporary lecturership was created for six months in the Department of Economics and Mr. B. B. Gupta was appointed to the post. Mr. Gopal Chandra Sen, Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, went on leave for one month and Mr. Satyendra Chandra Bhattacharyya was taken in for the period.

36. The total enrolment in the college hostels has again gone down. The high cost of living in hostels as compared with a low average monthly charge for a paying guest is the main cause for the empty seats in the hostels.

37. The average monthly messing charges including tiffin, light, establishment charge and contribution to the Inter-hostel Union were Rs. 13-2 in the Hindu hostels and Rs. 12-15 in the Muhammadan hostels, whereas Rs. 8-4 is the average monthly charge for boarding, seat rent and establishment for a paying guest. Many of the poor guardians consider this difference of about Rs. 5 to be too much for them although it is nothing for the guardians of moderate means in consideration of the benefits derived by the students from living in the hostels. Inter-dining which was introduced last year continued in all the Hindu hostels without any hitch.

38. Health as well as discipline in all the hostels was quite satisfactory. The Medical Officer, Dr. Sasikumar Das, was relieved on 1st April, 1935, by Sub-Assistant Surgeon, B. K. Dhar. The permanent incumbent Dr. D. N. Datta took over charge in the 3rd week of the month.

As in previous years, prophylactic measures against malaria were duly taken. Once, during the year, the health of all the inmates of the hostels was examined on the lines of the Students' Welfare Committee of the University of Calcutta.

The new medical officer takes a keen interest in his work.

The notable feature of this year is the introduction of the Proctorial System. Seven Proctors were sanctioned to look after the day scholars. The system has fully justified itself, and though looked at askance at first, is now highly appreciated by students and guardians alike. Its usefulness established beyond doubt, it should now be placed on a permanent footing.

39. The social and athletic activities of the students controlled by the College Corporate life. Union continued unabated. The Inter-Collegiate Meet resulted in a splendid victory for this College both in foot-ball and tennis. In addition to the usual major and minor games, swimming had been introduced in the year 1934-35. This year, water polo was started. Of the major games, the College beat all past records in foot-ball and tennis.

40. The College magazine is running its useful course and three issues of it were published during the year.

College Magazine.

Research work.

41. The following works have been in progress in the Chemistry Department :—

1. Investigation of Junia leaf by Messrs. N. C. Deb, J. M. Datta and S. K. Roy Chaudhury.
2. Examination of soils of Sylhet by Mr. G. C. Sen.
3. Investigation on Jatropha Curcas by Mr. N. C. Deb.
4. Absorption of gases by Indian plum stone, charcoal and other forms of charcoal by all the members of the staff of the Department.
5. Bleaching and dyeing of Assam Mooga silk by Mr. J. M. Datta.

Professor N. M. Sastri is continuing his researches in the Vedanta Philosophy. He has also published a second book of Bengali ballads. Professor P. Sanyal reports that he has been engaged for sometime past in preparing a volume on Psychology. Dr. K. M. Gupta reports that he has carried on his researches on Survival of Buddhism in the Surma Valley.

42. As many as 89 students were assisted out of this fund, mostly in paying their tuition fees, in some cases in purchasing books, and in one case of a poor but very promising scholar in purchasing a cycle. Two poor honours students in Chemistry were also helped to enable them to appear in the Practical Examination in Calcutta.

Mutual Aid Fund.

43. The Principal acknowledges the willing and whole-hearted co-operation of most of the members of the staff and mentions the names of the following officers in particular :—

Acknowledgment.

Professors S. N. Sen and S. M. Chakravarty, Mr. J. K. Chaudhury and Maulvi A. Munim Chaudhury.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

44. The enrolment in high and middle English schools for Indian boys rose from 42,265 to 44,991 or by 2,726 as against an increase of 3,072 in the previous year. The statement below shows the enrolment class by class for the last two years in each Division and in the province :—

	A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1935-36.													
Assam Valley ..	308	270	321	307	4,719	3,992	3,771	3,078	1,938	1,620	1,372	1,345	23,041
Surma Valley and Hill Districts, Province ..	695	486	425	585	4,047	3,970	3,436	2,779	1,590	1,384	1,339	1,173	21,909(a)
	1,003	756	746	892	8,766	7,962	7,207	5,857	3,528	3,004	2,711	2,518	44,991(b)
1934-35.													
Assam Valley ..	315	271	257	254	4,240	3,771	3,515	2,885	2,009	1,614	1,319	1,200	21,650
Surma Valley and Hill Districts, Province ..	645	521	489	560	3,795	3,727	3,207	2,543	1,480	1,348	1,223	1,007	20,545(c)
	960	792	746	814	8,035	7,498	6,722	5,428	3,489	2,962	2,542	2,207	42,265(d)

(a) Excludes 41 pupils reading purely classics.

(b) Includes 41 ditto ditto.

(c) Excludes 70 ditto ditto.

(d) Includes 70 referred to at (c).



There were 9,457 pupils in Government high schools for boys. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 67·3 to which Government contributed Rs. 50·3. The figures for the preceding year were 9,286, Rs. 65·2 and Rs. 48·2 respectively.

The rate of increase as compared with last year has declined, and there is no satisfactory explanation for this. One Deputy Inspector of Schools says that it was more due to the unemployment problem than to economic depression. He further says that the public are doubtful whether this costly education should be imparted at all. The Divisional Inspector concerned does not seem to share with his Deputy in this view; rather he doubts very much if this loss of faith in English education has gone so far yet. He is however of the opinion, and I agree with him, that the gradual increase in the number of unrecognised Anglo-Vernacular schools as was reported last year is generally and mainly responsible for this loss of faith. Faith in English education and its economic return has been shaken but has not yet been lost. A cheaper education whatever its quality or mark is being sought. The parents or guardians cannot be blamed as long as these opportunities exist. "A penny saved is a penny gained" is the maxim followed all over the world. The question is whether such opportunities should be allowed to exist. In my last report I called attention to the danger of these schools and to the legislation that obtains in England to prevent such a travesty of education. Once again, I ask our politicians and legislators to give the matter their earnest consideration.

Mr. Goswami gives a very gloomy impression of education in his division. "Education is suffering from chronic want of money. Broken buildings, insufficient accommodation, poor equipment, want of necessaries of sanitation and recreation and above all poor pay and no increment (so far as teachers of non-Government schools are concerned)," are said to be the main causes that are retarding advancement.

45. In the Assam Valley much hope was entertained that a University would come into being in Assam in the very near future and would regulate the activities of secondary education so as to fit them to the actualities of life. It was also a fond hope that the re-adjustment of provincial finances with the Central Government would bring in a little money of which a share would fall to education. But in the present condition of public finances the prospect of a University seems to have receded to a distant future.

It is regrettable that the result of the valuable researches made by Mr. Cunningham and embodied in his report may have to be shelved, possibly for years to come.

46. The hopes that were thus entertained that reorganisation was at hand and better days were coming must now be deferred. But before long, whether we are financially better off or not, I think we shall have to face a reorganisation in accordance with some of the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education with the Government of India, so far as they relate to the prospects and problems of Secondary Education in India.

A resolution runs thus :—

"The Board is of opinion that a radical re-adjustment of the present system of education in schools should be made in such a way as not only to prepare pupils for professional and University courses, but also to enable them at the completion of appropriate stages, to be diverted to occupations or to separate vocational institutions".

47. As the recommendations of the Board, however important and practical they might be, have to remain a pious wish yet for a while, we have to accept the vital change in secondary education that the Calcutta University has proposed to introduce, namely, the change of medium of instruction in high schools from English to vernacular. It is feared that this change may bring in a fall in the standard of English. Perfect English cannot be the only aim of any sensible educational system. One could accept a very great loss in the standard of English if it is counterbalanced by an equal gain in a more intelligent grasp of the other subjects of the curriculum and a more practical attitude on the part of the pupils to the problems of every-day life.

As soon as the University decision was known, the question arose as to what the medium of instruction should be in those high schools where there was a large enrolment of Bengali children. In a meeting held in the Gauhati Circuit House

in May, 1935, in which almost all the leading Assamese and Bengali gentlemen were present, it was decided that the best course would be to help the Bengali residents of Gauhati to organise a school of their own and to leave the Government school free for Assamese.

I was in favour of extending the same facilities to Tezpur and Dibrugarh where also the Bengali influence and interests are important.

This served as a signal for an agitation in the Assam Valley. Its purport was that Government must not give any kind of encouragement to any educational institution in the Assam Valley which does not give instruction through the medium of Assamese.

There was an idea that the ancient and rich culture of Assamese people was in jeopardy and that the opening of three Bengali schools in the whole valley would create a danger or a menace to the Assamese language, literature and culture.

It does not seem to have been realised that the Bengali language has always been recognised and subsidised by Government in the Assam Valley. Aided Bengali Anglo-Vernacular schools have existed for 100 years. As instruction in the past in classes VII, VIII, IX and X was given through the medium of English no separate higher classes for Bengalis and Assamese were needed, but under the new conditions such classes have become necessary, and it is obviously the duty of Government to provide or assist in providing this. No Government, even if it were a purely Assamese Government, could ignore the rights and claims of an important and influential minority like the Bengalis. Mutual good will and co-operation are what Assam needs to solve its many problems at this moment.

A Bengali school was started at Gauhati on the basis of aid from Government. It was opened by His Excellency Sir Michael Keane, the Governor of Assam.

48. The total expenditure on high and middle English schools for Indian boys rose from Rs.13,51,431 to Rs.13,95,067 as shown below :—

Heads					1935-36	1934-35	Increase or decrease
1					2	3	4
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Revenues	...	...	...	...	6,50,247	6,17,442	32,805
Board funds	...	...	...	...	26,524	26,347	177
Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	8,539	8,686	—147
Fees	...	...	...	...	5,89,615	5,76,002	13,613
Other sources	...	...	...	...	1,20,142	1,22,954	—2,812
Total					13,95,067	13,51,431	43,636

The Surma Valley and Hill districts is responsible for an increase of Rs.17,060 and the Assam Valley for Rs.26,576 against the corresponding figures of Rs.30,078 and Rs.38,418 respectively in the last year.

49. One new section was added to the Sunamganj Government high school and two in the Maulvibazar Government high school in the Surma Valley and no addition was made in the Assam Valley schools.

Expansion of Government high schools.

50. The number of recognised high schools for boys rose from 38 to 39 in the Assam Valley and 37 to 38 in the Surma Valley, i.e., by one in each valley.

High schools.

There was also an increase of one in the number of girls' high school in the Surma Valley. It rose from 5 to 6.

The enrolment in high schools for boys and girls rose from 26,580 to 28,057, *i.e.*, by 1,477.

The expenditure from all sources rose from Rs.11,95,572 to Rs.12,72,068.

51. The number of middle English schools for boys and girls rose from 259 to 271 and their enrolment from 23,153 to 24,951 and the expenditure from all sources from Rs.4,50,006 to Rs.4,59,124.

Middle English schools.

52. The number of middle vernacular schools increased from 227 to 235, their enrolment rose from 31,610 to 34,111 and their expenditure from Rs.2,96,708 to Rs.3,15,358.

Middle vernacular schools.

There is a very great demand for this class of schools everywhere. In my last report I pointed out that the cost in these schools is less than that in the Anglo-Vernacular schools.

In this connection the Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, writes as follows :—

It is hoped that with the adoption of the vernacular medium for Matriculation the outlook in this valley will change and it will be possible to give a new status and a new meaning to the vernacular education.

53. This is equally applicable to the Assam Valley also.

Aided schools.

In this year the number of aided high schools rose from 40 to 43, one in the Surma Valley and 2 in the Assam Valley.

I have very little to add to what I have said about these schools in my last report. All the evils attendant upon exiguity of funds continue to exist. The distressful circumstances of the aided middle English schools have been repeated every year practically with no result.

Optional English classes in middle vernacular schools.

54. The popularity of the optional English classes in the Assam Valley is growing every year while the other valley report on them is not very encouraging.

Method of teaching.

55. As regards methods of teaching there is nothing new to report.

It is hoped that with the opening of a training Department in the St. Edmunds' College, Shillong, experiments in methods of teaching school subjects will receive due attention and our teachers will come back filled with a real spirit of research and inquiry.

Matriculation results.

56. The subjoined table compares the results of the Matriculation Examinations for the last two years :—

	Percentage of passes against class X enrolment							
	From Government schools.		From aided schools		From unaided schools		From all schools	
	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province .. ..	78.1	70.6	54.9	43.9	41.3	39.3	60.9	54.8
Assam Valley ..	76.8	74.1	46.7	39.0	45.1	40.2	58.3	53.9
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	79.5	67.2	60.4	47.8	34.0	37.0	63.6	55.8

It is gratifying that there has been improvement in all schools except the unaided schools of the Surma Valley.

Middle School Examination results. 57. The following table compares the figures of this examination for the last two years :—

Group	Year	Number presented	Number passed	Percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5
I and II Middle Vernacular ...	1935-36 ...	1,290	841	65·1
	1934-35 ...	1,209	637	52·6
I and III Middle English ...	1935-36 ...	1,685	1,084	64·3
	1934-35 ...	1,695	1,071	63·1
I and IV Middle English Madrasa	1935-36 ...	220	132	60
	1934-35 ...	201	130	64·6
I and V Middle Madrasa ...	1935-36 ...	35	20	57·1
	1934-35 ...	51	22	43·1
I and VI Middle Sanskrit ...	1935-36 ...	17	12	70·5
	1934-35 ...	18	14	77·7
Total ...	1935-36 ...	3,247	2,089	64·3
	1934-35 ...	3,174	1,874	59·6

The total number of candidates presented was 3,247 against 3,174 in the previous year. The increase is slight. The percentage of success has improved from 59·6 to 64·3. It is said to be the highest figure since the institution of the examination.

My proposal for making the Middle School Leaving Certificate Examination compulsory for the high school boys has not yet been approved by Government though it has recently been accepted by the Central Advisory Board as an essential preliminary to bifurcation of the higher courses.

**Medical inspection.**

58. As in the previous year, all the Government high schools except Shillong Government high school were inspected by the medical officers.

The Surma Valley report is that with one or two exceptions all the medical officers are taking increased interest in the work. It is reported from the Assam Valley that the medical inspections in some schools were more or less "conducted in a hurry and were of doubtful value."

It is a pity that the Shillong Government high school, being in the capital town of the province, has been being deprived of this privilege. In these circumstances it appears that the employment of whole-time medical officers for this purpose is more than desirable. Experiments on a voluntary subscription basis are being made in the Assam Valley.

59. Ambulance classes continued to be held in almost all the Government high schools. 295 boys attended these classes in the Assam Valley, of them 225 appeared in the examination and 140 passed.

**Ambulance class.**

In the Surma Valley the numbers taking the examination and obtaining certificates are 148 and 78 respectively against 216 and 129 in the previous year. The fall in both these figures is due to the fact that no certificates have been issued to the passed candidates.

The Headmaster, Karimganj Government high school, complains about this in the following terms :—

Pass certificates for success in this examination have not been issued for the last few years. I have repeatedly written to the proper authorities but to no purpose. I therefore find it difficult to induce the boys to attend the class.

It is strange that the St. John Ambulance Association should fail to do one of its most important duties.

It is not only true of one school but true of all the schools in the province.

60. Enthusiastic reports have been received from all subdivisions about the spread of this movement in all high schools. It has been extended even to many primary schools.  
Junior Red Cross Association.

Many of these Junior Groups are reported to have taken up with enthusiasm every form of humanitarian and social service work such as the campaign against water hyacinth, nursing the sick, saving people from drowning, fire and snake bite.

Boys Scouts and Physical Training. 61. These subjects will be dealt with in Chapter X.

62. Manual training of some kind is receiving more attention everywhere. Widespread unemployment, the cry which has been raised all over the country for vocational training and vocational institutions have added to the interest taken in it.  
Manual training.

The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, makes mention of good work in this respect being done in the Government high schools, Karimganj, Sylhet, Habiganj, Sunamganj and Hailakandi and in some Madrasas.

The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, mentions specially the name of North Lakhimpur Government high school.

63. The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley Districts, reports "Co-education at the middle stage including Middle Madrasa is now a recognised feature of our educational system. The number of girls reading with boys in middle institutions is increasing every year."  
Co-education.

That co-education is getting more and more popular with the guardians is a fact, and also that it is no longer held in fear by the more educated portion of the general public.

Meritorious work.

64. The following Headmasters are mentioned for good work :—

Surma Valley —

1. Maulavi Mafizur Rahman.
2. Babu Abinash Chandra Chaudhury.
3. „ Satish Chandra Das (since retired).
4. „ Rajendra Chandra Das.

Assam Valley—

1. Srijut Ghanakanta Goswami (since retired).
2. „ Rameswar Barua.
3. „ Bharat Chandra Chaliha.
4. Babu Purna Chandra Roy.
5. Maulvi Zahiruddin Ahmed.
6. Babu Purna Chandra Datta of Abhoyeswari high school (un-aided).

## CHAPTER V.

### ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

General.

