

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1894-95.



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REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1894-95.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN accordance with the orders of Government, that details should be discussed only in alternate years, the present report is somewhat shorter than its predecessor. So many fresh topics have, however, arisen during the year, that the report has run to a greater length than I intended.

2. The following statement summarises the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Average number of pupils.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1894.	1895.	
<i>Public Institutions—</i>							
University ... Colleges ...	36	6,240	36	6,122	173	170	
Secondary ...	{ High English schools ...	372	77,747	380	79,856	209	210·1
	{ Middle do. do. ...	882	61,662	912	66,436	69·9	72·8
	{ Do. vernacular do. ...	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113	54·9	56·7
Primary ..	{ Upper primary do. ...	3,771	141,806	3,907	151,032	37	38·6
	{ Lower do. do. ...	44,020	988,745	45,897	1,055,253	22	22·9
Special (including Madrasas and institutions for professional training) ...	349	9,722	278	9,870	27	35·5	
Female ...	3,042	65,011	3,261	68,477	21	20·9	
Total ...	53,615	1,413,737	55,800	1,501,159	...	...
<i>Private Institutions—</i>							
(1) Advanced, teaching—							
(a) Arabic or Persian ...	1,225	14,688	1,383	16,417	11·9	11·8	
(b) Sanskrit ...	1,916	18,615	1,862	18,589	9	9·9	
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—							
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	649	9,402	583	8,262	14	14·1	
(b) With less than 10 pupils ...	4,250	24,828	4,107	24,201	5·8	5·8	
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only...	5,251	64,551	5,609	68,737	12·	12·2	
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards ...	311	3,446	397	4,154	11	10·4	
Total ...	13,602	135,530	13,941	140,360	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	67,217	1,549,267	69,741	1,641,519	...	...

There is a total gain of 2,524 institutions and of 92,252 pupils.

Public institutions increased by 2,185, and the pupils attending them by 87,422. All classes of public institutions except colleges, which are stationary,

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

and middle vernacular schools, which have decreased in number, have shared in this increase. There has been an accession of pupils under every head except colleges, which show a decrease of 118 pupils.

Private institutions show an advance of 339 institutions and of 4,830 pupils. The gain is shared by Arabic and Persian schools, Koran schools, and "other" schools, while there has been a decline in Sanskrit tols and elementary vernacular schools. These last, it should be remembered, are constantly being absorbed into the established system of primary schools.

3. In the following statement are shown the comparative increase and decrease in institutions of all classes and in their pupils during the last ten years:—

In 1886	there was a loss of 15,108 schools and a loss of 112,151 pupils.
" 1887	" a " of 191 " but a gain of 4,073 "
Again in 1888	" a gain of 6,140 " and a " of 90,843 "
" 1889	" a " of 1,146 " " a " of 29,205 "
" 1890	" a " of 1,657 " " a " of 9,773 "
But in 1891	" a loss of 335 " " a loss of 22,980 "
Again in 1892	" a gain of 1,874 " " a gain of 63,022 "
But in 1893	" a loss of 1,220 " " a " of 3,091 "
Again in 1894	" a gain of 613 " " a " of 14,211 "
" 1895	" a " of 2,524 " " a " of 92,252 "

The net result during the past decade has been a loss of 2,900 schools and a gain of 171,339 pupils. The small and weak schools have gradually disappeared; and those that remain are much better attended than at the beginning of the period.

4. The population of Bengal, excluding Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur, of which the schools are not included in our returns, is 73,043,697, of whom 36,412,749 are males and 36,630,948 females. This gives, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of a school-going age. Of the scholars in our returns, 1,527,511 are boys and 114,008 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age 27.9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2.0 per cent., are at school. The percentages in the preceding year were 26.4 and 1.9 respectively.

5. The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management;—

	1894.		1895.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
<i>Under public management—</i>				
Managed by Government	364	24,875	293	24,393
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	216	13,801	211	13,238
<i>Under private management—</i>				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	41,401	1,125,122	41,972	1,175,393
Unaided	11,634	249,939	13,324	288,135
Total	53,615	1,413,737	55,800	1,501,159
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	13,802	135,530	13,941	140,360
GRAND TOTAL	67,217	1,549,267	69,741	1,641,519

Schools managed by Government decreased by 71, the loss being confined to guru-training classes. Those managed by District and Municipal Boards decreased by five. Aided schools under private management increased by 571, and unaided schools of the same class by 1,690; almost exclusively under the head of primary schools in each case. Indigenous institutions increased by 339, as above stated. The gains and losses will be more fully explained in the subsequent sections of this report.

6. The following statement shows the estimated and actual receipts of the Department during the year:—

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate for 1894-95.	Actuals as given by the Accountant-General, Bengal, for 1894-95.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
FEES—	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Colleges, General ...	1,60,000	1,66,853	
Ditto ditto, Professional ...	35,000	37,493	
Ditto Schools, General ...	3,20,000	3,13,066	
Ditto ditto, Special ...	15,000	17,513	
Total fees ...	5,30,000	5,34,925	
CONTRIBUTIONS—			
From Native States and private persons ...	4,000	4,308	
„ Municipalities ...	6,000	5,805	
Land and Endowments ...	10,000	11,325	
Total contributions ...	20,000	21,438	
MISCELLANEOUS ...	13,000	14,266	
Total ...	5,63,000	5,70,629	

Except under the head of "Fees in Government Schools, General," the actuals were generally better than the estimate.

7. The following statement compares the departmental expenditure for the year with the budget provision, both sets of figures being furnished by the Accountant-General. They include only those amounts that have been paid from Government treasuries on account of education:—

BUDGET HEAD.	Sanctioned estimates for 1894-95 (Revised).	Actuals, Accountant-General, Bengal's figures for 1894-95.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Direction ...	72,000	76,919	
2. Inspection ...	3,65,000	3,63,889	
3. Government Colleges, General ...	5,49,000	5,24,613	
4. Ditto ditto, Professional ...	1,20,000	1,36,749	
5. Ditto Schools, General ...	5,30,000	5,39,399	
6. Ditto ditto, Special ...	1,50,000	1,44,180	
7. Grants-in-aid (including primary schools) ...	6,03,000	6,05,400	
8. Scholarships ...	1,93,000	1,93,608	
9. Miscellaneous ...	50,000	52,748	
10. Refunds ...	4,000	1,098	
Total ...	26,36,000	26,37,703	
Less receipts ...	5,63,000	5,70,629	
	20,73,000	20,67,074	

The total expenditure was slightly above the estimate by Rs. 1,703; and, taking receipts into account, the net cost of the Department to Government was better than the estimate by about Rs. 6,000. An explanation of the difference under each head is given in the following summary:—

(1) DIRECTION.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 4,919 under this head is due to the pay drawn in Calcutta by Mr. J. V. Pope, Director of Public Instruction, Burmah, for September, October and November 1894, and adjusted by the Account Office under "Direction" of this Province. An endeavour was made to relieve the departmental accounts of this charge, but without success.

(2) INSPECTION.—The small saving of Rs. 1,111 under this head does not call for special notice.

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SUMMARY.

(3) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, GENERAL.—The saving of Rs. 24,38 under this head is chiefly owing to the absence on furlough of Messrs. Rowe, Hill and Prothero.

(4) GOVERNMENT COLLEGES, PROFESSIONAL.—There is an excess of Rs. 15,749 under this head, due chiefly to an under-estimate of boarding charges (Rs. 4,456) and of exchange compensation allowance (Rs. 4,130), to an over-estimate of "probable savings" (Rs. 5,286), and to the omission of the charge of Rs. 1,200, subsequently sanctioned for special lecturers on engineering subjects—all in the Sibpur College. These differences amount to Rs. 15,072.

(5) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, GENERAL.—The excess expenditure of Rs. 9,399 is due to the fact that the "probable savings," anticipated and deducted under this head to the extent of Rs. 20,586, were not fully realised.

(6) GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, SPECIAL.—The grant of Rs. 10,000 budgeted for guru-training classes, and the estimates sanctioned for the Government Art Gallery for the purchase of works of art, were not fully spent. There was thus a saving of Rs. 5,820 under this head.

(7) GRANTS-IN-AID.—There is an excess expenditure of Rs. 2,500 under this head. An increase under grants-in-aid proper was met by a nearly equal saving in the primary grant, while the charges for buildings and furniture exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,722.

(8) SCHOLARSHIPS.—The excess under this head needs no explanation.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS.—The excess of Rs. 2,748 is due to the fact that the "probable savings" anticipated and deducted under this head to the amount of Rs. 14,943 could not be fully realised.

(10) Under "Refunds" the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,098, Rs. 4,000 having been estimated by the Accountant-General.

8. The following table compares for the last two years the net Government expenditure as taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction, and not the budget head of expenditure, is here made the basis of comparison :—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.				NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			
	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.	From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ... ..	...	...	...	1,39,716	...	...	...	*1,53,470
Collegiate	2,87,669	...	53	7,19,364	2,90,872	...	...	7,20,875
Secondary	4,04,397	2,23,409	29,970	32,35,131	4,18,968	2,28,105	26,838	31,79,767
Primary	1,47,228	4,38,677	41,419	26,58,233	1,44,685	4,93,137	48,344	27,88,850
Female	1,64,386	31,628	11,452	8,24,638	1,70,842	37,120	11,631	8,05,698
Special	4,83,208	19,974	1,155	7,22,897	4,01,131	16,785	1,949	8,09,942
Scholarships	1,74,671	25,354	532	2,26,171	1,72,107	26,030	614	2,27,131
Buildings	1,93,404	3,044	4,351	2,26,078	89,300	3,479	3,230	2,55,444
Furniture	4,702	2,643	335	10,250	6,288	2,938	683	32,170
Miscellaneous	65,547	63,266	6,327	1,58,579	53,439	70,413	5,512	1,76,549
Superintendence	4,17,678	2,30,362	2,432	6,54,210	4,38,655	2,34,781	3,148	6,80,378
Total	23,33,178	10,33,560	97,926	95,75,457	22,76,285	11,12,788	1,01,949	98,29,672

* Receipts being Rs. 1,70,690.

The total expenditure during the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 2,54,115. The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 56,893, after a similar decrease of Rs. 54,728 in the previous year; while that from District funds increased by Rs. 74,226 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 4,023, after similar increases of Rs. 45,370 and Rs. 12,565 respectively in the previous year; the net result being an increase of Rs. 21,356 in the expenditure from public sources. The expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 is due to the increased income of the University.

The total expenditure from public sources on colleges increased by Rs. 3,150, while that from private sources diminished by Rs. 1,629.

The total expenditure on secondary education shows a decrease of Rs. 55,364. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 14,569, incurred under grants-in-aid, that from District funds increased by Rs. 4,696, and that from Municipal funds decreased by Rs. 3,132. The expenditure from

private sources decreased by Rs. 71,497, due to a large reduction in the tabulated fee-receipts of unaided European schools, the returns from which are very irregularly received, and to the transfer of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling (as explained below), to the head of Special Instruction.

The total expenditure on primary education increased by Rs. 1,30,617. There is a decrease of Rs. 2,541 in the expenditure from Provincial revenues. The expenditure from District funds rose by Rs. 54,260, which is chiefly due to the transfer of a large sum from the departmental primary grant to District Boards. The expenditure from Municipal funds also shows an increase of Rs. 6,925. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 71,973.

The total expenditure on female education decreased by Rs. 19,142, in spite of increased contributions from public funds:

Special instruction shows an increase of Rs. 86,445 in the total expenditure. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 7,833 and from Municipal funds by Rs. 794, while that from District funds shows a decrease of Rs. 3,189. The expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 81,007; the chief items being an increase of Rs. 11,300 in the fees from law classes and of Rs. 14,600 from medical classes, of Rs. 6,600 in the contributions to aided training schools, and of Rs. 41,000 in the fee-receipts of unaided schools for special instruction, due to the erroneous inclusion under this head of St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, on account of the special departments that it maintains. The fee-receipts shown are those of the whole college.

The total expenditure on buildings and furniture increased by Rs. 51,286, entirely due to increased expenditure from private sources, since the expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 1,02,518. Under the head "Miscellaneous" also there has been some increase of charge.

The cost of Superintendence shows an increase of Rs. 26,068, which is shared by all public funds.

Further details respecting these variations of expenditure will be found in the different sections of this report.

9. The following statement gives the creed of the pupils in institutions of all classes for the past two years, and their proportion to the total number of pupils:—

RACE AND RELIGION.	1894.		1895.	
	No.	Proportion to total number.	No.	Proportion to total number.
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	1,048,458	67·68	1,097,427	66·86
Muhammadans	446,130	28·80	489,333	29·81
Europeans and Eurasians	7,505	·48	7,376	·45
Native Christians	7,429	·47	7,757	·47
Miscellaneous races or religions	39,745	2·57	39,626	2·41
Total	1,549,267	100·	1,641,519	100·

There is a slight increase in the percentage for Muhammadans.

10. The following statement gives in a summary form the expenditure from different sources of income and their proportion to the total expenditure:—

SOURCES FROM WHICH EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IS MET.	1894.		1895.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
1	2	3	4	5
Provincial Revenues	Rs. 23,33,178	24·3	Rs. 22,76,285	23·2
District Funds	10,38,560	10·8	11,12,786	11·3
Municipal Funds	97,926	1·2	1,01,949	1·0
Fees	43,42,432	45·3	43,94,473	44·7
All other sources	17,63,361	18·4	19,44,079	19·8
Total	95,75,457	100·	98,29,572	100·

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There is a decrease in the proportionate contribution from Provincial revenues, Municipal funds and fees, while that from District funds and miscellaneous sources shows a small increase.

11. The subjoined table shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population. The changes in the relative positions of districts in the last two years are of interest.

Position, 1893-94.	Position, 1894-95.	DISTRICT.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.	
					Year 1893-94.	Year 1894-95.	Year 1893-94.	Year 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	1	Noakhali ...	508,727	76,309	45,475	50,931	59.5	66.7
4	2	Chittagong ...	615,868	92,380	49,420	55,734	53.5	60.3
1	3	Hooghly ...	529,139	79,370	47,536	47,793	59.9	60.2
8	4	Calcutta ...	446,746	49,000*	30,585	29,481	45.6	60.
5	5	Midnapore ...	1,308,100	196,215	101,585	112,728	51.8	57.4
3	6	Howrah ...	364,890	54,733	29,866	31,172	54.5	56.9
12	7	Backergunge ...	1,104,443	165,666	75,494	84,070	45.5	51.3
9	8	Balasure ...	481,638	72,245	32,642	33,380	45.1	46.
10	9	24 Parganas ...	989,278	148,392	65,009	67,882	43.8	45.7
7	10	Bankura ...	525,941	78,891	36,751	35,249	46.6	44.6
6	11	Tippera ...	911,799	136,770	66,360	60,532	48.5	44.2
11	12	Burdwan ...	682,872	102,430	44,765	45,022	43.7	43.9
14	13	Dacca ...	1,200,583	180,087	73,106	75,601	40.5	41.9
13	14	Birbhum ...	389,639	58,445	24,360	24,404	41.6	41.8
16	15	Khulna ...	617,981	92,697	32,094	34,207	34.6	36.9
15	16	Singhbhum ...	271,417	40,712	15,040	13,970	36.9	34.3
17	17	Cuttack ...	940,557	141,083	48,085	48,021	34.0	34.
18	18	Patna ...	865,732	129,859	41,217	43,181	31.7	33.2
19	19	Puri ...	474,530	71,179	20,159	21,166	28.3	29.7
21	20	Murshidabad ...	605,665	90,849	22,387	23,344	24.7	25.7
20	21	Faridpur ...	893,091	133,963	31,350	33,981	23.4	25.2
23	22	Jessore ...	941,334	141,200	28,125	31,683	19.9	22.4
22	23	Nadia ...	802,147	120,322	24,554	26,864	20.4	23.3
24	24	Bogra ...	413,916	62,837	12,183	13,574	19.4	21.6
36	25	Lohardaga ...	551,873	82,780	13,034	17,077	15.7	20.6
26	26	Mymensingh ...	1,788,610	268,292	45,628	54,861	17.0	20.5
25	27	Pabna ...	677,911	101,686	18,857	19,823	18.5	19.5
35	28	Darjeeling ...	123,046	18,456	2,918	3,438	15.8	18.6
41	29	Rajshahi ...	654,338	98,150	12,925	17,883	13.2	18.2
27	30	Dinajpur ...	812,047	121,807	21,115	21,430	17.3	17.7
30	31	Gaya ...	1,045,011	156,751	25,914	27,715	16.5	17.6
37	32	Jalpaiguri ...	364,659	54,698	8,292	9,357	15.1	17.1
29	33	Angul ...	85,768	12,865	2,165	2,184	16.8	16.9
34	34	Monghyr ...	987,072	148,060	24,850	24,990	16.0	16.8
33	35	Champaran ...	936,135	140,420	22,513	23,502	16.0	16.7
28	36	Malda ...	399,917	59,987	10,373	9,853	17.0	16.4
31	37	Manbhum ...	593,199	88,890	14,552	14,286	16.3	16.
32	38	Hazaribagh ...	566,964	85,044	13,845	13,566	16.2	15.9
39	39	Rangpur ...	1,061,812	159,271	22,984	25,160	14.4	15.8
38	40	Saran ...	1,133,926	170,688	24,726	25,464	14.5	14.8
40		Sonthal Parganas ...	870,567	130,585	18,480	19,393	14.0	14.
42	41	Darbhanga ...	1,370,985	205,647	26,856	28,922	13.0	14.
44		Muzaffarpur ...	1,305,374	195,806	25,312	27,477	12.9	14.
43	44	Bhagalpur ...	1,004,865	150,730	19,755	21,033	13.0	13.
45	45	Shahabad ...	990,799	148,619	18,228	18,622	12.2	12.5
46	46	Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	849,450	127,407	15,288	14,500	11.9	11.3
48	47	Palamau ...	294,320	44,148	4,223	4,922	9.5	11.1
47	48	Purnea ...	993,496	149,024	16,092	17,010	10.0	11.
49	49	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	59,566	8,935	569	907	6.3	10.1
		Total ...	36,412,749†	5,461,912‡	1,487,129	1,507,345	27.1	27.5

(*) At a rough calculation.

(†) Total male population in Bengal.

(‡) 15 per cent. of the total male population of Bengal.

12. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table:—

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CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
High English ...	391	80,967	27,772	157	27,929	21,734	291	22,025	17,720	231	17,951	12,256	311	12,567	424	71	495	79,906	1,061	80,967
Middle " ...	938	68,888	...	...	...	11,441	612	12,053	18,438	532	18,970	32,844	783	31,627	3,711	627	4,339	69,434	2,554	69,988
" vernacular ...	1,148	65,087	18	6	24	9,813	57	9,870	15,514	159	15,673	31,878	939	32,317	6,465	238	6,703	63,686	1,399	65,085
Upper primary ...	4,119	159,740	...	...	...	529	32	561	21,272	911	22,183	98,657	7,403	100,060	27,331	3,605	30,936	147,789	11,951	159,740
Lower " ...	48,890	1,110,386	...	...	...	13	...	13	2,776	128	2,904	706,717	50,253	756,970	314,427	36,071	350,498	1,023,933	86,452	1,110,385
Total for secondary and primary schools for 1894-95 ...	55,486	1,485,167	27,790	163	27,953	43,530	992	44,522	75,720	1,901	77,681	882,352	59,039	942,041	352,358	40,612	392,970	1,381,750	108,417	1,485,167
Ditto for 1893-94 ...	53,230	1,397,775	(a)	171	27,022	43,040	931	43,971	74,942	2,457	77,399	814,580	55,409	869,989	342,099	37,231	379,330	(a)	96,199	(a)

(a) Sixty-four boys of the Armenian College, Calcutta, not returned.

The *high stage* includes pupils in the first two classes of a high school; the *middle stage* includes pupils in the lower classes of these schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point which marks the limit of primary education; the *upper primary stage* includes the higher section, and the *lower primary* the lower section, of primary schools or classes, these last, again, being subdivided into those that read printed books and those that are below that stage.

13. The following compendious summary of the foregoing table compares the salient figures for the past two years:—

STAGE.	Number of pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1894.	1895.		
1	2	3	4	5
High ...	(a) 27,022	27,953	931	...
Middle ...	43,971	44,522	551	...
Upper primary ...	77,399	77,681	282	...
Lower " (higher section) ...	869,989	942,041	72,052	...
" " (lower ") ...	379,330	392,970	13,640	...
Total ...	(a) 1,397,711	1,485,167	87,456	...

(a) Sixty-four boys of the Armenian College, Calcutta, not returned.

There is a satisfactory increase under every head.

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II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

14. I held charge of the Department throughout the year. I was on tour in the districts of Dacca, Hooghly, Nadia, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Sonthal Parganas, Purnea, Midnapore, Rangpur and Dinajpur, and spent 51 days on inspection outside Calcutta. During this period I visited 7 colleges, 17 high English, 3 middle English, 1 middle vernacular, 1 primary and 8 girls' schools, 9 schools of special instruction, 3 technical schools and 4 hostels, or 53 institutions in all.

15. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year under report:—Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, was on leave on medical certificate from the 1st November 1894 to the end of the year, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, Deputy Inspector, 24-Parganas, acting for him. Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpur Division, was on privilege leave from 13th July to 18th September 1894, and Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Deputy Inspector, Manbhum, acted for him. Babu Benimadhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Burdwan Division, obtained furlough for two years from 2nd May 1894, when Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Deputy Inspector, Burdwan, was appointed to act for him temporarily, being succeeded by Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, from 24th June 1894; Babu Brajendra Kumar's place at Chittagong being taken by Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, Deputy Inspector, Tippera. Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector, Bihar Circle, was on privilege leave for one month and 21 days, Mr. Reuther, Assistant Inspector, Patna Division, acting for him in addition to his own duties. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, was on privilege leave for one month, and Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Deputy Inspector, Sonthal Parganas, acted for him. Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Eastern Circle, was on privilege leave for two months from 16th October 1894.

16. The following table shows the inspection work of the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors:—

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED—									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.	151	77	21	22	17	65	38	9	1	250	365	
Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for seven months from 1st April 1894.	79	25	13	23	10	31	17	5	...	124	214	Medical leave from 1st November 1894.
" Mati Lal Maitra, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, for five months from 1st November 1894.	91	30	19	28	8	47	24	...	...	156	151	
" Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, from 1st April to 12th July 1894, and from 18th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.	131	10	23	18	31	88	22	9	1	202	297	Was on privilege leave from 13th July to 18th September 1894.
" Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, from 13th July to 18th September 1894.	47	3	7	9	1	11	3	...	...	34	68	
Dr. C. A. Martin, LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle.	102	52	63	63	12	28	45	16	1	280	365	
Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 1st April to 1st May 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	
" Charu Chandra Chatterjea, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 2nd May to 23rd June 1894.	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	
" Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, from 24th June to 31st March 1895.	194	31	22	19	21	99	46	9	...	247	281	
Mr. E. A. LeFevre, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajshahi Division.	231	24	68	80	55	76	32	9	3	347	365	
Babu Radha Nath Rai, Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division.	135	17	21	13	29	108	15	5	12	220	365	
" Dina Nath Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle.	154	33	30	50	27	54	19	6	...	219	365	
" Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from 1st April to 23rd June 1894.	56	3	2	1	5	2	1	2	...	16	84	Includes six days for preparation and five days for joining.
" Kumud Bandhu Basu, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, from the 12th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.	194	19	25	91	32	73	26	6	6	278	293	

NAMES OF OFFICERS.	Days on tour outside head-quarters.	SCHOOLS VISITED—									Number of days on duty throughout the year as an inspecting officer.	REMARKS.
		High.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special.	Indigenous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Mr. G. A. Stack, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle.	127	41	20	18	9	33	5	4	1	131	314	Privilege leave for one month and 21 days.
„ J. A. Reuther, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, for one month and 21 days.	32	7	4	8	7	12	1	...	...	39	51	
„ J. A. Reuther, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division.	197	7	44	41	53	254	5	6	14	424	314	
Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for 11 months.	167	8	34	30	30	105	17	1	1	226	336	
„ Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur Division, for one month.	24	1	7	4	5	6	1	...	...	24	29	
Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.	168	7	29	28	33	111	11	16	66	301	365	
„ Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education, Dacca Division.	150	32	9	42	38	53	26	13	6	239	304	Was on privilege leave for two months.
Mr. H. A. Bamford, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal	68	32	75	...	37	4	...	...	...	148	365	*Excluding zannas.
Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspector of Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	151*	365	

The total number of high English schools for Native boys being 372 and the number of visits to them by the higher inspecting officers being 427, it follows that many of them were visited more than once during the year.

17. *Presidency Circle*.—Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukherjea Bahadur was in charge of the Circle throughout the year. Of the 151 days he was on tour, 92 were given to the Presidency Division and 59 to the Chota Nagpur Division. In the former, he spent 31 days in the 24-Parganas, 25 in Nadia, 9 in Murshidabad, 16 in Jessore, and 11 in Khulna. As regards Chota Nagpur, he spent 12 days in Manbhum, 10 in Singhbhum, 11 in Hazaribagh, 16 in Lohardaga, and 10 in Palamau. This is, as usual, an excellent record of work; since the Presidency Inspector is often tied to Calcutta, not only by his duties in connexion with the Central Text-book Committee, but also by the very valuable help that he gives me every year in preparing the material for the Annual Report.

Babu Chandra Mohan Mazumdar, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, during the first seven months of the year, including the summer and Durga Puja vacations, was on tour for 79 days, while his *locum tenens*, Babu Mati Lal Maitra, during the remaining five months of the year spent 91 days on tour. The two officers together were thus out on tour for 170 days in the year, a satisfactory record of work. They gave 42 days to the 24-Parganas, 45 to Nadia, 33 to Jessore, 24 to Khulna, and 26 to Murshidabad.

Babu Biresvar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpur Division, was on duty for nearly 10 months (297 days), and during this period he was on tour for 131 days. His *locum tenens*, Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, during two months and six days was on tour for 47 days. The combined work of the two officers is thus summed up:—Manbhum 54, Singhbhum 24, Hazaribagh 48, Lohardaga 30, and Palamau 22 days; 178 days in all.

18. *Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle*.—Dr. C. A. Martin was in charge of the Circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 192 days, 147 of which were spent in the Rajshahi Division and 43 days in the Burdwan Division, besides two days spent on duty in Calcutta. Among the districts of the Rajshahi Division, 16 days were given to Rajshahi, 17 to Dinajpur, 25 to Jalpaiguri, 7 to Darjeeling, 34 to Rangpur, 18 to Bogra, and 30 to Pabna. Of the districts of the Burdwan Division, 2 days were allotted to Burdwan, 6 to Birbhum, 5 to Bankura, 22 to Midnapore, 6 to Hooghly, and 2 to Howrah. The Inspector explains that during the year under report his inspections were principally in the Rajshahi Division, and that during the current year his time will be devoted chiefly to the Burdwan Division.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha, B.A., Assistant Inspector, Chittagong Division, joined his appointment as officiating Assistant Inspector, Burdwan Division, on 24th June 1894. Dr. Martin reports very favourably upon his work as an inspecting officer, and adds that he has also given him valuable assistance in his office work. He is reported to have been on tour for 56 days in the

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Chittagong Division before his transfer, namely 52 days in Tippera, 1 day in Noakhali, and 3 days in Chittagong. In the Burdwan Division, he spent 31 days in Burdwan, 34 in Birbhum, 79 in Bankura, 17 in Midnapore, 19 in Hooghly, and 14 in Howrah. He was thus on tour altogether for 250 days in the year (subject, however, to a reservation in the next paragraph). Dr. Martin points out that the district of Bankura received a larger share of his attention than was necessary, and that in future he would do well to distribute his time more evenly among the districts in the Division, regard being had to the number of secondary schools in each district.

Babu Beni Madhab De, M.A., took furlough from 2nd May 1894, and his temporary *locum tenens*, Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea, was on tour for 15 days during his six weeks' tenure of office.

Mr. E. A. LeFeuvre, B.A., was Assistant Inspector, Rajshahi Division, throughout the year. He spent 45 days in Rajshahi, 40 in Dinajpur, 25 in Jalpaiguri, 11 in Darjeeling, 41 in Rangpur, 21 in Bogra, and 48 in Pabna, altogether a record of 231 days. Dr. Martin commends his activity and states that, with a little more experience and attention, he will make a very valuable inspecting officer.

19. *Eastern Circle*.—Babu Dina Nath Sen was Inspector throughout the year. He was on tour for 154 days in the Dacca Division, namely, 51 days in Dacca, 38 days in Mymensingh, 30 days in Faridpur, and 35 days in Backergunge. Under orders of Government declining to sanction an Assistant Inspector for the Dacca Division, he has been exempted from the duty of inspecting schools in the Chittagong Division, which is also comprised in his circle.

Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education for the circle, was on tour for 150 days, which were thus distributed:—Dacca 41, Mymensingh 22, Faridpur 24, Backergunge 11, Tippera 15, Noakhali 10, and Chittagong 27. As he was on privilege leave for two months, his record may be considered satisfactory.

Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha was succeeded by Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu as officiating Assistant Inspector of the Chittagong Division on the 11th June 1894. Babu Kumud Bandhu during his tenure of office, extending over 9 months and 20 days, was on tour for 194 days, of which 83 were spent in Tippera, 50 in Noakhali, and 61 in Chittagong (including the Hill Tracts), at the rate of 240 days in a year. It may be noted that Babu Brajendra Kumar Guha devoted 52 days to Tippera, so that the two officers spent in Tippera alone 135 days, a quite disproportionate share of the time devoted to tours. It appears further that during the 56 days spent on tour by Babu Brajendra Kumar in the Chittagong Division, he paid only 16 visits to schools, the rest of his time being apparently taken up in the preparation of the divisional report. If so, these days should not have been shown as time spent on inspection work.

20. *Bihar Circle*.—Mr. G. A. Stack was on privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days. He was on tour for 127 days, and his *locum tenens*, Mr. J. A. Reuther, for 32 days. Mr. Stack spent 17 days in Patna, 6 in Gaya, 12 in Shahabad, 20 in Saran, 9 in Champaran, 17 in Muzaffarpur, and 14 in Darbhanga (in all 95 days in the Patna Division), 12 in Monghyr, 13 in Bhagalpur, and 7 days in the Sonthal Parganas (32 days in the Bhagalpur Division). Mr. Reuther as officiating Inspector spent 5 days in Patna, 2 days in Monghyr, 1 day in Bhagalpur, 16 days in Purnea, and 8 days in Malda. Mr. Reuther as Assistant Inspector, Patna Division, was on tour for 197 days. He spent 21 days in Patna, 30 in Gaya, 33 in Shahabad, 38 in Saran, 37 in Champaran, 22 in Muzaffarpur, and 16 days in Darbhanga.

Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjea, M.A., Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, was on privilege leave for one month. During the other 11 months he was on tour for 157 days, thus distributed:—Monghyr 29, Bhagalpur 25, Purnea 30, Malda 25, Sonthal Parganas 48. Babu Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., acting Assistant Inspector, was on tour for 24 days—11 in Monghyr and 13 in Bhagalpur.

Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Education for the circle, was on tour for 158 days, which were thus spent:—Patna 22, Gaya 13, Shahabad 17, Saran 16, Champaran 13, Muzaffarpur 8, Darbhanga 11 (in all 100 days in the Patna Division), Monghyr 5, Bhagalpur

10, Sonthal Parganas 14, Purnea 18, Malda 11 (in all 58 days in the Bhagalpur Division).

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21. *Orissa Division.*—The Temporary Inspector, Babu Radha Nath Rai, was on tour for 135 days, namely, 45 in Cuttack, 34 in Balasore, 8 in Angul, 32 in Puri, and 16 in the Gurjats. His health was not good during a portion of the year. His general record is satisfactory.

22. *European Education.*—Mr. Bamford was on tour for 68 days.

23. *Female Education.*—Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Schools, was on tour outside Calcutta for 56 days in the districts of Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan and in the Chota Nagpur Division, during which she visited 97 schools.

24. The following table shows the work done by the Deputy Inspectors:—

DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.	
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Burdwan	Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjea ...	31	14	164	17	11	126	From 1st April to 1st May 1894.
		" Ramesvar Sen (officiating) ...	49	18	134	34	14		From 4th May to 21st June 1894.
		" Sripati Banerji ...	283	144	186	221	91		From 22nd June to 31st March 1895.
		" Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ...	241	110	166	175	50	43	From 1st April to 27th November 1894.
	Birbhum	" Jadu Nath Pal, B.A. ...	121	67	202	112	43		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		" Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	240	103	166	149	55	67	From 1st April to 26th November 1894 (excluding 20 days of inspection at head-quarters).
	Bankura	" Hira Lal Pal, B.A. ...	121	75	226	138	48		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		" Uma Prosad De ...	91	12	48	15	4		From 1st April to 30th June 1894.
		" Becharam Ganguli (officiating) ...	148	62	153	118	30	97	From 1st July to 25th November 1894.
	Midnapore	" Mati Lal Mallik, M.A. ...	121	70	211	132	62		From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		" Sripati Banerjea ...	75	14	68	9	7	104	From 1st April to 14th June 1894.
	Hooghly	" Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea ...	195	108	202	107	43		From 18th September to 31st March 1895.
		" Hara Mohan Bhattacharjea ...	69	4	21	1	1		From 1st April to 8th June 1894.
		" Radhanath Chatterjea ...	22	21	348	27	11	52	From 9th to 30th June 1894.
Howrah	" Charu Chandra Chatterjea ...	153	65	155	119	46	From 1st July to 30th November 1894.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	24-Parganas.	" Kali Nath Chaudhuri ...	121	79	238	108	54	145	From 1st December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		" Matilal Maitra ...	214	71	121	91	48		From 1st April to 31st October 1894.
	Nadia	" Madhusudan Sinha (officiating) ...	151	97	234	133	76	86	From 1st November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		" Hari Nath Sen, B.A. ...	276	136	180	117	47		From 1st April 1894 to 1st January 1895.

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DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.		
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION — <i>concid.</i>	Nadia ...	Babu Ram Das Mukherjea (officiating)	84	40	174	74	18	86	From 7th January to 31st March 1895.	
	Murshidabad.	Phani Bhuhsan Basu, M.A. ...	314	156	181	308	91	47		Was on privilege leave for 51 days from 26th October 1894.
		Makhan Lal De, B.A. (officiating).	51	34	243	90	23			
	Jessore ...	Dwarka Nath Banerjea ...	365	167	167	284	119	91		
	Khulna ...	Harihar Das ...	365	162	162	258	125	91		
	Calcutta ...	Ishan Chandra Ghosh, M.A. ...	365	...	...	234	61	...	
Rajshahi ...	Adinath Mitra ...	365	156	161	239	123	31	Served for about half the year in Rangpur.		
DACA DIVISION. RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	Dinajpur ...	Mir Sajjad Ali ...	365	162	162	141	52	31		
	Jalpaiguri ...	Babu Jadu Nath Chakravarti ...	365	163	163	195	75	25		
	Rangpur ...	Becharam Ganguli ...	365	178	178	284	119	66	91 days as Sub-Inspector, 274 days as a Deputy Inspector.	
	Bogra ...	Giridhari Basu ...	365	151	151	196	91	29		
	Pabna ...	Bhubanesvar Gupta ...	365	151	151	209	119	61		
	Dacca ...	Umakisor Ray ...	365	169	169	302	166	177		
	Mymensingh ...	Radhakisor Chakravarti ...	365	206	206	331	169	126		
	Faridpur ...	Tarak Bandhu Chakravarti ...	365	161	161	254	120	120		
	B a c k e r - g u n g e .	Ramsundar Basak ...	363	206	213	426	163	97	1st April 1894 to 19th March 1895.	
		Srinath Guha (officiating) ...	12	7	212	10	3			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	Tippera	Kumud Bandhu Basu ...	71	11	56	22	5	81	2nd April to 11th June 1894.	
		Srinath Guha (officiating) ...	12	9	273	13	7			
	Noakhali ...	Sarada Kanta Sen (officiating) ...	266	147	201	286	88	104	27th June to 8th July 1894.	
		Mahim Chandra Chatterjea ...	365	156	156	356	104			
	Chittagong	Sarada Kanta Sen ...	15	53	1st to 15th April 1894.
		Mahim Chandra Basu (officiating)	350	217	226	364	128	61	16th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	
PATNA DIVISION.	Patna ...	Ram Prakash Lal ...	365	215	215	408	57	12	Was on privilege leave for three months.	
		Dwarka Prasad ...	273	145	193	327	46			
	Gaya ...	Giriwardhari Lal (officiating) ...	92	70	277	116	23	14	21st May to 23rd August 1894.	
		Radha Lal ...	365	175	175	361	61			
	Shahabad ...	Maulvi Abdul Rahim ...	274	185	246	323	71	17	Privilege leave for three months from 18th April 1894.	
	Saran ...	Babu Harabans Sahai (officiating) ...	91	57	228	115	16	21	18th April to 17th July 1894.	
	Champaran	Beni Prasad Misra ...	230	146	190	288	36	12	1st April 1894 to 5th January 1895.	
		Bhagavati Sahai, M.A. ...	77	40	189	80	14			
	Muzaffarpur	Baldeo Misra, B.A. ...	365	185	185	321	69	15	Was on leave from 1st April to 15th June 1894, and from 8th January 1895.	
	Darbhanga	Ramdhani Pande ...	207	53	93	180	11	13		
Mukunda Lal (officiating) ...		158	71	164	144	14				
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.	Monghyr	Bhagavati Sahai, M.A., B.L. ...	280	146	190	209	54	16	Up to 5th January 1895.	
		Beni Prasad Misra ...	85	53	227	116	19			
	Bhagalpur	Somnath Jharkhandi, B.A. ...	365	203	203	291	67	12	From 6th January 1895 to 31st March 1895.	
Purnea ...	Sripati Mukherjea, B.A. ...	365	160	160	174	29	12			

DISTRICT.	Name.	Days serving as an inspecting officer.	DAYS ON TOUR OUTSIDE HEAD-QUARTERS.		Schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	REMARKS.	
			Actual.	Reckoned in proportion to a full year.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
BHAGALPUR DIVN.—concl'd.	Malda ...	Babu Hari Nath Chatterjea ...	365	164	164	239	84	23	1st April to 28th June 1894, and from 2nd August 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		„ Hari Das Banerjea, M.A. ...	331	144	158	178	38		
	Sonthal Parganas.	„ Jagnesvar Mukerjea (officiating)	34	25	269	24	10			18	From 29th June to 1st August 1894.
ORISSA DIVISION.	Cuttack ...	„ Pyari Mohan Sen ...	365	154	154	225	65	38	
	Balasore ...	„ Raghunath Ghosh ...	365	208	208	419	94	31	
	Puri ...	„ Bhagabati Charan Sen	365	152	152	278	41	21	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	Hazaribagh	„ Gopal Chandra Ghosal	365	221	221	401	50	13	
	Lohardaga...	„ Kalikananda Mukherjea	365	151	151	323	70	22	
	Palamau ...	No Deputy Inspector of Schools.							
		Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari	236	111	171	206	30		Acted as Assistant Inspector from the 13th July to 18th September 1894, and was also on privilege leave for two months from 23rd October 1894.
	Manbhum	„ Sital Chandra Chatterjea (officiating).	129	79	232	157	29	26	
Singh-bhum.	„ Ram Taran Samanta	320	173	197	376	36		10	Was on privilege leave for one and a-half months from the 5th February 1895.
	„ Sital Chandra Chatterjea (officiating).	45	37	300	89	9			

25. The prescribed minimum limit of 150 days has been attained in all the districts except Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darbhanga, in which there was a change of officers. The limit has been largely exceeded in several districts, and altogether the Deputy Inspectors as a body appear to have satisfactorily realised their responsibility in the matter of touring. Visits to secondary schools have also been paid sufficiently often in most districts. As observed in the last report, in districts with more than 120 secondary schools under inspection, namely, Burdwan, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur, and even in those with from about 90 to 100 of these schools, such as Hooghly, Midnapore, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, proper supervision by one Deputy Inspector is a matter of difficulty; and the question of appointing additional Deputy Inspectors for some of these districts (as has been done in Burdwan) has been long under consideration. In some of the districts named, as Mymensingh, Faridpur, Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, the schools, it is true, have been sufficiently visited; in others, the number of visits paid to secondary schools is less than the number of those schools, and consequently some have remained unvisited for the whole year. In Hooghly, 104 secondary schools received only 50 visits, in the 24-Parganas 145 schools received 124 visits, in Dacca 177 schools received 166 visits. The lowest record of activity is thus found in Hooghly, where the Deputy Inspector is about to retire on superannuation, and was also on leave for three months of the year. In the other two cases cited, though some of the schools remained unvisited, the activity displayed is very creditable. In the other districts, the schools have generally been visited once or oftener. The Deputy Inspectors commended for good work are Babus Hari Har Das, Ishan Chandra Ghose, M.A., Phani Bhushan Basu, M.A., Madhu Sudan Sinha, B.A., Hari Nath Sen, B.A., and Dwarka Nath Banerjea in the Presidency Division, Babu Krishna Kisor Adhikari, M.A., and Babu Kalika Nand Mukerjea in the Chota Nagpur Division, Babus Mati Lal Mallik, M.A., and Kali Nath Chaudhuri in the Burdwan Division, and Babu Becharam Ganguli in

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the Rajshahi Division. Babus Ram Prakash Lal, Bala Deo Misra, Radha Lal, and Bhagavati Sahai in Patna, Babus Somnath Jharkandi, B.A., and Hari Das Banerjea, M.A., in Bhagalpur, and Babu Raghu Nath Ghosh in Orissa have also been favourably noticed in the divisional reports.

26. The work of Sub-Inspectors of Schools is summarised in the following table:—

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	6	1,214	2,014	1,453	This officer's work is confined to Calcutta. * The post of one Sub-Inspector was vacant at the close of the year.
	Birbhum ...	3	611	1,296	1,017	
	Bankura ...	4	820	1,570	1,374	
	Midnapore ...	10	1,935	4,059	5,063	
	Hooghly ...	6	1,313	2,820	1,633	
	Howrah ...	3	658	1,315	1,342	
Average for the Division ...		32	204	409	371	
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	11	2,468	4,746	1,927	
	Nadia ...	6	1,278	2,410	942	
	Murshidabad ...	4	825	1,699	736	
	Jessore ...	6	1,241	2,435	1,102	
	Khulna ...	4	881	1,970	1,271	
Average for the Division ...		31	216	428	192	
Calcutta ...	...	1	...	300	...
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	3	632	490	515	
	Dinajpur ...	6*	1,246	2,145	897	
	Jalpaiguri ...	3	675	1,160	421	
	Darjeeling ...	1	263	272	44	
	Rangpur ...	8	1,716	2,107	884	
	Bogra ...	2	432	640	421	
	Pabna ...	4	869	1,513	613	
Average for the Division ...		27	216	308	133	
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	6	1,799	2,387	5,039	
	Mymensingh ...	8	1,641	2,761	2,306	
	Faridpur ...	4	848	1,393	1,573	
	Backergunge ...	5	1,210	2,015	2,915	
Average for the Division ...		23	239	372	514	
Chittagong...	Tippera ...	5	1,153	1,548	2,039	
	Noakhali ...	4	857	1,624	1,445	
	Chittagong ...	4	867	1,708	1,228	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	1	230	91	45	
Average for the Division ...		14	222	355	340	
Patna ...	Patna ...	4	989	2,909	2,164	
	Gaya ...	4	928	2,174	1,473	
	Shahabad ...	4	967	1,764	887	
	Saran ...	4	927	2,380	1,190	
	Champaran ...	2	413	1,005	1,114	
	Muzaffarpur ...	4	816	2,098	1,792	
	Darbhanga ...	3	625	1,608	1,451	
Average for the Division ...		25	226	559	403	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	3	658	1,500	1,578	
	Bhagalpur ...	4	867	1,648	1,276	
	Purnea ...	4	819	1,416	973	
	Malda ...	2	367	563	304	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	8	1,904	2,349	846	
Average for the Division ...		21	219	355	237	

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of Sub-Inspectors of Schools.	Days on tour outside headquarters.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	Cuttack	5	1,098	2,558	3,415	
	Balasore	3	686	1,655	2,079	
	Angul	1	230	194	144	
	Puri	3	694	1,426	1,919	
	Orissa Tributary Mahals	5	1,358	1,431	1,144	
	Average for the Division	...	17	239	427	512
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	3 (a)	489 (b)	1,102 (b)	505	(a) Excluding the Education Clerk and <i>ex-officio</i> Sub-Inspector of Schools. (b) Ditto.
	Lohardaga	3	665	1,313	844	
	Palamau	2	450	754	227	
	Manbhum	3 (a)	641 (b)	1,173 (b)	470	
	Singhbhum	2	420	906	382	
	Average for the Division	...	13	265	404		187

The minimum limit of 200 days has been exceeded in all the Divisions. The limit of 400 schools visited has not been attained in the Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, and Bhagalpur Divisions; though the reduced standard of 350 schools has been passed in all Divisions except Rajshahi. In the Rajshahi Division, the average number of schools visited is as low as 308, while in Patna it reaches 559.

27. Taken individually, the following officers have been singled out in the divisional reports for short work or for other causes:—Babus Braja Ballabh Mitra and Bhawani Charan Dhar were short in the number of days on tour; both officers, however, retired on pension in the course of the year. Babu Barada Prasad Sarkar of Midnapore has been characterised as “somewhat insubordinate in temper.” His behaviour towards the Deputy Inspector is reported to have been far from satisfactory. The work of Babu Paresnath De of Hooghly is described as “careless, wanting in method, and wanting in forethought.” Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjea of the same district, who paid 563 visits to schools in 225 days, is said to take up an attitude of opposition to the Deputy Inspector, and Dr. Martin mentions the fact of his having been charged with the same behaviour when in the district of Malda. In the Presidency Division, Babus Jiban Krishna Basu, Krishna Chandra Banerjea, and Sris Chandra Chaudhuri in the 24-Parganas, and Babus Abinas Chandra Banerjea, B.A., and Madhusudan Sanyal in Jessore, fell short of the limit of 200 days. In the case of the first three officers, the fact that they were transferred during the year from one district to another may be accepted as a sufficient explanation. The shortcoming of Babu Girindra Gopal Ghosh, who visited only 229 schools, is explained by his having been on special duty in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Circle Inspector for a period of 96 days. In the Rajshahi Division, none of the officers, except Babus Sasi Bhushan Ray and Mathuranath Maitra of Dinajpur, and Babu Brajendra Chandra Ghosh of Pabna, attained the limit of 400 visits, and only five more paid over 350 visits. Two officers, viz., Babus Durga Das Sen of Dinajpur, and Joges Chandra Das, B.A., of Rangpur, who were on duty for 9 and 6½ months respectively, paid only 144 and 108 visits. Babus Dwarka Nath Ghatak, Durga Das Sen, and Kali Krishna Das were less than 200 days on tour, and ill-health in all these cases has been alleged as an excuse. Dr. Martin’s personal impressions regarding the Sub-Inspectors of this Division generally are not favourable, though he selects ten for favourable notice on the authority of the Assistant Inspector. The Chairman of the Jalpaiguri District Board passes the severest strictures upon the work of the Sub-Inspectors in his district. He is at a loss to understand what supervision any of them exercised, for he found the schools in a most neglected state. He adds:—“I would like to see every Sub-Inspector

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either removed from the service or sent out elsewhere." One of these officers is, however, characterised by the Assistant Inspector as "intelligent and reliable." Of the officers in the Dacca Division, the short work of some is explained by their transfer during the year. Babu Abinas Chandra Das Gupta, Officiating Sub-Inspector of Jamalpur, has no such excuse in his favour, and the Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh records an unfavourable opinion of him. Several officers in this Division failed to pay even 350 visits during the year.

28. In the Chittagong Division all the officers were on tour for more than 200 days. The Sub-Inspectors of the Tippera district were, with one exception, employed for nearly two months in relief work; hence most of them failed to show the reduced minimum of 350 visits to schools which has been accepted as sufficient for the Eastern Circle. One of these officers, Babu Baikuntha Nath Sen of Tippera, though he spent 242 days on tour, visited only 265 schools, and that not thoroughly. Babu Rasik Kanta Ganguli, B.A., although he shows the largest outturn of work (220 days and 417 visits), is condemned by the Assistant Inspector for his ill-arranged tours, careless inspection, and ill-judged recommendations. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions only three officers fell short of the limit of 200 days. Two of them have since died; the other, Babu Annada Prasad Chatterjea, of Malda, the victim of "a chronic lethargy which has seized him, and from which nothing can rouse him," was also ill during the year. As regards schools visited, 12 officers visited on an average 583 schools to an average of 232 days spent on tour, a record of activity which Mr. Stack does not approve of, as it certainly points to cursory and perfunctory inspection. The same remark is also made by the Assistant Inspector, Bhagalpur Division, regarding the work done by the Sub-Inspectors of the Monghyr district. Munshis John Chandrai and Dharmadas Hasda, of the Sonthal Parganas, failed to inspect even one school a day, nor was the work done by the other two Sonthal Sub-Inspectors much more satisfactory. In the Orissa Division all the officers reached the prescribed limit of 200 days except the Sub-Inspector of Kendrapara, Cuttack, who is under suspension on a charge of falsifying diaries. All the officers in the Chota Nagpur Division exceeded the prescribed limit of days on tour and, with a few slight exceptions, paid the required number of visits to schools. The high figures shown by Babu Mahabir Prasad of Lohardaga (512 visits in 216 days), Babu Prankrishna Banerjea of Giridih (555 visits in 213 days), Babu Sibsankar Lal of Chaibassa (488 visits in 218 days) are considered by the Assistant Inspector as indicative of carelessness and inefficiency.

29. Among other instances of hasty work may be mentioned 614 visits paid in 254 days by Babu Pannalal Banerjea, and 563 visits paid in 225 days by Babu Jogendra Nath Banerjea, both of Hooghly, 532 visits paid in 243 days by Babu Satkari Sanyal of Murshidabad, 534 visits in 214 days by Babu Dinanath Bhattacharjya, and 564 visits in 204 days by Babu Sarada Prasad Mitra, both of Khulna, 620 visits paid in 261 days by Babu Jamman Ram of Gaya, 726 visits in 257 days by Babu Raj Kumar Sen of Jagatsingpur, Orissa, 597 visits in 237 days by Babu Mathura Nath Sen of Bhadrak, and 543 visits in 219 days by Babu Padmanabha Misra of Puri. I can only repeat what I said last year, in the hope that it may in time have the desired effect,—that a record of over 500 visits, or of more than two visits for each day on tour, generally stands condemned as showing hasty and inefficient inspection.

30. On the other hand, the following officers have been specially commended in the divisional reports:—In the Burdwan Division, the Inspector notices with satisfaction the work done by Babu Umes Chandra Basu of Burdwan, Babu Giris Chandra Som of Birbhum, Babus Akshay Kumar Datta, B.A., Rama Nath Chatterjea, and Ras Bihari Sikdar of Bankura, Babu Syama Charan Sen of Midnapore, Babus Satis Chandra Mukherjea and Pannalal Banerjea of Hooghly, and Babu Ram Gopal Mukherjea of Howrah. A few of these officers failed to pay 400 visits to schools, but, as stated in the last report, Dr. Martin justly attaches greater value to thoroughness than to quantity, and considers 350 or even 300 visits as satisfactory if the work is well and systematically done. In the Presidency Division, Babus Priyanath Brahmachari, B.A., Sri Mohan Banerjea, Gopal Krishna Chakravarti, Girindra Gopal Ghosh, Rasik Lal Ray, and Ram Dayal Ghosh in the 24-Parganas, Babus Rati Kanta Laha and Sasi Bhushan Ukil in Nadia, Babu Satkari Sanyal in Murshadabad,

and Babus Rajendra Nath Ganguli, B.A., Kedar Nath Ray, and Hari Charan Mukerjea in Jessore, have been specially mentioned as having given satisfaction in their work. In spite of the strictures upon the officers in the Rajshahi Division generally, as noticed in the preceding paragraph, Dr. Martin accepts Mr. LeFeuvre's favourable judgment regarding Babus Harihar Mitra, Sasi Bhushan Ray, Mathura Nath Maitra, Tara Pada Biswas, B.A., Bhabendra Narayan Chaudhuri, Gobinda Chandra Banerjea, Damodar Prasad Sarkar, Ram Govinda Misra, Rajanikanta Bhattacharya, and Brajendra Chandra Ghosh, who by honesty, hard work, or in other ways showed their usefulness as public officers. In the Dacca Division, Babus Umes Chandra Das Gupta and Nil Kamal Mukherjea of Backergunge, Babu Asvini Kumar Banerjea of Mymensingh, and Babu Giris Chandra Sen of Faridpur have been mentioned as having done good work during the year. In the Chittagong Division, Babus Rames Chandra Das, B.A., and Harihar Nag of Tippera, Gagan Chandra Barua of the Hill Tracts, Govinda Chandra Chakravarti, B.A., Rajanikanta Chakravarti, B.A., and Mati Lal Das, B.A., of Chittagong, and Babu Kumudesar Basu of Noakhali are reported to have done their work with thoroughness and zeal. In the Patna Division, Mr. Stack praises the work done by Babus Parmesvar Sing of Sasaram, Harbans Sahay of Saran, and Girwardhari Lal of Patna; and the Assistant Inspector of Bhagalpur mentions Babus Jagesvar Mukherjea, Bisvesvar Ghosh and Tarak Ram Dube of the Sonthal Parganas, and Babus Raghunath Sahay and Gauri Prasad Singh of Monghyr, as deserving of special notice. Almost all the officers in the Orissa Division are noticed in terms of approbation, especially Babus Jadu Nath Ray, Raj Kumar Sen, and Chandra Nath Palit of Cuttack, Babu Srinibas Singh of Angul, Babu Ram Nath Das of Balasore, and Babu Jagannath Das of Puri. The officers who are reported as having done specially good work in the Chota Nagpur Division are Babus Mati Lal Sarkar and Ram Chandra Banerjea of Palamau, Kasi Bhushan Sen, B.A., and Jogendra Nath Sen of Manbhum, and Nogenendra Nath Basu of Lohardaga.

31. In the course of the year, the orders of Government were passed on the long-standing question of the duties and position of the Sub-Inspectors who remained under the Department when the majority of those officers were transferred to the District Boards. Their duties as departmental officers had been confined to the inspection of schools in Municipalities; and thus, on the one hand, they had generally less work to do than the Board Sub-Inspectors, who, in most districts, were admittedly too few for their work, while on the other, they covered in their tours the same ground as the Board's officers traversed, and consequently there was a loss of power. The Government finally decided that the best solution of the difficulty was to make over the departmental officers to the District Boards; provision being at the same time made for the temporary transfer of their services to the Deputy Inspector's office at the time of preparing the annual returns.

32. Dr. Martin has inserted a useful table in the chapter on Controlling Agencies showing the qualifications of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Burdwan Division. It appears from that statement that out of 32 officers employed in the Division, one passed only the middle English examination and five hold no certificates at all. The middle English certificate-holder is a Muhammadan, and belongs to the Bankura district; the other five men to the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah. As the names of these officers are not given, it is impossible to say how far experience has made up for the original disadvantage of imperfect education.

The Assistant Inspector of the Burdwan Division points to the distribution of schools among the Sub-Inspectors of the Midnapore district as being most injudicious; while the number of public schools under four Sub-Inspectors varies from 288 to 489, four other officers have from 630 to 923 schools under their charge. He also takes exception to the staff of Sub-Inspectors in the Howrah district in the following terms:—"It has nominally three Sub-Inspectors, but two of them are no better than chief inspecting pandits, drawing pay at Rs. 30, with travelling allowances not to exceed Rs. 15 a month. They are not allowed to inspect middle schools. One of these is, in educational qualifications and ability, no better than an ordinary inspecting pandit." To this Dr. Martin adds:—"When the District Board of Howrah decided upon employing an inferior class of Sub-Inspectors, one under each Local Board, together with a Sub-Inspector for the whole district, the latter only to be permitted to inspect

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secondary schools, I protested, pointing out that Government provided the district with a Deputy Inspector to perform the very duties which the Board was now entrusting to the Sub-Inspector; but the Board was obdurate and refused to reconsider their former decision."

