



REPORT

ON THE

Progress of Education in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1925-26

PATNA

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REPORT
ON THE
PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN
BIHAR AND ORISSA
FOR THE YEAR 1925-26.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

1. There is no change in the area under report and no fresh statistics for the population are available. The report is prepared on the same lines as last year.

2. Several resolutions concerning education were discussed in the Legislative Council. In August 1925 a resolution was adopted recommending that the constitution of the Text Book Committee be so changed as to provide adequate representation on the same for (a) district boards and municipalities, (b) the local Legislative Council, (c) the non-official educationists, (d) the teachers and inspectors of boys' and girls' schools, and (e) special and unrepresented or inadequately represented interests. This was accepted by Government and the constitution of the committee has since been revised accordingly.

3. As a result of another resolution debated in the same session it has been decided that all schools and colleges shall in future be closed for three days for Id-ul-Fitr after the 29th of Ramzan.

4. The January session saw three resolutions tabled regarding the control of the colleges at Patna and the constitution of the Senate, but no decision was reached, as Government had not had time to formulate their views on the report which the University had presented on the subject. Resolutions that the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service should be so raised as to start at Rs. 100 a month and reach Rs. 300 after 22 years of service, and that a college be established at Chapra, were adopted, but have not been accepted by Government. Another, that a college be established at Ranchi, was withdrawn in view of the provision made for the purpose in the budget, and college classes have since been opened at the Ranchi zila school.

5. The two tables which follow compare the figures for the year with those for the year before:—

1.—General summary of educational institutions and scholars.

Area in square miles—83,286.		Percentage of male scholars to male population, female scholars to female population and total number of scholars to total population.				
		In Recognized institutions.		In all institutions.		
		'926.	1925.	1926.	1925.	
Population—						
Males	16,705,169	Male scholars	5.52	5.08	5.75	5.20
Females	17,336,362	Female scholars	.67	.63	.69	.64
Total	34,041,536	Total	3.06	2.83	3.18	2.93

	Institutions.			Scholars.			Percentage of scholars in each class of institution.
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		7
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
FOR MALES.							
Arts colleges	9	9	...	3,211	2,805	+416	'35
Professional colleges ..	5	4	+1	887	708	+179	'09
High schools	130	123	+7	35,108	30,931	+4,167	3 63
Middle schools	516	481	+35	51,603	43,889	+7,714	5'34
Primary schools	27,089	26,500	+1,120	861,172	797,469	+63,703	80'00
Special schools	452	435	+17	15,587	15,027	+560	1'61
Total ..	28,801	27,612	+1,189	967,607	890,009	+78,608	100
FOR FEMALES.							
Arts colleges	1	1	...	8	9	-1	'01
Professional colleges ..	...	..	.	..	...	..	.
High schools	4	4	.	743	738	+5	1'00
Middle schools	25	25	..	3,181	3,100	+72	4'30
Primary schools	2,967	2,897	+70	69,322	66,681	+2,641	63'47
Special schools	25	27	-2	908	977	-71	1'23
Total ...	3,022	3,054	+32	74,000	71,514	+2,486	100
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.							
For males...	1,651	1,465	+186	30,941	35,730	+3,011	93 81
For females	150	74	+82	3,071	1,584	+1,637	7'19
Total ...	1,807	1,539	+268	43,712	37,364	+6,448	100
GRAND TOTAL ...	33,630	32,105	1,525	1,084,379	999,697	84,682	...

II.—General summary of expenditure on education.

1	Total expenditure.			Percentage of expenditure.				Direct cost per scholar				
	1926.	1925.	Increase or decrease.	Government funds	Board funds	Fees	Other sources.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees	Other sources.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Direction and inspection ..	Rs. 9,25,215	Rs. 9,05,347	Rs. +19,868	99 41	48		11	Rs. A. P. .	Rs. A. P. .	Rs. A. P. .	Rs. A. P. .	Rs. A. P. .
University ..	1,82,398	1,67,680	+14,712	15 4	..	84 6		.	.	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	32,74 815	24,24,879	+8,49,936	56 78	22 51	7 01	18 00	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4,382,428	34,87,912	+8,84,516	64 06	16 83	7 01	12 00	..	..	..	..	..
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES												
Arts colleges ...	8,92,474	8,51,514	+40,960	69 86	..	27 17	2 87	104 2 7		75 8 4	8 4 2	277 15 1
Professional colleges ...	4,01,391	2,55,634	+1,45,657	83 91	..	16 09	..	379 11 4	..	72 13 1	..	453 8 5
High schools ..	16,24,235	14,85,303	+1,38,932	38 25		53 28	11 47	16 13 4		24 3 0	5 4 11	46 4 3
Middle schools ...	10,78,412	10,02,585	+75,827	18 80	32 97	33 32	14 91	3 14 9	6 14 2	6 15 4	3 1 9	20 14 0
Primary schools ...	48,35,918	43,58,607	+5,77,411	2 60	60 81	20 80	15 99	0 2 4	3 6 6	1 2 8	0 14 4	5 9 10
Special schools ..	13,61,473	13,03,643	+52,829	63 97	63	4 20	31 20	55 15 3	0 8 10	3 10 9	27 4 7	87 7 4
Total ..	1,01,93,902	91,62,388	+10,31,513	26 86	32 32	25 30	15 42	2 13 5	3 6 6	2 10 8	1 10 0	10 8 7
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Arts colleges ..	4,208	3,742	+466	91 11	..	8 89	..	487 4 0		46 12 0	..	526 0 0
Professional colleges ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High schools ..	87,857	85,543	+2,314	84 70		9 74	5 56	100 2 6	..	11 8 2	6 9 3	118 3 11
Middle schools ..	1,57,181	1,40,169	+17,012	42 28	08	25 74	31 90	20 14 4	0 0 7	12 11 6	15 12 2	49 6 7
Primary schools ..	4,69,564	4,36,082	+33,502	6 20	73 64	3 71	16 45	0 6 9	4 15 11	0 4 0	1 1 10	6 12 6
Special schools ...	86,675	73,188	+13,489	62 94	76	52	35 78	60 3 5	0 11 8	0 7 11	34 3 8	95 10 8
Total ..	8,05,485	7,38,702	+66,783	28 35	43 03	8 35	20 27	3 1 4	4 10 11	0 14 6	2 3 3	10 14 0
Grand total ...	1,63,91,815	1,33,99,000	+19,82,815	37 60	28 50	19 20	14 70	2 13 8	3 7 11	2 8 7	1 10 7	10 8 11

6. The increase of 84,692 in the number of pupils is satisfactory: for the two previous years the increases were 91,907 and 63,754. The increase in the total expenditure was Rs. 19 lakhs of which, as last year, Rs. 11 lakhs comes under the head of direct expenditure.

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

- (1) The progress made with the construction of the new buildings required for the University ;
- (2) The conversion of the Temple Medical School at Patna into a medical college and the opening of a medical school at Darbhanga ;
- (3) A revision of the pay of lecturers and demonstrators in colleges ;
- (4) An alteration in the rules for grants to high schools designed to raise the teachers' pay by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ;
- (5) The opening of four more science classes, and of three classes for manual training in Government high schools ;
- (6) The opening of a Government high school at Angul ;
- (7) The transfer of the control of middle English schools to a number of local bodies ;
- (8) The opening of a technical institute at Muzaffarpur ;
- (9) The conference of chairmen of district boards and others, held to discuss the primary education programmes and other matters ;
- (10) The grant of further large recurring subsidies to district boards ;
- (11) The grant of large sums to district boards for the construction of buildings for lower primary schools on a type plan approved by Government ;
- (12) The introduction of free and compulsory education in the Gopalganj union ;
- (13) The reconstitution of the Board of Secondary Education and of the Text Book Committee ;

- (14) The publication of a new set of educational rules under the Local Self-Government Act ;
- (15) The delegation of additional powers to inspectors and district inspectors and to the headmasters and managing committees of Government high schools ;
- (16) The completion of the scheme for appointing deputy inspectors in the outlying subdivisions of all but the smallest districts.
- (17) The issue of orders regulating the future strength of the subordinate inspecting staff, deciding that its members shall remain Government servants and defining the relations between the officers of the department and local bodies.

CHAPTER II.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

8. The number of posts in the men's branch of the Indian Educational Service was reduced from 33 to 32, owing to the abolition of the post sanctioned for the Principal of the Bihar National College. The number of posts in the women's branch remained five. There were two posts vacant in the men's branch and one in the women's branch at the end of the year, but since March 31st the service has lost Miss J. Parsons, O.B.E., a pioneer in the education of the *pardanashin* women of Patna: Miss E. H. Crawford; Mr. R. McCombe, M.C., and Mr. C. J. Hamilton.

9. The number of posts in the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service rose from 102 to 138. Of these, eight posts were for women, as before. The increase in the men's branch is due to the fact that a junior branch of the service has been created to which the 36 posts of lecturers and demonstrators in colleges have been transferred.

10. The number of posts in the upper division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 138 to 141. One of the new posts was for the Angul high school, one for a class in a non-literary subject, and one for the duplication of a class in a zila school.

11. The number of posts in the lower division of the Subordinate Educational Service rose from 504 to 524. Two posts were added to the college branch for laboratory assistants in the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College and 18 to the school teachers' branch, six for the teaching of non-literary subjects, three for drawing masters, four to provide for the duplication of classes, two in lieu of ungraded posts, two for strengthening the staff of the Ranchi zila school and one for the Angul high school.

12. During the year the scheme for the appointment of deputy inspectors was completed. Thirty-one such officers have now been appointed in the outlying subdivisions of all the districts except Sambalpur, Angul, the Santal Parganas and Palamau. The subordinate inspecting staff was reorganized, and Government laid down a standard of one sub-inspector for 100 managed, aided or stipendiary schools with an additional sub-inspector for every 200 unaided schools. In consequence of this, the number of sub-inspectors in Orissa including Angul will be reduced by 25, while the number in the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions will be increased by 6, 13, 3 and 3, respectively. It was decided that sub-inspectors should remain Government servants and a set of rules was issued to define their relation to local bodies.

13. The number of posts in the Vernacular Teachers' Service fell from 359 to 355. Three new posts were created for zila schools, but four posts at the Reformatory were replaced by ungraded posts and three posts for drawing masters were transferred to the Subordinate Educational Service.

14. The number of posts in the ministerial service rose from 175 to 199. Owing to the delegation of further powers to district inspectors and to the appointment of deputy inspectors, the whole ministerial establishment of the inspectors and district inspectors was revised. Two clerks were taken from each of the offices of the inspectors of the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions, one from each of the offices of the inspectors of the Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions, and one from the office of the district inspector at Outtack. At the same time, 31 posts were sanctioned for the 31 deputy inspectors and one more post for the office of the district inspector in the Santal Parganas. The pay of the head clerks of the district inspectors except those in Sambalpur, Angul and Palamau was raised from Rs. 50—1—60 to Rs. 65—2—85. A post was created for a clerk in the Angul high school.

15. The number of inspecting maulavis rose from 17 to 21, new appointments being made in Shahabad, Darbhanga, Purnea and Ranchi.

16. The number of ungraded posts retained in place of posts in the Subordinate Educational Service fell from 27 to 25.

17. The cost of direction rose from Rs. 1,11,108 to Rs. 1,14,794, and that of inspection from Rs. 7,94,239 to Rs. 8,10,421.

18. The orders of Government were received on the recommendations made by Mr. Blair for the reorganisation of the work of the department. Substantial delegations of power were made to inspectors, to district inspectors, and to the headmasters and managing committees of Government high schools; and the appointment of deputy inspectors and the grant to them of considerable powers has also lightened the work of the district inspectors. It was decided to place the control and development of women's education in the hands of a Deputy Directress who will be attached to the Director's office. The work of the Board of Secondary Education was retransferred from the office of the Director to the office of the Registrar of Examinations.

19. All the inspectors spent on tour more than the prescribed number of days. The inspector of schools, Chota Nagpur division, toured for 157 days including 35 days touring as Inspector of European schools; the inspector of schools, Orissa division, for 190 days; the inspector of schools, Bhagalpur division, for 186 days; the inspector of schools, Patna division, for 164 days; and the inspector of schools, Tirhut division, for 251 days. The Agency Inspector was on leave for a considerable part of the year, during which time the Assistant Political Agent remained in charge of his office.

20. During the year several district boards showed a tendency to assign too much importance to the teaching of spinning and it was necessary to issue general instructions on the subject. Cases occurred where pressure was put upon teachers to wear *khaidar* and to subscribe to papers of particular political views. Unsuitable songs were prescribed for use in schools and unsuitable books were distributed: in some cases regular meetings of gurus were held or organizations formed which seemed likely to disturb rather than benefit the work of the schools. In one district a member of the district board submitted false reports which led to the non-payment of the

stipends of certain teachers: in another a member of a local board usurped executive powers and demanded explanations on various points from a teacher. In one instance owing to a false case being brought against a sub-inspector and serious irregularities taking place in the distribution of grants for primary school buildings it was necessary to withdraw the control of education from a local board. These incidents have made the work of the inspecting staff in certain districts very difficult.

CHAPTER III.

PATNA UNIVERSITY.

(Contributed by the Registrar.)

21. The year under report has been one of steady progress. The committee appointed by the Senate in March 1925, to report on the future control of the colleges at Patna, submitted its recommendations which, with slight modifications, were accepted by the Senate at their November meeting. The recommendations briefly stated are as follows :—

- (a) A complete unitary system of administration and teaching is the best where practicable, but at Patna for obvious reasons the college must remain the unit for administrative purposes.
- (b) The governing bodies of the colleges should be retained, with their present constitutions and powers, except that the ordinary members should be nominated and appointed by the Syndicate.
- (c) There should be subordinate to the Syndicate a Central University Board (a) to arrange for inter-collegiate lectures and classes, (b) to exercise general disciplinary control over the students of the internal colleges, and (c) to promote the corporate life of the students of the internal colleges.
- (d) Subject only to the veto of the Chancellor all new appointments to sanctioned posts of demonstrators lecturers and professors at the internal colleges

should be made by the Syndicate on the advice of a selection committee. These recommendations are now under consideration by Government.

22. At the election of fellows held during the year, seven new fellows were elected.

23. Of the new measures adopted by the Senate in November 1925 and March 1926, the following may be mentioned :—

- (i) The admission of the Prince of Wales' Medical College at Patna to the M.B. B.S. standard and the creation of a Faculty of Medicine ;
- (ii) The opening of additional centres for the supplementary examinations at the divisional headquarters ;
- (iii) The appointment of the Banaili Reader in Indian economics, the Sukhraj Rai Reader in natural science, and University Readers in history, mathematics and Indian archæology for the year 1926 ;
- (iv) The admission of Patna College to the B.A. Honours standard in Arabic from the session 1926-27 ;
- (v) The admission of the Ravenshaw College to the B.A. Honours standard in economics from the session 1926-27 ;
- (vi) The admission of the Ranchi zila school up to the I.A. standard from the session 1926-27 for three years as an experimental measure ;
- (vii) The admission of the Tej Narayan Jubilee College to B.A. and B.Sc. Honours standard in mathematics from the session 1926-27 ;
- (viii) The admission of the Greer Bhumi-har Brahman College to the B.A. and B.Sc. Honours standard in mathematics from the session 1926-27 ;
- (ix) A resolution allowing Sanskrit title-holders of the Bihar and Orissa Sanskrit Association to appear at the B.A. examination in English only ;
- (x) The adoption of regulations providing for the examination and award of certificates in music in conjunction with the matriculation examination.