65. There was a marked increase both in the number and the enrolment of schools for both boys and girls.

The enrolment of primary schools for boys and girls increased from 260,531 and 25,934 to 277,369 and 28,712 respectively.

The number of boys' primary schools increased from 5,446 to 5,810 and that of girls' schools from 703 to 769. In addition there are hundreds of venture schools for which complete statistics are not available. In the year under review Government made a grant of Rs. 40,000 for primary education. Rupees 23,500 fell to the share of the Assam Valley and Rs. 16,500 to that of the Surma Valley. The grant was made to the Commissioners of Divisions and the Education Department had practically nothing to do with its distribution. At the end of the year it was reported that some of the Local Boards in the Assam Valley failed to utilise fully the money given to them. With the grant 272 venture schools including maktabs (157 in the Assam Valley and 115 in the Surma Valley) were taken over into the Board's system.

Wastage.

66. The question of wastage is continuing to receive serious attention from the inspecting officers. It requires an efficient staff of teachers and adequate inspecting staff to check it, but there is no money for this at present and there is no prospect of funds being available in the near future. There should be very rigid restriction of the enrolment of all schools to the numbers that can be dealt with efficiently by the staff. Understaffed

schools are greatly responsible for wastage. But the number of such schools is overwhelmingly large. It is difficult to restrict admissions in the face of popular demand. The remedy seems to lie, partly at least, in the better grouping of schools and the provision of central schools.

In the education of the Hills, the opening of King George V Jubilee Primary School at Smit, the headquarters of the Khyrim State, marks a very important event. The following quotation is made from the Deputy Inspector's report :—

It was opened last April by His Excellency the Governor of Assam, and as pointed out by His Excellency in his reply to the address, it is a new departure from the ordinary run of schools on these hills in that it is the first State school in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Siemships. Its establishment is a long-looked-for sign of the States taking an independent initiative in a matter in which they had always looked to outside agencies to help them. It is hoped that the lead of the Siem of Khyrim will be followed by the other Khasi States. It has indeed been reported that the Siem of Nongstoin has started a few schools in very outlying villages in his own State by helping them from his own personal financial resources and by organising the villages to help themselves by helping the teacher in kind. These are very hopeful signs, and we look forward to the time when the Khasi States will feel it incumbent upon them to educate their own children.

The following figures of enrolment in vernacular schools class by class indicate that of nearly 140,000 children entering primary schools only about 28,500 complete the primary course and only some 2,600 complete the full vernacular course :—

	A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1935-36 .. ..	139,194	66,150	52,855	41,700	28,374	5,428	3,884	2,573	340,158(a)
1934-35 .. ..	128,749	59,991	51,222	39,259	27,494	5,367	3,601	2,323	318,006
Increase or decrease in vernacular schools.	10,445	6,159	1,633	2,441	880	61	283	250	22,152
Increase or decrease in Anglo-Vernacular schools.	43	22	-22	142	740	528	395	512	2,560
Total increase or decrease ..	10,488	6,181	1,611	2,583	1,620	589	878	762	24,712

(a) Excludes 34 pupils reading classes.

The journey between classes A and B, *i.e.*, in the first two years takes the heaviest toll. By the time the journey's end is reached in the primary stage over 80 per cent. of the children have given up the fight. The causes for the loss were explained in my report for the year 1933-34.

The question of appointment of a Provincial Primary Education Board for the better control of vernacular education took a step forward. An act has been drafted and circulated for opinion.

Many of the Local and Municipal Boards appear to regard the proposal to institute a Provincial Board as a retrograde step and an infringement of the principle of Self-Government.

Actually it is a forward step as it will give the Minister in charge of Education, the elected representative of the people, authority which he has not at present to co-ordinate the whole system of primary education.

Even in England, where local authorities have far wide powers than they have in India, education is very closely controlled by the central authorities.

67. The following table furnishes a comparative statement of expenditure in primary schools for boys for the last two years :—

Statistics.

Direct expenditure from—	1935-36	1934-35	Increase or decrease
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government funds .. ..	8,19,367	7,93,518	25,849
Local Board funds .. ..	2,59,491	2,24,147	35,344
Municipal funds .. ..	34,415	30,462	3,953
Fees .. ..	186	256	-70
Other sources .. ..	1,71,861	1,61,576	10,285
Total .. ..	12,85,320	12,09,959	75,361

al number of night schools in the Surma Valley rose from 69 to 83 and that of pupils attending them by 120 from 1,771 to 1,891. In the Assam Valley the number of these schools rose from 5 to 6 only.

Night schools.

The Government grant of Rs. 1,000 to aid these schools continued as in the last year and a portion of it was spent exclusively for Muhammadan night schools under the auspices of Muhammadan agencies.

It is noticed that Local Boards and Municipalities are also continuing to interest themselves in the problem of adult education. As in the previous year a few night schools were maintained and aided by them.

The Siksha Vistar Samity and Ramkrishna Mission are doing very useful work as far as their restricted finances will go.

The Co-operative Department, the Agricultural Department, and one or two village authorities continue to take interest in the movement.

69. As usual the following special and educative activities continued throughout the year :—

Special feature.

1. Teachers' Union and Centre Meetings,
2. Teachers' Conferences,
3. Cultural Group Competition.
4. Exhibitions of hand-work, written work, maps, drawings, Needle-work, garden produce,
5. Inter-school and Inter-Centre Sports Tournaments, Durbar Day Sports.
6. School Excursions.
7. Hygienic Training.

Besides (1) Siksha Samabaya and Co-operative stores, (2) Children's Club, (3) Circulating library and (4) magic lantern shows may be mentioned in this connection.

Another special feature requiring special mention in the Surma Valley is the very active and useful part played by primary school boys in the eradication of water hyacinth under the guidance of their teachers.

70. School gardening, manual work outside the curriculum, physical education, scout and cub games, and other forms of extra curricular activities marked as before the work of our schools.

Hand work and school gardening.

The co-operation of the Education and the Agricultural Departments in popularising school gardens and extending them has been productive of very satisfactory results. The following remarks made by the Special Inspector of Agriculture, Sylhet, on the two school gardens of Kalaya and Gaurarang in Sunamganj are deserving of quotation :—

I visited Kalaya lower primary school gardening at the request of the Deputy Inspector of Schools. I am really surprised to find that the school boys have made the gardening a success. Cabbages, cauli-flowers, kohlrabi, turnip have grown very well. Kohlrabi have grown very big. Everything has been done systematically. The teacher must be thanked for helping the boys with instructions now and then.

I am really glad to see that an attempt is being made by the Education Department to have gardens in all village schools. The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sunamganj, is very keen about it. I wish him success.

I had occasion to accompany the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sunamganj, and visited the vegetable garden at Gaurarang middle English school. I am told that a good number of plants have been stolen. The surviving crop looks well. Irrigation has just been done and the condition will improve much. The crop has however been very good.

71. An entirely novel feature introduced in two subdivisions of the Surma Valley is the system of annual examination with common questions. The object is to have a uniform standard of test throughout, which will, in its turn secure uniform standard of attainment

Examination system.

72. The variations of enrolment in boys' vernacular schools in the various subdivisions, and the percentage of local income spent by each Local Board on education are tabulated below :—

Subdivisions	Average percentage of local income spent on education for 1933-35	Numerical increase or decrease								Total
		A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
North Lakhimpur ..	27.06	255	136	-43	95	139	-32	32	19	601
Dibrugarh ..	17.06	442	322	235	219	14	36	-12	7	1,263
Sibsagar ..	24.58	196	258	155	87	121	57	-22	27	879
Jorhat ..	27.54	-73	133	114	139	50	27	2	24	416
Golaghat ..	22.62	553	190	64	34	5	21	26	5	898
Nowgong ..	29.97	1,833	716	316	271	77	13	28	24	3,278
Tezpur ..	27.96	590	294	99	173	21	-42	-3	-17	1,115
Mangaldai ..	22.37	246	139	20	-2	-22	-23	32	-9	381
Gauhati ..	34.27	1,205	270	383	-39	133	-41	58	37	2,006
Barpeta ..	28.02	-185	-75	-46	119	105	-11	-6	62	-37
Goalpara ..	38.17	-394	121	30	169	20	-4	17	-5	-46
Dhubri ..	27.51	504	248	146	275	72	52	-2	9	1,304
North Sylhet ..	29.33	-464	545	98	40	55	-16	24	9	291
South Sylhet ..	29.95	-378	22	99	-60	-110	-16	5	5	-433
Habiganj ..	27.58	378	8	-151	5	-105	-14	13	-5	129
Karimganj ..	29.46	-103	160	131	35	17	-9	39	19	289
Sunamganj ...	30.28	1,131	238	97	-11	11	3	14	-2	1,481
Silchar ..	23.65	1,090	508	200	281	9	38	47	37	2,210
Hailakandi ..	24.68	331	45	64	26	43	107	44	42	702

## CHAPTER VI.

## TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

73. The following statement compares the percentage of trained teachers with the total number of teachers in the different classes of schools for the last two years :—

	1935-36			1934-35			
	Total number of teachers	Number trained	Percentage	Total number of teachers	Number trained	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Primary ...	Men teachers ...	7,957	2,295	28.8	7,528	2,218	29.7
	Women teachers	717	105	14.6	641	101	15.7
Middle ...	Men teachers ...	2,019	869	43.0	1,918	808	42.1
	Women teachers	247	96	38.8	230	103	44.7
High ...	Men teachers ...	1,136	388	34.1	1,113	378	33.9
	Women teachers	141	48	34.0	131	49	37.4
Total ...	12,217	3,801	31.1	11,561	3,657	31.6	

Need for training.

74. The need for training of teachers has grown beyond description.



The Guru training classes attached to the Silchar Normal School and the Jorhat Normal School and the Tura Training School were held in abeyance as a measure of economy but they were reopened in the year under report.

The number of trained teachers rose by 144 from 3,657 to 3,801, but the percentage of trained teachers fell from 31.6 to 31.1. Many of the local bodies continue to pay no heed to the advice of the department in respect of the appointment of trained teachers in their schools, and a large number of normal passed men are still unemployed while untrained teachers are being appointed.

It will be seen from the table above that the number of primary school male teachers increased by 429 from 7,528 to 7,957 and the number of trained teachers by 77 only from 2,218 to 2,295.

75. As usual 19 teachers and Sub-Inspectors were deputed to the Training College, at Dacca where seats were reserved for Assam candidates.

Training College.

It is gratifying to note that from this year a B. T. class has been opened in the St. Edmunds' College, Shillong. Arrangement has been made to have Assam officers trained therein.

76. General tables VI-A and B show the number of trained and untrained teachers. Out of a total of 12,217 there were 3,801 trained teachers against 3,657 in the previous year.

Statistics.

77. There were 100 students in the Normal classes against 105 of last year. Sixty-five were stipendiaries and 13 teachers were deputed by the Local Bodies. There were 63 students in the Guru Training class.

Jorhat Normal School.

There were 410 candidates for admission but only 26 were admitted.

Forty-one regular and three private candidates sat for the final third year examination and thirty-five regular and one private candidate passed.

There was no first class pass from this school.

78. There were 73 students in the normal classes against 74 of previous year.

Silchar Normal School.

Of these 65 were stipendiaries and two deputed teachers.

There were 116 applicants for admission of whom 25 were admitted inclusive of 8 first class matriculates. There were 60 students in the Guru training class.

In the Primary Teachers' Certificate Examination out of 58 regular and 3 private candidates, only 45 regular and one private candidate passed and in the Normal Diploma Examination out of 31 regular and 5 private 21 regular and 2 private candidates passed.

The percentage of passes among the regular students fell unexpectedly from 80.76 to 67.7, the cause being attributable to a certain extent to the change of staff in the middle of the year.

The Superintendent, Silchar Normal School, took statistics of unemployed diploma holders. He received replies from about 58 unemployed and from about 50 he had had no replies. He further writes some are working on a very poor income and some have left the profession altogether.

The students under instruction have remarkably improved in health and physique, and have made rapid strides in games and scouting. The Junior Red Cross Groups have also been doing good work.

79. Twenty-four candidates as against 19 in the previous year were enrolled in the training class at Silchar and 19 against 16 were receiving training in the Nowgong Mission Girls' School.

Training of mistresses.

The Inspectress of Schools is pressing for an increase in the number of stipends. The demand is certainly urgent.

In the year under report two female teachers one from a Government high school and another from an aided high school were sent to Calcutta for training.

80. There were 17 teachers under training in the two training classes attached to the two schools in the Naga Hills. Seven of them took the qualification test and five came out successful.

Training classes in the Naga Hills.

81. There is a training class attached to the Jorhat Christian high school.

Training class at the Jorhat Christian High School.

Three students appeared in the Guru Final Examination with Gurus of the Government school, but only one passed.

## CHAPTER VII.

## SPECIAL EDUCATION.

## I.—LAW

82. The Earle Law College continued its provisional existence.

83. Mr. J. Barooah, Principal, had to retire but he has been re-appointed on a temporary basis, and continues to administer the college with conspicuous success.

Mr. S. K. Dutta, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed lecturer in place of Mr. Arthur Brown who retired some years ago.

Messrs. T. N. Phukan and R. C. Das have continued to serve as lecturers.

84. The enrolment fell from 76 in the previous year to 66. There were 13 boarders in the Hindu hostel and 4 in the Moslem hostel. The total expenditure on the college was Rs. 18,803 against Rs. 19,192 in the previous year.

The total income from fees was Rs. 7,080 against Rs. 8,044 in the previous year.

85. The number of students sent up for the Preliminary, Intermediate and Final Examinations in 1935-36 were 50, 23 and 41 respectively and the number of passes were 28, 18 and 26 respectively.

The social and athletic side of the College flourished as usual.

## II.—ORIENTAL EDUCATION

86. The usual statement regarding Maktabas, Mulla schools and Tols is appended.

87. The Assam Sanskrit Association continued its useful existence.

The convocation of the Board was held at Nalbari during the year under report. No convocation could be held during the four preceding years owing to lack of funds.

The Nalbari Sanskrit Sanjibani Sabha are to be congratulated on their being able to convince His Excellency the Governor of Assam of the urgent need of the convocation for the purpose of the improvement of Sanskrit education in the Province. His Excellency was, on their representation, pleased to sanction an amount of Rs. 1,500 for the purpose of holding the convocation.

The Assam Sanskrit Board, the Executive of the Assam Sanskrit Association, was reconstituted with the full number of 10 members during the year under report.

The Government grant to the Board amounted to Rs. 21,950 against Rs. 19,750 in the preceding year.

88. The following table shows the number of candidates appearing at the public examinations conducted by the Association :—

Year	First Examination	Second Examination	Title Examination
Pre-association average ... ..	198	49	...
1927 ... ..	280	124	29
1928 ... ..	283	107	30
1929 ... ..	309	180	58
1930 ... ..	320	196	57
1931 ... ..	358	204	59
1932 ... ..	370	208	61
1933 ... ..	389	232	70
1934 ... ..	438	197	68
1935 ... ..	457	236	92
1936 ... ..	390	232	80

The numbers of successful candidates in the year under report were 231, 141 and 46 in the Adya, the Madhya and the Upadhi examinations respectively.

Three cases of using unfair means were detected and dealt with promptly.

There were 82 Tols in the Assam Valley and 80 Tols in the Surma Valley affiliated to the Board under report.

The average number of pupils in a Tol was 16.

Gauripur Tarinipriya Chatuspathi, Goalpara, has maintained its reputation as a first class Tol. Srigauri Tol of the Surma Valley is another institution which did well in the year under report.

Mathurapur Jnanadayini Chatuspathi, Srikrishna Vidyalaya, Billeswar Baradasram Chatuspathi of the Assam Valley also deserve mention. Kakailseo Sanskrit tol, Srigauranga Parishad Chatuspathi, Bholananda Darshan Chatuspathi, Bhatpara Bimala Chatuspathi, Kulaura Saraswat Chatuspathi of the Surma Valley also deserve mention.

The office of the Assam Sanskrit Board has no building of its own. This should be provided as soon as funds are free.

89. The number of students was 28 against 26 of the previous year ; there were on an average 20 boarders in the hostel. The expenditure was Rs. 14,102 against Rs. 14,185 of the previous year.

Sanskrit College.

The courses of instruction and the number of stipends available at the college have remained unchanged. The rate of stipends has been restored from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 in the case of the Assam Valley students from March 1936. The Secretary of the College urges that the rate of stipends may be restored in the case of the Surma Valley students also. He also urges that the scholarships of Rs. 20 which were suspended as a temporary measure may be restored.

90. The examination results of the college have been satisfactory. The following table shows the number of students that appeared in and passed the different examinations of the Assam Sanskrit Association with their positions :—

Examination results.

Examination	Subject	No. appeared	No. passed	First Division	Second Division
First ... ..	Nyaya ... ..	2	1	...	1
Second ... ..	Ditto ... ..	1	1	...	1
Title ... ..	Ditto ... ..	3	3	...	3
Title ... ..	Kavya ... ..	2	2	...	2
Title ... ..	Smriti ... ..	2	2	2	...