The District Board of Mymensingh created two new Sub-Inspectorships of schools during the year for the encouragement of primary education, and appointed two Muhammadans to these posts.

Regarding the inspection work done by the Education Clerks, in addition to their own duties, in some of the districts, the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpur Division, remarks as follows:—"Not to speak of the uncertain and inferior character of their inspection and the irregularity and shortness of their tours, the arrangement by which these clerks are entrusted with the additional duty of visiting schools interferes very materially with their legitimate work in the office. Their presence at head-quarters cannot always be calculated upon under the existing circumstances, and sometimes it happens that urgent correspondence, and even telegrams, lie unattended to for days, owing to their absence on tour."

33. The work done by the inspecting pandits is shown in the following statement:—

DIVISION.	Number of men employed.	Number of visits.	Average visits paid to schools by each officer.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.
Burdwan	61	33,770	609	553
Presidency	28	11,869	322	395
Calcutta	4	1,220	356	305 (a)
Rajshahi	39	14,431	380	371
Dacca	63	34,948	534	554
Chittagong	41	21,171	497	518
Patna	75	49,187	657	656
Bhagalpur	57	20,476	397	359
Orissa	76	43,084	572	566
Orissa Tributary Mahals	10	1,825	151	182
Chota Nagpur	29	9,568	324	329
Total	483	241,549	495	499

(a) One was appointed on the 7th January 1895.

Chief gurus have been replaced by inspecting pandits in all the Divisions, the last vestiges of the former having been removed during the year under report from the urban area of the 24-Parganas. The average number of visits paid to pathsalas shows an improvement in the Presidency, Dacca, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpur Divisions and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, while in all other tracts there has been a decrease.

34. The qualifications of the inspecting pandits are shown in the following table:—

DIVISION.	Number of inspecting pandits.	CERTIFICATES.										No certificate.
		First Arts.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership.			Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Other examinations.	Read Entrance course.	
				1st grade.	2nd grade.	3rd grade.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	61	1	10	23	3	7	1	7	1	2	4	2
Presidency	28	...	6	10	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	7
Calcutta	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Rajshahi	39	...	...	2	...	1	3	27	1	...	3	2
Dacca	63	...	2	3	...	1	3	39	...	2	5	8
Chittagong	41	...	...	11	1	...	...	20	...	3	2	4
Patna	75	...	3	35	7	8	5	12	...	...	...	5
Bhagalpur	57	...	2	5	2	21	...	13	...	2	11	1
Orissa	76	...	...	25	...	...	4	30	...	11	...	6
Orissa Tributary Mahals	10	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	2
Chota Nagpur	29	...	...	...	2	...	10	9	1	2	...	5
Total	483	1	24	115	18	38	29	164	3	22	27	42

Of the 24 holders of the Entrance certificate, no less than 17 are employed in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, including Calcutta. I demur to the general employment of men of this class, so long as passed pupils of training schools can be obtained. Passing over those who hold middle vernacular or higher certificates, the number of inspecting pandits of an inferior type is no less than 94. It is doubtful whether men of the required degree of efficiency can be secured below the vernacular mastership standard, but it appears that the number of middle scholarship certificate-holders is 193.

35. DISTRICT BOARDS.—As in previous years, the relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were, on the whole, harmonious. The Inspector of the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle refers to the “passive opposition” of the Howrah Board in the matter of placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector with a view to the punctual preparation of the annual returns; and I have had correspondence with other District Boards on the same subject. This is a matter of such importance that I hope District Boards will see (as in nearly every case, I gratefully admit, they have seen) the necessity of meeting the reasonable requirements of the Deputy Inspector in this respect.

There was some friction in Dinajpur, but Dr. Martin considers the Deputy Inspector to have been, to a great extent, though not wholly, to blame for such a state of things, and recommends his transfer to a post of somewhat lower responsibility. The difference which so long existed between the Deputy Inspector and the District Board of Malda was made up, and the members showed their good will towards him by electing him their Vice-Chairman. This is the second instance in Bengal in which a Deputy Inspector has been elected to that office. Most of the District Boards have educational sub-committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman, of these bodies. The sub-committee of the Hooghly Board is, however, reported to have generally fixed its meetings for dates when the Deputy Inspector was absent from head-quarters on tour, an accident which could easily be avoided by previous consultation with the Deputy Inspector.

36. Complaints against the District Boards are happily getting fewer and fewer every year. With the exception of Darbhanga, Cuttack, and Puri, all the Boards appear to have sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality. There was delay in passing bills and in disposing of correspondence in Khulna. The same complaint is also heard from the Chittagong Division, but the Assistant Inspector remarks that of late there has been some improvement in this respect.

The Burdwan Board is reported to keep no account books of educational expenditure, so that the greatest difficulty arises in adjusting accounts, as the figures produced by the Department cannot be compared with those of the Board until many days after the date for the submission of the returns. One of the complaints against the Howrah District Board is that, although there was no departmental Sub-Inspector in the district, the Board gave the Deputy Inspector no help whatever in the examination of the primary schools in non-Board tracts, so that this officer had himself to conduct the reward examination by holding central gatherings. Now that all Sub-Inspectors in Board districts have been transferred to the Boards, on condition that municipal areas shall also come under their inspection, Deputy Inspectors are not likely again to experience the difficulty that arose in Howrah.

The action of the Midnapore District Board in respect of the distribution of the Sub-Inspectors, and Dr. Martin's protest against the Sub-Inspectors appointed by the Howrah District Board, have already been noticed. Dr. Martin also objects to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40 by the Rajshahi Board in the following terms:—“In days prior to the passing of the Local Self-Government Act, the Department employed no Sub-Inspectors on less than Rs. 50. I am of opinion that this rule should still hold good, as the work of Sub-Inspectors is of such a kind that its performance is much improved in quality by experience. Accordingly, their pay should be sufficiently attractive to induce them, when once employed, to remain on in the service.” There is much force in these observations. It should be stated that two of the Sub-Inspectors under the Rajshahi Board used to get Rs. 100 and

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Rs. 75 respectively, and that their places are now being filled by two men on Rs. 50 and Rs. 40, so that the Board could have still effected a saving without reducing the initial pay to less than Rs. 50.

37. The tendency to reduce educational expenditure, or to spend educational savings on objects other than education, appears to have well nigh disappeared. It was reported last year that the Burdwan District Board did not spend so much on education as had been spent by Government before the Local Self-Government Act came into force. Dr. Martin now notices that the Board has decided to restore to education the savings thus effected, and that Rs. 2,000 has been consequently provided this year for primary education in excess of the allotment. The Chittagong Board is reported to have raised its educational grant by over Rs. 5,000. Other Boards have shown similar liberality towards education. Every case in which I am not satisfied, on examining a Board's budget, with the proposed rate of educational expenditure is promptly challenged, and it is seldom that after correspondence a satisfactory settlement is not arrived at. After the issue of the Government Resolution No. 306T.M., dated the 28th June 1894, it must be taken as an accepted principle that no portion of the Board's ordinary income is "ear-marked" for expenditure in a particular way; but that if, for example, the income from pounds and ferries decreases, there shall be no reduction of educational expenditure if the deficiency has been made good from other sources of income, and if it has not been so made good, then the reduction shall be distributed rateably over all heads of expenditure. The leading principle of the Resolution above quoted, namely, that educational expenditure should grow with the growth of the Board's ordinary income, will, it is hoped, safeguard education in future against sudden and embarrassing fluctuations.

38. The following statement shows the work of the Boards :—

DISTRICT.	Number of mem- bers.	Number of meet- ings.	Average attend- ance of members at each meeting.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	
Burdwan ...	19	17	11	In the Burdwan Division, the meetings adjourned for want of a quorum are omitted.	
Birbhum ...	13	14	7		
Bankura ...	15	14	8		
Midnapore ...	24	13	12		
Hooghly ...	27	15	11		
Howrah ...	11	16	7		
24-Parganas ...	25	13	12·8		
Nadia ...	21	12	13·6		
Murshidabad ...	21	14	7·6		
Jessore ...	25	13	11·7		
Khulna ...	17	8	11·8		
Rajshahi ...	21	12	10		In the Rajshahi Division, the meetings adjourned for want of a quorum are omitted.
Dinajpur ...	21	13	6		
Jalpaiguri ...	17	6	6		
Rangpur ...	21	16	9		
Bogra ...	16	18	9		
Pabna ...	16	11	8		
Dacca ...	29	15	12·1		
Mymensingh ...	25	21(*)	9·4		
Faridpur ...	25	14(†)	13·3		
Backergunge ...	25	20(‡)	12·8		
Tippera ...	19	17	11·1	8 being Education Committee's meetings.	
Noakhali ...	13	17	7·6	10 ditto ditto ditto.	
Chittagong ...	19	12	12	9 ditto ditto ditto.	
Patna ...	25	12	12·9		
Gaya ...	21	20	9·6		
Shahabad ...	25	10	12		
Saran ...	31	13	13·8	Excluding two adjourned meet-ings.	

DISTRICT.	Number of mem- bers.	Number of meet- ings.	Average attend- ance of members at each meeting.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
Champanan ...	16	13	6.	Excluding three adjourned meet- ings.
Muzaffarpur ...	19	13	7.5	Excluding the adjourned meet- ings.
Darbhanga ...	25	17	11	
Monghyr ...	7	5	4	Education Committee's meetings.
Bhagalpur ...	16	10	3	Education Committee's meetings. No quorum at one meeting.
Purnea ...	7	8	3.5	Education Committee meetings. No quorum at four meetings.
Malda ...	5	10	3.9	Education Committee's meetings.
Cuttack ...	21	11	10.4	
Balasore ...	13	14	7	
Puri ...	13	24	6.3	

A comparison with the previous year's figures shows that in a considerable number of districts the attendance of members is somewhat smaller than before.

39. LOCAL BOARDS.—In the Burdwan district the Local Boards continued to exercise control over secondary education as before. The view expressed in the Government Resolution on the last report, "that the utmost that can yet be entrusted to Local Boards is the control of primary education," was considered by the Board in March, but the Board declined to fall in with it for reasons not known to me. In the other districts of the Burdwan Division, the Local Boards have control over primary schools only. They are reported to have worked well in Birbhum, although in some cases, in the opinion of Dr. Martin, they were a little too interfering. The Bishenpur Local Board in the Bankura district, which was not favourably reported upon in the preceding year, is said to have made no improvement. It holds but few meetings, and it does not consult the Deputy Inspector, as it should do in important matters. In Howrah, again, the Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and, what is still more objectionable, the two Local Boards of the district "worked independently, and so it happened that though the same set of questions were given for the lower primary examination, 63 per cent. of the candidates were successful in the Sadar subdivision, against 28 per cent. in Ulubaria, owing, as the Deputy Inspector argues, to each Local Board having appointed their own set of examiners." Decentralisation here spells disorder.

In the Presidency Division, the Local Boards have no educational powers in the 24-Parganas and Khulna. In Nadia and Murshidabad, they do not go beyond issuing cheques on primary bills. The Jessore Local Boards are charged with dilatoriness, with proneness to making blunders, with want of attention to the Sub-Inspectors, and with appointing, transferring, and dismissing teachers without consulting the villagers. But they must have made some improvement, as the Chairman has been able to remark that they did their work generally well.

In the Rajshahi Division, the Local Boards in the Rangpur district have no power over any class of schools. In the other districts they exercise some limited control over primary schools. No complaint has been reported against their working.

In the Dacca Division, Mymensingh is the only district in which the Local Boards have to deal with educational matters. Their object is to push on primary education; and so far as they have been able to do this, the Chairman considers their work successful. In the Chittagong Division, the District Board of Tippera delegated certain educational duties to the Local Boards in the preceding year. These Local Boards are entrusted with the control of stipendiary primary schools only. They may grant new stipends, cancel old ones, transfer a stipend from one school to another, and sanction the appointment, dismissal, or transfer of stipendiary teachers. They are reported to have

acted generally in accordance with the recommendations of the inspecting officers. No Local Boards in the Patna Division, or in the Purnea and Malda districts of the Bhagalpur Division, have any educational powers. In Bhagalpur and Monghyr, they exercise control over primary education, and in the former district they have some power over the appointment and dismissal of inspecting pandits. In the Orissa Division, the Local Boards in Cuttack and Balasore deal with stipendiary primary schools as in Tippera. The Khurda Local Board, in the Puri district, is entrusted with the management of two upper primary schools maintained by the District Board.

40. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—No report has been received regarding the work done by the District Committee of Public Instruction in Darjeeling. In the Sonthal Parganas two meetings were held during the year to discuss matters relating to the zilla school and primary education, the award of scholarships, the question of appointing branch Committees at subdivisional head-quarters, and the selection of a text-book in native arithmetic for the lower primary examination. In the Chota Nagpur Division, no meetings of the Manbhum Committee were held during the year; the Vice-President disposed of all important matters, and the members took part in the annual examination of the local zilla school. The other four Committees of this Division met as usual, those of Lohardaga and Palamau having dealt with questions relating to their respective zilla schools and the extension of education among Muhammadans and aborigines.

III.—UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITY
EDUCATION.

41. The returns show 37 colleges in Arts, or an addition of one to the number of the previous year. They consist of 11 Government colleges, one under Municipal management, 8 aided, and 17 unaided. The new college is the Central Institution of Calcutta, which was affiliated to the First Arts standard in the course of the year, and had 99 pupils on the 31st March. It has since applied for affiliation up to the B.A. standard. Bishop's College furnished no returns for 1894-95, but is included in the table.

The total number of college students was 6,122, a decrease of 118. The annual variation in the strength of the Arts Colleges is determined chiefly by the number of students passing the Entrance Examination from year to year; and does not indicate any increase or decrease of their popularity, except in so far as a larger number may betake themselves to special colleges for instruction in Medicine or Engineering.

42. The following table shows the comparative strength of all these institutions on the 31st March for the last five years:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR—					
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
GOVERNMENT—(11)—		Rs.					
<i>First Grade Colleges—</i>							
1. Presidency College	12	479	428	451	573	545	
2. Hooghly "	6	156	171	162	207	202	
3. Dacca "	6	305	313	213	190	186	
4. Krishnagar "	5	94	101	93	93	73	
5. Patna "	6	228	252	230	221	204	
6. Ravenshaw " Cuttack... ..	4	77	87	68	68	59	
7. Rajshahi "	3	89	96	103	138	115	
8. Bethune School (College Department) ...	3	15	20	20	13	19	
<i>Second Grade Colleges—</i>							
9. Sanskrit College	2 to 5	90	75	87	92	80 ^(a)	
10. Calcutta Madrasa	2	39	48	36	45	40	
11. Chittagong College	3	34	31	26	45	35	
Total ... ..	...	1,606	1,622	1,489	1,685	1,558
MUNICIPAL COLLEGE—(1)—		Rs.					
1. Midnapore College	5	50	46	39	46	36	
AIDED COLLEGES—(8)—							
1. General Assembly's Institution	5	353	381	376	494	486	
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	5	301	319	268	214	276	
3. St. Xavier's College	6	321	197	316	389	356	
4. London Mission College, Bhawanipur ...	5	65	78	83	103	101	
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department)	10	12	15	26	18	14	
6. Narail Victoria College	3	62	56	43	73	58	
7. Uttarpara College	4	64	51	55	67	53	
8. La Martinière for Girls (College Depart- ment)	Free	4	4	6	3	3	
Total ... ..	...	1,182	1,101	1,173	1,361	1,347

(a) Inclusive of 35 students reading for Sanskrit titles in the Sanskrit College

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR—				
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UNAIDED COLLEGES—(17)—						
	Rs.					
1. Metropolitan Institution	3	689	508	577	492	509
2. City College	3	327	454	527	644	633
3. Albert College	3	116	81	72	143	145
4. Ripon "	3	457	447	464	561	599
5. La Martinière for Boys (College Department)	3, 5, 8	20	3	7	7	3
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan	Free	220	229	192	249	212
7. Jagannath College, Dacca	3	173	265	327	292	251
8. Berhampore College	3	108	91	136	142	120
9. Bishop's College, Calcutta	5	10	11	...	16	(b)
10. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	4 & 5	62	80	83	133	105
11. Bangabasi College, Calcutta	3	65	85	70	79	83
12. Rajchandra College, Barisal	3	44	63	89	96	103
13. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal	3	70	88	98	143	144
14. Bihar National College, Bankipore	3 & 4	33	51	100	127	153
15. Doveton College, Calcutta	5	...	...	...	21	18
16. Loretto House "	12	...	...	...	3	4
17. Central Institution "	3	...	...	...	...	99
Total ... ..	...	2,394	2,456	2,742	3,148	3,181
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	5,232	5,225	5,443	6,240	6,122

(b) Bishop's College furnished no returns this year.

43. With the exception of the Bethune College for women, which has advanced from 13 to 19, all the Government Colleges show some decline, the total loss being 127 students. Even with a slightly reduced attendance, the class rooms in the Presidency College are quite full, as, in addition to the number shown in the table, the 40 students of the Madrasa attend all their lectures in this college, and 37 students of the first and second year classes of the Sanskrit College go over to the Presidency for lectures in Physics and Chemistry. Thus the total number taught at the Presidency College was 622. The loss of 20 at Krishnagar is chiefly due to the unusually small number of students who passed the Entrance Examination from the Collegiate school (11 against 23). The decline of 17 in the numbers of the Patna College corresponds to an increase of 26 in those of the Bihar National College under private management at Bankipore. The Rajshahi College has not maintained its exceptional strength of the previous year, but the attendance is considerably higher than that of the three preceding years.

Among aided (including Municipal) colleges, in which there is a small reduction of 24 students, the Free Church Institution is the only one that shows any advance. After a rapid decline in the two preceding years, it is gratifying to find that the college with which Duff's name is so closely associated has begun to recover its lost ground, with an addition of 62 students.

The unaided colleges have gained 33 students altogether. The City College of Calcutta still holds the first place, but is closely followed by the Ripon College. The unaided colleges at Burdwan, Dacca, Berhampore, and Bhagalpur have lost a large number of students, due apparently to a growing tendency on the part of students in the mufassal to gravitate to Calcutta for their education. At any rate, in the last year there has been a transfer of about 100 students from the unaided colleges of the mufassal of Bengal to those of Calcutta. Some few of the former hold their own; but the only college of this class that shows steady numerical progress, year by year, is the Bihar National College, which has advanced without a check from 25 students in 1890 to 153 in 1895. The Bhagalpur College, on the other hand, has this year lost even more students than that at Bankipore has gained.

Of the total number of 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in 18 colleges in Calcutta (Bishop's College not being counted), and 2,123 in 18 colleges in the mufassal. The number of college students in Bihar and in Orissa shows a slight decline.

44. The following table shows the expenditure from all sources in Government, aided and unaided institutions:—

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1896.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1894-95—					COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT—		
				From public funds.		From private funds.		Total.	From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
				Provincial revenues.	District or municipal funds.	Fees.	Endowments and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Government—											
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Presidency ...	545	579	554	83,352	...	84,234	...	1,67,586	143 15 4	145 7 8	289 7 0
2. Hooghly ...	202	216	189	21,269	...	15,642	...	36,911	98 7 5	72 6 8	170 14 1
3. Dacca ...	186	203	194	36,201	...	14,986	...	51,187	178 5 3	73 13 1	252 2 4
4. Krishnagar ...	73	75	66	14,990	...	3,497	1,795	20,282	109 13 10	70 8 11	270 6 9
5. Patna ...	204	200	232	34,658	...	19,733	...	54,391	133 4 9	75 14 4	209 3 1
6. Ravenshaw ...	59	79	66	10,907	...	4,020	1,463	22,390	214 0 2	69 6 5	283 6 7
7. Rajshahi ...	115	139	123	7,611	...	5,257	11,733	24,601	54 12 1	122 3 8	176 15 9
8. Bethune ...	19	17	14	5,372	...	644	...	6,016	316 0 0	37 14 1	353 14 1
9. Sanskrit ...	80	75	65	25,975	...	1,762	...	27,737	346 5 4	23 7 10	309 13 2
10. Calcutta Madrasa ...	40	43	40	11,153	...	1,132	...	12,285	259 5 11	26 3 10	285 9 9
11. Chittagong ...	35	49	41	6,540	...	1,885	90	8,515	183 7 6	40 4 10	173 12 4
Total ...	1,558	1,735	1,574	2,64,028	...	1,52,792	15,081	4,31,901	152 2 10	96 12 1	248 14 11
Total for 1893-94 ...	1,685	1,821	1,653	2,60,296	...	1,57,138	13,968	4,31,400	142 15 0	93 15 4	236 14 5
Municipal—											
Midnapore ...	36	45	35	1,220	...	1,614	2,203	5,037	27 1 9	84 13 1	111 14 10
Total for 1893-94 ...	46	49	36	1,220	53	2,567	2,024	5,864	25 15 8	93 11 1	119 10 0
Aided—											
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	486	430	412	7,200	...	19,314	19,005	45,519	15 0 0	79 13 3	94 13 3
2. Free Church Institution (Duff College) ...	276	273	224	6,000	...	13,987	21,483	41,470	21 15 7	129 14 9	151 14 4
3. St. Xavier's College ...	356	340	256	5,400	...	15,869	12,510	34,079	15 14 1	84 5 7	100 3 8
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhawanipur ...	101	100	75	3,000	...	5,699	7,331	16,030	30 0 0	130 4 9	160 4 9
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling (College Department) ...	14	14	13	1,800	...	2,070	8,160	12,030	128 0 1	730 11 5	859 4 6
6. Narail Victoria College ...	58	67	32	1,200	...	850	2,419	4,469	17 14 6	48 14 1	66 12 7
7. Uttarpara College ...	53	63	52	424	...	2,777	2,943	6,144	6 11 8	90 12 8	97 8 4
8. La Martinière for Girls ...	3	3	3	600	...	...	2,040	2,640	200 0 0	680 0 0	880 0 0
Total ...	1,347	1,340	1,067	25,624	...	60,566	76,101	1,62,381	19 1 11	102 0 11	121 2 10
Total for 1893-94 ...	1,361	1,296	1,030	26,153	...	57,428	71,293	1,54,874	20 2 10	99 5 2	119 8 0
Unaided—											
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	509	495	*	...	...	18,354	...	18,354	...	37 11 3	37 1 3
2. City College ...	633	639	515	...	...	19,974	500	20,474	...	32 0 7	32 0 7
3. La Martinière for Boys ...	3	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Albert College ...	145	142	123	...	...	3,600	...	3,600	...	25 5 7	25 5 7
5. Ripon ...	599	517	438	...	...	15,879	...	15,879	...	30 11 5	30 11 5
6. Maharaja's College, Burdwan ...	212	227	199	...	...	...	7,763	7,763	...	34 3 2	34 3 2
7. Jazannath College, Dacca ...	251	305	265	...	...	10,577	...	10,577	...	34 10 10	34 10 10
8. Berhampore College ...	120	121	78	...	...	3,364	11,640	15,004	...	124 0 0	124 0 0
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur ...	195	133	86	...	...	5,255	2,256	7,511	...	56 7 6	56 7 6
10. Bangabasi College ...	83	75	66	...	...	1,531	98	1,629	...	21 11 6	21 11 6
11. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	103	106	82	...	...	2,471	783	3,254	...	30 11 2	30 11 2
12. Brojomohan Institution, Barisal ...	144	154	119	...	...	3,812	...	3,812	...	24 12 0	24 12 0
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	153	169	151	...	...	8,633	500	9,133	...	54 0 7	54 0 7
14. Doveton College, Calcutta ...	18	21	18	...	...	1,500	2,400	3,900	...	190 0 0	190 0 0
15. Loretto House, College Department ...	4	4	3	...	...	576	...	576	...	144 0 0	144 0 0
16. Central Institution ...	90	103	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,181	3,218	2,228	...	...	95,526	20,030	1,21,556	...	37 12 4	37 12 4
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,148	3,118	2,212	...	...	96,033	31,178	1,27,216	...	40 12 10	40 12 10
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	6,122	6,338	4,904	2,90,872	...	3,10,498	1,19,505	7,20,875	45 14 3	67 13 6	113 11 9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94	6,240	6,284	4,631	2,87,669	53	3,13,171	1,18,461	7,19,354	45 12 7	68 11 0	114 7 7
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1892-93	5,443	5,620	4,258	2,79,570	355	2,79,755	1,36,159	6,95,839	49 14 6	74 2 5	124 0 11

* Not shown.

The total expenditure on collegiate education has slightly increased, from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875. The expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased from Rs. 2,87,669 to Rs. 2,90,872, and that from subscriptions and endowments from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875; while fee-receipts show a decline from Rs. 3,13,171 to Rs. 3,10,498. The decline in fee-receipts is due to the reduction in the number of students, and especially to the fact that the reduction chiefly fell upon Government Colleges, which charge higher rates of fees. The same cause explains the increase in Government expenditure.

The total cost of Government Colleges shows very little change, but the decline in the number of students and in the fee-receipts has thrown a proportionately larger share on Provincial revenues. There are variations in the cost of individual colleges, the chief of which are the following:—In the Presidency College, an increase of Rs. 2,788, due chiefly to the return of Mr. Prothero from furlough; in the Dacca College an increase of Rs. 3,550, due to the appointment of Dr. P. Chatterjea as Assistant Professor; and in the Sanskrit College an additional charge of Rs. 1,296, incurred in compiling the catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts in the College library. These payments are more than met by a reduction of Rs. 8,287 in the cost of the Hooghly College, due to the appointment of Mr. D. N. Mallik in place of Mr. S. C. Hill on furlough.

There is little of special importance to note in connection with the expenditure of colleges under private management. The large accession of pupils in the aided Free Church Institution has enabled it to spend more money on the college, while reducing its demand on the Mission Fund. The unaided Ripon College has effected a large reduction in the cost of establishment.

The total cost of the education of each college student has decreased from Rs. 114-7-7 to Rs. 113-11-9, and the Government share of that cost stands nearly unaltered at Rs. 45-14-3.

The following gives a useful summary:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total cost of each pupil ...	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share ...	52	52	50	46	46

45. FIRST ARTS EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the First Arts Examination held in February 1895:—

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
<i>Government Colleges—</i>					
1. Presidency College	149	15	32	37	84
2. Hooghly "	115	3	20	42	65
3. Dacca "	67	1	21	20	42
4. Krishnagar "	44	2	11	18	31
5. Patna "	118	1	6	25	32
6. Ravenshaw " Cuttack	31	1	3	12	16
7. Rajshahi "	75	...	4	28	32
8. Bethune "	5	1	1	1	3
9. Sanskrit "	16	1	3	5	9
10. Calcutta Madrasa	20	...	5	7	12
11. Chittagong College	22	...	3	13	16
Total	662	25	109	208	342
<i>Municipal—</i>					
1. Midnapore College	25	1	4	13	18
<i>Aided—</i>					
1. General Assembly's Institution	156	4	18	50	72
2. Free Church Institution and Duff College	56	2	8	15	25
3. St. Xavier's College	93	2	13	18	33
4. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur	41	...	5	13	18
5. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	5	...	...	1	1
6. Narail Victoria College	31	...	3	4	7
7. Uttarpara College	28	...	5	5	10
8. La Martinière for Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Total	410	8	52	106	166

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total passed.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	
<i>Unaided—</i>					
1. Metropolitan Institution	163	2	4	35	41
2. City College	264	5	32	73	110
3. La Martinière for Boys	3	...	...	2	2
4. Albert College	107	1	5	19	25
5. Ripon "	217	5	17	48	70
6. Maharaja's " Burdwan	104	3	13	43	59
7. Jagannath " Dacca	250	...	29	93	122
8. Berhampore "	56	...	2	21	23
9. Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	58	1	2	17	20
10. Bangabasi College	52	...	5	16	21
11. Rajchandra " Barisal	59	1	3	17	21
12. Brajamohan Institution, Barisal ...	78	3	12	33	48
13. Bihar National College, Bankipore ...	115	...	1	23	24
14. Doveton " Calcutta	22	...	...	3	3
15. Loretto House " Department ...	2	2	...	...	2
16. Central Institution	75	...	1	18	19
17. Bishop's College, Calcutta	5	...	...	3	3
Total ...	1,630	23	126	464	613
Teachers (including private students) ...	90	...	3	20	23
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	2,817	57	294	811	1,162
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	2,179	42	208	576	826

There was a large increase in the number, both of candidates and of successful candidates, the proportion of success rising from 38 to 41 per cent. With the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, all the Government Colleges passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar, and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent. respectively. The Chittagong College, from which last year, owing to what I characterised as accidental causes, not a single candidate passed, stands this year at the head of the list. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, also noted last year for the general failure of its candidates, has now improved its percentage from 16 to 51. The general result for the Presidency College was 56 per cent.; but for the Muhammadan students of the Calcutta Madrasa, who attend all their lectures therein, it reached 60 per cent. From the Bethune College three candidates out of five passed.

Among colleges under Municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Brajamohan Institution (61), from all of which more than half the candidates passed. La Martinière, Loretto House, and Bishop's College also passed from 60 to 100 per cent. of their candidates, though the number in each case was small.

Those that passed 25 per cent. or less of their candidates were the Metropolitan Institution, the Central Institution, and the Albert College in Calcutta, the (aided) Victoria College at Narail, and the Bihar National College at Bankipore. A remarkable point about some of these institutions is not so much the large proportion of candidates that fail as the large number sent up to the examination. Thus, the Bihar National College, which had 127 pupils in the first and second year classes in 1894, and 153 in 1895, sent up 115 candidates from the second year to the First Arts Examination in 1895. The explanation is that a large number of students join the college from other institutions, with the object of being sent up to the First Arts Examination. Thus, between March and December 1894, the number of students at the Bihar National College increased from 127 to 211. The College sent up 115 candidates to the examination of February 1895; but only few of these had any chance of passing, and in fact only 24 passed, nearly all in the third division.

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46. The table below shows the distribution of the 52 senior scholarships. The two special scholarships for girls were both gained by candidates from the Bethune College:—

		1st grade.	2nd grade.	Total.
<i>Government Colleges—</i>				
Presidency ...	...	2	5	7
Krishnagar ...	...	...	4	4
Hooghly ...	...	1	2	3
Rajshahi ...	...	...	3	3
Dacca ...	...	...	2	2
Patna ...	...	...	4	4
Cuttack ...	...	...	2	2
Bethune ...	...	1*	1*	2*
	Total	4	23	27
<i>Municipal—</i>				
Midnapore ...	...	...	1	1
<i>Aided—</i>				
St. Xavier's...	...	1	...	1
General Assembly's ...	...	2	...	2
Free Church, Duff College	...	...	1	1
	Total	3	1	4
<i>Unaided—</i>				
City ...	...	2	1	3
Loretto House ...	...	2	...	2
Metropolitan ...	...	...	1	1
Ripon ...	...	...	2	2
Burdwan Raj ...	...	...	3	3
Uttarpara ...	...	...	2	2
Brajamohan ...	...	...	4	4
Rajchandra ...	...	...	1	1
Tej Narayan ...	...	...	2	2
	Total	4	16	20
	GRAND TOTAL	11	41	52

*Special scholarships for girls.

The ten scholarships of the first grade, open to all candidates, were divided pretty equally between Government, aided, and unaided institutions; and it is a noteworthy fact that two of the scholarships were, for the first time, won in an unrestricted competition by two young ladies from Loretto House, who thus left to other candidates the special school scholarships reserved for female students. The 40 scholarships of the second grade are distributed beforehand among the different Divisions of Bengal. Of this number, 22 were gained by Government colleges, and two and 16 respectively by aided and unaided institutions. In detail; of the ten second grade scholarships allotted to Calcutta, five were gained by the Presidency College, one by the Free Church Institution, and four by three unaided colleges. The four scholarships allotted to the Presidency Division outside Calcutta were all won by the Krishnagar College, which did extremely well in the examination. In the Burdwan Division, two of the eight scholarships were gained by the Hooghly College, one by the Midnapore College under Municipal management, two by the Uttarpara, and three by the Burdwan Raj College. In the Eastern Circle two were gained by the Dacca College, four by the Brajamohan Institution, and one by the Rajchandra College, both at Barisal. The Rajshahi College gained all the three scholarships attached to that Division. In Bihar four were gained by the Patna College, and two by the Tej Narayan College at Bhagalpur. In Orissa, there is no competition, and both the scholarships fell to the Ravenshaw College.

From more than one college is repeated the old complaint that some of their best students are bribed away to other institutions shortly before the examination, in order that the renown of the bribing institution may be enhanced, scholarships gained, and fresh pupils (which means money) won. There is no obvious remedy for this; but it puts the trade of college-keeping in a rather discreditable light.

47. The following scholarships, reserved for Muhammadan candidates, were also awarded after the First Arts Examination:—

Senior Mohsin scholarships—one at Rs. 16 a month, two at Rs. 14, and two at Rs. 12.

Senior Government scholarships—ten at Rs. 10 a month and ten at Rs. 7.

Three endowed scholarships—two (Darbhanga Madrasa scholarships) of the value of Rs. 10 each, and one (Syed Kazi Reza Hussain's scholarship) of the value of Rs. 11 a month.

48. Of the 52 scholars, 24 have chosen the A course for the B.A. examination and 22 the B course, while 2 have joined the Medical and 4 the Civil Engineering College. Again, 18 have taken their scholarships to the Presidency College, two to the Bethune and one to the Sanskrit College, and 12 to colleges in Calcutta under private management. Of those that are held in the mufassal, 11 have been made tenable in Government colleges and two in private colleges.

49. B.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table gives the results of the B.A. Examination held in February 1894:—

COLLEGES.	A COURSE.					B COURSE.					TOTAL.				
	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.	Candidates.	Honours, 1st division.	Honours, 2nd division.	Pass.	Total passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Presidency College ...	75	4	15	25	44	84	6	8	29	43	159	10	23	54	57
2. Hooghly " ...	27	1	4	5	10	27	2	2	3	12	54	2	3	12	17
3. Dacca " ...	47	...	5	6	11	12	...	1	2	3	59	...	6	8	14
4. Krishnagar " ...	6	...	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	3	4
5. Patna " ...	58	...	1	10	11	15	...	1	8	9	73	...	2	18	20
6. Ravenshaw " Cuttack	11	...	...	2	2	8	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	3	3
7. Rajshahi " ...	6	...	...	1	1	9	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	1
8. Bethune " ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Total ...	232	4	23	51	78	159	8	12	48	68	391	12	35	99	146
<i>Aided—</i>															
1. General Assembly's Institution ...	83	...	2	24	26	55	3	1	13	17	138	3	3	37	43
2. Free Church Institution ...	78	...	5	16	21	13	...	3	5	8	91	...	8	21	29
3. St. Xavier's College ...	34	...	1	12	13	41	...	1	15	16	75	...	2	27	29
4. London Missionary Society's College, Bhanupur ...	12	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	4	5
5. LaMartiniere for Girls	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
6. Victoria College, Narail	5	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	2
Total ...	214	...	10	57	67	109	3	5	33	41	323	3	15	90	108
1. Metropolitan Institution ...	126	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	24	24
2. City College ...	55	...	4	14	18	102	2	9	25	36	157	2	13	39	54
3. Ripon " ...	115	...	1	23	24	56	...	2	21	23	171	...	3	44	47
4. Berhampore " ...	18	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	6	6
5. Tej Narayan College, Bhanupur ...	19	...	...	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	7	7
6. Rajchandra College, Barisal ...	7	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	1
7. Bihar National College	13	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	2	2
8. Bishop's College	3	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	2	3
Total ...	350	...	6	78	84	161	2	11	47	60	517	2	17	125	144
Teachers ...	100	...	2	9	11	18	...	...	6	6	118	...	2	15	17
Private students ...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1
Total for 1894-95 ...	905	4	42	195	241	447	13	28	134	175	1,352	17	70	329	416
Total for 1893-94 ...	992	14	43	308	365	555	6	41	72	119	1,547	20	84	380	484

The total number of candidates was very slightly above that of the previous year, but the proportion of B course candidates rose from 26 to 33 per cent. The percentage of successful candidates in both courses together fell from 36 to 32; namely, 37 per cent. in Government, 34 per cent. in aided, and 28 per cent. in unaided colleges. There were also 118 teachers, of whom 17 passed, 2 with honours. Teachers are always encouraged to go up for the B.A. examination. They are told that their prospects of promotion will be much improved by the attainment of a degree; and even if they do not succeed, the further study which private preparation for an examination involves is

Krishna Chandra Bhattacharjya gained honours in three subjects, English, Sanskrit and Philosophy; and Jogindra Nath Pal gained first-class honours in two, Mathematics and Physics.

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53. M.A. EXAMINATION.—The following table shows the results of the M.A. Examination held in November 1894:—

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	ENGLISH.		SANSKRIT.		ARABIC.		PERSIAN.		HISTORY.		PHILOSOPHY.		MATHEMATICS.		CHEMISTRY. (A)		PHYSICS. (C)		PHYSICS. (E)		TOTAL.	
	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.	of candidates.	Number passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
<i>Government Colleges.</i>																						
1. Presidency College	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	1	6	5	8	7	1	1	55	29
2. Dacca	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
3. Rajshahi	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2
4. Sanskrit	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Total	...	36	14	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	1	7	6	8	7	1	1	67	34
<i>Aided Colleges—</i>																						
1. General Assembly's Institution.	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2. Free Church Institution or Duff College.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
3. L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
4. St. Xavier's College	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	6
<i>Unaided Colleges—</i>																						
1. Metropolitan Institution.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. City College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Private students...	39	8	1	...	2	2	1	1	3	...	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	53	12
Teachers ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95.	66	24	7	2	2	2	1	1	4	...	13	8	14	1	7	6	8	7	2	1	144	52
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94.	77	23	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	14	8	6	6	7	7	1	1	(a)129	(b)57

(a) Inclusive of 3 candidates in Physics (B).
(b) Inclusive of 1 candidate do. do.

Though the number of candidates has increased, the number passing the examination shows no great variation from the results of the last few years. The Presidency College stands considerably ahead of the rest; but the aided colleges make a respectable show in the list. The Rajshahi College was, for the first time in its history, represented by two candidates at this examination, and both passed, one in English and one in Chemistry. Candidates for this examination are not compelled to attend lectures in an affiliated institution. There were 53 private candidates, as they are called, and 6 teachers; 12 of the former, but none of the latter succeeded in passing. In literary subjects there were 113 candidates, of whom 37 passed; in scientific subjects, 31 candidates, of whom 15 passed. All the successful candidates in the latter branches were students of Government colleges.

54. PREMCHAND STUDENTSHIP EXAMINATION.—The competition in 1894 was in scientific subjects, and four candidates presented themselves for examination. On the result of the examination, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for five years, was awarded to Jyotibhushan Bhaduri, who took up Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, and selected Analytical Chemistry as the subject in which he proposed to carry on further investigation. He was run

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very close by Syama Das Mukherjea, who took up Pure Mathematics and Physics, and proposed "Local Probabilities" as his subsequent subject of research. Both candidates had graduated from the Presidency College.

55. The following table shows the academical qualifications of the Professors in the different Government colleges, as directed in paragraph 27 of the Government Resolution on the Annual Report for 1893-94 :—

NAMES OF COLLEGES.	Number of Professors.	M.A.	B.A.	Senior scholarship.	D.Sc.	B.Sc.	F.R.S.	A.R.C.S.	A.R.S.M. F.C.S.	L.M.S.	Not specified.	Entrance.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasa examination.	Total.
1. Presidency College	20	12	1	...	2	1	1	1	2	7
2. Hooghly " " " " " "	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
3. Dacca " " " " " "	18	7	(a) 3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	18
4. Krishnagar " " " " " "	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8
5. Patna " " " " " "	8	4	(b) 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
6. Ravenshaw " " " " " "	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Rajabahi " " " " " "	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8. Sanskrit " " " " " "	7	(c) 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
9. Calcutta Madrasa " " " " " "	...	The staff of Professors has been abolished since its amalgamation in 1898 with the Presidency College.													
10. Chittagong College " " " " " "	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
11. Bethune " " " " " "	6	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Total	89	50	13	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	(d) 8	1	6	2	89

(a) One of these being a B.L. and one a B.A., D.Sc.

(b) One being a B.L. and the other a B.A., B.Sc.

(c) All being M.A., B.L.'s.

(d) Generally Professors of Oriental classical languages.

56. COLLEGE REPORTS.—The following is a summary of the more interesting particulars in the reports of colleges, which have not been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs :—

Presidency College.—Mr. W. Griffiths was Principal throughout the year. Mr. C. Little was absent on furlough for nearly six months. Mr. F. J. Rowe went to England on privilege leave for three months in May 1894, and afterwards obtained an extension of leave for nine months, the privilege leave being commuted to furlough. Mr. M. Prothero was absent on furlough from May to November 1894. Babu Bipin, Bihari Gupta was absent on medical leave for one month, Mr. R. W. F. Shaw, of the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, acting for him. Maulvi Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic and Persian, was appointed to be Superintendent of the Chittagong Madrasa, and was succeeded by Maulvi Abdul Munim, of the Dacca College. Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar was deputed to Cuttack as Officiating Principal of the Ravenshaw College, during the absence of Mr. Hallward. On the appointment of Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, M.A., to the Principalship of the Sanskrit College, Babu Hara Prasad Shastri, M.A., succeeded him as Professor of Sanskrit. Mr. A. M. Nash, who went on furlough for two years in March last, unhappily met his death by drowning in the following June. His loss will be severely felt in the Department, as he was a mathematician of the first rank, and a man of great mental power all round.

The library continues in excellent condition under the management of Mr. F. J. Rowe; and during the year 306 volumes were added to it. The catalogue, which was printed in 1882, is in need of revision. Attendance at the gymnastic class for three days in the week is compulsory for first-year students, an exception being made in the case of those who are physically unfit for the exercises or who live at an inconvenient distance from the College. There is an athletic club attached to the College, the members of which raised a sum of Rs. 208 by subscriptions among themselves, and obtained an equal grant from Government. Of the nine football matches played by the students, they won seven and lost two; they also played four cricket matches, in two of which they were victorious. The annual speech-day, inaugurated by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in 1892, took place on the 21st December 1894. It consisted of declamations in English, Arabic, and Persian, a Sanskrit dialogue, and a performance of scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan by the students of the College. Sir Charles Elliott, who was present, expressed

his pleasure with the performance, and addressed some words of encouragement to the students. The gold medal for 1894 was awarded by His Honour to Sailendra Nath Sarkar, of the fourth-year class, whose essay on "The functions and value of poetry" was adjudged to be the best. A high standard of discipline was maintained in the College during the year. The only serious case of misconduct occurred at the test examination of the fourth-year class, when some students were found copying, and were not allowed to appear at the B.A. examination.

Hooghly College.—Mr. W. Booth was Principal throughout the year. Mr. D. N. Mallik was transferred to the Patna College in April 1894. In June following Babu Debendra Nath Bose, M.A., was temporarily transferred from the Krishnagar College to act as Lecturer, during the absence on furlough of Mr. S. C. Hill. He was succeeded by Babu Satis Chandra Banerjea, M.A., in September 1894.

The library received an addition of 85 books, in addition to "Nature," at a cost of Rs. 799, and 21 volumes were received from Government and other sources.

The Hooghly College Club, for the practice of cricket, football and other sports, is affiliated to the Indian Football Association, and is open only to students of the College and collegiate school. The boys played three football matches, two of which were played on the Chinsura Barrack square with the 43rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, then stationed at Barrackpore. The first match ended in a draw, while in the second the military were beaten by two goals. In the third match, played on the Barrackpore Cantonment ground with the 5th Royal Artillery, the College team was defeated. The cricket team competed for the Lansdowne Shield, the ties being played on the Town Club ground in Calcutta in March 1895. They beat the Patna team, but were beaten by Bishop's College. In the cold season they challenged the Medical College cricket team, which consists wholly of Europeans and Eurasians; and although the latter won the day, the home team made a good show. They also went in for some of the events in the athletic sports on the Dalhousie Club ground in March 1895.

The number of boarders on the rolls of the Hindu Hostel on the 31st March 1895 was 59, against 56 in the preceding year. The number in the Muhamadan Hostel was 79, against 74, including three belonging to the Hooghly Training School, who were permitted to reside in the hostel as a special arrangement. The health of the boarders was good, and discipline was thoroughly maintained.

Dacca College.—Mr. A. C. Edwards was in charge of the College. An addition was made to the instructive staff by the appointment in November last of Dr. P. Chatterjea, B.A., D.Sc. (Edin.).

The new science laboratory, the construction of which was lately sanctioned by Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 43,000, is in course of construction. The site was fixed upon after careful consideration; and, judging from the progress already made in the structure, it promises to look very well, and in no way to interfere with the lighting or to detract from the appearance of the main building.

The library received an addition of 336 volumes during the year.

The gymnastic building and apparatus were in very good order. Cricket, football, and lawn-tennis were regularly played by a large number of students throughout the year. In a football match played at Burdwan in September 1894 against the local Raj College Club, the Dacca College team were successful by three goals to two; their travelling and other expenses having been generously defrayed by Raja Rajendra Narayan Roy Bahadur, of Bhowal, and Babu Sris Chandra Das and Bijay Chandra Banerjea, zamindars of Dacca. In February last a cricket match was played between the Dacca College Cricket Club and the Dacca Cricket Club, the latter representing the full strength of the Europeans at Dacca and Narayanganj, and being considered a formidable team. The match resulted in an easy victory for the College. A few weeks later a return match was played, and in this the College Club was defeated.

The condition of the Rajchandra Hostel attached to the College was in all respects satisfactory, and the annual contribution of Rs. 600, which was formerly paid towards its maintenance by the late Babu Pratap Chandra Das, the

founder of the hostel, was continued by his son, Babu Sris Chandra Das, a provision for the purpose having been made in the founder's will.

Krishnagar College.—Mr. W. Billing was Principal throughout the year. The falling off in the average number on the rolls from 94 to 75 is attributed in great measure to the uncertainty that prevailed regarding the future maintenance of the College. A recent Resolution of Government, setting forth the additional donations that have been made, and the annual subscriptions that have been promised, towards the maintenance of the College, has gone far to remove that source of uncertainty by declaring that, provided the subscriptions are duly paid, "His Honour's intention is that the status of the College shall not be altered, and that it shall be kept up by the Government on its present footing." The future maintenance of the College rests, therefore, in the hands of those locally interested, since the Resolution goes on to declare that "the undertaking to maintain the College and the payment of the subscriptions will cease and determine together." At any rate the Principal and staff are doing their share to keep up the credit of the College, as the foregoing results of examinations show. Compulsory drill, introduced in 1893, had to be abandoned as unpopular; the students being allowed the option of joining either the gymnastic class or the cricket and football club. Cricket and football are popular with a small number of students, but there are few enthusiasts. Lawn-tennis is gaining ground. The cost of football and cricket gear is an obstacle in the way of popularising these games.

Patna College.—Mr. A. Ewbank was Principal throughout the year. The College athletics continued to prosper. Cricket and football were diligently pursued, and matches with other teams were frequently played. The College sent a cricket team to Calcutta in the cold weather to compete for the Lansdowne Shield. Tennis was also practised. The appointment of Mr. Pinto as gymnastic master to the Collegiate school proved advantageous.

Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.—Mr. N. L. Hallward was Principal during the greater portion of the year; and on his taking leave of absence in February 1895, after the expiry of his five years' term of engagement (which has since been permanently renewed), he was temporarily succeeded by Babu Nil Kanta Mazumdar. Discipline was well maintained. One Uriya Brahman student of the second-year class, having been found guilty of forging the signature of his alleged guardian in two applications for leave of absence, was punished by rustication for four months and by forfeiture of his scholarship. A Muhammadan student, having been reported for disobedience to orders at the College drilling class, was ordered to attend the school drilling class for a month twice a week. Discipline was also maintained in the hostel attached to the College. One boarder, a Bengali, who left the hostel without permission, was not allowed to rejoin. Students of the fourth-year class were not compelled to join the cricket and lawn-tennis clubs, though some joined them voluntarily. All the other students took part in some or other of the physical exercises of the College. The only cricket match of the season was played against a European eleven, consisting of the full strength of the English residents, and resulted in a severe defeat for the College team.

Rajshahi College.—Mr. W. B. Livingstone was Principal throughout the year. There was no change in the instructive staff. During the year a tiffin bungalow was erected for the use of the boys and teachers of the College and school, at a cost of Rs. 1,323, and sanction was accorded to the construction of a verandah to the north-west wing of the Collegiate school, and another for the kitchen of the Madrasa boarding-house. The Pramathanath Hindu boarding-house, containing accommodation for 40 boarders, was opened on the 1st October 1894. The gymnastic class, attendance at which is compulsory, continued to be popular. It consisted of 550 students, against 560 in the preceding year. Football is played; and a project is under consideration for taking up and reclaiming a jheel that lies to the south of the College as an additional playground. A high standard of discipline was maintained throughout the year.

Bethune College.—Miss C. M. Bose, M.A., continued in charge of the College as Lady Principal. Miss Kamini Sen, B.A., resigned her appointment as lecturer on her marriage, and was succeeded by Miss Kumudini Khastgir, B.A., Head Mistress of the collegiate school. Provision was made for lectures in Persian

and Arabic in order to meet the requirements of students from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The number of boarders rose from 33 to 44, consisting of 29 Brahmos, 11 Christians, and, what is significant, 4 Hindus. The health of the boarders was satisfactory.

Sanskrit College.—Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., who was in charge of the College as Principal, retired in February 1895, and was succeeded by Babu Nilmani Mukherjea, M.A. The retirement of the late Principal was signalled by the following valedictory notice in the *Calcutta Gazette*:—

The retirement of Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., from the Principalship of the Sanskrit College affords the Lieutenant-Governor a suitable opportunity for placing on record his appreciation of the services rendered by the Pandit, during his long career as a Government officer, alike to Sanskrit learning and to the spread of education. While his general culture in the field of Sanskrit learning is exceptionally wide, his special reputation as a student of Nyaya stands high among the scholars of India and Europe. Since his first appointment as Officiating Principal of the Sanskrit College in 1877, he has steadily devoted himself to the encouragement of the study of Sanskrit in the indigenous *tohs* of the country. The institution of the Sanskrit Title Examination, which has proved so popular and successful a measure, and the substantial rewards more recently offered to *tohs* and their pupils throughout the Province, for proficiency in Sanskrit as tested by examination, owe their origin to his direct initiative. Both these measures have appealed widely to popular sympathies, and have elicited large contributions from private liberality in their support. When he has been consulted upon measures affecting the public weal, the influence of the Pandit has been steadily ranged on the side of order and good government, while his sound and temperate judgment, his uprightness and loyalty, have lent weight to his counsels. The cordial good wishes of the Government of Bengal follow Mahamahopadhyaya Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna in his well-earned retirement.

Chittagong College.—Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterjea, B.A., was head-master throughout the year. The improvement of the play-ground, which has engaged the attention of the authorities for some time, has been delayed by the civil suit instituted by a neighbouring land-owner for the possession of a portion of the college compound. The students took no part in the first portion of the "Chittagong United Schools Athletic Tournament," including high and long jumps and flat races, which took place in February and March 1895, but they entered the lists for the football prize. The college team played with the local Training School and won. The students generally were well behaved, and there were very few cases of breach of discipline. Sanction has been accorded by Government to the acquisition of the site selected for the hostel, and to the construction of a building at a total estimated cost of Rs. 4,572, towards which a contribution of Rs. 500 has been promised by the District Board, and private subscriptions have been collected by the head-master.

Midnapore College.—The physical exercises of the students consist of gymnastics, drill, cricket, and football. Two boys of the school department were found guilty of immoral conduct, and punished with rustication for two months. With that exception there was no case of serious misconduct or of breach of discipline.

General Assembly's Institution.—There was no serious breach of discipline. A sum of £500 has been contributed by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland towards the construction of a building for the Christian Hostel, and the College Council has set apart Rs. 1,000 for the same purpose. The Dalton scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, for the encouragement of higher education among the aboriginal races, was held in this college by a Kol Christian, who had read German as his second language for the Entrance Examination with the German Missionaries at Ranchi, and who was the first student to take up that language for the F.A. Examination of the University.

Duff College and Free Church Institution.—Some alterations were made in the College building with a view to providing additional accommodation for the third-year class. The College has a gymnastic class and a boarding-house for Native Christians, in which much attention is paid to the physical, intellectual, and moral training of the boarders.

Narail Victoria College.—The construction of the pukka boarding-house, undertaken by the local zamindars at a considerable cost, was completed during the year. The boarders were supplied with medicine *gratis* from the Narail Zamindars' charitable dispensary, and special care was taken of them by the

medical officer in charge. The hostel was under the supervision of a senior Professor, and discipline was efficiently maintained in the College. There are arrangements for football, cricket and indigenous games. Some additions were made during the year to the library and the science laboratory of the College.

Uttarpara College.—Babu Syama Charan Ganguli, B.A., was Principal throughout the year. The students play football. There is a boarding-house attached to the College. The settlement of the terms for the permanent transfer of the Uttarpara School to the local Board of Management is now approaching completion.

Burdwan Raj College.—Some additions were made to the library and science laboratory attached to the College. The gymnastic class was not popular. Greater interest was taken by the students in indigenous games, football and cricket. A playground, though not a very suitable one, has been secured near the College. There was no noticeable instance of breach of discipline within the year.

Berhampore College.—Physical exercises were specially encouraged. Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I., of Cossimbazar, makes an annual donation of Rs. 200 for prizes for gymnastic exercises. Rai Srinath Pal Bahadur, Manager to the estates of Her Highness and Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College, gave a gold medal to the champion of the year. The gymnastic class was well attended, and cricket and football also found considerable favour with the boys. The boarding-house, which had suffered a temporary collapse in 1893, was re-established in June 1894 on a satisfactory footing. The monitorial system introduced for the maintenance of discipline among the boarders worked well. There was no instance of any serious breach of discipline. A draft deed for the permanent transfer of the College to a local Committee, with an endowment from Her Highness the Maharani, is under consideration.

Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.—A boarding institution supported by the boarders themselves was established during the year; and the establishment of another such institution in connexion with the College is in contemplation. The fee-rates were raised in some classes of the school department, but the number on the rolls was not appreciably affected by it. Attention was paid to the physical education of the boys.

Tej Narayan College, Bhagalpur.—This institution continues to flourish. To meet the need for increased accommodation new class rooms have been constructed, at the cost of the proprietor, in the upper floor of the main building. A hostel is also attached to the College.

57. *Society for the Higher Training of Young Men.*—Some account of a Society whose aim it is to raise students to a higher level than the Colleges reach may properly be given in this place.

The Society was set on foot in 1892, and its constitution established in the following year. Its government is primarily vested in a General Committee which includes most of the leading members of the educated community in Calcutta, and from this larger body is elected an Executive Committee, consisting of seven officers of the Society and not more than eight other members. Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., was the first President of the Society, and he was succeeded by Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I. The active duties of the Society are discharged by Mr. C. R. Wilson, the Secretary, ably assisted by Babu Rajendra Lal Singha, the Assistant Secretary.

The Society has received the most generous help and encouragement from His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, who gave it a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000, and from His Honour Sir Charles Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has placed at its disposal the east wing of the Hindu School building, has assisted it with a grant of Rs. 100 a month from public funds, and has shown in many ways a keen personal interest in its welfare.

The objects of the Society are the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of the educated youth of Bengal. It endeavours to carry out this object by the establishment of a library and reading-room, by the delivery of lectures, and by the promotion of athletic sports. It has also set on foot a monthly journal, the 'Calcutta University Magazine.'