24. The following table shows the percentage of success at the University examinations of the last two years: the figures relate to those candidates only who belong to the area under report :—

Serial no.	Name of examination.	1924-25.			1925-26.		
		Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.	Number of candidates.		Percentage of successful candidates.
		Sent up.	Passed.		Sent up.	Passed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	M. A.	94	28	70'47	45	26	60'40
2	M.°So.	7	4	57'14	6	4	66'66
3	B. A. (Honours) ...	72	63	87'5	99	65	65'65
4	B. A. (Pass) .. .	385	194	50'30	384	172	44'79
5	B. Sc. (Honours) . . .	13	11	84'01	15	13	86'66
6	B. So. (Pass) . . .	60	20	33'33	84	41	48'8
7	B. L.	238	210	88'23	201	233	80'34
8	B. Ed.	35	21	84'0	29	23	78'95
9	L. T.	29	23	89'65	26	21	80'77
10	L. A.	934	415	44'43	1,067	430	40'29
11	L. Sc.	309	174	56'31	309	117	37'13
12	Matriculation .. .	2,670	1,337	46'53	3,174	1,448	45'62
13	S. L. C.	412*	216*	53'15*	71	37	52'11

*This examination was not under the control of the university in 1924-25.

25. The financial position of the University is sound. The year 1925 closed with a cash balance of Rs. 48,430-4-4 against Rs. 29,226-10-1 a year before. The Board of Accounts has recommended that of the balance Rs. 20,000 should be invested in Government paper to form the nucleus of a reserve fund. This has been done and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government paper of the face value of Rs. 26,000 has been purchased.

26. A new fund called the Patna University Text Publication Fund has been created in order to avoid confusion between the very fluctuating receipts and disbursements under this head and the more constant figures of the General Fund.

27. The following Readers were appointed for the session 1925-26 :—

(i) Dr. S. C. Sarkar, M.A. (Cal.), D. Phil. (Oxon.).

(ii) Mr. S. Bādhakrishnan, M.A. (Cal.).

(iii) Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., F.J.C., F.C.S. (London).

(iv) Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, M.Sc.

Of these the last two have finished their lectures. The others are expected to finish theirs before the end of the year 1926.

28. Reference was made in last year's report to the very handsome donation of Raja Devakinandan Prashad Singh of Monghyr for the construction of the Wheeler Senate House. The building has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs and was opened by His Excellency the Governor on March 20, 1926. On March 27th the Senate met in its new home and recorded a vote of grateful thanks to the Raja for his splendid gift.

29. Another important acquisition of the year was an endowment for a Readership in Hindi by Rai Bahadur Ram Ran Vijay Sinha, proprietor of the Khadga Vilas Press at Bankipur, in memory of his late father Pabu Ram Din Sinha and named after him. The Rai Bahadur has placed a sum of Rs. 7,500 at the disposal of the University for this purpose.

30. The University conducted the School-Leaving Certificate Examination for the first time. The number of candidates was 71 against 412 last year. In the first instance 24 passed. Fifteen cases were referred for *in situ* examination and of these 13 passed, making the total number of successful candidates 37. The percentage of passes comes to 52.11 against 53.15 in the previous year.

31. The decline in the number of candidates is due to the fact that this year, in the interest of economy, the two examinations were held simultaneously. The result has been an unfortunate fall in the number of candidates (8) offering subjects outside the matriculation course. Next year candidates will be allowed to offer one such subject in addition to their matriculation subjects.

CHAPTER IV.

ARTS COLLEGES.

32. There has been no increase in the number of arts colleges. There are ten of these, six first-grade and three second-grade colleges for men and one second-grade college for women. The number of pupils has increased in all of them with the exception of New College and the Ravenshaw Girls' School, in which there has been a slight decrease. In the first-grade colleges the number rose from 2,605 to 2,897. In the second-grade colleges for men it rose from 290 to 314. The direct cost of the colleges rose from Rs. 8,55,256 to Rs. 8,96,682.

33. *Patna College.*—The number of students increased from 460, with 113 in the post-graduate classes, to 481 with 145. Of these 145 no less than 111 are also students of the Law College. This is not satisfactory. The recent reduction in the length of the law course from three years to two has made it necessary for students to devote more hours daily to that subject and experience shows that a student who starts his lectures at 7 a.m. has difficulty in keeping awake during the mid-day periods, while those who attend their law lectures in the evening get little or no opportunity for exercise. Professor J. N. Sarkar, for instance, writes :—

This year there has been a larger admission to the M.A. class than ever before, but the average quality of the students is lower than usual, because of the admission of weak Calcutta, Benares and Aligarh graduates. Some improvement of quality has been effected by frequent class exercises and careful correction of the papers, which is really a school master's work. But there is less keenness for study than was noticeable in 1923-24. The M.A. seminar library is not utilized except in a casual manner, and the only student present in it outside lecture hours is the post-graduate scholarship holder in charge of it. This is a distinct deterioration from the condition of past years, when with fewer students we had more readers in this library. I ascribe this phenomenon to the increased pressure of law lectures and moots in addition to the low quality of the class.

34. Of 575 applicants for admission 231 had to be rejected owing to lack of accommodation. There was an apparent fall in the direct expenditure from Rs. 2,98,114 to Rs. 2,74,770, but the latter sum does not include overseas pay drawn in England because accurate figures relating to this are not obtainable.

35. The college was provided with electric light during the year. This is an immense improvement and experience shows that the cost to each boarder is only about Re. 1-8-0

a month. A new common-room and tiffin-room were constructed and the Muhammadan hostel was enlarged. The erection of the other buildings necessary to separate the teaching of arts and science, and to provide increased accommodation for both is making steady progress. I have been in constant communication on the subject with the teachers concerned and all the detailed plans for the arts work have been sanctioned: for science we have acquired land, the laboratories are half built and the estimates for electric supply, water supply, drainage, furniture and apparatus have all been sanctioned, though there remain one or two points still to be decided. I must acknowledge the great assistance ungrudgingly given me by the staff both of the college and of the Public Works Department.

36. The college societies were active; they held forty-three meetings during the year and undertook ten excursions. The Chanakya society held twelve meetings, at which four village surveys, six family budgets and eight miscellaneous reports were read. The average attendance at these meetings was about fifty. The work of the archæological and historical society under the presidency of Professor J. N. Sarkar also deserves mention. There were two issues of the college magazine, of which Professor N. Niyogi is the editor. I regret to learn that none of the junior members of the staff now take part in the students' games.

37. *Ravenshaw College*.—The electrical installation provided with the help of the generous gift of one lakh of rupees from the Maharaja of Mayurbhanj was completed and opened by His Excellency the Governor. Schemes for providing the college with a proper supply of water, and for draining the grounds, have been sanctioned and will be taken up this year.

38. On the 31st of March 1926 there were 495 students on the roll against 486 at the end of last year. The wastage during the year owing to economic reasons, or to educational unfitness, or to acceptance of offers of employment, was 51. A further rise, from 286 last year to 300 this year, took place in the number of students living in the hostels. An experiment in common messing in the hostels was tried, and better and more regular meals were provided without additional cost, but before the system can be generally introduced, some structural alterations in the kitchens will be required. A system of mess caution money was adopted in order to enable students, who may be short of money towards the end of the month, to meet their messing bills.

39. The number of students in the post-graduate classes in English again fell, there being now only one student in the 6th year class and five in the 5th year class, compared with 5 and 9 in March 1925, and 14 and 5 in March 1924. There was also a diminution in the number attending the law classes, from 85 in March 1925 to 60 in March 1926; this is no doubt due to the reduction in the length of the course from three years to two. The Principal observes that several I.Sc. students took advantage of a recently sanctioned University regulation, and, after passing the I.Sc. examination, took up the B.A. course with mathematics and economics as their optional subjects. There is an impression abroad that the B.A. degree offers a better passport to the provincial executive service than the B.Sc. and this weighs heavily with students in making a choice of subjects of study. The college has now been admitted to the honours standard in economics, but the fall in the number of students in the 3rd year B.Sc. class to 9 suggests that there is now little need for honours in science.

40. Including the law classes the direct expenditure rose from Rs. 2,11,683 to Rs. 2,41,319. In the law classes the expenditure was Rs. 6,238, but this was more than covered by the fees received.

41. The several college societies did steady work during the year. Four general lectures open to the public were given on Saturday evenings during the cold weather, but few of the public attended, the greater portion of the audience being members of the staff and students. The college celebrated its jubilee on January the 30th, 1926, when a reunion was held.

42. *Greer Bhumihar Brahman College.*—The numbers in the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College rose from 405 to 446, and the direct expenditure from Rs. 1,07,155 to Rs. 1,18,337. For the first time in the history of the college, students had to be refused admission for want of room. The college was given two laboratory assistants in the Subordinate Educational Service in place of one outside the grades, and a proposal to admit it to the honours standard in mathematics was approved by the University.

43. Considerable progress has been made with additions to the college buildings. The observatory, the physics lecture theatre and preparation room, and the power house have been completed. The hostel was full throughout the year, and part of the old hostel was utilised as an overflow hostel; the remainder

of the old block is utilised for quarters for three of the members of the staff. A project for adding a new wing to the hostel and for building four sets of quarters for members of the staff was under consideration during the year.

44. *Bihar National College.*—In last year's report a doubt was expressed whether the balance of advantage would lie in retaining the college on its present site or in moving it to a site where inter-collegiate work would be easier. It has now been decided to retain the college on its present site and an adjoining piece of land is being acquired for another hostel.

45. During the year the number of students on the roll increased from 600 to 753 and the direct cost from Rs. 82,524 to Rs. 96,786. The staff was given the benefit of a provident fund.

46. The lack of accommodation at Patna College made it impossible to admit to the honours classes there all the students from the Bihar National College who wished to join them. I hope that next year there will be more room for such students.

47. *Tej Narayan Jubilee College.*—A proposal that the college should be admitted up to the honours standard in mathematics for the B. A. and B. Sc. examination was approved by the university: this is in accordance with the recently announced decision of Government to equalize the facilities offered for honours work at Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

48. The number of students increased from 487 to 527 and for the first time in the history of the college, five aboriginal students took admission to the First Year class. The direct expenditure rose from Rs. 71,082 to Rs. 75,381.

49. *St. Columba's College.*—The number of students rose from 167 to 195. The number of boarders in the college hostel was 91. The social service guild has renewed its organization of sports for the primary schools around Hazaribagh.

50. *New College.*—The number on the rolls of the I. A. classes was 189 against 196 in 1925. The direct expenditure was Rs. 32,501 against Rs. 33,475 in the preceding year.

51. In all probability the college will cease to exist next year, the I. A. classes being restored to Patna College and the

school classes being transferred to the building now under construction on the site of the old Lunatic Asylum. The experiment of combining I.A. classes and school classes never had a fair chance at Patna owing to circumstances which need not now be set forth : none the less the college has done very well during the last two or three years. It will be interesting to see how the similar experiment at Ranchi will turn out.

52. *Diamond Jubilee College*.—The new buildings were opened in July 1925. They stand on a convenient site, on which more money will have to be spent for making playgrounds and other improvements. The number of students on the rolls increased from 48 to 59. It has been decided by the governing body to add four school classes to the college from the 1st January 1927.

53. There are only 10 students resident in the college hostel, but a visiting committee chosen from the teaching staff was appointed in September 1925, to enquire into the conditions in which each student lived. It is anticipated that as a result a number of students, who are at present living outside the college, will be induced to enter the hostel.

54. *Nalanda College*.—The number of students in the college classes has increased from 46 to 66. A suitable hostel building with accommodation for 32 boarders is nearing completion, but the construction of quarters for the Principal, and the acquisition of land for a playground, still remain in abeyance.

55. *Ravenshaw girls' school*.—The number of pupils in the Ravenshaw girls' school fell from 193 to 191, of whom eight, against nine last year, were in the intermediate classes. The number of admissions during the year was 61, compared with 70 in the previous year. The Principal states that the decrease is mainly due to want of accommodation in the hostel and to the fact that the practising school of the Hindu women's training class competes to a certain extent with the Ravenshaw girls' school. The hostel is being extended this year. There were several changes in the staff, which handicapped the work of the school ; two teachers left the school temporarily to undergo a course of training and one was appointed to act as an assistant inspectress. The Principal mentions the need for a special drawing mistress.

56. The number of students living in the hostel was 34. The health of the boarders was remarkably good, and many have shown a marked improvement since they entered the hostel.

CHAPTER V.

PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

(Law and training colleges.)

57. The number of students at the Patna Law College on the 31st of March 1926 was 553 compared with 464 last year. When admissions were completed in August 1925, there was a roll number of 742; the roll fell by 158 between August and March owing to a concession of six months granted by the University because of the reduction of the B. L. course to two years, and there was a wastage of 31 students, whose names were struck off the books for non-payment of the college dues. The income from fees and fines was Rs. 66,519 against Rs. 62,260 in the previous year. The direct expenditure was Rs. 39,218 against Rs. 34,159 in 1924-25. There were 49 students in the college hostel compared with 42 in the previous year.

58. Substantial improvements were made in the college buildings. This year the two-storied block will be renovated and it is hoped to improve the frontage also.

59. Owing to the large increase in the roll, and the more intensive work necessary owing to the reduction in the length of the course, it has been decided to appoint four more part-time lecturers.

60. The law classes at the Ravenshaw College showed a decrease in numbers from 85 in 1925 to 60 in 1926. The income from fees was Rs. 7,117 and the direct expenditure Rs. 6,238.

61. At the Patna Training College there were 45 students under training, namely, 13 Government servants, 8 teachers from aided schools, 19 stipendiary students, 4 non-stipendiary graduate students and one from the Gangpur State. All the four non-stipendiary students completed the course of training and appeared at the University examination. On this fact the Principal somewhat pessimistically remarks :—

The reason for this is probably to be found not in the increasing popularity of teaching as a profession, but in the difficulties which many graduates now experience in finding employment of any kind.

62. The college still experiences a certain amount of difficulty in the organisation of its practical work, as there is no school directly under the Principal's control. The students have been given practice in teaching in the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary and the Anglo-Sanskrit School, and an honorarium of Rs. 300 has been given to each school to encourage the co-operation of its authorities.

63. The Principal again remarks upon the difficulty of training science teachers in the college while the college has no laboratory of its own. A laboratory, however, is being provided in the new buildings under construction on the old site of the Lunatic Asylum: this will solve the difficulty. On the new site, too, the college will have its own practising school.

64. The university regulations have been modified recently and henceforth both the college at Patna and that at Cuttack will admit graduates only.

65. The number of students at the Cuttack Training College has been raised to 20; of these, two are deputed from the Orissa Feudatory States. The Principal considers that not more than this number can be taught efficiently with the present staff. There is no separate hostel, the students of the college being accommodated in part of the hostel of the training school, but a scheme for the construction of a separate two-storied hostel is under consideration. The two schools, which were used for practical work last year, namely the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Town Victoria School, continued to be used for the same purpose and an honorarium of Rs. 100 was given to those teachers of the Town Victoria School who had proved themselves most helpful.

66. A certain number of "extension lectures" for the benefit of the teachers of the local schools was given during the year.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

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

67. The Prince of Wales Medical College at Patna opened for the first year class only on the 1st July 1925. Thirty-one students were admitted to the 1st year class by a selection committee appointed by Government. Thirty students took the first M.B. B.S. Examination. The papers and practicals were set by external examiners in both botany and zoology and 22 candidates were successful. Revision classes were given to the

failures and 9 students sat for the supplementary examination in March last, out of whom 8 passed. One student was removed from the rolls owing to his repeated failures at both the examinations.

68. All the classes are likely to be opened from July next, when the students of this province studying in the Calcutta Medical College will be transferred here.

69. The conduct of the students was generally good throughout the year.

ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

70. This is the second year of the life of the Bihar College of Engineering as an engineering college and the first in which it has presented its students for university examinations. Twenty students in all were sent up, 17 of whom passed, 2 in the first division securing creditable marks.