The result in Smriti has been conspicuous inasmuch as both the successful candidates occupied the highest places amongst all the successful candidates of the Province, in the Title Examination, securing the two highest rewards of Rs. 50 each.

91. In the Title examination of Calcutta Sanskrit Association, one appeared in Smriti and 3 in Kavya : they all passed, but one student who appeared in Nyaya could not come out successful.

Calcutta Title Examination results.

92. The Kamrup Sanskrit Sanjibani Sabha of Nalbari is continuing to do useful work as in previous years. It deserves help and recognition from Government.

The Kamrup Sanskrit Sanjibani Sabha.

Muhammadan Education.

93. The subject is being dealt with in Chapter IX.

## APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VII

Statement showing particulars of Maktabas, Mulla Schools, Tols, etc.

Particulars		Classed in G. T. I. as Primary schools	Classed in G. T. I. as other schools?	Classed in G. T. I. as unrecognised institutions	Total
1		2	3	4	5
<b>MAKTABS</b>					
1. Institutions	{ for boys ...	422	3	136	561
	{ for girls ...	94	...	19	113
2. Pupils ...	{ for boys ...	20,484	178	5,123	25,785
	{ for girls ...	4,691	...	1,021	5,712
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds	Rs.	35,383	...	...	35,383
4. Ditto District or Local Funds	„	34,734	84	96	34,914
5. Ditto Municipal Funds	„	4,975	55	...	5,030
6. Ditto Fees	„	...	...	...	...
7. Ditto Other sources ...	„	7,926	335	5,102	13,363
8. Total expenditure ...	„	83,018	474	5,198	88,690
<b>MULLA SCHOOLS</b>					
1. Institutions	{ for boys ...	...	...	120	120
	{ for girls ...	...	...	3	3
2. Pupils ...	{ for boys ...	...	...	4,232	4,232
	{ for girls ...	...	...	1,253	1,253
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds	Rs.	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto District or Local Funds	„	...	...	...	...
5. Ditto Municipal Funds	„	...	...	...	...
6. Ditto Fees	„	...	...	...	...
7. Ditto Other sources ...	„	...	...	...	...
8. Total expenditure ...	„	...	...	...	...
<b>TOLS</b>					
1. Institutions	{ for boys ...	3	114	...	117
	{ for girls ...	...	...	...	...
2. Pupils ...	{ for boys ...	145	1,876	...	2,021
	{ for girls ...	...	4	...	4
3. Expenditure from Provincial Funds	Rs.	...	10,508	...	10,508
4. Ditto District or Local Funds	„	905	1,611	...	2,516
5. Ditto Municipal Funds	„	...	1,522	...	1,522
6. Ditto Fees	„	...	...	...	...
7. Ditto Other sources ...	„	607	6,604	...	7,211
8. Total expenditure ...	„	1,512	20,245	...	21,757
<b>PATHSALAS</b>					
			Nil		

## CHAPTER VIII.

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

94. It is now realized by the people that the progress of the country depends to a great extent on female education. Customs and prejudices which for long hindered growth have very nearly disappeared, and the forces of conservatism are gradually retreating.

General.

During the year under report the number of girls in institutions of all kinds rose from 74,458 to 83,277 or by 11·8 per cent. as against an increase of 7·5 per cent. during the year 1934-35. This clearly shows that the people now understand the need for female education.

The question before the Education Department is how to grant adequate facilities to the school-going girls for their education by providing model middle and high schools in every educational centre. All that is needed now is money for expansion and improvement. Funds being available the rate of advance can be greatly accelerated, and the present disparity in education between males and females appreciably reduced. I had hoped and had so written in my last report that with the inauguration of the new constitution the Province would be in a position to spend liberally for female education. But it seems now that adequate funds will not be available for some years to come, and consequently the progress of female education will suffer greatly.

The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, in agreement with the Chairman of Nowgong Local Board and the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, suggests the abolition of girls' primary schools and the desirability of having recourse to co-education on a larger scale. This may be tried in selected subdivisions and the results watched. The main obstacles are the lack of trained women teachers and the inadequacy of facilities for training them.

95. It has been mentioned in several reports that the only female Inspecting Officer is the Assistant Inspectress who has no time either to advise or to inspect all the schools of the province covering an area of 55,014 square miles. The members of the male inspecting agency can hardly render effective assistance in checking, promoting and assessing the value of the work of a girls' school. Nothing short of a female inspecting staff consisting of at least an Inspectress with one Assistant Inspectress for each division and with some Deputy Inspectresses under her can hope to cope successfully with the work of inspection.

Inspectorate.

96. Arrangement has been made for the training of ten teachers for vernacular schools in the Nowgong Mission school and ten at Silchar Mission school. As there are many inefficient male teachers in girls' schools it is highly desirable to increase the number of trained mistresses. A proposal to depute more teachers for training annually is pending with Government.

Training.

Statistics.

97. As already stated the number of girls in institutions of all kinds rose from 74,458 to 83,277.

The following table shows the enrolment in each class of recognised schools for Indian girls :—

Year	A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1935-36 ..	16,460	6,415	5,060	3,923	3,169	1,171	882	699	325	262	160	195	38,721
1934-35 ..	14,657	5,951	4,770	3,590	3,111	1,098	784	640	262	194	194	136	35,387
Increase or decrease	1,803	464	290	333	58	73	98	59	63	68	—34	59	3,334

There was an increase at every stage except in class IX. The fall in class IX is due to the change in the nomenclature of classes of girls' schools.

The table below gives the number of girls reading in boys' and girls' schools for the last two years :—

Year	Number of girls reading in—										All institutions
	High schools		Middle English schools		Middle vernacular schools		Primary schools		Total		
	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	For boys	For girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1935-36 .. ..	17	3,230	753	4,304	1,347	2,429	35,995	27,908	34,112	37,871	83,277
1934-35 .. ..	10	2,933	660	4,090	1,069	2,399	32,840	25,063	34,579	34,485	74,458
Increase or decrease ..	7	297	93	214	278	30	3,155	2,845	3,533	3,386	8,819

Here an all round increase is noticed.

The following table shows the number of boys reading in girls' schools for the last two years :—

Year	Number of boys reading in girls'—				
	High schools	Middle English schools	Middle vernacular schools	Primary schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1935-36 ... ..	108	185	24	804	1,121
1934-35 ... ..	108	155	20	871	1,154
Increase or decrease ..	...	30	4	—67	—33

The number of boys reading in the primary schools for girls has decreased due to the increase in the number of primary schools for boys.

The following table shows district by district the percentage of the number of girls at school to the total population :—

Year	Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Lushai Hills	Cachar	Sylhet	Garohills	Sibsagar	Goalpara	Kamrup	Nowgong	Darrang	Lakhimpur	Naga Hills
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1935-36 .. ..	5.6	3.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	.9	.9
1934-35 .. ..	5.4	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	.8	1.0
Increase or decrease ..	.2	1.1	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	..	.2	.2	.1	—1

98. Examination results for girls for the last two years are shown in the following table :—

1	1935-36		1934-35	
	Candidates	Number passed	Candidates	Number passed
	2	3	4	5
Matriculation ... ..	165	112	159	98
Middle English ... ..	228	178	279	179
Middle Vernacular ... ..	128	63	141	66
Primary ... ..	2,105	1,539	1,817	1,343
Needle Work Diploma :—				
Primary ... ..	1,963	835	1,851	687
Middle ... ..	419	166	483	199
Final ... ..	4	3	11	9

The abolition of the Zenana classes at Sylhet led to the establishment of six girls' schools on an aided basis. All of them are doing good work. There is no regret expressed anywhere for the discontinuance of the facilities not in real demand for the education of women behind the *purdah*.

#### CHAPTER IX.

##### EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

###### I—EUROPEANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

99. The enrolment in European and Anglo-Indian schools increased from 434 to 461 during the year under report. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,26,766 of which Rs.53,625 was met from the provincial revenues, Rs.1,25,834 from fees and Rs.47,307 from other sources.

100. The only Government institution for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the Province is Pinemount School, Shillong. It is also open to Indian girls as boarders and day-pupils.

There were 82 pupils on the rolls of the school during the year under report against 87 in the preceding year. The number of Indian pupils was 20.

The expenditure from Government funds was Rs.35,825 out of a total expenditure of Rs.61,209. The fee income amounted to Rs.25,384.

101. The results of the various examinations were excellent as shown below :—

Examination	Number sent up	Number passed	Number secured honours
1	2	3	4
Cambridge School Certificate ... ..	1	1	...
Cambridge Junior ... ..	6	6	...
Trinity College Examination in music (Practical).	16	16	12
Ditto (Theoretical)	19	18	16
Associated Board Examination in music (Practical).	4	4	...
Ditto (Theoretical)	1	1	...

102. The health of the children throughout the year was very good with the exception of a mild epidemic of chicken-pox at the end of the term.

The school hospital has been fitted with modern sanitation, hot water and bathing conveniences. It is now not only most comfortable and compact but most up-to-date.

103. The children were very keen at games and they were given very good training as a result of which they brought back a large number of Jubilee Sports Prizes.

104. The enrolment of the school rose from 95 to 107 of which 79 were boarders. The results of the various examinations were quite good and the health of the pupils excellent.

The pupils took very active interest in games and sports and forest outings were regularly enjoyed.

Girls Guiding has again been taken up with enthusiasm.

Physical training, dancing and singing were also given due attention.

105. The enrolment rose from 70 to 82. The health of the pupils was excellent and games and sports were taken up with keen interest.

St. Agnes School, Haffong.

The results of the different examinations were very good.

One student took the B.A. degree, one passed the I.A. Examination as private candidates and another took the teaching Diploma during the year under report.

106. The enrolment rose from 182 to 190. The results of the various examinations were quite satisfactory. The boys were very keen on their games, and the annual sports held at the college ground were a great success.

The college has been affiliated to the B.A. Pass and B.T. standards of the Calcutta University.

The health of the boys was on the whole good.

#### II—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

107. The Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction for Muhammadan Education writes as below :—

The progress recorded in last report was maintained during the year under review. In all classes of institutions, recognised and un-recognised, there was an increase of 6,042 pupils the increase working out at 5.2 per cent. against an increase of 4.4 per cent. recorded in the last report. If recognised institutions alone are taken into consideration, we find an actual increase of 5,369 pupils, the percentage of increase being 5.4 against 2.8 in the previous year. The rate of increase in secondary schools was 6.7 against 7.9 in 1934-35. A marked increase was noticed in primary schools—5.3 per cent. against 2.1 per cent. in the previous year.

It must however be stated that although the above shows satisfactory progress, Muhammadans are not keeping pace with the general advance in education; their rate of progress being slower than the general. The following table gives the comparative rates of progress :—

Schools	General. Percentage of increase or decrease			
	Muhammadans		General	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
All grades of schools...	4.4	5.2	5.3	7.4
Recognised schools ...	2.8	5.4	4.8	6.8
Secondary schools ...	7.9	6.7	7.1	8.4
Primary schools ...	2.1	5.3	4.2	6.9

In the Assam Valley the progress is far more satisfactory, in fact the rate is much higher than the provincial. In recognised schools, the percentage of increase is 8.3 against 7.1 general; in secondary schools, 9.3 against 8.0 general; in Boys' Primary Schools 10.4 against 7.0

The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of scholars in each stage of instruction is given in the following tables :—

Years	Secondary stage		High stage		Middle stage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1935-36 ...	22.2	7.6	21.1	5.8	22.6	8.2
1934-35 ...	22.5	7.1	20.9	5.9	23.0	7.5

In the case of boys there has been a slight set-back in secondary and middle stages.

The position of Muhammadans in point of employment is much the same as last year.

Employment of Muhammadans. Out of 12,696 posts, 2721 were held by Muhammadans, i.e. 21.4 per cent. against 21.7 recorded in the last report.

During the year under report 545 vacancies occurred in the province, and 173, i.e. 31.7 per cent. went to Muhammadans against 31.6 in the previous year.

The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, writes :— " Muhammadans have got their due share of appointment in this division."

The Inspector of Schools, Surma Valley and Hill Districts, writes :— " The Muhammadans are getting their legitimate share of employment in Government institutions and there is nothing on which to comment. But the cases of Mussalmans in the institutions, managed by Local Bodies not to speak of aided institutions, yet require looking after and special treatment".



The high madrasa sections were in course of development in the Government madrasa Sylhet, as also in Karimganj and Jhingabari madrasas. There are signs to indicate that high madrasas will prove popular. More *Jaigir* facilities are urgently needed.

Madrasa Education. There was a slight decrease in enrolment (from 440 to 428) due mainly to the abolition of one class of the primary Section. Government madrasa, Sylhet. One Title scholarship and One Middle English scholarship were secured by pupils of the madrasa.

The percentage of attendance during the year under review was 84.8 against 81.6 last year. There should be further improvement in attendance.

About Qadiriya scholarships the Principal writes :—

“ It is a matter of great regret that the Qadiriya scholarships have been discontinued on account of paucity of funds. Only a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been paid in 2 instalments during the last 7 years out of a total due of Rs. 14,000 ”.

The examination results were as follows :—

Year	Madrasa Final Examination			Middle English madrasa Examination			Lower Primary Examination		
	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage of success	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage of success	No. appeared	No. passed	Percentage of success
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1935-36 .. .. .	34	22	64.7	6	6	100	22	22	100
1934-35 .. .. .	36	27	75	14	13	92.8	17	17	100

About the Title course classes the Principal writes : “ The orthodox line of education requires the introduction of Title classes for its completion. If both the lines be completed, the institution will be developed to a central Muhammadan Institution as desired by the Muhammadan Education Conference of 1914 ”.

Re-organisation of Madrasas. The statement below gives the necessary figures :—

Kinds of institution	Senior Madrasas		Middle English Madrasas		Middle Madrasas		Un-recognised Madrasas	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Government ..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Aided .. ..	2	2	42	53*	13	13	..	..
Unaided .. ..	2	2	16	11*	1	2	36	43
Total .. ..	5	5	59	65	14	15	36	43

\*Includes madrasa sections in aided schools.

It is satisfactory to note that despite discouraging factors there was an increase of 14 Madrasas in the Province.

The High Madrasa courses were introduced in 2 aided Madrasas. They have been returned as Senior Madrasas.

The following table gives the results in groups I and IV and V of the Middle School Leaving Certificate and Scholarship Examination :—

—	Year	Number of presented	Number of passed	Percentage of success
I	2	3	4	5
Groups I and IV ...	1935-36	220	132	60.0
	1934-35	201	130	64.6
Groups I and V ...	1935-36	35	20	57.1
	1934-35	51	22	43.1

In the Surma Valley the number of schools imparting Islamic Instruction in Public Schools. instruction in the Islamic courses excluding Maktabas and Madrasas rose from 383 to 437. While in the Assam Valley the figure fell from 222 to 208.

It is a matter of gratification that the the pupils of Madrasas, including the Government Madrasa, have been taking part in an increasing measure in Scouting games sports in Madrasas. games and sports. Scout troops were started in several Madrasas.

### III—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES.

108. The following statement gives the enrolment in the primary and the secondary schools in the Hill districts :—

District	Primary		Secondary	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
1	2	3	4	5
Khasi and Jaintia Hills ... ..	14,425	14,687	3,793	4,099
Naga Hills ... ..	4,261	4,118	959	974
Lushai Hills ... ..	5,749	8,891	632	738
Garro Hills ... ..	5,785	5,820	480	427

It is a good sign that the total enrolment in hill schools has much increased during the year although there was a slight decrease in the enrolment of secondary schools in the Garo Hills and of primary schools in the Naga Hills.

109. There were 34 Mikir schools in Nowgong and Golaghat with an enrolment of 1,072 pupils against 22 schools with 702 pupils in the preceeding year. Besides these, there are three Mission Schools for the education of the Mikirs, in Nowgong.

In Tezpur subdivision a number of Mikir boys attend ordinary primary schools.

A Mikir Sub-Inspector has been appointed to supervise schools in the Mikir Hills.

110. During the year under report there were 2,104 Miri boys in 98 schools of which 69 were exclusively in Miri villages. A Miri Sub-Inspector is needed.

111. Report has been received that a number of pupils of these tribes attended the Nevill combined middle school at Charduar in the Balipara Frontier.