During the year 1894-95 the number of members increased from 239 to 450, of whom about 50 are senior members. The following lectures were

delivered in the course of the year:—(1) by Babu Pratap Chandra Mazumdar, on “Bankim Chandra, the Apostle of Culture;” (2) by Babu Pramatha Nath Sen, on “Emerson the Scholar;” (3) by Mr. J. C. Bose, on “Electrical Radiation.” The Debating Club has held meetings every fortnight. The Library contains about 1,200 English and 3,200 vernacular books; and the leading English and Indian newspapers and magazines are taken in.

In order to meet the rapidly-growing needs of the Society, the accommodation provided for it in the Hindu School building was extended during the year, with the sanction of the Bengal Government, by the addition of four more rooms and out-buildings. The portion of the compound corresponding to this part of the building has been fenced, and a tennis-ground has been completed through the generosity of Her Highness the Maharani Sarnamayi, C.I. The new hall has been lighted with Wenham gas-lamps.

Under the auspices of the Society many football, cricket and other matches have been played; and the Society has materially aided the Government of Bengal in carrying out the project of procuring a playground at Marcus Square for the use of the student community. The Government of Bengal have given Rs. 50,000 towards this object, and Raja Binay Krishna has contributed, through the Society, the munificent sum of Rs. 15,000. It is hoped that the whole of the required amount will before long be raised.

58. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—Another institution in Calcutta for the benefit of students deserves a passing notice. It is the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, of which Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar is the life and soul. With a spacious lecture-hall and an efficient laboratory, this Association delivers a course of lectures on scientific subjects for a certain term during the year. The fees charged are very moderate; the lecturers are some of the best men available in the country; the lectures are delivered in the evening, when students can most conveniently attend, and are treated by the University on the same footing as College lectures for admission to the First Examination in Arts. Here, therefore, is a fine opportunity for a student with a scientific turn of mind to improve his knowledge. The pity of it is that the Institution, instead of receiving generous support, is almost entirely neglected by the wealthy inhabitants of Calcutta, whose contributions are sorely needed to keep it in a state of efficiency, and abreast of modern progress in science.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

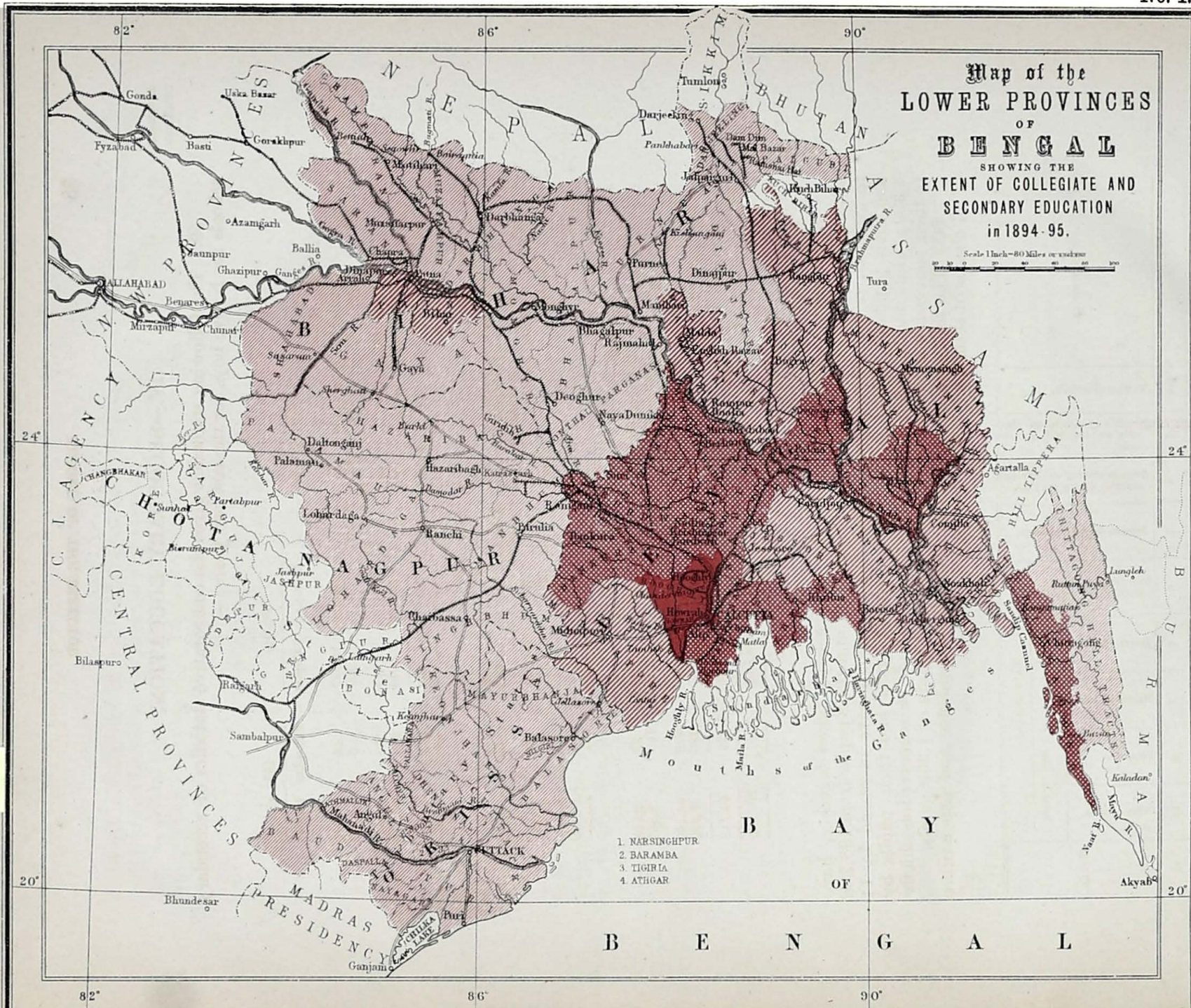
59. The following statement gives the comparative statistics of secondary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>High English—</i>				
Managed by Government	48	13,397	48	13,319
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	9	2,397	6	1,702
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	25,842	179	27,987
Unaided	136	34,046	139	35,219
Total	361	75,682	372	78,227
<i>Middle English—</i>				
Managed by Government	4	662	4	680
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	18	1,536	16	1,502
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	626	44,141	649	46,651
Unaided	221	13,911	227	15,816
Total	869	60,250	896	64,649
<i>Middle Vernacular—</i>				
Managed by Government	33	2,705	33	2,708
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	151	8,515	150	8,867
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	808	43,102	810	44,169
Unaided	151	8,482	136	8,369
Total	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113
GRAND TOTAL	2,373	198,736	2,397	206,989

Secondary schools of all classes for Native boys, taken together, have advanced from 2,373 to 2,397, or by 1·0 per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by 4·1 per cent. High English schools have increased by 11 and their pupils by 2,545; middle English schools by 27 and their pupils by 4,399; while middle vernacular schools show a loss of 14 schools (due chiefly to their conversion to the middle English class), but a gain of 1,309 pupils.

60. The following table shows in detail the attendance and expenditure of all classes of secondary schools for Native boys:—





CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>High English.</i>										
Managed by Government	48	13,319	12,690	9,997	Rs. 1,65,007	Rs. ...	Rs. 50	Rs. 2,83,864	Rs. 13,366	Rs. 4,62,287
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	6	1,702	1,573	1,233	3,240	1,319	2,790	31,927	2,391	41,667
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	179	27,987	26,793	20,259	90,823	2,129	9,083	3,32,610	1,07,778	5,43,423
Unaided	139	35,219	33,814	26,005	...	...	...	4,39,623	1,78,804	6,18,427
Total	372	78,227	74,770	57,494	2,59,070	3,448	11,923	10,88,024	3,02,339	16,64,804



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

Class 1.	10 per cent. and upwards	
" 2.	5 to 10 per cent.	
" 3.	2½ to 5 " "	
" 4.	below 2½ " "	

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Middle English.</i>										
Managed by Government	4	680	644	525	Rs. 6,161	Rs. ...	Rs. 300	Rs. 5,608	Rs. ...	Rs. 12,069
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	16	1,502	1,408	1,104	...	4,294	193	7,607	2,871	14,965
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	649	46,651	43,244	33,745	32,605	1,19,580	5,738	2,03,714	1,81,030	5,42,667
Unaided	227	15,816	15,168	11,385	...	...	...	48,323	63,328	1,11,651
Total	896	64,649	60,464	46,759	33,766	1,23,874	6,231	2,65,252	2,47,229	6,81,352
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>										
Managed by Government	33	2,708	2,522	1,848	10,519	...	1,936	8,525	1,122	22,102
Do. by District or Municipal Boards.	150	8,867	8,077	6,462	...	35,547	960	24,106	4,635	65,248
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	610	44,169	41,045	32,338	46,442	65,236	5,788	1,27,496	75,033	3,19,995
Unaided	136	8,369	7,600	5,799	...	...	...	17,254	24,643	41,897
Total	1,129	64,113	59,244	46,947	59,961	1,00,783	8,694	1,77,381	1,05,433	4,40,242
GRAND TOTAL	2,397	206,989	194,478	151,200	3,54,797	2,28,105	26,838	15,30,657	6,55,001	27,95,398
Grand Total for 1893-94	2,373	198,736	190,831	146,763	3,40,949	2,28,409	29,970	15,11,770	6,21,981	27,28,079
					6,09,740			21,85,658		
					5,94,328			21,33,751		

In the preceding year the expenditure on 2,373 schools was Rs. 27,28,079, of which Rs. 5,94,328 were contributed from public funds (Provincial revenues and District and Municipal Funds), and Rs. 21,33,751 were raised from private sources. In the year under report, there has been an increased expenditure of Rs. 15,412 from public funds to meet an increased contribution of Rs. 51,907 from private sources. Taken separately, the expenditure from Provincial revenues shows an increase of Rs. 13,848 and that from District Funds of Rs. 4,696, while municipal contributions have decreased by Rs. 3,132. The decrease in the last item is, no doubt, due to the greater recognition by municipalities of the claims of primary education within their respective limits.

61. The following statement summarises the statistics of secondary schools for Native boys for the past five years:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE—		
			From public funds.	From private funds.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,346	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

The figures show that although the number of schools has remained almost the same, the five-years' period has ended with an increase of 7,884 pupils.

The expenditure from public funds is somewhat lower than at the beginning of the period, while that from private sources shows the large increase of Rs. 1,22,799.

62. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools are here repeated:—

<i>High English</i> —	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	48	13,397	48	13,319
Do. by Municipal Boards or Joint Committees	9	2,397	6	1,702
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	168	25,842	179	27,987
Unaided	136	34,046	139	35,219
Total	361	75,682	372	78,227

The number of high schools managed by the Department shows no change. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards or Joint-Committees numbered six, against nine in the preceding year; three of those in the Burdwan Division, namely, Bali, Ghatal, and Burdwan, having now been returned as aided schools. The six remaining schools are the Santipur school in Nadia, the Midnapore Collegiate school and the Nator school in Rajshahi, under Municipal management, and those at Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr, under Joint-Committees.

The number of aided high schools was 179, against 168 in the preceding year. They are distributed as follows:—Burdwan Division 56, Presidency 55, Calcutta 1, Rajshahi 13, Dacca 24, Chittagong 8, Patna 8, Bhagalpur 6, Orissa 6, Chota Nagpur 2.

The unaided high schools numbered 139, against 136 in the previous year. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 21, Presidency 14, Calcutta 42, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 20, Chittagong 4, Patna 25, Bhagalpur 7, and Orissa, Orissa Tributary Mahals, and Chota Nagpur one each.

63. *Entrance Examination.*—In the following table are compared the results of the University Entrance examination for Native boys for 1894 and 1895:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1894.							1895.						
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Percentage.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.					First division.	Second division.	Third division.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Government schools	59*	1,029	131	247	236	614	59·66	56†	985	174	277	176	627	66·97
Schools under private management { Aided	160	1,115	58	194	180	432	38·74	176	1,928	130	204	231	655	41·79
{ Unaided	122	2,124	139	332	346	817	38·46	120	2,320	169	382	371	912	39·31
Total	350	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	43·65	362	4,633	463	653	778	2,194	47·3

* Including municipal and female schools.
† Including the Dacca madrasa.

The number of competing schools increased from 350 to 352, and of candidates from 4,268 to 4,633, while the number of successful candidates rose from 1,863 to 2,194. The total percentage of success was 47·3, against 43·65 in the preceding year. Government schools passed 66·97 per cent. of their candidates, while aided schools passed 41·79 per cent., and unaided schools 39·31 per cent. The corresponding percentages of the preceding year were 59·66, 38·74, and 38·46 respectively. There is an improvement all round.

A warning was issued by the University to 24 schools in Bengal that unless they showed better results, they would cease to be recognised as high schools.

64. The following table shows the comparative success of Government, aided and unaided schools in each division for the past two years:—

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

DIVISION.	1894.															
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	84	(a) 9	53	22	84	9	43	14	66	649	47	115	113	275	42·3	18
Presidency	77	(b) 8	52	15	75	8	46	15	69	643	57	121	115	293	45·5	18
Calcutta	48	(c) 3	(d) 36	44	5	(j) 2	34	41	1,039	73	160	169	422	40·6	14	
Rajshahi	21	(e) 8	10	1	19	8	10	1	19	165	28	45	44	117	70·9	16
Dacca	47	(f) 5	23	17	45	5	21	15	41	704	67	128	123	318	45·1	20
Chittagong	16	4	7	4	16	4	6	4	14	192	13	37	28	78	40·6	9
Patna	38	(g) 7	8	20	36	7	7	17	31	541	22	76	107	205	37·9	18
Bhagalpur	18	5	5	6	16	5	3	6	14	183	13	42	32	87	47·5	13
Orissa	9	3	6	...	9	3	5	...	8	91	2	16	18	36	39·5	10
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	...	1	1	2	40·	...
Chota Nagpur	7	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	56	6	12	12	30	53·6	8
Total	366	(h) 59	169	122	350	59	145	107	311	4,268	328	773	762	1,863	43·65	144

DIVISION.	1895.															
	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH SENT CANDIDATES.				NUMBER OF SCHOOLS WHICH PASSED CANDIDATES.				Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED IN THE—				Percentage of success.	Scholarships gained.
		Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Government.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
Burdwan	83	(m) 6	54	18	78	6	48	17	71	736	80	146	120	346	47·	18
Presidency	77	(n) 8	(o) 54	13	75	8	47	12	67	666	61	128	120	309	46·4	20
Calcutta	(l) 47	4	1	38	43	4	1	36	41	1,133	83	212	183	478	42·1	15*
Rajshahi	24	(p) 8	13	2	23	8	11	1	20	227	34	67	34	135	59·4	16
Dacca	48	(q) 5	24	19	48	5	23	19	47	766	116	203	141	460	60·9	22
Chittagong	16	(r) 5	8	4	17	4	6	4	16	220	27	47	38	112	50·9	10
Patna	40	7	8	18	33	7	7	14	28	544	27	70	66	163	29·9	18
Bhagalpur	18	(s) 5	6	6	17	5	6	6	17	210	15	41	47	103	49·	12
Orissa	10	3	6	1	10	3	5	1	9	73	6	16	13	35	48·	9†
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	5	1	...	2	3	60·	...
Chota Nagpur	8	5	2	...	7	5	2	...	7	63	13	23	14	50	79·2	7
Total	372	56	176	120	352	55	168	111	325	4,633	463	953	778	2,194	47·3	147‡

(a) Includes the municipal schools at Howrah, Bali, Burdwan, Ghatal, and Midnapore.
 (b) Ditto the municipal school at Santipur.
 (c) Ditto the Bethune School.
 (d) Ditto Christ Church and Free Church Normal (Girls') Schools.
 (e) Ditto the Nator Municipal School.
 (f) Ditto Dacca Female and Barisal Municipal School.
 (g) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
 (h) Ditto Brahma Balika Sukshalaya.
 (i) Ditto five girls' schools.
 (j) Ditto Christ Church Girls' School.
 (k) Excludes girls' schools.
 (l) Includes Midnapore and Howrah Municipal Schools.
 (m) Ditto Santipur Municipal School.
 (n) Ditto Nator Municipal School.
 (o) Ditto Barisal School and Dacca Madrassa.
 (p) Ditto Chittagong Madrassa, which failed to pass any candidates.
 (q) Ditto Monghyr Municipal School.
 (r) Excludes Barrackpore Training School, which sent up and passed one candidate.
 * Ditto 4 scholarships—two awarded to European boys, one to a native girl, and one to a European girl.
 † Ditto 1 scholarship awarded to a European girl.
 ‡ Ditto 5 scholarships—awarded to two European boys, two girls in Calcutta and one girl in Orissa.

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Government schools in the foregoing table include the six Joint-Committee and Municipal schools and the Dacca and Chittagong Madrasas. All these schools passed candidates except the Chittagong Madrasa, none of whose six candidates were successful. Candidates from girls' schools have been shown in the section on Female Education.

65. Government high schools for Native boys are either schools attached to colleges and under the control of the Principals, or zilla schools of the first, second or third class, supervised by Circle Inspectors. The class of a zilla school is determined by the number of its pupils, according as it contains 300 or more, between 300 and 175, or less than 175.

The following table shows the results of the Entrance examination for these schools separately. The merit-marks in the last column have now been calculated by assigning three marks for each boy passing in the first division, two marks for each in the second, and one mark for each in the third; and then by multiplying the total for each school by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates, and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. The last portion of the rule is new, and has been introduced in conformity with the orders of Government in paragraph 12 on the last report, that "to be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates." It was also suggested that "some value should be given to the proportion between the number in the Entrance class and the total number of pupils in the school." This, however, has not been found possible. The success of a school at the Entrance examination constantly, and very naturally, leads to a large accession of pupils in the lower classes; and if the proportion above indicated were applied to the merit-mark, the school would be penalised by its very success.

66. *Collegiate Schools.*—These schools passed 226 candidates out of 340, or 66·3 per cent:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Hindu School ...	328	29	9	7	6	22	36	13	15	4	32	35·6	64·8
2. Hooghly Collegiate ...	364	41	5	11	14	30	45	13	14	8	35	44·6	58·3
3. Dacca " ...	500	39	11	12	8	31	54	15	13	8	36	43·7	52·6
4. Patna " ...	369	33	1	10	15	26	27	4	8	8	20	29·9	26·6
5. Chittagong " ...	290	29	1	6	4	11	16	4	7	3	14	7·2	25·3
6. Rajshahi " ...	407	35	6	8	9	23	37	3	9	6	18	29·1	15·8
7. Hare " ...	285	50	7	11	13	31	25	4	2	9	15	36·7	15
8. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasa ...	322	33	2	2	2	6	22	2	8	3	13	2·1	14·6
9. Krishnagar Collegiate ...	202	20	...	4	7	11	22	3	3	7	13	8·2	15
10. Ravenshaw " ...	295	24	...	6	6	12	24	4	6	2	12	9	13
11. Hooghly Branch " ...	295	20	3	4	3	10	15	...	5	4	9	9·5	8·4
12. Sanskrit Collegiate ...	197	12	2	1	3	6	11	...	3	3	6	5·5	4·9
13. Bethune Collegiate ...	128	7	...	4	2	6	6	1	2	...	3	8·5	3·5
Total ...	3,982	372	47	86	92	225	340	66	95	65	226	244·9	300

The only school that passed less than 50 per cent. of its candidates was the Rajshahi Collegiate School, which passed 18 out of 37. The Dacca Collegiate School, which occupied the first place in the list from 1888 to 1894, and would still have occupied it under the former method of merit-marks, stands third in the present list, the Hindu school once more taking the lead. The advance in the Chittagong College, in this as in the First Arts Examination, is very marked. The Hare School has fallen to a comparatively low position, compared with its pride of place in former years. This was the result of the experiment, tried two years ago, of placing the Hindu and Hare Schools under one head-master, and of leaving vacancies in the staff unfilled. This was done in the interests of economy; but, owing to the loss of pupils, it has not conspicuously succeeded in that respect, while it has conspicuously failed to retain its former high place in the list. I have therefore abandoned the attempt; and

have recently raised the staff to a high point of strength, in the confident hope that both the finances of the school and its reputation will alike benefit by the step.

67. *Zilla schools, first class.*—The number of these schools was 14, as in 1892-93. These schools passed 206 candidates out of 310 sent up, or 66·4 per cent. Many of the schools have changed their position. Faridpur now heads the list; but the advance of the Birbhum, Comilla, and Purulia schools from the 13th, 10th and 11th places to the second, third and sixth, deserves to be noted. Barisal and Bhagalpur, on the other hand, have fallen from the first and seventh to the fifth and twelfth places. The Barisal School has not yet been finally transferred to the Joint-Committee which provisionally manages it. The decline in the Bhagalpur School is, I am confident, only temporary:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Faridpur ...	308	20	5	10	4	19	21	7	11	2	20	37·05	42·8
2. Birbhum ...	354	14	2	2	2	6	22	7	7	7	21	5·1	40·1
3. Comilla ...	301	21	3	2	2	11	20	8	6	3	17	9·9	33·1
4. Rangpur ...	346	20	6	4	7	17	29	6	9	6	21	28	30·4
5. Barisal ...	301	37	5	14	4	23	31	4	12	6	22	29·1	29·8
6. Purulia ...	302	19	1	6	4	11	19	7	4	4	15	11	26
7. Pabna ...	371	23	4	3	10	17	25	8	5	4	17	20·7	25·8
8. Chapra ...	598	37	2	5	15	22	31	4	9	5	18	19·5	20·3
9. Ranchi ...	311	17	4	2	4	10	10	2	4	3	9	11·7	15·3
10. Arrah ...	443	34	...	11	8	19	32	2	8	5	15	18·7	12·6
11. Gaya ...	350	23	2	5	4	11	19	1	5	4	10	9·9	8·9
12. Bhagalpur ...	349	30	3	6	5	14	25	1	4	7	12	18·2	8·1
13. Murshidabad ...	349	10	1	2	1	4	12	1	2	2	5	3·2	3·7
14. Barasat ...	312	18	2	4	4	10	14	2	1	1	4	10	2·6
Total ...	5,000	323	40	76	78	194	310	60	87	59	206	558·4	274·4

68. *Zilla schools, second class.*—There were 17 schools in this class against 16 in the preceding year, the Muzaffarpur school having risen from the third to the second class, by the increase in the number of its pupils from 134 to 278. Out of 209 candidates sent up 130 were successful, or 62 per cent. It will be seen that Mymensingh passed 19 candidates out of 20, and Noakhali 11 out of 12. The advance of the Muzaffarpur School to a higher place in the list is only a matter of time, as its newly-joined pupils gradually rise to the Entrance class.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Mymensingh ...	252	19	2	7	3	12	20	9	3	2	19	14·5	42·7
2. Noakhali ...	246	12	5	4	2	11	12	4	6	1	11	22·9	22·9
3. Bankura ...	241	12	1	2	2	5	11	1	6	3	10	3·7	18·4
4. Bogra ...	276	7	1	2	4	7	12	2	5	2	9	11	13·5
5. Dinajpur ...	270	6	2	3	...	5	10	5	2	...	7	10	13·3
6. Monghyr ...	282	20	1	2	3	12	22	2	5	6	13	8·8	13
7. Hazaribagh ...	190	10	1	2	1	4	10	1	5	2	8	3·2	12
8. Khulna ...	198	13	2	4	3	9	12	2	4	2	8	11·7	10·7
9. Taki ...	274	11	3	2	4	9	14	2	3	2	7	13·9	7
10. Jessore ...	218	11	1	2	...	3	12	...	5	2	7	1·9	7
11. Jalpaiguri ...	225	8	1	2	1	4	7	...	3	2	5	4	5·7
12. Darjeeling ...	227	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	...	2	6	5
13. Balasore ...	194	14	...	2	3	5	13	1	3	2	6	2·5	5
14. Purnea ...	227	11	...	2	4	6	10	...	3	2	5	4·3	4
15. Muzaffarpur ...	278	15	2	3	2	7	22	3	1	2	6	6·5	3·5
16. Motihari ...	238	10	...	4	3	7	9	...	3	1	4	7·2	3·1
17. Patna City ...	252	5	1	...	2	3	11	...	3	...	3	3	3·2
Total ...	4,088	187	24	50	38	112	209	35	64	31	130	125·7	164·2

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69. *Zilla schools, third class.*—These schools numbered 7 against 8 in the previous year, the Muzaffarpur school having moved up to the second class. Of 44 candidates 34 were successful, at the rate of 77 per cent.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	1894.					1895.					MERIT-MARKS.	
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN—			Total.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN—			Total.	1894.	1895.
			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Malda	157	9	1	1	1	3	11	1	3	5	9	8	11.4
2. Palamau	145	2	...	...	1	1	6	1	3	2	6	5	11.
3. Dumka	143	4	1	2	1	4	7	1	4	1	6	8.	10.2
4. Chaibassa	118	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	1	1	3	1.	6.
5. { Barrackpore	106	7	1	3	1	5	7	...	3	1	4	8.5	4.
{ Puri	147	5	...	3	1	4	6	...	2	2	4	5.6	4.
7. Rangamati	84	4	...	1	1	2	4	...	1	1	2	1.5	1.5
Total	960	33	3	11	6	20	44	4	17	13	34	22.4	45.5

All these schools are situated in small or backward places except perhaps Barrackpore, which, however, has no large town population. Their examination results are quite satisfactory.

70. The following table shows the distribution of Government junior scholarships (including those gained by boys from European schools) awarded on the results of the Entrance examination for the last two years. The special scholarships for Muhammadans, aborigines, and female candidates are not included in this statement:—

DIVISION.	1894.							1895.						
	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 16 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First grade scholar-ship, Rs. 20 a month.	Second grade scholar-ship, Rs. 15 a month.	Third grade scholar-ship, Rs. 10 a month.	Total.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan ... ..	...	6	12	18	17	1	...	...	6	12	18	18	...	...
Presidency ... ..	...	6	12	18	18	...	...	2	6	12	20	20	...	...
Calcutta	5	6	11	22	22	...	...	2	6	11	19	19	...	...
Rajshahi ... ..	...	6	10	16	15	1	...	...	(a) 6	(b) 10	16	15	1	...
Dacca	2	6	12	20	20	...	...	4	6	12	22	22	...	...
Chittagong	1	2	6	9	9	...	...	2	2	6	10	10	...	...
Patna ... ..	...	6	12	18	15	3	...	...	6	12	18	17	1	...
Bhagalpur	1	3	9	19	11	2	...	...	3	9	12	11	1	...
Orissa ... ..	...	4	6	10	2	8	...	...	5	5	10	7	2	1
Do. Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	1	2	5	8	5	2	1	...	2	5	7	6	1	...
Total	10	47	95	152	134	17	1	10	48	94	152(c)	145	6	1

(a) Includes one Rangpur zilla school scholarship.

(b) Ditto ditto.

(c) These exclude special scholarships for females, Muhammadans and aborigines.

The table shows the divisions in which the candidates passed the Entrance examination. It will be seen that only seven scholarships had to be awarded to candidates in the second and third divisions, against 18 in the preceding year.

71. The following table shows the qualifications of the masters employed in high schools, Government, aided, and unaided :—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATE OF—															Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.		
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	VERNACULAR MASTERSHIP.			Guru training school.	M. E.	M. V.	U. P.	L. P.	Sanskrit title examination.	Madrasa Central Examination.	Other Examinations.		Holding no certificate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
High English	Government.	56	737	27	134	111	206	23	2	1	...	5	12	2	...	34	39	28	113	66
	Aided ...	182	1,589	23	223	256	352	53	9	4	4	40	44	...	...	101	26	14	440	235
	Unaided	139	(a) 1,609	50	276	234	333	18	3	4	2	10	21	1	...	89	22	8	536	169
Total ...	377*	(a) 3,935	100	633	601	891	94	14	9	6	55	77	3	...	224	87	50	1,089	470	

(a) There were two vacancies at the close of the year.
* Includes high schools for girls.

Of 3,935 teachers, so large a number as 1,089 had no certificates, and 113 of these were in Government schools. These are generally men who hold the lowest appointments, having received them long ago. For posts of Rs. 30 a month graduates can generally be obtained in the more advanced localities; but for the lowest classes schools cannot generally afford to pay more than Rs. 12, Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month, and must be content to put up with men of inferior qualifications. Of M.A.'s. there were 100 and of B.A.'s. 633.

72. MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics for these schools for native boys for two years are given below :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	4	662
Ditto by Municipal or District Boards	18	1,536	4	680
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	16	1,502
Unaided	649	46,651
	227	15,816
Total	896	64,649

The four departmental schools are the English Department of the practising school attached to the Calcutta Training School, the Colinga Branch School attached to the Calcutta Madrasa, and the Hooghly and Cuttack Middle Schools attached to the local training schools.

The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards have decreased from 18 to 16, owing to the abolition of the Bahni school in Bhagalpur, and the transfer of the Kalyanpur School in Orissa to the middle vernacular class.

The aided schools have risen from 626 to 649, the Burdwan Division showing a gain of 12 schools, the Chota Nagpur Division of 5 schools, the Presidency Division and Calcutta of 2 schools each, and the Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions of one school each. These schools are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 172, Presidency 126, Calcutta 8, Rajshahi 69, Dacca 119, Chittagong 27, Patna 30, Bhagalpur 28, Orissa 34, and Chota Nagpur 36.

The number of unaided schools increased from 221 to 227. They were thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 61, Presidency 39, Calcutta 10, Rajshahi 22, Dacca 51, Chittagong 20, Patna 11, Bhagalpur 4, Orissa 3, and Orissa Tributary Mahals 6.

73. Middle Scholarship Examination.—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle English schools for Native boys are concerned,

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are given in the following table. The standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of high English schools:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.									
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.						With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.							With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25a	25b	25c	25d	25e	25f	25g	25h
Burdwan ...	6	6	151	133	28	22	185	161	32	500	95	14	641	11	14	154	131	31	20	4	...	200	165	...	357	...	8	...	...	...
Presidency ...	...	...	106	95	24	20	130	115	...	387	70	23	460	...	...	185	62	29	10	9	...	223	64	...	256	...	26	4	...	1
Calcutta ...	1	1	8	8	3	3	2	12	8	33	8	1	50	5	...	18	7	3	2	1	...	27	9	...	35	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	4	59	57	13	11	76	72	23	225	47	...	296	3	20	66	101	17	14	1	...	87	135	...	164	...	59	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	109	103	41	34	150	137	...	530	168	5	703	...	...	184	153	41	38	1	...	226	191	...	377	...	40	...	...
Chittagong ...	...	...	28	27	18	14	46	41	...	180	106	7	293	...	...	35	89	9	54	3	1	...	47	144	...	136	...	52	...	3
Patna ...	3	3	30	29	5	5	38	37	7	161	15	16	189	1	4	56	51	3	8	10	...	70	63	...	118	...	14	1	...		
Bhagalpur ...	3	3	23	21	1	1	27	25	9	94	2	5	110	3	3	25	30	...	1	3	...	51	34	...	52	...	12	1	...		
Orissa ...	2	2	29	25	1	1	32	28	11	112	4	5	132	4	6	42	29	...	...	3	...	30	35	...	83	...	1	1	...	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	14	7	...	21	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	...	...	21	16	...	...	21	16	...	59	...	3	62	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	...	23	...	1	...	9	...
Total for 1894-95.	19	19	664	614	139	116	722	649	90	2,251	538	80	2,959	27	47	790	651	148	154	35	3	1,000*	855	...	1,622	...	213	7	9	4	
										2,879												1,855				1,855					
Total for 1893-94.	20	19	557	491	126	104	703	614	85	2,283	503	112	2,993	25	42	730	633	194	130	59	5	928	810	...	1,560	...	157	11	6	4	
										2,881												1,738				1,738					

* Besides these, 12 passed from high schools, 88 from middle vernacular schools for boys, and 3 from training schools and classes.

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that out of 722 schools sending up 2,879 candidates, 649 schools and 1,817 candidates were successful. There were also 80 private candidates, of whom 38 passed the examination. Of the successful candidates (including private students) 1,000 passed with middle English and 855 with middle vernacular certificates, against 928 and 810 respectively in the preceding year. The percentage of success among the competing schools was 89·8 against 87·3 in 1893-94, and among candidates 63·1 against 58·7. The number of successful Muhammadans was 213 against 157, and of aborigines 9 against 6.

The Presidency Division and Calcutta were far ahead of the rest as regards the proportion of candidates passing with the English certificate, and the Chittagong Division stands lowest on the list in this respect. A comparison of the total number of successful candidates, whether with the English or the vernacular certificate, gives the highest place to the Rajshahi Division, followed in order by Calcutta, the Patna Division, and the Chittagong and Orissa Divisions.

The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question-papers for the whole Province; but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer-papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors.

74. MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.—The comparative figures of these schools for the last two years are given below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	33	2,705	33	2,708
Ditto by District or Municipal Funds	161	8,515	150	8,867
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	808	43,102	810	44,169
Unaided	151	8,482	136	8,369
Total	1,143	62,804	1,129	64,113

The number of departmental schools shows no change. They are mostly situated in those districts to which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act has not been extended, and a few are situated in the urban areas of Board districts. These latter receive their net grants from the municipalities concerned. The schools managed by District or Municipal Boards numbered 150 against 151 in the previous year. There was a gain of one school in the Burdwan Division, and a similar gain in Bhagalpur and Orissa, while the Presidency and Dacca Divisions lost one school each, and the Patna Division two schools. The aided schools increased from 808 to 810. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 121, Presidency 189, Calcutta 7, Rajshahi 96, Dacca 227, Chittagong 107, Patna 4, Bhagalpur 23, Orissa 24, and Chota Nagpur 12. The remarkable indifference to purely vernacular, that is, Hindi, education in the districts of Bihar proper has often been noticed. Middle schools for English education on a vernacular basis the people are very willing to support. Unaided schools have decreased from 151 to 136. The 16 that have thus disappeared have not been closed, but have generally received a grant-in-aid on their conversion to the middle English class, and will be found in the table under that head. The schools that remain are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 22, Presidency 21, Calcutta 2, Rajshahi 9, Dacca 35, Chittagong 16, Patna 14, Bhagalpur 2, Orissa 1, Orissa Tributary Mahals 12, and Chota Nagpur 2.

75. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—The results of this examination, so far as candidates from middle vernacular schools and private candidates are concerned, are given in the following table:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.						NUMBER PASSED FROM—								RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Private students.		Total.		Europeans and Eurasians.		Hindus.		Brahmins.		Muslims.		Native Christians (non-aboriginal).		Aboriginal races.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	With middle English certificates.	With middle vernacular certificates.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Burdwan	22	22	183	128	10	13	204	109	97	503	55	78	733	2	23	9	271	...	24	...	18	11	368	...	372	...	7	...	...
Presidency	12	11	132	98	15	9	159	118	40	421	58	92	579	4	23	18	192	...	26	...	13	28	254	...	243	...	33	...	...
Calcutta	1	1	7	7	1	1	102	83	50	192	10	53	311	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	20	17	77	63	5	3	102	107	82	324	110	85	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	22	14	204	166	20	17	255	177	82	624	110	85	910	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	14	11	103	89	14	9	131	103	43	370	53	134	600	1	24	6	247	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	37	32	3	2	13	13	53	47	112	23	39	120	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	18	16	17	14	1	...	36	30	54	43	1	76	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	14	12	10	16	...	...	28	40	64	...	...	11	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	8	7	8	7	...	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	16	14	11	9	...	...	27	23	51	35	...	17	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95.	170	150	736	592	106	72	1,017	814	591	2,305	348	644	3,868	18	394	60	1,271	2	172	71	181	68	2,018*	1,817	...	207	...	4	9	9
										3,244													2,106		2,108					
Total for 1893-94.	170	151	705	592	100	69	991	782	598	2,182	298	711	3,784	15	391	41	1,201	5	147	3	199	64	1,938	1,714	...	271	3	4	7	1
										3,073													2,002		2,002					

* Excluding 121 candidates out of 206 passing from high schools, and 23 out of 87 outside candidates passing from training schools, guru training classes, &c.

The foregoing table shows that 3,244 candidates from 1,017 schools competed, and 1,924 from 814 schools were successful. Of these, 87 obtained middle English and 1,837 middle vernacular certificates. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 61 and 1,739 respectively. There were also 149 candidates who passed by the middle vernacular standard from other schools out of 293 sent up. The percentage of success was 59.3 against 58.5 in the preceding year.

This was the second examination held with a common set of examination papers for all Bengali-speaking tracts; and among these the Calcutta schools stand first, and those of the Rajshahi Division, second.

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76. The following statement shows in a summary form the combined results of the middle scholarship examination for the two sets of schools:—

		1893-94.			
		Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE—		Total.
			Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	
Middle English schools	...	2,881	889	805	1,694
„ vernacular „	...	3,073	61	1,739	1,800
	Total	5,954	950	2,544	3,494

		1894-95.			
		Number of candidates.	Middle English examination.	Middle vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools	...					2,879	965	852	1,817
„ vernacular „	...	3,244	87	1,837	1,924
	Total	6,123	1,052	2,689	3,741

The number of candidates rose from 5,954 to 6,123, and that of successful candidates from 3,494 to 3,741; those with middle English certificates having advanced from 950 to 1,052, and with middle vernacular certificates from 2,544 to 2,689.

77. *Drawing*.—The following statement shows the success of candidates at the Entrance examination in drawing from Government high schools:—

NAME OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils successful.	Number of pupils examined.	Number of pupils successful.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Barisal ...	1	1	...	...
2. Bhagalpur Zilla ...	6	3	1	...
3. Chittagong Collegiate ...	2	1	2	...
4. Gaya Zilla ...	4	1	1	...
5. Hare School ...	3	2	2	1
6. Hooghly Branch ...	1	1	...	...
7. „ Collegiate ...	2	2	9	2
8. Malda Zilla ...	1	1	...	...
9. Patna City ...	1	1	8	...
10. Rajshahi Collegiate ...	3	1	4	...
11. Ranchi ...	7	4	2	1
12. Rangpur ...	9	1	4	...
13. Arrah Zilla ...	...	...	4	...
14. Barasat Government ...	...	...	1	...
15. Birbhum Zilla ...	...	...	1	...
16. Chapra „ ...	...	...	2	...
17. Comilla „ ...	...	...	1	...
18. Dacca Collegiate ...	...	...	2	1
19. Hazaribagh Zilla ...	...	...	4	...
20. Midnapore Collegiate ...	...	...	1	1
21. Muzaffarpur Zilla ...	...	...	1	1
22. Nawab's High, Murshid- abad.	...	...	3	2
23. Pabna Zilla ...	...	...	3	1
24. Palamau „ ...	...	...	1	...
25. Patna Collegiate ...	...	...	12	...
26. Ravenshaw „ ...	...	...	3	1
Total	40	19	72	11

Altogether 307 candidates were examined in drawing by the University, including those from the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, and out of this large number only 24 qualified. Of these, 13 came from 11 schools in Bengal, namely, 11 from 9 Government schools, and two from two schools for Natives under private management.

78. It has frequently been pointed out that boys would never take kindly to this subject so long as it was merely optional, and carried no credit at the examination. As the University was not favourable to the idea of making it compulsory, the only course open to the Department was to assign to it a definite value in the award of junior scholarships; but for a long time this proposal could not be carried out for want of teachers, the only institution for training them being then the School of Art, which turned out no more than eight or ten teachers a year. To remove this difficulty the subject was included in the course of study for vernacular masters; and it was intimated that a special certificate of qualification as a teacher of drawing would be awarded to any candidate who, at the vernacular mastership examination gained 60 per cent. or upwards of the marks in that subject. Last year it was reported that 25 candidates had gained this certificate. Accordingly, in conformity with the orders of Government, conveyed in paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the last report, that "the time has now arrived when the supply of qualified teachers in that subject is sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing shall count in the award of junior scholarships," the following notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* about the close of the year:—

"It is hereby notified for public information that, in the award of junior scholarships for 1897 and subsequent years, additional credit will be given to candidates who pass in drawing. The marks gained by such candidates at the Entrance examination will, for this award, be increased by 15, 20, and 25, respectively, according as their answers are marked 'fair,' 'good' or 'excellent' by the examiners."

It was also ordered that in all Government high schools for which a drawing master had been, or might hereafter be, appointed, drawing would henceforward be a compulsory subject in certain classes, and would in those classes form part of the regular routine, and be taught in the ordinary school hours without extra fees. It will be seen hereafter (Chapter VI, Special Instruction) that at the last examination for vernacular masters, the result in drawing, as regards the qualification for special certificates, was to the last degree disappointing. I trust that the measures which have been taken to secure greater attention being paid to that subject will result in a steady and sufficient supply of qualified teachers.

79. *Discipline.*—All cases of serious misconduct on the part of either pupils or school authorities have in general been adequately dealt with. Some of the pupils of the Raniganj school took up a rebellious attitude towards a new head master, and went so far as to throw stones at him. The ringleader was rusticated by the Circle Inspector for one year, and four others were fined Rs. 20 each. A student of Rayana in the Burdwan district gained admission into the Campbell Medical School, three or four years ago, by using as his own a middle English certificate belonging to another boy. He ultimately completed the whole of the three years' course in that institution, when the fraud was discovered, and the diploma, which he was about to secure, withheld. The offender was prosecuted before the Magistrate, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment; but was released on appeal to the District Judge, who held that no offence had been committed, since the defendant had himself passed the middle vernacular examination, and was therefore, under the rules, independently admissible to the school. In the Khulna district, the head master of the Daulatpur High English School was badly assaulted one night by some young men, among whom he thought he recognised some students of his own, who had been refused class promotion owing to their failure at the annual examination. The Deputy Magistrate of Khulna, who tried the case in the first instance, sentenced two of the boys to rigorous imprisonment for short terms; but on appeal they were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, who disbelieved the class-promotion theory and regarded the evidence of identity as insufficient. The Managing Committee, however, took steps to trace the offenders, and visited one or two of the boys with severe social penalties and with rustication. As

a further measure of discipline, the grants which the school has for many years received from the Government and from the Syedpur Trust-Estate have both been suspended for a period of one year, after which, if there has been no recurrence of disorder, a hope is held out that they will be restored. The behaviour of the boys at Krishnagar at the annual athletic sports, which were held in the circuit-house compound in the presence of the Magistrate and a large body of police, is said to have been disgraceful; the Magistrate and the other officials present were disregarded, and stones were thrown at the police. "Next year," writes Mr. Garrett, "I shall decline the use of the circuit-house compound and the services of the police, unless a substantial sum of money is deposited as security for the good behaviour of the boys." It is a great pity that the offenders could not be identified. Two boys of the Narayanganj High English School and two of the Mymensingh Zilla School were expelled for drinking and other irregularities out of school hours.

Two instances of misconduct towards teachers, one in connection with the Dumraon Raj School, and the other with the Pakour High School, have been reported from the Bihar Circle. In the former case, the offender was fined and ordered to apologise to the head master, which, however, he failed to do; and the Inspector accordingly issued a circular debarring his admission to any high school in the circle. In the latter, one of the ringleaders having tried to gain admission to a school in the Burdwan Division, the Inspector of the Rajshahi and Burdwan Circle issued a similar circular debarring him from admission to any school under him until his misconduct had been dealt with by the Bihar Inspector. Two other cases of this nature are also reported to have occurred in the Chota Nagpur Division; in one case, the offender was caned in the presence of the other boys, and in the other he was reprimanded and fined.

The other instances of breach of discipline relate chiefly to the operation of the transfer rules. Sometimes a boy dislikes a school, and forges the name of his guardian in the application for a transfer certificate. Cases of this nature have been reported from the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, and in all of them the offenders received proper punishment.

In many cases, as at Krishnagar, above mentioned, it is not so easy to detect the actual culprits; and in these instances, the infliction of punishment on the school as a whole has been sometimes adopted, and may be generally recommended. Thus, in the Rajshahi Division, all holidays from February to May were stopped in the Sirajganj High School as a punishment for general rowdiness. In the Jalpaiguri school the summer vacation was reduced by a whole week for an organised assault on a constable. This method may usefully be resorted to when unknown hands scribble unseemly words or sketches on books and walls, a low habit not uncommon in some schools.

As stated in previous reports, guardians often exercise too little control over their wards, and instances have occurred in which they have been charged with complicity in their misconduct. Thus, in the case of junior pupils, in order to avoid the payment of the transfer fee, guardians have been found to send their wards to new schools with a declaration that they have not been in any school before. Two such cases have come to light during the year; one dealt with by Dr. Martin and one by myself. In both cases substantial fines of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 were imposed, the penalty falling of course on the guardian; and the boys were refused admission into any school until the fine had been paid.

The Noakhali Zilla School, which had been notorious for the lawlessness of its boys in the two preceding years, has now a clean record. The improvement is ascribed by the Assistant Inspector to the severe punishment inflicted on some of the offenders, and to the strictness with which the head master enforced discipline.

As regards school authorities themselves, the list of offences, I am glad to notice, is much lighter. The Rajgram school in the Bankura district was deprived of the privilege of competing for junior scholarships for two years, in consequence of serious breaches of the transfer rules. The cases of false muster at the reward examination of primary schools were also very rare; only one such being reported from the Bhagalpur Division and a few from Orissa, and the delinquents in each case were adequately punished.

80. *Moral Text-books.*—A few words are necessary regarding the preparation of special text-books for imparting moral instruction in schools, as the subject has again engaged the attention of the Supreme Government. As stated in the report for 1890-91, the need for preparing such books by special agency does not arise in Bengal, since Readers and other books of the required kind have been published in large numbers by private persons, and additions are constantly being made to them. The Central Text-book Committee, to whom the matter was referred, advised the Department as to those books on the authorised list which might be recommended for the purpose; and such books are marked in the list with an asterisk. The first list of this kind was issued in 1891, when the number of text-books, English and vernacular, with a definite moral purpose, was as large as 88; and since that time the annual supplementary lists issued on the Committee's recommendation have each contained a number of such books. A revised and consolidated list is now under preparation, in which the number of books thus signalised will be 24 English and 70 vernacular. These lists, it will be remembered, are for the use of middle schools; but the Text-book Committee have also been preparing similar lists for primary and high schools; and when that is done, every school in the Province, of whatever grade, will be provided with a guide to show it which books to choose. As regards high schools, the University has again availed itself of the services of Mr. C. H. Tawney, now retired to England, for the preparation of a new book of English Selections for the Entrance Examination, of the same character as his former one. This book is read in the first two classes of high schools. For the lower classes, the Circle Inspectors are entrusted with the duty of drawing up lists of text-books for use in all Government schools, and these lists are circulated for information to the headmasters of all schools under private management. All but the two lowest classes of primary schools have also to follow the text-books prescribed by the Education Department. Considering the strictly limited character of our control over non-Government schools, I think that we may claim to have done all that lies in our power towards securing the use of wholesome text-books in schools of all classes.

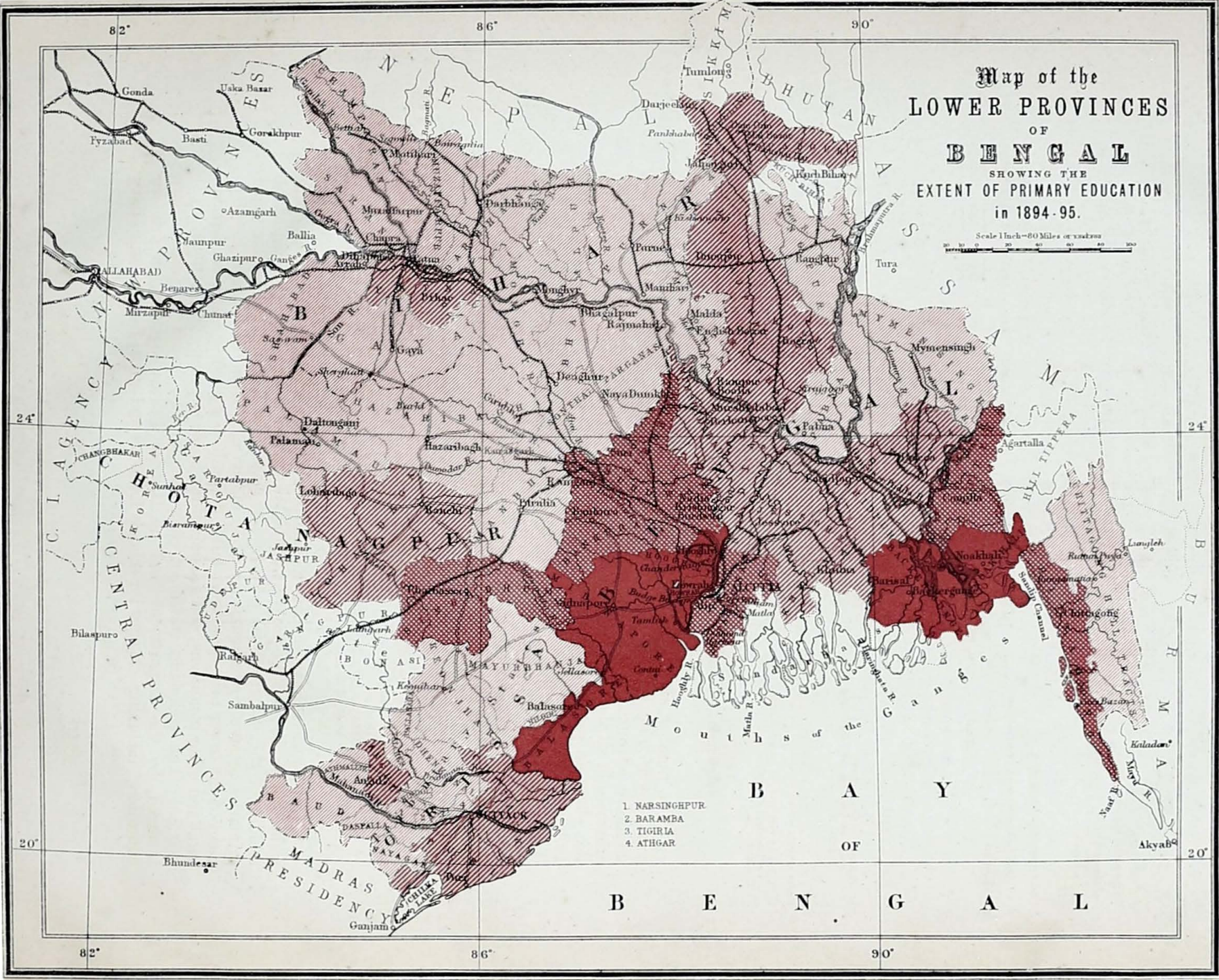
81. *Boarding-houses.*—The importance of boarding-houses in connexion with schools, as a means of enforcing discipline and strengthening character, is now fully recognised, and many public-spirited gentlemen have come forward to help in the erection of houses for the accommodation of students. As instances of liberality in this direction, may be mentioned the gift of a pucca house, and of the land on which it stands, by Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., for the benefit of the Taki Government School in the Presidency Division; and the erection of a house at his own cost by Babu Gobinda Nath Saha Chaudhuri, of Parsadanga, for the use of boarders attending the Pabna Zilla School. The Maharaja of Sonbarsa in the Bhagalpur Division is also stated to have attached a boarding-house to his unaided high school for Rajputs. The members of the Oxford Mission House established a hostel in the Chorbagán quarter of the town of Calcutta, in which the management is left with the students themselves so far as concerns their boarding, their conduct and behaviour being closely supervised by a member of the Mission.

But the benefit to be derived from boarding-houses cannot be fully realised so long as all non-resident pupils, or all those who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, are not compelled to live in them. A new attempt in this direction is about to be made in Calcutta in respect of the students of the Presidency College, for which purpose large additions are being made by Government to the buildings now occupied by the Eden Hindu Hostel, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,85,145. This hostel has been for many years under a committee of Native gentlemen, who have now made it over to Government on certain conditions to enable it to carry out that object. The Government of Bengal has also sanctioned a liberal grant, in aid of private subscriptions, for the erection of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa. At Chittagong, land has been taken up for a boarding-house for the students of the local college, in aid of which considerable subscriptions have been collected from private sources.

82. *Physical Training.*—Athletic sports continued to be as popular as ever, and there is little to add to what has been said under this head in previous reports. Mr. Garrett and Mr. Handley of Krishnagar, Mr. Kiran Chandra

De and Dr. Hari Mohan Sen of Chittagong, Mr. Drake-Brockman of Chapra, Mr. Hare of Muzaffarpur, Mr. Carstairs of Dumka, and Babu Satyendra Nath De of Balasore, have been prominently mentioned for the special encouragement they have given to students in the pursuit of manly games by personal example, ready advice, and the offer of prizes. A cricket match was played between the students of Arrah and the officers and men of the second Field Artillery, Dinapore, in which the students came off victorious. The best feature of such a victory is that it inspires those Europeans who thus meet them in the field with a kindly regard for their opponents, and respect for their skill and pluck. In Calcutta, there was a keen contest for the Lansdowne Challenge Shield, in which six colleges entered, including Hooghly and Patna from the mufassal. The final tie was won by Bishop's College, and the prize was presented to the victors by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy. For the Elliott Football Shield of 1894 there was an equally keen competition. Fourteen colleges competed, including (among Government institutions) the Presidency College, the Hindu and Hare Schools, the Sibpur College, the Calcutta Madrasa, the Eden Hindu Hostel, and the Patna College. The final tie was won by Bishop's College from the C. M. S. Boarding School in Amherst Street. Bishop's College again won the Shield in 1895; the final tie being played with the Calcutta Madrasa. The other competing colleges in 1895 were the Presidency, Medical, Sibpur, Hooghly, and Patna Colleges, the Hare School, and the Albert, London Mission, St. Xavier's and City Colleges of Calcutta.

The District Board of Balasore is reported to have allotted Rs. 300 for the appointment of a peripatetic gymnastic teacher, who is to teach physical exercises in middle and primary schools controlled by the Board. The attempt is praiseworthy, and may be recommended as an example for the other Boards to follow. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, states that the Puri Board contemplate the appointment of a similar teacher in the near future.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Boys of a School-going age at School—

- Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards..... [Solid Red]
- „ 2. 30 to 40 per cent. [Red with dots]
- „ 3. 15 to 30 „ „ [Red with diagonal lines]
- „ 4. below 15 „ „ [Light stippled]

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[N.B.—From this section are excluded European schools, and also Native girls' schools, except where the reverse is expressly stated.]

83. The following table compares the statistics of primary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

Upper Primary Schools.

	1894-95.									
	1893-94.		Stipendiary.		Paid by results.		Mixed.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
<i>Under public management—</i>										
Managed by Government	10	280	6	146	...	...	4	117	10	263
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	367	13	479	...	...	...	...	13	479
<i>Under private management—</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,522	133,436	1,879	73,708	1,037	38,655	416	29,518	3,632	141,881
Unaided	221	7,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	8,265
Total	3,763	141,483	1,898	74,333	1,037	38,655	720	29,635	3,901	160,878

Lower Primary Schools.

<i>Under public management—</i>										
Managed by Government	10	285	5	146	...	...	5	112	10	258
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	12	471	7	205	...	...	...	...	7	205
<i>Under private management—</i>										
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	33,563	816,837	2,293	67,967	30,388	745,373	1,184	36,010	33,865	848,350
Unaided	10,435	172,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,015	205,440
Total	44,020	988,745	2,305	68,318	30,388	745,373	1,189	36,122	45,897	1,055,253
GRAND TOTAL	47,783	1,130,228	4,203	142,651	31,425	784,028	1,909	65,767	49,798	1,206,131

The number of schools has increased by 2,015, or 4.2 per cent., and their pupils by 75,903, or 6.7 per cent. The average strength of a pathshala has therefore advanced from 23.6 to 24.2. There has been an increase in upper primaries in all the Divisions except Rajshahi and Orissa. The lower primaries also show an increase in all the Divisions except Chittagong and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. The decline is, however, too slight to require special notice. It may be assumed that the increased agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

84. The fluctuations in the number of boys attending primary schools during the past five years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,948
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	160,878	45,897	1,055,253

The upper primaries show a steady advance in the number of schools as well as of pupils; but the progress of the lower primaries was arrested just at the middle of the quinquennial period. It may be noted that while the upper primaries receive a continuous accession of strength from the natural development of the lower primaries, these latter depend in a great measure on agricultural and other conditions, and are, therefore, liable to greater fluctuations.