71. Applications for admission were again as numerous as in the last year and as many as 167 applied for 30 vacancies only.

72. The work of organisation and development of the college has proceeded apace. The staff was further strengthened by the appointment of a professor of civil engineering and an assistant superintendent for the mechanical apprentice classes.

73. At the competitive examination held at Purulia by the combined Public Works Departments of Bihar and Orissa and Bengal, two candidates from this college gained the second and third places on the pass list of subordinates. The mechanical apprentice classes, which were started last year, attracted as many as 72 applicants, but most of them were academically disqualified. The standard of the work of the various classes of this section has much improved during the year. Six artisans left school during the year and have secured well paid jobs outside.

CHAPTER VI.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

74. Including middle vernacular schools, the total number of secondary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose during the year from 633 with 78,657

pupils to 675 with 90,694 pupils and the direct expenditure from Rs. 27,13,600 to Rs. 29,47 685. The figures for secondary schools for Indian boys continue to rise and are now as follows:—

	High schools		M. E schools.		M. V. schools.	
	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Number of schools ...	123	130	270	281	209	233
Number of pupils	80,021	85,108	25,006	27,788	18,572	23,539
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct expenditure ...	14,85,308	16,24,235	6,42,069	6,58,741	2,95,682	3,53,182

75. The seven new high schools are the Bansidhari High School at Bharatpura in Patna, the Biseshwar Seminary at Chapra, the Barhaiya school in Monghyr, the Marwari Pathshala at Bhagalpur, the high school at Garh Banaili in Purnea, the school at Kujang in Cuttack and the Government high school at Angul. There are now 24 Government schools and 80 aided schools.

76. The rules for recurring grants to high schools were revised, a lump sum for the teachers' pay being substituted for detailed rates and an increase of about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being allowed at the same time. It was decided that with effect from 1926-27 the grant to a high school should (subject to a maximum of half of the standard cost and a minimum of Rs. 75 a month) be the standard cost minus the fee income, any other income being thus made available for expenditure at the discretion of the committee. Proposals are now under consideration for allowing more money for contingent expenditure and taxes, and for raising the lump grant for the teachers' pay.

77. New buildings were completed for the Bhagalpur zila school and the Pusa high school: hostels for the zila schools at Bhagalpur, Arrah and Dumka and the Phulbani middle English school: a large extension to the Palamau zila school and a hall for the Patna high school.

78. It is too early yet to report on the experiment of instruction through the medium of the vernaculars, mentioned last year.

79. The number of classes in non-literary subjects at the Government high schools was raised from 17 to 24, manual training classes being opened at the Patna City school, the Palamau zila school and the Northbrook school at Darbhanga and science classes at the Arrah, Purnea, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh zila schools.

80. There are still special classes for the ex-students of middle vernacular schools in the zila schools at Arrah, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Chapra, and Daltonganj.

81. The Board of Secondary Education was reconstituted and now consists of the following members:—

The Director of Public Instruction, Chairman, *ex-officio*.

Three members elected by the Senate of Patna University.

Five members elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council, one from each division.

The Principals of New College, the D. J. College and Nalanda College, *ex-officio*.

A representative of female education.

Four representatives of any community which in the opinion of Government is not adequately represented: to be nominated by Government.

An inspector of schools, to be nominated by Government.

Four headmasters of schools, to be nominated by Government.

The Registrar of Examinations is secretary of the board but not a member. The board met three times during the year and cost Rs. 2,029.

82. The number of Government middle English schools fell from 8 to 7 owing to the development of the school at Angul into a high school: seven schools were managed by local bodies against *nil* in the previous year, and the number of aided schools rose from 227 to 233. A number of local bodies accepted the conditions laid down by Government and assumed control of the middle English schools in the area under their charge. Some started English teaching in middle vernacular schools with an inadequate staff and it has been necessary to point out that no expenditure on this account may be met from public funds.

One reason for allowing local bodies to take over the control of middle English schools was to facilitate the development of middle vernacular into middle English schools, and that development should be helped where there is a proved local demand, but the standard of English teaching even in middle English schools is very poor and it would be bad for the high schools if boys were to come and claim admission to the higher classes on the strength of a still poorer knowledge of English acquired in middle vernacular schools.

83. In many districts the distribution of the middle schools is very bad, some areas having too many schools and some none at all. This should be rectified, and to make middle English schools more useful, it is desirable that they should be provided with hostels. In some districts there is a tendency to neglect primary schools in favour of middle schools: if hostels were made available there would be even less justification for this than there is at present.

84. It has been decided to extend to middle English schools with effect from the year 1927 the school leaving certificate scheme hitherto confined to middle vernacular schools.

85. The increase in the number of middle vernacular schools is interesting. Most of these schools will probably develop into middle English schools.

86. The School Examination Board met three times during the year. Its examinations cost Rs. 12,419 and its share of the cost of the office of the Registrar of Examinations was Rs. 4,815. The sum recovered in fees was Rs. 1,946.

CHAPTER VII.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

87. The rapid increase in the number of pupils in primary schools continues, and the figures now show a rise of more than 200,000 pupils in three years. Last year the number of primary schools of all classes for boys and girls, both Indian and European, rose from 29,457 to 30,656, the number of their pupils from 864,150 to 930,394 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 46,94,569 to Rs. 53,05,482. It will be noticed that the average direct cost of a primary school is less than Rs. 15 a month, the average direct cost to public funds being only a little over Rs. 9 a month. The number of primary schools for Indian boys rose from 26,553 to 27,681, the number of their

pupils from 797,170 to 860,842 and the direct expenditure from Rs. 42,25,481 to Rs. 47,97,701. The figures for the different districts are as follows:—

Name of district.	Area in square miles as shown in the Civil List.	Number of managed, aided and stipendiary primary schools for Indian boys		Number of unaided primary schools for Indian boys		Number of pupils in primary schools for Indian boys.		Remarks.
		1925-26	1924-25.	1925-26.	1924-25	1925-26.	1924-25	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	2,114	1,349	1,200	301	320	51,247	47,173	
Gaya	4,714	1,684	1,084	285	308	59,574	55,056	
Shahabad	4,357	975	004	101	83	38,244	33,772	
Saran	3,663	1,041	1,015	123	114	48,589	41,266	
Champaran	3,531	984	825	190	158	34,751	20,160	
Muzaffarpur	3,036	1,702	1,535	114	167	53,249	52,124	
Darbhanga	3,348	2,133	1,078	113	183	68,787	63,956	
Monghyr	3,008	1,442	1,325	127	270	51,074	49,053	
Bhagalpur	4,228	1,101	956	231	240	46,821	38,957	
Furnea	4,088	1,083	945	208	275	42,061	37,428	
Santal Parganas	5,479	1,220	1,090	105	226	46,827	44,917	
Cuttack	3,654	1,615	1,504	1,347	1,505	60,844	60,429	
Balasore	2,085	794	786	523	684	38,505	40,131	
Puri	2,490	730	721	514	541	29,639	20,467	
Sambalpur	3,824	874	350	21	9	18,672	18,003	
Angul	1,081	208	208	9	4	6,959	7,155	
Hazaribagh	6,980	638	578	127	146	20,520	19,623	
Ranchi	7,102	1,376	1,134	264	279	44,583	41,139	
Palamanu	4,913	435	348	70	131	17,171	12,609	
Manbhum, Sadr	3,344	009	648	139	143	36,481	33,170	
.., Dhanbad	503	314	289	53	30	16,983	9,648	
Sioghbhum	3,928	375	343	16	42	14,370	13,531	
Total	83,386	22,700	20,745	4,961	5,808	860,842	797,170	

The figures throughout include *maktabs* and Sanskrit *pathshalas*. The fall in the number of pupils in Balasore, accompanied by the disappearance of many unaided schools, is attributed to the prevalence of epidemics: the small decline in,

Angul is due to the fact that a number of children in the Khondmals who attended irregularly have been struck off the rolls.

88. The continuous rise in numbers must be attributed largely to the additional grants which Government have made available in each of the past three years. The sanctioned recurring grants to the 20 district boards and similar bodies in the year 1922-23 aggregated Rs. 12,24,881; last year the figure was Rs. 27,23,320. For municipalities the corresponding figures were Rs. 81,711 and Rs. 1,07,514. During the year under report the system of grants to municipalities was revised and there are now two separate scales, one for those which have introduced compulsory education and one for those that have not. In the former case there is no limit to the amount of the non-recurring grant admissible, but the municipality is required to contribute half as much as is paid by Government subject to a limit of 10 per cent. of its ordinary income; the recurring grant admissible is limited to two-thirds of the cost of educating 10 per cent. of the male population of the municipality as recorded at the previous census at Rs. 8 a head and the municipality is required to find from its own funds half as much as is paid by Government. In the latter case the non-recurring grant admissible is 20 per cent. of the ordinary income of the municipality and the municipality is required to find from its own funds half as much as is paid by Government: the recurring grant admissible is limited to the sum given in 1922-23 or half the cost of educating 5 per cent. of the male population of the municipality as recorded at the previous census at Rs. 8 a head, whichever is greater, and as a condition to any addition to the grant sanctioned for 1922-23, the municipality is required to find from its own funds as much as is paid by Government.

89. The mere making of grants ensures progress to some extent, for teachers are sure to start new schools in the hope of securing a share in the money available, and local bodies will naturally take steps to disburse the sums at their disposal. But the progress may easily be made in the channels where it is least required. A teacher who starts a school in the hope of getting fees as well as a stipend will naturally choose an advanced, and not a backward, area and is likely to resent sharing his profits with a second teacher, even if it is physically impossible for him to teach properly all the classes in his school; the members of a local body may be more interested in securing middle schools for particular villages than in covering the whole district with

a network of lower primary schools. It was to ensure that their grants were spent to the best advantage that Government called for programmes in the year 1924. These programmes were received during the year 1925 and were examined by Government. A representative conference was then convened in August 1925 to consider them and various other questions connected with primary education such as the relation of local bodies to the inspecting staff, the strength of the inspecting staff required, the number of clerks required for the educational work of district boards, the channel of correspondence between local bodies and Government, the delegation of power to local boards, the type of building required for primary schools, the new rules under the Local Self-Government Act, the limit fixed by Government for expenditure on English classes and the orders restricting expenditure on spinning. A full and frank discussion took place lasting for four days, and after it Government were able to issue orders on all the programmes. These programmes were designed to furnish estimates of the cost of providing elementary education for 80 per cent. of the boys of such ages as would normally attend the infant and lower primary classes, as well as of providing facilities to enable a certain proportion of them to proceed to the upper primary and middle vernacular stages. The estimates were to be prepared on the following lines :—

- (1) Lower primary schools were to be provided for 8 per cent. of the male population of each district. With the help of thana maps and local inquiries, they were to be carefully located to suit the needs of every part of the district, so that lower primary schools might be available everywhere within what, in the circumstances of each district, is a reasonable distance for a child of tender age to walk daily.
- (2) Upper primary and middle vernacular schools were to be similarly located, roughly one each to 25 and 125 square miles, respectively, where the density of the population was 500 persons to the square mile : where the density of the population was greater or less than this the number of schools was to be raised or lowered, as the case might be, in strict proportion.
- (3) There were to be two trained teachers in every upper primary school and one trained teacher in every lower primary school. Every upper primary school was to have three, and every lower primary school

two teachers. The appointment of one trained teacher and the addition of a second teacher for each lower primary school were to be considered the most urgent measures.

- (4) Maximum and minimum rates of pay were to be fixed for all classes of teachers, trained and untrained, and in addition in board schools a sum of Rs. 3 a month for an upper primary and Rs. 2 a month for a lower primary school was to be provided for contingent expenses.
- (5) The total cost was to be estimated on the assumption that education would eventually be made free in all primary schools up to the upper primary stage, while the immediate cost of making education free in the existing primary schools was to be stated. The cost of new buildings and repairs to them was to be excluded as a separate reference had been made on this point.
- (6) The rate at which these changes could be safely carried into effect on the supposition that sufficient funds became available was to be carefully worked out.

90. Separate orders were passed on each individual programme but the general purport was as follows :—

- (1) Each district board, bearing in mind the general principles formulated by Government, should maintain up-to-date maps showing the position of existing schools and of those which are required, together with a list of the places at which schools of each grade are to be opened. The names of the places at which the necessary schools do not already exist should be arranged in the order in which the board considers that the schools should be opened, so that as soon as money becomes available there may be no doubt about the schools on which it is to be spent. The list should be revised, if necessary, at intervals and in any case after every period of three years, and a copy of the list and of any revised list should be sent to Government through the Director of Public Instruction. Schools not on the list may not be financed, and schools on the list may not be financed to a higher standard than that shown on the list.
- (2) Government have decided to adhere for the present to the standards laid down above to regulate the number of middle vernacular and upper primary schools,

and they wish inspectors and district inspectors (who now have the power of recognizing middle schools) to bear this in mind in considering applications for the recognition of such schools. They will be prepared, however, to examine further the case of any district board which has actually reached the prescribed standards and has also established a satisfactory number of lower primary schools.

- (3) Government have decided to allow a ratio of one teacher to 20 boys for districts with the sparsest population and a ratio of one teacher to 25 boys where the population is densest, with ratios varying from 1:21 to 1:24 for the others. These proportions are averages: if, therefore, in any district the density of the population is greater in some areas than in others, the district board will be able to arrange for a smaller number of pupils to each teacher in some parts and a larger number in others. Government have assured themselves by examination of actual cases that these proportions are sufficient throughout the province and that, if schools are sited judiciously, neither will the boys have to walk more than a mile to a lower primary school in sparsely peopled districts nor will the teachers have to manage more pupils or classes than the number prescribed.
- (4) Government have accepted, as a cardinal feature of their policy, the provision of two teachers in every lower primary school, and they wish district boards to realise that fact, and to bring their practice gradually into line with the policy of Government in this matter. Government will not insist on the immediate conversion of all one-teacher lower primary schools into two-teacher schools, but they desire that the cases of these schools should be examined and that an attempt should be made to provide second teachers now in all the cases where they are most urgently required, i.e., in those schools with the highest roll number in classes II and III. The less urgent cases can be dealt with subsequently as teachers are available. In the new schools to be opened, one teacher will suffice in most cases in the first year of their existence, but a second teacher will be required later. The maximum number of lower

primary schools to be opened in each district will be fixed on the assumption that each such school will eventually have at least two teachers.

- (5) A *maktab* should be opened in any place where ten Muhammadan boys, desiring to read in it, are forthcoming. Again, if in any primary school six pupils desirous of learning Urdu are likely to be attracted to the school, an Urdu teacher should be appointed temporarily, to be confirmed after three months, if six pupils actually attend. Similarly in any *maktab* a Hindi teacher should be appointed, if six pupils desirous of learning Hindi are likely to be attracted to the school. If possible the second teacher should be capable of teaching in both scripts, so that an extra teacher may be avoided.
- (6) It is desirable that a sufficient number of middle schools, either Hindi schools giving instruction also in Urdu, or schools giving instruction in Urdu only, should be maintained by each district board in order to provide the number of Muhammadan teachers required.
- (7) The Education Code gives a list of certain castes, the members of which should be treated as belonging to the depressed classes, and at the conference of Chairmen it was suggested that this list should be amplified. Since conditions vary so much, Government do not propose to lay down what further castes, if any, should be given special treatment in each district, but they desire each district board to study the problem carefully and to report at intervals of three years what progress has been made. Special schools should be opened where sufficiently large communities of the different castes exist. It has been suggested that capitation grants to *gurus* in the ordinary schools for teaching pupils of the depressed classes and bonuses to the parents should be given, and this plan has been adopted already by one or two boards. Government desire, however, that boards, before adopting these measures, should assure themselves that in their districts the percentage of the boys of the depressed classes at school to the boys of school-going age of these classes is distinctly lower than the percentage for children of all classes in the district.