112. The following statement shows expenditure on education in the various hill districts during 1935-36, exclusive of colleges and European schools :—

District	Charge	Expenditure from—					Totals
		Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Mission and other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Khasi and Jaintia Hills..	Direct ..	78,400	..	6,570	38,970	1,20,451	2,44,391
	Indirect ..	31,082	..	583	3,000	16,087	50,752
Totals ..	..	1,09,482	..	7,153	41,970	1,36,538	2,95,143
2. Garo Hills ..	Direct ..	52,827	..	..	4,493	12,531	69,851
	Indirect ..	16,558	..	..	..	..	16,558
Totals ..	..	69,385	..	..	4,493	12,531	86,409
3. Lushai Hills ..	Direct ..	8,318	..	..	1,741	30,140	40,199
	Indirect ..	..	..	..	..	2,028	2,028
Totals ..	..	8,318	..	..	1,741	32,168	42,227
4. Naga Hills ..	Direct ..	27,302	..	..	346	7,946	35,594
	Indirect ..	3,395	..	..	..	294	3,689
Totals ..	..	30,697	..	..	346	8,240	39,283

District	Charge	Expenditure from—					Totals
		Government funds	Board funds	Municipal funds	Fees	Mission and other sources	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5. Mikir Hills (Sibsagar) ..	Direct ..	1,881	147	..	..	240	2,268
	Indirect ..	80	6	..	..	..	86
	Totals ..	1,961	153	..	..	240	2,354
6. Mikir Hills (Nowgong) ..	Direct ..	3,165	..	..	..	552	3,717
	Indirect ..	323	..	..	..	1,290	1,613
	Totals ..	3,488	..	..	..	1,842	5,330
7. North Cachar Hills ..	Direct ..	2,406	..	..	155	4,162	6,723
	Indirect ..	446	..	..	..	912	1,358
	Totals ..	2,852	..	..	155	5,074	8,081

113. The following statement compares the number and enrolment of tea garden schools. garden schools for the last two years :—

Year	No. of schools				No. of pupils
	A class	B class	C class	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1934-35 ... ..	9	51	36	96	3,010
1935-36 ... ..	9	60	34	103	3,524

It is satisfactory to note that both the number of schools and that of enrolment have considerably improved.

114. The factory primary school at Morkongselek in Sadiya continued with an enrolment of 45 boys and 10 girls.

The Assam Oil Company also maintained one boys' and one girls' middle English schools at Digboi.

The examination results of these schools were quite satisfactory.

The Company has also opened one Hindi-Urdu school in the year under report and devised an apprentice system to give practical education to the children of their employees.

115. The only school at Fanshibazar, Gauhati, continued with an enrolment of 39 pupils against 33 in the previous year. The expenditure of the Municipal Board for this school was Rs.360. Besides a number of Jain pupils attend ordinary middle and high schools.

Jains.

Cantonment.

116. Apart from regimental schools no others exist in the province.

117. No restriction of any kind exists in respect of the admission of the children of the depressed classes into any recognised school. There are also separate schools for the education of the children of such classes.

Depressed classes.

Harijan schools have also been started at different centres in the Assam Valley.

118. Facilities for the education of defectives are as usual provided by means of scholarships. During the year under report there were 15 holders of Deaf and Dumb scholarships of Rs. 18 a month each and 5 holders of Blind scholarships of Rs.15 a month each.

Education of defectives.

## CHAPTER X.

## DISCIPLINE, PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

119. Discipline was quite good throughout the year. There were of course minor lapses, absolutely non-political, which were dealt with effectively under the ordinary rules of school discipline.

There is no doubt that the spread of the scout movement, the introduction of the new physical drill, junior Red Cross work, etc., contributed greatly to the maintenance of discipline among school boys both in and outside schools, on a satisfactory level.

120. Physical education continued to be received with great enthusiasm both by the boys and their guardians. Training camps were organised in several places with great success and educational officers and even outsiders joined them with readiness.

The demand for physical education has become so great that a reinforcement of the existing staff of Physical Instructors is a real necessity.

As observed last year, Dr. Gupta urges the need for the physical training of girls this year too.

The problem of providing a mid-day tiffin as a necessary condition for physical exercises in the afternoon presented difficulties almost everywhere. Amongst the least expensive and at the same time the most adequate arrangements a tiffin of 'germinated' gram and *gur*, banana or fried ground-nut at a monthly cost of annas 4 per head was tried by Karimganj Government high school with considerable satisfaction.

The same arrangement has been in existence in Jorhat Government high school for some years.

121. The scout movement advanced during the year with an acceleration almost unprecedented in its history in this Province. It is gratifying to note that people have now realised the good effects of this movement and recognise it as one of the most useful means of making our boys healthy, happy and useful citizens. The great movement has rapidly spread far and wide and penetrated into remote village primary and middle schools.

During the year under report several training camps were organised with much success. The Scout movement is contributing greatly to the building up of the social side of our schools. Reports of social and humanitarian services rendered by the scouts are many.

I quote below from Dr. Gupta's report in this connection :—

Our scouts at all district and subdivisional headquarters took active part in guarding drinking water-supply and nursing the sick. They played no mean part in the relief of flood distress and epidemic diseases. Cases of fearless efforts in putting down fire are reported by some headmasters. Their contribution to village welfare work, towards the improvement of village sanitation and the education of adults cannot go without notice. Help rendered to people in need in fairs, market places and public roads is often a subject of talk. The scouts readily joined the water hyacinth eradication campaign and the reports received from executive officers about the part played by them are very flattering. The loyal enthusiasm they displayed in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebration of His late Imperial Majesty, King George V, forms a glorious record of their devotion to the throne.

122. The Girls' Guide movement took a new lease of life. A party was sent to Calcutta for training and I was much impressed with the keenness shown in many schools throughout the Province.

Red Cross groups are now fairly well organised in many schools.

123. Games and sports continued to enjoy increasing popularity. The attention paid by the Physical Instructors in this direction has improved the quality of organised games in schools.

Inter-school, inter-madrassa, inter-valley tournaments are now regular annual functions and the sympathy and patronage received from the public are noticeable features.

124. Besides the social and humanitarian work done by boy scouts, debating societies, school magazines and periodicals are visibly on the increase.

Religious classes are held in some schools outside school hours and moral lessons imparted regularly.

It is pleasing to note that an improvement in the moral tone of our pupils was visible all round.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TEXT BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

125. The most noteworthy event of the year was the constitution of a Central Text Book Committee in place of the Provincial Text Book Committee, the Surma Valley and Assam Valley Text Book Committees.

The new Committee did not however function during the year and even after the formation of the new committee the old committees were allowed to work up to the end of the year under report.

126. No meeting of the Provincial Text Book Committee was held during the year. Two manuscripts and 28 books were examined—22 for addition, and 8 for replacement of existing text books. Ten of these books were rejected.

127. The Surma Valley Text Book Committee held a meeting. It considered 23 books of which five were recommended for prescription.

128. No meeting of the Assam Valley Text Book Committee was held during the year. It examined 29 books and five manuscripts. All the five manuscripts and fifteen of the books were rejected.

I record with pleasure my appreciation of the honorary but tiresome work done in the examination of large numbers of books and manuscripts for these years by the Secretaries and members of the now defunct committees.

Both the Khasi Hills Text Book Committee and the Garo Hills Text Book Committee examined a few books.

129. The taste for reading books outside the limits of prescribed text books is continuing to grow. The practice of select and compulsory reading under the supervision of teachers continues in many high schools. More attention is being paid to juvenile literature everywhere.

The demand for a whole-time librarian for each high and normal school is insistent. For want of funds very little could be done for the libraries of many aided high schools and middle schools which are still in a very poor condition.

The library attached to the primary school teachers' unions and the circulating village libraries started in some places in the Surma Valley are doing very useful work.

The circulating library system started by the Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle, in his division appears to have been very well received. With a little more money Mr. Goswami hopes to extend the system to all important village centres. It is sure to be a valuable insurance against "relapse into illiteracy".

130. There is very little to add to what I have said in my last report.

The magazines of the Arts Colleges and some schools have continued.

The "Siksha Sevak" of the Surma Valley has been continuing with difficulty.

131. I have to record my appreciation of the work of my Personal Assistant Babu Rasik Chandra Ray Ghatak, and of my office staff throughout the year, and particularly of Srijut Mani Kanta Sarma for his able assistance in Budget matters.

I have also to acknowledge the great assistance of Babu Gagan Chandra De in preparing this report.

G. A. SMALL,  
Director of Public Instruction Assam.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS, 1935-36.

				Percentage of scholars to population.				
				Recognised institutions.		All institutions.		
				1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	
Area, in square miles	...	55,014						
Population—								
Males	...	4,537,206	Males	...	7.1	6.7	7.7	7.3
Females	...	4,085,045	Females	...	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
TOTAL	...	8,622,251	TOTAL	...	4.6	4.3	5.0	4.6

  

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Stages of instruction of scholars entered in column 4.
	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>UNIVERSITIES.</b>							
<i>For Males.</i>							
Arts colleges	7	5	2	1,920	1,758	162	(a) 625 (b) 1,295
Professional colleges	1	1	...	66	76	-10	(a) 66
High schools	78	76	2	24,719	23,539	1,180	(b) 18 (c) 20,465 (d) 4,253
Middle schools	451	433	18	52,120	48,092	4,028	(c) 19,413 (d) 32,707
Primary schools	5,810	5,446	364	277,369	260,531	16,838	(c) 209 (d) 277,160
Special schools	152	153	-1	4,505	4,398	109	...
TOTALS	6,499	6,114	385	360,699	338,309	22,390	...
<i>For Females.</i>							
Arts colleges	1	...	1	16	...	16	(b) 16
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	14	13	1	3,333	3,041	292	(b) 3 (c) 2,024 (d) 1,311
Middle schools	55	53	2	6,942	6,664	278	(c) 1,453 (d) 5,489
Primary schools	769	703	66	28,712	25,934	2,778	(c) 106 (d) 28,006
Special schools	3	3	...	105	126	-21	...
TOTALS	842	772	70	39,113	35,765	3,348	...
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For Males	702	691	11	80,877	27,457	53,420	...
For Females	87	66	21	3,332	2,269	1,063	...
TOTALS	789	757	32	84,209	29,726	54,483	...
GRAND TOTALS	8,180	7,643	537	434,921	403,890	31,073	...

(a) In Graduate and Post-graduate classes. (b) In Intermediate classes. (c) In Secondary stage, (d) In Primary stage.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 1935-36.

	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure from—				Cost per scholar to—				Total cost per scholar.
	1936.	1935.	Increase or decrease.	Govt. funds.	*Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Govt. funds.	*Local funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Direction and Inspection	4,24,637	3,94,695	29,942	100	...	...	...	1-0-11	...	...	...	1-0-11
Universities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Miscellaneous	8,49,483	7,79,143	70,340	40.4	16.2	23.7	19.1	0-13-8	0-5-8	0-8-1	0-6-6	2-1-11
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,74,120</b>	<b>11,73,838</b>	<b>1,00,282</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1-14-8</b>	<b>0-5-8</b>	<b>0-8-1</b>	<b>0-6-6</b>	<b>3-2-11</b>
<i>Institutions for males.</i>												
Arts Colleges	4,16,348	3,84,219	32,129	64.4	...	33.7	1.9	139-10-0	...	73-1-1	4-2-5	216-13-6
Professional Colleges	14,190	16,040	-1,850	50.1	...	49.9	...	107-11-8	...	107-4-4	...	215-0-0
High schools	10,63,983	10,30,826	33,157	54.2	.2	40.9	4.7	23-5-6	0-1-0	17-10-0	2-0-2	43-0-8
Middle "	6,53,652	6,21,693	31,959	28.2	29.5	29.6	12.7	3-8-6	3-11-3	3-11-5	1-9-5	12-3-7
Primary "	12,85,320	12,09,959	75,361	63.8	22.9	.0	13.3	2-15-3	1-0-11	0-0-1	0-9-10	4-10-1
Special "	2,21,386	2,01,146	20,240	78.5	6.8	4.2	10.5	38-8-11	3-5-6	2-0-6	5-3-4	49-2-3
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>36,54,879</b>	<b>34,63,883</b>	<b>1,90,996</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>5-10-0</b>	<b>1-6-4</b>	<b>2-2-10</b>	<b>0-14-11</b>	<b>10-2-1</b>
<i>Institutions for females.</i>												
Arts colleges	2,163	...	2,163	...	...	62.4	37.6	...	...	84-6-0	50-13-0	135-3-0
Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High schools	2,08,085	1,64,746	43,339	53.9	2.9	20	23.2	33-9-2	1-13-4	12-7-7	14-7-3	62-5-4
Middle "	1,20,830	1,25,021	-4,191	39.2	23.3	8.2	30.3	6-13-7	3-13-11	1-6-8	5-4-3	17-6-5
Primary "	1,29,417	1,20,021	9,396	59.6	34.0	.3	6.1	2-10-11	1-8-6	0-0-3	0-4-5	4-8-1
Special "	5,667	3,351	2,316	78.3	3.2	9.2	9.3	42-4-1	1-11-5	4-15-7	5-0-5	53-15-6
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>4,06,162</b>	<b>4,13,139</b>	<b>53,023</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6-2-8</b>	<b>1-15-7</b>	<b>1-6-0</b>	<b>2-6-5</b>	<b>11-14-3</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>53,95,161</b>	<b>50,50,860</b>	<b>3,44,301</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7-9-7</b>	<b>1-12-11</b>	<b>2-9-8</b>	<b>1-7-8</b>	<b>13-7-10</b>

\* Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

† Includes expenditure on buildings.

GENERAL TABLE I.—Classification of Educational Institutions, 1935-36.

	For Males.						For Females.					
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Board.	Aided.	Un-aided.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
UNIVERSITIES.												
BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.												
Colleges—												
Arts and Science*	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2nd-grade Colleges	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
TOTALS	4	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	1
High Schools	20	...	...	34	24	78	3	...	1	9	1	14
Middle Schools. { English	5	6	1	144	84	240	3	...	5	17	6	31
{ Vernacular	15	167	12	15	2	211	1	15	4	3	1	24
Primary Schools	340	4,105	46	792	527	5,810	3	592	17	22	135	769
TOTALS	380	4,278	59	985	637	6,339	10	607	27	51	143	838
<b>Special Schools—</b>												
Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training	3	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	2
Engineering†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	4	4	...	5	1(a)	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	2	...	1	61	65	129	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTALS	10	4	1	70	67	152	...	...	...	3	...	3
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	394	4,282	60	1,055	708	6,499	10	607	27	54	144	842
<b>UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	...	...	...	1	701	702	...	...	...	...	87	87
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS.</b>	394	4,282	60	1,056	1,409	7,201	10	607	27	54	231	929

\* Includes Oriental Colleges.

† Includes Sweep Schools.

(a) The Norton unaided weaving school having scholars but no expenditure.



GENERAL TABLE II-A.—Distribution of Scholars—

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (a).</b>									
Arts and Science (b) and (c) ...	1,569	1,414	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	66	66	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	1,635	1,480	392	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>									
In High Schools ...	9,457	8,095	832	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Middle Schools. { English ...	872	705	137	718	626	137	101	99	...
{ Vernacular ...	2,600	1,981	316	25,383	17,161	459	2,530	1,900	...
" Primary Schools ...	10,349	8,212	...	214,662	146,660	227	5,580	4,027	...
TOTALS ...	23,278	18,993	1,285	240,763	164,317	83	8,211	6,026	...
In Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Law " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Normal and Training Schools ...	308	292	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Engineering Schools* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Technical and Industrial Schools ...	235	203	79	96	67	13	...	...	...
" Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Agricultural " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Reformatory " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Defectives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Schools for Adults ...	95	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Other Schools ...	472	418	11	...	...	...	30	17	...
TOTALS ...	1,110	994	340	96	67	13	30	17	...
TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS. ...	26,023	21,467	2,017	240,859	164,414	836	8,241	6,043	...
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES...	26,023	21,467	2,017	240,859	164,414	836	8,241	6,043	...

(a) Scholars reading more than one of the following

(b) Includes scholars also

(c) Includes 28 scholars

\* Includes Spruce

## attending Educational Institutions for Males, 1935-36.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of females included in column 18.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	351	308	27	1,920	1,722	402	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	66	66	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	351	308	27	1,986	1,788	419	80
9,708 (x)	7,769	446	5,554	4,393	293	24,719 (x)	20,257	1,571	17
12,255	8,972	352	6,516	4,853	223	20,462	15,155	849	753
1,059	732	...	86	41	...	31,558	21,815	775	1,347
27,801	19,731	104	18,977	13,757	50	277,369	192,387	381	35,995
50,823	37,204	902	31,133	23,044	566	354,208	249,614	3,576	38,112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	16	...	6	5	8	331	313	253	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
215	142	36	6	5	...	552	417	128	23
8	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	27	...	...	...	...	138	108	...	3
1,798	1,303	...	1,176	936	...	3,476	2,674	11	90
2,081	1,496	36	1,188	946	3	4,505	3,520	392	116
52,904	38,700	938	32,672	21,298	596	360,699	254,922	4,387	38,308
37	22	...	30,840	22,257	21	30,877	22,279	21	3,901
52,941	38,722	938	63,512	46,555	617	391,576	277,201	4,408	42,200

subjects should be entered under only one head.  
 reading Low.  
 in Oriental College.  
 Schools.

(x) Includes 18 Students of Intermediate classes of St. Edmunds College classed as a High School.