85. The following statement compares for two years the expenditure incurred, by the Department and by District Boards together, on primary education, including charges for schools for boys and girls, for the subsidiary

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and subordinate inspecting agency, for lower primary scholarships and for contingencies of various kinds:—

	From Provincial revenues.	From District Funds.	Total.
1893-94.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,56,003	2,59,704
Non-stipendiary schools	24,129	3,11,375	3,35,504
Schools abolished before the close of the year	4,335	9,216	13,551
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	13,281	80,483	93,764
Examination charges	1,150	12,455	13,605
Scholarships and prizes	7,039	31,584	38,623
Grants for buildings and furniture	5,598	1,956	7,554
Other payments	9,394	23,932	33,326
Total	1,68,627	6,27,004	7,95,631
Allotment	1,77,561	6,51,380	8,28,941
Saving	8,934	24,376	33,310
1894-95.			
Stipendiary schools	1,06,269	1,70,079	2,76,348
Non-stipendiary schools	27,518	3,57,494	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	86,058	98,194
Primary scholarships	2,183	22,256	24,439
Buildings and furniture	5,722	2,337	8,059
Charges for abolished schools	3,028	11,346	14,374
Examinations, prizes, and rewards	6,399	35,100	41,499
Stipends to gurus under training	51	1,595	1,646
Miscellaneous	11,131	21,495	32,626
Total payments	1,74,437	7,07,760	8,82,197
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	41,180	1,18,385	1,59,565
Grand Total	2,15,617	8,26,145	10,41,762
Total allotment for primary education, includ- ing allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and lower primary scholarships	1,85,664	7,29,856	9,15,520
Saving	11,227	22,096	33,323

86. The expenditure, excluding the cost of Sub-Inspectors, was Rs. 8,82,197, against Rs. 8,28,941 of the preceding year.

The budget grant for primary schools controlled by the Department for 1894-95 was Rs. 2,13,971, against Rs. 2,10,038 in the preceding year. To this grant of Rs. 2,13,971 was added a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94, which was re-granted by Government. By another Resolution of Government, dated the 1st October 1894, the balance of the allotment for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95 was also placed at my disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report, in addition to the sum of Rs. 31,000 above referred to. Of the original grant of Rs. 2,13,971, Rs. 1,19,640 had been assigned to non-Board districts, and Rs. 9,899 to municipal areas in Board districts; the grant for schools in Government estates was Rs. 43,864, leaving thus a balance in my hands of Rs. 40,568, in addition to the grant of Rs. 31,000 above mentioned, to meet the further requirements of different districts. Out of these two sums, Rs. 56,500 were allotted to 26 different District Boards, on the condition that any portion of the grant remaining unspent at the end of the year should be re-allotted, by the Boards concerned, for primary education in 1895-96; and the allotments of non-Board districts were also increased by Rs. 5,500. I had thus a balance of Rs. 9,568 left in my hands for future distribution; and further urgent demands, amounting to Rs. 4,409 from non-Board districts, reduced this to Rs. 5,159 at the end of one year.

The sum of all these grants on account of schools in non-Board districts, Government estates, and municipal areas in Board districts, amounted to Rs. 1,83,312, or, including an allotment of Rs. 2,352 for lower primary scholarships, to Rs. 1,85,664; and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 1,74,437. Thus there was a saving, on the departmental allotment, of Rs. 11,227. The districts which failed to spend the full amount of their allotments were Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, and Palamau; and others with smaller savings.

The allotments in Board areas increased by Rs. 78,476, inclusive of the additional grant of Rs. 56,500 made from Provincial revenues. The expenditure increased by Rs. 80,756, so that the savings of the year decreased by Rs. 2,280. But it appears from returns furnished by local officers that out of the additional grant of Rs. 56,500, the Boards spent only Rs. 26,100. The districts which failed to spend a large portion of the additional grants were:— Jessore (1,166), Rajshahi (2,500), Dinajpur (1,690), Rangpur (2,000), Bogra (1,012), Pabna (2,000), Gaya (1,437), Shahabad (1,711), Champaran (1,175), Muzaffarpur (2,475), Darbhanga (3,071), Purnea (4,000), Malda (1,500), Puri (1,000), Bhagalpur (2,308), Monghyr (887), besides smaller savings in other districts. These amounts have been re-appropriated for primary education in the current year. Some of the districts have exceeded their allotments; namely, Burdwan (Rs. 7,000), Bankura (11,000), Midnapore (2,000) and Backergunge (11,000); the excess being due to the regrant of savings, and to the payment of cheques not cashed in the previous year. These savings and excesses nearly balance one another; and in other districts there have been savings to the extent of over Rs. 22,000, as shown in the table.

The cost of inspecting pandits amounted to Rs. 98,194, against Rs. 93,764 in the preceding year.

The details of "miscellaneous payments" (paragraph 85) are given in the following statement:—

	1894. Rs.	1895. Rs.
Contributions to middle schools	1,226	...
Ditto to khas mahal, circle, and other schools	7,382	7,833
Stipends to gurus in guru-training classes	3,145	...
Commission for money-orders	6,924	7,582
Contingencies and miscellaneous	14,649	17,161
Total	33,326	32,626

87. The following table shows district by district the amounts expended in stipends and rewards and the number of pupils (boys and girls) passing at the different examinations:—

DISTRICTS.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends, and finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 3).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED AT THE—								REMARKS.
					UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		STANDARD A.		STANDARD B.		
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan	Rs. 12,686	Rs. 4,502	Rs. 18,564	31,250	205	...	629	...	2,140	4	4,107	49	
Birbhum	1,828	314	6,403	8,231	94	1	432	...	1,200	11	2,329	51	
Bankura	6,928	100	18,391	25,319	162	...	839	17	3,111	107	9,016	120	
Midnapore	8,450	1,432	22,586	31,036	206	...	2,124	20	4,878	34	13,237	487	
Hooghly	5,200	...	3,873	9,133	94	...	814	6	3,273	106	3,987	217	
Howrah	4,257	605	5,152	9,409	62	...	336	1	1,503	24	3,212	91	
Total for Burdwan Division.	39,409	7,018	74,069	1,14,378	823	1	5,174	41	16,204	286	29,963	1,015	
24-Parganas	2,770	2,072	20,206	22,976	91	...	730	14	5,274	57	6,267	214	
Nadia	5,613	2,576	10,470	16,083	64	1	206	6	910	7	2,817	128	
Murshidabad	3,903	850	9,058	12,961	55	...	288	4	2,034	7	1,825	9	
Jessore	6,903	144	8,309	15,302	90	1	191	1	1,198	1	2,487	52	
Khulna	5,637	954	7,238	12,945	67	1	99	13	1,077	23	2,858	100	
Total for Presidency Division.	24,966	6,596	55,301	80,267	367	3	1,464	38	10,493	95	16,254	503	
Calcutta	6,187	...	2,232	8,419	10	...	172	...	247	...	895	...	

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DISTRICTS.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Amount paid in advance stipends, and finally deducted from the rewards earned at the examination.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 8).	Total of columns 2 and 4.	NUMBER OF PUPILS PASSED AT THE—								REMARKS.	
					UPPER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		LOWER PRIMARY SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.		STANDARD A.		STANDARD B.			
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Rajshahi	2,458	...	9,977	12,435	48	1	333	...	2,112	6	2,281	13		
Dinajpur	1,256	2,217	3,001	4,857	48	...	398	125	1,470	36	1,888	48		
Jalpaiguri	5,785	639	3,896	9,681	10	...	131	2	542	21	663	23		
Darjeeling	7,474	...	55	7,529	4	...	11	1	4	...	3	4		
Rangpur	10,654	1,180	10,867	21,521	100	1	435	15	1,433	6	1,519	20		
Bogra	1,812	418	4,493	6,305	47	...	249	4	1,539	14	1,445	19		
Pabna	2,240	3,316	10,746	12,988	171	...	540	8	1,083	...	1,605	10		
Total for Rajshahi Division	31,679	7,770	43,635	75,314	423	2	2,007	47	8,183	82	9,004	137		
Dacca	5,307	...	13,834	19,191	284	1	1,159	29	3,488	90	3,307	140		
Mymensingh	7,741	3,114	15,214	22,955	232	3	712	33	2,006	49	3,317	589		
Faridpur	6,634	1,952	4,986	11,620	97	...	421	19	1,402	97	1,914	418		
Backergunge	9,260	1,658	19,178	28,436	230	5	1,394	125	3,361	234	3,878	346		
Total for Dacca Division	28,942	6,724	53,262	82,204	893	9	3,668	206	10,347	470	12,416	1,493		
Tippera	7,569	...	16,995	24,564	207	1	791	36	3,423	249	5,921	392		
Noakhali	6,407	...	9,038	14,405	213	1	741	11	1,653	49	2,431	107		
Chittagong	7,473	1,304	9,423	16,896	239	...	834	8	3,893	22	3,727	257		
Chittagong Hill Tracts	2,920	...	...	2,920	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Chittagong Division	23,369	1,394	35,506	58,875	760	2	2,368	55	8,938	360	12,079	756		
Patna	2,380	...	12,807	15,187	20	2	1,414	...	6,003	...	6,377	...		
Gaya	4,154	1,084	6,262	10,416	62	...	646	1	1,454	53	2,030	208		
Shahabad	2,835	...	4,127	6,962	74	...	298	8	1,227	22	2,077	23		
Saran	2,435	...	15,015	17,450	44	...	1,182	1	2,928	...	3,374	...		
Champaran	2,381	1,298	9,273	11,654	30	...	510	...	2,821	19	3,230	65		
Muzaffarpur	2,902	646	7,492	10,394	35	...	609	10	1,360	...	1,851	2		
Darbhanga	2,060	1,679	11,612	13,672	33	...	781	...	3,107	40	4,023	85		
Total for Patna Division	19,147	4,707	66,588	85,735	298	2	5,440	20	18,900	134	22,862	381		
Monghyr	5,211	124	8,787	13,998	46	1	753	70	1,943	6	2,031	25		
Bhagalpur	3,627	...	5,820	9,447	45	...	359	12	1,178	8	1,885	42		
Purnea	3,640	20	12,353	15,993	34	...	435	5	1,012	5	2,250	24		
Malda	5,362	...	3,367	6,719	72	2	283	3	708	12	896	15		
Sonthal Parganas ...	6,745	...	8,063	14,798	117	3	715	49	1,486	51	1,620	64		
Total for Bhagalpur Division	24,585	144	38,370	60,955	314	6	2,545	139	6,327	82	8,697	170		
Cuttack	5,598	...	12,748	18,346	67	10	537	24	4,376	101	6,124	252		
Balasore	4,584	...	6,643	11,227	47	3	68	3	1,119	20	1,866	70		
Angul	2,191	...	618	2,809	10	...	44	...	108	4	703	64		
Puri	3,329	...	5,694	9,023	46	2	859	16	989	37	1,698	104		
Total for Orissa Division	15,702	...	25,703	41,405	170	15	1,508	43	6,602	162	10,291	490		
Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	47	1	146	4	2,359	103	431	5	
Hazaribagh	10,546	...	2,313	12,859	7	1	303	23	317	22	534	58		
Lohardaga	8,749	...	3,983	12,737	8	6	198	23	726	28	2,196	401		
Palamu	5,350	...	481	5,831	11	...	88	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhum	11,844	...	2,815	14,659	23	...	94	2	1,079	6	1,864	22		
Singbhum	10,116	...	36	10,152	29	...	221	2	...	...	...	...
Total for Chota Nagpur Division	46,605	...	9,633	56,238	78	7	904	50	2,122	56	4,398	441		
GRAND TOTAL	2,58,591	34,348	(a) 4,05,199	6,63,790	(b) 4,173	43	(c) 25,504	616	90,722	1,830	127,993	5,431		
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94.	2,46,473	23,860	3,49,034	5,96,107	3,181		19,359		82,713		121,977			

- * All the schools in the Tributary Mahals are paid from private funds.
 (a) Including Rs. 2,430 paid from District Funds to khas mahal upper and lower primary schools.
 (b) Excluding 12 candidates passed from training schools and guru training classes.
 (c) Excluding 3 candidates passed from a training school.

The amount spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends has risen from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591. The increased expenditure on stipends is practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, which show Rs. 4,531 and Rs. 6,290 respectively, or an aggregate of Rs. 10,821 out of a total increase of Rs. 12,118 for the whole Province. A more detailed examination of the figures for the past two years shows that while three of the districts of the Burdwan Division, namely, Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah, exhibit a decrease in the expenditure upon stipends, Burdwan shows an increase of Rs. 3,781, and Bankura an increase of Rs. 1,300. In the Rajshahi Division the main increase has taken place in the Darjeeling district, which shows an advance of Rs. 5,151; Rangpur contributing Rs. 2,454 and Dinajpur Rs. 900 to the total, while Pabna shows a decrease of Rs. 2,077.

88. The system of paying rewards in advance, as explained in the previous year's report, is in partial though increasing operation in several districts, the payments under this system having advanced from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348. It is not found in Hooghly, Calcutta, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Dacca, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Bhagalpur, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, or in the districts of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The advance payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month were originally intended to ensure the stability of the weaker schools; but these being precisely the institutions which were least likely to earn Rs. 12 or Rs. 18 a year in rewards, the Deputy Inspectors in many districts felt some hesitation in incurring expenditure, the adjustment of which at the end of the year might involve them in difficulty. The fact, however, that the system is making progress in the more advanced districts shows that it possesses an element of convenience which renders its further extension only a question of time.

89. The apportionment of the primary grant between upper and lower primary schools, and their cost to Provincial and district funds taken together, are shown in the following table, district by district:—

DISTRICTS.	Allotment.	EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.		
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
	Hurdwan ...	30,040	11,169	20,081	186	1,073	7,434	28,601	60'0	18'7	24'3	11'2
	Birbhum ...	11,843	2,166	6,065	80	659	2,937	14,949	27'07	9'5	11'8	6'4
	Bankura ...	21,027	5,990	19,529	126	1,031	3,470	27,071	47'5	18'7	27'3	11'4
	Midnapore ...	38,601	7,949	24,087	201	3,324	7,187	86,952	39'5	6'9	17'6	4'2
	Hooghly ...	18,078	4,045	6,088	91	989	3,909	27,673	44'4	5'1	16'5	2'9
Howrah ...	10,370	3,124	6,285	65	561	2,871	20,721	48'06	11'2	17'4	4'8	
Total for the Division	1,20,968	34,443	79,935	740	8,237	27,808	205,961	45'9	9'7	19'8	6'2	
Presidency Division.	24-Parganas ...	27,916	3,331	19,645	91	1,079	4,184	37,809	36'6	18'2	12'7	8'
	Nadia ...	20,485	3,220	12,863	66	602	2,605	14,947	43'8	21'4	19'3	13'8
	Murshidabad ...	15,184	2,324	10,637	46	625	2,088	14,109	51'8	20'2	17'8	12'7
	Jessore ...	21,889	4,928	10,374	106	721	4,174	19,331	46'3	14'3	18'	8'
	Khulna ...	16,846	3,417	9,528	78	963	2,970	24,125	43'8	9'9	18'4	6'3
Total for the Division	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	387	3,890	16,081	110,320	44'5	16'2	17'1	9'1	
Calcutta ...	11,000	1,264	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79'	38'2	18'9	13'2	
Rajshahi Division.	Rajshahi ...	16,119	3,461	8,974	59	300	2,179	9,303	58'6	29'9	25'4	15'
	Dinajpur ...	20,463	2,024	2,833	66	250	2,921	6,661	23'5	11'4	11'1	6'8
	Jalpaiguri ...	11,157	2,889	6,792	47	297	1,321	6,354	61'4	22'8	34'9	17'1
	Darjeeling ...	8,972	750	6,779	6	92	223	3,056	12'5	73'6	53'8	35'4
	Rangpur ...	24,927	6,484	15,037	94	663	3,312	17,448	68'9	22'6	31'3	13'7
	Hogra ...	10,183	1,624	4,681	41	235	1,784	7,082	39'6	19'9	14'5	10'5
Pabna ...	19,975	5,521	7,465	100	356	4,145	9,780	55'2	20'9	21'3	12'2	
Total for the Division	1,11,796	22,763	62,561	433	2,193	15,885	59,684	52'5	23'9	22'9	14'	
Dacca Division.	Dacca ...	25,653	6,378	12,813	162	888	6,664	24,684	33'2	14'4	15'3	8'3
	Mymensingh ...	30,217	8,551	14,404	223	1,493	7,830	29,540	38'4	9'4	16'1	7'7
	Faridpur ...	21,131	5,264	6,356	124	439	4,665	9,407	42'45	14'47	18'05	10'81
	Backergunge ...	27,723	5,954	22,484	134	2,143	4,767	51,495	44'5	10'4	19'9	6'9
Total for the Division	1,04,724	26,147	56,057	678	4,963	23,926	115,126	38'3	11'3	17'4	7'8	
Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	27,632	8,552	16,012	226	1,281	8,115	30,787	37'8	12'4	16'8	8'3
	Noakhali ...	17,785	4,114	10,381	103	1,311	4,033	30,554	39'9	7'9	16'3	5'4
	Chittagong ...	19,158	6,278	10,618	123	749	6,442	23,722	51'	14'2	15'6	7'6
	Hill Tracts ...	4,888	424	2,406	2	31	58	553	212'	80'5	116'9	72'2
Total for the Division	69,443	19,368	39,507	454	3,372	13,648	85,416	42'6	11'7	18'6	7'4	
Patna Division.	Patna ...	21,212	2,011	13,176	22	924	1,190	22,154	91'4	14'2	27'0	9'5
	Gaya ...	19,135	3,144	7,272	35	915	1,325	18,651	89'8	7'9	27'5	6'2
	Shahabad ...	18,636	1,857	5,005	28	399	1,280	9,531	69'8	12'5	24'4	8'3
	Saran ...	17,143	2,075	15,375	23	592	1,201	15,375	90'2	25'9	27'6	16'0
	Champaran ...	16,631	1,837	9,717	20	622	797	14,717	97'8	15'9	38'8	10'5
	Muzaffarpur ...	18,950	2,059	8,335	24	426	1,084	11,038	85'8	19'5	30'3	12'0
Darbhanga ...	19,237	2,195	11,477	22	628	1,151	16,892	99'7	18'2	30'5	10'8	
Total for the Division	1,31,043	16,378	70,357	174	4,504	8,528	108,408	88'4	15'6	28'8	10'4	
Bhagalpur Division.	Monghyr ...	24,110	2,072	11,926	20	648	920	14,542	103'6	18'4	36'	13'
	Bhagalpur ...	20,019	2,332	7,065	23	453	1,084	9,995	103'6	15'3	35'1	11'3
	Purnea ...	17,630	2,472	13,521	32	507	1,143	10,916	77'2	26'6	43'	19'8
	Malda ...	10,742	3,304	3,415	54	176	2,384	4,769	61'1	19'4	22'1	11'4
	(a) Sonthal Parganas ...	24,636	4,661	10,137	85	444	3,990	9,916	55'	23'	25'	16'
Total for the Division	97,137	14,891	46,064	214	2,234	8,521	50,128	69'5	20'6	27'9	14'7	

(a) Allotment from the primary grant only.

PRIMARY
EDUCATION.

DISTRICTS.	Allotment.	EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		COST PER SCHOOL IN RUPEES.		COST PER PUPIL IN ANNAS.		
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Orissa Division...	Cuttack ...	Rs. 29,351	Rs. 4,389	Rs. 13,857	99	1,778	3,132	26,995	44.3	7.8	22.4	8.2
	Balasore ...	17,992	3,407	7,820	64	834	1,744	15,363	53.2	9.3	31.2	8.1
	Angul ...	7,544	543	2,266	9	112	275	1,728	60.3	20.2	31.5	20.4
	Puri ...	14,097	3,201	5,822	50	657	1,392	8,903	65.3	8.8	37.3	10.4
Total for the Division	68,954	11,540	29,865	222	3,381	6,543	52,989	51.9	8.8	28.2	9.	
Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	17,332	1,011	11,848	23	384	1,065	11,311	48.9	30.8	15.3	16.8
	Lohardaga ...	16,267	1,180	11,557	22	601	749	13,201	53.6	19.2	25.2	14.2
	Palamau ...	9,525	1,150	4,681	16	162	667	3,822	71.8	28.9	27.5	19.5
	Manbhum ...	17,000	2,653	12,006	30	510	1,392	11,905	68.	23.5	30.4	16.
	Singhbhum ...	12,458	1,773	8,379	26	278	1,741	11,034	68.1	30.1	16.2	12.1
Total for the Division	72,582	7,767	48,471	128	1,985	5,604	51,153	61.6	25.	22.1	15.1	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	8,08,967	1,70,771*	4,93,019*	3,448	34,896	132,611	847,842	49.5	14.1	20.8	9.3	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94	7,33,710	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,792	820,575	47.7	12.5	20.4	8.4	

* Rupees 2,430, paid from District Fund to Khas Mahal upper and lower primary schools, is included in this table.

The average annual cost of an upper primary school to public funds has increased from Rs. 47.7 to Rs. 49.5, and that of a lower primary school from Rs. 12.5 to Rs. 14.1. The cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has advanced from Rs. 20.4 to Rs. 20.8, and in a lower primary from Rs. 8.4 to Rs. 9.3. As noted in the previous reports, the totals of columns 3 and 4 fall short of the amounts shown in column 2, because the former do not include indirect payments, such as the salaries of inspecting pandits, examination charges, money-order commission, prizes to pupils, &c. The table includes only those schools that received payments from the primary grant (departmental and District Fund), and therefore the number of schools in columns 5 and 6 is less than that shown in the first paragraph of this section.

90. The following table shows the number of pupils in each district in the different stages of primary instruction, and compares the position of the districts with reference to the progress made in this respect. The "merit-mark" is found by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages of instruction:—

DISTRICTS.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.	Merit-marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit-marks to population of school-going age.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
							Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.														Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Burdwan	102,430	106,351	208,781	4,136	29	4,165	31,267	1,573	32,840	6,162	451	6,613	41,565	2,053	43,618	120,643	5,315	125,959	40.5	1.9	20.8	117.7	4.9	60.3	
Birbhum	58,445	61,220	119,674	1,668	27	1,695	14,632	631	15,163	7,015	580	7,595	23,315	1,138	24,453	59,251	2,308	61,559	39.8	1.8	20.4	101.3	3.7	51.4	
Bankura	78,891	81,559	160,450	2,160	8	2,168	25,755	2,993	28,748	5,262	834	6,096	33,177	3,835	37,012	93,327	9,853	103,180	42.7	4.7	23.0	118.3	12.0	64.3	
Midnapore	196,215	198,512	394,727	3,982	67	4,049	70,910	3,335	74,245	34,727	2,762	37,489	109,619	6,164	115,783	267,367	13,102	280,469	55.8	3.1	29.3	136.2	6.6	71.5	
Hooghly	79,370	82,135	161,505	3,356	168	3,514	30,331	1,816	32,147	9,600	1,090	10,690	43,287	3,004	46,351	117,373	7,323	124,701	54.5	3.7	28.7	147.9	7.2	77.2	
Howrah	54,733	53,448	108,181	2,207	54	2,261	18,438	1,055	19,493	7,767	705	8,472	28,212	1,814	30,220	74,116	4,140	78,256	51.9	3.3	27.9	142.9	7.7	72.3	
Total for Burdwan Division	570,084	583,234	1,153,318	17,509	343	17,852	191,333	11,303	202,636	70,533	6,422	76,955	279,375	18,068	297,443	732,077	42,046	774,123	49.0	8.0	25.6	128.4	7.2	67.1	
24-Parganas	148,392	135,413	283,805	4,118	52	4,170	43,378	3,390	46,768	15,921	2,093	18,014	63,417	5,535	68,952	166,645	12,523	179,168	42.7	4.08	24.2	120.7	9.2	63.1	
Nadia	120,322	126,294	246,616	2,200	6	2,206	16,467	1,907	18,374	5,197	1,379	6,576	23,864	3,292	27,156	65,598	7,180	72,778	39.9	2.9	11.0	55.0	5.6	29.6	
Murshidabad	90,849	96,792	187,641	1,801	22	1,823	15,902	763	16,725	3,668	330	3,998	21,431	1,115	22,546	60,559	2,729	63,288	23.5	1.2	12.0	69.4	2.8	33.7	
Jessore	141,200	142,124	283,324	2,583	9	2,592	21,102	1,740	22,902	5,841	812	6,653	29,586	2,551	32,147	87,242	6,077	93,319	20.9	1.9	11.3	63.5	4.2	31.1	
Khulna	92,697	83,951	176,648	2,090	11	2,101	22,535	2,015	24,550	7,706	537	8,243	32,331	2,563	34,894	85,161	6,637	91,798	34.9	3.05	16.7	92.5	7.9	52.3	
Total for Presidency Division	593,460	584,574	1,178,034	12,792	100	12,892	119,504	9,815	129,319	38,333	5,151	43,484	170,629	15,066	185,695	460,805	35,996	495,901	28.7	2.5	15.7	77.3	6.0	42.0	
Calcutta	49,000	35,000	84,000	4,574	205	4,779	10,867	4,223	15,110	2,413	1,784	4,197	17,874	6,212	24,086	57,944	15,478	73,422	66.7	19.5	47	118.2	44.2	87.4	
Rajshahi	98,150	98,848	196,998	806	10	816	13,674	585	14,259	2,661	221	2,882	17,141	816	17,957	47,713	2,026	49,739	17.5	.8	9.1	48.6	2	25	
Dinajpur	121,807	111,568	233,375	790	12	802	19,205	771	19,976	1,058	89	1,147	21,953	872	22,825	62,623	2,462	65,085	17.2	.78	9.3	51.3	2.2	27.8	
Jalpaiguri	54,698	47,503	102,201	391	4	395	8,557	452	9,009	198	30	228	9,146	436	9,582	27,824	1,406	29,230	16.7	1.1	9.4	50.8	2.9	28.9	
Darjeeling	18,456	15,040	33,496	146	...	146	2,218	239	2,457	935	106	1,041	3,299	345	3,644	8,319	823	9,142	17.8	2.2	10.8	45.0	5.4	27.2	
Rangpur	159,271	150,547	309,818	1,342	10	1,352	20,527	836	21,363	2,525	175	2,700	24,394	1,021	25,415	70,816	2,733	73,549	15.3	.6	8.2	44.4	1.8	23.7	
Bogra	62,637	59,784	122,421	576	7	583	9,673	214	9,887	2,534	137	2,671	13,083	353	13,441	35,933	814	36,747	20.8	.5	10.9	57.1	1.3	29.9	
Pabna	101,686	102,672	204,358	2,030	3	2,033	12,354	568	12,919	3,785	590	4,375	18,169	1,158	19,327	50,997	2,300	53,297	17.8	1.1	9.4	50.1	2.3	26.0	
Total for Rajshahi Division	616,905	585,962	1,202,867	6,381	46	6,427	86,208	3,662	89,870	13,696	1,348	15,044	108,285	5,056	111,341	304,225	12,564	316,789	17.2	.8	9.3	49.3	2.1	26.3	
Dacca	180,087	189,010	369,097	4,024	54	4,078	34,702	2,321	37,023	8,213	1,324	9,537	46,939	3,699	50,638	132,439	8,557	140,996	26.0	2.0	13.9	73.6	4.6	38.8	
Mymensingh	268,292	252,535	520,827	3,680	20	3,900	36,635	2,766	39,401	6,959	951	7,910	47,474	3,737	51,211	136,264	9,349	145,613	17.6	1.4	9.8	50.7	3.7	27.9	
Faridpur	133,963	135,634	269,597	2,138	61	2,199	21,650	2,432	24,182	7,129	2,092	9,221	30,917	4,685	35,602	82,769	9,993	92,762	23.0	3.4	13.2	61.7	7.3	34.4	
Backergunge	165,666	157,428	323,094	2,505	55	2,560	49,676	3,424	53,000	24,596	2,751	27,347	76,677	6,230	82,907	185,849	13,298	199,147	46.2	3.9	25.6	112.1	8.4	61.6	
Total for Dacca Division	748,008	728,607	1,476,615	12,547	190	12,737	142,563	11,043	153,606	46,897	7,118	54,015	202,007	18,351	220,358	537,321	41,197	578,518	27.0	2.5	14.9	77.3	5.6	39.1	
Tippera	136,770	130,690	267,460	2,618	21	2,639	38,198	3,477	41,675	10,551	2,281	12,832	51,367	5,779	57,146	138,235	12,817	151,052	37.5	4.4	21.3	101.0	9.8	56.1	
Noakhali	75,309	75,144	150,453	1,549	4	1,553	25,083	1,154	26,237	8,742	1,291	10,033	35,374	2,449	37,823	91,736	4,773	96,509	46.4	3.2	24.9	120.2	8.3	63.5	
Chittagong	93,380	101,145	194,525	2,570	11	2,581	34,798	2,369	37,167	2,332	640	3,178	39,700	3,226	42,926	119,576	8,008	127,584	43	3.2	22.2	129.4	7.9	65.9	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,955	7,158	16,093	19	...	19	801	49	850	...	...	...	820	49	869	2,498	147	2,645	9.2	.7	5.4	27.9	2.1	16.4
Total for Chittagong Division	314,394	314,137	628,531	6,756	36	6,792	98,880	7,049	105,929	21,025	4,418	26,043	127,261	11,503	138,764	352,045	25,745	377,790	40.5	3.6	22.0	102.3	8.2	60.1	

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DISTRICTS.	Population of school-going age.			Pupils in upper primary stage, as in Education General Table V.			PUPILS IN LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.			Merit-marks.			Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age.			Percentage of merit-marks to population of school-going age.		
							Reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.			Not reading printed books, as in Education General Table V.														
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Patna	129,659	135,490	265,149	1,078	5	1,083	19,591	758	20,349	14,740	1,033	15,773	35,409	1,796	37,205	78,903	3,332	82,235	27.3	1.3	14.0	60.8	2.5	30.9
Gaya	166,751	103,968	270,719	894	...	894	12,412	760	13,172	8,932	716	9,648	22,238	1,476	23,714	50,638	29,96	80,604	14.18	1.4	9.09	32.3	2.8	20.5
Shahabad	148,619	160,880	309,499	782	...	782	7,656	102	7,758	8,189	204	6,393	14,627	306	14,933	33,067	510	33,577	9.8	1.0	4.8	22.2	3	10.8
Saran	170,088	200,032	370,120	795	1	796	13,032	659	13,691	7,221	976	8,197	21,048	1,636	22,684	50,292	2,958	53,250	12.3	0.8	6.1	29.5	1.4	14.3
Champanan	140,420	138,499	278,919	330	...	330	7,971	129	8,100	10,763	219	10,982	19,064	348	19,412	36,326	606	36,932	13.5	0.8	13.8	25.8	4	13.2
Muzaffarpur	195,806	210,910	406,716	696	...	696	9,898	297	10,195	9,661	372	10,033	20,255	689	20,924	42,835	1,263	44,098	10.3	0.3	5.1	21.9	5	10.8
Darbhanga	205,647	214,645	420,292	629	...	629	14,631	258	14,889	6,938	347	7,285	22,198	605	22,803	53,976	1,121	55,097	10.75	0.2	5.42	26.24	5	13.14
Total for Patna Division ...	1,147,190	1,164,454	2,311,644	5,204	6	5,210	85,191	2,963	88,154	64,444	3,867	68,311	154,839	6,836	161,675	346,037	12,786	358,823	13.4	0.5	6.9	30.1	1.1	15.5
Monghyr	148,060	157,342	305,402	712	1	713	10,701	1,507	12,208	9,214	1,747	10,961	20,627	3,255	23,882	44,877	6,273	51,150	13.9	2.0	7.8	30.3	3.9	16.7
Bhagalpur	150,730	154,175	304,905	637	17	654	9,669	523	10,192	6,980	871	7,851	17,286	1,411	18,697	39,172	2,535	41,697	11.0	0.1	6.1	25.9	1.6	13.6
Purnea	146,024	142,074	288,098	444	2	446	7,822	257	8,079	6,551	302	6,853	14,817	561	15,378	32,237	1,083	33,320	9.9	0.3	5.2	21.6	7	11.4
Malda	59,987	62,250	122,237	826	3	829	6,512	236	6,748	1,963	268	2,101	9,241	497	9,738	25,569	981	26,550	15.4	0.7	7.9	42.6	1.5	21.7
Sonthal Parganas	130,586	132,544	263,130	863	42	905	12,216	555	12,771	4,962	284	5,246	18,041	881	18,922	45,925	2,159	48,084	14.9	0.7	7.8	33.0	1.8	19.7
Total for Bhagalpur Division	638,386	648,985	1,287,371	3,432	65	3,497	46,920	3,078	49,998	29,610	3,462	33,072	80,012	6,605	86,617	187,780	13,021	200,801	12.0	1.0	6.7	29.4	3	15.5
Cuttack	141,083	149,667	290,650	1,058	48	1,106	26,527	1,220	27,747	15,905	1,316	17,221	43,490	2,584	46,074	100,776	5,216	105,992	30.8	1.7	15.8	71.4	3.4	36.4
Balasore	72,245	76,948	149,193	730	30	760	18,982	989	19,971	12,093	921	13,014	31,805	1,940	33,745	72,689	4,038	76,727	44.02	2.5	22.6	100.6	5.2	51.5
Angul	12,865	12,643	25,508	77	...	77	1,219	73	1,292	709	56	765	2,005	129	2,134	4,751	275	5,026	15.5	1.02	8.3	36.9	2.1	19.7
Puri	71,179	70,570	141,749	640	7	647	11,348	605	12,013	3,742	265	4,007	15,730	937	16,667	40,986	2,295	43,281	22.09	1.3	11.7	57.5	3.2	30.5
Total for Orissa Division ...	297,372	309,728	607,100	2,505	85	2,590	58,076	2,947	61,023	32,440	2,558	35,007	93,030	5,590	98,620	219,202	11,824	231,026	31.2	1.3	16.2	73.7	3.8	38.05
Mourbhanj	89,882	39,953	79,835	1.8	...	1.8	1,871	52	1,923	2,048	102	2,150	4,047	154	4,201	8,301	258	8,559	10.1	0.3	5.2	20.8	0.6	10.7
Keonjhar and Nilgiri	22,941	22,702	45,643	147	4	151	842	28	870	1,661	83	1,744	2,850	95	2,945	5,122	167	5,289	12.4	0.4	6.4	22.3	0.7	11.5
Dhenkanal	17,808	17,934	35,742	146	5	151	1,722	80	1,802	418	33	451	2,286	118	2,404	6,314	298	6,612	12.8	0.6	6.7	35.4	1.6	18.4
South Mahanadi	26,865	26,550	53,415	111	1	112	1,152	22	1,174	1,329	6	1,335	2,592	29	2,621	5,340	77	5,417	9.6	0.1	4.9	19.8	0.2	10.1
North ditto	19,911	19,904	39,815	104	2	106	897	22	919	1,458	40	1,507	2,459	73	2,532	4,869	125	5,044	12.3	0.3	6.3	23.4	0.6	12.0
Total for the Orissa Tributary States.	127,407	127,043	254,450	636	12	648	6,484	204	6,688	7,114	253	7,367	14,234	469	14,703	29,746	925	30,671	11.1	0.3	6.7	23.3	0.7	12.0
Hazaribagh	85,044	89,603	174,647	694	32	726	5,855	554	6,409	6,664	1,120	7,784	13,213	1,706	14,919	27,099	2,942	30,041	15.5	1.9	8.7	32.5	3.3	17.5
Lohardaga	82,780	88,551	171,331	574	38	612	8,534	758	9,292	7,347	1,265	8,612	16,455	2,061	18,516	35,519	3,729	39,248	19.9	2.4	10.9	43.3	4.3	23.4
Palamu	44,148	45,368	89,516	122	...	122	1,875	88	1,963	1,975	140	2,959	4,816	238	5,054	9,054	434	9,488	10.9	0.5	5.6	20.5	0.9	10.6
Manbhum	88,080	90,019	178,099	568	4	572	10,424	437	10,861	2,325	234	3,069	13,817	675	14,492	36,937	1,565	38,502	15.6	0.7	8.1	41.5	1.7	21.5
Singbhum	40,712	41,110	81,822	4.3	21	404	8,704	728	9,432	4,615	633	5,198	13,792	1,332	15,124	33,092	2,872	35,964	33.8	8.2	18.4	81.3	6.9	43.9
Total for Chota Nagpur Division.	341,664	352,051	693,715	2,431	95	2,526	35,392	2,675	37,967	24,270	3,342	27,612	62,093	6,012	68,105	142,801	11,542	154,343	18.1	1.7	9.8	41.7	3.2	22.2
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,817	1,163	76,000	881,438	58,802	940,300	361,384	39,723	391,107	1,307,639	99,763	1,407,402	3,369,783	222,224	3,592,007	24.0	1.8	12.9	61.9	4	33
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94	5,461,912	5,494,642	10,956,554	74,006	1,654	75,660	813,701	64,638	888,239	341,076	38,241	377,317	1,228,783	92,433	1,321,216	3,152,209	208,125	3,360,334	22.4	1.6	12.6	57	3.8	30.7

As explained in the previous report, the differences shown in column 22 in the progress made in various districts are due generally to two causes, namely, differences in the advancement of different parts of the country, and differences in the system of administration of the primary grant in different districts, of which the former is the more permanent and effective cause. While the indigenous system of primary instruction was in operation in parts of Central and Eastern Bengal and Orissa, a new system had to be organised for Chota Nagpur and other outlying tracts of the country, the people of which had no educational traditions of their own to guide them.

The most important figures in the foregoing table are those shown in column 19. This column shows the actual and relative position of each district, by giving a numerical value to the educational results attained. Comparing the totals for 1894-95 with those for 1893-94, it appears that there has been an advance, thus numerically measured, from 3,360 to 3,592, or by 7 per cent. In the preceding biennial period, the advance was from 3,304 to 3,360, or by 1.7 per cent. This greatly improved result is chiefly of course, but not entirely, due to the increased allotments made last year by Government for primary education, as already explained. In the Burdwan Division, for example, which had no share in these allotments, the merit-mark has advanced from 740 to 774, or by nearly 5 per cent. The Presidency Division shared in the increase to the extent of Rs. 5,000. Its merit-mark has advanced by 8 per cent.; and the districts of Nadia and Jessore, to which the additional grants were confined, are, with Khulna, those in which the advance is most marked. In the Rajshahi Division grants were made to the amount of Rs. 12,000, and the improvement in the merit-mark reaches as high as 11 per cent. for the Division. In less advanced parts of the country, the improvement is not so rapid. Thus, in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which received grants of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 12,500 respectively, the advance in each case amounts to 7 per cent. In any case, however, it is highly satisfactory to find that the timely liberality of Government has already resulted in an educational advance that can be measured.

Very important results, again, are given in column 25, which shows the merit-mark in proportion to the population, and therefore supplies a valid comparison between the educational advancement of different districts and Divisions. The Burdwan Division stands easily first (after Calcutta), and the Chittagong Division holds the second place. Bihar is but slightly in advance of the Tributary Mahals of Orissa. The three districts of Hooghly, Howrah and Midnapore stand higher than any others in Bengal. Malda, Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Palamau occupy the lowest place.

.91. UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following statement shows the statistics of attendance and expenditure in upper primary schools for Native boys during the year:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Upper Primary Schools.</i>										
Managed by Government	10	263	262	148	Rs. 1,445	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,445
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	13	479	475	320	...	698	752	179	28	1,657
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	3,632	141,881	130,085	102,295	38,827	1,38,121	13,841	2,07,584	63,058	4,61,431
Unaided	246	8,255	7,406	5,820	...	...	...	11,287	9,092	20,349
Total	3,901	160,878	138,228	108,583	40,272	1,38,819	14,593	2,19,050	72,148	4,84,862
Total for 1893-94	3,763	141,483	131,749	102,970	45,162	1,28,964	12,295	2,04,513	75,853	4,66,781

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The number of upper primary schools managed by Government was 10, as in the preceding year. Nine of them are situated in Orissa, and one in the Patna Division. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards have risen from 10 to 13. The aided schools have increased by 110, or by 3·1 per cent., and their pupils by 8,446, or by 6·3 per cent. The unaided schools have increased by 25 and their pupils by 854. These latter are in course of absorption into the aided system in most cases. There has been a gain of 36 schools in the Burdwan Division, 57 in Dacca, 16 in Chittagong, 14 in Bhagalpur, and 19 in Chota Nagpur. The average number of pupils to a school was 38·7, against 37·5 in 1893-94, and 37·8 in 1892-93.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 18,101. The contributions from Provincial revenues decreased by Rs. 4,890, while those from District funds rose by Rs. 9,865, and from Municipal funds by Rs. 2,294. The fees collected from the pupils increased by Rs. 14,537, while receipts from other local sources declined by Rs. 3,705. The average income of an upper primary school was Rs. 124, of which Rs. 49·10 were paid from public sources, against Rs. 124 and Rs. 49 respectively of the preceding year. The Government schools being situated in extremely backward localities, their cost was comparatively high.

92. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The results of the upper primary scholarship examination for native boys, so far as candidates from upper primary schools (including private candidates) are concerned, are shown below for each Division:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.					NUMBER PASSED FROM—				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.								
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.		Others.
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Christians.	Non-Christians.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Burdwan	617	339	23	12	640	401	...	1,470	54	8	1,532	...	632	18	2	652	...	625	...	25	...	1	1	...
Presidency	250	189	4	4	258	193	...	563	13	12	588	...	311	5	7	323	...	269	...	30	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	7	4	2	2	9	6	...	14	6	1	21	...	6	3	1	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	252	109	3	1	255	110	...	581	10	6	597	...	182	1	1	184	...	105	...	79	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	1	431	256	24	7	456	233	1	960	42	12	1,016	...	397	3	2	407	...	317	...	90	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	301	202	2	2	304	204	...	772	4	27	803	...	372	2	5	379	...	274	...	97	...	...	...	8
Patna	...	1	151	134	2	1	154	136	3	337	5	16	361	1	237	2	10	250	...	216	...	14	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur	148	123	1	1	149	129	...	344	2	34	380	...	200	2	23	224	...	207	...	43	...	16	12	...
Orissa	...	12	141	100	1	...	154	110	24	285	2	3	314	15	145	...	2	162	...	153	...	7	1	...	1	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals	28	24	28	24	...	...	62	...	62	...	35	...	35	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chota Nagpur	79	37	...	...	79	37	...	191	...	4	195	...	63	...	2	65	...	46	...	4	...	1	14	...
Total	14	11	2,377	1,543	93	54	2,484	1,613	23	5,517	200	123	5,868	16	2,805	78	54	2,751	...	2,275	...	419	1	18	30	8
Total for 1893-94..	8	8	2,433	1,770	91	80	2,532	1,858	14	5,657	235	172	6,068	14	3,040	143	95	3,297	...	2,763	1	495	2	3	22	6

The number of competing schools declined from 2,532 to 2,484, and of successful schools from 1,858 to 1,613. The number of candidates fell off from 6,068 to 5,868, and of successful candidates 3,297 to 2,751. Except in the Chittagong and Bhagalpur Divisions, where the number of successful candidates shows an increase, there has been some loss in every Division, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Orissa showing the largest falling off. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates declined from 495 to 419. The number of candidates for pass certificates sent up by middle schools to this examination was 2,806 against 2,739 in the preceding year, and the number of passes was 1,403 against 1,684.

There is therefore a serious falling off all round. The inspecting officers generally explain this result by a progressive increase in the difficulty of the standard; and the fact that the proportion of success among candidates from middle schools has fallen from 61 to 50 per cent. lends some probability to this explanation. But in upper primary schools another cause has been at work. Complaints had been rife that in this class of schools the useful subjects of the

lower primary course were more or less neglected. I therefore directed that in future years no candidates should be admitted to the upper primary who had not passed the lower primary examination. This order at once threw an additional task upon the head teachers of upper primary schools, who had now to spend a considerable share of their time in preparing their third-class boys for the lower primary test. They had consequently less time to give to their first class, and the results are manifest in the above table. I do not regret it; for I am confident, not only that the boys get a better and more useful education by having to pass through the lower primary standard, but also that they will reap the advantage of this training when they enter for the upper primary examination. I consider therefore that the falling off is only temporary.

93. The following statement shows the results of the upper primary scholarship examination for boys, including candidates from upper primary schools and private candidates, for the last four years :—

YEAR.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1891-92 ...	2,381	1,493	5,681	2,491	62.7	43.8
1892-93 ...	2,460	1,694	5,615	2,895	68.8	51.5
1893-94 ...	2,532	1,858	6,068	3,297	73.3	54.3
1894-95 ...	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65	46.8

There has therefore been a steady improvement up to the examination before the last.

94. LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in lower primary schools for native boys during the year :—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, &c.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Lower Primary Schools.</i>										
Managed by Government ...	10	258	262	106	Rs. 539	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 539
Ditto by District and Municipal Boards ...	7	205	207	149	...	Rs. 213	Rs. 265	Rs. 395	...	Rs. 873
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	33,865	849,350	765,951	626,749	1,01,755	3,54,105	33,486	11,54,012	2,78,238	19,22,596
Unaided ...	12,015	205,440	180,469	151,027	...	...	...	Rs. 2,97,149	Rs. 73,821	3,70,970
Total ...	45,897	1,055,253	946,889	778,031	1,02,294	3,54,318	33,751	14,51,556	3,53,059	22,94,978
Total for 1893-94 ...	44,020	998,745	892,024	730,529	97,924	3,09,923	29,120	13,87,182	3,52,404	21,76,553

The ten schools managed by Government are all situated in the backward parts of Orissa, where no fees are collected from the pupils. The seven schools managed by Municipal or District Boards are—five in the Rajshahi and two in the Dacca Division.

The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1,18,425. The contributions from Provincial, District, and Municipal funds rose by Rs. 4,370, Rs. 44,395, and Rs. 4,631 respectively. The income from fees shows an increase of Rs. 64,374.

The average income of lower primary schools, aided and unaided, taken together was Rs. 50, of which Rs. 10-10 were paid from public funds. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were Rs. 49 and Rs. 9-14.

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The number and strength of these schools are compared in the following table, Division by Division, for the past two years:—

DIVISION.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase of schools.	Decrease of schools.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Burdwan ...	9,260	222,888	9,557	231,829	297	...
Presidency ...	4,089	17,467	4,406	127,070	317	...
Calcutta ...	158	7,768	170	8,017	12	...
Rajshahi ...	2,708	67,385	2,960	78,349	252	...
Dacca ...	6,091	135,724	6,729	153,222	638	...
Chittagong ...	4,254	95,950	4,118	101,643	...	136
Patna ...	5,635	129,021	5,908	137,772	273	...
Bhagalpur ...	3,019	63,355	3,155	66,353	136	...
Orissa ...	5,804	84,045	5,821	84,964	17	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	1,116	12,995	1,015	11,866	...	101
Chota Nagpur ...	1,886	52,147	2,058	54,168	172	...
Total ...	44,020	988,745	45,897	1,055,253	2,114	237
				Net increase	...	1,877

There is a net increase of 1,877 schools and 66,508 pupils. There is a decrease in the number of schools in the Chittagong Division, and in the number of schools and of pupils in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The loss in Chittagong is confined to the Tippera district, where the scarcity consequent on the extraordinary floods of 1893-94 was felt in all its intensity during the first few months of the year, and continued up to the end of October. Many schools were closed on this account, and were not re-opened when plenty returned. The loss in Tippera alone amounted to 351 schools, while in the other districts of the Division there was a gain of 215. In the Orissa Tributary Mahals, several causes are said to have been at work. In Dhenkanal, many lower primary schools were closed in order to provide funds for upper primaries. In Tigiria the inspecting pandit is said to have omitted a number of schools from his returns. In Athmallik the inspecting pandit was dismissed and his post not filled up—a neglect which led to the closing of a large number of new schools.

95: *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following table shows the results of the lower primary scholarship examination for Native boys, so far as candidates from lower primary schools (including private candidates) are concerned:—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING CANDIDATES.								NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.				NUMBER PASSED FROM—				RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.										
	Institutions under public management.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.		Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Aboriginal races.			
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.																Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Burdwan ...	...	...	2,620	1,780	5	3	2,625	1,783	...	9,329	7	59	9,395	...	4,595	3	45	4,643	...	4,338	...	287	...	...	...	18	...
Presidency ...	...	...	1,337	713	2	1	1,339	714	...	3,804	9	1	3,814	...	1,297	7	1	1,305	...	927	...	374	1	...	...	3	...
Calcutta ...	...	...	98	65	...	...	98	65	...	279	...	1	280	...	144	...	1	145	...	111	...	33	1	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	4	2	1,059	759	98	1	1,161	762	17	2,929	206	8	3,100	12	1,394	1	5	1,402	...	539	...	863	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	1	...	1,270	945	83	58	1,354	1,003	2	3,385	244	5	4,116	...	2,046	101	1	2,148	...	1,384	...	769	2	...	1	1	...
Chittagong ...	1	1	1,270	544	4	3	736	549	2	2,259	18	7	2,281	1	1,154	5	4	1,164	...	582	...	557	...	...	...	...	25
Patna ...	...	...	1,534	1,345	...	...	1,534	1,345	...	6,406	...	121	6,617	...	4,730	...	99	4,838	...	4,478	...	362	3	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	787	684	1	1	788	685	...	2,486	11	74	2,571	...	1,843	...	55	1,899	...	1,446	...	339	7	32	...	...	...
Orissa ...	5	5	880	562	...	...	885	567	10	2,372	...	...	2,382	6	1,320	...	...	1,332	...	1,315	...	9	6	...	...	...	...
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...	...	...	71	68	71	68	...	...	120	...	120	...	...	112	...	112	...	101	...	1	...	...	10	...	...
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	670	397	2	...	672	397	...	1,433	3	36	1,472	...	663	...	24	687	...	530	...	26	...	9	122	...	...
Total ...	11	8	10,986	7,794	266	135	11,263	7,937	31	35,252	613	312	36,208	19	19,191	230	235	19,675	...	15,746	...	3,611	20	41	231	26	...
Total for 1893-94	12	7	10,330	6,841	106	63	10,498	6,931	35	32,748	239	428	33,444	15	16,359	158	332	10,864	...	13,985	...	2,546	16	44	253	13	...

The number of competing schools rose by 765, and of successful schools by 1,006. The number of candidates rose by 2,764, and of successful candidates by 2,831. There has been a gain in every Division except Orissa, where

the number of successful candidates is 614 less than in the previous year, Burdwan showing a loss of 11 and the Orissa Tributary Mahals of 32. The decrease in Orissa is largely attributed to the temporary absorption of trained teachers in the Settlement Department. There is, however, a wide difference in the results of different districts, since Cuttack and Puri have gained, while Balasore has lost. These variations will probably disappear with the introduction of a uniform set of question-papers for all the districts of a Division.

There were also 9,776 candidates from schools other than lower primary, of whom 5,934 were successful.

96. The course of study prescribed for the lower primary scholarship examination includes the subjects of two printed books, a Reader and a Sanitary Primer, which cost not more than 4 annas in all, together with an elementary knowledge of arithmetic, manuscript reading, land-measuring, and accounts, mostly after the native method. The reader in use for many years was 'Bodhoday,' a Bengali adaptation of Chambers' Rudiments of Knowledge, by the late Pandit Isvar Chapdra Vidyasagar, C.I.E. The book has been of the highest value in imparting useful knowledge and a healthy tone to our primary schools; but having been written about half a century ago, it was believed to be to some extent wanting in modern requirements, and the desirability of replacing it by a Reader of a more practical character had often been expressed. Such a Reader, entitled 'Nutanpath,' was brought out during the year by Babu Chandra Nath Basu, M.A., B.L., Bengali Translator to Government, who occupies a distinguished place in the field of Bengali literature; and on the recommendation of the Central Text-Book Committee, which works under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gurudas Banerjea, the work has been prescribed as the text-book in language for the lower primary examination of 1896 and subsequent years. Besides being written in an easy and colloquial style, a fair portion of the book has been devoted to agricultural topics, the necessity of teaching which in our schools has frequently been dealt with by the Supreme Government. It may be added that both Dr. Voelcker, in his report on Indian Agriculture, and the Government of India in their Resolution on the second quinquennial report, admitted the undesirability of prescribing a separate agricultural text-book for primary schools, inasmuch as such a step would involve a departure from the general educational programme. They recommended instead the use of "Readers," which would deal with familiar agricultural lessons, and thus turn the attention of the learner rather towards than away from the land. That 'Nutanpath' is the first Bengali Reader answering this description is admitted.

97. *Night schools.*—Two hundred and forty-nine night schools have been returned from the Burdwan Division, 86 from the Chittagong Division, 58 from the Orissa Division, 250 from the Chota Nagpur Division, and one from the town of Calcutta. These schools are intended for day-labourers, and accordingly thrive most in towns and other industrial centres. The remarks, therefore, of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, that "though they sit at night, the pupils are generally boys who might as well attend during the day, if there were day pathshalas in the neighbourhood," and that the only night school in the Division, situated in urban tracts, is that at Brahmanbaria, show that, in the districts under him at least, they have not served any special purpose, and deserve no special support, since it is as easy for the teacher to teach during the day as at night. Most of these schools are lower primaries; only two schools are reported to have reached the upper primary status—one in the Burdwan Division and the other in the Chota Nagpur Division. The districts in which these schools appear to flourish best are Bankura, Noakhali, Cuttack, Lohardaga, Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh. As most of these schools are conducted by teachers of day schools, in the hope of earning additional rewards, the falsification of school registers and similar abuses need to be strictly guarded against. The number of pupils who passed the various departmental examinations from these schools is as follows:—In the middle vernacular examination 2; in the upper primary 1; in the lower primary 58. The first three boys belong to the district of Bankura.

98. *School Post-Offices.*—A short history of the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work, was given in paragraph 129 of the last report. Most of the divisional

reports are unfortunately silent on this important matter, and so it is impossible to say what advance the system has made during the year; to what extent, if any, the combination of the two-fold duties has affected efficiency in either of the departments, and how far the system has worked smoothly. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, reports the existence of 62 school post-offices in the different districts under him (except Burdwan, for which no returns were furnished), six of which were opened during the year in the district of Midnapore alone. A note of complaint is heard from this district that "there is a growing tendency on the part of these two-fold functionaries to neglect their primary duty (*i.e.* school work), and employ themselves *in* and out of school hours in what is only their secondary work." The remedy is easy enough; the inspecting officer should, in consultation with the postal authorities, warn the neglectful teachers, and if they prove incorrigible, deprive them of one or other of their appointments.