- (8) The only Sanskrit institutions eligible for aid from district boards are *pathshalas*, which teach, in addition to Sanskrit, the departmental curriculum in reading, writing and arithmetic for two hours a day. Government do not at present wish to make any alteration in this rule, but they are informed that it is not being strictly enforced and that schools which are *tols* rather than *pathshalas*, i.e. schools in which the *pandits* do not, and in some cases cannot, teach the vernacular curriculum, are being aided from district funds. In order, therefore, that money intended for the expansion of primary education may not be used for other purposes, they desire that the rule should in future be strictly enforced. Sub-inspectors must continue to inspect Sanskrit *pathshalas* and should bring to the notice of the district inspector, who will report to the board, any breaches of the rule; aid should not be granted to new Sanskrit *pathshalas* nor should such *pathshalas* be established by district boards, unless the *pandit*, or where there are two teachers one at least of them, is certified by the district inspector to be qualified to teach the departmental curriculum in the three subjects mentioned. If the *pathshala* teaches beyond the infant stage it is desirable that there should be two teachers, as in a lower primary school, and one of these at least should be qualified to teach the ordinary subjects.
- (9) Sub-inspectors should endeavour to inspect each unaided school once a year, because they must know whether its transfer certificates are of any value and because, if the school is in a village which has no aided, stipendiary or managed school or which has a school which may collapse or become unfit for aid, they must be in a position to say whether the unaided school deserves financial support, should funds become available.
- (10) Government wish to repeat that they desire that the stipendiary system should be superseded as soon as possible by a system of direct management supplemented by a system of grants-in-aid in those areas where suitable committees can be formed. In this connection attention is again invited to the advantages of the system of block grants to central

co-operative banks and unions, which are able to provide the supervision so much needed and to arrange for the erection of primary school buildings.

- (11) The following rates of pay are prescribed throughout the province, subject to the conditions stated below :—

	Minimum	Triennial increment.	Maximum.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Teachers who have passed the teachers' certificate examination.	30	2	50
(b) Teachers who have passed the final vernacular mastership examination.	20	2	41
(c) Teachers who have passed the middle standard and have been trained.	12	1	17
(d) Teachers who have passed a lower standard and have been trained.	10	1	15
(e) Untrained teachers who have passed the middle standard.	8	1	13
(f) Untrained teachers who have passed a lower standard.	5	1	10

- (i) These rates will hold good throughout the province except that in the districts of Hazaribagh and Singhbhum and in the Dhanbad subdivision of Manbhum (industrial areas in which the cost of living is particularly high and even unskilled labour is remunerated at higher rates than in the rest of the province) the scale for classes (c) and (d) above will be Rs. 15—1—20 and Rs. 13—1—18 and for classes (e) and (f) Rs. 10—1—15 and Rs. 7—1—12, respectively. Should similar conditions arise in other parts of the province Government will consider each case on its merits.

- (ii) The grant of increments should not be promised definitely but should depend on funds being available.

- (iii) An extra Rs. 3 should be added in cases in which no fees are charged, *e g.*, in the case of teachers in schools for aboriginal pupils or for the depressed classes.
 - (iv) Such capitation grants as it may be decided to give in schools in which there are girls or pupils of the depressed classes should be added.
 - (v) For the purpose of calculating subscriptions to provident funds the standard pay only should be taken into account.
 - (vi) If the district inspector is satisfied that a *maulavi* or Sanskrit teacher can teach the whole of the course prescribed for the class of school in which he is employed, he may be paid at the same rate as a trained *guru*, but not otherwise.
 - (vii) A monthly allowance of one rupee may be given to the head teacher of each upper primary school.
- (12) If money is available, progress should not be arrested simply by the lack of trained teachers, but Government consider that if untrained men are appointed they should, if possible, be men with the middle qualification who can be trained later when accommodation in the training schools is available. The programmes should aim at two trained teachers in each upper primary school and one in each lower primary school, but a second teacher should not be added to upper primary schools until one trained teacher has been provided in each lower primary school and a second teacher (untrained) in each such school.
- (13) Government cannot agree at present to any further extension of free education, except in cases where boards are prepared to meet the cost from their own resources.
- (14) Government are of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for any comprehensive scheme of compulsion in rural areas. As, however, some of the boards are anxious to try experiments in limited areas, and such experiments will be valuable for future guidance, Government are prepared to consider sympathetically any proposals for the extension of the Primary Education Act to the limited areas, to which it can be applied outside municipalities.

It is interesting to note that the extra expenditure involved in carrying out the programmes will be Rs. 93 lakhs or Rs. 74 lakhs a year, according as education is or is not made free.

91. Towards the close of the year each board was offered the materials necessary for constructing 10 lower primary school buildings consisting of a corrugated iron roof supported on steel uprights. The cost of the materials was estimated roughly at Rs. 700 a school and all the boards except Darbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr, Purnea and Manbhum, which had large balances in hand, were offered also a grant of Rs. 8,000 to enable them to erect the buildings and complete them by making walls and putting thatch or tiles over the corrugated iron. All the boards except Darbhanga accepted the offer; the ten buildings offered to Darbhanga were given to Patna in addition to the ten already given to that board. It is too early yet to say whether buildings of this type will be a success, but the cost of Rs. 1,500 does not seem high for buildings which should at least be watertight and reasonably permanent. It is most important that some cheap and satisfactory type of building for a primary school should be devised: enquiries made in the previous year showed that of 20,000 managed, aided and stipendiary schools only about 6,000 were satisfactorily housed. Most district boards have hitherto done very little to solve the problem, but I note that last year the district board of Gaya spent Rs. 32,000 on buildings for primary schools.

92. New rules under the Local Self-Government Act were issued in December 1925. They define at length the charges which a district board may meet from its educational allotment and contain the alterations necessitated by the revision of the Act itself in the year 1923.

93. Primary education was compulsory throughout the year in the Ranchi municipality and the Banki union. At Ranchi 2,147 boys of the 2,216 liable were enrolled but the average attendance was only 78 per cent. The number of warnings issued by the education committee for non-admissions was 565 and for irregular attendance 824, while 114 applications had to be made to the Deputy Commissioner. It is reported that these were not disposed of as promptly as could be wished. The solitary fine imposed was one of Re. 1. The accommodation in the existing schools is inadequate and the pay given is considered low in view of the high cost of living at Ranchi. The success hitherto

attained is due largely to the efforts of the local inspecting staff. At Banki it appears that most, if not all, of the boys liable have been enrolled, but the percentage of attendance is so low that compulsion can hardly be described as effective, while the cheap buildings constructed last year have already proved very expensive to maintain. No warnings were issued or prosecutions started. A scheme prepared for the Chapra municipality was dropped as the municipality decline to contribute its share of the cost, and one for Muzaffarpur is still under consideration, since it appears that the capital cost has been greatly under-estimated.

94. Once more there have been complaints against the managing committees of primary schools especially in the Buxar subdivision, where all such committees have been abolished, and in Muzaffarpur. The number of schools managed by local bodies has risen from 1,590 to 2,131.

95. The problem of stagnation in the infant classes continues, and will remain acute until each school has two teachers. Mr. Blair has furnished the following interesting figures for Chota Nagpur :—

Class of school	Number of pupils in class I, on 31st December 1926.	Number, promoted to class II in January 1926, after				Of those that were not promoted, how many have been reading for		
		More than two years.	More than one year but less than two years.	One year or part thereof.	Total.	More than two years.	More than one year and less than two years.	One year or part thereof.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Middle English schools .	741	60	150	280	490	18	36	232
Middle vernacular schools	1,163	106	176	250	532	93	155	304
Upper primary schools ...	10,680	1,077	1,586	1,316	3,979	1,130	1,095	3,490
Lower primary schools ...	60,930	5,416	6,745	5,588	17,749	9,418	16,876	23,689
Total	79,410	6,659	8,646	7,404	22,709	10,655	19,004	26,981

The Angul report also contains the following extract, relating to the school for aborigines in that district, which is relevant :—

Stagnation in the infant class has been in the past appalling, it being no unusual thing to find a boy still there after six or seven years' normal attendance at school. It has become so ingrained in the teachers that infants of five or six will remain in class I for several years that they make no effort to teach them as beginners.

The combination of the two infant classes into one has, I am afraid, done little good so far, and enquiries are being made as to whether matters could not be improved by a redistribution of the curriculum over the three years.

96. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has supplied the following note :—

Adult education through co-operative societies is making some progress. The illiterate members of village societies are placed under the free tutorship of the literate members. The results obtained so far are encouraging. The method has proved very successful in Muzaffarpur Circle and many banks have taken up the idea. During the year 1924, out of 215 such illiterate members in Siwan 147 could learn to write something simple and in Sitamarhi 118 such members could sign their names and read simple words and figures. I have asked all Assistant Registrars to introduce this system of training in their circles. But such teaching can only be elementary and hence there is a limit. I think where societies are more advanced they may employ *gurus* and hold night schools for the further coaching of such members in primary education. Teaching non-members may, I think, be done on the same principle by holding out rewards to the literate villagers. When a desire for literacy is thus created I think night schools by whatever source maintained will have a good attendance.

97. It is noticeable that some boards show a tendency to neglect primary in favour of secondary education. The Monghyr board according to the prescribed standard should have 32 middle schools. When its last programme was prepared it had 35, though the number of lower primary schools was far short of that required and 351 of the teachers in such schools were receiving less than Rs. 4 a month. In his report for this year the Vice-Chairman complains that the department has declined to recognize nine more middle schools.

98. The number of *maktabs* included in the figures for boys primary schools is 2,579 against 2,398 last year and of Sanskrit *pathshalas* 717 against 567. The number of school post-offices rose from 163 to 181 and of night schools from 949 with 20,541 pupils to 1,008 with 21,717 pupils. The increase in the number of trained teachers is mentioned in chapter X.

CHAPTER VIII.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

99. The number of recognized Sanskrit *tols* recorded by the Inspectors rose from 232 to 246 and that of their pupils from 6,962 to 7,597: for Sanskrit *pathshalas* there was an increase from 567 institutions with 13,296 pupils to 717 with 17,215: for unrecognized *tols* the figures are 20 schools with 334 pupils against 23 with 407. There are thus 983 Sanskrit schools, a number far too large for the two assistant superintendents to inspect. Last year the assistant superintendent at Patna only toured for 120 days out of the prescribed 150, a matter which is being further examined, but the assistant superintendent at Puri toured for 152 days and between them they only visited 204 *tols* or about one in five. Among the important questions referred to the Sanskrit Education Committee, which is mentioned in chapter XX, this matter of the inspecting staff deserves special attention. The large increase in the number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* last year is striking, though how far it is desirable that the classics should be studied in primary schools is doubtful. On this point also the Sanskrit Education Committee will no doubt express an opinion.

100. The expenditure from public funds on Sanskrit education during the year may be tabulated as follows:—

ITEM OF EXPENDITURE.

	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Inspection (including the whole cost of the office of the Superintendent and Association).	27,814	0	0
Examination charges	11,428	0	0
Travelling allowance of the members of the Convocation and Council.	4,754	0	0
<i>Shastra vichara</i>	500	0	0
Two Sanskrit Colleges managed by Government ...	32,657	0	0
One <i>tol</i> managed by a municipality	228	0	0
Grants-in-aid	25,936	0	0
Stipends and rewards	9,770	0	0
Sanskrit <i>pathshalas</i> (including the cost of the ordinary primary education given in them).	61,827	0	0
Total ...	1,74,914	0	0
Less receipts ...	7,612	0	0
Net total ..	1,67,302	0	0

101. The Sanskrit Convocation met once during the year at Puri and the Council met twice. There was a large increase in the number of candidates at the different Sanskrit examinations, but as the examinations of 1926 were held in April the figures for them will appear in next year's report. In 1925 the *prathama* and *madhyama* examinations were held in March, and though the *acharyya* examination was held in April the whole group of examinations was treated as one and all the results were shown together. Last year 218 students from recognized *tols* in the province were successful at the *prathama* and *madhyama* examinations held in Calcutta; their motive was apparently to qualify themselves more easily to sit for the *acharyya* examination here and it has been found necessary to cease to recognize the Calcutta examinations as equivalent to those of the Bihar and Orissa Sanskrit Association.

102. The sum at the disposal of the Sanskrit Council for grants-in-aid was raised from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 25,000 and the number of aided *tols* rose from 91 to 128. The number of pupils in the Sanskrit College at Muzaffarpur rose from 156 to 193: at Puri there was a fall from 136 to 133. The new hostel at Puri was completed.

103. The number of recognized *madrassas* rose from 20 with 1,605 pupils to 30 with 2,368, and it has been found necessary again to raise the allotment placed at the disposal of the Madrasa Examination Board for grants-in-aid: this year the figure is Rs. 18,000. Complaints have been received of the delay made by the Board in sanctioning grants from the funds at its disposal.

104. The figures for the examinations held by the Madrasa Examination Board are as follows:—

Name of examination.	Number of examinees.						Number passed.					
	At the end of 1924-25.			At the end of 1925-26.			At the end of 1924-25.			At the end of 1925-26.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Fazl</i> ... ..	...	...	...	9	..	9	...	...	...	8	...	8
<i>Ali</i>	14	3	17	29	4	33	10	3	13	24	8	32
<i>Mauloo</i>	20	2	22	33	2	35	16	1	17	24	1	25
<i>Mullah</i>	19	2	21	26	6	32	12	2	14	15	5	20

105. The *fazil* examination was held this year for the first time. Two scholarships of Rs. 8 a month tenable for two years are now awarded on the result of the *mullah* examination, two of Rs. 10 on the result of the *maulavi* candidates and two of Rs. 15 on the result of the *alim* examination. Complaints have been received that none of the candidates who have passed the examinations held by the Board have yet received their diplomas.

CHAPTER IX.

TECHNICAL, TRADE AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

106. The number of the schools, including law schools, dealt with in this chapter fell from 64 to 60 and the number of their pupils from 4,036 to 3,175. The expenditure rose from Rs. 5,91,986 to Rs. 6,20,212.

LAW SCHOOLS.

107. The roll of the pleadership classes at Patna decreased from 167 to 155 and that of the classes at Cuttack from 13 to 9. Their total cost was Rs. 9,620 and Rs. 724, respectively. The cost was covered by the fees realised.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

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

108. The Temple Medical School at Patna having developed into a college, a new school was opened at Darbhanga in its place. The number of admissions and readmissions of students during the year was 61 at the Darbhanga Medical School and 37 at the Orissa Medical School, including four female students at the former. The numbers remaining on the rolls from the previous year were 198 and 159 male students. Of the students admitted during the year six had passed the I.A. examination, three the school-leaving certificate examination, two the middle English examination and one had read up to the matriculation class. The remainder were matriculates. The total number under training at the Darbhanga Medical School was 259 and at the Orissa Medical School 196.

109. The whole course in the medical schools extends over four years.

110. During the year under report 33 students of the Darbhanga Medical School and 15 students of the Orissa Medical School passed the final examination of the Bihar and

Orissa Medical Examination Board. The number of students passing the primary examination of the Board from the Darbhanga Medical School and the Orissa Medical School was 40 and 29, respectively.

ENGINEERING, TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

.(Contributed by the Director of Industries.)

111. The number of these schools declined from 33 to 31. The blanket weaving school at Gaya is shown in the returns as a new school while the silk institute at Nathnagar has developed into a factory, the Gumla weaving school has been closed and the Katkahi carpentry and weaving schools are now shown as one industrial school.