GENERAL TABLE II-B.—Distribution of Scholars

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>READING—</b>									
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>									
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION(a).</b>									
Arts and Science (b) and (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.</b>									
In High Schools ...	845	700	108	...	...	...	109	53	...
„ Middle Schools. { English ...	704	521	...	...	...	...	596	435	...
„ Middle Schools. { Vernacular ...	115	106	...	1,354	838	...	537	363	...
„ Primary Schools ...	116	98	...	21,173	13,994	...	1,287	909	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	1,780	1,425	108	22,527	14,832	...	2,529	1,760	...
In Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Normal and Training Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Technical and Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Other Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS FOR RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	1,780	1,425	108	22,527	14,832	...	2,529	1,760	...
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.</b>	1,780	1,425	108	22,527	14,832	...	2,529	1,760	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS, ALL INSTITUTIONS, MALES AND FEMALES.</b>	27,803	22,892	2,125	263,386	179,246	836	10,770	7,803	...

(a) Scholars reading more than one  
(b) includes scholars  
(c) Ditto ditto

## attending Educational Institutions for Females, 1935-36.

Aided.			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on rolls.	Grand total of average attendance.	Grand total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males included in column 16.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	No. of residents in approved hostels.				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	16	16	...	16	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	15	...	16	15	...	...
(x) 2,101	1,712	162	283	197	...	(y) 3,338	2,662	270	108
2,543	2,004	202	646	535	123	4,489	3,495	325	185
340	281	...	107	87	60	2,453	1,675	60	24
1,192	888	...	4,944	3,494	...	28,712	19,383	...	804
6,176	4,885	364	5,980	4,313	183	38,992	27,215	655	1,121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	37	25	...	...	...	30	37	25	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	67	...	...	...	...	75	67	...	...
105	104	25	...	...	...	105	104	25	...
6,281	4,939	389	5,996	4,328	183	39,113	27,334	680	1,121
...	...	...	3,882	2,399	...	3,332	2,399	...	256
6,281	4,939	389	9,328	6,727	183	42,445	29,733	680	1,377
59,222	43,711	1,327	72,840	53,282	800	434,021	306,934	5,088	...

of the following subjects should be entered under only one head.  
 also r admin Law.  
 in Oriental College.

(x) Includes 3 girls of Intermediate classes of St. Agne's High School

## GENERAL TABLE III-A—

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 80,393 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Scholarships, hostel charges, games, common-room charges, cash prizes, ambulance work, other examination charges, money-order commission, charges on Text-book Committee's, grants to unrecognised institutions, etc., etc.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Universities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>BOARDS OF SECONDARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>												
Arts Colleges ...	2,68,079†	...	...	1,16,410	...	3,84,488	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Law ...	7,110	...	...	7,080	...	14,190	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	2,75,169	...	...	1,23,409	...	3,98,668	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<b>General.</b>												
High Schools ...	4,75,534	...	...	1,60,127	515	6,36,476	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—												
English ...	19,539	...	...	5,347	...	24,886	2,301	5,196	1,847	2,109	87	18,510
Vernacular ...	49,905	...	...	1,808	...	50,713	42,931	1,48,436	11,203	17,694	2,165	2,22,469
Primary Schools ...	83,374	...	...	...	...	83,374	6,87,400	2,56,895	26,698	...	13,270	9,04,472
<b>TOTALS</b>	6,27,652	...	...	1,67,282	515	7,95,419	7,32,682	4,10,527	39,048	26,803	15,491	12,25,451
<b>Special.</b>												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools ...	54,326	5,287	165	...	...	59,778	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering Schools* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	72,758	...	...	1,024	6,931	80,711	1,181	2,422	600	...	120	4,323
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	420	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ...	27,181	...	...	3,752	...	30,933	06	204	180	...	...	480
<b>TOTALS</b>	1,54,633	5,287	165	4,776	6,531	1,71,842	1,277	2,626	780	...	120	4,808
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	10,57,524	5,287	165	2,05,557	7,446	13,65,979	7,33,959	4,13,153	40,728	26,803	15,611	12,30,254

\* Includes Survey Schools.

† Includes Rs. 12,704 from Government funds on Government Sanskrit College.



## GENERAL TABLE III-B.—

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 4,677 spent by the Public Works Department on Educational buildings.

"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:—Scholarships, hostel charges, money-order commissions, garden, books and maps, games, library, etc.

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions.					
	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Totals.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.</b>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—												
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EDUCATION.</b>												
<i>General.</i>												
High Schools	74,023	...	...	11,779	...	85,802	...	...	3,005	340	...	8,435
Middle Schools	18,556	...	...	994	...	19,550	1,903	1,923	3,842	699	...	8,367
{ English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	2,809	...	...	300	...	3,109	3,645	9,927	2,548	...	216	16,636
Primary Schools	612	...	...	...	...	612	72,826	29,695	9,453	280	1,723	1,14,147
<b>TOTALS</b>	96,000	...	...	13,073	...	1,09,073	78,374	41,715	19,238	1,319	1,939	1,42,585
<i>Special.</i>												
Medical Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR FEMALES</b>	96,000	...	...	13,073	...	1,09,073	78,374	41,715	19,238	1,319	1,939	1,42,585
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR MALES</b>	10,57,524	5,287	165	2,95,557	7,446	13,65,979	7,33,959	4,12,163	40,728	26,803	15,611	13,30,254
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR ALL</b>	11,53,524	5,287	165	3,08,630	7,446	14,75,053	8,12,333	4,54,878	59,966	28,122	17,550	13,72,839

Expenditure on Education for Females, 1935-36.

						Total expenditure from--					
						Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Grand Total.
						22	23	24	25	26	27
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ...						10,638	...	...	...	...	10,638
Buildings, etc. ...						11,071	2,910	2,512	161	11,563	28,207
Miscellaneous ...						19,925	5,918	3,958	61,999	16,511	1,08,611
<b>TOTALS ...</b>						<b>41,634</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>63,160</b>	<b>28,374</b>	<b>1,47,456</b>

  

Aided Institutions.						Recognised Unaided Institutions.									
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.							
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	813	2,163	...	...	...	1,350	813	2,163	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	813	2,163	...	...	...	1,350	813	2,163	...
38,041	...	3,028	26,322	48,261	1,14,632	4,166	...	4,166	1,12,064	...	6,123	41,637	48,291	2,08,085	...
19,081	3,322	3,357	6,202	18,902	49,564	1,647	15,802	17,449	39,540	4,345	7,199	9,542	24,704	95,230	...
1,559	1,366	1,272	7	...	4,224	...	1,631	1,631	9,013	11,313	4,130	307	1,847	25,600	...
3,665	1,979	2,753	123	3,074	11,594	...	3,064	3,064	77,103	31,844	12,206	403	7,861	1,29,417	...
62,346	5,637	10,410	31,684	70,237	1,50,364	5,813	20,497	26,310	2,36,720	47,403	29,648	51,889	92,673	4,56,338	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,957	180	...	...	...	4,137	...	...	...	3,957	180	...	...	...	4,137	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
480	...	...	523	528	1,530	...	...	...	450	...	...	523	528	1,530	...
4,437	180	...	523	528	5,667	...	...	...	4,437	180	...	523	528	5,667	...
66,783	5,667	10,410	32,206	70,765	1,86,031	7,163	21,310	28,473	2,82,791	56,410	36,118	1,15,911	1,22,588	6,18,618	...
2,35,333	27,115	17,176	2,77,404	1,87,742	7,45,360	1,85,770	1,27,516	3,13,286	27,54,782	5,57,181	74,399	9,25,065	4,70,186	47,81,519	...
3,02,616	32,992	27,586	3,09,700	2,68,507	9,31,301	1,92,333	1,49,826	3,41,759	30,37,553	6,13,541	1,10,617	10,40,976	5,42,573	58,95,161	...



GENERAL TABLE IV-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving General Education, 1935-36.

Race or Creed.	Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.			Muhamma- dans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from rural areas.	
			Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.									
				Caste Hindus.	Exterior Caste Hindus.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b>	2,525	99,115	2,616,644			1,449,078	8,565	...	1,740	359,544	4,537,206	...	
<i>School Education.</i>													
<i>Classes.</i>													
Primary ...	I	...	7,549	3,222	37,358	15,618	32,409	66	1	42	9,609	105,874	102,201
	II	...	3,778	2,426	21,156	7,332	14,909	37	...	13	4,245	52,896	51,575
	III	1	3,142	2,577	18,196	6,543	11,983	24	...	8	2,725	44,199	41,821
	IV	23	2,543	2,635	15,206	4,405	9,646	14	...	11	1,985	36,466	34,131
	V	16	1,801	2,757	14,562	3,242	8,915	14	...	3	1,483	32,796	29,476
*Middle ...	VI	26	675	1,573	6,283	943	2,985	7	...	4	483	12,978	10,274
	VII	26	432	1,443	5,391	735	2,488	7	...	10	302	10,834	8,107
	VIII	15	292	1,229	4,132	488	1,774	2	...	4	225	8,261	6,101
*High ...	IX	16	17	575	1,777	186	791	2	...	4	63	3,596	1,929
	X	17	112	563	1,462	156	660	2	...	2	44	3,018	1,514
	XI	15	162	595	1,232	158	542	...	...	1	33	2,728	1,260
	XII	17	83	564	1,216	122	519	...	...	2	17	2,537	1,197
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	171	20,810	20,158	127,961	38,928	87,621	175	1	104	21,214	317,173(a)	289,586
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>													
Intermediate classes,													
1st year	1	11	178	248	45	135	...	...	1	13	632	335	
2nd year	5	14	149	268	50	104	...	...	..	25	615	380	
Degree classes, 1st year	...	3	83	107	27	59	1	...	...	5	285	204	
2nd year	...	6	79	133	29	70	...	...	...	9	326	244	
3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Post-graduate classes,													
1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Research students ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	6	34	489	756	151	368	1	...	1	52	1,858(b)	1,163
No. of scholars in recognised institutions,	177	20,874	20,647	128,717	39,079	87,989	176	1	105	21,266	319,031	290,749	
No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions,	...	267	854	7,272	3,896	12,630	4	...	13	2,296	27,232	26,333	
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	177	21,141	21,501	135,989	42,975	100,619	180	1	118	23,562	346,263	317,082	

\* Please draw two broad lines across the table indicating the stage where the High and Middle Departments begin.  
(a) Excludes 75 boys reading purely classics, no 13 students in intermediate classes of St. Edmund's College, which is classed as a High School in the General Tables, but includes 49 boys in Primary classes attached to it. Total ...  
(b) Includes 18 students in intermediate classes of St. Edmund's College.

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving General Education, 1935-36.

		Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.	Indian Chris- tians.	Hindus.					Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.	
				Non-Brahmins.			Brahmins.	Caste Hindus.								Exterior Caste Hindus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
<b>TOTAL POPULATION</b> ...		1,146	99,800	2,315,116			1,306,841	6,350	...	757	354,995	4,085,045	..			
<i>School Education.</i>																
<i>Classes.</i>																
<b>Primary</b> ...	I	...	5,254	2,156	12,408	4,311	8,434	3	...	11	2,624	35,201	32,944			
	II	...	2,344	1,336	5,744	1,342	2,537	5	...	4	701	14,018	12,319			
	III	35	1,519	1,186	4,434	925	1,702	2	...	1	438	10,242	8,646			
	IV	35	955	881	3,236	577	1,088	...	...	3	274	7,049	5,607			
	V	18	612	701	2,453	380	812	...	...	1	169	5,146	3,858			
<b>Middle</b> ...	VI	25	198	204	717	70	146	...	...	1	80	1,441	524			
	VII	22	175	136	556	41	89	1	...	...	47	1,067	337			
	VIII	30	147	106	435	39	38	2	...	...	21	818	203			
<b>High</b> ...	IX	17	44	54	197	5	24	...	...	...	5	346	31			
	X	16	44	37	165	1	14	...	1	...	7	285	24			
	XI	8	28	11	101	...	15	...	...	...	8	171	18			
	XII	6	34	25	123	2	6	...	...	...	5	201	21			
<b>TOTALS</b> ...		212	11,854	6,833	30,569	7,693	14,905	13	1	21	4,379	75,980(a)	64,532			
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>																
<b>Intermediate classes</b>	1st year	...	5	14	26	2	4	...	...	...	3	54	4			
	2nd year	3	2	3	21	...	1	...	...	...	1	31	2			
<b>Degree classes</b>	1st year	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	1			
	2nd year	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	6	...			
	3rd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>Post-graduate classes</b>	1st year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	2nd year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>Research students</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<b>TOTALS</b> ...		3	7	20	55	2	6	...	...	...	6	99(b)	7			
<b>No. of scholars in recognised institutions.</b>		215	11,361	6,853	30,624	7,695	14,911	13	1	21	4,385	76,079	64,539			
<b>No. of scholars in unrecognised institutions.</b>		...	109	359	2,032	791	3,388	...	...	1	297	6,977	6,686			
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ...		215	11,470	7,212	32,656	8,486	18,299	13	1	22	4,682	83,056	71,225			

(a) Excludes 3 students in I. A. classes of St. Agnes' High School.

(b) Includes 3 students ditto ditto ditto.

GENERAL TABLE V-A.—Race or Creed of Male Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education, 1935-36.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Paris.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupils from Rural Areas.
			Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.								
				Caste Hindus.	Exterior Caste Hindus.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>School Education.</i>												
Art Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	33	47	122	15	73	...	...	...	41	331	179
Engineering and Sur- veying Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Indus- trial Schools.	...	1	72	298	23	51	...	...	...	84	529	368
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...
Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Defectives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	12	1	36	9	77	...	...	...	...	135	40
Other Schools ...	...	2	1,648	353	43	1,257	...	...	30	4	3,337(a)	2,269
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	48	1,768	816	90	1,459	...	...	30	129	4,340(a)	2,856
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>												
Law ...	...	...	21	33	5	7	...	...	...	...	66	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	...	...	21	33	5	7	...	...	...	...	66	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ...	...	48	1,789	849	95	1,466	...	...	30	129	4,406	2,856

(a) Excludes 40 pupils in primary classes attached to a Tel.

GENERAL TABLE V-B.—Race or Creed of Female Scholars receiving Vocational and Special Education, 1935-36.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.			Muham- medans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	No. of pupil from Rural Areas.
			Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.								
				Caste Hindus.	Exterior caste Hindus.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<i>School Education.</i>												
Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal and Training Schools.	...	14	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	30	15
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	5	5	11	2	...	...	...	...	23	10
Commercial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Schools...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Other Schools ...	...	...	36	48	...	81	...	...	...	...	165	8
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	...	14	42	57	25	83	...	...	...	...	221	36
<i>University and Inter- mediate Education.</i>												
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	...	14	42	57	25	83	...	...	...	...	221	36

GENERAL TABLE VI A.—Men Teachers, 1935-36.

	Trained teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Matric or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.</b>												
<i>Primary Schools.</i>												
Government ...	...	1	101	5	...	...	6	261	107	267	374	
Local Board and Municipal ...	...	11	1,786	253	...	...	183	3,865	3,080	4,038	6,068	
Aided ...	...	20	63	18	...	...	2	763	107	765	873	
Unaided ...	...	4	21	6	...	...	3	539	31	532	629	
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	...	<b>46</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>279</b>	...	...	<b>194</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>7,957</b>	
<i>Middle Schools.</i>												
Government ...	...	2	19	71	...	...	1	5	15	92	119	
Local Board and Municipal ...	...	1	71	468	15	...	8	10	290	503	661	
Aided ...	...	2	32	120	1	...	60	6	485	155	206	
Unaided ...	...	1	14	49	5	...	17	1	252	69	329	
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	...	<b>6</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>21</b>	...	<b>86</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>2,019</b>	
<i>High Schools.</i>												
Government ...	...	145	64	38	...	4	60	7	24	247	405	
Local Board and Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	5	8	
Aided ...	...	41	38	40	...	4	129	6	196	128	487	
Unaided ...	...	2	7	10	...	8	114	2	129	19	273	
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	...	<b>191</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>88</b>	...	<b>18</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>1,156</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTALS ...</b>	...	<b>197</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>6,923</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>11,113</b>	

GENERAL TABLE VI-B.—Women Teachers, 1935-36.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Trained Teachers with the following educational qualifications.					Untrained Teachers.				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand totals of teachers.
	A Degree.	Passed Metric or School final.	Passed Middle School.	Passed Primary School.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree.		Possessing no degree.				
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>Primary Schools.</b>												
Government	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	9
Local Board and Municipal	...	...	1	33	63	3	...	...	4	403	89	492
Aided	...	...	1	5	3	...	...	...	6	66	8	80
Unaided	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	128	4	132
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	3	38	68	3	...	...	10	602	105	717
<b>Middle Schools.</b>												
Government	...	...	3	6	3	...	...	3	...	3	11	25
Local Board and Municipal	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	1	1	37	33	61
Aided	...	...	1	9	32	6	...	...	4	1	50	103
Unaided	...	...	...	3	7	1	5	...	4	...	30	58
<b>Totals</b>	...	...	1	14	64	12	5	...	11	3	128	247
<b>High Schools.</b>												
Government	...	...	7	5	3	3	...	...	12	...	10	41
Local Board and Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
Aided	...	...	5	12	7	...	1	...	23	1	40	68
Unaided	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
<b>TOTALS</b>	...	...	12	17	15	3	1	1	35	3	55	141
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	...	...	13	33	116	80	9	1	46	14	795	1,108

GENERAL TABLE VII.—Anglo-Indian and European Education, 1935-36.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population :				Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.							
Male ...	2,525			Males.	Females.	Total.					
Female ...	1,146			6.1	18.4	10.3					
Total ...	3,671										
	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Number of non-Europeans on roll.†	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total expenditure.
					Trained.	Un-trained.	Govt. funds.	Local funds.*	Fees.	Other sources.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Institutions for Males.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	1	190	...	35	17	...	10,000	...	18,096	4,714	32,810
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>18,096</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>32,810</b>
<i>Institutions for Females.</i>											
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools	3	271	18	47	20	7	35,371	...	19,303	42,209	96,883
Middle Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35,371</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>19,303</b>	<b>42,209</b>	<b>96,883</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS FOR INSTITUTIONS.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>45,371</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>37,399</b>	<b>46,923</b>	<b>1,29,693</b>
Expenditure on Buildings includes Rs. 3,667 spent by the Public Works Department.				Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Buildings, etc.	...	3,667	...	...	...	...	3,667
				Miscellaneous	...	4,587	...	88,435	384	93,406	...
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items:— Hostel charges, Scholarships, Hospitals, Books, Games, Library, etc.				Totals	...	8,254	...	88,435	384	97,073	...
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>				...	...	<b>53,625</b>	...	<b>1,25,834</b>	<b>47,307</b>	<b>2,26,766</b>	...