There were 76 school post-offices in the Presidency Division. The Assistant Inspector is of opinion that the work is not very popular, especially with middle school teachers, who do not attach much value to the small remuneration offered by the Postal Department and are unwilling to give the required money security. Another potent cause for dislike on the part of teachers who do not happen to be natives of the place is that the postal duties deprive them of their school vacations. In some cases, moreover, secretaries of aided schools have now and then objected to the employment of their teachers as local post-masters, and the Deputy Inspector of Nadia is at a loss to make out "whether they are to be compelled to comply with the request of the Postal Department." Much of these inconveniences can be avoided under judicious management. There will be no holiday difficulty if care is taken to secure the services of local men for these combined duties; and the postal remuneration, however small, will not fail to be attractive to such men, and especially to teachers of primary schools, whose incomes from school are admittedly very poor. Again, since it is an express condition in the scheme that the postal duties should be done *out of school hours*, it is difficult to see what reasonable objection can be raised by managers of schools to allow their teachers to do postal work, when such a permission sensibly adds to their emoluments and enhances the value of the school-appointment. If, through oversight or otherwise, the postal routine in any case is likely to interfere with the school work, the fact should at once be reported to the postal authorities for rectification, while cases of contumacy on the part of school committees should be brought to the notice of the District Boards or other authorities for needful action.

Twenty-eight school post-offices are reported as existing in the Orissa Division, all of which are invested with money-order and savings bank duties, except three rudimentary ones, newly opened during the year, with a delivery allowance of Rs. 2 a month in each case. It is this latter class of post-offices, the Inspector says, that are more likely to work well in connexion with schools. The complaint heard from this Division is of a different nature; with the gradual expansion of the money-order system, the duties of school post-offices are becoming more and more onerous. But so long as these duties are not done during school hours, the expansion in question is a public good; and as to the growing difficulty of the work itself, if the teacher-postmaster considers the task too burdensome for the remuneration offered, it is open to him to resign it.

There are 70 school post-offices in the Chota Nagpur Division. As regards their working, the Assistant Inspector, after echoing the Burdwan complaint that the school post-master "has the inevitable tendency to look upon his postal duties as of greater consequence, and the school a matter of secondary importance," goes on to remark:—

The belief that the work in such post-offices is exceedingly light and can be performed by our teachers with ease in their leisure hours is anything but correct. The clerical and other work in a school post-office is very nearly, if not exactly, the same, as it is in a departmental branch office, and takes several hours of the officer's time to perform it. Then, the hours of the arrival and despatch of mails cannot be regulated strictly with reference to the working hours of the school, nor the payment and issue of money-orders put off until the classes are dismissed for each day. In the course of my inspection of such schools, I have very often been asked by teacher-postmasters to give them leave for an hour or so for the performance of such business, which, of course, cannot be delayed without serious

inconvenience to the public, as well as to the Postal Department. Besides these, the appointment, dismissal, transfer, leave, suspension, &c., of teachers must all be managed in consultation with the postal authorities. Such a course, I beg respectfully to submit, does not always prove to be convenient. A teacher-postmaster who capitally suits a school must be transferred elsewhere in the interest of the Postal Department. A teacher cannot go home during his vacations for the sake of his postal duties. All these matters should be settled once for all by definite rules issued with the sanction of the heads of both the departments, so that there might remain no room for any difference of opinion or clashing between postal and educational officers.

The Deputy Inspectors are as a body against the recent proposal of the Postal Department to effect a reduction in the allowances at present made to school-masters for the performance of postal duties, and I am at one with them. The allowances are already too low, and any attempt to reduce them further is likely to render the additional work less attractive and acceptable to our teachers. The suggestion to deliver letters, paid, bearing and registered, as well as the payment of money-orders, through school-boys, does not seem to me to be either wise or practical.

Some of the points raised in the foregoing extract will form a subject for reference to the Postmaster-General.

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

99. Under this head are included (a) training schools for teachers, (b) all other institutions for professional or technical education, besides others of a miscellaneous kind. In the following statement the statistics for two years are compared :—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools for masters	21	910	21	818
Ditto for mistresses	8	215	5	188
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	218	907	149	664
Law schools	14	509	14	642
Medical schools	11*	1,747	9*	1,784
Engineering and Survey schools	4†	9.3	5†	922
School of Art	1	269	1	270
Industrial schools	26	765	29	795
Other schools	17	5.6	18	701
Total	320	6,841	251	6,784

* Including the Medical College, Calcutta.

† Including the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

The large reduction here shown is due to the decrease in the number of guru-training classes attached to middle schools, in conformity with the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the Report for last year. Under this head there has been a loss of 69 classes, containing 243 pupils. Under other heads there has been a gain of 186 pupils, the total number of schools remaining unchanged at 102, though there have been fluctuations under separate heads, as the table shows.

A.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

100. The following table supplies the figures for training schools of different classes :—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—					Total.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Training schools for masters—					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	15	15	599	540	71,282	517	...	275	411	72,485
District Board	1	1	8	8	284	359	...	...	...	643
Aided	5	5	303	270	4,734	...	...	...	16,532	21,266
Training schools for mistresses—										
Aided	6	4	190	155	2,580	...	...	906	9,964	13,450
Unaided	2	1	25	33	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—					Total.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools—					Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government ...	203	131	820	559	5,177	174	...	...	...	5,351
District Board ...	1	5	5	15	...	426	...	...	...	426
Aided ...	...	1	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	11
Unaided ...	14	12	82	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	247	175	2,032	1,670	84,068	1,476	...	1,181	32,847	1,19,572
Total Expenditure for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	86,444	2,242	...	6,054	23,063	1,17,803

There is an apparent loss of two aided and one unaided training schools for mistresses. The schools have not really disappeared; in one case no returns have been furnished; and in the other two the returns of the training departments have been amalgamated with those of the institutions to which they are attached. Another school of this class has passed from the aided to the unaided group, involving corresponding changes in the total expenditure under these heads. There is a reduction of Rs. 2,376 in the Government expenditure on training schools of all descriptions, explained by the reduction in the number of guru-training classes. The increase in the total expenditure is due to a large increase in the private expenditure on aided training schools for masters.

101. The following table furnishes the detailed statistics of these institutions:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31st MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—					Total.	Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1894.	1895.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.			
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.										
<i>Government—</i>										
<i>First grade—</i>										
1. Calcutta ...	76	69	11,690	11,879	...	...	46	...	11,925	177'3
2. Hooghly ...	128	103	10,331	10,548	...	...	110	...	10,656	92'5
3. Dacca ...	77	66	11,470	11,345	...	...	47	...	11,392	169'4
4. Rangpur ...	59	52	5,663	5,025	...	...	12	5	6,042	98'7
5. Chittagong ...	39	36	5,200	5,345	...	...	19	...	5,364	137'
6. Patna ...	66	58	10,807	10,840	...	...	...	...	10,840	154'8
7. Ranchi ...	26	30	3,672	3,866	...	...	...	...	3,866	113'2
8. Cuttack ...	43	42	7,119	6,241	...	...	41	...	6,282	152'2
<i>Third grade—</i>										
1. Lohardaga ...	15	13	558	665	...	...	...	...	665	44'3
2. Kokpara ...	9	9	445	417	...	...	...	...	417	52'1
3. Puri ...	15	15	1,206	1,279	...	...	...	...	1,279	88'3
4. Balasore ...	18	10	1,397	1,270	23	...	...	...	1,298	97'6
5. Angul ...	10	10	783	382	...	...	...	406	758	38'2
6. Motihari ...	17	15	1,314	690	489	...	...	...	1,179	49'3
7. Taljhari ...	11	7	700	492	...	...	...	...	492	64'6
Total ...	599	540	72,085	71,282	517	...	275	411	72,455	125'4
<i>District Board—</i>										
1. Guru-training school in Purnea ...	8	8	695	284	359	...	...	...	43	40'5

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON THE ROLLS ON 31ST MARCH—		Total expenditure in 1895-94.	EXPENDITURE, 1894-95—							Cost to Government per pupil per annum.
	1894.	1895.		FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		Total.		
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS—concl'd.											
<i>Aided—</i>											
1. Barrackpore Wesleyan Mission School	82	31	3,561	1,200	...	...	...	2,542	3,742	41.3
2. Krishnagar C. M. S. Training School	21	23	5,535	1,500	...	...	...	4,293	5,792	71.1
3. Bhipur Sonthal Training School ...	164	144	2,700	1,350	...	...	...	1,350	2,700	8.9
4. Bankura Training School ...	30	24	1,125	300	...	...	...	1,214	1,614	11.1
5. Kalimpong Training School (Darjeeling Mission) ...	56	48	2,518	384	...	...	...	7,134	7,518	8.1
Total ...	303	270	15,487	4,734	...	...	...	16,532	21,236	17.2
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.											
<i>Aided—</i>											
1. Dum-Dum Wesleyan Mission School ...	19	23	3,308	600	...	...	114	2,616	3,330	28.5
2. Baranagar Hindu Boarding and Training School ...	28	35	5,604	900	...	...	658	3,614	5,170	30
3. Krishnagar Roman Catholic Boarding and Training School ...	66	72	2,748	720	...	...	...	2,165	2,885	9.1
Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta (a) ...	33	...	4,760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
American Mission Training School, Calcutta (b) ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Bankura Wesleyan Training School ...	26	22	1,750	360	...	...	136	1,569	2,065	14.0
Total ...	190	155	18,168	2,580	...	...	906	9,964	13,450	16.9
<i>Unaided—</i>											
Church of Scotland Normal School, Calcutta (c) ...	13	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baptist Normal School in Calcutta (d) ...	12	...	1,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta ...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940	14.1
Total ...	25	33	2,802	...	...	...	...	5,940	5,940	14.1

(a) Church of England Zanana Mission Training School, Calcutta, transferred to the unaided class.
 (b) American Mission ditto ditto did not furnish returns.
 (c) Church of Scotland Normal School, Calcutta, amalgamated with the Orphanage (aided).
 (d) Baptist Normal School in Calcutta amalgamated with an unaided middle school.

102. There was no change up to the close of the year in the number or distribution of the Government training schools, a first-grade school being attached to the head-quarters of each Division of Bengal, except Bhagalpur, the requirements of which are otherwise supplied. The pupils are drawn, as far as possible, from all the districts of the Division, in some proportion to the actual demand for masters. There is some diminution in the Provincial expenditure on these schools, and some reduction in the number of pupils, chiefly at Hooghly, which has lost 25. Since the close of the year, the third-grade schools at Purnea and Puri have been closed; that at Lohardaga has been transferred to Palamau; the guru department attached to the first-grade training school at Rangpur has been closed, and the guru department attached to the first-grade training school at Cuttack has been remodelled, so as to provide also for the needs of the Puri district, the third-grade school at Balasore being retained for the present. All these changes have been carried out in conformity with the orders of Government on the last Annual Report above quoted.

There is a nominal reduction of three in the number of aided and unaided training schools for mistresses, all in Calcutta. The American Mission Training School (aided) has furnished no returns; the Native Training class under the Church of Scotland Mission was amalgamated with the Orphanage; and the Baptist Mission Training School with the middle boarding school under the same agency. The latter two were unaided. The Church of England Zanana Mission Training School has passed from the aided to the unaided class. When a grant-in-aid was first sanctioned for this school, its work was to train European mistresses for zanana education. In 1892, owing apparently to the failure of supply of that class of teachers, the character of the school was changed, and a training class for native teachers was opened. It was therefore decided that the old normal school had ceased to exist, and the grant, which had been under suspension since 1892, was withdrawn. All these Calcutta schools are under Missionary management, and are attended by Native Christians exclusively. Besides a general education in the standards for girls'

schools, the pupils receive instruction in the art of teaching and school management in the attached practising schools. With the exception of the Baranagar Boarding and Training School, under the management of Mr. Sasipada Banerjea, which is intended chiefly for Hindu widows, all the other aided training schools for mistresses, as well as those for masters, are under Missionary management, and are maintained for the supply of teachers to the schools which the Missions support.

The reduction of 59 in the number of pupils in Government training schools has led to an increase, from Rs. 119 to Rs. 125, in the average cost to Government of each pupil trained therein. The large increase (Rs. 2,516 to Rs. 7,518) in the cost of the Kalimpong Training School, under the Darjeeling mission, is explained, partly by the expenditure of Rs. 2,500 on scientific apparatus and school furniture, and partly by the transfer to this head of a portion of the salary of Mr. Sutherland, the Missionary in charge; whose services have been made over wholly to the school. The withdrawal from the returns of three training schools for mistresses, and the transfer of a fourth from the aided to the unaided class, account for the variations in expenditure from last year.

103. The following table shows the results of the vernacular mastership examination held in 1895 for pupils of first-grade training schools. The first six schools, which teach a common course, are examined by the same papers, prepared by a Board of Examiners appointed by me. Certificates of the first, second, or third grade are given to successful students who have completed a course of three years, two years and one year respectively. Each certificate is classed as high, medium or low according to the marks gained at the examination, including marks for the art of teaching, theoretical and practical, efficiency in the latter being judged by a local Board of Examination at each centre. None are admitted to training schools but those who have passed the middle scholarship examination :—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATE.					SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE.					THIRD GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.	
	ex- Candidates amined.	Number passed.			Total.	ex- Candidates amined.	Number passed.			Total.	ex- Candidates amined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates.	Passed.
		High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Calcutta	19	1	6	6	13	24	...	10	4	14	26	...	5	7	12	69	39
Hooghly	23	...	9	8	17	35	...	8	9	17	43	...	6	14	20	101	54
Dacca	19	...	7	4	11	17	...	6	5	11	30	...	8	11	19	66	41
Chittagong	10	...	4	4	8	15	2	6	4	12	10	1	3	1	5	35	25
Rangpur	12	...	6	1	7	15	...	8	2	5	17	...	11	4	15	44	27
Krishnagar (aided) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	6	...	1	1	2	8	3
Total	83	1	32	23	56	108	2	33	25	60	132	1	34	38	73	323	189
Patna	16	...	10	2	12	18	4	9	1	14	22	5	4	4	13	56	39
Ranchi	4	1	2	...	3	11	3	2	...	5	4	1	1	1	3	19	11
Cuttack	8	...	1	4	5	8	...	3	3	6	10	...	5	1	6	26	17
Total	28	1	13	6	20	37	7	14	4	25	36	6	10	6	22	101	67
GRAND TOTAL	111	2	45	29	76	145	9	47	29	85	168	7	44	44	95	424	256*
Total for 1893-94	188	7	43	16	66	154	4	50	30	84	191	10	65	51	126	483	276†

* Excludes 8 (out of 38) private candidates, of whom one obtained a first grade low certificate, one a second grade low, one a third grade medium, and five third grade low certificates.
 † Excludes 23 successful private candidates, of whom seven obtained first grade low certificates, four second grade medium, two second grade low, one a third grade medium, and eight third grade low certificates.

Eight teachers also passed the examination as private candidates. In the previous year, out of 381 candidates from the six first-grade training schools, 194 passed, or about 51 per cent. At the last examination 189 passed out of 323, or nearly 59 per cent. In last year's report a very heavy reduction in the percentage of successful candidates was noticed—from 80 to 51 per cent. This was ascribed to two causes,—first, the fixing of a minimum pass mark for each subject of examination, and, secondly, the introduction of drawing as a compulsory subject. The improvement this year in the percentage of passes shows that these causes are operating less destructively than they did at first. There is a reduction in the number of candidates from these schools for each grade of certificate; and this means not merely that fewer candidates enter the

schools, but that those who fail do not return; in other words that ill-qualified students are being steadily weeded out under the increasing stiffness of the examination.

The first-grade training schools at Patna, Ranchi and Cuttack are examined by separate sets of papers, owing to differences of language. The number of candidates remains about the same; but the percentage of success has fallen from 81 to 67, due to a heavy falling off at the Patna Training School, especially at the final examination. This chiefly arose from the application of a more rigorous standard to the examination in language, in which a minimum of 33 per cent. was for the first time required in both Hindi and Urdu—languages which are taught to all pupils of the Patna Training School, whether Hindus or Muhammadans, since Muhammadan as well as Hindu pupils may be found in any school to which they may afterwards be sent.

Of all the schools Chittagong again stands first, with 71 per cent. of its candidates successful. The first six places on the list are taken by the Calcutta, Rangpur, Dacca and Hooghly schools—a satisfactory result as showing that excellence is pretty evenly distributed.

104. In my last report I pointed out that as many as 25 third-year candidates had gained 60 per cent. or more of the marks in drawing at the final examination, and thus had become entitled to special certificates as teachers of drawing. Several of these have since found employment as additional pandits in zilla schools, where there is already some, and will be a larger, demand for teachers of this class, in view of the recent orders, to come into effect in 1897, under which drawing is to count in the award of junior scholarships. I was therefore keenly disappointed at finding that, in the recent vernacular mastership examination, not a single candidate qualified as a teacher of drawing, and that only six gained over 50 per cent. of the marks. A good deal may have been due to difference of standard, the examiner in 1894 having been the head-master of the Dacca Survey School, and in 1895 the head-master of the Calcutta School of Art; but even though the standard may have been a bit lax to start with, and is now being pulled up, it was to be hoped that the candidates would advance in correspondence with the standard. I have now drawn the attention of all Inspectors and head-masters of training schools to these results, pointing out the importance of the subject, and the necessity of securing a due supply of qualified teachers to meet the anticipated demand; and requiring them to give more hours a week to drawing, so that these lamentable results may not recur.

At the Cuttack and Ranchi schools, similarly, no candidate gained 60 per cent. of the marks, but at Patna, 16 students of the third-year class are said to have reached this high standard. I have called for the exercises sent in; but in future it will be well to hold a common examination in drawing for the whole Province.

105. It is interesting to note the number of candidates from schools in Bengal Proper who failed in drawing at the examination of training schools, excluding teachers and other private candidates. For the first-grade certificate there were 83 candidates, of whom 56 passed. Of the 27 who failed, 12 failed in drawing, and four of these in drawing alone. For the second-grade there were 108 candidates, of whom 60 passed and 48 failed. Of the latter 35 failed in drawing and 13 in drawing only. For the third-grade there were 132 candidates, of whom 73 passed and 59 failed. Of these, 27 failed in drawing and 16 in drawing only. Three candidates failed in drawing only at Ranchi, three at Cuttack, and none at Patna. Having regard to the novelty of the subject, I cannot consider these results unsatisfactory or unpromising.

106. The loss of pupils in the Hooghly Training School, from 128 to 103, has been mentioned above. It is ascribed to the cause just referred to—fewer entries, and the weaker pupils driven away by the prospect of repeated failure. Of the 103 pupils, 39 came from the district of Burdwan, 24 from Birbhum, 16 from Midnapore, 13 from Bankura, only 6 from Hooghly and Howrah, and single students from five other districts. It is stated that the 17 students who passed the final examination have all succeeded in getting appointments.

In the Calcutta Training School the number fell from 76 to 69, including six pay-students. The pupils came not only from the several districts of the Presidency Division, but from Midnapore, Bankura, Hooghly and Burdwan. The demand for trained teachers from this school continues unabated, and all who

pass get immediate employment. This has its inconveniences; for the head-master reports that he has sometimes been unable to fill up from the training school temporary vacancies arising in the attached model school. Again, two pupil-teacherships of Rs. 6 a month each have been created; and these are offered to the best of the trained pupils in order to give them further practice in the model school under the eye of trained teachers. But as all the passed pupils secured employment, these two posts remained unfilled.

The number of pupils in the Rangpur school fell from 59 to 52, of whom seven were in the guru-training department. Of the 45 pupils in the pandit department, 12 came from the Rajshahi district, 8 each from Rangpur and Pabna, and smaller numbers from other districts of the Division. Dinajpur is not represented—presumably because no qualified students could be found willing to become teachers; but there were seven students from the Dacca Division, and five from other districts. All the pupils who passed the final examination obtained employment. The guru-training department, containing seven pupils, was closed at the end of the year, as before stated.

In the Dacca Training School there has been a continuous decline for many years, as noticed in the last report. There has been a further fall during the past year from 77 to 66 pupils. The head-master believes that the decline has now been arrested. As explained last year, there has been for some time in Eastern Bengal an excess in the supply of trained pandits over the demand; but with the large reduction in the numbers of the school that has recently taken place, this disparity will disappear, and the attendance may again be expected to rise in correspondence with the demand. At present, all the stipends are not taken up. Of the 66 pupils on the rolls, 20 came from the district of Dacca, 14 each from Faridpur and Mymensingh, 8 from Backergunge, a smaller number from Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet. Four of the stipend-holders are Assam scholars.

At Chittagong there was a small falling off, from 39 to 36. Of this total, 16 came from the Chittagong district and the same number from Noakhali, and only 4 from Tippera. Five pupils from Tippera read in the Dacca Training School. A new house for the accommodation of the boarders has been built at a cost of Rs. 511. The Chittagong school has for two years stood first of all the training schools in the Province at this examination, having passed 69 per cent. in 1894 and 71 per cent. in 1895. All but two of the passed pupils are said to have found employment in high and middle schools.

The Patna Training School had 58 pupils, against 56 in 1894. Twelve pupils came from Saran, 24 from the other districts of the Patna Division and from Monghyr, and 22 from the districts of Ballia and Ghazipur in the North-Western Provinces. As stated last year, pupils from these districts readily take service in Bihar.

The Ranchi Training School increased its attendance from 26 to 30. Of the 30 pupils, 14 were from Hazaribagh, 6 from other districts of the Division, and the remainder from Bankura, Burdwan, Gaya and Patna. For pupils from Bengali-speaking tracts, provision has now been made for a pandit to teach Bengali literature, but in other subjects all pupils are both taught and examined in Hindi. Drawing was introduced into the examination of 1895 for the first time, the pupils having been excused this subject in the previous year. Of 20 candidates at the test examination, five failed in drawing, three in that subject only.

At Cuttack the number in the pandit classes fell from 30 to 29, of whom 13 belonged to Cuttack, 9 to Puri, 2 to Balasore, and 5 to the Tributary Mahals. Pupils from Balasore and Angul, qualified for either career by having passed the middle scholarship examination, are said to show a marked preference for the medical school, which offers better prospects. The results in drawing are satisfactory. As in other similar cases, the services of the drawing-master are common to the training school and the neighbouring collegiate school. The guru department of the Cuttack Training School was remodelled at the close of the year, its staff being strengthened on the abolition of the third-grade school at Puri.

107. I now turn to the third-grade training schools maintained by Government.

Most of the pupils of the Lohardaga school were actual gurus brought in for training; one passed the middle vernacular and seven the upper primary

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examination. The school has, since the beginning of the year, been closed and transferred to Daltonganj in Palamau, where the need for a training school is much more clearly felt. By way of compensation, two new middle schools are to be opened in the Lohardaga district.

The Kokpara school in Singhbhum is doing very useful work. None but actual gurus are brought in to be trained; the Sonthal aborigines for one year, the rest for six months. At the periodical examinations 12 candidates passed out of 13 sent up, and returned to their schools. Five of these were Sonthals.

From the Balasore, Angul, and Puri schools, 27, 13, and 23 pupils passed out during the year with certificates. Mr. Wylly, the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, expresses an opinion not very favourable to the training school of the district. He considers, first, that the supply of Uriya teachers nearly all over the Gurjats is in excess of the demand, and, secondly, that "if some decent proportion of them [pupils of the Angul training school] are not found to become school-teachers, the institution might cease to exist." With this second opinion no fault can be found; but though in a country where indigenous education is of very old growth there is a plentiful supply of teachers, there are but few trained teachers, and we want to increase their number. As before stated, the Puri school was closed at the end of the year. Its two teachers were to be transferred to the Central School, to be maintained at Cuttack for the training of teachers for upper primary schools. The Balasore school was also to be retained for the present under a single master.

Of the Taljhari school in the Sonthal Parganas a bad account was given in the previous report. The fact is that the school thrived under the management of the Revd. Mr. Blaich up to 1892, when he left for Europe. He has now returned, and has already taken vigorous steps to restore the school to its former condition. At the last examination one candidate out of two sent up passed the upper primary, and three out of four the lower primary examination. Mr. Blaich is confident of success, provided he gets proper help from the Sonthal Sub-Inspectors. What he desires is that in filling up vacancies in the schools, which are mainly stipendiary, preference should be given to Sonthal gurus who have been trained at Taljhari; and secondly, that pressure should be put upon actual gurus to come in to Taljhari for training whenever found incompetent. Both the Deputy Commissioner and the inspecting officers consider the school a necessity.

The Motihari school, though included under this head, is really of the second grade. It had 15 pupils (against 17) at the close of the year. From the first class five pupils appeared at the higher examination and four passed. From the second class seven appeared at the upper primary examination and six passed.

The Purnea Training School under the District Board was closed at the end of the year. The grant of Rs. 50 a month from the District Fund was utilised in opening two new middle vernacular schools; and Government has agreed to transfer to the Board the equivalent departmental grant, in order to increase the provision for primary education in the district.

108. *Guru Training Classes.*—There is a reduction of 69 in the number of these classes, as shown below:—

DIVISION.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	25	137	6	20
Presidency	66	305	60	306
Rajshahi	6	14	...	...
Dacca	34	107	13	27
Chittagong	7	22	9	22
Patna	6	22	...	...
Bhagalpur	11	30	2	2
Orissa	25	50	23	44
Chota Nagpur	38	220	36	243
Total	218	907	149	664

The chief losses are found in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, in which the majority of the classes were closed before the end of the year, in accordance with the orders of Government conveyed in paragraph 26 of the Resolution on the last annual report. A certain proportion of the pupils under training passed the middle or the upper primary scholarship examination, or the special examination for gurus. The latter is the favourite test in the Orissa Division, and it appears that in the third-grade training schools and attached classes in this Division, nearly 2,500 intending or actual gurus have been trained up to date. The expenditure on the attached guru-training classes for the whole Province fell from Rs. 7,086 to Rs. 5,788, chiefly incurred in the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions, forming the Presidency Circle, which, it will be seen from the foregoing table, have not only the largest number of classes, but the largest attendance in each class. All the guru-training classes were closed at the end of the year, with the exception of those in the Presidency Circle and a few in the districts of Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas.

109. The aided training schools may be briefly noticed :—

(1) The Barrackpore Training School is a boarding institution under the Wesleyan Mission. It prepares teachers for primary and middle schools, and sends up candidates for the University as well as the departmental examinations. One student passed the last Entrance examination and two the middle vernacular examination. All the pupils are Christians.

(2) The Krishnagar school is a training school of the first grade, which regularly sends candidates to the vernacular mastership examination, a large proportion of whom qualify by the full test, including drawing.

(3) The Bhimpur school in Midnapore is a training school for Sonthals under the management of the American Baptist Mission. Of the 144 pupils (88 males and 56 females) 114 were Christians, and the rest (with the exception of two Hindus) non-Christian Sonthals. Two Sonthals and one Hindu passed the middle vernacular examination, and the same number of each race the upper primary. One of the Sonthal teachers also passed the middle vernacular examination.

(4) The Bankura Training School is also for the education of Sonthals. It is managed by the Revd. G. W. Olver under the Wesleyan Mission. The number of pupils decreased from 30 to 24. One Christian Sonthal passed the vernacular mastership examination.

(5) The attendance at the Kalimpong Training School fell from 56 to 48, of whom 45 were Christians under the Darjeeling Mission. The Government contribution of Rs. 384 represents the amount of eight stipends at Rs. 4 a month each. The total expenditure has risen from Rs. 2,516 to Rs. 7,518; this large increase being due to the inclusion of part of the salary of the European Missionary, who now gives his whole time to the school (Rs. 2,738), and to the purchase of school furniture (Rs. 500) and scientific apparatus (Rs. 2,000).

110. Of the aided and unaided training schools for mistresses there is nothing new to be said, except, as before explained, that three of them have disappeared from the returns, and that a fourth after a long suspension of its grant has now been definitely transferred to the unaided class as no longer fulfilling the conditions on which the grant was originally sanctioned.

111. The usual tables are appended, showing the qualifications of the teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and upper primary schools. The points to be noticed are (1) the gradual increase in the number of teachers possessing the higher qualifications in middle English schools; (2) in middle vernacular schools the comparatively small proportion of teachers who have passed the vernacular mastership examination, a fact which explains the strength of the demand for trained teachers, referred to above; (3) in upper primary schools the increase in the number of teachers possessing the middle vernacular certificate—a class of men who are fully competent for the work of upper primary schools, and in whose favour the third-grade training schools and the guru-classes attached to middle schools have now been largely reduced.

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Qualifications of Teachers in Middle English Schools for Native Boys and Girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	179	760	3	27	169	171	9	78	71	3	...	229	760	
Presidency	128	550	3	28	132	107	8	58	42	5	...	167	550	
Calcutta	10	78	2	4	16	22	...	3	5	...	...	26	78	
Rajshahi	73	279	1	19	63	76	1	30	55	2	...	33	279	
Dacca	119	488	...	10	114	116	1	37	103	2	...	103	488	
Chittagong	27	117	...	2	28	30	...	12	22	2	...	19	117	
Patna	33	147	...	5	20	32	7	18	22	...	...	34	147	
Bhagalpur	31	138	...	7	28	39	1	17	25	5	...	23	138	* One vacant.
Orissa	36	148	...	1	23	29	10	21	20	4	...	40	148	
Orissa Tributary Mahals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpur	36	138	5	6	27	23	7	13	29	4	...	24	138	
Total	670	2,841	14	109	616	614	44	277	400	32	6	698	2,840†	† One vacant.
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	649	2,761	10	97	594	635	29	256	392	37	5	704	2,759‡	‡ Two vacant.

Qualifications of Teachers in Middle Vernacular Schools for Native Boys and Girls (Government, Municipal, and Aided).

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	150	468	...	...	20	166	11	27	162	10	...	82	468	
Presidency	201	604	...	1	35	172	4	37	196	9	...	148	604	
Calcutta	10	64	...	...	3	23	...	4	7	1	...	24	64	
Rajshahi	125	303	...	3	4	129	5	7	115	9	...	31	303	
Dacca	246	585	...	6	29	183	5	16	221	9	...	115	585	
Chittagong	119	294	...	1	6	95	2	7	132	7	...	44	294	
Patna	42	142	...	...	2	86	2	3	24	4	...	19	142	
Bhagalpur	44	134	...	1	3	46	5	3	47	6	...	18	134	
Orissa	45	123	...	...	1	39	3	2	53	4	...	21	123	
Chota Nagpur	29	72	...	...	2	31	3	2	21	6	...	7	72	
Total	1,011	2,789	...	14	105	970	40	108	968	65	10	509	2,789	
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	1,016	2,800	1	11	104	971	49	127	921	67	20	529	2,800	

Qualifications of Teachers in Upper Primary Schools for Native Boys and Girls.

DIVISION.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.	B.A.	F.A. or old senior scholars.	Entrance or old junior scholars.	Vernacular master-ship examination.	Guru-training class examination.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Others.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Burdwan	819	1,093	...	...	13	79	38	45	483	47	19	306	1,023	
Presidency	513	675	...	...	4	58	24	55	256	36	6	238	675	
Calcutta	27	108	...	...	5	7	...	6	6	6	1	73	106	
Rajshahi	*443	589	...	...	1	14	30	51	275	93	24	101	589	
Dacca	723	936	...	...	5	32	7	45	500	91	19	234	936	
Chittagong	464	651	...	...	1	30	4	20	364	62	36	135	651	
Patna	209	395	...	1	...	49	2	8	164	80	49	35	395	
Bhagalpur	245	359	...	...	3	20	4	17	165	63	39	29	359	
Orissa	256	323	...	...	...	11	32	27	159	41	5	42	323	
Chota Nagpur	141	192	...	...	...	18	14	12	64	50	5	29	192	
Total	*3,840	5,249	...	1	32	512	168	288	2,496	589	201	1,222	5,249	
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	3,728	5,017	...	2	30	339	177	244	2,337	550	153	1,183	5,015	

* Excludes one school of which the teachers' qualifications are not known.
† Two vacant.

B.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

112. Under this head are included institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the University or not, together with

the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The following table supplies the figures for 1894-95:—

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1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
				From Public funds.			From Private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provin- cial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municip- pal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
I.—LAW.												
<i>Government Law Colleges.</i>												
Hookhly College	1	12	11	...	...	...	1,148	...	1,148	...	104 4 9
Krishnagar "	1	3	3	...	...	...	167	...	167	...	55 9 7
Dacca "	1	44	44	-1,070	...	...	4,070	...	2,400	...	54 8 0
Patna "	1	21	18	-115	...	...	1,895	...	1,780	...	98 12 9
Rajshahi "	1	2	2	...	...	...	147	189	336	...	84 0 0
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	1	10	9	...	...	...	670	...	670	...	74 6 4
Total	6	92	89	-1,785	...	...	8,097	189	6,501	...	73 0 0
<i>Municipal Law College.</i>												
Midnapore College	1	3	3	...	...	...	241	...	241	...	80 4 9
<i>Unaided Law Colleges.</i>												
Metropolitan Institution	1	75	71	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.								
City College	1	105	110	...	...	...	4,540	...	4,540	...	41 3 2
Ripon "	1	330	286	...	...	...	16,345	...	(a)16,345	...	57 1 7
Berhampore "	1	9	9	...	...	...	495	383	978	...	108 9 7
Raj Chandra " Barisal	1	9	8	...	...	...	474	126	600	...	75 0 0
Tej Narayan Jubilee College, Bhagalpur	1	4	4	...	...	...	585	...	585	...	146 3 2
Bihar National " Bankipore	1	15	14	Expenditure included in that of the General Department.								
Total	7	547	502	...	...	...	22,539	509	23,048	...	45 14 4
TOTAL LAW COLLEGES	14	642	594	-1,785	...	...	30,877	698	29,790	...	50 1 7
II.—MEDICINE.												
Medical College, Calcutta	1	311	420	1,99,124	...	...	25,067	...	2,24,191	474 1 7	533 11 2
<i>Government Medical Schools.</i>												
Sealdah	1	329	362	43,038	...	...	10,463	...	55,501	118 12 9	147 11 2
Dacca "	1	214	197	12,785	...	...	7,824	...	20,609	64 13 9	104 9 7
Patna "	1	180	189	10,336	...	...	2,944	18,461	31,741	54 9 7	167 14 4
Cuttack "	1	125	134	6,003	...	...	2,007	565	8,575	44 11 4	63 14 4
Total	4	848	882	72,162	...	...	23,238	19,028	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
<i>Unaided Medical Schools.</i>												
Calcutta School of Medicine	1	370	405	...	...	...	1,377	...	1,377	...	3 6 4
Ditto ditto of Homoeopathy	1	115	80	...	...	...	1,810	890	2,700	...	33 11 2
Schools of Homoeopathy in the Dacca Division.	2	140	128	...	...	...	2,240	...	2,240	...	17 8 0
Total	4	625	613	...	...	...	5,427	890	6,317	...	10 4 9
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	...	...	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 7	180 1 7
III.—ENGINEERING.												
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	304	293	67,722	...	...	11,142	...	78,864	231 1 7	269 1 7
<i>Government Survey Schools.</i>												
Dacca	1	399	417	1,298	...	...	8,209	...	9,507	3 1 7	23 11 2
Patna "	1	155	152	3,518	...	...	2,020	...	5,538	23 1 7	38 6 4
Cuttack "	1	51	47	2,420	...	...	447	...	2,867	51 6 4	61 0 0
Total	3	605	616	7,236	...	...	10,676	...	17,912	11 11 4	29 0 0
<i>Unaided Survey School.</i>												
Orissa Tributary Mahals	1	13	13	...	...	...	...	142	142	...	10 14 4
TOTAL ENGINEERING SCHOOLS	5	922	922	74,938	...	...	21,818	142	96,918	10 4 9	105 1 7
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.												
Government School of Art	1	270	249	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
<i>Government Industrial Schools.</i>												
Ranchi Industrial	1	29	30	1,682	...	...	...	1,881	3,663	56 0 0	118 11 2
Dumka "	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathra "	1	3	3	404	...	...	...	932	1,336	67 4 9	222 9 7
Total	4	35	36	2,086	...	...	...	2,813	4,899	57 14 4	136 0 0
<i>Board Industrial Schools.</i>												
Burdwan Technical	1	42	40	...	1,398	240	...	295	1,931	40 14 4	48 3 2	
Sonarpur "	1	16	19	...	398	...	...	...	398	20 12 9	20 12 9
Rangpur "	1	95	92	960	1,261	...	430	1,500	4,151	24 1 7	45 1 7	
Pabna "	1	30	23	...	2,891	...	...	...	2,891	125 9 7	125 9 7
Barisal "	1	41	39	...	3,262	...	237	...	3,499	83 9 7	89 11 2	
Mymensingh Kalikisor "	1	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	6,412	...	400 11 2
Elliott Artisan School, Comilla	1	30	27	800	2,139	...	...	2,410	5,340	108 8 0	197 11 3
Purnea Technical "	1	15	15	...	2,295	...	...	553	2,848	153 0 0	189 12 9
Total	8	284	271	1,760	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9	

(a) Inclusive of the expenditure of the Pleadership class.

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1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
				From Public funds.			From Private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provin- cial revenues.	From District funds.	From Muni- cipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
				5	6	7	8	9	10				11	12
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY—concluded.				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Aided—</i>												
Burdwan Division	1	38	29	650	726	...	...	1,149	2,525	47 6 4	87 0 0
Presidency "	1	49	47	...	...	327	...	335	662	6 14 4	14 0 0
Calcutta	2	74	70	150	...	60	1,918	1,187	3,315	2 9 7	41 14 4	
Bhagalpur "	1	9	8	103	...	...	...	1,708	1,809	12 12 9	226 1 7
Orissa	1	21	19	...	120	...	15	345	480	6 4 9	25 3 2	
Chota Nagpur "	5	48	41	254	...	...	...	63	317	6 1 7	7 11 2
Total	11	234	223	1,157	846	387	1,983	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9	
<i>Unaided—</i>												
Patna Division	2	75	68	...	...	...	...	7,567	7,567	...	111 3 2
Bhagalpur "	2	140	139	...	...	...	...	240	240	...	17 3 2
Chota Nagpur "	2	18	17	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	2 11 2
Total	6	242	224	...	...	...	...	7,854	7,854	...	35 0 0
TOTAL ART AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,875	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 9	
V.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
<i>Government.</i>												
Gautama Pathsala in Saran	1	57	44	400	...	...	...	...	400	...	9 0
<i>Aided—</i>												
Burdwan Division	3	36	27	...	5	...	...	...	5	0 1 7	0 1 7
Presidency "	1	8	5	138	...	...	323	403	864	27 9 7	172 12 9
Calcutta	3	53	52	300	...	900	578	4,754	6,532	23 0 0	125 9 7	
Patna	4	158	148	241	47	82	29	2,950	3,349	2 8 0	13 14 4	
Total	10	255	232	679	52	982	930	8,107	10,750	7 4 9	46 4 9	
<i>Unaided—</i>												
Rajshahi	(b)2	173	162	...	...	...	41,106	120	41,226	...	254 6 4
Patna	2	119	109	...	...	...	...	600	600	...	5 8 0
Orissa	3	97	90	...	...	...	34	705	739	...	8 3 2
Total	(b)7	389	361	...	...	...	41,140	1,425	42,565	...	117 14 4
TOTAL OF OTHER SCHOOLS	18	701	637	1,079	52	982	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9	
GRAND TOTAL	78	5,114	5,071	3,75,981	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94	73	4,809	4,697	3,66,729	16,952	796	1,07,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	111 3 2	

(b) Including the special departments attached to the St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

113. There is a gain of three schools, thus accounted for. One unaided survey school has been opened in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and two unaided medical schools have been closed at Barisal. A Government industrial school has been opened at Dumka, and a Board school of the same class closed at Noakhali. Among aided industrial schools, there is a gain of three; one in Calcutta has been newly returned, four have been opened in the district of Lohardaga, and a previously unaided school at Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas has received a grant. Three aided schools have been closed—at Bankura, Midnapore, and Balasore respectively. Unaided industrial schools are unchanged in number; the school at Pakour, now transferred to the aided class, having been replaced by a new school at Giridih in Hazaribagh. The miscellaneous class of "other schools" shows a net gain of one. The unaided Deaf and Dumb School in Calcutta has now received a grant from the municipality and is returned among aided schools; the closing of two Sanskrit tols in the Patna Division is met by the opening of two music schools in Balasore; and the special departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, have been returned as one school of this class.

114. The following table exhibits the fluctuations in the number of students reading for the chief professions:—

YEAR.	Law.	Medi- cine.	Engi- neering.	Arts and indus- try.	Other special schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92	563	1,200	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93	488	1,545	764	916	447	4,159
1893-94	569	1,747	933	1,034	566	4,809
1894-95	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

The number of law students, which is confined to those reading for the B.L. examination, the pleadership and mukhtarship classes being excluded, is again on the increase, after the marked and sudden falling off of four years ago. The increase, noted last year, in the number of students of medicine, engineering, arts and industry, is still maintained.

115. LAW.—There is no increase in the number of law classes, though a considerable increase in that of students. The Government law classes are maintained at an average cost of Rs. 73 a head, the whole of which (with the exception of Rs. 897, the product of a private endowment attached with this object to the Rajshahi College) is paid by the students, as their fees constitute the sole income of the Law Lecturer in each College up to a limit of Rs. 2,400 a year. The fee-receipts at the Dacca and Patna Colleges having exceeded this limit, the surplus, amounting to Rs. 1,785, was credited to Government.

The three students of the Midnapore College law class paid Rs. 80 each in fees, and these sums were the sole remuneration of the lecturer, who thus received payment at the rate of Rs. 20 a month. This is the only second-grade college which has been allowed by the University to affiliate a law class.

Among unaided colleges, the law class attached to the Ripon College contains 330 students, or more than half of the whole number in Bengal. The City College, with 105 students, maintains three law lecturers; the Metropolitan Institution, with 75, has four; and no larger number is maintained by the Ripon College, whose overgrown classes, whether consistent with efficient instruction or not, are at any rate a source of great profit to the institution.

116. The following table gives the result of the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law, held in November 1894:—

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Number of candidates	PASSED IN THE—	
		First division.	Second division.
1	2	3	4
Dacca College	11	...	2
Hooghly "	6	..	1
Krishnagar "	3	...	...
Patna "	12	1	4
Rajshahi "	2	...	1
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	1	...	...
Midnapore "	2	...	1
Bihar National, Bankipore... ..	7	...	...
Berhampore College	4	...	1
City "	60	...	12
Metropolitan Institution	71	1	15
Raj Chandra College, Barisal	1	...	...
Ripon College	114	1	30
T. N. Jubilee, Bhagalpur	2	1	...
Total for 1894-95	296	4	67
Total for 1893-94	304	1	98*

* Including 35 candidates who passed at the supplementary examination held in July 1894.

Either the test is getting more severe, or the candidates come up to the examination less well prepared than in former years. In November 1892, 148 candidates passed out of 315. In November 1893, 63 passed out of 304; and this great decline produced, among other causes, so widespread a commotion that the University consented to hold a supplementary examination of the unsuccessful candidates in the following July, when 35 more passed. But the results of the late examination, when 71 passed out of 296, are hardly better than those of the previous year. There is no great difference in the performances of the different colleges. Four failed altogether, and the Rajshahi and Midnapore Colleges, with two candidates, passed one each; but the remainder, whether Government or private, met with about the same success, passing one candidate out of every four or five. All candidates for the B.L. degree must have attended a regular course of lectures for two years after taking the B.A. degree; and the more probable explanation of the reduction in the percentage of success is an increase in the severity of the standard.

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117. **MEDICINE.**—There has been a loss of two unaided schools of medicine, both at Barisal. One of these was a school of homœopathy. The other was a school of orthodox medicine, which was closed at the end of the previous year; the Government having declined to recognise it as qualified to teach medicine, because its course of instruction, hospital practice, and dissections were not under Government control. The second-year students were, however, admitted after examination to the schools at Sealdah and Dacca.

118. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The College completed its sixtieth session on the 31st March 1895. Except for two officiating appointments, there has been no change in the staff beyond the confirmation of Surgeon-Captain J. F. Evans as Professor of Chemistry at the beginning of the year. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Bomford was Principal of the College throughout the year.

In the College Department, reading for the degrees of the University, 238 "regular" students remained from the previous year, and 141 (including 11 casual students) were admitted or re-admitted. Twenty passed the final University examination and left the College, one died, one went to England, and 119 ceased to attend. At the end of the session, therefore, the number of regular students remaining on the rolls was 246.

In the military class, 69 students rejoined, and 21 were admitted. During the session, 28 passed and were sent to military duty, and 6 were dismissed or resigned; so that the strength of the class at the end of the session was 56.

In the certificate class, ten ladies remained over from the previous year, and five were newly admitted (including one transferred from the class of regular students). Two passed the examination and gained the certificate, two were dismissed, and two ceased to attend the class. The number of students at the end of the session was therefore nine.

The total strength of the College at the beginning of the session was therefore 484, against 419, 401, 322, and 281 of the four preceding years; and at the end of the session 311, against 317, 281, 255, and 197 of the same four years. These numbers do not include the students who, having failed at a University examination, attend lectures in the following session. Students of this class have been ignored in the College returns because they pay no fees. A proposal has now been made that they should pay fees at a reduced rate, and henceforward they will be shown on the regular strength of the College.

119. It will be seen that there was a very large reduction in numbers at the close of the session, when, notwithstanding the much greater number of admissions during the year, the final attendance was lower than that of the previous year. This was due to the exceptionally large number, 119, who brought their studies to a close in the course of the session, and left the College. Of this number, 95 were in the third to the fifth year of study; 40 had passed no examination, 61 had passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Botany and Chemistry, while 18, who left in their fifth year, had passed the 1st L.M.S. or 1st M.B. examination. These students are the admitted failures of the system, who discover, after a longer or shorter time, that they have no aptitude or not sufficient industry for medical studies, and are compelled to leave the College, after having wasted several years in the attempt to qualify. Meanwhile, they have overcrowded the class-rooms, and been a hindrance to better and more diligent students. On all grounds, therefore, but particularly in the interests of the unsuccessful students themselves, it is desirable to take such measures as will show them, at an earlier stage of their career, that they have mistaken their calling. Accordingly, after taking counsel with the Principal of the Medical College, I authorised that officer to issue a notice to the students, informing them that a test examination would for the future be held at the close of each session. This was intended to serve a double purpose,—first, to impose some check upon the promotion of idle or backward students, and upon the continued retention of those who had no chance of passing any examination; and, secondly, as a result of the first, to supply all students with that stimulus to industry which the prospect of a test examination affords. I also furnished detailed proposals to the Council of the Medical College for their consideration. In general outline these proposals are as follows. :—

(1) That students of the first, second, and fourth year classes (the third and fifth year being exempted, as the University examinations are held at those

stages) shall be subjected to a compulsory test-examination, and that those who fail to gain 20 per cent. of the marks in each subject of examination shall be declared ineligible for promotion to the class above.

(2) That students of the first or second year who fail to gain 15 per cent. of the marks, not in each subject but in the aggregate, shall be removed from the college and declared ineligible for re-admission, on the ground that their failure to reach this very low standard shows them to be so deficient, either in aptitude for medical studies or in industry, that their continuance in the college would be a mere waste of time.

(3) That students who fail a second time at the same stage, either in a college test or in a University examination, shall similarly be removed from the college.

The standard fixed is so studiously moderate that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability need run any risk of failing to gain promotion, still less of being removed from the college. The chief result of the new rules will be that such an incident, almost amounting to a scandal, as that of 119 students leaving the college in a single year, in despair, after years of attendance, of ever being able to pass their examinations and qualify for a medical degree, will in future be impossible. The majority of such students, it may be confidently predicted, will be weeded out in the first year or two after their admission; while of the remainder, it may be hoped, a large proportion will be so stimulated to exertion at the outset of their medical course that they will be able to pass their examinations without difficulty. It has been objected, not to the test-examination, but to the rule requiring the removal of students who fail to satisfy a certain test, that no such rule is enforced in any other institution. This, however, is not the case. A much more stringent rule is in force in the Campbell and other medical schools, and has tended greatly to the success of those institutions. Again, a student of the Civil Engineering College who fails at any University examination is allowed only one more chance in all. And these precedents apart, it is clear that the conditions at the Medical College are entirely different from those that prevail in Arts colleges. In the latter, save in exceptional cases, no students are found to go on attending lectures for years together in the vain hope of passing the first University examination. Even if they did, no great harm would be done to anybody; but in the case of medical students there is this further objection that, after their failure at the College, they are believed in many cases to set up as private practitioners without any proper medical qualification.

120. The following table shows the results of the several medical examinations held by the University in November 1894 and in March and April 1895. As stated in the last report, the system of medical examinations is very complicated—a result due to the fact that in certain cases candidates who fail by the higher standard at which they aim may, under the regulations of the University, be passed by some lower standard. The table has now been thrown into a clearer form, which will be adopted for the future, though it so happens that the results of the past year have been singularly free from the source of obscurity mentioned above:—

DESCRIPTION OF EXAMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		NUMBER PASSED IN—																TOTAL.			
			PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L.M.S.		FIRST L.M.S.		SECOND L.M.S.		PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B.		FIRST M.B.		SECOND M.B.		HONOURS IN MEDICINE.		DOCTORS IN MEDICINE.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	97	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	93	1	...	...	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	9	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
4. Second L.M.S.	26	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5. Ditto re-examination	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
6. Preliminary Scientific M.B.	99	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. First M.B.	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
8. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first M.B.	29	...	2	5	
9. Second M.B.	12	3	1	
Total	388	2	77	...	25	1	17	...	5	...	5	1	3	130	
																					2	132

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Out of 390 candidates, including two females, at all the University examinations, 132 candidates, including two females, were successful, or at the rate of 34 per cent. In the previous year, 173 candidates passed out of 353, or at the rate of 49 per cent.; so there was a considerable falling off. The worst results are found in the "Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. Examination," at which 27 candidates failed out of 29. These are the men who, after failing first at the Preliminary Scientific Examination, and again at the combined examination at which they are allowed a chance of passing the former and the 1st M.B. together, finally realise that they are not suited for a medical career, and go to swell the number of those 'withdrawals' to which attention has been directed.

Seventeen native *dais* passed in midwifery from the Eden Hospital, and received certificates of qualification; and 16 pupil-nurses passed out as midwives.

There were 17 boarders in the Sarnamayi hostel, including 14 Europeans or Eurasians, one Bramhika and two Native Christians.

121. A connected account of all the female students reading in the college may here be given.

Three matriculated students resumed their studies, and five were newly admitted after passing the First Arts Examination. One of them was subsequently transferred to the certificate class, one appeared and passed at the 1st L.M.S., and one at the 1st M.B. Examination of 1895; so there remained five at the close of the session.

In the certificate class, as before stated, ten students renewed their studies, and five (including one transferred as above) were admitted. Of the total of 15, two passed and obtained their certificates, and four were withdrawn from the class, which therefore contained nine students at the end of the session.

122. The following is a list of female students of the College:—

No.	Name.	Nationality.	Date of admission.	Year when expected to pass out.	Class in which studying.	Nature and particulars of scholarships.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Miss Ada White ...	Eurasian ...	March 1892 ...	February 1896 ...	Certificate class ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 20.
2	„ Lizzie Phillips ...	Ditto ...	June 1892 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government, Rs. 40.
3	„ Ida Stotesbury ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
4	„ Inez Mendieta ...	Ditto ...	June 1893 ...	February 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
5	„ Bridget Hedding ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government, Rs. 40.
6	„ Rachel Singh ...	Native Christian	Ditto ...	February 1898 ...	Ditto ...	None.
7	„ Judith Sutherland	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burma Bigandit Scholarship, Rs. 25.
8	„ Elizabeth Cardozo	Ditto ...	June 1894 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 20.
9	„ M. G. Lungley ...	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10	„ Jamini Sen ...	Bengali ...	June 1890 ...	March 1896 ...	L.M.S. & M.B. ...	Government at Rs. 20.
11	„ R. Cohen ...	Jewess ...	June 1892 ...	March 1897 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto and College senior, Rs. 12.
12	„ K. E. Southon ...	European ...	June 1894 ...	March 1899 ...	Ditto ...	Government at Rs. 20.
13	„ L. G. Xavier ...	Eurasian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund at Rs. 13 and College junior, Rs. 8.
14	„ L. Pitt ...	European ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Burmese Government at Rs. 40.
15	„ Khrod Kumari Ghosh.	Native Christian	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Government at Rs. 20.
16	„ Abhayabala Sinha	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dufferin Fund, Rs. 30.

123. The following table gives the present employment of the passed students of the College so far as can be ascertained:—

	Date of passing.	Where employed when last heard of.
1	2	3
Miss Ada Niebel	... 1889	Dufferin Fund, Bhopal.
" L. E. Sykes	... 1890	Gone to England.
" F. Dissent	... ..	Nizam's Territory.
" G. F. Pereira	... ..	Dufferin Fund, Chittagong.
" L. B. Smith	... ..	Private practice, Calcutta.
" J. Perry	... ..	Dufferin Fund, Gaya.
" L. Kirkpatrick	... ..	Ditto, do.
" A. D'Souza	... ..	Ditto, Amritsar.
" Ida M. Dissent	... ..	Unemployed.
" W. Jahans	... ..	Dufferin Fund, Cawnpore.
" Ida Brown	... ..	Ditto, Berhampore.
" J. B. Muller	... 1891	Ditto, Kurnal.
" H. Forbes	... "	Ditto, Rangoon.
Mrs. M. Scott	... "	Ditto, Berhampore.
Miss C. Brooking	... "	Unemployed.
Mrs. J. C. Smythe	... "	Gone to England.
Miss L. M. Carroll	... 1893	Dufferin Fund, Balarampur.
" E. L. Bridge	... ..	Gone to Australia.
" S. E. Bridge	... ..	Dufferin Fund, Lucknow.
" M. S. Martin	... ..	Ditto, Calcutta.
" M. T. Watts	... ..	Unemployed.
" K. O'Byrne	... ..	Dufferin Fund, Fyzabad.
" L. Blong	... ..	Ditto, Bara Banki.
" D. E. Pratt	... ..	Ditto, Agra.
" J. George	... ..	Ditto, Aligarh.
" S. Anthonie	... ..	Ditto, Quetta.
" A. Lisle	... ..	Ditto, Mooltan.
" G. Woods	... ..	Ditto, Meerut.
Mrs. M. Neal	... 1894	Unemployed.
Miss E. George	... "	Ditto.
" A. Imrie	... 1895	Ditto.
" Mitter	... 1890	Private practice, Calcutta.
" B. M. Bose	... "	Ditto, ditto.
" B. B. Bose	... 1891	Dufferin Fund, Cuttack.

124. *Campbell Medical School.*—Surgeon-Major J. B. Gibbons was in charge throughout the year. At the beginning of the session 179 students remained from the previous year, of whom 19 were females. At its close there were 175 students, again including 19 females. During the year 129 male and 17 female students were admitted, making a total of 325. The sanctioned number of students for this school is 250, and the apparent excess of 75 is thus explained. The number includes 36 female students and 3 scholarship-holders from Assam, who are not counted in the sanctioned strength. Of the remaining 39, 22 were merely admitted to replace students quitting the school after passing the final examination or for other causes; while a special exception was made in the case of 14 students transferred under the orders of Government from a private medical school in Barisal. The 146 students admitted during the year came from 24 districts of Bengal and from Assam. Of the 156 male students who remained at its close, all but 20 had appeared at the Entrance Examination; and of these 58 had passed it, and 39 had failed in not more than two subjects. Of the remaining twenty, ten had passed the middle scholarship examination, and ten (including some of those who came from Barisal) had no special qualification. Of the 19 female students, 16 were admitted after a preliminary examination at the school; the other three had passed one of the departmental examinations—upper primary and higher.

Monthly class examinations are held in each subject, and on the result of these examinations alone depends the promotion of students from the first to the second year; one-third marks being required in Anatomy and Materia

Medica. Out of 81 male students in the class, 58 were promoted; and 8 out of 15 female students. All who failed were removed from the school.

The first examination for the license is held at the end of the second year. Of 91 male students in that class, 57, who had obtained the requisite percentage at the monthly class examinations, were allowed to appear at the examination, and 48 passed. Of 12 female students, 8 were allowed to appear and 5 passed. Most of those who failed, or were not allowed to appear, were remanded for a further year to the second-year class, but four were removed from the school, having failed a second time. Of 14 students transferred from Barisal to the second-year class, five left the school during the year; eight were not allowed to appear at the first license-examination, owing to failure at the class-examinations; and one alone appeared and was promoted to the third-year class.