112. The Orissa School of Engineering continued to attract plenty of candidates but as the sub-overseers have been abolished in the Public Works Department, it was necessary to limit the number of candidates in this class and accordingly only 35 students were admitted in the first year class against 45 last year. The school presented its students for the second time for the sub-overseer examination and they did remarkably well. Twenty-five out of 31 who took the examination passed, eight in the higher division securing 60 to 80 per cent. of the marks. The status of the school has been raised to the full civil engineering subordinate classes and the third year civil engineering class will start from July 1926. The artisan department attached to this school has proved successful all along. A large number of boys are being trained in carpentry, smithy, painting, polishing and engine driver's work.

113. It is gratifying to note that the first batch of students from the Jamshedpur Technical Institute, who entered the works, have maintained the reputation of the institute and there is at present an encouraging demand for the third year men in the various departments. Fifteen students completed their course, out of whom only four belong to Bihar and Orissa. All with the exception of two have been given contracts on Rs. 200 with the Tata Iron and Steel Company, while the two who got plucked in one or two subjects have been employed by the same company without contracts on Rs. 150 and Rs. 175, respectively. Of the second year class, 7 out of 23 are from Bihar and Orissa, while among the 23 new entrants 10 belong to this province.

114. Two European lecturers appointed in England for the Jamalpur Technical School joined their duties in August 1925, but unfortunately owing to urgent private affairs the Principal proceeded on six months' leave from the 21st December 1925. The school fared well throughout the year and has been moved from the old buildings to the new one. The hostel for Indian apprentices as well as the staff quarters were completed and taken over. The scheme for the education of third class apprentices, a reference to which was made in last year's report, is still awaiting the sanction of the Railway Board and Government.

115. The Ranchi Industrial School continued to be very popular among the natives of the soil and as many as 85 candidates applied for admission this year against 38 places. Accordingly those with the lowest academic qualifications were eliminated, exceptions being made in the case of aboriginal students. The main reason why the school is becoming so popular is that the majority of the students who completed their course during the year got very lucrative situations outside. All the sections continued to do excellent work throughout the year. Many improvements have been effected in the carpenters' shop. A boot and shoe making section was started on experimental lines but has now been made permanent. Aboriginal lads are showing a disposition to enter this class in large numbers and at present there are 11 students on the roll. In addition to its own usual activities, the motor fitting and machine section efficiently executed a contract to the value of Rs. 20,000 for the Public Works Department. With the introduction of mechanical apprentice classes from July 1926 the school will be raised to the status of a technical institute and will be called the Ranchi Technical School.

116. The Tirhut Technical Institute was opened in July 1925, absorbing the old Greer Industrial school. Sixty-one students were admitted, of whom 56 were Biharis, four domiciled Bengalis and one a non-domiciled Bengali. The institute has made a good start and it is hoped that the training received here will enable students to obtain remunerative employment after their graduation.

117. Three State Technical Scholarships were awarded this year also, one for the ceramic industry, one for sugar engineering and the other for electrical and mechanical engineering.

118. During the year under review every facility was given to students seeking industrial and technical education in

India outside the province and a number of stipends was awarded for this purpose. In spite of severe depression in the coal trade, a large number of applications was received for stipends for training in coal mining and as many as 20 stipends were awarded during the year.

SURVEY SCHOOLS.

119. The only survey school in the province was that at Angul. It was closed at the beginning of the year.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

120. The number of schools of this class rose from 9 to 10, owing to the opening of a new school at Patna. Of these three are aided. The number of pupils in them rose from 221 to 254 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 12,184 to Rs. 15,442.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

121. The only school is the girls' school at Pathra in the Santal Parganas. Its roll fell from 82 to 40.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

122. These are dealt with in chapter XI. There were 14 against 16 in the previous year.

CHAPTER X.

THE TRAINING OF MASTERS.

123. The number of pupils in the five first-grade training schools rose from 268 to 270. These schools were renamed secondary training schools. Their standard of work should improve, for now that the training colleges are to be reserved for graduates the secondary training schools will receive a certain number of pupils with intermediate qualifications.

124. The Government training schools for *gurus* and Muhammadan teachers were renamed elementary training schools. There are still 116 schools and the number of pupils rose from 1,953 to 1,932. These schools are about to be reorganized on the advice of a special committee: the necessary proposals are now being worked out in detail.

125. The number of aided training schools remained three with 67 pupils instead of 60. The unaided school in the Santal Parganas had four pupils instead of 11.

126. The number of men who passed the examinations of the elementary training schools during the year was 1,254 against 1,321 a year before. The number of trained teachers in primary schools rose from 13,071 to 14,016.

CHAPTER XI.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN.

127. The increase in the number of girls attending colleges and schools, which was reported last year, has been maintained. The number of Indian girls in girls' colleges and schools has risen from 70,679 to 74,791, and in boys' colleges and schools from 40,419 to 44,600. Last year's figure of 70,679 for girls' colleges and schools was higher than any previously recorded for such institutions and the new total of 119,391 exceeds the previous maximum of 116,333 which was reached just ten years ago.

128. The arrangements for the inspection and direction of the education of girls and women, adumbrated last year, materialised after the end of the year under report. A post of deputy directress has been sanctioned ; she is attached to my office, and is in general charge of all matters relating to the education of girls and women. The two posts of inspectresses have been abolished and the number of assistant inspectresses has been raised from five to nine. During most of the period under report, however, the transitory arrangement of having only one inspectress, stationed at Ranchi, remained in force. The number of days spent on tour by most of the assistant inspectresses again fell below the minimum of 150 days required by the Code. The actual number of days was 97 in Patna, 122 in Tirhut, and 156, 125 and 123 in the Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions, respectively. In some cases the shortage was due to charges being combined, but further enquiries will be made.

129. The I. A. classes at the Ravenshaw girls' school have been mentioned in Chapter IV.

130. The four high schools still continue in existence, and the total number of girls attending them rose from 730 to 743. The condition of the girls' high school at Giridih is unsatisfactory, the number on the roll being only 15, and its reduction to the status of a middle school is being considered.

131. The number of middle English schools was 13 as in the previous year, but the number of pupils in them rose from 1,230 to 1,290.

132. The number of middle vernacular schools is 10 ; the number of pupils on the rolls has fallen from 1,433 to 1,432.

133. The number of primary schools rose from 2,888 with 64,860 pupils to 2,959 with 67,436 pupils. The expenditure of local bodies on girls' schools rose from Rs. 2,07,655 to Rs. 3,46,573, but true progress with primary education is slow, largely because the supply of trained women teachers is still far short of the demand, although it is increasing steadily. In Sambalpur, for instance, of the 38 teachers employed in the 18 primary schools, 15 are untrained, and all except eight are men. In Singhbhum there are only 16 women teachers in 32 primary schools while in Palamau the corresponding figures are 22 and 80. In Saran there are 132 teachers in girls' schools, 58 of whom are women, and only eight of these are trained. The opening of a fourth Government training class at Bhagalpur during the year 1926 will help to increase the supply of trained women teachers. It is also felt that progress is hindered by the insufficiency of inspection : here again matters will be improved when appointments have been made to the four new posts of assistant inspectresses.

134. It was decided during the year that it was not at present desirable to require local bodies to spend on girls' schools any fixed percentage of their educational funds, but their special attention was drawn to the problem. Instructions were issued that in future separate lower primary schools with male teachers should not be started for girls, but that capita-tion allowances for teaching girls should be given in classes II and III of boys' lower primary schools and that upper primary schools staffed by women should be opened wherever the number of girls passing the lower primary standard indicates a sufficient local demand.

135. The number of training classes at the end of the year was still 9. Besides the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College at Gulzarbagh there were three Government training classes at Cuttack, Muzaffarpur and Gaya and a fourth, as has already been mentioned, has lately been opened at Bhagalpur. The classes which teach two vernaculars are in future to have two assistant mistresses each instead of one, and the pay of the staff both in the training schools and in the practising schools has recently been improved. The other five training classes are managed by missionary bodies, viz., the S. P. G. Mission at Ranchi, the Roman Catholic mission at Ranchi, the Baptist mission at Cuttack, the Baptist mission at Patna and the C. M. S. mission at Deoghar. The Inspectress remarks that

most of the women trained in the mission classes compare favourably with those trained in the Government classes for two reasons. In the first place most of the former have received their previous education in mission schools. Their two years' training therefore comes at the end of a five, six or seven years course in a well organized school, whereas frequently candidates for the Government training classes are older women and their previous education has been slight. Secondly when teachers, who have been trained in the mission classes, go out to teach, they are invariably under more or less constant supervision, while the teachers trained in the Government training classes are supervised only by occasional visits from the assistant inspectresses.

136. The problem of the education of Muhammadan girls is difficult. Girls are put into *pardah* when they are quite small with the result that nearly all the schools which exist for them are only of the lower primary standard. The *atus* teach girls up to a later age to a certain extent ; but many of the *atus* are but poorly qualified and are incapable of going much beyond the lower primary stage.

137. As was mentioned last year, stipends for the training of the female relatives of *gurus* are now given only to non-Christian women in the Chota Nagpur division, since it is in that division only that there is no Government training class. Three women received stipends during the year.

138. The number of technical, industrial and agricultural schools fell from 17 with 668 pupils to 15 with 575. The schools which disappeared were the lace school attached to the Badsbah Nawab Razvi Training College and the Benagoria lace school in the Santal Parganas.

139. The number of *atus* fell from 29 with 632 pupils to 27 with 523 pupils, but the number of peripatetic teachers rose from 24 with 433 pupils to 25 with 456. There were 2 central gathering classes as in the previous year, but the pupils attending them decreased in number from 74 to 64. The post of lady superintendent of Hindu *atus* first sanctioned from March 1st 1923, has now been sanctioned until the end of February 1927.

140. There was no lady school medical officer all the year. It is to be hoped that the post will soon be filled again.

141. The number of unrecognized institutions for girls increased from 74 with 1,506 pupils to 156 with 3,044.

142. Girls won three middle scholarships, 21 upper primary and 244 lower primary scholarships, compared with five middle, 14 upper primary and 235 lower primary in the previous year.

CHAPTER XII.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

143. The number of European Schools remained 20, of which 10 are boys' schools and 10 are girls' schools. Four are secondary schools and 16 are primary. The total number of pupils in them rose from 1,260 to 1,317. The total expenditure on all the schools combined rose from Rs. 2,96,360 to Rs. 3,36,390; of which Rs. 1,24,076 against Rs. 1,01,201 in 1924-25 was provided from Government funds.

144. The number of boys who appeared for the Cambridge school certificate and the Cambridge junior and preliminary examinations was 6, 22, and 14, respectively; of these, 3, 11 and 12 passed. Nine girls also appeared for the Cambridge junior and 16 girls for the preliminary examination; out of these 3 and 2 passed. The authorities of St. Michael's school at Kurji, the Stewart school at Cuttack, and St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore have decided to send up pupils for the matriculation examination in future. St. Joseph's Convent at Bankipore maintains special courses in shorthand and typewriting; this year three girls received instruction in these subjects and obtained certificates.

145. The number of teachers in the schools was 101 compared with 94 in the previous year; of these 60 compared with 51 last year were trained.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE EDUCATION OF MUHAMMADANS.

146. The number of Muhammadans under instruction rose from 128,994 to 141,123. This represents a percentage of 3·82 of the Muhammadan population. For the total population of the province the percentage of those under instruction is 3·19. Last year the corresponding percentages were 3·50 and 2·94.

147. Recognized *madrasas* and *maktabs* have been dealt with in the chapters relating to oriental studies and primary

education, respectively. The number of recognized *madrasas* rose from 20 with 1,605 pupils to 30 with 2,368 pupils; that of recognized *maktabs* rose from 3,203 with 77,159 pupils to 3,438 with 85,125 pupils. It is still difficult to get trained teachers for *maktabs* and unfortunately in many cases the parents and guardians concerned are content to have an untrained *hafiz* or *maulavi* who cannot teach the whole of the primary course. The number of unrecognized *maktabs* increased from 233 with 5,827 pupils to 277 with 6,213.

148. The offices of the Madrasa Examination Board and of the Superintendent of Islamic Studies are to be concentrated in a new building to be constructed this year for the Madrasa Islamia Shamsul Huda.

149. At the end of the year six district and deputy inspectors, 39 sub-inspectors and one assistant sub-inspector were Muhammadans. These figures are the same as those for 1924 but last year one more Muhammadan was working as a district inspector. In addition there are five special inspecting officers for Muhammadan education, and the number of inspecting *maulavis* has been raised from 17 to 21.

150. The number of Muhammadan scholars in the secondary stages of education has risen : the number of those in the middle stage rose from 1,568 to 1,932 and of those in the high school stage from 2,144 to 2,339. The percentage of Muhammadan scholars to all scholars in the province was 13·01 compared with 12·90 last year.

151. The number of middle schools teaching Urdu rose from 119 to 151, and that of upper primary schools teaching Urdu from 147 to 170.

152. Twenty-three middle, 15 upper primary and 126 lower primary scholarships were won by Muhammadans against 29, 12 and 108, respectively, in the previous year.

153. During the year Government decided that the *maulavi*, *alim* and *fazil* examinations should be recognized as equivalent to the matriculation, intermediate and degree examinations in arts for the purpose of educational appointments so far as a knowledge of the subjects studied in the *madrasa* course is required as a qualification for the appointment concerned. Government also declared that students who have passed the *maulavi* or *alim* examination should be eligible for recruitment for lower division clerkships and as typists in the Secretariat; and that those who have passed the *maulavi* or *alim* examination

and have also passed in English by the matriculation or intermediate standard should be eligible for clerical posts in a number of Government offices.

154. At a meeting held in July 1925, the Madrasa Examination Board suggested scales of pay for the teachers in, and methods of calculating the grants to, *madrasas* of various classes. This year the sum at the disposal of the Board for grants to *madrasas* has been raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 and the Board will no doubt be able to give at least partial effect to its scheme.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

155. The number of Christian aborigines under instruction rose from 26,958 to 28,107 and that of other aborigines from 50,758 to 54,014. The figures for the different stages of instruction are as follows:—

	Christians.	Non-Christians.
College stage	42	9
High stage	461	150
Middle stage	1,131	588
Primary stage	25,501	52,766
In special schools	915	184
In unrecognized schools	57	317
Total	<u>28,107</u>	<u>54,014</u>

156. The number of special schools for aborigines decreased in the Patna division from 4 to 1, and in the Orissa division, where certain poorly attended schools were amalgamated with schools for untouchables, from 3 to 21, while in Tirhut it rose from 5 to 13. In Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Angul there are large tracts populated mainly by aborigines and no special schools are needed.

157. The number of aborigines in colleges has risen from 40 to 51. Aborigines won 10 middle, 11 upper primary and 60 lower primary scholarships, compared with six middle, 10 upper primary and 76 lower primary last year.

158. The special inspecting staff for aboriginal schools consists of a special deputy inspector in the Santal Parganas, a sub-inspector in Monghyr, seven sub-inspectors in the Santal Parganas

and five in Ranchi. The post of special deputy inspector for aboriginal schools in Chota Nagpur was abolished during the year.

159. The number of Government elementary training schools reserved for aboriginals is still four and there are also three aided training schools for men and three for women.

160. The total sum earmarked for the education of aboriginals rose from Rs. 53,506 to Rs. 54,662.

161. The number of untouchables attending school rose during the year from 22,292 to 23,763; of these one was at college. The number of special schools for untouchables rose from 189 with 4,406 pupils to 219 with 5,351. Mention has been made in chapter VII of the orders regarding the education of untouchable children issued in connection with the primary education programmes. It is reported that two lower primary scholarships have been reserved by the Patna district board for the children of these classes, that a school for *uoms* and *mehtars* has been opened by the Muzaffarpur municipality and two special schools by the Patna district board. A peripatetic instructor has been appointed by the Balasore district board and the peripatetic instructor at Cuttack, whose appointment was mentioned last year, worked throughout the year, but expenditure on such appointments is unauthorized and in the case of Cuttack Government have asked that the appointment may be terminated. Ten stipends tenable by pupils of the depressed classes at the Cuttack middle English school have been sanctioned but so far only four have been taken up: a special hostel also is to be provided at this school.