\* Include both District Board and Municipal Funds.

† The term 'non-Europeans' does not include domiciled Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination Results, 1935-36.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.†	Total.‡	Public.*	Private.‡	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>Arts and Science.</i>												
D. Litt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ph. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. A. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Sc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Honours) ...	79	...	79	54	...	54	2	...	2	2	...	2
B. Sc. (Honours) ...	16	...	16	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. A. (Pass) ...	195	...	195	140	...	140	3	1	4	2	1	3
B. Sc. (Pass) ...	27	...	27	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Law.</i> Master of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law ...	41	...	41	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Medicine.</i> M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. B. B. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. P. & S. (Bombay) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. F. M. (Calcutta) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. Obstetrics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Hyg. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Hyg. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. P. H. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. O. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Sc. (Sanitary) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. T. M. (Calcutta) <i>Engineering.</i> †	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of E. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of E. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of C. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of M. E. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Mining and Metallurgy. <i>Education.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. E., B. T. & L. T. <i>Commerce.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Master of Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Technology.</i> Master of Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Technology ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Agriculture.</i> Master of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* I.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

† Including the Diploma Examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Boorkee.



GENERAL TABLE VIII.—Examination Results, 1935-36—concl'd.

Examinations.	Males.						Females.					
	Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.			Number of Examinees.			Number Passed.		
	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.	Public.*	Private.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
Intermediate of Arts ...	422	15	437	267	3	270	20	5	25	18	5	23
Intermediate in Science ...	130	...	130	104	...	104	1	...	1	...	...	...
Licentiate of Civil Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licence, Diploma or Certificate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate or Diploma in Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.</b>												
<i>(a) On completion of High School Course.</i>												
Matriculation ...	1,682	273	1,955	1,199	139	1,338	94	71	165	69	48	112
School, final, etc. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Indian and European High School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambridge School Certificate ...	18	...	18	11	...	11	4	...	4	3	...	3
<i>(b) On completion of Middle School Course.</i>												
Cambridge, Junior ...	14	...	14	11	...	11	12	...	12	12	...	12
Anglo-Indian and European Middle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Vernacular Middle ...	2,112	57	2,169	1,316	17	1,333	216	12	228	175	3	178
Vernacular Middle ...	1,240	89	1,329	815	36	851	103	25	128	57	6	63
<i>(c) On completion of Primary Course.</i>												
Upper Primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Primary ...	16,135	...	16,135	12,524	...	12,524	2,077	28	2,105	1,523	16	1,539
<i>(d) On completion of Vocational Course.</i>												
For teacher's certificates—												
Vernacular, Higher ...	72	8	80	56	3	59	7	...	7	5	...	5
Vernacular, Lower ...	132	5	137	107	2	109	36	2	38	3	...	3
At Arts Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Law Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering Schools † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial Schools ...	94	1	95	81	...	81	8	...	8	7	...	7
At Commercial Schools ...	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
At other Schools ...	573	3	576	337	3	340	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* I.e., appearing from a recognised institution.

† Include Survey School.

**GENERAL TABLE IX.—STATISTICS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN RURAL AREAS, 1935-36.**

GENERAL TABLE IX.—Statistics of

Types of Institutions.	No. of Institutions and Scholars.							
	Government.		District Board.		Private.		Total.	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>I.—RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
<i>For Males.</i>								
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	34	7,098	34	7,098
Middle Schools ... ..	12	2,078	173	26,101	215	15,386	400	43,565
Primary Schools ... ..	327	9,508	4,103	214,327	1,279	43,991	5,709	267,826
Training Schools ... ..	3	308	...	...	3	23	6	331
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	43	1	43
Other Schools ... ..	...	...	3	76	108	2,358	111	2,434
Totals ... ..	342	11,894	4,279	240,504	1,640	68,899	6,261	321,207
<i>For Females.</i>								
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools ... ..	...	...	15	1,354	4	317	19	1,671
Primary Schools ... ..	...	...	591	21,084	140	4,932	731	26,016
Training Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	30	2	30
Agricultural Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for adults ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ... ..	...	...	606	22,438	146	5,279	752	27,717
Grand totals for all Recognised Institutions.	342	11,894	4,885	262,942	1,786	74,178	7,013	349,014
<b>II.—UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>								
For males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	29,659
For females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	3,163
Totals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	778	32,822
Grand totals for all Institutions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,791	391,836

## Educational Institutions in rural areas, 1935-36.

Expenditure on Institutions.				No. of Teachers.			
From Government Funds.	From District Board Funds.	From other sources.	Total expenditure.	In Government schools.	In District Board schools.	In Private schools.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,157	2,358	1,81,468	2,32,983	...	...	385	385
1,24,190	1,85,208	2,34,094	5,43,492	71	1,137	824	2,032
8,03,031	3,13,427	1,60,666	12,77,024	362	5,744	1,405	7,511
66,317	75	13,288	79,680	17	...	3	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504	...	...	504	...	...	2	2
18,176	3,550	17,252	38,978	...	4	128	192
10,61,375	5,04,618	6,06,668	21,72,661	450	6,885	2,747	10,082
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,904	10,230	6,682	19,816	...	46	21	67
72,651	32,565	8,686	1,13,902	...	634	146	780
3,720	...	...	3,720	...	...	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79,276	42,795	15,368	1,37,438	...	680	170	850
11,40,650	5,47,413	6,22,036	23,10,099	450	7,565	2,917	10,932

*Explanatory notes :-*

- (1) Figures for *urban* areas (*i.e.*, municipal, cantonment, notified and small town committee areas) are excluded from this table.
- (2) The expenditure on institutions includes expenditure on buildings and miscellaneous charges incurred on the schools.
- (3) The total number of pupils from rural areas, who are under instruction, is shown in the last column of Tables IV-A and B and V-A and B.
- (4) This Table includes statistics relating to *training schools*, whether situated in urban or in rural areas, in which the majority of the students are being trained for employment in *rural* areas. It does not include the returns of training institutions located in rural areas, the majority of the students in which are trained for schools in *urban* areas.

**APPENDICES.**

## APPEN

*Exclusive of Arts and Law Colleges*

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of all classes of recognised schools.	Number of square miles per school in each district.	Population.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cachar ...	3,862	573	6.7	301,338	269,193	570,531
Sylhet ...	5,478	2,344	2.3	1,407,645	1,316,697	2,724,342
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (British territory).	2,445	529	11.6	55,439	54,487	109,926
Khasi States ...	3,700			91,112	88,888	180,000
Naga Hills ...	4,293	151	28.4	89,536	89,308	178,844
Lushai Hills ...	8,092	228	36.3	59,186	65,218	124,404
Goalpara ...	3,985	705	5.6	470,273	412,475	882,748
Kamrup ...	3,844	838	4.5	513,345	463,401	976,746
Darrang (including Balipara Frontier Tract).	3,402	363	9.4	320,335	269,630	589,965
Nowgong ...	3,696	329	11.7	298,585	263,996	562,581
Sibsagar ...	5,131	651	7.9	496,288	437,038	933,326
Lakhimpur (including the Sadiya Frontier Tract).	7,434	403	18.4	427,794	350,133	777,927
Garo Hills ...	3,152	214	14.7	97,442	93,469	190,911
Totals for 1935-36 ...	55,014 <sup>(a)</sup>	7,328	7.5	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251 <sup>(a)</sup>
Totals for 1934-35 ...	55,014	6,877	7.9	4,537,206	4,085,045	8,622,251

(a) Excludes the Khasi States.

## DIX A.

*and European Schools, 1935-36.*

Number of population to one school in each district.	Pupils at school.			Percentage of pupils to population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
995.6	23,343	5,669	29,012	7.7	2.1	5.0
1162.2	97,855	25,358	123,213	6.9	1.9	4.5
548.9	10,742	8,052	18,794	7.3	5.6	6.4
1,184.3	4,321	813	5,134	4.8	.9	2.8
545.6	7,329	2,300	9,629	12.3	3.5	7.7
1,252.1	28,772	6,606	35,378	6.1	1.5	4.0
1,165.5	47,530	6,825	54,355	9.2	1.4	5.5
1,625.2	16,474	3,699	20,173	5.1	1.3	3.4
1,709.9	21,370	3,794	25,164	7.1	1.4	4.4
1,433.6	38,835	7,548	46,383	7.8	1.7	4.9
1,930.3	20,389	3,465	23,854	4.7	.9	3.0
892.1	4,443	1,817	6,260	4.5	1.9	3.2
1,176.6	321,403	75,946	397,349	7.0	1.8	4.6
1,253.7	302,807	69,115	374,922	6.6	1.6	4.3

## APPENDIX B.—PART I.

Number of pupils in each class of Vernacular Schools for Indians for the year 1935-36.

		A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<i>In Vernacular Schools for males.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	42,119	23,746	20,155	16,220	10,097	124	28	4	112,493
		Girls ...	9,626	4,507	3,057	1,805	1,026	12	2	2	20,237
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	56,465	25,409	19,836	16,253	10,707	101	51	25	128,647
		Girls ...	8,989	2,984	1,980	1,126	677	2	...	...	15,758
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	1,042	726	806	781	935	1,092	821	510	6,713
		Girls ...	64	43	26	14	13	21	8	2	191
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	4,759	2,990	2,542	2,320	2,599	3,720	2,787	1,881	23,598
		Girls ...	455	206	153	107	72	92	42	29	1,156
Totals for 1935-36...		Boys ...	104,315	52,871	43,339	35,574	24,318	5,037	3,687	2,420	271,651
		Girls ...	19,334	7,740	5,216	3,052	1,788	127	52	33	37,342
		Totals ...	123,719	60,611	48,555	38,626	26,126	5,164	3,739	2,453	308,993
<i>In Vernacular Schools for females.</i>											
Primary.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	319	119	64	21	8	...	...	...	526
		Girls ...	8,715	3,102	2,438	1,665	1,332	84	6	5	17,297
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	161	55	40	16	5	1	...	...	278
		Girls ...	5,486	1,553	1,424	1,006	698	45	25	14	10,611
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
		Girls ...	55	45	34	21	16	28	22	8	227
	Assam Valley Circle	Boys ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
		Girls ...	721	363	298	235	194	156	92	93	2,202
Totals for 1935-36		Boys ...	498	178	106	37	8	1	...	...	828
		Girls ...	14,977	5,861	4,194	3,037	2,240	263	145	120	30,337
		Totals ...	15,475	5,539	4,300	3,074	2,248	264	145	120	31,165
Grand totals for 1935-36		Boys ...	104,833	53,049	43,445	35,611	24,346	5,038	3,687	2,420	272,479
		Girls ...	34,311	13,101	9,410	6,089	4,028	390	197	153	67,679
		Totals ...	139,194	66,150	52,855	41,700	28,374	5,428	3,884	2,573	340,158
Grand totals for 1934-35		Boys ...	98,022	48,196	42,628	33,567	23,662	5,012	3,406	2,156	256,669
		Girls ...	30,727	11,795	8,594	5,672	3,832	855	195	167	61,337
		Totals ...	128,749	59,991	51,222	39,239	27,494	5,867	3,601	2,323	318,006

(a) Excludes 34 pupils reading classics.



## APPENDIX B—PART II.

Number of pupils in each class of Anglo-vernacular schools for Indians for the year 1935-36.

		A	B	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
<i>In Anglo-vernacular Schools for males.</i>															
Middle	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	602	425	366	492	2,559	2,526	1,994	1,355	21	21	3	...	10,364
		Girls ...	92	45	42	68	94	60	66	32	...	...	...	...	499
	Assam Valley Circle.	Boys ...	286	246	302	287	2,870	2,220	1,859	1,245	...	...	...	...	9,345
		Girls ...	22	24	19	20	78	46	33	12	...	...	...	...	254
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	1	16	17	25	1,390	1,881	1,375	1,392	1,567	1,860	1,835	1,173	11,032(a)
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	2	3	1	...	14
	Assam Valley Circle.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	1,770	1,725	1,849	1,821	1,937	1,620	1,372	1,345	13,439
		Girls ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Totals for 1935-36 ...	Boys ...	889	687	685	804	8,589	7,852	7,107	5,813	3,525	3,001	2,710	2,518	44,180	
	Girls ...	114	69	61	88	177	110	100	44	3	3	1	...	770	
	Totals ...	1,003	756	746	892	8,766	7,962	7,207	5,857	3,528	3,004	2,711	2,518	44,950	
<i>For females.</i>															
Middle.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	56	34	23	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
		Girls ...	259	276	291	315	281	225	194	139	10	9	2	3	2,004
	Assam Valley Circle.	Boys ...	83	17	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
		Girls ...	440	378	291	311	285	249	174	127	18	9	13	5	2,300
High.	Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	Boys ...	48	29	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
		Girls ...	134	120	106	155	202	207	172	129	146	131	79	113	1,694
	Assam Valley Circle.	Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Girls ...	15	22	23	53	149	226	197	184	151	113	66	74	1,273
Totals for 1935-36 ...	Boys ...	137	80	44	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	
	Girls ...	848	796	716	834	817	907	737	579	325	262	160	195	7,278	
	Totals ...	985	876	760	849	821	907	737	579	325	262	160	195	7,556	
Grand totals for 1935-36.	Boys ...	1,026	767	729	819	8,593	7,852	7,107	5,813	3,525	3,001	2,710	2,518	44,460	
	Girls ...	962	865	777	922	1,094	1,017	837	623	323	265	161	195	8,048	
	Totals ...	1,988	1,632	1,506	1,741	9,687	8,869	7,944	6,436	3,848	3,266	2,871	2,713	52,506	
Grand totals for 1934-35.	Boys ...	981	787	690	758	7,915	7,378	6,657	5,397	3,485	2,961	2,542	2,207	41,753	
	Girls ...	964	823	838	841	1,052	963	692	527	268	195	194	136	7,471	
	Totals ...	1,945	1,610	1,528	1,599	8,947	8,341	7,349	5,924	3,751	3,156	2,736	2,343	49,229	

(a) Excludes 41 pupils reading purely classics.

APPEN  
Statistics of High Schools

Division.	Kind of school.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils—						Number of pupils in top class.
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	8	2,352	929	332	415	4,078	3,443	405
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	12	2,706	1,442	601	630	5,379	4,652	402
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	20	5,058	2,371	933	1,045	9,457	8,095	807
Totals for 1934-35 ...	"	20	4,956	2,392	903	1,030	9,286	7,826	836
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided ...	19	2,108	1,326	741	795	4,970 <sup>(a)</sup>	3,910	387
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	14	1,833	1,366	652	656	4,507	3,683	261
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	33	3,941	2,692	1,393	1,451	9,477	7,593	648
Totals for 1934-35 ...	"	32	3,652	2,500	1,273	1,324	8,749	7,109	641
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided...	11	981	513	261	243	1,998	1,440	176
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	13	1,736	908	427	485	3,556	2,953	337
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	24	2,717	1,421	688	728	5,554	4,393	513
Totals for 1934-35 ...	"	23	2,565	1,383	624	680	5,252	3,874	404
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	.....	77	11,716	6,484	3,064	3,224	24,488	20,081	1,968
Grand totals for 1934-35 ...	.....	75	11,173	6,275	2,805	3,034	23,287	18,909	1,861

(a) Excludes 41 pupils reading purely classics.

DIX C.  
for boys for the year 1935-36.