The third-year class was composed of 61 male and five female students. Of the former, 59 were sent up to the final examination for the diploma in March 1895, and 48 passed. All the five female students passed, as their predecessors did in the previous year. Also, 18 male students, who failed in one subject only at the final examination of 1894, were examined again after three months, and 17 passed.

The half-yearly examination of compounders was held twice in the year—in April and October. Seventy-five candidates appeared, of whom 52 were trained in the compounders' class attached to the school and 23 in outside dispensaries; 26 of the former and 12 of the latter were successful. No female student attended either the class or the examination in the past year.

One licentiate of the school was taken into the service of Government as a Civil Hospital Assistant. The Government service continues to be unpopular, and Surgeon-Major Gibbons reports that but few students, and those low down in the list, will accept stipends, coupled as these are with the obligation to accept Government service if offered.

At the opening of the session in June 1894, there were 36 female students, of whom five were in the third-year, 14 in the second-year, and 17 newly admitted to the first-year class. The success of all these students at the annual examinations has been noted above. Of the five students who passed the final examination in March 1895, three have obtained appointments at Jessore, Kandi and Arrah, on salaries varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 55, one is a candidate for employment under the District Board of Backergunge, and one is as yet without employment. During the session the female students attended the out-door department of the Eden Hospital under the tuition of Mrs. Kadam-bini Ganguli.

The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School has recently been sanctioned, at a cost of Rs. 96,000. The expenditure is to be met, partly from a donation of Rs. 25,000 from Her Highness the Nawab Begum of Murshidabad, at whose instance it will be called the "Lady Elliott Hostel," and the balance from a bequest of Rs. 90,000, recently left by the late Mr. Walter Thomson of Beheea at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for promoting the scientific and secular education of women in Bengal.

125. *Dacca Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Russell was in charge of the school during the year. The attendance at the beginning of the session was as follows:—Eighty-two in the third-year, 93 in the second-year, and 56 newly admitted to the first-year class, or 231 altogether. During the year 17 students withdrew or were dismissed, and there remained 214 at its close. Sanction was given after the close of the year to opening a class for female students. Of the 231 students admitted to the school, 20 had passed the Entrance, 34 had failed at that examination, 82 had passed the middle English, and 90 the middle vernacular examination, while five came with certificates from Assam.

Of 56 first-year students, 48 were qualified to appear at the examination for promotion to the second-year class, and 43 of these were promoted.

At the first examination for the license, 71 out of 93 students of the second-year appeared, and 59 passed.

At the final examination 71 candidates out of 82 in the third-year class appeared, and 50 passed. Of 21 who failed, 6 failed in one subject only, and

were remanded for further examination after three months. At the two compounders' examinations held during the year there were 20 candidates, of whom 14 passed.

The compound of the school has been greatly improved during the year by the construction of walls and a railing, and a gateway with servants' quarters, at a cost of Rs. 3,996. The conduct of the students was admirable throughout the year.

126. *Temple Medical School, Patna.*—The school was successively in charge of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bovill, of Surgeon-Captain L. C. Maynard, and of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Nicholson. The number of students at the opening of the session was 185, and 172 at its close, including 7 females. Of the male students, 31 are sent from the Central Provinces and 9 are military students. Thus, out of the sanctioned number of 160, there was room for only 120 local students. The school already contained, at the beginning of the session, 113 of this class, and thus only 7 new students could be admitted out of a large number of applicants. In view of these circumstances, the number of students for the year was increased, under special sanction, from 160 to 180. Of the 185 students in the school at the beginning of the session, 19 had passed the Entrance examination, 29 had failed at the same examination, 68 had read in the upper classes of high English schools, 26 had passed the middle English and 34 the middle vernacular examination, and 9 had lower qualifications. Thus, the great majority joined the school with some knowledge of English. It is stated, however, that with the gradual rise in the standard of qualification for admission, the number of Bihari Muhammadan students is falling off, while that of Bihari Hindus is increasing. In 1890-91 there were 113 Muhammadans to 72 Hindus; in 1894-95, 69 Muhammadans to 111 Hindus. Divided according to place of origin, 88 students belonged to Bihar, 54 came from Bengal (including naturalised Bengalis), 31 from the Central Provinces, and 12 from Assam, the North-Western Provinces and other parts of India.

Of 46 first-year students, 38 passed the test examination and were promoted to the second-year. Two of these were females.

Of 73 second-year students, 69 (including three females) were allowed to appear at the first examination for the license, and all passed and were promoted to the third-year class.

Of 54 third-year students, 50 were allowed to appear at the final examination for the license, and of these 46 passed, including one female student.

Of 9 candidates from the compounders' class of the school, 6 passed the examination; and of 13 candidates from outside dispensaries 7 passed.

Of the class for female students, Dr. Bovill writes as follows:—

There are evidences of the female class being appreciated among the *zanana* ladies of the country, as during the current session 1895-96 two *purda-nashin* ladies have already joined—one a Bihari Muhammadan lady, another a Hindu lady coming from the Central Provinces.

It is hoped that the class will be more successful in the course of a few years. It would be well if further arrangements were made for the complete segregation of the female from male students, and if, except at lectures from teachers, as little instruction as possible were given at school and hospital through male agency. As there is no female teacher or demonstrator in the school, it has been impossible to secure this condition of affairs. As advances in this direction, a female dissecting-room has been planned. During lectures the female students sit behind a screen, and at hospital the female wards, where only female students work as clinical clerks, dressers, and compounders, have been converted into a separate hospital, with as little male interference as possible. If only one lady doctor and one female hospital assistant were added to the staff, the female tutorial classes now held by male hospital assistants as demonstrators could be made over to the female hospital assistant, and the clinical instruction now given at hospital by the teachers could be undertaken by the lady doctor.

One other difficulty in keeping up a good female class in this school is the want of a hostel or dwelling-house for the female students. At present they have to live in the bazar, and unless they are living with relatives, this is a most undesirable arrangement. Anonymous petitions are not infrequently received, denouncing the morals of the female students. Room has been made for one female student in the female hospital, and it was hoped that by acquiring a block of sheds or huts, which now disfigure the frontage of the two hospitals, all the female students might have head-quarters provided in the hospital compound. The occupant of these huts has, however, asked such a large sum as compensation for occupancy rights (Rs. 3,000) that it is impossible for us to acquire them.

SPECIAL
INSTRUCTION.

Dr. Bovill makes specific proposals on the subject, which will be dealt with in a separate communication.

There is a barrack for male students, in which 49 (chiefly military students and those from Chota Nagpur) were accommodated. As an aid to discipline, Dr. Bovill reports, the resident students elected monitors from among their own number. They were popular and capable students, and helped the resident officer in maintaining discipline. The boarders have also established certain rules for the disposal of their time out of school-hours. The conduct and health of the students were good throughout the year.

127. *Cuttack Medical School.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Zorab was in charge throughout the year. The number of students at the opening of the session was 139, and 125 at its close. Of these 7 were females. Nearly all the male students now admitted to the school have some knowledge of English, having read in the upper classes of high schools.

Out of 55 students of the first-year class, 28 passed, including 3 females, and were promoted to the second-year, 24 others being remanded for re-examination after two months.

Of 39 second-year students, 34 passed, including 2 females, and were promoted to the third year.

Of 26 candidates at the final examination, 24 passed, all being male students.

There is a constant demand for passed students, both male and female, in Orissa, as shown by the fact that all have obtained employment; they are to be found in every part of Orissa and the Tributary Mahals, their services being fully appreciated by the people.

128. The following table, which has been introduced under the instructions conveyed in paragraph 2 of the Resolution in the General Department No. 1285, dated 28th March 1895, compares the expenditure from public and private sources, and the average cost of each pupil, in the four vernacular medical schools for two years:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of institution.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll-number.	EXPENDITURE—						Total.	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.	
				From public funds.			From private funds.				Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1893-94.												
Sealdah	1	306	336	55,230	...	...	3,765	...	63,995	164 6 0	100 7 4
Dacca	1	198	186	13,746	...	...	6,909	...	20,655	73 14 0	110 0 8
Patna	1	200	214	22,066	880	...	3,661	1,888	27,995	104 14 7	130 13 1	
Cuttack	1	118	122	5,283	...	...	1,676	460	7,420	43 6 1	60 15 0
Total	4	822	858	96,335	880	...	21,011	2,348	1,20,074	112 4 5	139 15 1	
1894-95.												
Sealdah	1	329	362	43,033	...	...	10,463	...	53,501	118 12 9	147 11 2
Dacca	1	214	197	12,785	...	...	7,824	...	20,609	64 12 9	104 9 7
Patna	1	180	189	10,336	...	...	2,914	18,461	31,741	54 9 7	167 14 4
Cuttack	1	125	134	6,003	...	...	2,007	565	8,575	44 11 4	63 14 4
Total	4	848	882	72,162	...	...	23,233	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2

Under recent orders the cost of establishment at the Campbell School has been reduced, and that of the Cuttack School increased, the effect of which will be to reduce the disparity now seen to exist in the cost of educating each pupil at the different schools.

129. In the Resolution of Government quoted in the preceding paragraph, orders were passed on the report of a Committee appointed in the previous December to consider, amongst other things, the position and requirements of the vernacular medical schools. The orders of chief importance were the following:—

- (1) At Sealdah six Assistant Surgeons were to be retained as teachers, but the five resident Assistant Surgeons were to be replaced by Hospital Assistants. The Cuttack school was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Surgeon to the staff.

- (2) Special restrictions were imposed on the admission to the schools at Patna and Cuttack of students who were not natives of Bihar and Orissa.
- (3) In order to improve the facilities for practical instruction in surgery and midwifery at Sealdah, sanction was given to the construction of a surgical and a lying-in ward at the Campbell Hospital.
- (4) Special grants were made for the provision of models and diagrams for the medical schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack; and increased allowances were granted for the purchase of books at all four schools.
- (5) The course of instruction was made more practical, and was extended in certain directions and reduced in others.
- (6) The proposal that the course of study should be extended to four years was recommended to the Government of India.
- (7) Sanction was given to the payment of examiners at Sealdah at a fixed rate.
- (8) Transfer rules were introduced for the admission of students from one school to another.
- (9) It was decided that the time had come for requiring at least an elementary knowledge of English from all candidates for admission to a medical school.
- (10) The number of students was for the future to be limited to 250 at Sealdah and to 160 at each of the other schools, exclusive of female students, and of those who, failing at the annual examination in one subject only, are re-examined after three months.
- (11) Bonds engaging scholarship-holders and free students to serve Government for a certain period, if called upon to do so, were in future to be enforced.
- (12) The grant for scholarships and free studentships was redistributed, so as to equalise more nearly the scale at the different schools.
- (13) Improved arrangements were made for the separate tuition and boarding accommodation of female students; and sanction was given to the opening of a class for such students at Dacca.
- (14) A scholarship of Rs. 7 a month was sanctioned for each female student at a vernacular medical school; or if the student enjoyed a scholarship from some other source, such amount as would be needed to make it up to Rs. 7. This was to be regarded as a retaining stipend, and did not debar her from competing for the ordinary scholarships attached to the school, and open to competition for male and female students alike.

130. ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—The institutions coming under this head are the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, the Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and an unaided school recently opened at Baripada in the Orissa Tributary Mahals. This last-named institution contains 13 pupils, who are taught mensuration and surveying, and find employment as amins in the settlement work of the Maurbhanj Raj.

131. *Sibpur Engineering College*.—Mr. J. S. Slater was in charge throughout the year. The College now consists of three departments; the Engineer Department affiliated to the University, which contained at the close of the year 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, containing 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindus, 40 Europeans and 2 Muhammadans; and the Artisan class, newly opened, with nine students, eight being Native Christians and one a Eurasian. The strength of the College on the 31st March last, excluding the artisan class, was 304, against 331 (116 Engineers and 215 apprentices) of the previous year. The reduced numbers are due to the introduction of a new rule limiting the annual admissions, as it was found that the classes in both departments were getting too crowded for efficient teaching.

132. In the Engineer Department 65 applications for admission were received, but only 40 were, under the new rules, permitted to join, including 14 old students who had failed at the annual examination and were re-admitted

to the first-year class. Of the 26 new students, 19 were admitted to the first year after passing the F.A. Examination, while seven, who had passed the B.A. Examination on the Science side, were admitted directly to the second-year class. Ten students afterwards quitted the College from the first and second-year classes, as twelve students had done in the previous year; and for these contingencies it will probably be desirable to make provision by increasing the annual admissions to some extent.

The first-year students were taught compass-surveying and levelling in the neighbourhood of the College. The second and third-year students went into camp at Purulia under Mr. Heaton, from November to January. Surveys and levels were completed for a railway project six miles long. The senior students visited the following works during the year in company with the Principal:—

Messrs. Burn & Co.'s works at Howrah.
Raniganj Pottery Works.
Barakar Iron Works.
Jamalpur Workshops.
Howrah water-works at Serampore.
Head works of the Midnapore Canal.

Fewer visits than usual were paid to works such as the above, much of the time of both Principal and students being fully occupied with the operations connected with the transfer of the workshops from the Public Works Department to the College.

At the First Examination in Engineering held by the University, 21 candidates appeared and 11 passed. At the L.E. and B.E. (or final) Examinations, 20 candidates appeared and 6 passed. Very few of the candidates failed at the latter examination in any single subject; the large failure was due to their not securing half the aggregate marks—the strict condition required by the University for a pass. The only difference between the L.E. and B.E. Examination is that candidates for the latter must have previously passed the First Arts Examination, while the Entrance certificate is a sufficient preliminary qualification for the former. As no students are now admitted to the Civil Engineering College except those who have passed the First Arts standard, the College will in future train only B.E. candidates.

133. In the Apprentice Department there were 88 qualified applicants for admission, and of these 60 were admitted and 57 actually joined the College. The enhanced qualification for admission is now the passing of either the Entrance Examination, or the 7th standard under the European School Code. With the former qualification 38 were admitted, and 19 with the latter. In addition to these, 18 who had failed at the annual examination of the first-year class were allowed to rejoin, so that the new class consisted of 75 students.

Apprentices who leave the College at the end of the 3½ years' course of combined class and workshop training are entitled to a third-grade overseer's certificate, and 24 were so granted during the year. Apprentices who complete the full course, with the addition of 1½ years' work in the shops exclusively, are entitled to a first or second grade overseer's certificate, and 16 students left the College with these certificates. Two of them, one a European, the other a Hindu, gained the guaranteed appointments in the Public Works Department, and they have been posted to State Railways. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and we hear of none who are without employment.

134. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department, under whose charge this branch of the work had been placed from the first establishment of the College at Sibpur, to the Principal. With that object a grant of Rs. 50,000 was placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer thereto of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into classrooms. The transfer has been carried out with economy and with entire success by Mr. Slater, who employed the apprentices in making doors and windows, and by this and other means was enabled to purchase some greatly needed machines out of the grant made over to him, after providing for all his other requirements. Among the recent purchases are a wheel tooth-cutting machine, a large planing machine, and a plate-bending machine. For the

foundry a cupola was purchased, and a Fletcher's furnace for the brass-moulding shop. The students have also been and are still employed in making the elaborate fittings required in the laboratory and class-rooms for chemistry and physics. The new shops cover an area of 26,000 square feet, and more space is already wanted. The students are continuously employed with their instructors in the work of manufacturing new lathes and other machine-tools, so as to equip the shops with some completeness. Other machines will have to be bought; but when once in the shops, a machine can be reproduced by the apprentices to any desired extent. Thus, a lathe, costing in the market Rs. 500, can be made in the shops for Rs. 80. When all the requirements of the workshops have been satisfied, the College will then be able to manufacture tools for the various technical schools affiliated to it, and these, under the rules of affiliation lately sanctioned, will be entitled to procure them at cost price. The benefit of this will be incalculable in the promotion of technical education throughout the country. Some of the affiliated schools have already reached the stage at which they need machine-tools for their further development; and more may be expected to reach it at no distant date. A few large tools have already been supplied to some of the schools; but this part of the work has been hindered during the past year by the operations connected with the transfer of the workshops. In order to enable the College to discharge this part of its duty rapidly and satisfactorily, it will be desirable to provide the shops with a milling machine and a large-sized radial drill. These are essential if the shops are to manufacture machines, engines and boilers for technical schools, and to supply them within a reasonable time. A few thousand rupees spent on necessary machinery, which the College cannot yet manufacture, will soon be recovered in quicker production and the more rapid equipment of affiliated schools. These matters will be dealt with in a separate communication.

135. Two of the graduate scholarships are set apart for students who are willing to undergo a course in mining—partly in a mine under skilled supervision and partly in the shops attached to the College. Last year it looked as if no graduates would accept this course of training, and it was therefore proposed to offer the scholarships to the apprentices. This year, however, one of the graduates has applied for a scholarship, and expressed his desire to undergo the two years' training required. Proposals for a mining laboratory in the College have been sanctioned, and the necessary machines will shortly be purchased. A full practical course in electrical engineering will also be introduced, with a special laboratory, and also an electrical installation for the lighting of the College. It is hoped that, in order to encourage the class at the outset, an appointment in the Telegraph Department may be offered to the best students: but its successful establishment and continuance will depend, not upon that inducement, but upon the growing demand which, it is believed, is certain to arise before long for young men trained in the practical applications of electricity.

136. The Principal was able to visit during the year the following technical schools:—Ranchi, Giridih, Bankipore (two visits), Comilla (two visits), Mymensingh, the school attached to Bishop's College, and the Dacca Survey School. Mr. Slater points out that technical schools are in some districts hampered by the variety in the views of those responsible for them, and the experimental proposals now and then put forward by non-professional advisers. He considers it essential that, at least in the early stages of instruction, a uniform course should be followed in all such schools; and affiliation will greatly promote this end. He finds that almost all over Bengal there is a desire to add surveying to the course in technical schools. But, he maintains, the Sibpur College and the existing survey schools are quite capable of turning out as many surveyors as are needed in Bengal, and he would have no surveying in any technical school while still in the primary stage. A few, such as the Bihar Industrial School, have passed beyond that stage, and in them surveying may rightly be taught; but in all others the course should rigidly be confined at the outset to work in wood and iron. Else we shall find increasing difficulty in overcoming the traditional repugnance to manual labour which meets us at every turn amongst certain classes in India. Offer them the option of a gentlemanly pursuit like surveying, and they will be too ready to turn away from work which soils the hands. We should not expose them to that temptation, since

experience has shown us that with proper encouragement the young native of good caste becomes a capital workman.

137. Sanction has been given to providing the following buildings, some of them being necessitated by the new constitution of the College:—Quarters for two foreman instructors; quarters for the Superintendent of the Hindu mess, the compounder, and the head laboratory assistant; a cook-room for Muhammadan students, for whom separate lodging arrangements have also been made; a verandah along the south side of the chemical laboratory; and other useful improvements. It is hoped that the special provision now made for the accommodation of Muhammadan students will lead to a considerable increase in their numbers.

138. Under the special sanction of Government Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, delivered two lectures on navigation canals in Bengal; and Mr. Steele, of Messrs. Burn and Company, gave four lectures on launch-building, accompanied by diagrams, showing all details of hull, engine and boiler. These lectures serve a very useful purpose as delivered; and will in time form a body of original engineering literature at the service, not only of the College staff, but of the outside public, since all are to be printed.

139. Athletics and sports are sedulously practised. The students were very successful during the football season, but less so at cricket, as the College eleven were beaten by the Medical College in the final tie for the Senior Harrison Challenge Shield, and the native team lost the final tie for the Lansdowne Shield, owing to their best bowler being disabled with a bad hand. The reclaimed foreshore of the College makes an excellent football ground. Gymnastics are compulsory on all students, and the classes are held every afternoon. Once a year the measurements and weight of every student are taken.

140. *Dacca Survey School*.—The total number of students on the 31st March was 399, against 398 of the previous year. At the beginning of the session the number rose to 469, many additional students being attracted by a proposal that had been made to open a class for foreman mechanics, like that at Sibpur. Several of them left the school for Sibpur when they found it was not to be at once carried out; and others left from other causes.

The gross expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 9,507 (against Rs. 9,600) and the receipts from fees to Rs. 8,209 (against Rs. 7,916). The Government expenditure on the school was therefore Rs. 1,298, or less than 14 per cent. of the total cost. The additional expenditure included the purchase of tents, at a cost of Rs. 610, and of new instruments, as well as the appointment of a clerk.

The practical training of the students was carried on as in the previous year, with the exception that the first-year students went out into camp with the second-year class, after some preliminary training in the neighbourhood of Dacca. The field work of the second-year class again covered an area of 90 square miles, a cadastral map of the whole tract having been made with the plane-table. Azimuth observations were taken at 21 stations to test the work.

On a reference being made to the Survey Department, the accuracy and value of the cadastral map executed in 1893-94 were disputed; but it appears probable that this adverse opinion was based on a misunderstanding. The head-master has submitted a full explanation of his mode of procedure, and has challenged the closest inquiry.

Of 248 students sent up to the first examination last April, 114 were promoted to the second-year class. The results of the final examination of 1895 have not yet been announced; but in that for 1894, out of 130 candidates who appeared, 106 passed and obtained certificates.

141. *Patna Survey School*.—The number of students was 155 (102 Hindus and 53 Muhammadans) against 162 of the previous year. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 5,538 (against Rs. 5,076), of which fee-receipts contributed Rs. 2,020 (against Rs. 2,026). The Government expenditure therefore amounted to 64 per cent. of the cost of the school.

The students of the first-year class were divided into eight parties, about ten in each. They went into the field fortnightly, four parties at a time, and each group on returning spent a fortnight in plotting and drawing. They surveyed among them the Line-maidan and race-course by chain only, and the Collectorate, Judge's Court, Temple Medical School, Patna College, and other sites by the

compass. The general compass survey embraced circuits from the Bankipore gola to Golakpur. The second-year class was similarly formed into eight parties. They surveyed with the plane-table a considerable tract of land under *rabi* crop; while with the theodolite they surveyed two large circuits by Gale's traverse method, took fly-levels with the dumpy level for practice in levelling, and section-levels for a projected road two miles in length. They also practised the method of laying out a railway course with one theodolite.

From the first-year class 69 students went up to the first examination in April 1895, and 59 passed; and for the final examination of the same year 85 students appeared from the second-year class, and of these 60 passed and received certificates.

The Principal of the Patna College points out that the school is being gradually transformed into one in which all the instruction is given in English. This is a fact of great importance in relation to the amalgamation of the Survey School with the Bihar Industrial School, as noted below. In the latter, all the students of the higher or Apprentice Department are required to know English, and it would have been difficult to carry out the amalgamation but for Mr. Ewbank's successful efforts in recent years to improve the English acquirements of the Survey School students.

142. *Cuttack Survey School*.—The number of students increased from 42 to 51. Of these 25 were natives of Orissa, and the rest came from Bengal districts. Orders have recently been issued by Government declaring that the school scholarships, both here and at Patna, are to be confined to natives of the Province. The expenditure fell from Rs. 3,052 to Rs. 2,867, of which fees contributed Rs. 447. The Government expenditure amounted therefore to 84 per cent.

In the course of the field-work the students were trained in theodolite and other surveys, and particularly in cadastral survey. They took sections along embankments and the beds of rivers, and laid out road courses with the theodolite and offsets.

From the first-year class 24 students appeared for examination at the end of the session, and 20 were promoted; for the final examination 22 students of the second-year appeared, of whom 15 passed.

143. The constitution, character and utility of these survey schools have been actively criticised during the year, and many suggestions have been made for their improvement. The following proposals among others have been made:—

- (1) That the fee should be raised so as to make the schools more self-supporting. The fees at Dacca have recently been raised; and as the cost of this school to Government is inconsiderable, no further increase is necessary. At Patna and Cuttack, where the cost is much greater, an increase of 50 per cent. can be made without much difficulty; but in these less advanced parts of the country it is too early to hope that the schools will soon approach the self-supporting stage.
- (2) That a certain amount of English knowledge should be required from students; more at Dacca, less at Patna and Cuttack. To this proposal a not unreasonable objection has been taken at Cuttack, on the ground that the number of candidates passing the middle English examination from the whole Province is only about 50 in the year. But it is somewhat surprising that a similar objection has been raised at Dacca. The objection, however, may not be sustained when the success of a similar policy at Patna is known; though it is true that the objection is based, not merely on the apprehension that the numbers may decline and the school become less self-supporting, but on the further grounds that, as shown by the good work done by the students in past years, English is not really necessary, and that to close the school to those who know only the vernacular would injuriously affect a deserving class of students.
- (3) That the course for the first year should be so arranged that students passing through it should be qualified for Government service as amins; the salaries attached to these appointments being lower

than what students who have passed through the full course find they can look to. The proposal is generally approved.

- (4) That the course be extended, either for all students or for those only who care to take it up, by the addition of some manual work in wood and iron, so as to make them fitted for a larger range of employment, and especially to fit them for service in the Public Works Department. This has already been settled at Patna by the amalgamation of the two schools; while at Dacca, as stated above, the mere rumour of such an extension brought a large addition of students. It is perhaps doubtful whether the proposal is equally suited to Cuttack at the present time.
- (5) That the survey schools shall become more closely connected with the public offices, so that untrained men may no longer be employed by officers ignorant of the fact that the survey schools turn out trained men in abundance. Such closer connexion will be cordially welcomed by schools and students alike.
- (6) That a cadastral survey, similar to that undertaken every year by the Dacca School, be carried out by the students of the other schools, so as to turn out a series of maps of permanent value. The schools have readily fallen in with this suggestion; but for the present it hangs fire, until the question of the actual value of the Dacca cadastral survey has been settled.

Upon all the foregoing points a report will shortly be submitted to Government. Colonel Sandeman, the Director of Surveys, has also suggested, with regard to the Patna and Cuttack schools, that there is too much map-making and too little actual surveying; that the time devoted to elaborate drawings might be more usefully employed in mensuration and the construction of scales. These points will receive the attention due to the Director's high authority.

144. ART AND INDUSTRY.—Under this head are included the Government School of Art, and the several industrial schools maintained either by Government, by District Boards, or by private agencies with or without Government support, in various parts of Bengal. They are already beginning to be numerous; and though mostly of humble pretensions and (in some cases) of doubtful stability at present, it is in them and in their gradual improvement that the future of technical instruction in Bengal lies. This result will, it is hoped, be greatly helped by the affiliation rules sanctioned by Government during the year. The effect of them is (1) that technical schools affiliated to the Sibpur College shall be subject to the periodical inspection of the Principal; (2) that students of these schools shall be admitted, under certain conditions, to the annual examination of the Sibpur College, and if successful thereat shall be admissible to the second or third-year class; (3) that the schools shall be entitled to obtain machinery from the Sibpur workshops at cost price.

145. *Government School of Art.*—The number on the rolls was 270 against 269. The Superintendent remarks that the school would have gained much more in strength but for the unusual prevalence of sickness at the beginning of the year, combined with the severe outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta, which kept most of the mufassal students at their homes, and deterred many of the intending applicants from taking admission into the school.

The general quality of the work done has been excellent, and the conduct of the students uniformly good. Mr. Jobbins draws special attention to the pleasant relations existing between the students and the teachers, and also amongst the students themselves, which, he says, were as harmonious as could be desired. In connection with the re-opening of the Art Gallery in January, there was an exhibition of students' work, which was much admired, especially the studies from life in water-colour, which showed a great advance as compared with similar works in former years. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin were present, and after visiting the gallery and the school were pleased to express their approbation. One gold medal was awarded by the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I., and three silver medals by Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., to the successful students of the school. Five works of drawing from the east were purchased by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., for the Jaipur Museum.

Dr. Hendley, who is well known as an authority on matters connected with art in India, expressed his surprise at the unusual excellence of the work done, not only in the advanced drawing and painting classes, but also in the technical classes of lithography and wood engraving. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur generously presented, through Colonel Jacob, six parts of the valuable and beautifully-illustrated work known as the "Jaipur Portfolio," to be awarded as prizes to the students in the architectural class. The advanced classes, in addition to their school course, were engaged in the production of coloured illustrations of Rinderpest for the Inspector-General of Civil Veterinary Hospitals. Lesson-sheets issued by the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department were also coloured by the students. Students in the lithographic class have been engaged upon—(1) illustrations for a standard work on Sericulture by Mr. N. G. Mukherjea, Deputy Collector on special duty, Berhampore; (2) botanical plates for the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India; (3) drawing examples from Oriental sources for the Revenue and Agricultural Department. In the wood-engraving class a large amount of work has been done for the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, including, among other commissions, the whole of the illustrations for Mr. Rogers' "Manual of Forest Engineering," entomological plates for the Indian Museum, diagrams and plates for the Geological Survey of India, and various other works for the Inspector-General of Police and the Christian Tract Society.

Twenty-two students of the school secured employment during the year, two as teachers of drawing in Government schools, and the rest as draftsmen in railway offices, private firms and under Government.

The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 31,785, of which Rs. 6,375 was raised from fees.

146. *Art Gallery*.—Attached to the school is the Art Gallery. It was removed in the course of the year from Bowbazar Street to its permanent abode in Chowringhee, adjoining the School of Art and the Indian Museum; and all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished. The frames were re-gilt or replaced by new ones. To adapt the old building to the requirements of a picture gallery, important additions and alterations were necessary. This took a considerable time, and the gallery was finally opened on the 29th January 1895 by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The gallery was open to the public for 27 days in February and March. The number of visitors during the year was 2,936. The following is a list of the pictures now in possession of the gallery:—

Oil-colour paintings, 83; water-colour paintings, 96; engravings, 18; chromolithographs, 51; chalk and pencil drawings, 20; photographs and other works of art, 96. No additions were made during the year. The budget grant was Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 4,854 was spent—Rs. 1,656 in establishment, Rs. 348 in contingencies, and Rs. 2,850 for the restoration of pictures.

I deeply regret to add that Mr. Jobbins, who was compelled by ill-health to leave India for England shortly before the submission of this report, died on his way home. The loss to the school is well-nigh irreparable.

147. *Industrial Schools*.—The number has increased from 26 to 29.

The carpentry school at Dumka, maintained from the Sonthal Education and Estates Improvement Funds, was mentioned in the last report; a new blacksmith's school, supported from the same funds, has now been opened. The Deputy Commissioner no doubt looks to the future; for at present these two schools have but two and one apprentices respectively.

The Noakhali School, as intimated in the last report, failed to attract pupils, and the District Board decided to close the school from the beginning of the year.

There is a net gain of three schools among those under private management, aided or unaided. In the last report reference was made to the unsatisfactory state of the Bankura Industrial School. The grant has since been withdrawn and the school closed. The Midnapore Technical School under the American Baptist Mission was an upper primary school in which elementary carpentry and rope-making were also taught. These additional subjects have now been dropped, and the school is returned as upper primary. In Calcutta a new school at Bhowanipur has been returned under the name of "The School of Industrial Arts and Educational Nursery." In addition to

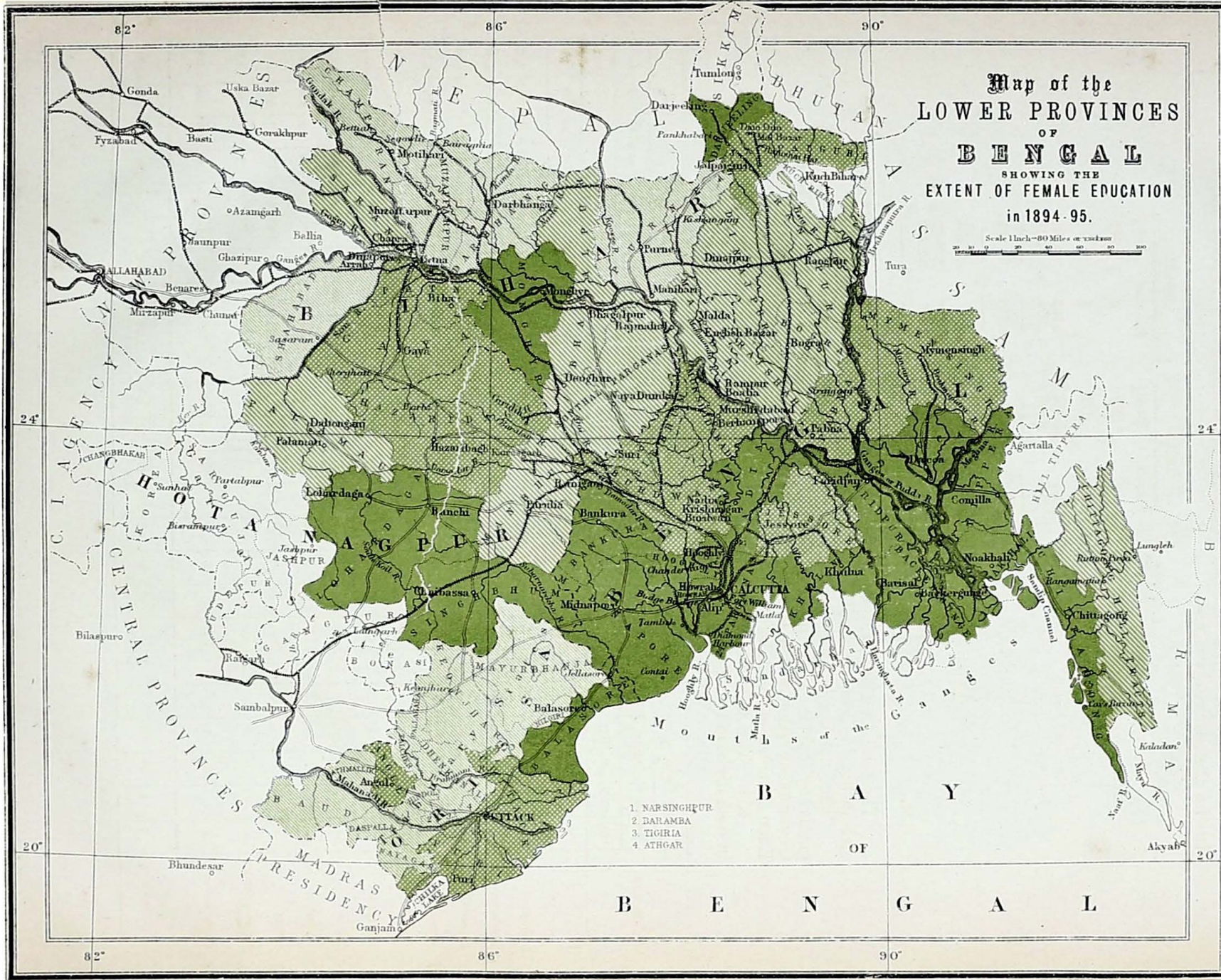
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imparting general education in English and Bengali, the school trains pupils in a mixed curriculum comprising carpentry, drawing, modelling, and the repairing of clocks and watches. It receives a grant of Rs. 5 a month from the Calcutta Municipality. It had 25 pupils, raised Rs. 36 from fees and Rs. 410 from subscriptions. An elementary school (of carpentry and tailoring) in the town of Balasore has been closed. Four schools aided from the primary grant have been opened by Colonel Evans Gordon in Lohardaga, and placed under pupils of the Ranchi Industrial School. A sum of Rs. 200 was spent on buildings, and Rs. 139 on tools. The unaided school at Giridih, to which reference was made in paragraph 214 of the last report, has now been included in the returns. It is intended to instruct the sons of men employed in the colliery in the work of mechanics, in addition to the vernacular and arithmetic and elementary English, so that they may form a competent medium of communication between the overmen and the workers. The pupils themselves are all employed in the Company's workshops. The school was visited by Mr. Slater, who considers it a highly promising institution.

148. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the condition of the other technical schools coming under this head, as the subject was treated at sufficient length in the last report, and no important changes are to be now recorded. The only school that demands special notice is the Bihar Industrial School. Arrangements have now been completed for amalgamating the school with the Patna Survey School, an object which has been long under consideration. The amalgamated school would thus teach a course combining the best elements of both; a fuller course in surveying for those whose work has hitherto been mostly in the carpenter's and blacksmith's shop, and the addition of manual training in wood and iron to the Survey School course, together with the introduction of an elementary course in dynamics. It is believed that the pupils thus turned out from the school will be fitted for a much wider range of employment; while for those who show special aptitude facilities will be provided for admission to the third-year class of the Sibpur College. It is proposed that the school should become a Government institution, the income of the Bihar Technical School Fund, amounting to about Rs. 8,000 a year, being contributed to Government in aid of its expenditure; and that the institution should be called the "Bihar School of Engineering." These proposals have now received the sanction of Government.

149. OTHER SCHOOLS.—This is a miscellaneous class including Sanskrit schools, music schools and others, which need no special description. The only addition of importance is the Deaf and Dumb School of Calcutta. It was started in May 1893 with two pupils, and during the first year it was maintained by the gratuitous services of the teachers, and the liberality of the authorities of the City College, who granted it the free use of its rooms. Public attention was soon attracted to it, and in the course of the next two years, subscriptions came in to the amount of nearly Rs. 12,000, including a munificent donation of Rs. 6,180 from Srimati Kamini Dasi of Kidderpore, in memory of her deceased husband. The Corporation of Calcutta has also given a grant of Rs. 100 a month for one year. The numbers rose during the year under report from 11 to 21. The method of instruction adopted is that of lip-reading, by which the pupils are taught to articulate words and sentences by observing and imitating the movements of the lips of their teachers. Many of the boys have already learnt to articulate about 100 words, while a few can utter short sentences. They are also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and the arts of drawing, painting and tailoring. The head-master of the school has been deputed to England, with the aid of funds specially raised for the purpose, to receive the best practical training in the art of teaching deaf-mutes.





150. The special departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, have also been included as one school under this head. It contains 31 pupils, distributed as follows:—London Matriculation Class, 7; Roorkee Entrance Examination, for Engineers, 8, for Subordinates, 1; Public Works Accounts, 7; Provincial Service, 2; Opium Department, 3; Police, 1; Forest School at Dehra Dun, 2. Much power is wasted by the necessity of having to maintain separate classes for all these different tests; and it would be an immense relief to this and other institutions if measures were taken to assimilate in some degree the standards for admission to different branches of the public service.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Percentages of Girls of a School-going age at School—

Class 1. 2 to 5 per cent.	
" 2. 1 to 2 "	
" 3. 1/2 to 1 "	
" 4. below 1/2 "	

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

151. The progress of female education has already been partially noticed in connexion with University education, and with the Medical College and the several medical schools of the Province. The present section deals with the secondary and primary education of Native girls only, the education of European girls being treated in the following section of this report.

152. The following statement compares the statistics of schools for Native girls for the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government ...	2	252	2	253
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	3	171	3	197
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards ...	2,613	53,986	2,732	56,662
Unaided ...	381	6,625	479	7,515
Total ...	2,999	61,034	3,216	64,567
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	33,686	...	37,553
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,999	94,720	3,216	102,120

The total for 1892-93 was 2,821 schools with 56,679 pupils, besides 34,200 girls in boys' schools, or 90,879 pupils in all.

The number of girls' schools has again increased by 217, and their pupils by 3,533. Girls in boys' schools have increased by 3,867. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca.

153. The following table shows the comparative figures for girls' schools in each division for the last two years:—

DIVISION.	HIGH ENGLISH.				MIDDLE ENGLISH.				MIDDLE VERNACULAR.				UPPER PRIMARY.				LOWER PRIMARY.				TOTAL.			
	Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.		Schools.		Pupils.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	20	2	2	67	78	82	75	2,783	2,784	321	325	5,316	5,555	406	403	8,174	8,432
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	127	...	22	16	761	590	373	427	9,201	10,341	396	443	10,089	10,931
Calcutta ...	4	4	357	345	...	...	...	...	8	3	686	182	16	15	1,604	1,433	135	118	4,328	4,625	163	140	6,975	6,585
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	109	121	7	10	263	361	120	147	1,915	2,335	130	160	2,287	2,817
Dacca ...	1	1	114	125	...	...	...	...	3	2	147	105	28	36	1,041	1,160	680	744	10,217	11,688	692	783	11,519	13,078
Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	30	88	15	14	344	287	455	443	6,764	6,632	471	459	7,138	7,007
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	69	47	258	280	4,414	4,385	260	281	4,463	4,432
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	62	27	5	8	144	233	227	263	3,784	4,209	234	272	3,990	4,556
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	414	378	9	9	461	406	87	93	1,676	1,956	102	108	2,551	2,740
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	58	54	7	5	137	119	9	7	195	173
Chota Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	615	639	123	147	3,018	3,174	136	160	3,633	3,813
Total ...	5	5	471	470	1	1	8	20	26	19	1,642	974	201	199	8,143	7,994	2,766	2,992	50,770	55,109	2,999	3,216	61,034	64,567

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There has been a gain in schools in all the Divisions except Burdwan and Chittagong, and in the town of Calcutta and the Orissa Tributary Mahals, but the losses in these latter are so small as not to call for detailed remark. In Calcutta, the falling off was due to the closing of some of the zanana schools.

154. The following table gives the attendance and expenditure in schools for Native girls:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					TOTAL.
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government ...	2	253	242	183	Rs. 23,603	Rs. ...	Rs. 120	Rs. 6,813	Rs. 302	Rs. 30,838
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	137	139	79	...	...	776	4	...	760
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,732	56,662	52,305	39,572	74,328	37,120	10,795	26,554	2,07,911	3,56,648
Unaided	479	7,515	6,917	5,264	...	...	...	1,534	15,678	17,212
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,065	2,23,891	4,05,478
					1,46,682			2,53,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,623	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,459
					1,39,786			2,46,703		
Total for 1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	1,35,708			2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	1,31,093			2,23,976		3,55,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1,26,520			2,24,567		3,51,087

There has been an increase of Rs. 18,989 in the total expenditure, due to the opening of new schools. The expenditure from public funds has increased by Rs. 6,896, and that from private sources by Rs. 12,093. The contribution from municipal funds shows a slight increase.

155. *High English schools for Native girls.*—Five schools are returned under this head as in the previous year, four of them being in Calcutta and one in the town of Dacca. Of these, the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca are Government institutions.

156. The Bethune Collegiate School had a roll-number of 128, against 138 in the preceding year; of these 56 were Hindus, 59 Brahmos, and 13 Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The decrease in the number of Hindu pupils from 70 to 56 is to be regretted. Six girls appeared at the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed,—one in the first division and two in the second. The first of these, Snehalata Majumdar, gained a first grade junior scholarship. The total expenditure, including the boarding establishment, was Rs. 23,858, against Rs. 22,291 in the preceding year, the cost to Government being Rs. 17,137, against Rs. 15,959. The income from local sources, which includes boarding fees (Rs. 3,539) paid by both school and college pupils, was Rs. 6,721. As the returns furnished by the Lady Principal have not separated the school charges proper from the boarding charges, the latter has not been included under the head "Miscellaneous expenditure" in General Table IV. The institution is managed by a representative Committee, with the Chief Justice as President.

157. The Eden Female School had 125 pupils on the rolls, against 114 in the previous year, and 115 in the year before. The total cost was Rs. 6,980, of which Rs. 92 were raised from fees, Rs. 253 from subscriptions, and Rs. 120 from municipal funds. The net cost to Government was therefore Rs. 6,466, against Rs. 6,219 in the preceding year. Of the three pupils prepared for the Entrance examination, one failed to attend, and the two others were unsuccessful. No girl appeared at the middle examination; the two who appeared at the upper primary examination failed to pass as in the two previous years.

The condition of this school is unquestionably far from satisfactory. I paid two visits to the school during the year. On the first occasion I found that the classes were extremely ill-organised, and I spent some time in discussing the state of the school, and considering measures for its re-organisation, with Mr. J. N. Das Gupta, the Secretary, who has its interests much at heart, and who entered with zeal and energy into the proposals for its improvement. At my second visit I ascertained that these changes had been carried out, and I hope that they will bear good fruit. I am not disposed to recommend any drastic measures at present, until it is seen what the future of the school is likely to be. After all, it is something to bring up a number of girls to the neighbourhood of the upper primary, the middle, or the Entrance standard, even though they do not succeed in passing it. In the words of a high authority, "they get the soup without the ticket."

158. The other high schools for girls were the Christ Church School, the Free Church Normal School, and the Brahma Balika Sikshalaya, all aided.

Christ Church School.—Roll number 101, the same as in the preceding year. Six of the pupils were Brahmans, one was a Muhammadan, and the rest were Native Christians (non-aboriginal). The total expenditure was Rs. 6,375, of which Government paid Rs. 1,920 as before. Three girls attended the last Entrance examination, of whom two passed—one in the first and one in the second division. In the special standards for Calcutta and neighbourhood, 8 passed in Standard IV, 4 in Standard V, 8 in Standard VI, and 4 in Standard VII—a brilliant record of work. The old school building was pulled down, and a new house constructed on an enlarged and better plan.

Free Church Normal School.—This is at once a training school for mistresses and a high English school for girls. The Entrance standard being higher than that of the training course for girls, it has been the practice for some years to classify this institution as high English; but during the last two years no girl has passed the Entrance examination, though three were sent up in 1894 and one in 1895. Roll number 41, against 39 in the preceding year, of whom 36 were non-aboriginal and 5 aboriginal Native Christians. Total expenditure Rs. 4,310, of which Government paid Rs. 2,000 as before. Two girls passed in Standard VI and one in Standard VII.

Brahma Balika Sikshalaya.—Roll number 75, against 79 in the preceding year, of whom six were Hindus and the rest Brahmans. The special Calcutta standards have been introduced, and the girls will compete at the examination of 1895. A class was opened during the year for training mistresses, and lessons were given in the theory and art of teaching. Two girls appeared at the last Entrance examination, and both passed—one in the second division and the other in the third. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,013, of which Government paid Rs. 858. Rupees 4,023 were raised from fees, and the rest met from other sources.

159. *Middle English School for Girls.*—The only school of this class borne on our list is the one at Chinsura, supported mainly from an old Dutch endowment, the income from which amounts to Rs. 50 (sicca) a month. It had 20 pupils on the rolls against 8 in the preceding year. It teaches a little elementary English reading and Bengali writing and arithmetic.

160. *Middle Vernacular Schools for Girls.*—There were 19 of this class, against 26 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 2, Calcutta 3, Rajshahi 3, Dacca 2, Chittagong 2, Bhagalpur 1, and Orissa 6. There has been a loss of five schools in Calcutta, owing to change of classification on the result of the last examination held in the special standards.

161. *Upper Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 199 schools, against 201 in the preceding year. They are thus distributed:—Burdwan Division 75,

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Presidency 16, Calcutta 15, Rajshahi 10, Dacca 36, Chittagong 14, Patna 1, Bhagalpur 8, Orissa 9, Orissa Tributary Mahals 2, and Chota Nagpur 13.

162. *Lower Primary Schools for Girls.*—There were 2,992 schools, against 2,766 in the preceding year. Dacca reports the largest number of these schools, 744; Chittagong comes next with 443, the third place being taken by the Presidency Division, with 427 schools of this class.

163. The system of administration of grants-in-aid to female schools in Calcutta and the neighbourhood was matured during the year under report.

The changes in the constitution of the schools for Native girls, sanctioned by Government in September 1893, were summarised in paragraph 231 of the last year's report. A preliminary inquiry was held during the year into the condition of every girls' school in Calcutta, with a view to ascertain how far the new rules for payment, by results and by attendance, would affect the existing grants-in-aid, and whether any modification would be necessary. It was found that by calculating the grants on the scale as it then stood, even after making liberal concessions in some cases, and on extending the benefit of the rules to all the unaided schools in the town, there would still be a saving of above Rs. 9,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total grant which the schools had for long been drawing. Such a sudden reduction appeared undesirable; and in order to enable the schools to tide over the change, a revision of the rules was recommended. It was pointed out that, as pioneers of female education, the services of the Missionary societies (by whom chiefly the schools are managed) could not be over-estimated, and that it was only reasonable to treat them with full consideration when the system of grants was about to be entirely altered. This view of the case was accepted, and the following important changes were made in the rules:—(1) In the scale of attendance grants, a higher value was assigned to Standard V than to Standard IV, the rules issued in 1893 having recognised no difference between these two. (2) For girls under training as mistresses, a capitation grant of a rupee a month was sanctioned, in addition to Rs. 2 for such of them as might be boarders in training schools. (3) The change was to be spread over three years. For 1895-96, the grants to be calculated as follows:—Two-thirds of the now-sanctioned grants, *plus* one-third of the grants under the new scale. For 1896-97, the grants to be one-third of the present grants, *plus* two-thirds of those determined by the examination of 1895. In 1897-98, the new scales were to come into full operation; the grants to be determined exclusively by the examination of 1896, and to run on for three years without further revision. The grants for the present year have been calculated on the results of the examination in the revised standards held in December 1894. At present, the scheme embraces all the girls' schools in Calcutta, and those in the 24-Parganas and Howrah that are under Missionary management. The grants to zanas as such have been practically withdrawn, except in the case of pupils who are certified by the Inspectress as having passed by standards higher than the elementary. This is in conformity with the original theory of zanana grants, which were intended to promote the further education of Native ladies after they had left school and had acquired the rudiments. It may be remarked that these reforms were recommended by a Conference of school managers themselves, held in 1893 under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction.

164. The following statement shows the monthly expenditure from Provincial revenues on female education in Calcutta, exclusive of the Bethune College:—

	Pupils.	Monthly grants.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
36 Grant-in-aid schools	2,984	1,281	2	8
36 Primary grant schools	1,587	181	8	0
3 Orphanages	196	215	0	0
5 Zanana agencies, including many schools	1,446	1,222	0	0

The American Mission maintains 16 schools with 1,205 pupils out of its zanana grant.

165. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of girls' schools, has furnished the following statement of the results of the examinations *in situ* held by her in and near Calcutta during the year under report:—

FEMALE EDUCATION.

NAME OF AGENCY.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	NUMBER PASSED IN—									NUMBER REJECTED IN—							Total rejected.	Infants.	Not examined.	Absent.	REMARKS.		
			Standard I (a).	Standard I (b).	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.	Total passed.	Standard I (a).	I (b).	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.						VII.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
IN CALCUTTA.																									
<i>Schools.</i>																									
American Mission ...	18	1,061	172	129	199	94	...	...	...	...	594	...	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	11	346	96	74	
Baptist Mission ...	1	82	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	48	
Church of Scotland ...	8	701	115	92	64	32	...	...	...	...	303	1	7	3	...	...	1	...	...	12	288	45	53	
Free Church ...	4	355	45	53	38	22	...	...	...	...	161	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	152	23	7	
London Mission ...	4	300	23	21	28	33	...	...	...	...	105	24	23	8	22	...	...	...	...	77	64	41	13	
Diocesan Mission ...	2	192	22	17	20	17	...	...	...	...	53	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	9	41	55	5	
Church of England ...	12	900	136	93	98	48	...	2	2	...	379	24	13	14	21	...	...	...	...	72	353	114	43	
Episcopal ...	1	54	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	35	1	8	
Total Schools	45	3,705	510	417	306	246	...	2	2	...	1,582	59	57	41	45	...	1	...	...	203	1,205	375	250	
<i>Zananas.</i>																									
Church of Scotland ...	...	9	...	1	...	5	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
American Mission ...	...	13	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
Episcopal ...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Mission ...	...	12	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total Zananas	...	36	1	0	4	10	...	...	1	...	23	...	...	3	7	3	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
OUT OF CALCUTTA.																									
<i>Schools.</i>																									
American Mission ...	3	93	25	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	32	...	3	
Church of Scotland ...	1	68	18	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	6	
Free Church ...	5	209	36	27	13	16	...	...	...	...	92	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	91	3	10	
Diocesan Mission ...	28	1,035	110	77	29	11	3	...	...	...	239	55	42	18	27	7	...	...	...	149	556	31	60	
Church of England...	28	949	174	118	64	37	4	2	4	...	403	23	8	4	7	4	...	...	...	46	442	14	44	
Miscellaneous ...	26	1,131	69	67	82	40	13	...	...	...	301	41	14	42	47	20	...	14	...	178	619	4	29	
Total Schools	91	3,435	460	310	206	107	20	2	4	...	1,118	129	64	64	39	31	...	14	...	391	1,770	54	153		
<i>Zananas.</i>																									
Miscellaneous	0	...	2	3	3	8	1	
GRAND TOTAL	136	7,235	989	735	609	306	21	4	7	...	2,731	188	121	106	137	38	4	14	...	607	3,065	429	403		

Out of 3,338 pupils examined, 2,731 passed, at the rate of 82 per cent. In the Calcutta schools the rate was 89 per cent. Very few pupils of those examined *in situ* have read beyond Standard III. The more advanced pupils attend the central examination.

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Among the "miscellaneous" schools examined were some in Chota Nagpur, which the Inspectress has received special permission to visit once in two years. Mrs. Wheeler gives an indifferent account of most of the Hindu schools in these parts, which, with the exception of Dr. Saise's colliery schools at Giridih, are said to receive but little attention from their managers. There is a school for leper children at Purulia.

166. The following table shows the results of the examinations in the special standards for girls' schools, originally prescribed for Calcutta and the neighbourhood, and now extended to Murshidabad, Barisal and Burdwan:—

Standard	VIII	VII	VI	V	IV	Number of candidates.		Number successful.	
						1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
...	4	...	...	...
"	"	"	"	"	"	54	47	20	9
"	"	"	"	"	"	180	96	65	30
"	"	"	"	"	"	...	97	...	65
"	"	"	"	"	"	312	307	180	213
Total						546	551	265	317

Standard VIII is a new standard, intermediate between Standard VII and the University Entrance Examination. It will be seen that no girl succeeded in passing it at the last examination, when it was introduced for the first time. The numbers passing in Standards VII and VI show a considerable decline, which the Inspectress explains, partly by the prevalent sickness of the year, and partly by the increased difficulty of these standards. A distinction as to the rate of aid claimable was for the first time made between schools teaching efficiently Standard IV and Standard V, and a large number passed by the latter standard. The considerable increase in Standard IV is due to the fact that most schools attempt the lower primary scholarship standard, to which it conforms.

167. The following statement shows the success of girls at the departmental examinations for boys, needlework in one form or another being made an optional subject in place of zamindari accounts, mensuration, geometry, and science. Girls passing from boys' schools are included:—

DIVISION.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—				NUMBER OF GIRLS PASSED AT THE—			
	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.	Middle scholarship examination from middle English schools.	Middle scholarship examination from middle vernacular schools.	Upper primary examination.	Lower primary examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Burdwan	...	3	...	32	...	...	1	44
2. Presidency	...	...	4	42	...	...	3	38
3. Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rajshahi	...	...	3	23	...	...	2	47
5. Dacca	1	2	15	261	...	...	9	206
6. Chittagong	...	...	7	49	...	2	2	55
7. Patna	...	...	...	8	...	...	2	20
8. Bhagalpur	...	...	4	60	...	...	6	139
9. Orissa	1	4	16	68	1	11	15	43
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	4
11. Chota Nagpur	...	...	8	53	...	...	7	50
Total	2	9	62	597	1	13	48	646

The results are much the same as in the preceding year. While those of the middle scholarship examination are slightly better, those of the upper primary examination are decidedly worse. The lower primary examination shows a marked advance.

168. In addition to the departmental agencies for testing the progress of female education there are a few private associations for carrying on the work. The Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha is one of the most successful among them. The following table shows the results of the examinations conducted by this body:—

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.				NUMBER PASSED.				SCHOLARSHIPS GAINED.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	31	3	1	35	26	3	1	30	9	1	..	10
Birbhum ...	28	5	5	38	26	5	5	36	5	2	1	8
Bankura ...	29	12	..	41	29	9	..	38	11	2	..	13
Midnapore ...	65	9	6	80	58	9	2	69	9	2	..	11
Hooghly ...	49	13	2	64	41	12	1	54	10	5	1	16
Howrah ...	27	7	4	38	25	6	2	33	5	3	2	10
Total ...	229	49	18	296	205	44	11	260	49	15	4	68
Total for 1893-94	177	51	6	234	139	39	5	183	50	18	3	71

The increase in the number of successful candidates is satisfactory.