162. The amount specially set aside for the education of the untouchable castes was Rs. 37,969 compared with Rs. 26,427 last year. Pupils of these castes won one upper primary and 13 lower primary scholarships, compared with 11 lower primary scholarships last year. The percentage of children of these castes, who are at school, to the total strength of the castes rose from 2.21 to 2.37.

163. The total strength of the criminal tribes in the province was 8,054 and the number of children at school was 391 compared with 278 last year. There is still only one special school for them, that in Champaran.

164. The number of factory schools remained constant at 53. Of these 30 are maintained by the East Indian Railway at Giridih, and there are 12 other colliery schools and four at mica

mines. The other schools are the tobacco factory school at Monghyr and 6 schools at Jamshedpur. The cement factory school at Japla and that near the iron mine at Duia in Singhbhum are not mentioned this year. The factories maintaining the schools employed 3,730 boys and 696 girls. Of these, 2,094 boys and three girls were at school. Besides these, 190 boys and five girls, who are unconnected with the factories, attend the schools. The expenditure on them decreased from Rs. 27,800 to Rs. 25,583.

165. There were 284 Jains under instruction, five in colleges, 33 in secondary schools, 81 in primary schools, four in special schools and 161 in unrecognized schools.

CHAPTER XV.

THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

166. There are two schools for the blind, one at Ranchi and one at Patna. The school at Ranchi is managed by the S. P. G. Mission ; there were 57 pupils in it compared with 58 last year. In the Patna school the number rose from 9 to 12.

167. The school attached to the leper asylum at Purulia had 150 pupils on its roll compared with 153 last year. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 2,154 was met from mission funds and Rs. 720 was paid by Government.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

168. The number of pupils in the Reformatory School on 31st March 1926 was 376 compared with 335 last year. Seventy-nine boys came from Bihar and Orissa, 286 from Bengal and 11 from Assam. The number of boys on licence rose from 65 to 72. The gross cost rose from Rs. 1,12,624 to Rs. 1,12,709. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,565 against Rs. 17,027 last year ; the decrease is mainly due to bills pending at the end of the year, but the arrears are now being collected.

169. There were seven escapes from the school during the year. Six of the boys were recaptured but the matter needs

attention and I am investigating it further. It is difficult to prevent escapes if the institution is to be conducted as a school and not as a jail, but I think that improvements are possible. Seven boys absconded while on licence against four last year : this indicates the need for greater care in selecting boys for licence.

170. The health of the school was very satisfactory. The number of admissions into the hospital was only 195 compared with 355 in the previous year and 415 in 1923-24. There were no deaths. The average gain in weight was 8.3 lbs. in the A class, 6.9 lbs. in the B class and 4.2 lbs. in the C class.

171. The general education of the boys in the school has hitherto been carried only up to the lower primary stage, but a scheme has now been sanctioned for raising the standard of tuition to the upper primary.

172. In the artisan class for outside boys the roll number is 21 compared with 13 last year. Of these 21 boys, four are related to the workshop *mistris* and seven come from the Dublin University Mission.

173. On the 31st March 1926, 170 ex-pupils were under surveillance. Of these 127 are leading honest lives, 15 were reconvicted, 19 remained untraced (an improvement on last year's figure of 27) and nine were replaced under police surveillance. Of the untraced boys eight belong to Bengal and 11 to Bihar and Orissa.

174. Several small improvements were made to the school buildings and the tinsmith's shop was supplied with a new set of equipment.

CHAPTER XVII.

UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.

175 The number of unrecognized institutions rose from 1,539 to 1,807 and that of their pupils from 37,264 to 42,712. Apparently several schools were started at the end of the year but not recognized before the end of March. The number of national schools fell from 96 with 4,006 pupils on 1st July 1925 to 53 with 2,668 pupils on 1st July 1926.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TEXT-BOOKS, PERIODICALS AND LITERARY SOCIETIES.

176. The number of members of the Text-Book Committee was raised from 15 to 21, the constitution being now as follows :—

The Director of Public Instruction, President—*ex-officio*.

Four members to be elected by the Board of Secondary Education.

Four members to be nominated by Government from among the elected members of district boards and municipalities.

Two members to be nominated by Government from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

Two teachers to be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction to represent boys' education.

One teacher to be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction to represent girls' education.

One Inspector of Schools to be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction.

One Inspectress of Schools to be nominated by the Director of Public Instruction.

Four members to be nominated by Government to represent special and unrepresented or inadequately represented interests.

The Registrar of Examinations, member and secretary—*ex-officio*.

177. There were 487 books left over at the end of the previous year and 1,053 more were received : of these 80 were adopted, 539 were rejected and 921 are still under consideration. The large rise in the number of cases pending is due partly to the fact that while the reconstitution of the committee was being discussed there was no committee at all for some months. In addition, the number of books submitted rose by nearly 75 per cent.

178. The cost of the committee was Rs. 7,024, i.e., Rs. 1,000 as remuneration to reviewers, Rs. 1,209 for travelling allowance and Rs. 4,815 as its share of the cost, of the office of the Registrar of Examinations,

179. Since the last report was written volume IX (Persian) of the catalogue of manuscripts in the Oriental Public Library has been printed.

180. The new senior teachers' manuals have not yet been published. Glossaries were published of the technical terms used in the junior teachers' manuals.

181. The number of libraries and literary societies submitting returns rose from 84 to 91.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

182. The number of recognized hostels rose from 581 with 19,552 boarders to 621 with 23,293 boarders. More hostels are required for middle schools, for at present many of these schools can only serve the villages in their immediate vicinity.

183. The students' residence committee at Patna had 19 hostels under its control at the end of the year against 15 at the beginning. In the previous year 9 hostels were managed by Government, one was aided and there were five others. During the year Government agreed to maintain 14 hostels and the number of hostels under their management actually rose to 13: the four hostels taken over were formerly rented by the students themselves, but that arrangement always caused difficulty as regards the rent for the summer vacation. There is still one aided hostel under the management of the Young Men's Christian Association and there are five communal hostels, two for Rajputs, two for Bhumi-har Brahmans and one for Agarwalas. The number of boarders on March 31st rose from 250 college and 23 school students to 286 and 30, respectively: the average roll was 327 for all the hostels and 257 for those financed by Government. The expenditure incurred by Government on the office of the inspector rose from Rs. 3,383 to Rs. 3,679 and on the hostels themselves from Rs. 11,554 to Rs. 14,089 while the recoveries from students rose from Rs. 4,878 to Rs. 5,643. The average cost to Government for each student was Rs. 47 against Rs. 50 in the previous year. The question of constructing buildings to replace the unsatisfactory houses now rented is still under consideration.

184. The students' residence committee at Cuttack had 11 hostels under its control against 10 in the previous year. The number of boarders in the Kathjori hostel rose from 62 to 7.

This committee cost Rs. 4,070 against Rs. 3,696 in the previous year : the recoveries were Rs. 1,194 against Rs. 1,035.

185. The usefulness of the school medical officers was again diminished by the fact that frequent transfers of these officers were made (in the Patna division, for instance, there were five different officers during the year 1925), and that they consequently had little opportunity to familiarize themselves with the schools in their divisions. A separate cadre of medical officers for the Department of Public Health is now being constituted and school medical officers will, it is hoped, be allowed to remain in future for two or three years without transfer in the divisions to which they are posted.

186. The two young men sent in 1925 to the Young Men's Christian Association school at Madras completed their course of training and since the close of the year have been posted as inspectors of physical education, one for Patna and Tirhut and the other for Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. A third has been sent for training this year.

187. The boy scout movement continues to spread and I understand that the construction of buildings for the headquarters at Patna is now under consideration.

CHAPTER XX.

CONFERENCES AND COMMITTEES.

188. In last year's report mention was made of three committees, two of which had submitted reports which were then under consideration while one had not yet met. Of these, the first was the committee appointed to advise Government on the subject of the pay of lecturers in colleges. During the year orders were issued on that part of the report which dealt with the pay of lecturers in Government colleges; the posts of these lecturers were taken out of the Subordinate Educational Service and placed in a newly created junior branch of the Bihar and Orissa Educational Service. The pay of that branch is Rs. 170—10—250 and, on reaching Rs. 250, officers are automatically promoted to the senior branch of the service if their work has been satisfactory. Since the close of the year orders have also been received regarding the pay of the teachers in aided colleges. These have now been given a scale of Rs. 125— $1\frac{1}{2}$ — 200 — $2\frac{1}{2}$ —450 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 250.

189. The report of the committee which dealt with the arrangements for training teachers for primary schools has been under consideration throughout the year. Certain provisional conclusions have been reached and estimates of cost are being worked out.

190. The report of the committee appointed by the university to examine certain questions connected with the future control of the colleges in Patna has already been mentioned in chapter III.

191. A committee was appointed by Government —

- (1) to consider whether post-graduate instruction in any Arts subjects should be given at either the Greer Bhumihar Brahman College or the Tej Narayan Jubilee College instead of at Patna ;
- (2) to consider whether, consistently with the numerous other demands on Government, either of these colleges should be financed so as to enable applications to be made for admission (a) in honours and (b) to the pass standard, for any new subjects ;
- (3) to report in what order requests from the two colleges for admission in additional subjects, or to higher standards in existing subjects, should be considered (i) as between themselves, and (ii) as against any further admissions required by the Patna and Bihar National Colleges.

The report was received and published for criticism in November, but orders were not passed on it until after the end of the year.

192. A committee was appointed by Government to investigate the present state of Sanskrit education in Bihar and Orissa, with particular reference to the following points :—

- (1) the extent to which provision is needed for higher work than is being done at present, and the manner in which arrangements should be made for such higher work ;
- (2) the number of Sanskrit *tols* necessary in Bihar and Orissa, to what standard teaching should be imparted in these institutions and what assistance they should receive from Government ;
- (3) whether Sanskrit should be taught in *pathshalas*, and if so, to what extent, and in what respect there should be a distinction between *pathshalas* and *tols* ;

- (4) to what extent at all stages the study of Sanskrit should be combined with other subjects ; and
- (5) what inspecting staff should be maintained by Government.

Two preliminary meetings were held in February 1926 but the committee has not yet finished its work.

193. A committee was appointed by Government to consider what measures should be adopted for the development of the principal vernacular languages and literature of the province. The committee has been asked to confine its attention to Hindi, Urdu and Oriya and to consider specially what developments, if any, are necessary in the higher teaching of these languages. The committee held its first meeting in January 1926, but has not yet submitted its report.

194. An important conference, attended by the chairmen of district boards and a number of inspecting officers and others, was held at Ranchi on August 31st, 1925, and the following days with the Hon'ble Minister for Education in the chair. Its proceedings have been mentioned in chapter VII.

195. The usual inspectors' conference was held at Patna in April and the inspectors also held conferences of their district inspectors and headmasters.

196. The advisory committee for Indian students proceeding to England held one meeting. Thirty-five students applied to the secretary for advice against 24 in the previous year. The work of the committee was taken over by the university on 1st April 1926.

CHAPTER XXI.

CONCLUSION.

197. Although the rate of progress in 1925-26 was not quite so rapid as in the preceding year, the increase of 1,525 in the number of schools, of 84,692 in enrolment and of Rs. 19 lakhs in expenditure shows that the work of the department is steadily expanding. My thanks are due to the many officers on whom in consequence additional work is being thrown every year.

The 23rd July, 1926.

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

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the percentage of children at school to children of school-going age in each district in the province of Bihar and Orissa in 1925-26.

District.	Number of children of school-going age.			Number of children at school.			Percentage of children at school to children of school-going age.			Total percentage in the previous year.
	Boys.	Girls	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	121,155	114,938	236,143	63,209	5,771	68,980	52.17	5.01	29.21	27.2
Gaya	161,200	161,739	322,939	68,153	7,463	75,615	42.2	4.6	23.4	20.8
Shahabad	134,535	138,341	272,876	49,713	3,669	52,382	36.9	1.9	19.1	17.02
Total for Patna Division	416,890	415,008	831,898	181,074	15,903	196,977	43.4	3.8	23.6	21.4
Saran	169,853	181,140	350,993	57,666	3,945	60,611	33.9	1.6	17.3	14.8
Champaran	146,273	145,854	291,128	39,194	5,017	44,211	26.9	3.4	15.2	13.4
Muzaffarpur	198,748	214,403	413,241	65,577	6,620	72,197	32.9	3.08	17.4	15.5
Darbhanga	213,108	223,021	437,029	80,255	10,010	90,265	37.7	4.5	20.7	18.7
Total for Tirhat Division,	730,981	765,409	1,492,389	242,692	24,692	267,384	33.38	3.2	17.9	15.67
Monghyr	150,839	153,607	304,406	60,376	7,912	68,288	40.02	5.14	23.42	20.47
Bhagalpur	153,153	152,908	305,061	53,505	8,222	61,727	35.16	5.58	20.33	17.37
Purnea	156,500	147,101	303,601	45,614	6,822	52,436	29.16	4.5	17.21	15.2
Santal Parganas	134,381	135,415	269,796	52,612	5,018	57,730	39.4	4.2	21.6	20.88
Total for Bhagalpur Division,	583,608	589,181	1,163,049	212,337	28,674	241,011	35.75	4.86	20.37	18.44
Cuttack	142,931	166,620	309,701	77,095	14,974	92,069	53.9	9.0	29.7	29.3
Ulasoro	69,918	77,167	147,075	36,850	7,576	44,426	52.7	9.8	30.2	31.4
Purl	68,333	74,416	142,748	30,220	5,333	35,553	44.3	7.2	24.9	24.9
Sambalpur	58,184	60,236	118,420	17,806	3,370	21,176	30.6	5.6	17.9	17.2
Angul	13,304	14,083	27,387	6,658	1,271	7,929	50.05	9.03	29.0	29.7
Total for Orissa Division,	352,019	393,713	745,831	169,629	32,524	201,153	47.8	6.28	26.98	26.98
Hazaribagh	93,803	97,959	191,542	33,098	2,015	35,113	24.6	2.05	13.1	12.7
Ranchi	98,769	101,382	200,171	48,096	9,031	57,127	48.68	8.89	28.53	26.68
Palamau	55,105	54,903	110,009	14,339	1,768	16,147	26.11	3.2	14.67	13.67
Manbhum	119,911	119,496	239,407	51,437	3,243	54,680	42.90	2.86	23.54	21.36
Slughbhum	57,006	56,910	113,916	17,822	1,652	19,474	31.3	2.9	17.09	15.8
Total for Chota Nagpur Division,	434,414	423,540	857,954	154,843	17,689	172,531	36.49	4.17	20.34	18.94
Grand Total	2,514,772	2,585,909	5,100,681	959,674	119,333	1,079,008	38.15	4.8	21.15	10.5

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of madrasas, maktabas, tols and Sanskrit pathshalas in the province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1925-26.