Number of candidates sent up.	Number passed in the Matriculation Examination in the—				Number of scholarships.	Merit marks.	Direct expenditure from—					
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Total.			Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
377	160	142	20	322	34	81.1	1,97,988	...	...	70,561	...	2,68,544
882	139	142	28	309	27	78.6	2,77,851	...	...	89,566	515	3,67,932
759	299	284	48	631	61	79.9	4,75,834	...	...	1,60,127	515	6,36,476
784	258	283	50	591	60	59.0	4,47,714	...	...	1,58,001	490	6,06,205
312	112	94	28	234	16	78.6	46,622	...	480	79,847	9,370	1,36,319
210	32	71	19	122	4	70.2	44,656	444	500	75,689	2	1,21,291
522	144	165	47	356	2.0	75.7	91,278	444	980	1,55,536	9,372	2,57,610
480	94	151	37	282	15	43.1	91,460	...	1,140	1,55,098	10,484	2,58,182
138	19	32	9	60	1	72.2	...	...	...	38,603	10,782	49,385
263	41	96	15	152	3	72.3	...	...	200	63,071	24,431	87,702
401	60	128	24	212	4	72.3	...	...	200	1,01,674	35,213	1,37,087
288	55	90	14	159	9	41.5	...	...	...	96,419	37,800	1,34,219
1,682	503	577	119	1,199	85	77.3	5,67,112	444	1,180	4,17,337	45,100	10,31,173
1,552	407	524	101	1,032	84	50.9	5,39,174	...	1,140	4,09,518	48,774	9,98,606

APPEN  
Statistics of Boys' Middle

Division.	Kind of schools.	Number of institutions.	Number	
			Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	2	64	42
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	3	171	222
Totals for 1935-36...	"	5	235	264
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	5	209	268
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Board and Municipal	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	7	286	247
Totals for 1935-36...	"	7	286	247
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	7	290	188
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided	95	2,545(a)	1,880
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	49	1,461	824
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	144	4,006	2,764
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	138	3,765	2,575
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	35	883(b)	664
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	49	1,422	921
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	84	2,305	1,585
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	80	2,099	1,804
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	...	240	6,832	4,860
Ditto ditto 1934-35 ...	...	230	6,369	4,330

(a) Includes 31 pupils of High School stage.

(b) " 14 " "

## DIX D.

English Schools for the year 1935-36.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
242	348	258	6,624	...	...	912	...	7,536
181	524	447	12,915	...	...	4,435	...	17,350
378	872	705	19,539	...	...	5,347	...	24,886
327	799	606	17,222	...	...	4,795	...	22,017
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
286	819	625	2,301	5,196	1,847	9,109	57	18,510
286	819	625	2,301	5,196	1,847	9,109	57	18,510
276	754	587	2,301	5,180	2,110	12,036	130	21,757
3,579	8,004	6,017	42,389	11,998	3,520	63,596	28,016	1,49,519
1,906	4,251	2,955	18,731	8,886	1,992	35,023	10,799	75,431
5,485	12,255	8,972	61,120	20,884	5,512	98,619	38,815	2,24,950
5,237	11,577	8,538	58,745	21,167	5,436	98,462	37,523	2,21,733
964	2,511	1,908	75	...	...	20,851	14,032	34,958
1,862	4,005	2,945	100	...	...	38,352	22,183	60,590
2,626	6,516	4,853	175	...	...	59,203	36,170	95,548
2,375	5,778	4,210	...	...	...	50,791	36,527	87,318
8,770	20,462	15,155	83,135	26,080	7,359	1,72,278	75,042	3,63,894
8,215	18,908	13,936	78,268	26,347	7,546	1,66,484	74,180	3,52,825

## Statistics of Boys' Middle Vernacular

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number	
		Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4
<i>Government.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	4	81	57
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	11	745	396
Totals for 1935-36 ... ..	15	826	453
Ditto 1934-35 ... ..	15	770	479
<i>Board and Municipal.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	45	1,062	866
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	134	4,250	3,159
Totals for 1935-36 ... ..	179	5,312	4,025
Ditto 1934-35 ... ..	172	5,041	3,547
<i>Aided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	13	180	169
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	2	34	18
Totals for 1935-36 ... ..	15	214	187
Ditto 1934-35 ... ..	15	218	186
<i>Unaided.</i>			
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ... ..	2	18	21
Assam Valley Circle ... ..	...	...	...
Totals for 1935-36 ... ..	2	18	21
Ditto 1934-35 ... ..	1	5	9
Grand totals for 1935-36 ... ..	211	6,370	4,688
Ditto 1934-35 ... ..	203	6,034	4,221

## DIX E.

Schools for the year 1935-36.

of pupils in—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
191	829	243	8,964	...	...	180	...	9,144
1,130	2,271	1,788	39,941	...	...	1,628	...	41,569
1,321	2,600	1,981	48,905	...	...	1,808	...	50,713
1,319	2,563	1,902	46,608	...	...	1,376	12	47,996
3,624	5,552	3,865	12,765	32,832	1,388	3,166	441	50,592
14,952	22,361	15,196	30,216	1,15,604	9,815	14,528	1,714	1,71,877
18,576	27,913	19,061	42,901	1,43,436	11,203	17,694	2,155	2,22,469
16,901	25,489	17,204	42,822	1,35,768	11,799	12,028	3,167	2,05,584
588	937	668	6,638	...	...	672	5,202	12,512
70	122	64	2,437	144	...	188	303	3,072
658	1,059	732	9,075	144	...	860	5,505	15,584
695	1,099	760	7,995	144	...	118	6,202	14,459
47	86	41	75	...	...	834	83	992
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	86	41	75	...	...	834	83	992
21	35	12	...	...	...	4	825	829
20,602	31,658	21,815	1,01,036	1,48,580	11,203	21,196	7,743	2,89,758
18,936	29,191	19,878	97,425	1,35,912	11,799	13,526	10,206	2,63,868

Division.	Kind of schools.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils in—			
			Upper Primary classes.	Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	115	5(a)	3,878	3,883	2,981
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	225	...	6,966	6,966	5,231
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	340	5	10,844	10,849	8,212
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	323	54	9,772	9,826	7,703
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Board and Municipal.	1,738	111(b)	89,380	89,991	63,244
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	2,413	102(c)	130,149	130,251	87,443
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	4,151	213	220,029	220,242	150,687
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	3,892	286	205,677	205,963	139,318
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided	675	52(d)	23,375	23,427	16,359
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	117	...	4,374	4,374	3,372
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	792	52	27,749	27,801	19,731
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	720	59	24,903	24,962	16,795
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	448	4	15,925	15,929	11,447
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	79	...	3,043	3,043	2,310
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	527	4	18,973	18,977	13,757
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	511	13	19,767	19,780	14,441
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	.....	5,810	274	277,095	277,369	192,387
Ditto 1934-35 ...	.....	5,446	412	260,119	260,571	178,257

(a) Includes 3 pupils of Middle School classes.

(b) " 27 " " " " "

(c) " 48 " " " " "

(d) " 6 " " " " "



## DIX F.

*Primary Schools for the year 1935-36.*

Direct expenditure from—					
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28,330	...	...	...	...	28,330
55,044	...	...	...	...	55,044
83,374	...	...	...	...	83,374
74,234	...	...	...	...	74,234
8,18,959	94,811	10,593	...	7,164	4,31,527
3,68,441	1,62,084	16,305	...	6,115	5,52,945
6,87,400	2,56,895	26,898	...	13,279	9,84,472
6,72,907	2,18,334	24,953	...	6,369	9,23,063
36,746	464	4,920	186	1,08,237	1,50,553
11,400	2,132	2,597	...	13,890	30,019
48,146	2,596	7,517	186	1,22,127	1,80,572
46,097	5,813	5,509	92	1,16,793	1,74,309
447	...	...	...	26,572	27,019
...	...	...	...	9,883	9,883
447	...	...	...	36,455	36,902
280	...	...	164	37,909	38,353
8,19,367	2,59,491	34,415	186	1,71,861	12,85,320
7,93,513	2,24,147	30,462	256	1,61,576	12,09,959

## Statistics of Girls' Schools

Division.	Kind of schools.	Number of institutions.	Number		
			High school classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>High Schools.</i>			<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	1	139	107	66
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	1	180	126	58
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	2	269	233	124
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	2	251	218	123
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Municipal Board.	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	1	29	65	...
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	1	29	65	...
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	1	25	...	...
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided	4	268	158	120
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	3	245	213	145
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	7	513	371	265
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	5	363	262	149
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	1	62	36	21
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	...	...	...	...
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	1	62	36	21
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	2	78	77	64
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	"	11	873	705	410
Ditto for 1934-35 ...	"	10	722	557	336
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>			<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	2	...	78	60
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	1	...	17	12
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	3	...	95	72
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	3	...	80	88
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Municipal Board.	1	...	23	17
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	4	...	42	59
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	5	...	65	76
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	4	...	35	38

## DIX G.

for the year 1935-36.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>High Schools.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
100	412	329	24,548	...	...	3,009	...	27,557
37	351	286	21,904	...	...	3,056	...	24,960
137	763	615	46,452	...	...	6,065	...	52,517
173	765	601	41,099	...	...	5,668	...	46,767
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	109	53	...	...	3,095	340	...	3,435
15	109	53	...	...	3,095	340	...	3,435
...	25	20	50	...	2,156	480	...	2,636
548	1,094	883	14,248	...	928	5,779	5,453	26,408
215	818	646	15,993	...	2,100	5,934	599	24,676
763	1,912	1,529	30,241	...	3,023	11,763	6,052	51,084
792	1,571	1,290	28,514	...	1,780	10,419	4,786	45,499
164	283	197	...	...	...	4,166	...	4,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
164	283	197	...	...	...	4,166	...	4,166
209	428	327	...	...	500	2,464	4,998	7,962
1,079	3,067	2,394	76,693	...	6,123	22,334	6,052	1,11,202
1,174	2,789	2,238	69,663	...	4,436	19,031	9,784	1,02,914
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>								
330	468	316	12,837	...	...	994	...	13,881
207	236	175	5,669	...	...	...	...	5,669
537	704	521	13,556	...	...	994	...	19,550
499	667	513	13,462	...	...	926	...	19,388
103	143	132	216	798	695	182	...	1,891
347	443	303	1,687	1,125	3,147	517	...	6,476
455	596	435	1,903	1,923	3,842	699	...	8,367
340	413	314	1,593	593	3,630	651	...	6,522

## Statistics of Girls' Schools

Division.	Kind of schools.	Number of institutions.	Number		
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Middle English Schools—contd.</i>			<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided	9	24	199	184
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	8	...	180	152
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	17	24	379	286
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	17	80	353	296
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	3	...	83	14
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	3	45	66	54
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	6	45	99	68
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	5	84	103	131
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	...	31	69	638	502
Ditto for 1934-35 ...	...	29	64	571	553
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>			<i>Statistics of Girls'</i>		
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	1	...	17	9
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	1	...	17	9
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	1	...	17	14
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Board and Municipal.	4	...	30	28
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	15	...	153	108
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	19	...	183	136
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	20	...	239	128
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Aided	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	3	...	43	3
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	3	...	43	3
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	2	...	82	...

DIX G—contd.

for the year 1935-36—contd.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Middle English Schools—concd.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
909	1,266	1,028	10,628	626	1,593	3,761	11,534	28,142
945	1,277	976	8,453	1,698	1,764	2,441	7,368	21,722
1,854	2,543	2,004	19,081	2,322	3,357	6,202	18,902	49,864
1,827	2,506	1,863	17,558	2,006	3,835	5,275	29,070	57,744
202	249	233	...	...	...	989	1,265	2,254
232	397	302	...	...	...	658	14,537	15,195
434	646	535	...	...	...	1,647	15,802	17,449
391	659	536	...	...	...	533	12,989	13,527
3,280	4,489	3,495	39,540	4,245	7,199	9,542	34,704	95,230
3,057	4,245	3,226	37,613	2,604	7,515	7,390	42,059	97,181
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	115	106	2,809	...	...	300	...	3,109
89	115	106	2,809	...	...	300	...	3,109
96	127	88	2,577	...	...	309	...	2,886
187	245	167	1,254	1,283	...	...	...	2,537
1,385	1,646	1,084	2,391	8,644	2,848	...	216	14,099
1,572	1,891	1,201	3,645	9,927	2,843	...	216	16,636
1,416	1,783	1,267	3,768	10,952	4,319	...	180	19,239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
294	340	281	1,559	1,386	1,272	7	...	4,224
294	340	281	1,559	1,386	1,272	7	...	4,224
315	397	280	1,303	1,200	1,153	449	160	4,265

## Statistics of Girls' Schools

Division.	Kind of schools.	Number of institutions.	Number		
			High School classes.	Middle classes.	Upper Primary classes.
1	2	3	4	5	6

## Middle Vernacular Schools—concl'd.

## Statistics of Girls' Middle

Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	1	...	4	4
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	1	...	4	4
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	1	...	2	4
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	...	24	...	247	152
Ditto for 1934-35 ...	...	24	...	340	146

## Primary Schools.

## Statistics of Girls'

Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Government.	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	3	...	...	...
Total for 1935-36 ...	"	3	...	...	...
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	...	...	...	...
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Board and Municipal.	370	...	11	33
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	239	...	39	37
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	609	...	50	70
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	544	...	29	41
Surma Valley and Hill Districts... ..	Aided	10	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	12	...	...	6
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	22	...	...	6
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	21	...	...	...
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	Unaided	126	...	...	1
Assam Valley Circle ...	"	9	...	...	...
Totals for 1935-36 ...	"	135	...	...	1
Ditto 1934-35 ...	"	138	...	...	...
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	...	769	...	50	77
Ditto for 1934-35 ...	...	703	...	29	41

DIX G—concl'd.

for the year 1935-36—concl'd.

of pupils—			Direct expenditure from—					
Lower Primary classes.	Total on rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Vernacular Schools—concl'd.

...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
99	107	87	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,631
99	107	87	...	...	...	...	1,631	1,631
106	112	71	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,450
2,054	2,453	1,675	8,013	11,813	4,120	307	1,347	25,600
1,933	2,419	1,706	7,663	12,152	5,472	758	1,790	27,840

Primary Schools.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
116	116	98	612	...	...	...	...	612
116	116	98	612	...	...	...	...	612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12,787	12,831	8,777	47,227	11,742	2,191	...	843	62,003
9,553	9,629	6,126	25,599	18,123	7,262	280	880	52,144
22,340	22,460	14,903	72,826	29,865	9,453	230	1,723	1,14,147
19,665	19,735	12,819	65,934	32,652	6,264	...	559	1,05,409
491	491	368	1,925	...	948	...	180	3,053
695	701	520	1,740	1,979	1,805	123	2,894	8,541
1,186	1,192	888	3,665	1,979	2,753	123	3,074	11,594
1,053	1,053	778	4,860	2,287	2,156	20	2,038	11,361
4,500	4,501	3,166	...	...	...	...	1,794	1,794
443	443	328	...	...	...	...	1,270	1,270
4,943	4,944	3,494	...	...	...	...	3,064	3,064
5,146	5,146	3,736	...	...	...	...	3,251	3,251
28,535	28,712	19,383	77,103	31,844	12,206	403	7,861	1,29,417
25,864	25,934	17,333	70,794	34,939	8,420	20	5,843	1,20,021

## APPENDIX H.

*Statistics of Training Schools for the year 1935-36.*

Division.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils.		Direct expenditure from—			Cost per pupil—		Total cost per pupil.
		On rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	Government funds.	Board and Municipal funds.	Total.	To Government funds.	To Board funds.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Government.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	1	132	124	Rs. 25,657	Rs. ...	Rs. 25,657	Rs. 194.3	Rs. ...	Rs. 194.3
Assam Valley Circle ...	2	176	168	28,669	5,452	34,121	162.9	30.9	193.8
Totals for 1935-36 ...	3	308	292	54,326	5,452	59,778	176.3	17.7	194.0
Ditto 1934-35 ...	2	170	158	53,273	1,952	55,225	33.3	11.4	324.7
<i>Aided.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	3	32	38	2,367	...	2,367	73.9	...	73.9
Assam Valley Circle ...	1	15	15	2,157	180	2,337	143.8	12.0	155.8
Totals for 1935-36 ...	4	47	53	4,524	180	4,704	96.2	3.8	100.0
Ditto 1934-35 ...	4	51	49	2,169	...	2,169	42.9	...	42.9
<i>Unaided.</i>									
Surma Valley and Hill Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Valley Circle ...	1	6	5	...	...	2,432	...	...	405.3
Totals for 1935-36 ...	1	6	5	...	...	2,432	...	...	405.3
Ditto 1934-35 ...	1	13	8	...	...	2,453	...	...	188.7
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	8	361	350	58,850	5,632	66,914	163.0	15.6	185.3
Ditto 1934-35 ...	7	234	208	55,442	1,952	59,847	236.9	8.3	255.7



## APPENDIX I.

Boarding Houses attached to Government Colleges, High and Middle Schools for the year 1935-36.