169. The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, and the creation of a separate system of scholarships for those who pass these examinations, has to be taken up at an early date, as the present multiplicity of standards is a puzzle to all new workers in the field, and a source of difficulty to inspecting officers. The Calcutta standards would probably be the best for general adoption; but they require to be supported by a special system of scholarships. I have not yet been able to ascertain from the Uttarpara Society how far they are prepared to accept the departmental standards.

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170. The following table gives the number of Government, aided, and unaided European schools in Bengal, and the number of scholars in them, for the last two years:—

1		31st MARCH 1894.			31st MARCH 1895.				
		Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.			Number of schools.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.	Government	1	103	...	103	1	96	...	96
	Aided	40	2,508	2,757	5,265	43	2,610	2,501	5,111
	Unaided	16	1,300	407	1,707	12	1,169	373	1,542
	Total	57	3,911	3,164	7,075	56	3,875	2,874	6,749
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.	Aided	14	350	343	693	16	354	478	832
	Unaided	1	3	6	9	4	42	17	59
	Total	15	353	349	702	20	396	495	891
Total for ...	Government schools ...	1	103	...	103	1	96	...	96
	Aided schools	54	2,858	3,100	5,958	59	2,964	2,979	5,943
	Unaided schools	17	1,303	413	1,716	16	1,211	390	1,601
GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS ...		72	4,204	3,513	7,777	76	4,271	3,369	7,640

One newly-opened school and two schools previously unaided were placed under the Code as aided schools during the year. The increase in the number of aided schools is shown in the table as five; this further increase of two schools being due to the Loretto Free and Pay Schools in Bow Bazar, and the Loretto Free and Pay Schools in Dhurumtollah, being this year counted as separate schools. One unaided school was closed during the year, two others were transferred to the aided list, as mentioned above, and two schools which have been closed for some time were re-opened, the net result being a decrease of one in this class. On the whole there is an increase of four schools, with a decrease of 137 in the number of scholars, girls exclusively.

The number of scholars attending the Government Boarding School at Kurseong is smaller by seven than last year. The reduction was purposely made, as the dormitories had been overcrowded. The number of scholars on the rolls of aided schools shows a decrease of 15, and of 115 in unaided schools. This is entirely due to the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta, which lasted for some months from January last. Only the names of those children who return to school are entered on the rolls when the schools re-open after the Christmas holidays, and many parents were afraid to send their children to school while the epidemic was raging.

171. A classification of the schools according to their management is given in the next table:—

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MANAGEMENT.	31st MARCH 1894.			31st MARCH 1895.		
	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Percentage of the total number of scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Government ...	1	103	1.32	1	96	1.26
Church of England ...	17	1,908	24.63	17	1,908	24.97
Roman Catholic ...	27	4,083	54.50	30	3,950	51.70
Nonconformist ...	5	451	5.80	5	468	6.13
Jewish ...	2	194	2.50	2	189	2.47
Armenians ...	1	64	.82	1	73	.96
Undenominational ...	3	275	3.54	3	287	3.76
Railway ...	9	300	3.86	10	299	3.91
Private ...	7	399	5.13	7	370	4.84
Total ...	72	7,777	100	76	7,640	100

There has been very little fluctuation for the last two or three years in the proportional attendance at the various classes of schools shown in the table.

Nearly all the Roman Catholic schools are managed and taught by members of various religious orders.

The three undenominational schools are the Doveton College, the Doveton Institution, and the European School at Dinapore.

Three of the seven schools under private management receive grants under the Code.

172. The following table shows the total expenditure upon European education in Bengal during the last two years, and the amount contributed towards this from Provincial revenues:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure.	Total expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary instruction	1,18,505(a)	9,15,665(b)	1,19,570(c)	8,00,979(b)
Primary	7,846	28,850	10,093	33,548(b)
Buildings and furniture	31,353	1,45,245(b)	21,915	1,75,651(b)
Scholarships ...	5,139	5,139	5,142	5,142
Cadets ...	4,884	4,884	5,406	5,406
Superintendence ...	15,179	15,179	13,752	13,752
Total ...	1,82,906	11,14,962(b)	1,75,878	10,34,478(b)

(a) A grant of Rs. 2,400 (Rs. 200 a month) to the European Orphan Asylum is not included, as it is not paid through this office.

(b) These figures are defective, owing to several of the unaided schools not having submitted returns of expenditure.

(c) The following grants are not included, as they are not paid through this office:—

Rs. 7,200 (Rs. 400 a month and Rs. 200 a month on separate accounts) to the European Orphan Asylum.

Rs. 339, a military grant to St. Michael's School, Coorji.

Rs. 240, a military grant to St. Joseph's Convent School, Bankipore.

Rs. 130, a grant for medicines to the Free School, Calcutta.

The sicca rupce grant to the Free School (Rs. 836 a month) is also excluded.

The cost to Government of the Boarding School at Kurseong was Rs. 14,293, giving an average of Rs. 142 for each scholar. The corresponding figures for 1893-94 were Rs. 14,910 and Rs. 164. The total expenditure gives an average of Rs. 324 for each scholar, against Rs. 330 in the previous year.

The grants-in-aid amounted to Rs. 1,13,053, and the grants to pupil-teachers to Rs. 2,317, the two together being Rs. 860 below the estimate.

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The cadet grants amounted to Rs. 5,406 against Rs. 4,884 in 1893-94, a larger increase than had been anticipated.

The abolition of the post of Assistant Inspector from the 1st of September 1893 accounts for the decrease in the cost of inspection.

173. The next table shows, for the different classes of schools, the average Government expenditure upon each scholar, building and furniture grants not being included:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.		AVERAGE GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE PER SCHOLAR IN 1894-95.	
		Including boarding and orphanage grants, as well as those for tuition.	Tuitional grants only.
1		2	3
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Secondary	... ..	20 2 4	18 11 2
Primary	... ..	12 2 1	11 14 8
All classes	... ..	19 0 5	17 12 0

174. The distribution of the scholars throughout the various Divisions of the Province is as follows:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS—					
	On the 31st March 1894—			On the 31st March 1895—		
	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.	In primary schools.	In secondary schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Calcutta	361	4,656	5,017	558	4,104	4,657
Presidency	63	598	656	52	770	822
Burdwan	104	375	479	119	384	503
Rajshahi	46	708	754	46	719	765
Dacca	...	51	51	...	53	53
Chittagong	...	163	163	...	172	172
Patna	97	306	403	83	306	389
Bhagalpur	22	98	120	13	103	116
Orissa	...	113	113	...	117	117
Chota Nagpur	9	12	21	25	21	46
Total	702	7,075	7,777	891	6,749	7,640

he schools in Calcutta and its suburbs and in Howrah educate 5,808 out of the total number of 7,640 scholars.

175. Mr. H. A. Bamford was Inspector of European Schools throughout the year. During the latter half of the year he was able to spend only a short time in visiting schools. The end of September and the beginning of October were entirely taken up by an inquiry connected with the Darjeeling Girls' School, which lasted nearly a month. Following upon this, his time was largely occupied until the end of November by the pupil-teachers' examination, the scholarship and the high school examinations, and the drawing up of proposals for the revision of the Code for submission to the Government of India. The schools were only opened for about a fortnight after the Christmas holidays before the meeting of the Committee for the revision of the Code, of which he was a member.

During the year Mr. Bamford was on tour 68 days, travelled 3,676 miles, and paid 148 visits to schools.

176. *High Schools.*—The following table gives statistics for the last two years concerning the number of scholars on the roll, the receipts from Government, and the total expenditure, for those schools which have, under the new grant-in-aid rules, been definitely graded as high schools:—

High Schools.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Darjeeling Girls' High ...	Protestant ...	10	72	9	55	4,800	4,800	47,970	27,713
2	Doveton Institution ...	Ditto ...	7	89	8	92	2,712	2,835	18,942	16,317
3	Loretto House ...	Roman Catholic ...	11	177	13	149	(a) 4,750	4,529	52,376	46,338
4	Pratt Memorial ...	Protestant ...	...	111	...	138	(b) 13,999	2,816	24,298	23,925
5	St. James's High ...	Ditto ...	108	...	116	...	(c) 3,012	(d) 3,242	21,454	23,349
6	St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar ...	Roman Catholic ...	278	...	293	...	(e) 4,842	(f) 5,972	9,433	50,626
7	St. Michael's, Coorji ...	Ditto ...	195	...	192	...	(g) 7,845	(h) 8,140	40,890	25,036
8	St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	182	...	215	...	(i) 15,340	(j) 7,742	1,17,283	1,16,250
	Total ...	.....	791	449	846	434	57,300	39,886	3,32,700	3,29,554
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	Armenian College ...	Greek Church...	64	...	73	...	(k) 168	(k) 180	19,031	...
2	Doveton College ...	Protestant ...	156	...	157	...	(k) 354	(k) 354	51,669	38,727
3	La Martinière College for Boys.	Christian ...	169	...	156	...	(k) 456	(k) 360	97,671	(l) ...
4	La Martinière College for Girls.	Ditto ...	...	75	...	77	...	...
5	Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	Roman Catholic	29	96	20	80	...	...	40,818	40,002
6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.	Ditto ...	143	...	160	...	(k) 492	(k) 312	35,066	48,357
7	St. Xavier's College ...	Ditto ...	460	...	427	...	(k) 648	(k) 552	39,000	42,220
	Total ...	.....	1,021	171	993	157	2,118	1,768	2,92,255	1,69,306

(a) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 490.

(b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 11,289 and a furniture grant of Rs. 105-12.

(c) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 216.

(d) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 228.

(e) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 702.

(f) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 89 and a cadet grant of Rs. 720.

(g) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 203 and a cadet grant of Rs. 450.

(h) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 552, and special boarding grants of Rs. 225. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 339 not paid through this department.

(i) Includes a building grant of Rs. 10,840, a furniture grant of Rs. 392, and a cadet grant of Rs. 336.

(j) Rs. 2,200 of the grant-in-aid of 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. Includes a building grant of Rs. 5,000, a furniture grant of Rs. 400, and a cadet grant of Rs. 240.

(k) Cadet grants.

(l) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

All the aided schools, except the first and the last on the above list, drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the year, in addition to the annual grant for 1894-95. The Darjeeling Girls' School draws a special grant of Rs. 400 a month. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, was on the fixed-grant list before the introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules, and had drawn Rs. 2,200 during the year 1893-94, on account of some months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. This school therefore only drew the balance of the annual grant, Rs. 2,102, during the year.

Darjeeling Girls' High School.—This school has been placed under the control of Sisters belonging to the Community of St. John the Baptist, Clewer, who took charge on the re-opening of the school after the Christmas holidays. This change, and the opening of a new school by the American Mission, reduced the numbers at the beginning of the year, but it is probable that this effect will not be lasting.

St. Joseph's School, Bow Bazar.—This well-conducted school has been rapidly and steadily growing for a long time. Eight years ago there were only 162 boys on the roll; on the 31st of March last there were 293. To accommodate the increased numbers it became imperative that the school should be enlarged, and the Brothers last year determined to add a large three-storied building to the existing premises. This building is now nearly completed, and it has been erected without Government aid.

St. Michael's School, Coorji.—This school was placed under the control of the Christian Brothers in October last.

St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.—The large new building opened a year ago merely gave the increased accommodation which was required during the year, and the question of further extension, which is a matter of urgent necessity, is now under discussion.

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177. *High School Examination.*—The results obtained at the last two examinations are as follows:—

High School Examination.

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1893.				1894.			
	Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			Number of candidates.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		
		First division.	Second division.	Total.		First division.	Second division.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free, Girls' Department	5	2	...	2
Calcutta Girls'	3	2	...	2
Girls' High, Darjeeling	5	1	...	2
Jewish Girls'	3	...	...	...
La Martinière College for Girls	1	...	...	...
Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	1	...	...	...
Loretto High, Intally	1	...	...	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	2	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore	2	...	...	2
Ditto Convent, Chandernagore	1	...	...	...
Ditto College, Darjeeling	7	3	...	4
Ditto High, Bow Bazar	2	2	...	2
St. Michael's, Coorji	5	...	...	2
Teachers	1	...	...	...
Private students	1	...	...	...
Total	38	8	9	17	34	10	7	17

There was a decrease of 4 in the total number of candidates, the falling off being chiefly in the number of teachers and private students who attended the examination. Fifty per cent. of the candidates passed; namely, 8 out of 14 boys, and 9 out of 20 girls. Of the 17 candidates who failed, 11 passed in 4 out of the 5 compulsory subjects, and 3 others in 3 out of the 5; all 14 gaining sufficient marks in the aggregate for a pass.

178. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination.*—The results, as far as candidates from European schools in Bengal are concerned, are given in the following table:—

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	1894.						1895.					
	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.	Number of candidates.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Scholarships gained.
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Aided Schools.</i>												
Calcutta Boys'	12	...	2	1	3	...	12	...	1	2	2	3
Ditto Girls'	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	1 (c)
Ditto Free Boys'	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...
Doveton Institution	3	1	2	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	...
Loretto House	4	3	1	...	4	2(a),(c)	9	6	2	...	8	...
Miss O'Brien's Day	2	1	1	...	2	1 (b)	1	1	...	...	1	...
Pratt Memorial	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 (b)
Protestant European, Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1 (b)
St. James's High	8	...	...	4	4	...	7	...	3	3	6	1 (b)
St. Joseph's, Bow Bazar	13	7	2	3	12	1 (c)	7	2	4	1	7	1 (b)
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	17	5	6	...	11	2(b),(c)	19	3	10	3	16	...
Welland Memorial	5	...	3	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Total	66	17	18	9	44	6	65	17	23	9	49	3
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>												
Armenian College	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	...
Doveton College	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	1	1	4	...
La Martinière Boys'	9	2	3	1	6	...	5	...	3	1	4	...
La Martinière College for Girls	7	1	3	...	4	...	5	...	3	1	4	...
St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	5	...	2	1	3	...	4	1	1	...	2	...
St. Xavier's	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	2	...
Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	24	6	5	5	16	2(a),(b)	23	...	9	8	17	...
Total	47	9	13	7	29	2	52	3	15	12	30	...
GRAND TOTAL	113	26	31	16	73	8	117	20	38	21	79	3

(a) First grade. | (b) Second grade. | (c) Third grade.

179. The following is a classified statement of the percentage of successful candidates at the Entrance Examination:—

YEAR.	From all classes of schools.	FROM EUROPEAN SCHOOLS ONLY.									
		Aided.			Unaided.			Aided and unaided together.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1894	...	42.1	61.1	91.7	66.7	63.4	50.	61.7	62.1	77.8	64.6
1895	...	47.4	70.2	88.9	75.4	58.3	50.	57.7	64.2	81.8	67.5

The superiority of the European candidates is very marked.
180. *Middle Schools*.—The next table gives statistics concerning these schools:—

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31st MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	<i>Government.</i>						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Government Boarding, Kurseong.	Protestant	103	...	96	...	14,910	14,293	30,096	32,428
	<i>Aided Schools.</i>									
1	Calcutta Boys' Free (Boys' Department).	Protestant	144	...	164	...	(a) 9,564	(b) 10,074	27,717	32,373
2	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto	242	...	254	...	(c) 19,903	(d) 17,127	78,004	75,180
3	Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	Ditto	...	177	...	181	...	...	...	...
4	Calcutta Girls' ...	Ditto	25	177	14	172	2,721	3,281	24,007	30,005
5	Catholic Male Orphanage ...	Roman Catholic	224	...	205	...	(e) 5,649	(f) 4,482	26,316	26,960
6	Darjeeling Home ...	Protestant	7	13	10	15	...	(g) 250	...	5,241
7	East Indian Railway, Day, Jamalpur.	Ditto	26	32	18	43	1,116	1,139	3,707	4,069
8	East Indian Railway, Night, Jamalpur.	Ditto	40	...	42	...	264	312	2,004	2,029
9	London Mission Day, Hastings.	Ditto	...	...	14	15	...	(h) ...	...	181
10	Loretto Boarding, Intally ...	Roman Catholic	15	99	6	97	1,870	2,234	16,377	16,664
11	Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	Ditto	...	331	...	232	4,548	(i) 9,289	35,045	39,706
12	Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	Ditto	5	73	4	77	1,755	1,673	12,669	19,282
13	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	Ditto	21	118	14	119	...	...	...	...
14	Loretto Day, Bow Bazar, Free.	Ditto	68	262	48	242	(j) 5,871	(k) 6,442	9,134	12,858
15	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Pay.	Ditto	21	117	14	118	2,504	3,287	9,332	9,440
16	Miss O'Brien's Day ...	Protestant	47	67	43	58	2,018	2,318	7,756	8,037
17	Misses Starke's ...	Ditto	16	18	13	12	780	836	2,850	3,694
18	Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto	28	35	28	36	1,500	1,632	7,822	7,172
19	St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	Roman Catholic	11	56	11	38	1,332	(l) 2,439	8,528	8,019
20	St. Aloysius, Howrah ...	Ditto	60	...	47	...	...	(m) 826	1,595	1,896
21	St. Anthony's Girls' ...	Ditto	14	51	32	73	1,224	1,424	4,067	4,580
22	St. Gregory's, Daeca ...	Ditto	23	28	28	25	1,116	1,276	4,866	5,144
23	St. Helen's, Kurseong ...	Ditto	...	53	...	59	1,440	1,410	6,087	8,235
24	St. Joseph's Boarding, Bankipore.	Ditto	...	64	...	57	2,603	(n) 3,822	15,168	14,943
25	St. Joseph's Orphanage, Bankipore.	Ditto	...	47	...	54	1,512	(o) 1,795	7,064	5,270
26	St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar.	Ditto	237	...	245	...	3,372	(p) 4,122	5,965	6,345
27	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	Ditto	9	41	14	39	1,008	1,092	3,260	3,298
28	St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	Ditto	102	...	130	...	1,944	(q) 2,680	15,907	6,018
29	St. Paul's Mission ...	Protestant	49	83	48	64	(r) 2,455	(s) 3,025	5,055	12,468
30	St. Placid's, Chittagong ...	Roman Catholic	44	...	55	...	1,008	1,202	1,085	1,652
31	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong ...	Ditto	23	82	31	86	1,896	(t) 4,560	4,299	10,188
32	St. Stephen's Girls', Hazaribagh.	Protestant	2	10	7	...	...	...	...	...
33	St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	Roman Catholic	98	50	106	43	150	325	1,854	2,283
34	St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	Protestant	45	33	41	36	(u) 2,423	(v) 1,848	9,105	5,540
35	Welland Memorial ...	Ditto	91	75	75	59	2,712	2,912	8,836	6,654
	Total ...	.....	1,727	2,192	1,764	2,067	88,518	1,01,492	3,84,576	4,22,787
	<i>Unaided Schools.</i>									
1	European Orphan Asylum	Protestant	...	56	...	53	2,400	(w) 7,200	(x) ...	14,894
2	Jewish Boys' ...	Jewish	48	...	37	...	(y) 102	(z) 132	4,596	4,304
3	Jewish Girls' ...	Do.	57	80	53	99	...	...	5,768	6,126
4	Miss Wood's Day ...	Protestant	31	54	21	55	...	...	(x) ...	(x) ...
6	Mr. Vallis's Preparatory ...	Roman Catholic	75	12	65	9	...	...	(x) ...	(x) ...
	Total ...	.....	218	220	176	216	2,502	7,332	10,364	25,324

(a) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 180.
 (b) Includes a building grant of Rs. 7,500 and a cadet grant of Rs. 276.
 (c) This amount includes, in addition to the ordinary annual grant, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 monthly, a grant of Rs. 1,225 for pupil-teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 366 to the Boys' Department.
 (d) Rs. 3,450 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. The amount here given includes the balance of the grant for 1894-95, the sicca rupee grant of Rs. 836 monthly, a grant of Rs. 1,216 for pupil-teachers, and a cadet grant of Rs. 348. It also includes a medicine grant of Rs. 130 not paid through this department.
 (e) Includes a grant of Rs. 360 for pupil-teachers and a cadet grant of Rs. 334.
 (f) Rs. 1,245 of the grant-in-aid for 1894-95 was drawn in 1893-94. Includes a grant of Rs. 94 for pupil-teachers and a cadet grant of Rs. 436.
 (g) This school has been under the Code from 1st May 1894.
 (h) Ditto ditto from 1st March 1895. No grant was drawn during 1894-95.

(i) Includes a building grant of Rs. 4,200.
 (j) Includes a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 285.
 (k) Ditto ditto of Rs. 501.
 (l) Includes a building grant of Rs. 1,000.
 (m) This school has been placed under the Code from 1st April 1894.
 (n) Includes special boarding grants of Rs. 230 and a building grant of Rs. 1,164. It also includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through this department.
 (o) Includes a military grant of Rs. 120 not paid through this department.
 (p) Includes a cadet grant of Rs. 240.
 (q) Ditto ditto of Rs. 426.
 (r) Includes a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 115.
 (s) Ditto ditto of Rs. 410.
 (t) Includes a building grant of Rs. 2,400.
 (u) Ditto ditto of Rs. 511.
 (v) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 100.
 (w) Government and military grants not paid through this department.
 (x) Returns of expenditure not submitted.
 (y) Cadet grants.

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The Calcutta Free School and the Catholic Male Orphanage were on the fixed grant list before the introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules, and they had drawn during the year 1893-94 Rs. 3,450 and Rs. 1,245 respectively on account of those months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. They therefore only drew the balances of their annual grants, Rs. 5,402 and Rs. 3,802, during the year. All the other aided schools drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the official year in addition to the annual grant for the year.

The great decrease observable in the number on the rolls of several of the Calcutta schools was due almost entirely to the epidemic of small-pox which occurred in the early part of the year. Most of the schools have gradually recovered their former strength.

Government Boarding School, Kurseong.—It has been decided to build a new school large enough to accommodate 200 boys, and, as soon as this is ready for occupation, to convert the buildings now used for the boys into a girls' school.

Calcutta Free School.—A new hospital has been built for the boys at some distance from the school building; and a grant-in-aid of half the cost has been sanctioned. A small room in the main building had previously been used for this purpose.

St. Patrick's School, Asansol.—This school was opened with 34 scholars in 1891. There are now 130 boys on the roll.

181. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—A summary of the results for the last two years is given below:—

Middle Scholarship Examination.

	1893.									1894.									
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	11	41	...	8	12	13	33	80.5	8	13	36	...	16	13	5	34	94.8	5
	Girls ...	11	24	1	...	9	10	19	82.6	4	8	16	...	5	9	1	15	93.2	8
	Total ...	22	65	1	8	21	23	52	81.2	12	21	52	...	21	22	6	49	94.2	10
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	12	74	1	3	11	35	49	67.1	...	12	70	...	16	35	17	68	97.1	...
	Girls ...	12	39	1	...	7	18	25	65.8	...	13	63	2	11	28	21	60	98.4	...
	Total ...	24	113	2	3	18	53	74	66.7	...	25	133	2	27	63	38	128	97.7	...
Both classes ...	27	178	3	11	39	76	126	72.0	12	30	185	2	48	85	44	177	96.7	10	

There was an increase in the total number of candidates, but there were fewer candidates for scholarships. The percentage of passes was higher for all classes of candidates, the improvement being very marked in the case of candidates for the certificate.

Ten scholarships out of the 12 sanctioned by Government were awarded.

182. The following table shows the results gained by each school, and the distribution of the scholarships:—

Middle Scholarship Examination, 1894.

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR—		Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College ... ..	...	6	...	2	4	...	6	...
2. Calcutta Boys'	2	5	...	...	6	1.	7	...
3. Calcutta Girls' ... ..	...	9	...	5	4	...	9	...
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	1	7	...	...	5	2	7	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	1	12	...	4	3	6	13	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage	3	9	...	...	2	8	10	...
7. Darjeeling Home	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
8. Doveton Institution	1	4	...	...	3	2	5	...
9. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
10. Jewish Girls' ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...
11. La Martinière College for Girls	2	4	...	1	4	...	5	...
12. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	1
13. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
14. Loretto High, Intally ... ..	...	4	...	...	2	2	4	...
15. Loretto House	2	8	1	3	5	1	9	1
16. Miss O'Brien's Day	1	3	...	...	2	2	4	...
17. Pratt Memorial	2	5	...	...	4	1	5	...
18. Protestant European, Cuttack ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	...
19. St. Anthony's	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
20. St. James's High ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
21. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
22. St. Joseph's Convent, Chander-nagore. ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	2	...	...	2	...	1	2	2
24. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	5	12	...	6	10	1	17	2
25. St. Michael's, Coorji	1	4	...	...	4	1	5	...
26. St. Patrick's, Asansol	6	12	...	14	3	1	18	1
27. St. Paul's, Darjeeling	7	8	...	4	10	1	15	1
28. St. Xavier's College	5	3	...	4	2	2	8	2
29. Welland Memorial	3	5	...	...	6	2	8	...
Private students ... ..	...	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
Teachers ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	52	133	2	48	85	44	177	10

183. *Primary Schools.*—Statistics concerning these schools are given in the following table:—

Primary Schools.

No.	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Religious denomination.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ON 31ST MARCH—				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM GOVERNMENT.		TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	
			1894.		1895.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>Aided Schools.</i>										
1	E. I. R., Asansol	Protestant ...	21	30	22	26	Rs. 538	Rs. 656	Rs. 2,894	Rs. 3,007
2	E. I. R., Buxar	Ditto ...	11	9	9	8	338	364	1,607	1,077
3	E. I. R., Khagole	Ditto ...	34	20	21	17	623	666	2,697	2,674
4	E. I. R., Madhupur	Ditto ...	8	4	4	4	168	195	795	962
5	E. I. R., Nawadib	Ditto ...	4	6	8	5	372	352	1,203	1,088
6	European, Dinapore	Ditto ...	10	13	14	16	624	652	1,622	1,996
7	European, Sadsipur	Ditto ...	28	18	28	18	636	(a)808	2,061	2,903
8	Loretto Day, Dhurrumtollah, Free.	Roman Catholic	36	112	39	117	1,252	1,033	2,227	2,033
9	Old Church Free Day	Protestant ...	56	80	62	67	470	1,154	3,096	2,931
10	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	Roman Catholic	27	26	22	38	612	720	2,537	2,026
11	St. James's Parochial	Protestant ...	29	40	37	43	(b)462	620	1,046	1,714
12	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	17	33	18	45	504	635	1,861	2,007
13	St. John's Parochial	Protestant ...	40	32	36	36	1,368	342	2,624	2,831
14	St. Mary's, Hastings	Roman Catholic	14	17	11	12	708	708	3,322	2,535
15	St. Stephen's, Kidderpore	Protestant ...	17	15	13	16	492	665	1,635	1,717
16	Wesleyan Preparatory	Ditto ...	11	17	10	12	552	585	1,446	1,402
Total			372	427	354	478	9,672	10,164	33,173	32,903
<i>Unaided Schools.</i>										
1	B.-N. Railway, Chakradhar-pur.	Protestant ...	3	6	9	8	...	...	392	734
2	Campbell Cottage	Ditto ...	6	3	3	3	...	...	5,234	(c)...
3	E. I. Railway, Raniganj	Ditto ...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	1,037
4	St. Chrysostom's	Roman Catholic	25	...	25	...	...	...	970	971
Total			34	9	42	17	...	...	6,596	2,742

(a) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 71. | (b) Includes a furniture grant of Rs. 21-8. | (c) Returns of expenditure not submitted.

All the aided schools except one, St. John's Parochial School, drew the monthly grant for March 1894 during the official year, in addition to the annual grant for the year. St. John's Parochial School was on the fixed-grant list before the new grant-in-aid rules were introduced, and had drawn Rs. 1,026 during the year 1893-94, on account of those months of the school year which overlapped the official year 1894-95. The school therefore only drew the balance of the annual grant, Rs. 342, during the year.

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184. *Primary Scholarship Examination.*—The following are the results for the last two years:—

Primary Scholarship Examination.

	1893.										1894.								
	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	Competing schools.	Candidates.	Absentees.	SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Percentage of passes.	Scholarships awarded.	
				First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.						First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Scholarship candidates.	Boys ...	17	89	1	24	34	17	75	85.2	14	18	86	1	30	40	10	80	94.1	8
	Girls ...	20	66	...	8	25	19	52	78.8	6	20	81	1	22	28	16	66	82.5	12
	Total ...	37	155	1	32	59	36	127	82.5	20	47	167	2	52	68	26	146	88.5	20
Certificate candidates.	Boys ...	13	88	2	20	31	16	67	77.9	...	17	74	9	36	24	3	63	96.9	...
	Girls ...	19	87	6	17	37	17	71	87.7	...	23	121	6	39	46	22	107	93.0	...
	Total ...	32	175	8	37	68	33	138	82.7	...	40	195	15	75	70	25	170	94.4	...
BOTH CLASSES ...	40	330	9	69	127	69	265	82.6	20	50	362	17	127	138	51	316	91.6	20	

There was a slight falling off in the number of boy candidates, but this was more than made good by the increase in the number of girls. There was a higher percentage of passes all round.

185. The results for the separate schools, and the distribution of the scholarships, are shown in the following table:—

Primary Scholarship Examination, 1894.

SCHOOLS FROM WHICH THE CANDIDATES WERE PRESENTED.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR—		Number absent.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				Number of scholarships gained.
	Scholarships.	Certificates.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Armenian College ...	...	8	...	4	3	...	7	...
2. Calcutta Boys' ...	...	6	1	2	5	1	8	...
3. Calcutta Girls' ...	...	8	...	6	8	...	14	1
4. Calcutta Free (Boys' Department).	4	1	...	2	3	...	5	...
5. Calcutta Free (Girls' Department).	2	13	...	2	9	4	15	...
6. Catholic Male Orphanage ...	3	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
7. Darjeeling Girls' High ...	3	2	...	5	...	...	5	2
8. Doveton Institution ...	2	4	...	3	3	...	6	1
9. East Indian Railway, Buxar ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
10. East Indian Railway, Jamalpur.	6	1	...	2	3	1	6	1
11. East Indian Railway, Nawadih	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
12. European Day, Saidpur ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
13. Government Boarding, Kurseong.	10	1	...	4	6	1	11	1
14. Jewish Boys' ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...
15. Jewish Girls' ...	8	...	...	3	1	2	6	...
16. La Martinere College for Girls.	9	6	...	...	...	6	6	...
17. Loretto Convent, Asansol ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
18. Loretto Convent, Darjeeling ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	1
19. Loretto Day, Bow Bazar ...	3	2	...	1	1	...	6	...
20. Loretto Day, Dhurrumtolla ...	4	2	...	5	...	...	2	...
21. Loretto High, Intally ...	3	...	1	...	2	1	11	1
22. Loretto House ...	4	9	2	6	4	1	3	...
23. Loretto Orphanage, Intally ...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
24. Miss Jewett's Day, Howrah ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Miss More's, Monghyr ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26. Miss O'Brien's Day ...	4	3	...	3	4	...	7	...
27. Misses Stark's ...	2	1	...	...	1	2	3	...
28. Pratt Memorial ...	3	14	...	6	10	1	17	1
29. Protestant European, Outtack	1	6	...	4	3	...	7	1
30. St. Agnes's, Howrah ...	5	11	...	1	6	9	16	...
31. St. Aloysius's, Howrah ...	2	5	1	...	3	...	3	...
32. St. Anthony's ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	4	...
33. St. James's High ...	1	2	1	...	1	1	2	...
34. St. James's Parochial ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. St. John's Parochial ...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	...
36. St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
37. St. Joseph's Convent, Bankipore.	4	2	...	1	2	2	5	...
38. St. Joseph's Convent, Chandernagore.	...	3	...	1	2	...	3	...
39. St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack.	1	5	...	3	3	...	6	...
40. St. Joseph's Free, Bow Bazar	3	2	...	4	1	...	5	1
41. St. Joseph's High, Bow Bazar	16	17	3	18	10	1	29	2
42. St. Michael's, Coorgi ...	6	12	1	5	9	2	16	...
43. St. Patrick's, Asansol ...	5	4	...	8	1	...	9	2
44. St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	14	5	1	8	8	2	18	2
45. St. Paul's Mission ...	2	1	...	2	1	...	3	...
46. St. Stephen's, Kidderpore ...	1	3	...	...	1	2	3	...
47. St. Teresa's, Kidderpore ...	2	21	2	3	6	6	15	...
48. St. Thomas's, Howrah ...	3	1	1	...	4	2	2	...
49. Welland Memorial ...	5	2	...	3	1	...	7	1
50. Wesleyan Preparatory ...	2	2	...	3	4	...	4	...
Total ...	167	195	17	127	138	51	316	20

186. The following extracts from Mr. Bamford's report give a general account of the year's work. His observations are sound and sagacious as usual:—

"I am able to report satisfactory progress in the schools taken as a whole, but improvement would be much more rapid if the salaries generally offered to teachers were sufficiently high to induce intelligent and well-educated young men and women to adopt the teaching profession in earnest.

"As matters now stand, the remuneration of teachers is very often so small, particularly for men, that in too many cases those only who are unfit for other work, or who find some difficulty in getting suitable employment elsewhere, are willing to undertake the duty. Teaching is not infrequently taken up merely as a temporary means of support until some better paid appointment can be got. The effect of this on the schools may be readily imagined. Those who have no hope of getting better work elsewhere are rarely of much use as teachers; and those who are continually on the look-out for other employment are not likely either to take much interest in their work or to give that constant thought to their own improvement which is necessary before any one can become proficient as a teacher. I have noticed a gradual but slow increase in the salaries, and it is probable that this will become more marked if the proposal made by the Committee appointed for the revision of the Code that a certificate of proficiency in the art of teaching should be introduced is accepted by the Government of India; as managers of schools will probably be willing to pay a larger salary if they feel assured that they are securing the services of a good teacher.

"The teaching of such subjects as arithmetic and grammar has improved considerably in most of the schools. There is much less reliance upon rules and far more appeal to reason. In geography I do not expect much improvement until the introduction of the new course of study proposed as Schedule I.B in the new Code. In anticipation of the introduction of the new course of studies, several schools are practising English composition in the lower standards. The small specimens of needlework to which such great attention has been previously given disappeared altogether this year, and the girls have been taught to make and to mend articles of dress, &c. Two fresh schools introduced the teaching of singing by note during the year, and the schools which previously taught it have continued to do so.

"I found it necessary in three or four schools to correct the classification of the scholars, but only in one instance did the correction affect the grant by reducing scholars from a higher to a lower section of the school. This was a case where four children who were unfit for the promotion had been transferred from the Infant class to Standard I.

"*The introduction of the new grant-in-aid rules.*—The examination of individual scholars was abolished in May 1893 before the examination season for that year had begun. The grants current at that time were calculated upon the results of examinations held in 1892 except in the case of four or five schools examined in February and March 1893. The current grants were continued up to the end of March 1894, when the new rules came into force. It was only to be expected that some schools would have advanced and others gone back between the school year 1891-92 (which really determined the grants current up to March 1894) and the calendar year 1893 (which was the period to which the new rules were applied, when calculating the grants for 1894-95); and the new grants therefore exhibited, when compared with the old, not only those variations which were inevitable in consequence of the change of system by which they were calculated, but also others which resulted from the growth or the dwindling of the schools. The latter cause accounted almost entirely for the cases in which there was a great increase or decrease in the amount of grant, when calculated according to the new rules; so much so that, although every instance of any considerable decrease was carefully considered, it was not thought that there was any claim for a special grant to be given by way of compensation, and in no case was the diminution of the grant objected to or complained of. The introduction of the new system caused the grants-in-aid to be increased in the aggregate by 6.3 per cent. Of the 56 aided schools, 35 gained increased grants, 18 suffered a loss, and the grants of the remaining three were unchanged. In order to avoid any sudden great variation in the grants, the full introduction of the new system was deferred for a year, the

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grants for 1894-95 being made up of half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half the grant calculated according to the new."

187. *Volunteer Cadets*.—A grant of Rs. 6 was paid on account of 901 efficient cadets last year, against 814 in 1893-94. Inquiries have been made regarding the way in which the school authorities disposed of the grant, and it was found that in most cases it was spent in purchasing ammunition for target practice, gymnastic apparatus, and material for games such as cricket or foot-ball gear, in providing prizes for drill and shooting, and in meeting expenses such as carriage hire connected with class-firing. In two of the poorer schools, the Free School and the Catholic Male Orphanage, some portion of the grant was spent in purchasing shoes and socks for the cadets to give them a more creditable appearance. Saint Michael's School at Coorji spent about half the grant they earned in the purchase of band instruments for the boys. The grant has, undoubtedly, made volunteering more popular with the boys. Nearly all the schools improved upon the results of the previous year both in drill and shooting.

The Free School Company won His Honour Sir Charles Elliott's Prize for drill, and 9 out of the 50 prizes connected with His Excellency the Viceroy's Medal. St. Joseph's Company highly distinguished itself in shooting, carrying off the Halford Shield (the third year in succession in which it has done so), the Volley Firing Prize, and His Excellency the Viceroy's Medal. Members of this company also won 16 out of the 50 prizes associated with the medal.

188. *Revision of the Code*.—A committee appointed by the Government of India met in February for the revision of the Code. It was formed of representatives of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, and Bangalore and Coorg, under the presidency of Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. The representatives of Bengal were R. Carter, Esq., Rector of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, Revd. Brother Fabian, Director of the Society of Christian Brothers in India, and Mr. H. A. Bamford, who acted as Secretary to the Committee. The most important of the recommendations concerned the substitution of the new system of determining grants-in-aid recently adopted in Lower Bengal for that given in the existing Code; the substitution of letters of recognition for the certificates of various grades now granted to teachers, and the issue of special certificates to all teachers who prove themselves to be thoroughly proficient in the art of teaching; the revision of the rules regarding pupil-teachers with the object of making definite provision for their training in the art of teaching, and for their instruction and supervision in their own studies; the revision of the rules for training colleges; and the adoption in the Code, with slight modifications, of the rules regarding building grants which have been current in Bengal for the last two years.

189. *Pupil-teachers*.—The following table shows the number of pupil-teachers at the close of each of the last two official years :—

Pupil-teachers.

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1894—				NUMBER OF PUPIL-TEACHERS ON THE 31ST MARCH 1895—			
	Preparing for their—			Total.	Preparing for their—			Total.
	First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.		First year's examination.	Second year's examination.	Third year's examination.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta Free (Boys' Department)	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...
Ditto (Girls' ditto)	1	2	2	5	...	1	2	3
Catholic Male Orphanage	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Loretto Day, Bow Bazar	2	...	2	4	...	2	...	2
St. Paul's Mission	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	3
St. Aloysius, Howrah	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Total	7	9	5	21	...	4	5	9

Three 2nd-year pupil-teachers who passed at the last examination and one who failed have since resigned to take up other employment. One 1st-year pupil-teacher and two who failed have also resigned. There were no candidates

for pupil-teachingships, as it was thought better to wait until the new rules come into force.

190. *Assistant teachers.*—The number of assistant teachers recognised up to March 31st was 137.

191. *Teachers' certificates.*—The following table shows the number of certificates of each class and the changes made during the year :—

Teachers' certificates.

CLASS OF CERTIFICATE.		Number of certificates in existence on the 1st of April 1894.	Number of certificates issued during the year.	Changes resulting from the conversion of provisional into permanent certificates.	Number of certificates in existence on the 31st March 1895.
1		2	3	4	5
First grade	{ Permanent ...	13	...	+1	14
	{ Provisional ...	4	...	—1	3
Second grade	{ Permanent ...	24	...	...	24
	{ Provisional ...	19	...	...	19
Third grade	{ Permanent ...	52	1	+2	55
	{ Provisional ...	89	4	—2	91
Total		201	5	...	206

IX.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

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EDUCATION.

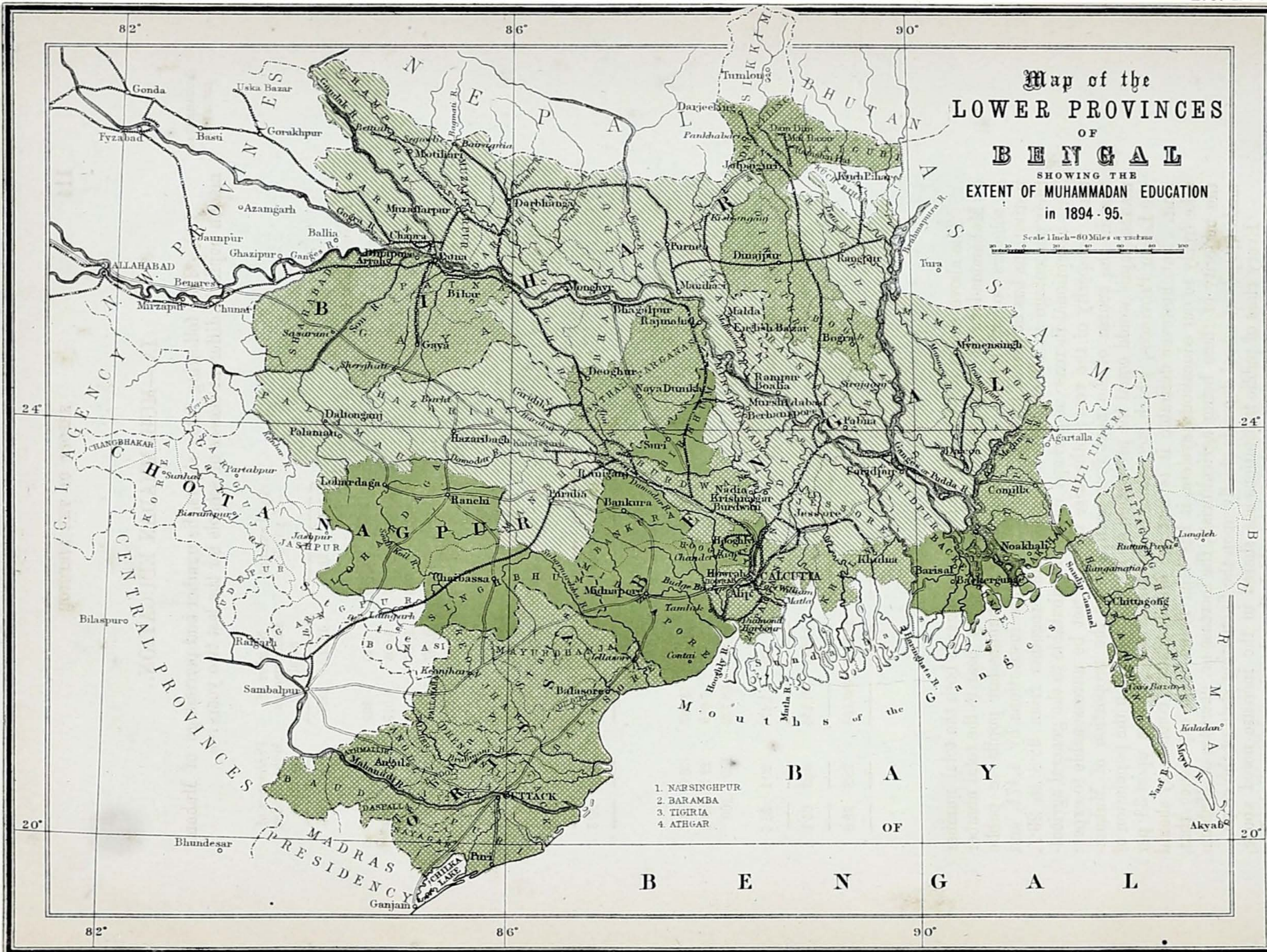
192. The following table shows the number and percentage of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of schools for the last two years:—

		Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
<i>Public Institutions—</i>							
Arts colleges	...	6,240	6,122	340	362	5·4	5·9
High English schools	...	79,463	80,967	8,606	9,019	10·8	11·1
Middle „ „	...	63,875	63,988	8,907	9,758	13·9	14·1
„ vernacular schools	...	64,446	65,087	10,767	11,366	16·7	17·4
Upper primary schools	...	150,436	159,740	32,238	35,219	21·4	22·
Lower „ „	...	1,039,555	1,110,385	294,838	328,453	28·3	29·5
Professional colleges	...	1,157	1,257	31	46	2·7	3·6
Technical schools	...	3,652	3,857	459	454	12·5	11·5
Training schools	...	2,104	1,670	169	138	8·	8·2
Madrasa	...	2,809	3,086	2,793	3,064	99·4	99·3
Total	...	1,413,737	1,501,159	359,147	397,879	25·3	26·5
<i>Private Institutions—</i>							
Advanced	...	33,303	35,006	12,299	13,567	36·9	38·7
Elementary	...	34,230	32,463	9,441	7,679	27·5	23·6
Teaching the Koran only	...	64,551	68,737	64,550	68,732	100·	100·
Other schools not conforming to departmental standard	...	3,446	4,154	693	1,476	20·1	35·5
Total	...	135,530	140,360	86,983	91,454	64·8	65·1
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,549,267	1,641,519	446,130	489,333	28·8	29·8

The above shows a satisfactory advance as regards both the total number of Muhammadans at school and the proportion they bear to the total number of scholars on our returns. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public institutions has increased by 38,732, and in private institutions by 4,471, and their percentage in all classes of schools taken together from 28·8 to 29·7. This exceptional increase is perhaps mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year; otherwise it would not be unreasonable to expect that in the course of the next four or five years the proportion of Muhammadan pupils would equal the proportion of Muhammadans in the population of the Lower Provinces, which, according to the last census, is close upon 33 per cent. But, however desirable it is that the Muhammadan community should take freely to our educational system, it has been found from experience that, the majority of them being agriculturists, the increase or decrease of Muhammadan pupils at school depends chiefly upon the fluctuating state of the crops.

Every class of public institutions has shared in the increase noted above, except technical and training schools, in which there has been a small decline. Under private schools, those of an elementary standard have lost some of their Muhammadan pupils; this loss has, however, been many times covered by the increase in the advanced and other schools of this class.

There has been an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all divisions, and, with one or two exceptions only, in all districts. Tippera, which had been a sufferer in this respect in the preceding year, in consequence of "flood and scarcity," again showed a loss, owing to much the same causes.



193. The following statement shows the estimated expenditure from the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure, as returned by the Accountant-General:—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	1893-94.		1894-95.		REMARKS.
	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maintenance of Madrasas	Rs. 36,035 (a)	Rs. 34,181	Rs. 37,091 (b)	Rs. 34,647 (c)	
Salaries of Maulvis in High schools	4,350	5,822	4,350	5,912	
Scholarships	10,080	8,686	10,080	8,493	
Short-fee payments	16,562	21,144	17,847	21,342	
Miscellaneous	521	...	...	...
Total	67,548	69,833	69,868	70,394	

(a) Includes Rs. 1,061 to the Sylhet Madrasa.
 (b) Do. Rs. 800 ditto ditto.
 (c) Do. Rs. 943 ditto ditto.

The total expenditure exceeded the estimates by Rs. 1,026, the large increase against "salaries of maulavis" and "short fee payments" being not fully met by savings against "Madrasas" and "scholarships."

In consequence of the conversion of Government securities from 4 to 3½ per cent., the income from the Mohsin endowment was considerably reduced during the year. In order to bring the expenditure within the reduced income, the following changes have, with the sanction of Government, been effected in the administration of this fund since the close of the year:—(1) The share of fees payable from the Mohsin Fund on account of Muhammadan students reading in schools and colleges has been reduced from two-thirds to one-half, an exception being made in the case of the Presidency College, where students are allowed, as hitherto, to read at one-third of the ordinary fees, which are much higher than in other institutions; (2) Muhammadan students of any college in Calcutta under private management have for many years been admitted to the benefits of the fund without restriction; a fixed sum has now been allotted for this purpose, which will be distributed each year among such of the colleges as are chiefly attended by Muhammadan students, in proportion to the number of those students reading in each; (3) the salaries of the Maulvis employed in collegiate and zilla schools, which were paid from the Mohsin Fund, are now to be debited to Provincial revenues, a corresponding increase in the net grants of these schools having been sanctioned from the 1st April 1895. The increased charge thus thrown upon the Provincial grant is Rs. 4,500 a year.

194. The following statement shows the success attained by Muhammadan students at the different University and departmental examinations during the year under report:—

	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.				PERCENTAGE OF MUHAMMADANS.			
	Muhammadans		Total.		Among successful candidates.		Under instruction.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
M.A.	...	5	57	52	...	7.6	...	...
B.A.	...	26	484	416	5.3	4	5.4	5.4
First Arts	...	31	826	1,162	3.7	4.9	...	...
Entrance	...	134	1,946	2,293	6.8	6.6	10.8	11.1
Middle Scholarship	...	451	3,996	4,316	11.3	11.4	15.3	15.7
Upper Primary	...	776	5,309	4,549	14.6	15.0	21.4	22.4
Lower Primary	...	3,436	20,768	26,153	16.5	19.3	28.3	29.5
Total	...	4,854	33,386	38,941	14.5	...	...	...

There is a very satisfactory increase all round, except that the number of B.A. graduates has fallen off. One of those is a convert to Christianity.

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195. The following table shows the general results of the common examination of Madrasas for the last two years, the papers having been set by the Central Board:—

	1894.					1895.				
	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.	Number of candidates.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Calcutta ...	78	37	18	13	68	82	29	22	17	68
Dacca ...	59	12	7	15	34	55	10	10	7	27
Chittagong ...	52	20	12	10	42	75	21	16	14	51
Hooghly ...	19	3	7	3	13	19	3	7	3	13
Tippera ...	7	2	2	1	5	15	3	2	2	7
Sasaram ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitakundu ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
Fatikchhari ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	2
Total ...	217(a)	74	46	42	162	252(b)	66	57	46	169

(a) Excluding 17 absentees.

(b) Excluding 18 absentees.

The great and increasing success of the Chittagong Madrasa, and its increasing popularity as shown by the large number of its pupils, deserve particular notice.

196. The following table gives the results of the year's examination in fuller detail:—

CLASS.	MADRASAS.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE—			
		First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total number passed.
Fourth-year class	Calcutta ...	8	9	9	26
	Dacca ...	2	3	2	7
	Chittagong ...	5	2	7	14
	Hooghly ...	2	4	1	7
	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...
Third-year class	Calcutta ...	7	3	1	11
	Dacca ...	3	2	2	7
	Chittagong ...	5	2	2	9
	Sitakundu ...	...	...	1	1
	Fatikchhari ...	...	...	2	2
	Hooghly ...	...	1	...	1
	Tippera ...	...	...	...	...
Second-year class	Calcutta ...	8	6	3	17
	Dacca ...	2	2	...	4
	Chittagong ...	4	9	1	14
	Hooghly ...	1	...	2	3
	Tippera ...	2	1	2	5
First-year class	Calcutta ...	6	4	4	14
	Dacca ...	3	3	3	9
	Chittagong ...	7	3	4	14
	Hooghly ...	...	2	...	2
	Tippera ...	1	1	...	2
	Total ...	66	57	46	169
	Total for 1893-94 ...	74	46	42	162

There is no change of any great importance.

197. *Government Madrasas.*—The following table compares the attendance and expenditure of all Madrasas under Government management during the past two years:—

	Number of pupils.		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	360	373	Rs. 10,906	Rs. 10,748	Rs. 13,159	Rs. 13,176
Dacca ...	433	439	...	...	14,513	14,634
Chittagong ...	572	624	...	...	12,426	12,126
Hooghly ...	45	51	...	...	2,402	2,295
Rajshahi ...	79	54	3,392	3,579	3,643	3,776
Cox's Bazar, Chittagong ...	62	41	472	463	65	674
Murshidabad Nawab's Madrasa ...	58	55	15,265	16,091	15,265	16,091
Total ...	1,609	1,637	30,035	30,881	2,060	62,772

The Dacca, Chittagong, and Hooghly Madrasas are supported from the Mohsin Fund; hence no expenditure has been shown against them under Provincial revenues.

Taking all the Madrasas together, both the attendance and the total expenditure have been nearly stationary during the last two years. There was a loss of pupils in Rajshahi, Cox's Bazar, and Murshidabad; but this has been more than counterbalanced by the gain in other institutions. Some particulars regarding these institutions will now be given.

198. *Calcutta Madrasa*.—The number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373. There were also 40 students in the College Department who attended lectures in the Presidency College, 322 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 222 in the Branch School, or 957 in all, against 1,117 in the preceding year. The loss of pupils is thus explained by the Principal of the Madrasa:—"The decrease has taken place principally in the Anglo-Persian Department, where the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry. It appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to the Department. Stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils."

The attendance in the English classes of the Arabic Department is voluntary, and 163 students, against 72 in the preceding year, availed themselves of the English instruction thus given. Hence the total number of students learning English was 747, and of purely Oriental students 210.

In the athletic club, for which a sum of Rs. 300 was granted from Provincial revenues, membership is compulsory on the undergraduate students and on the boys of the upper classes of the school department. Members pay a monthly fee of two annas, to which an equal sum is added by Government. The number of members on the rolls was 214. There is a regular daily routine, one hour every day, after school hours, being given in turn to drill, sports (cricket, tennis, foot-ball, &c.), and athletic exercises. Drill is taught daily in the Madrasa premises by a pensioned soldier. For the sports, a space has been acquired in the maidan, where a tent has been erected. Three prizes are awarded annually after a competition in athletic sports.

The total expenditure on the Arabic Department was Rs. 13,176, of which Rs. 2,428 was raised from fees and the balance from Provincial revenues.

199. *The Dacca Madrasa* had, on the 31st March last, 439 pupils on its rolls, against 433 on the corresponding date of the previous year; 217 of the pupils belonged to the Arabic Department, and 222 to the Anglo-Persian Department, for which an additional English teacher has lately been sanctioned. The average monthly roll number of the Madrasa was 448 against 457, and the average daily attendance 339 against 362 of the previous year. The total income from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 3,105, against Rs. 2,835. At the close of the year there were 29 boarders. The accommodation for boarders has long been found insufficient, and an additional building is now being erected at a cost of Rs. 13,235, of which the Mohsin Fund is to contribute Rs. 10,000, and the balance will be paid from Provincial revenues.

The results at the Madrasa examination have been shown above. Out of 55 candidates, 27 passed. Those at the Entrance examination were good. The number of candidates was 12, of whom 2 passed in the first division, 2 in the second, and 3 in the third. As in previous years, proper attention was paid to physical education. The munificence of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca has provided a gymnasium, and the Government has supplied the necessary apparatus. A gymnastic master is wanting. The behaviour of the Madrasa boys is generally well spoken of.

200. *The Chittagong Madrasa* is now the largest of the Madrasas outside Calcutta. It gained 52 pupils during the year, having 624 pupils on its rolls, against 572 of the previous year. Of these, 498 belonged to the Arabic Department, and 126 to the Anglo-Persian Department; and 198 pupils of the former department also read English as an optional subject. The average monthly roll number was 572 against 544, and the average daily attendance 408 against 386 of the preceding year. The income from fees and fines amounted

to Rs. 2,948 against Rs. 2,716. The former Superintendent, Maulavi Zalkiwar Ali, retired in January last after a long and faithful service, and was succeeded by Maulavi Ashraf Ali, Professor of Arabic in the Presidency College. The excellent results attained at the Madrasa Examination have been already noticed; out of 75 candidates 51 passed, 21 in the first division, 16 in the second and 14 in the third. A strong desire has been expressed for some time past that the Anglo-Persian Department should be raised to the standard of a high school, so that the Muhammadans of the locality might have an opportunity of reading for the Entrance Examination amid surroundings congenial to their customs and their religion; and this change was sanctioned during the year, the staff of English teachers being adequately strengthened. Six candidates appeared at the University examination; but the staff had not originally been framed with that object, and all of them failed. In the hostel attached to the Madrasa there were, at the close of the year, 29 boarders.