Particulars.	Classed in general table I as "primary schools".	Classed in general table I as "other schools".	Classed in general table I as "unrecognized institutions".	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
MADRASAS.				
1. Institutions ...	...	30	26	55
2. Pupils ...	...	2,368	1,182	3,550
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	...	30,187	100	30,287
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	542	...	542
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	599	218	818
6. Fees	...	52,950	18,109	71,059
7. Other sources	...	...	...	...
8. Total expenditure	...	90,278	18,428	108,706
MAKTABE.				
1. Institutions ...	2,570	...	229	2,809
2. Pupils ...	63,485	...	5,108	68,593
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	10,776	...	100	10,876
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	236,292	...	...	236,292
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	31,242	...	...	31,242
6. Fees	60,475	...	5,271	65,746
7. Other sources	89,293	...	18,054	107,347
8. Total expenditure	458,097	...	24,325	482,422
TOLS				
1. Institutions ...	...	248	20	268
2. Pupils ...	...	7,597	334	7,931
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	...	57,849	...	57,849
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	...	...	...	...
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	...	972	...	972
6. Fees	...	1,641	...	1,641
7. Other sources	...	134,923	2,167	137,090
8. Total expenditure	...	195,387	2,167	197,554
SANSKRIT PATHSHALAS.				
1. Institutions ...	717	...	28	745
2. Pupils ...	17,088	...	508	17,596
3. Expenditure from provincial funds	50	...	...	50
4. Expenditure from district or local funds	58,870	...	...	58,870
5. Expenditure from municipal funds	2,907	...	...	2,907
6. Fees	4,013	...	...	4,013
7. Other sources	19,285	...	484	19,769
8. Total expenditure	85,126	...	484	85,610

GENERAL TABLE I.

Classification of educational institutions in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

	FOR MALES.						FOR FEMALES.						Remarks.
	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		13
RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS													
UNIVERSITIES ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges.</i>													
Arts and Science ...	3	.	..	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commerce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veterinary Science ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intermediate and 2 ⁿ grade colleges.	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total ...	9	...	...	5	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	

High school	24	...	...	80	28	130	2	...	..	2	...	4
Middle schools	7	5	2	285	34	283	1	...	...	14	...	15
	1	176	4	47	5	233	4	...	...	6	..	10
						(a) 27,689						
Primary schools	113	1,882	289	20,481	4,981	27,689	4	80	56	2,427	400	(5) 2,987
Total	145	2,043	275	20,526	5,040	28,335	11	80	56	2,449	400	2,996
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.												
Art	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Law	2	...	...	..	..	2	...	...	..	...	..	...
Medical	2	...	..	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	..
Normal and Training	121	..	..	3	1	125	4	...	..	5	...	9
Engineering and survey	1	...	...	..	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical and Industrial	16	..	..	13	1	(c) 30	...	...	...	11	3	14
Commercial	..	..	..	3	7	10	...	..	...	..	..	...
Agricultural	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Reformatory	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
Schools for defectives	..	...	...	2	...	2	..	...	...	..	..	...
Schools for adults	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	..	..	...	...	...
Other schools	4	..	1	149	194	278	...	..	...	1	...	1
Total	147	..	1	170	134	452	4	..	..	18	3	25
TOTAL FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	801	2,043	276	21,001	5,180	28,801	16	80	56	2,467	403	3,022
UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	...	10	..	...	1,641	(d) 1,651	...	..	...	..	156	156
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	801	2,053	276	21,001	6,821	30,452	16	80	56	2,467	559	3,178

(a) Include 1,007 night schools.
(b) Include 1 night school.

(c) Includes one night school.

(d) Includes 28 night schools.

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board.		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.									
Arts and Science	1,011	1,315	707	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law	553	437	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	30	25	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education	65	50	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	239	210	150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture ... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce ... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry ... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary science ... .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,498	2,046	1,040	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools	8,384	6,770	1,269	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Middle schools	850	704	94	334	209	20	244	197	11
{ English	83	61	..	18,501	13,680	1,216	360	261	8
{ Vernacular .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Primary schools	6,108	4,433	..	1,00,139	76,059	54	15,250	11,116	..
Total	15,426	11,968	1,363	1,19,114	89,038	1,296	15,503	11,504	19
In Art schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Law schools	104	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Medical schools	358	332	261	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Training schools	2,253	1,082	2,236	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Engineering schools	87	82	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Industrial schools	1,034	627	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Commercial schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Reformatory schools	376	327	376	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other schools	731	550	231	..	..	..	11	8	..
Total	5,009	4,039	3,300	..	..	..	11	8	..
TOTAL FOR RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS	22,025	18,053	5,603	1,19,114	89,038	1,296	15,504	11,502	19
IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS .. .. .	..	..	..	669	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	22,025	18,053	5,603	1,19,783	89,038	1,296	15,504	11,502	19

TABLE II-A.

for males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

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 11.	REMARKS.
Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21
1,000	1,366	480	.	..	.	(a) 3,311	2,681	1,257	1	(a) Includes 111 pupils of the Patna College and 60 pupil of Ravenshaw College reading Law.
...	...	..	...	...	..	(b) 553	437	46	...	(b) Includes 111 scholars reading M. A. or M. So.
...	..	..	...	...	...	30	25	18	..	
...	...	..	...	...	...	65	59	50	..	
...	..	..	...	...	...	(c) 230	210	159	..	(c) Includes 198 boys not reading university course
...	
...	
1,600	1,366	480	...	..	.	4,098	3,412	1,530	1	
10,500	14,838	2,523	7,210	15,501	632	35,108	27,107	4,129	6	
23,478	18,380	4,079	3,167	2,362	435	28,123	21,932	1,615	142	
4,004	3,241	461	381	271	5	23,530	17,534	1,690	63	
6,26,564	4,06,270	1,771	1,18,082	90,250	7	8,61,172	6,76,137	1,832	43,588	(d) Includes 21,701 pupils in night schools
6,73,661	5,31,736	8,839	1,23,840	98,434	1,079	9,47,942	7,42,770	12,503	43,797	
...	
...	...	..	.	...	...	104	133	.	...
...	...	..	.	...	.	359	333	261	...	
67	62	60	4	8	4	2,333	2,052	2,392	..	
...	...	.	..	...	...	87	82	47	..	
697	571	278	6	5		(e) 1,737	1,203	345	6	(e) Includes 170 pupils in night schools
103	88	8	151	101	..	254	189	8	...	
...	
...	..	...	...	...	...	376	327	376	...	
69	60	32	...	...	...	69	60	32	23	
...	..	...	73	70	...	73	70	...	..
5,178	4,114	403	4,206	3,323	711	10,126	8,001	1,335	..	
6,114	4,805	781	4,440	3,507	715	15,567	12,440	4,600	29	
6,81,375	5,37,997	10,110	1,23,289	1,01,941	1,794	9,67,607	7,58,631	18,822	43,827	
..	...	...	38,972	..	15	39,041 (f)	..	15	974	(f) Includes 741 pupils in night schools.
6,81,375	5,37,997	10,110	1,67,261	1,01,941	1,809	10,07,248	7,58,631	19,837	44,801	

GENERAL

Distribution of scholars attending educational institutions

	Government.			District Board.			Municipal Board		
	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendance	Number of residents in approved hostels.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.									
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION									
Arts and Science	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL AND SPECIAL EDUCATION.									
In High schools	316	203	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Middle schools { English	140	106	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Middle schools { Vernacular	366	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Primary schools	264	164	4	2,680	2,053	..	2,132	1,666	..
Total	1,166	829	71	2,680	2,053	..	2,132	1,666	..
In Training schools	70	62	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Technical and Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Agricultural schools ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Other schools ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	70	62	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for recognized institutions	1,253	897	151	2,680	2,053	..	2,132	1,666	..
In unrecognized institutions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total, all institutions	1,253	897	151	2,680	2,053	..	2,132	1,666	..

TABLE II-B.

for females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

Aided			Unaided.			Grand total of scholars on roll.	Grand total of average attendance.	and total of residents in approved hostels.	Number of males, included in column 17.	REMARKS.
Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.	Scholars on roll on March 31st	Average daily attendance.	Number of residents in approved hostels.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	3	...	
397	340	122	...	...	...	743	609	167	...	
1,538	1,227	530	...	...	...	1,678	1,333	501	104	
1,118	992	671	...	...	...	1,503 (a)	1,358	671	71	
55,8.2	45,008	1,880	8,058	6,645	60	69,222	55,431	1,944	1,571	(a) Includes 16 scholars in night school.
58,0 5	47,538	3,212	8,058	6,645	60	73,146	58,631	3,343	1,740	
102	89	100	...	...	...	161	151	178	...	
479	386	257	56	40	14	535	432	271	...	
40	39	40	...	...	...	40	39	40	...	
150	130	116	...	...	...	150	130	116	68	
771	641	512	56	46	14	908	752	604	68	
59,676	48,182	3,724	8,114	6,691	74	74,060	59,389	3,949	1,614	
..	...	...	3,071	...	...	3,071	...	..	27	
59,076	48,182	3,724	11,185	6,691	74	77,131	59,389	3,949	1,641	

GENERAL TABLE III-A.

Expenditure on education for males in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1925-26

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 10,59,282 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items. —

		Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	...	2,21,181
Hostel charges (recurring)	...	2,59,680
Contingencies and miscellaneous	..	3,10,260

	Government Institutions						District Board and Municipal Institutions.						Aided Institutions.	
	Government Funds	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources	Total	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	28,088	...
Arts Colleges ..	5,02,328	..	...	1,27,398	4,760	6,34,426	..	..	..	..	..	...	96,321	...
Professional Colleges	Law	..	..	39,218	..	39,218	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Medicine	67,128	..	4,955	..	72,113	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Education	89,862	...	...	..	89,862	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
Engineering	1,80,012	..	...	20,386	...	2,00,398	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...
Intermediate Colleges	16,790	..	...	16,711	...	32,601	...	...	...	..	...	..	9,000	...
Total	8,56,920	..	..	2,07,638	4,760	10,68,318	...	...	...	..	...	..	1,32,418	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION

GENERAL.

High schools	...	...	3,70,878	.	.	2,31,626	2,421	6,04,920	...	.	..	.	...	2,17,913	...	
Middle schools	...	{ English	82,353	...	...	7,946		40,299	2,155	8,108	215	6,201	1,482	16,161	1,65,483	62,257
			Vernacular	2,537	...	..	240	...	2,777	..	2,26,051	7,217	50,201	2,834	2,85,803	...	31,009
Primary schools	...	...		79,847	...	...	8,338	9	83,194	1,009	5,28,130	1,10,469	1,36,393	76,433	8,50,433	44,634	22,24,608
Total			4,65,010	.	...	2,13,150	2,430	7,31,190	3,164	7,58,289	1,17,901	1,02,794	80,249	11,52,397	4,28,030	23,38,074

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools	...	...	..	..	10,314	30	10,344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools	...	...	1,26,608	693	...	15,930	4,906	1,48,337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools	...	...	3,38,500	..	..	9,312	549	3,48,451	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,993	..
Engineering and survey schools	...	...	30,027	.	.	3,713	4,638	39,338	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools	...	...	95,175	956	..	623	24,369	1,21,323	...	..	..	..	..	..	63,788	3,468
Commercial schools	...	...	..	.	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100	..
Agricultural schools	...	...	.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reformatory school	...	...	1,07,145	...	..	..	5,565	1,12,710	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,186	..
Schools for Adults	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools	...	...	55,100	...	..	..	3,369	58,459	..	..	228	..	..	228	40,235	1,332
Total			7,63,605	1,649	.	40,092	43,416	8,38,962	..	...	228	...	...	228	1,17,300	4,800
Grand Total			20,95,185	1,649	...	4,91,680	50,606	26,38,470	3,164	7,58,289	1,18,129	1,02,794	80,249	11,52,625	6,77,748	23,42,674

GENERAL TABLE III-A—*conold.*

								Total expenditure from					Grand Total.						
								Government Funds.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.							
								23	23	24	25	26		27					
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Direction								1,14,794	...	3,138	...	...	1,14,794						
Inspection								7,53,982	1,340	...	...	990	7,57,650						
Buildings, furniture and apparatus								14,61,915	4,46,719	32,733	42,999	2,73,841	23,58,907						
* Miscellaneous								3,16,352	2,10,032	6,534	1,01,998	1,54,205	7,91,121						
Total								26,47,143	6,58,091	42,405	1,44,997	4,29,036	39,21,672						
								Aided Institutions.				Recognized unaided Institutions.							
								Municipal Funds.	Fees including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees including fees paid from Mohala Fund.	Other sources.	Total.					
								15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					
Universities ... ..								...	1,54,310	...	1,82,398	...	...	28,088	...	...	1,54,310	...	1,82,398
Arts Colleges ... ..								...	83,569	16,400	2,07,290	...	...	5,97,649	...	...	2,20,907	23,160	6,41,716
Professional Colleges ... { Law ..								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,218*	...	39,218
... { Medicine ..								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,985	...	72,113
... { Education ..								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,662
... { Engineering ..								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,00,399
Intermediate Colleges ... ..								...	5,888	3,360	18,237	...	...	1,60,013	...	...	20,386	...	2,00,399
Total ... ..								...	2,53,767	21,760	4,07,945	...	...	9,69,338	...	...	4,61,405	26,520	14,76,263

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools	...	...	4,71,556	1,11,710	8,61,188	1,45,906	72,221	2,18,127	5,88,786	...	...	6,40,088	1,86,361	16,24,235	
Middle schools	English	...	1,186	2,00,048	1,04,858	6,14,433	20,169	34,169	54,338	2,00,101†	88,365	1,401	2,94,964	1,40,300	7,25,230
		Vernacular	...	1,560	23,706	15,227	61,561	233	2,898	3,101	2,537	2,57,080	8,777	64,379	20,429	3,53,182
Primary schools	...	...	69,774	7,02,376	6,01,905	36,43,487	1,65,705	95,089	2,56,704	1,25,490	27,50,839	1,80,243	10,05,811	7,73,436	48,35,918
Total	...	...	72,520	14,48,285	8,33,709	51,20,618	3,30,013	2,04,347	5,34,360	9,17,004	30,96,363	1,90,421	23,14,242	11,20,635	75,38,565

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools
Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,314	30	10,344
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,608	893	...	15,930	4,908	1,43,387
Normal and Training schools	...	...	...	3,187	11,180	23	217	239	3,46,563	...	...	9,334	3,953	3,59,870
Engineering and survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,987	...	...	3,713	4,638	39,338
Technical and Industrial schools	...	168	3,353	1,85,902	2,56,877	...	...	...	1,58,961	4,424	168	4,176	2,10,271	3,78,009
Commercial schools	...	...	4,716	1,947	6,768	5,857	622	6,679	2,100	...	...	10,578	2,769	15,442
Agricultural schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,145	...	...	...	5,595	1,12,710
Schools for Defectives	...	290	877	4,510	8,868	...	...	...	3,186	...	290	877	4,510	8,868
Schools for Adults	...	...	...	...	...	...	272	272	...	...	...	...	272	272
Other schools	...	1,286	1,791	70,737	1,15,381	452	1,13,776	1,14,229	65,335	1,332	1,514	2,243	1,67,872	3,99,296	
Total	...	1,744	10,787	2,86,283	4,00,864	6,331	1,15,087	1,21,418	8,70,905	6,649	1,972	57,160	4,24,786	13,61,472	

GRAND TOTAL

...	74,264	17,12,789	11,21,752	59,29,427	3,36,344	3,19,434	6,55,778	54,23,390	37,61,103	2,34,798	28,77,804	20,00,877	1,42,97,972
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* Excess income from fees is Rs. 25,014.

†Includes a building grant of Rs. 200 to an unaided Middle English School.

GENERAL TABLE III-B.

Expenditure on education for females in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1925-26.

Expenditure on buildings includes Rs. 11,470 spent by the Public Works Department on educational buildings.

* Miscellaneous includes the following main items :—

					Rs.
Scholarships or stipends	...	...	...	...	19,145
Hostel charges (recurring)	...	...	...	...	87,789
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	19,020

	Government Institutions.						District Board and Municipal Institutions						Government Funds.	District Board Funds.
	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Government Funds.	District Board Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Other sources.	Total.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			13	14
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.														
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Intermediate College	8,834	...	...	374	..	4,208			..	..	...	..		...
Total	8,834	...	...	374	...	4,208	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.