Division.	Number of hostels for—			Total.	Number of boarders the institution can accommodate.	Average number of boarders on 31st March.	Average number of boarders on rolls monthly during the year.	Sanctioned establishment grant.	Expenditure.		
	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.						Contingent grant.	Construction and repairs.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Colleges.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	3	1	...	4	144	84	104	8,645	19,362	...	19,362
Assam Valley Circle ...	4	1	1	6	495	265	373	27,457	46,027	8,832	55,769
Totals for 1935-36 ...	7	2	1	10	637	349	477	36,102	66,289	8,832	75,121
Ditto 1934-35 ...	8	3	1	12	639	548	583	16,258	18,532	878	18,910
<i>High Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	8	7	2	17	487	358	353	9,609	2,273	6,002	8,275
Assam Valley Circle ...	13	10	2	25	742	487	451	11,151	10,208	8,069	18,277
Totals for 1935-36 ...	21	17	4	42	1,229	845	803	20,760	12,481	14,071	26,552
Ditto 1934-35 ...	22	18	4	44	1,283	793	713	32,534	12,508	16,079	28,587
<i>Middle English Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	...	...	3	3	50	50	50	400	...	140	140
Assam Valley Circle ...	4	...	...	4	125	93	95	787	120	352	472
Totals for 1935-36 ...	4	...	3	7	175	143	145	1,187	120	492	612
Ditto 1934-35 ...	2	...	2	4	194	152	82	778	281	1,458	1,739
<i>Middle Vernacular Schools.</i>											
Surma Valley and Hill Districts.	1	...	...	1	5	6	6	120	120	...	120
Assam Valley Circle ...	7	2	2	11	332	310	267	1,470	1,381	151	1,532
Totals for 1935-36 ...	8	2	2	12	337	316	273	1,590	1,501	151	1,652
Ditto 1934-35 ...	7	3	...	10	244	207	196	1,709	1,735	693	2,428
Grand totals for 1935-36 ...	40	21	10	71	2,378	1,653	1,698	59,639	80,391	23,546	1,03,937
Ditto 1934-35 ...	39	24	7	70	2,350	1,700	1,573	51,279	33,056	18,608	51,664

## APPENDIX J.

Number of Muhammadans in all institutions for Indians recognised and unrecognised for the year 1935-36.

	1935-36.			1934-35.			Increase or decrease.
	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on rolls on 31st March.	Institutions.	Total number of pupils on rolls on 31st March.	Total number of Muhammadan pupils on 31st March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
<i>University and Intermediate Education.</i>							
Arts and Science Colleges for males ...	7	1,920	372	5	1,758	341	31
"    "    "    females ...	1	16	1	0	...	...	1
Law College for males ...	1	66	7	1	76	9	-2
<i>School Education.</i>							
High Schools ... { For males ...	77	24,529	5,331	75	23,357	5,070	161
" females ...	11	3,067	207	10	2,789	233	-16
Middle English Schools... { For males ...	240	20,462	6,306	230	18,908	5,862	444
" females ...	31	4,489	556	29	4,245	464	92
Middle Vernacular Schools { For males ...	211	31,658	6,002	203	29,191	5,548	454
" females ...	24	2,453	251	24	2,419	218	33
Primary Schools ... { For males ...	5,810	277,369	75,676	5,446	260,531	71,901	3,775
" females ...	769	29,712	8,323	703	25,934	7,835	488
<i>Special Education.</i>							
Normal and Training Schools. { For males ...	6	331	73	5	200	30	43
" females ...	2	30	...	2	34	...	...
Technical and Industrial Schools. { For males ...	14	552	53	13	479	37	16
" females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Schools ... { For males ...	1	8	1	2	51	9	-8
" females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Adults ... { For males ...	2	138	77	...	...	...	77
" females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Schools ... { For males ...	129	3,476	1,338	133	3,666	1,558	-220
" females ...	1	75	...	1	92	...	...
Totals for Recognised Institutions ...	7,337	399,351	104,474	6,882	373,730	99,105	5,369
<b>IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS.</b>							
For males ...	702	30,877	14,619	691	27,457	14,172	447
" females ...	87	3,332	1,399	66	2,269	1,173	226
Totals for Unrecognised Institutions ...	789	34,209	16,018	757	29,726	15,345	673
Grand totals for all Institutions ...	8,126	433,560	120,492 <sup>(a)</sup>	7,639	403,456	114,450	6,042

(a) Excludes 16 Muhammadan pupils of European schools whose statistics are included in General Tables IV A and B.

## APPENDIX K.

Statement showing the employment of Muhammadans.

Employment.	1935-36.				1934-35.			
	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.	Total number.	Number of Muhammadans.	Total number of vacancies occurring during the year.	Number of vacancies filled up by Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Inspecting Officers ... ..	79	27	9	5	75	25	1	1
Clerks, Librarians, Compounders, etc. ...	132(a)	41	7	4	129(a)	37	3	1
<b>INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.</b>								
Government Colleges and High Schools ...	527	113	9	5	490	109	17	10
Aided " " " ...	510	74	19	3	491	79	15	5
Unaided " " " ...	280	24	7	...	279	24	11	3
Special Schools ... ..	262	59	8	1	262	82	3	1
Government and Board Middle Schools ...	1,063	128	39	9	1,003	124	42	12
Aided " " " ...	809	278	39	18	794	262	63	25
Unaided " " " ...	394	57	31	7	351	63	25	9
Government and Board Primary Schools ...	6,966	1,671	348	116	6,569	1,542	233	65
Aided " " " ...	958	51	26	2	832	50	23	6
Unaided " " " ...	716	198	3	3	716	220	...	...
Totals ... ..	12,696	2,721	545	173	11,991	2,616	436	138

(a) Inclusive of Director of Public Instruction's establishment.

## APPENDIX

## Statistics of Madrasas and Maktabas

	Management.	No. of institutions.	Enrolment on 31st March.			
			In classes III—VI.	In primary classes.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<b>SURMA VALLEY AND HILL DISTRICTS.</b>						
Recognised Institutions—						
For males.	1. Special Madrasas (Government) ...	Government	1	99	62	428(a)
	Ditto (Aided) ...	Private ...	1	41	81	200(b)
	Ditto (Unaided) ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	89(c)
	Total ...	...	3	140	143	717
	2. Middle English Madrasas (Aided)	Private ...	33	1,767	737	2,535(d)
	Ditto (Unaided)	Ditto ...	7	287	85	322
	Total ...	...	40	2,054	772	2,857
	3. Middle Madrasa (Aided)	Private ...	13	597	340	937
	Ditto (Unaided)	Ditto ...	2	70	16	86
	Total ...	...	15	667	356	1,023
4. Maktab (Board) ...	Board ...	184	320	8,790	9,110	
	Ditto (Municipal) ...	Municipal	3	24	205	229
	Ditto (Aided) ...	Private ...	4	12	202	214
	Ditto (Unaided) ...	Ditto ...	70	35	3,451	3,486
	Total ...	...	261	391	12,648	13,039
For females ...	5. Maktabas (Board) ...	Board ...	43	63	1,251	1,314
	Ditto (Aided) ...	Private ...	3	10	101	111
	Ditto (Unaided) ...	Ditto ...	19	5	748	753
	Total ...	...	65	78	2,100	2,178
6. Unrecognised Institutions—						
For males ...	{ Madrasa ...	Private ...	40	...	...	1,990
	{ Maktab ...	Ditto ...	20	...	...	767
For females ...	{ Madrasa ...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Maktab ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	60	...	...	...	2,757

L.

for the year 1935-36.

Direct expenditure from—						Remarks.
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,761	...	...	3,752	...	30,513	(a) Includes 40 of classes VII to IX and 227 of Senior Department.
3,713	...	...	1,275	1,433	6,421	(b) Includes 11 of classes VII and VIII and 67 Senior Department.
...	...	...	...	437	437	(c) Of Senior Department. (d) Includes 31 of class VII and VIII
30,474	...	...	5,027	1,870	37,371	
24,776 75	696 ...	1,245 ...	13,242 2,133	11,498 2,269	51,457 4,477	
24,851	696	1,245	15,375	13,767	55,934	
6,683 75	...	...	672 884	5,202 83	12,512 992	
6,713	...	...	1,506	5,285	13,504	
18,521 305 884 ...	12,504 190 ... ...	... 1,118 660 ...	... ... ... ...	1,463 ... 61 2,940	32,493 1,613 1,105 2,940	
19,210	12,694	1,778	...	4,469	38,151	
3,329 660 ...	2,109 ... ...	... 136 ...	... ... ...	126 ... 240	5,564 796 240	
3,989	2,109	136	...	366	6,600	
...	...	...	864	3,692 75	4,556 75	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	864	3,767	4,631	

## APPENDIX

## Statistics of Madrasas and Maktabas

1	Management.	No. of institutions.	Enrolment on 31st March.		
			In classes III—VI.	In primary classes.	Total.
2	3	4	5	6	
<b>ASSAM VALLEY.</b>					
For males—	Government	1	42	...	42
Madrasas ...	Local Board	1	106	166	272
	Aided ...	16	872	702	1,574
	Unaided ...	5	264	15	279
Total ...	...	23	1,284	883	2,167
Maktabas ...	Board ...	106	228	5,267	5,495
	Municipality	1	...	125	125
	Aided ...	6	54	667	721
	Unaided ...	12	32	502	534
Total ...	...	125	314	6,561	6,875
For Females—	Board ...	22	90	1,108	1,198
Maktabas ...	Aided ...	1	11	97	108
	Unaided ...	3	4	146	150
Total ...	...	26	105	1,351	1,456
Unrecognised—For males—	Unaided ...	88	90	3,270	3,360
Unrecognised—For females—	Unaided ...	17	...	886	886
	Total ...	...	105	90	4,156

L—concl'd.

for th year 1935-36—concl'd.

Direct expenditure from—						Remarks.
Government funds.	Board funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
989	...	...	...	...	989	
...	886	...	358	...	744	
10,495	2,217	1,947	4,756	6,533	25,948	
...	...	...	1,353	1,989	3,342	
11,484	2,603	1,947	6,467	8,522	31,023	
7,983	9,890	...	...	64	18,120	
...	...	926	...	...	926	
1,932	756	825	...	303	3,821	
...	...	...	...	1,260	1,260	
9,915	10,646	1,751	...	1,632	24,127	
1,909	1,959	...	...	423	4,291	
360	240	576	...	58	1,234	
...	...	...	...	388	388	
2,289	2,199	576	...	869	5,913	
...	...	...	...	1,581	1,581	
...	...	...	...	105	105	
...	...	...	...	1,686	1,686	

## GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

### Orders by the Governor and the Minister of Education

#### Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1935-36

*Extract from the proceedings of the Government of Assam in the Education Department,  
No.3833-E., dated the 19th December 1936.*

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Assam for the year 1935-36.

### RESOLUTION

With the approach of provincial autonomy the urge for advance and change in educational policy has sensibly quickened, and is reflected in the events of the year under report. A further expansion of 7·4 per cent. in enrolment occurred, and endeavours were made to plan for the future in almost every field. The Department has been examining the tentative suggestions of the Central Government for reorganisation of secondary education in all aspects, and a conference was held in September 1935 to discuss the general problem. Mr. J. R. Cunningham completed his investigation of University Education in Assam and left a report which will be a document of the utmost importance when circumstances enable or require practical action to be taken to meet what may at any time become an impossible state of affairs in collegiate education. Though the dates for enforcing the new Matriculation Regulations of the Calcutta University, including those concerning the medium of instruction, have for the most part not yet been fixed, the impetus given to establishment of separate Bengali schools in the Assam Valley compelled Government to examine their position in the matter of aid to such schools. It was decided, with the concurrence of leaders among both the communities chiefly concerned, to make Assamese the accepted medium of instruction in all Government high schools of that valley except Dhubri and to aid separate Bengali schools where the demand renders their establishment necessary, so far as funds permit. Conferences were also held to study the school courses and education in the hills. Meanwhile the demand for education of girls went rapidly ahead, the enrolment in all institutions increasing by 11·8 per cent. as against 7·5 per cent. in the previous year; and several high and middle schools for girls have been established, one of which (the Lady Keane High School at Shillong) has proceeded rapidly to open degree classes. The Council voted Rs. 3,600 per annum as aid to the College, and Rs. 15,180 for girls' schools.

2. The present poverty of the province, upon which the Niemeyer Committee's report has set a seal for several years to come, regrettably interfered with the prospects of settling these important matters in a fully satisfactory way. It has often been impossible to meet the demands of the Department. Besides some administrative changes to be separately mentioned, the only important purposes for which money could be found were the reinforcement of the clerical staff here and there, an increased grant to the Scout Association, and the reorganization of the Text Book Committee as a more efficient instrument to deal with the calls which instruction through the medium of the vernacular may make upon text book production.

3. There were in this year, including the Lady Keane College, five non-Government Colleges in Assam, with an enrolment exceeding 350. Despite this relief on Government institutions the numbers at the Cotton and Murarichand Colleges advanced to fresh high levels, 850 and 803. The Intermediate examination results at both nevertheless showed an improvement; it was in the degree classes, on which pressure was less marked, that some deterioration was noticed, excepting the B. Sc. results at the Murarichand College. Rising numbers have



reinforced pressure for increase of staff and wider affiliations. A temporary lecturer in Civics and Economics was appointed for the Murarichand College, but Government have reluctantly been led to decide that admissions must be restricted until such time as expansion of staff can be undertaken with financial propriety. Vice-Principals were selected from the staff to relieve the Principals of some of their routine functions.

Women students numbered 36 at Gauhati and 34 at Sylhet. The Director reports that co-education has worked successfully and without ill effects in the Colleges. His Excellency and his Minister are however aware that there is a body of opinion with an opposite tendency, and fear that such a judgment is premature. The establishment of a Girls' College at Shillong has relieved the situation and may go far to solve the essential problem.

For the first time a proctorial system was financed this year in the Murarichand College : the results so far upon the moral and economic conditions in which students reside outside the hostels appear most encouraging, and the proctors deserve congratulation for the earnestness with which they attacked duties that cannot always be congenial.

4. The enrolment in high and middle English schools for boys rose from 42,265 to 44,991, and three additional high schools, two for boys and one for girls, were recognized. It is suggested in the report that the ill-found conditions of numerous unrecognized schools have given secondary education a bad name and discouraged enrolment. The Director's suggestion that legislation should be undertaken to control the economy of private schools will demand careful consideration when the proposed reorganization of secondary education has been successfully carried out, but scarcely comes at present within the sphere of practical politics. Actually the numbers in recognized high schools for boys and girls rose from 26,580 to 28,057 and the Matriculation results were an improvement upon those of the preceding year. It may be hoped therefore that secondary schools in Assam cannot be said to be upon a downward path ; on the other hand it is certain that the effect of undue expansion has not been to produce such a revulsion as would itself effect the restriction on admissions held by many educational authorities to be essential.

Middle English schools increased from 259 to 271 and their enrolment from 23,153 to 24,951 : middle vernacular schools from 227 to 235 and their enrolment from 31,610 to 34,111. There was a small increase in presentations for the middle school examination.

An important step taken at the end of the year was the decision to finance a training class for secondary school teachers under the control of the Christian Brothers at the St. Edmund's College, Shillong, in lieu of deputations to the Dacca College. Great progress was made in the organization of Junior Red Cross centres in the secondary schools ; furnishing a valuable direction to the energy and interest of the pupils.

More attention paid to manual training is another interesting and valuable feature of the Report. Not so satisfactory is the statement that medical inspection has not been carried out in all places with the keenness it requires.

5. The recurring grant of Rs.40,000 obtained from the Council in 1935 has given a marked stimulus to primary education, and 370 more lower primary schools were recognized. The enrolment of boys rose from 2,60,531 to 2,77,369 and of girls from 25,934 to 28,712. Relations with the Boards are reported to have been amicable. A Bill designed to secure centralized control over primary education has been circulated for criticism. The night school movement continued to expand in the Surma Valley, where there were 83 schools against 69 in the previous year ; but the Assam Valley lagged behind with only 6. Experience shows more and more the need of trained teachers. The training classes at Jorhat and Silchar were re-opened this year, but are not nearly adequate to meet the needs of so many schools. Government observe with regret the continued reluctance of local boards in some cases to absorb the few who are trained with promptitude. Tea garden schools also increased from 96 to 103.

6. Provision was made this year by Government for enlarging the Sanskrit Board to its normal complement of members and for holding the regular Convocation. Sanskrit education showed itself by no means static. Muhammadan enrolment grew, but not, as the report points out, equally with the general rate of progress.

7. The year was free from disciplinary disturbances and saw much healthy development in extra-curricular activities. Physical Education aroused much interest and numerous training camps were held. The advance in scouting is reported to have been unprecedented, while the capacity of the youth of the province to organize for practical rural work was tested in the campaign initiated against the water hyacinth pest, and bore itself well.

8. His Excellency and his Minister much appreciate the skill and energy with which the Director and his staff have faced the multifarious problems of the Department and addressed themselves to practical reforms. The financial handicap which prevents many important needs from being met and the Department from being relieved of strain by the strengthening of the cadres is as much a matter of regret to them as to the Department.

ORDER :—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Assam Gazette*.

By order of the Government of Assam,

H. G. DENNEHY,

*Secretary to the Government of Assam in the  
Transferred Departments.*