High schools	61,385	..	..	6,731	215	68,281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,083	..
Middle schools ..	English ...	..	..	..	..	13,039	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,687	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	9,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,700	..
Primary schools	4,553	..	..	..	..	4,553	87	36,222	27,816	711	465	65,301	23,491	2,55,669	..
Total	87,964	..	..	6,731	215	94,910	87	36,222	27,816	711	465	65,301	81,981	2,55,669	..

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Art schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Training schools	36,178	..	..	..	..	36,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,895	..
Engineering schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,400	680
Commercial schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	360	..
Reformatory schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Defectives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools for Adults .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	720	..
Total	36,178	..	..	..	..	36,178	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,375	680

GRAND TOTAL FOR FEMALES .. 1,27,973 7,105 215 1,35,398 87 36,222 27,816 711 465 65,301 1,00,398 2,56,329

GRAND TOTAL FOR MALES .. 20,95,135 1,849 .. 4,90,880 50,608 20,38,470 3,164 7,58,269 1,16,129 1,02,794 80,249 11,52,625 6,77,748 23,42,874

GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL .. 22,23,111 1,849 .. 4,97,985 50,821 27,73,768 3,251 7,64,511 1,46,948 1,93,605 80,714 12,17,936 7,78,084 25,89,203

GENERAL TABLE III-B—concl'd.

								Total expenditure from—					Grand Total.	
								Government Funds.	Board District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.		
								22	23	24	25	26	27	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction .....								..	..	..	..	..	..
Inspection								52,871	..	..	..	..	52,871
Buildings, furniture and apparatus ..								52,174	11,663	7,847	..	47,619	99,623	
Miscellaneous* ..								46,865	20,863	1,000	8,171	49,065	1,25,964	
Total ..								1,91,910	32,546	8,847	8,171	96,884	2,78,358	
		Aided institutions,				Recognized unaided institutions								
		Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund.	Other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohain Fund	Other sources	Total.						
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
UNIVERSITY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Intermediate Colleges	3,834	374	..	4,208
Total	3,834	374	..	4,208

SCHOOL EDUCATION.

GENERAL.															
High schools	1,821	4,672	19,576	...	...	...	74,418	...	...	8,552	4,887	67,857	
Middle schools	...	English ...	120	38,500	29,545	1,02,652	...	...	47,728	...	120	38,500	29,545	1,15,891
			Vernacular	...	1,956	20,597	82,253	18,737	1,956	20,597	41,290
Primary schools	26,086	15,942	67,135	3,89,323	768	9,619	10,387	29,131	2,91,891	53,902	17,421	77,219	4,69,564
Total	26,206	58,219	1,21,949	5,44,004	768	9,619	10,387	1,70,012	2,91,891	54,022	68,422	1,32,248	7,14,602
SPECIAL SCHOOLS.															
Art schools	
Law schools	
Medical schools	
Training schools	448	6,529	18,872	...	...	...	48,073	...	...	448	6,529	55,050	
Engineering schools	
Technical and Industrial schools	18,756	22,816	...	4,735	4,735	5,400	660	...	...	21,491	27,561	
Commercial schools	
Agricultural schools	840	1,500	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	840	1,300	
Reformatory schools	
Schools for Defectives	
Schools for Adults	
Other schools	2,154	2,874	...	...	...	720	...	...	...	2,154	2,874	
Total	448	26,279	45,762	...	4,735	4,735	54,553	660	...	448	31,014	68,876	
GRAND TOTAL FOR FEMALES	26,206	58,687	1,48,328	5,89,766	768	14,854	15,122	3,60,309	3,25,097	62,869	75,422	2,60,146	10,83,843
GRAND TOTAL FOR MALES	74,264	17,12,789	11,21,752	59,29,427	3,36,344	3,19,434	6,55,778	54,23,390	37,61,103	2,34,798	23,77,804	20,00,877	1,42,97,972
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL	1,00,470	17,71,456	12,69,980	65,19,193	3,37,112	3,33,788	6,70,900	57,83,699	40,86,200	2,87,667	29,53,226	22,61,023	1,53,81,815

(a) Includes Rs. 92,120 paid by the Government of Bengal and Rs. 3,761 by the Government of Assam for the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.
 (b) Includes Rs. 30,59,563 from Government funds.
 (c) Includes Rs. 1,20,033 from Government funds.

GENERAL TABLE IV-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of males - in Bihar and Orissa for the official year 1925-26.

Race or creed.	European and Anglo-Indians.	Hindus.		Mohammadans.	Buddhists.	Parseis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.		
		Indian Christians.	Higher castes							Others.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total population ...	5,978	122,460	13,425,765	478,943	1,602,720	324	47	861	928,076	16,765,163	
SCHOOL EDUCATION.											
CLASSES.											
Primary ...	I	354	12,533	430,089	18,523	71,385	11	...	115	39,315	573,315
Do. ...	II	73	3,667	133,850	2,088	18,765	7	1	24	7,114	165,927
Do. ...	III	64	2,730	83,603	1,008	10,166	...	...	30	3,855	101,476
Do. ...	IV	51	1,414	31,133	190	2,416	..	1	21	1,280	36,489
Do. ...	V	37	1,120	22,018	64	1,616	.	...	13	719	25,616
Middle ...	VI	26	622	12,493	23	1,022	...	2	10	364	14,562
Do. ...	VII	33	489	9,534	15	908	...	1	9	220	11,218
High ...	VIII	6	223	5,327	3	701	...	1	4	61	6,326
Do. ...	IX	...	137	4,789	...	638	...	...	1	35	4,900
Do. ...	X	2	121	3,479	..	492	...	2	1	40	4,137
Do. ...	XI	..	80	3,365	1	508	..	1	1	14	3,979
Total ..		646	24,104	738,79	22,533	1,68,626	18	9	219	52,997	947,942
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.											
Intermediate classes	1st year	...	17	308	...	152	...	...	...	7	884
	2nd year	...	13	821	...	107	...	...	...	...	1,001
Degree classes	3rd year	...	12	445	...	87	...	...	1	1	540
	4th year	...	10	404	1	66	...	...	...	3	474
Post graduate classes.	5th year	...	2	87	..	29	...	...	...	...	118
	6th year	...	2	66	...	15	..	..	..	...	88
	7th year	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...
Total ...		...	56	2,033	1	500	..	1	11	...	5,211
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		646	24,160	741,424	22,534	100,134	18	9	220	53,008	951,163
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.		...	147	30,331	303	8,535	...	..	16	300	39,641
GRAND TOTAL ...		646	24,307	771,755	22,837	117,669	18	9	236	53,317	990,794

GENERAL TABLE IV-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the general education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

Race or creed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians	Hindus.		Muhammadians.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population ...	4,387	124,347	13,740,871	523,247	1,887,483	181	38	614	958,336	17,239,368
SCHOOL EDUCATION.										
Classes										
Primary ... I	307	2,814	35,167	702	15,031	2	6	3	559	54,591
Do. ... II	98	972	6,400	83	2,820	..	..	..	68	10,631
Do. ... III	77	706	3,645	31	1,044	..	..	1	125	5,538
Do. ... IV	57	511	460	3	58	..	..	..	3	1,091
Do. ... V	38	410	268	.	21	.	.	..	4	743
Middle ... VI	35	311	77	..	3	..	..	..	2	318
Do. ... VII	11	180	58	.	1	..	..	..	1	201
High ... VIII	11	29	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Do. ... IX	1	30	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Do. ... X	1	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Do. ... XI	..	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Total ...	624	5,836	46,213	819	18,981	2	6	4	661	73,146
UNIVERSITY AND INTER-MEDIATE EDUCATION.										
Intermediate classes { 1st year	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
{ 2nd year	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Degree classes { 3rd year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ 4th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate classes { 5th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ 6th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ 7th year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ...	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	624	5,840	46,217	819	18,981	2	6	4	661	73,164
NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN UNRECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS.	..	65	1,917	2	1,070	..	..	..	17	3,071
GRAND TOTAL ...	624	5,905	48,134	821	20,051	2	6	4	678	76,235

GENERAL TABLE V-A.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of males in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

	Europeans and Indians,	Anglo- Indians,	Hindus.		Muhammadans	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools
Law schools	143	...	31	...	...	...	...	184
Medical schools	15	267	...	76	...	...	...	...	358
Normal and training schools	140	1,756	10	309	...	...	...	108	2,323
Engineering and surveying schools	...	3	75	5	2	...	...	...	1	87
Technical and industrial schools	106	282	1,042	70	149	...	7	25	56	1,737
Commercial schools	7	206	...	41	...	...	...	...	254
Agricultural schools
Reformatory school	5	204	1	160	1	...	...	5	376
Schools for Defectives	57	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	69
Schools for Adults	16	...	57	...	...	...	...	73
Other schools	1	7,721	19	2,370	...	...	...	15	10,136
Total	106	510	11,440	105	3,188	1	7	25	185	15,567
COLLEGES.										
Law	3	422	...	125	...	...	...	3	555
Medicine	2	29	...	6	...	...	...	...	30
Education	1	50	...	14	...	...	...	...	65
Engineering	1	200	...	37	...	...	...	1	239
Agriculture
Commerce
Forestry
Veterinary Science
Total	7	694	...	161	...	...	...	4	857
Grand Total	106	517	12,134	105	3,370	1	7	25	189	16,424

GENERAL TABLE V-B.

Race or creed of scholars in institutions for the vocational and special education of females in Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
			Higher castes.	Others.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SCHOOLS.										
Art schools
Law schools
Medical schools
Normal and training schools	101	49	...	30	...	..	...	1	181
Engineering and surveying schools
Technical and industrial schools	526	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	535
Commercial schools
Agricultural schools	40	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	40
Reformatory school
Schools for defectives
Schools for adults
Other schools	150	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	150
Total	817	55	...	33	..	...	..	1	906
COLLEGES.										
Medicine
Education
Total
Grand total	817	55	...	33	...	...	...	1	906

GENERAL TABLE VI.

Teachers (men and women) in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1925-26.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	TRAINED TEACHERS WITH THE FOLLOWING EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—					UNTRAINED TEACHERS				Total trained teachers.	Total untrained teachers.	Grand total of teachers.	REMARKS.
	A degree.	Passed Intermediate or school final.	Passed middle school.	Passed upper primary or lower primary school.	Lower qualifications.	Possessing a degree		Possessing no degree					
						Certificated.	Uncertificated.	Certificated.	Uncertificated.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Primary Schools—													
Government ..		9	272	45				5	23	319	28	347	
District Board and Municipal ..	..	6	2,247	718	2	..	..	29	2,136	2,970	2,165	5,135	
Aided ..	..	1	6,367	3,873	47	1	6	23	18,107	10,297	18,139	28,436	
Unaided ..	..	1	258	170	1	..	..	3	5,078	430	5,081	5,511	
Total ..	..	18	9,144	4,804	50	1	8	60	25,344	14,016	25,413	39,429	
Middle Schools—													
Government ..	3	10	47	8	..	..	2	6	9	68	17	85	
District Board and Municipal ..	..	35	706	52	..	..	1	9	175	793	165	978	
Aided ..	6	76	753	39	1	4	31	133	584	875	752	1,627	
Unaided ..	1	8	82	10	..	..	8	..	114	101	122	223	
Total ..	10	129	1,588	109	1	4	42	148	882	1,937	1,076	2,913	
High Schools—													
Government ..	98	74	109	1	2	47	52	42	78	284	219	503	
District Board and Municipal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aided ..	58	78	143	10	..	43	235	83	474	287	835	1,122	
Unaided ..	5	13	34	2	..	2	86	6	238	54	331	386	
Total ..	161	163	286	13	2	92	372	131	790	625	1,385	2,010	
GRAND TOTAL ..	171	310	11,018	4,926	53	97	422	339	27,016	16,478	27,874	44,362	

GENERAL TABLE VII.

European Education in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1925-26.

Total European and Anglo-Indian population.					Percentage to European and Anglo-Indian population of those at school.							
Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.					
5,978	4,387	10,365			10.3	15.9	12.7					
1	Institutions.	Scholars on roll on March 31st.	Average daily attendances.	Number of females in institutions for males and vice versa.	Teachers.		Expenditure from—				Total.	
					Trained.	Untrained.	Government funds.	Board funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Middle	...	2	335	305	57	19	11	17,977	..	41,849	6,683	66,489
Primary	...	8	330	271	144	11	16	9,447	..	12,514	16,256	38,217
Total	...	10	665	576	201	27	26	27,424	...	54,363	22,939	1,04,706
INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.												
Middle	..	2	817	243	33	13	13	13,455	...	31,634	607	46,696
Primary	...	8	335	265	120	20	12	9,761	...	11,064	12,768	33,591
Total	...	10	653	508	153	33	25	23,216	...	42,698	13,375	79,287
GRAND TOTAL FOR INSTITUTIONS.		20	1,317	1,084	354	60	51	50,640	...	97,061	36,292	1,83,093
Expenditure on buildings—					Inspection ...		2,438	...	...	...	2,438
By the Public Works Department—Nil.					Buildings, furniture and apparatus.		25,830	...	...	23,112	48,742
"Miscellaneous" includes the following main items.—					Miscellaneous		46,834	..	7,678	48,171	1,02,683	
Scholarships or stipends Rs. 13,029					Total		74,902	...	7,678	71,283	1,53,863	
Hostel charges (recurring) 68,025					Grand Total		1,25,542	...	1,04,739	1,07,575	3,37,856	
Contingencies and miscellaneous. 3,639												
Total ... 1,02,683												

GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Examination results, Bihar and Orissa, for the official year 1925-26.

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
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.												
ARTS AND SCIENCE.												
M. A.	36	7	43	21	5	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
M. Sc.	6	..	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Honours)	99	1	100	64	1	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Honours)	16	..	16	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. A. (Pass)	868	16	884	188	4	192	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Sc. (Pass)	84	..	84	41	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
LAW.												
Bachelor of law	200	..	200	233	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..
EDUCATION.												
B. Ed.	28	1	29	23	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.												
Intermediate in Arts	1,044	18	1,062	423	4	426	4	1	5	3	1	4
Intermediate in Science	299	..	299	117	..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
License Diploma or Certificate in Teaching.	25	1	26	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.												
(a) ON COMPLETION OF HIGH SCHOOL COURSE—												
Matriculation	2,910	240	3,150	1,346	69	1,435	15	3	16	13	..	13
School Final or School Leaving	71	..	71	37	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..
European High School ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge Senior	6	..	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) ON COMPLETION OF MIDDLE SCHOOL COURSE—												
Cambridge Junior	22	..	22	11	..	11	9	..	9	3	..	3
European Middle .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Vernacular Middle	7,371	..	7,371	6,074	..	6,074	96	..	96	63	..	63
Vernacular Middle	1,511	163	1,673	1,049	31	1,080	43	4	47	36	2	38
(c) ON COMPLETION OF PRIMARY COURSE—												
Upper Primary	19,694	..	19,694	16,627	..	16,627	634	3	637	480	3	603
Lower Primary	64,542	..	64,542	44,731	..	44,731	3,649	..	3,649	2,509	..	2,509

GENERAL TABLE VII—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.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(d) ON COMPLETION OF VOCATIONAL COURSE—												
For Teacher's Certificate —												
Vernacular Higher ...	134	10	144	121	3	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular Lower ...	1,617	881	2,498	1,070	184	1,254	65	...	65	62	...	62
At Law schools ...	42	...	42	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Medical schools ...	90	...	90	48	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Engineering schools .	91	...	91	69	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Technical and Industrial schools.	171	...	171	163	...	163	42	...	42	40	...	40
At Commercial schools .	178	...	178	144	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
At Agricultural schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...