201. *Hooghly Madrasa*.—Roll number 51, against 45 in the year before. Mr. Booth, Principal of the Hooghly College, advocates the introduction into this Madrasa also of elementary classes in English, arithmetic and handwriting, so that the maulavis trained therein may be more competent as teachers of Arabic and Persian in English schools and colleges. At present, owing to their general ignorance of English, the Muhammadan student is placed at a serious disadvantage, because he cannot be drilled in translation and retranslation so systematically as the Hindu student, who learns these things from English-knowing pandits. The total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 2,295, of which Rs. 129 only was raised from fees.

202. *Rajshahi Madrasa*.—The number of pupils declined from 79 to 54; the percentage of daily attendance rose from 69 to 83. The loss of pupils is ascribed by the Principal to the abundant harvest of the year, a somewhat singular explanation. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,776, of which Rs. 197 was raised from fees and the rest paid from the Mohsin Fund. The attached boarding-house had 32 inmates. The boarders pay a monthly fee of Rs. 2 a month each, the balance being met by a grant from the Mohsin Fund.

203. *The Cox's Bazar Madrasa* lost 21 pupils. At the close of the year it had 41 pupils, against 62 of the previous year. The average monthly roll number was 48 against 56, and the average daily attendance 32 against 42 of the year before. Forty-one boys learnt Arabic, 16 Bengali, and 8 read English in addition. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 653 to Rs. 674, of which Rs. 460 were met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 120 from municipal funds, Rs. 53 from fees and Rs. 38 from other sources. Since the close of the year the Madrasa has been amalgamated with the local middle English school.

204. *The Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasa*.—It had 55 pupils on the rolls, against 58 in the previous year. Of these, 25 were grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal, 3 being the sons of the present Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad. All the pupils were Shias. Teaching is imparted up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University, but no pupil was sent up to the examination during the year. There were 20 boarders against 15 in the previous year, and the cost for each was Rs. 19-11 a month. The pupils play tennis, cricket, and badminton. The gymnasium was in good order and regularly attended. The total cost of the Madrasa was Rs. 16,091 against Rs. 15,265 in the preceding year. The Government grant for its maintenance is Rs. 18,000 a year.

205. Besides the Madrasas noticed above, there are a good many institutions bearing the name in different parts of Bengal, intended primarily for the benefit of Muhammadans. In the Burdwan Division the Madrasa attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention. It is maintained from the *debtar* fund of the Raj. There is another Madrasa at Sitapur in the Hooghly district, conducted on old lines, but examined annually by a maulavi of the Calcutta Madrasa. The Midnapore Madrasa is properly an Anglo-Persian school, receiving a grant of Rs. 90 a year from the Mohsin Fund. It is not in a satisfactory state, owing chiefly to want of funds. The Madaripur Madrasa in Faridpur had 135 pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular section, in which the students are prepared for the Middle English Examination, and 26 pupils in the Arabic Department, which teaches "up to the fifth class standard of the high

Madrasas." The schools of this class in the Chittagong Division are pretty numerous, and the following may be mentioned as among the most important:—The Mir Yahya Madrasa with an attendance of 124 pupils, which is practically a branch of the Chittagong Madrasa; the Shahmirpur Madrasa, and the Madrasas at Chunati, Sitakund, Fatikchhari, and Comilla, the last of which is known as the "Hussainia Madrasa." All these schools teach a high standard of Arabic. In some of them Bengali is taught up to the lower and even the upper primary standard, in addition to Arabic and Persian. In the Patna Division the Sasaram Madrasa and the Madrasa Imamia at Muzaffarpur deserve special notice. Both are endowed institutions, the former being supported from an endowment yielding about Rs. 4,000 a year, and the latter from a village yielding an income of Rs. 1,200 a year, given by the late Syed Muhammad Taki Khan Bahadur of Muzaffarpur. The Madrasa Ahmadiya of Patna, the Islamia Madrasa of Gaya, which gets an annual grant of Rs. 100 from the Mohsin Fund, the Kako Madrasa in the same district with an attached boarding-house, the Madrasa Ahmadiya of Arrah, maintained by the Wahabis and attended by 161 pupils, and the Madrasa-i-Hanifia of the same locality, for the benefit of the Hanifites, may also be mentioned. None of these schools conform to any of the standards recognised by the Department. There is another Wahabi Madrasa at Dilalpur in the Bhagalpur Division, in which the pupils are given free tuition with board and lodging. There are two other Madrasas in the Division, one at Mirerchak and the other at Phulbaria, which get grants from the local municipalities, and are open to Hindus and Muhammadans alike. The Purulia Madrasa in Chota Nagpur is an upper primary school with a Persian class.

206. Schools for general education, established solely or mainly for the benefit of Muhammadans, are also gaining in number year by year. The Joraghat Middle English School in the Hooghly district, which gets Rs. 40 a month from the Mohsin fund, the Basantapur Middle English School in Howrah, the High English School at Rol in the Bankura district, the Islam Religious School in Calcutta, the Madrasa Kaisaria in the 24-Parganas, the Santipur Madrasa in Nadia, which teaches the middle English standard, may be mentioned, among others, as serving this useful purpose. In tracts in which the Muhammadans form the bulk of the population, and the schools are mostly attended by Muhammadan pupils, it has always been the aim of the Department to give them liberal encouragement. The so-called *maktabs* are casting off their traditional policy, and whenever they have adopted the departmental standards, they have been liberally aided, special grants having been sanctioned for them in Burdwan, Midnapore, Calcutta, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur. Nor have the Education Department and the District Boards rested satisfied with merely aiding this new class of primary schools; in many cases provision has also been made for their thorough inspection. In Midnapore there is a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Schools and an inspecting Munshi; in Hooghly and Calcutta inspecting Munshis have also been appointed; Mymensingh has two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools; and there are indications that other districts of Bengal intend to follow these examples.

207. Permission has been given during the year to Hindu pupils in middle schools in the Bihar Circle to read subjects, other than literature, either in Hindi or in Urdu. This rule was passed in the interests of Muhammadan pupils primarily. The number of pupils of that creed is so small in Bihar, not exceeding 15 per cent. in middle schools, that the production of Urdu text-books in History, Euclid, &c., has always been a matter of difficulty. It has long been known, however, that Kayasths as a class preferred Urdu to Hindi, and would have taken up that language, had they not been debarred by the rules. Now that the rules have been relaxed, it is anticipated that a sufficient number of Kayasths will elect to read these subjects in Urdu, so that it may be worth while for publishers to bring out Urdu text-books. Those Kayasths, however, who elect Urdu will still be restricted to Hindi text-books in literature.

208. In Bengal, as in Bihar, Muhammadan pupils in middle schools can take Urdu literature instead of Bengali. Hence there arises a necessity for the entertainment of maulavis in middle schools, when a sufficiently large number of Muhammadan pupils elect to read the Urdu course. The District Board of Midnapore is reported to have sanctioned special grants for this purpose to the

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middle schools at Pingla and Panskura; in Patna there are maulavis on Rs. 20 in all the middle schools; similar provision has been made in Gaya and Shahabad; in Champaran all the middle schools have at least one teacher each, who knows Urdu; in Muzaffarpur a maulavi has been retained on the staff of every middle school; in Monghyr several middle vernacular schools have been opened in Muhammadan villages, under Muhammadan head-teachers. To meet these various needs, all pupils in the Patna Training School, whether Hindu or Muhammadan, receive a fairly complete training in both Hindi and Urdu, so as to enable them to teach pupils of all classes.

209. Special graduate, senior and junior scholarships have been created of late years for the benefit of Muhammadans desirous of pursuing a collegiate course of instruction. There are also scholarships debitable to the Mohsin and to other Trust funds.

The following statement shows the distribution of these special scholarships, and also of the ordinary junior and senior scholarships, which were carried off by Muhammadans in open competition with students of other persuasions:—

	Description of scholarship.	Number of scholarships awarded.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
1	Mohsin Graduate Scholarships ...	2	Each of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for 1½ years.
2	Madrassa ditto ditto ...	3	Each of Rs. 25 a month, tenable for 1 year.
3	Mohsin Senior Scholarships ...	5	One of Rs. 16, two of Rs. 14, and two of Rs. 12 each.
4	Special Senior ditto ...	20	Ten of Rs. 10 and 10 of Rs. 7 each.
5	Endowed Scholarships ...	3	One of Rs. 11 and two of Rs. 10 each.
6	Government Senior Scholarships ...	1	
7	Ditto Junior ditto ...	2	
8	Mohsin Junior Scholarships ...	8	Two of Rs. 10, and six of Rs. 8 each.
9	Special do. ditto ...	2	At Rs. 7 each.
10	Endowed do. ditto ...	0	At Rs. 10 each.

Besides these, eight prizes of Rs. 20 and two of Rs. 12 each were awarded to meritorious Muhammadan pupils.

In addition to the above, Muhammadan boys compete on equal terms with others for the middle and primary scholarships given by the Department and the District Boards on the results of the departmental examinations. In some places, however, such as Birbhum, Patna, and Saran, a number of lower primary scholarships have been reserved for Muhammadan pupils.

210. The districts of Eastern Bengal and of Bihar having enjoyed the services of two Assistant Inspectors of Muhammadan education for upwards of five years, these two officers have been transferred since the close of the year. One of them, Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.A., has been placed in charge of the Presidency Circle and Orissa, with head-quarters at Calcutta; and the other, Maulavi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., in charge of the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, with head-quarters at Chinsura. The latter officer has, since his transfer, furnished me, through the Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, with a note summarising the work done in connexion with Muhammadan education during the past six years of his incumbency as Assistant Inspector in that circle. The creation of free studentships and half-free studentships, each to the extent of 8 per cent. of the total number on the rolls in high and middle schools, chiefly for the benefit of poor Muhammadans; personal intercourse with the leaders of the Muhammadan community, with a view to create in them an interest in the progress of education; the adoption of the departmental standards by the numerous *maktabs* and other indigenous Muhammadan schools, a result which called for the exercise of tact, address, and patience, and which, it is hoped, will be no small aid to the improvement of mass education; the re-establishment of Urdu on a firmer basis than before; and the appointment of Muhammadan members for the Bihar Text-book Committee,—these are among the improvements effected during this period, and the Circle Inspector, in forwarding the note, considers the retrospect a gratifying one.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

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211. Besides 2,449,809 souls classified according to religion under the term "animistic" in the last census report of the Province (exclusive of Kuch Bihar, Hill Tippera, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpur), members of the various aboriginal races are represented under the three following religious denominations—Hinduism, Buddhism, and Christianity. There is in the divisions of Chota Nagpur and Bhagalpur a large aboriginal population professing Christianity, while the Mughs and other eastern aborigines chiefly profess Buddhism.

212. One large division of the aboriginal races is the Kolarian group, including (1) the Sonthals of Mourbhanj, Midnapore, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, the Sonthal Parganas, Birbhum, and the adjoining tracts, (2) the Mundas or Munda Kols of Lohardaga, and (3) the Hos or Larka Kols, of Singhbhum. The Dravidian races are represented by the Uraons of Lohardaga and other parts of Chota Nagpur, and the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The eastern aborigines include the Indo-Tibetan, the Indo-Chinese, and the Indo-Burmese, who occupy the eastern and south-eastern frontier of Bengal, including the Garo, Khasi, Kuki, Naga, Tippera, Chakma, Lushai, and other tribes. Besides the Kolarian and Dravidian races, there are various aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpur, such as the Khararias, Bhunias, and Gunjas in Lohardaga, and the Tamarias and Bhunias in Singhbhum.

213. The following table shows the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races in each division:—

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING DIFFERENT CLASSES OF SCHOOLS ON THE 31st MARCH 1895.								CREED OF PUPILS OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.			
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls'.	Special and private.	Total.	1894-95.		1893-94.	
									Christians.	Non-Christians.	Christians.	Non-Christians.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ... ..	...	9	12	138	3,191	20	170	3,540	203	3,337	287	3,298
Presidency	1	1	1	16	157	45	1	222	149	73	4	147
Calcutta	5	...	6	...	17	114	...	142	124	18	170	20
Rajshahi	12	5	1	26	841	21	35	941	333	608	280	400
Dacca ... ..	...	11	5	56	544	1	3	620	83	537	86	512
Chittagong	41	2	5	46	737	33	...	864	10	854	2	877
Patna	33	...	...	...	332	...	69	391	2	389	3	293
Bhagalpur	33	9	96	504	5,038	420	83	6,183	788	5,395	776	5,421
Orissa ... ..	...	...	10	52	432	19	30	543	24	519	34	418
Orissa Tributary Mahals...	4	25	1	127	1,229	6	32	1,424	30	1,394	28	1,420
Chota Nagpur	88	634	262	1,691	16,247	1,059	233	20,214	3,933	16,281	3,564	17,462
Total	184	696	399	2,656	28,765	1,738	646	35,084	5,679	29,405	5,234	30,333
									35,084		35,572	
Total for 1893-94 ...	236	686	330	2,536	28,855	1,917	1,012	35,572				

There is a decrease of 488 pupils, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. In middle and upper primary schools there is an increase; in high and lower primary schools a small decrease. The largest decrease has taken place in special and private institutions, which show a decline of 366 pupils, and in girls' schools, which show a loss of 179 pupils. The largest loss of pupils in high schools is found in the Rajshahi Division, and merely means that Bhutias have this year been excluded from the classification. There are 42 such pupils in the Darjeeling high school.

214. The largest number of aborigines at school is returned from the Chota Nagpur Division, with 20,214 pupils against 21,026 of the preceding year. Singhbhum alone shows a decrease of 1,831 pupils, chiefly Sonthals; Hazaribagh of 207 and Manbhum of 136; the gain in the other two districts, notably in Lohardaga, not being sufficient to cover the loss. The usual explanation, that the weak schools were closed and that the crops partially failed in Dhalbhum, is not accepted as satisfactory by the Circle Inspector, but he has no other to suggest. The Bhagalpur Division has returned 6,183 pupils, against 6,197 of the previous year. The Burdwan Division shows 3,540 against 3,585, the Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 against 1,518, and the Rajshahi Division 941 against 680.

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215. The following table gives some particulars regarding the schools under the different missions working in Chota Nagpur:—

DESIGNATION OF MISSION.	SCHOOLS.		PUPILS.						EXPENDITURE.							
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.				1894-95.			
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.	Government.	Mission funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Berlin Evangelical ...	70	75	1,486	456	1,942	1,297	475	1,772	Rs. 3,348	Rs. 15,037	Rs. ...	Rs. 18,385	Rs. 3,178	Rs. 16,159	Rs. ...	Rs. 19,337
S. P. G. (Anglican) ...	42	58	1,141	221	1,362	1,403	337	1,740	2,667	7,350	72	10,069	2,628	9,021	72	11,619
Free Church (Scotch) ...	45	45	953	112	1,065	780	168	938	3,079	6,346	...	9,425	2,969	4,633	...	7,602
St. Xavier's ...	5	11	284	68	342	345	90	435	234	2,455	...	2,689	296	4,788	...	5,084
Dublin University ...	1	1	15	3	18	15	3	18	10	...	...	10	60	24	...	84
Total ...	163	182	3,879	850	4,729	3,840	1,063	4,903	9,338	31,168	72	40,578	9,029	34,625	72	43,726

The schools advanced from 163 to 182, and their pupils from 4,729 to 4,903. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, the expenditure from Provincial revenues having declined from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029.

216. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but their pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. Two of the schools are called Central schools, in one of which are prepared for the upper primary scholarship examination all who have passed by the lower primary standard, and in the other are brought together all candidates from the different schools who are preparing for the lower examination. All the five candidates for upper primary scholarships were unsuccessful. At the lower examination, 28 out of 33 were successful. The schools are supervised by a committee, of which Dr. Saie is the President. The Government expenditure was Rs. 1,350, the total expenditure being Rs. 2,787.

217. The following table compares the results of the different public examinations for the past two years, so far as aboriginal pupils are concerned:—

DIVISION.	1894.						1895.					
	Entrance examination.	Middle English scholarship examination.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.	Entrance examination.	Middle English scholarship examination.	Middle vernacular scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	2	7	30	39	...	...	4	7	20	31
Presidency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Calcutta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca ...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	2
Chittagong ...	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	2	2
Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur ...	...	...	4	12	140	156	...	...	5	31	173	209
Orissa ...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	1	1	5	7
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	2	10	12
Chota Nagpur...	1	6	5	16	206	234	3	9	7	24	212	252
Total ..	2	6	11	36	407	462	3	9	17	66	426	518

The total number of successful candidates rose from 462 to 518. Three boys passed the Entrance examination, namely two from the Ranchi Zilla School and one from the Chaibassa Zilla School. The two from Ranchi were awarded the special junior scholarships sanctioned for pupils of aboriginal descent. There is a hopeful increase in all the other examinations, chiefly in Chota Nagpur.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

INDIGENOUS
EDUCATION.

218. This section treats of private institutions, namely, those which conform to no particular departmental standard, but adhere to the indigenous modes of teaching handed down by tradition.

219. The following table gives the statistics of indigenous schools in each division:—

DIVISION.	ADVANCED.				ELEMENTARY.				Teaching the Koran only.		OTHER SCHOOLS.				TOTAL.	
	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		For boys.		For girls.				For boys.		For girls.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan	39	537	235	1,724	53	396	...	...	40	570	10	205	1	16	377	3,448
Presidency	1	25	75	797	3	25	1	8	2	24	...	...	...	...	82	879
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	9	89	2	31	...	...	75	1,913	...	...	...	...	86	2,033
Rajshahi	59	1,030	27	241	86	902	...	...	84	934	...	...	...	...	256	3,107
Dacca	114	1,790	417	3,547	718	3,821	31	119	2,395	27,824	1	19	10	146	4,186	37,266
Chittagong	95	2,490	91	898	188	2,371	18	138	2,112	33,810	42	873	...	...	2,546	40,580
Patna	632	6,640	774	9,111	1,520	11,791	...	...	296	2,598	271	1,981	9	78	3,552	32,199
Bhagalpur	315	2,793	138	1,173	703	4,427	1	6	96	864	32	359	11	343	1,296	9,970
Orissa	45	745	76	767	1,268	7,771	...	...	4	67	5	90	...	...	1,396	9,450
Orissa Tributary Mahals ... ..	...	...	7	120	37	185	...	...	1	26	4	18	...	...	49	349
Chota Nagpur	33	367	13	123	64	472	...	...	4	117	1	21	...	...	115	1,099
Total	1,383	16,417	1,862	18,589	4,639	32,192	51	271	5,609	68,737	366	3,568	31	588	13,941	140,360
TOTAL FOR 1893-94 .	1,225	14,688	1,916	18,615	4,834	33,814	65	416	5,251	64,551	242	2,684	69	762	13,602	135,530

The foregoing table shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils. While the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Patna and Orissa Divisions and Calcutta show an increase of schools, in all the other reporting areas there has been a loss. The largest gain (3,746 to 4,186) is found in the Dacca Division, and the largest loss (1,345 to 1,296) in the Chittagong Division. The fluctuations in the other Divisions require no detailed notice.

220. *Advanced Arabic or Persian Schools.*—These schools increased by 158, and the pupils attending them by 1,729. The gain is shared by all the Divisions except the Presidency, which returns only one school of the kind. The largest increase (295 to 315) occurs in the Bhagalpur Division. These schools, generally known under the name of *maktabs*, differ from ordinary Koran schools in this respect only, that, in addition to learning the Koran by rote, the pupils read a little Arabic or Persian prose and poetry and sometimes grammar. The school is generally held in the outhouse of some well-to-do villager who feeds the *mianji* (teacher), gives him clothes, and perhaps pays him a couple of rupees or so as stipend. The *maktab* attached to the Burdwan Raj College deserves special mention as being endowed by a Hindu zamindar for the benefit of his Muhammadan raiyats.

221. *Sanskrit Tols.*—These schools decreased by 54 and their pupils by 26. The decrease took place in the Divisions of Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur. The Burdwan, Presidency and Orissa Divisions show an increase, while the Chota Nagpur Division and Calcutta are stationary. These institutions are now being sought out with great care, by reason of the liberal orders of Government issued in 1893 for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country. Under these orders an annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to teachers and pupils of the tols. The examinations for the award of these stipends are conducted by a number of private associations, established in different parts of the country for the promotion of Sanskrit studies, and the stipends are awarded on the recommendation of the Principal of the Sanskrit College, to whom the results are submitted.

INDIGENOUS
EDUCATION.

222. The following tables summarise the results of the above examinations for the last two years:—

Results of the Sanskrit First Examination.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1894.			1895.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	51	7	7	44	6	5	
Nadia Vidagdhanani Sabha ...	43	4	6	66	5	8	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	63	7	9	38	3	5	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	9	1	1	12	1	1	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	43	4	6	45	4	5	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	68	8	10	112	10	13	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	2	...	1	4	1	1	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	7	3	1	43	6	6	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	43	4	6	18	1	2	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	10	1	1	3	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	11	1	2	5	1	1	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	13	1	2	
Total ...	350	40	50	408	40	50	

Results of the Sanskrit Second Examination.

NAME OF ASSOCIATION.	1894.			1895.			REMARKS.
	Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		Number passed.	NUMBER OF STIPENDS AWARDED TO—		
		Teachers.	Pupils.		Teachers.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dacca Sarasvat Samaj ...	9	4	2	22	4	3	
Nadia Vidagdhanani Sabha ...	36	7	7	23	4	5	
Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	23	5	5	13	2	2	
Bhatpara Pariksha Samaj ...	15	3	5	20	3	3	
Ghatal Sanskrit Samiti ...	21	4	5	40	4	5	
Boalia Dharma Sabha ...	1	...	1	3	1	...	
Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan ...	12	4	2	11	3	1	
Puri Jagannath Samiti ...	6	1	2	46	4	7	
Rangpur Dharma Sabha ...	2	1	...	6	1	1	
Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	...	...	...	9	2	1	
Barisal Dharma Rakshini Sabha ...	4	1	1	3	1	1	
Balasore Dharma Sabha ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
Total ...	129	30	30	196	30	30	

223. The subjoined statement shows, Division by Division, the amounts paid from Provincial revenues to tol-pupils and their teachers as stipends during the year under report:—

DIVISIONS.	1894. Rs.	1895. Rs.
Burdwan ...	...	3,534
Presidency ...	1,060	3,350
Calcutta ...	429	
Rajshahi ...	...	174
Dacca ...	960	1,890
Chittagong ...	174	263
Patna } ...	546	1,022
Bhagalpur }		
Orissa ...	...	305
Orissa Tributary Mahals ...	...	...
Chata Nagpur ...	...	...
Total ...	3,169	10,538

This amount, together with the five salary-stipends created by the Resolution of March 1892, and costing Rs. 3,360 a year, the annual grant of Rs. 2,400 for the pupils at Navadip, and the sum of Rs. 1,700 paid for conducting the Sanskrit title examinations and for the payment of rewards and prizes on their results, makes up Rs. 17,998 in all—the total outlay during the year from Provincial revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols.

224. The Sanskrit title examinations were held at Calcutta, Bankipore, Puri, Dacca, Barisal, Boalia and Rangpur. There were 105 candidates against 121 in the preceding year, of whom only 35 passed, 16 in Sanskrit literature, 6 in grammar, 8 in Smriti, 3 in Nyaya, 1 in Vedanta and 1 in Sankhya. Seventy-nine of the candidates were Bengalis, 7 Uriyas and 19 Biharis. With the exception of 2 Vaidyas, all the candidates were Brahmans.

225. The following statement shows at a glance the results of the Sanskrit title examination and the amounts payable in rewards to teachers and pupils:—

DESCRIPTIONS OF TITLES CONFERRED.	Number of titles conferred.	Amount of rewards paid to pupils.	Amount of rewards paid to teachers.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kavyatirtha ..	16	Rs. 90 (a)	Rs. 450 (b)	(a) Besides this, one pupil obtained Raja Krishna Nath Rai Bahadur's scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, and Jaga Mohan Mukherji's prize of Rs. 50; one, the Gauri Syam scholarship of Rs. 40; and one, Raja Syamananda's scholarship of Rs. 30.
2. Byakantirtha ...	6	125	50	(b) A teacher obtained Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50 and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
3. Smrititirtha ...	8	160	150 (c)	(c) A teacher obtained Kshetramani Debya prize of Rs. 50.
4. Tarkatirtha ...	3	125 (d)	50 (e)	(d) One pupil obtained Hara Kumar Tagore gold keyur, Darbhanga scholarship of Rs. 13 a month and Parbati Devi prize of Rs. 50; and one Raja, Hari Nath Ray Bahadur scholarship of Rs. 5 a month; Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 25; and Jaga Mohan Mukherji's prize of Rs. 50.
5. Vedantatirtha ...	1	50 (f)	200	(e) One teacher obtained Raj Krishna Ray stipend of Rs. 50; and one Hara Kumar Tagore prize of Rs. 45 and Burdwan prize of Rs. 45.
6. Sankhyatirtha ..	1	.....	.....	(f) One pupil obtained Dewan Krishna Kanta Nandi scholarship of Rs. 7 a month, and Burdwan scholarship of Rs. 40.
Total ...	35	550	900	

226. *Elementary Schools.*—These schools teach “a vernacular only or mainly” and have generally less than ten pupils each. It is not in all cases, however, that they do not conform to the departmental standards. Under the existing rules, primary schools having an attendance of less than 10 pupils are ineligible for any reward, and are classified under the head of elementary private institutions. It is for this reason that, in spite of the gradual expansion of the departmental system, these schools now and then show a small increase instead of gradually disappearing, as would otherwise be the case.

227. *Koran Schools.*—The character and functions of these so-called schools have been so fully described in previous reports that it is hardly worth while to devote any space to them again. Out of a total of 5,609 schools returned under this head, as many as 5,007 exist in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. They have very little importance from an educational point of view, as no secular instruction is given in most of them.

228. The “other schools” are schools which do not fall under any of the preceding categories, but which are nevertheless regarded as places of instruction. No such schools have been returned from Calcutta, or from the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions; and of those returned from the other Divisions, hardly any information has been furnished in the reports except for Chittagong and Orissa. The Chittagong schools are all *kyoungs*, which will be dealt with in the next paragraph. The “other schools” in the Tributary Mahals are attended exclusively by the children of the Raj families.

229. *Kyoungs.*—Forty-two schools have been returned from the Chittagong Division, against 36 in the preceding year. As noticed in previous reports, these schools are attached to Buddhist monasteries; the *phoongyees* or head monks are the teachers; they charge no fees and observe no uniformity of standard. The languages taught are Burmese and Pali.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

230. As stated in previous reports, the preparation of school books having for the past forty years been left entirely to private enterprise, the chief duty of the Education Department has been to make its selection out of the very large number of publications offered for its acceptance. This duty has, since 1875, been entrusted to the Central Text-Book Committee, which now consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Dass Banerjea, M.A., D.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary.

231. The Committee received for examination during the year 260 books on different subjects. Of these 122 were approved for various purposes, and 109 were rejected. The number awaiting disposal at the close of the year was 20, including six transferred to the Revision Committee, besides nine on subjects beyond the scope of the Committee's functions. The General Committee met 13 times during the year for the disposal of business, and there were also several meetings of the different Sub-Committees appointed from time to time for the consideration of special subjects. The most important Sub-Committee is that appointed to re-examine the books already on the authorised list for middle schools, with a view to the elimination of those works which have become obsolete or are otherwise unsuitable for schools. The work of this, the Revision, Committee has been brought to a close, and is now undergoing examination by the members of the General Committee. The preparation of authorised lists for high and primary schools is the next task to be completed.

232. Besides the Central Text-Book Committee sitting at Calcutta for the examination of English, Sanskrit and Bengali books for the whole of the Province, there are Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa. The Officiating Inspector of Schools, Bihar Circle, reports as follows:—

“During the year under review a meeting of the General Committee and three meetings of selected Sub-Committees were held to decide upon the selection of Hindi and Urdu books previously examined by members. Of 169 books examined, 74 were selected as suitable for various classes of middle schools, 62 as prize books, and 33 books were rejected as unsuitable either as text or prize books. A general meeting was held during the year for the purpose of revising the system under which text and prize books were examined and selected.”

The Temporary Inspector of Schools, Orissa, writes:—

“The Orissa Text-Book Committee at present consists of 16 members, of whom 5 only belong to the Education Department. Amongst the members there are not a few who live too far away from Cuttack to be able to attend meetings, and who communicate their views in writing only. Fifty-three English, 3 Sanskrit, 4 Bengali, and 12 Uriya books were submitted by authors for examination. In respect of English publications, the Orissa Text-Book Committee only adopts the lists published by the Central Text-Book Committee. As regards the Sanskrit and the Bengali books above referred to, the Committee had nothing to do. Of the 12 Uriya publications, eight were examined and approved by the Committee. The others were deemed unworthy of examination. Babu Sasibhusan Chatterjea's Uriya maps, which had been forwarded to the Committee for an expression of its opinion, were examined and favourably reported on excepting one, the map of Orissa, in which the names of places were found to be mostly misspelt. Want of suitable books in Uriya prose and poetry is a crying defect in connection with the Cuttack Training School. Such books, however, are not wanting, but they are mostly out of print, and their authors cannot be induced to reprint them in the absence of a prospect of remunerative sale. In Bengal special grants are given from time to time to authors in order to enable them to reprint books intended for use in training schools. In the absence of a similar provision, though on a much smaller scale, for Orissa, the difficulties already experienced by the students of the Cuttack Training School in procuring suitable Uriya books will be aggravated in future years.”

233. The Calcutta School Book Society, with which was amalgamated in March 1891 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Literature, still serves as the chief medium for the distribution of books in the country through its numerous agencies. The Society exercises a healthy influence over the prices of imported books in Calcutta, which, in the hands of ordinary shop-keepers, have a tendency to advance when the supply from any cause falls short of the demand. During the year the Society sold in Calcutta, and by means of its agencies in the mufassal, 293,044 books valued at Rs. 85,954.

The operations of the Society have been largely extended by the inclusion of the "Useful Literature" branch. Cheap books, both for entertainment and for instruction, but all of a sound and healthy tone, are imported by the Society in thousands every year, and are sold not only to private persons, or associations or libraries, but in very large numbers to the trade. It therefore controls to a considerable extent, the quality of the literature supplied to the reading public in Bengal.

PREPARATION AND
DISTRIBUTION OF
TEXT-BOOKS AND
OTHER SCHOOL
LITERATURE.

DARJEELING, }
The 3rd October 1895. }

A. CROFT,
Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

(For details—see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.	Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.					
				Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
185,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,403 Total ... 238,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions	For males ...	33	16	2,421	49,804	21	235	52,530	3,245	4,039	5,609	366	66,389	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*	27·8	
				For females...	3	...	56	3,205	5	1	3,270	...	51	...	31				3,352	1·4
			Total ...	36	16	2,477	53,009	26	236	55,800	3,245	4,600	5,609	397	13,941	69,741	29·2		
			Scholars ...	Males ...	6,006	1,241	210,028	1,171,722	767	7,537	1,397,391	34,765	31,693	60,104	3,558	130,120	1,527,511	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27·9
				Females ...	26	16	5,014	98,403	239	70	103,768	241	770	8,633	596	10,240	114,008	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†	2·
			Total ...	6,122	1,257	215,042	1,270,125	1,006	7,607	1,501,159	35,006	32,463	68,737	4,154	140,360	1,641,519	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†	14·9	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

1	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.									18	19
	University edu- cation.		School education, general.		School education, special.			Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	Total.											
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
1.—Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For males ...	7,11,643	3,32,845	31,79,767	27,88,850	94,394	3,61,849	74,69,348	2,55,444	32,170	2,87,614	1,53,470	71,647	6,08,631	2,27,131	1,76,549	12,37,428	89,94,390	
„ females ...	9,232	..	4,54,680	3,51,016	19,390	864	8,35,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,35,182
Total ...	7,20,875	3,32,845	36,34,447	31,39,866	1,13,784	3,62,713	83,04,530	2,55,444	32,170	2,87,614	1,53,470	71,647	6,08,631	2,27,131	1,76,549	12,37,428	98,29,572	
2.—(a) Percentage of Provincial ex- penditure included in columns 2—17 to total Provincial ex- penditure on public instruction	12.78	11.64	22.77	9.50	3.47	6.46	66.62	3.92	.28	4.2	..	3.15	16.12	7.56	2.35	29.18	100	
(b) Percentage of district fund ex- penditure included in columns 2—17 to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion ...	..	..	20.50	47.65	.07	1.43	69.65	.31	.27	.58	..	..	21.1	2.34	6.33	29.77	100
(c) Percentage of municipal ex- penditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal ex- penditure on public instruction	..	..	27.61	57.55	..	1.91	87.07	3.16	.67	3.83	..	..	3.09	.60	5.41	9.10	100

GENERAL STATISTICS.

(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction

7.4	3.4	36.9	31.94	1.2	3.7	84.5	2.6	.3	2.9	1.5	.7	6.3	2.3	1.8	12.6	100
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3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government institutions ...	Cost to Provincial revenues ...	152 2 10	330 8 0	13 9 0	3 12 6	125 7 11	35 6 5	40 8 8
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	0 2 4	...	0 14 6	0 1 1	0 2 2
	Total cost ...	152 2 10	330 8 0	13 11 4	3 12 6	126 6 5	35 7 6	40 10 10
Municipal and District Board schools ...	Cost to Provincial revenues ...	27 1 9	...	0 4 7	...	40 9 1	6 2 1	0 8 6
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	4 1 5	3 1 3	51 4 6	49 13 0	5 1 9
	Total cost ...	27 1 9	...	4 6 0	3 1 3	91 13 7	55 15 1	5 10 3
Aided institutions ...	Cost to Provincial revenues ...	19 1 11	...	2 8 5	0 3 7	17 2 0	2 2 8	0 8 2
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	...	...	1 12 5	0 9 10	...	3 6 6	0 11 11
	Total cost ...	19 1 11	...	4 4 10	0 13 5	17 2 0	5 9 2	1 4 1
Unaided institutions—Total cost ...		37 12 4	45 14 7	15 10 9	2 1 5	169 11 5	33 7 6	5 15 1
Cost to Provincial revenues ...		198 6 6	330 8 0	16 6 0	4 0 1	183 3 0	43 11 2	41 9 4
Cost to district and municipal funds ...		...	...	6 0 2	3 11 1	52 3 0	53 4 7	5 15 10
Total cost ...		198 6 6	330 8 0	22 6 2	7 11 2	235 6 0	96 15 9	47 9 2

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE			
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.												
ARTS COLLEGES.												
English	11	1,538	1,735	1,374	1	38	45	35	8	1,347	1,340	1,067
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	6	92	80	68	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	311	420	408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	304	293	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education ...	19	2,265	2,537	2,327	2	39	48	38	8	1,347	1,340	1,067
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.												
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For Boys—</i>												
High schools ... English ...	48	13,310	12,650	9,007	6	1,702	1,573	1,333	183	28,803	27,573	20,057
Middle " ... { English ...	5	776	744	622	16	1,502	1,408	1,104	662	48,311	44,787	35,039
Middle " ... { Vernacular ...	33	2,708	2,522	1,843	150	8,867	8,077	6,462	510	44,160	41,045	32,833
<i>For Girls—</i>												
High schools ... English ...	2	253	242	183	...	...	...	...	7	681	672	668
Middle " ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	1	61	63	38	23	2,271	2,240	1,891
Middle " ... { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	844	844	681
Total, Secondary Schools ...	88	17,056	16,098	12,630	173	12,132	11,120	8,837	1,702	124,999	117,171	91,883
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
<i>For Boys—</i>												
Upper primary	10	283	262	148	13	479	475	320	3,636	141,993	130,205	102,345
Lower "	10	253	262	106	7	205	237	149	33,805	849,350	765,951	625,749
<i>For Girls—</i>												
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	76	76	41	185	6,136	7,592	5,476
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,523	48,165	44,341	33,772
Total, Primary Schools ...	20	521	524	254	22	700	758	510	40,224	1,047,644	943,089	768,332
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
Government School of Art	1	270	249	227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	16	540	568	466	1	8	7	3	5	270	275	234
Guru-training classes attached to middle schools	131	539	514	365	5	15	10	14	1	5	5	4
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	165	153	141
Medical schools	4	848	882	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	3	605	616	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	4	35	30	34	8	284	271	180	11	234	223	168
Madrasahs	7	1,637	1,711	1,323	...	...	...	...	7	434	496	385
Other schools	1	57	44	41	...	...	...	...	(e) 10	255	232	178
Total, Special Schools ...	160	4,551	4,620	3,703	14	307	304	197	38	1,403	1,385	1,108
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	293	24,303	23,770	18,034	311	13,238	12,291	9,533	41,073	1,175,393	1,067,935	662,440

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
 - (a) With 10 pupils and upwards
 - (b) With less than 10 pupils
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

(a) Excluding Bishop's College, Calcutta, which furnished no returns.
 (c) Twenty-six of these are females attending three colleges for females.
 (d) Reading French.

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

MANAGEMENT.				Grand total of public institutions ^a .	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Unguided.						English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Europeans.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aborigines.		Others.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.											Christians.	Non-Christians.					
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
(a)16	3,181	3,218	(b)2,228	(a)36	(c)6,122	6,077	5,441	(d)10	75	46	5,567	56	362	5	1	10	...	...
7	547	502	(b)361	14	642	642	...	...	1	2	596	5	38	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	311	...	...	...	76	4	232	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	304	...	...	...	42	...	267	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
28	3,728	3,720	2,589	52	7,379	6,719	5,441	(d)10	188	52	6,652	62	408	5	1	11	16	...		
143	36,032	34,533	26,613	380	79,856	77,590	41,234	41,240	1,421	668	68,169	235	9,018	70	114	161	9	...		
229	15,927	15,262	11,459	912	66,436	46,432	1,108	64,170	1,645	513	53,624	38	9,758	496	200	162	435	...		
136	8,369	7,600	5,799	1,129	64,113	8,908	240	64,090	...	57	51,991	29	11,348	73	326	289	509	...		
2	177	183	157	11	1,111	995	290	444	593	165	169	178	1	5	...	7	59	...		
3	281	269	234	26	2,552	2,552	419	32	2,481	85	13	4	...	...	19	...	493	...
1	69	64	56	19	974	187	...	974	1	362	490	19	18	82	2	...	64	...		
514	60,855	57,911	44,318	2,477	215,043	136,662	43,286	170,956	6,141	1,800	174,449	603	30,143	726	642	638	953	676		
248	8,297	7,442	5,847	3,007	151,032	1,627	1,034	150,528	148	287	112,299	10	35,089	363	2,293	548	3,793	...		
12,015	205,440	180,469	151,027	45,697	1,055,253	698	67,236	1,050,947	1	2,637	701,087	58	321,084	3,326	25,439	1,601	33,045	...		
15	496	473	354	212	8,708	912	3	7,994	689	562	6,803	26	130	458	24	16	...	550		
465	6,967	6,399	4,809	2,993	55,132	371	1,664	54,983	29	2,027	44,396	41	7,369	519	648	103	1,725	...		
12,743	221,200	194,783	162,097	53,009	1,270,125	3,608	69,977	1,264,750	867	5,533	864,585	135	363,672	4,666	28,404	2,263	36,338	2,275		
...	...	...	...	1	270	...	...	...	7	...	234	8	21	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21	818	54	406	814	...	74	400	2	34	155	63	...	56	...
12	85	82	65	149	664	20	17	627	...	...	456	1	104	67	35	1	2	...
1	33	35	33	6	188	80	13	156	...	136	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	625	613	268	8	1,473	179	...	480	6	23	1,296	13	127	2	...	4	38	5		
1	13	13	7	4	618	169	...	449	...	...	532	1	82	3	...	...	...	...
6	242	224	180	29	795	114	...	594	2	64	462	4	208	32	22	1	...	...
13	965	873	748	27	3,086	986	2,704	968	...	...	22	...	3,064	...	...	...	...	...
7	359	361	323	18	701	164	420	293	157	10	518	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
44	2,352	2,201	1,624	262	8,613	1,766	3,650	4,381	180	307	4,048	29	3,656	264	123	6	118	5		
13,324	268,135	258,615	210,028	55,800	1,501,159	148,755	112,354	1,440,187	7,376	7,692	1,049,734	729	397,879	5,661	20,170	2,918	37,925	2,856		
...	...	...	...	1,383	16,417	21	15,871	755	...	...	2,852	...	13,565	...	...	...	241	...
...	...	...	...	1,862	18,969	...	18,582	23	...	...	18,587	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	583	8,262	11	999	8,202	...	...	4,410	...	3,811	...	41	...	252	...
...	...	...	...	4,056	23,030	21	291	23,722	...	11	20,003	...	3,690	23	195	8	250	...
...	...	...	...	51	271	...	121	271	...	9	84	...	178	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,609	68,737	...	67,788	1,116	...	5	68,732	...	...	...	...	...	8,033	...
...	...	...	...	366	3,586	384	1,309	2,943	...	27	1,296	...	1,370	...	...	873	38	...
...	...	...	...	31	588	17	37	550	...	18	456	8	106	...	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	13,941	140,360	454	104,998	37,588	...	65	47,693	8	91,454	23	236	881	9,414	33
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	69,741	1,641,519	149,209	217,352	1,477,775	7,376	7,762	1,097,427	737	489,333	5,684	29,406	3,799	47,339	2,889

(b) Average daily attendance of the Metropolitan Institution and of its Law class is not given.
 (c) Includes the Converts' Training Home at Barrackpore with 8 girls.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC													
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsun Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohsun Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>														
English	2,64,026	...	...	1,52,792	...	15,081	4,31,901	1,320	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	6,037
<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.</i>														
Law	-1,785*	...	...	8,097	...	189	6,501	...	...	...	241	...	...	241
Medicine	1,99,124	...	...	25,067	...	...	2,24,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	87,723	...	...	11,142	...	...	78,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	5,29,039	...	...	1,97,098	...	16,270	7,41,467	1,320	...	...	1,855	...	2,203	5,278
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.														
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>														
<i>For Boys—</i>														
High schools... English	1,05,007	...	50	2,88,864	3,795	9,571	4,02,287	3,240	1,319	2,790	31,927	1,084	1,327	41,667
Middle " ... { English	19,249	...	300	23,486	...	267	43,292	...	4,204	193	7,607	2,564	307	14,965
Middle " ... { Vernacular... ..	10,519	...	1,938	8,525	697	425	23,102	...	35,547	960	24,106	4,398	237	65,248
<i>For Girls—</i>														
High schools ... English	23,603	...	120	6,813	253	49	30,838	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... { Vernacular... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	...	...	...	370
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,18,378	...	2,406	3,22,688	4,745	10,302	5,59,519	3,240	41,160	4,313	63,640	8,028	1,871	1,22,250
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>														
<i>For Boys—</i>														
Upper primary'	1,445	...	...	...	...	...	1,445	...	693	752	179	...	28	1,637
Lower "	539	...	...	...	...	...	539	...	213	265	395	...	...	848
<i>For Girls—</i>														
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	4	...	...	10
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	1,984	...	911	1,423	578	...	28	2,355
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.														
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>														
Government School of Art	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	...	31,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	71,259	517	...	275	...	411	72,455	284	359	...	...	...	...	3
Guru-training classes	5,177	174	...	...	...	...	5,351	...	428	...	...	...	...	2
Training schools for mistresses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	73,162	...	...	23,238	...	10,026	1,14,426	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	7,236	...	...	10,676	...	...	17,912	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	2,086	...	...	...	...	2,813	4,899	1,760	18,631	240	667	9,148	2,028	27,...
Madrasahs	30,881	...	120	8,860	31	22,889	62,772	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	400	...	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,14,634	691	120	40,494	31	46,130	3,10,030	3,044	14,416	240	637	9,148	3,028	28,343
Buildings	60,887	...	255	...	15	47	61,204	...	915	3,204	...	329	112	3,660
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	2,721	...	...	...	...	...	2,721	...	1,010	147	...	...	...	1,167
Total ...	63,608	...	255	...	15	47	63,925	...	1,925	3,351	...	329	112	4,827
University ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Arts Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to private schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1894-95 ...	10,27,693	691	2,781	5,00,210	4,791	70,740	10,75,915	6,504	58,413	3,327	60,740	17,497	6,242	1,63,723

* The Dacca Law class shows a saving
(a) Includes Rs. 864 of the Barrackpore
(b) Inclusive of Rs. 231 spent by Municipality
(c) Exclusive of Rs. 231 spent by Municipality
† Excludes Assam scholarships of Rs. 15,927
‡ Includes Assam scholarships of Rs. 1,542
§ Including charges for conducting the

REAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

INSTITUTIONS.																	REMARKS.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM-						
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohan fund.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees from Mohan fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees from Mohan fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments, and other sources.	Total.							
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
25,624	...	...	60,566	22,775	53,416	1,62,381	95,526	...	26,050	1,21,556	2,60,872	...	...	3,10,498	1,19,505	7,20,875	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,530	...	500	23,048	-1,785*	...	...	30,877	698	29,780	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,134	...	...	25,067	...	2,24,101	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,722	...	...	11,142	...	78,864	
25,624	...	...	60,566	22,775	53,416	1,62,381	1,18,065	...	26,539	1,44,604	5,55,933	...	...	3,77,644	1,26,203	10,53,720	
1,08,709	2,129	9,038	4,25,782	80,435	40,348	6,68,484	5,10,325	73,303	1,10,450	6,94,078	2,76,056	3,448	11,923	12,51,368	3,20,291	18,64,516	
65,800	1,19,680	6,738	2,01,292	1,79,814	59,732	4,07,056	40,164	47,841	18,801	1,15,796	85,049	1,23,874	6,231	3,41,539	3,09,319	8,60,009	
46,442	65,236	5,788	1,27,496	70,285	4,748	3,19,095	17,254	13,796	10,847	41,897	59,901	1,00,783	8,684	1,77,331	1,06,433	4,40,242	
19,559	...	...	83,833	5,519	10,899	1,19,732	30,953	...	...	30,953	43,161	...	120	1,21,899	16,643	1,81,523	
59,784	...	...	1,00,212	34,693	87,977	2,23,635	3,620	11,745	...	20,635	59,784	...	...	1,03,833	80,684	2,44,500	
5,325	...	...	1,433	18,202	421	24,227	144	...	...	4,200	5,325	...	1,183	1,277	20,769	28,837	
2,06,931	1,86,945	21,423	10,00,048	3,87,030	1,64,033	20,46,119	6,11,460	1,46,035	1,46,424	9,07,559	5,18,239	2,28,106	28,141	19,07,828	3,63,136	36,94,447	
40,946	1,88,121	13,841	2,10,060	51,455	14,303	4,68,726	11,435	4,884	5,735	22,044	42,301	1,38,810	14,593	2,21,664	76,405	4,38,872	
1,01,765	3,54,105	83,436	11,54,012	1,56,818	1,24,425	19,22,600	2,97,149	34,680	30,141	3,70,970	1,02,294	3,54,318	33,751	14,51,566	3,52,059	22,94,678	
28,129	2,768	3,769	12,013	42,305	6,279	95,248	656	2,787	1,166	4,609	28,129	2,768	4,105	19,673	22,537	1,00,293	
43,440	34,362	6,163	13,624	71,234	72,491	2,41,314	1,192	5,279	2,993	9,440	43,440	34,362	6,163	14,323	1,51,666	2,60,754	
2,14,270	5,29,846	87,249	18,89,709	3,19,807	3,17,493	27,27,579	3,10,429	47,030	49,004	4,07,063	2,16,264	6,30,267	68,678	17,00,719	6,23,967	31,90,866	
4,734	...	...	...	15,552	...	21,268	...	...	...	...	25,410	...	...	6,375	...	31,785	
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	70,300	...	876	275	16,943	94,394	
2,850	...	...	906	7,625	2,309	13,450	...	...	5,940	2,630	5,188	...	600	...	5,788		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,427	361	629	6,317	2,502	...	...	...	16,904	19,390	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	143	72,102	...	...	...	10,016	1,10,743	
1,157	846	387	1,933	2,681	3,204	9,108	...	896	6,693	7,354	10,076	...	...	...	16,054		
231	789	220	762	2,272	644	4,909	...	4,110	7,974	16,818	...	14,477	637	2,600	49,329		
679	52	882	930	3,351	4,723	(a) 16,759	41,140	1,252	173	43,365	...	63	982	42,070	63,715		
9,899	1,678	1,689	4,531	32,391	9,943	59,494	50,992	6,018	21,726	78,480	2,26,070	19,785	1,949	1,04,714	1,20,979	4,76,497	
28,413	2,564	540	20,901	85,806	84,437	1,72,161	17,592	261	(b) 676	18,619	89,300	3,479	3,230(b)	38,493	1,20,942(c)	2,55,444	
3,567	1,926	636	6,379	4,983	6,404	23,775	3,354	...	1,163	4,517	6,238	2,936	683	9,733	12,530	32,170	
81,980	4,400	1,076	27,280	40,269	90,641	1,95,036	20,946	251	(b) 1,839	23,036	95,588	6,415	3,913(b)	43,226	1,38,473(c)	2,87,614	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,647	...	...	1,53,470	...	1,53,470	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,67,008	2,34,781	3,148	...	3,094	6,08,631	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,825	...	...	...	17,083	90,833	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,748	...	...	...	5,422	25,242	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,360	18,977	0	...	2,310	84,756	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	9,376	36	...	651	17,241	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	4,079	509	...	2,969	9,011	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,525	...	...	107	18,305	19,977	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,865	13,948	897	44	724	20,672	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,339	13,363	3	11,386	3,804	31,945	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,949	21,225	1,450	...	890	31,674	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,544	3,033	1,684	400	11,753	32,619	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,127	19,185	1,479	...	873	37,003	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,64,201	3,31,224	9,374	1,05,407	67,322	12,37,428	
3,77,887	7,23,459	81,336	24,83,134	3,02,243	5,25,761	51,91,909	11,10,982	2,01,184	(b) 2,48,532	15,00,698	22,76,285	11,12,786	1,01,049(b)	43,94,473	19,44,079(c)	98,20,573	

of Rs. 1,670 and Patna of Rs. 115.
 Converters' Training Home.
 on buildings.
 on buildings.
 and Nagpur scholarships of Rs. 300.
 and Burma scholarships of Rs. 2,024.
 Sanskrit Title examination.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

VIII

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.					TOTAL.							
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage—												
												Reading printed books.		Not reading printed books.										
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																								
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																								
High English	Government ...	48	13,319	5,719	...	5,719	3,419	...	3,419	2,665	...	2,665	1,439	...	1,439	77	...	77	13,319	...	13,319			
	District Fund ...	3	832	493	...	493	193	...	193	167	...	167	79	...	79	...	...	...	832	...	832
	Municipal ...	3	770	394	...	394	124	...	124	119	...	119	183	...	183	...	...	...	770	...	770
	Aided ...	183	28,803	8,522	...	8,522	8,314	...	8,314	7,118	...	7,118	4,707	...	4,707	141	...	141	28,803	...	28,803			
	Unaided ...	143	36,032	12,644	...	12,644	9,684	...	9,684	7,647	...	7,647	5,868	...	5,875	181	...	181	36,032	...	36,032			
Middle English	Government ...	5	776	...	...	258	...	258	253	...	253	267	...	267	...	...	...	...	776	...	776
	District Fund ...	14	1,043	...	...	165	...	165	248	...	249	467	...	469	135	...	5	140	1,015	...	1,023	
	Municipal ...	2	479	...	...	70	...	70	140	...	140	252	...	252	17	...	...	17	479	...	479
	Aided ...	602	48,231	...	...	8,472	...	8,521	13,527	...	13,582	23,543	...	23,724	2,323	...	81	2,404	47,865	...	48,231	
	Unaided ...	229	15,927	...	...	2,455	...	2,456	4,210	...	4,212	8,205	...	8,244	996	...	19	1,015	15,866	...	15,927	
Middle Vernacular	Government ...	33	2,708	...	...	485	...	485	659	...	662	1,177	...	1,177	384	...	...	384	2,705	...	2,708
	District Fund ...	147	8,584	...	...	1,399	...	1,399	2,089	...	2,092	4,065	...	4,074	1,024	...	4	1,028	8,567	...	8,584	
	Municipal ...	3	283	...	...	101	...	101	104	...	104	67	...	67	21	...	...	21	283	...	283
	Aided ...	810	44,169	18	...	6,631	...	6,633	10,759	...	10,769	22,291	...	22,580	4,056	...	113	4,169	43,735	...	44,169			
	Unaided ...	136	8,369	...	...	1,196	...	1,197	1,885	...	1,886	4,247	...	4,297	966	...	23	989	8,294	...	8,369	
Total ...	2,421	210,405	27,790	...	27,790	42,954	54	43,008	51,590	77	51,667	76,797	577	77,374	10,321	245	10,566	209,452	953	210,405				
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																								
High English	Government ...	2	253	...	47	47	...	23	23	...	36	36	...	147	147	...	...	...	253	...	253
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	7	681	...	89	89	...	213	213	...	2	144	146	...	16	130	146	21	66	87	39	642	681	
	Unaided ...	2	177	...	21	21	...	55	55	...	2	49	51	...	14	27	41	4	5	9	20	157	177	
Middle English	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	23	2,271	20	492	512	...	41	439	480	...	91	517	608	207	464	671	359	1,912	2,271	
	Unaided ...	3	281	3	70	73	...	19	35	54	...	19	44	63	33	58	91	74	207	281	
Middle Vernacular	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal ...	1	61	6	6	...	7	7	...	29	29	19	19	...	61	61		
	Aided ...	17	844	...	6	6	...	11	42	53	...	18	118	136	...	41	517	558	14	91	...	84	760	844
	Unaided ...	1	69	5	5	...	17	17	45	45	...	2	2	...	69	69		
Total ...	56	4,637	...	163	163	34	906	940	82	845	927	181	1,456	1,637	279	691	970	876	4,061	4,637				
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS ...	2,477	215,042	27,790	163	27,953	42,988	906	43,948	51,672	923	52,594	76,978	2,033	79,011	10,600	936	11,536	210,028	5,014	215,042				

GENERAL STATISTICS.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
For Boys.																					
Upper Primary	Government	10	263	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	40	108	...	106	115	2	117	261	2	263
	District Fund	8	175	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	113	...	114	40	1	41	173	2	175
	Municipal	5	304	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	32	139	...	183	44	45	89	207	97	304
	Aided	3,636	141,993	...	...	...	...	514	20,103	82	20,185	92,896	2,074	94,970	25,036	1,296	26,322	138,539	3,454	141,993
	Unaided	243	8,297	...	...	...	15	1,020	5	1,025	5,169	137	6,306	1,855	96	1,951	8,059	238	8,297	
Lower Primary	Government	10	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	84	172	2	174	256	2	258	
	District Fund	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	36	8	...	8	43	1	44	
	Municipal	5	161	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	126	...	126	...	25	31	155	6	161
	Aided	33,865	849,350	...	...	...	13	2,533	21	2,554	587,897	15,055	603,552	231,539	11,692	243,231	821,982	27,368	849,350	
	Unaided	12,015	205,440	...	...	...	...	233	2	235	117,491	2,393	119,889	32,048	3,268	35,316	199,772	5,668	205,440	
Total		49,504	1,206,285	542	2	544	23,977	118	24,095	804,056	20,310	824,366	340,872	16,408	357,280	1,169,447	36,838	1,206,285
For Girls.																					
Upper Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	5	...	39	...	44	...	17	...	71
	Aided	195	8,136	...	...	...	27	27	47	747	794	217	4,798	5,015	243	2,057	2,300	507	7,619	8,136
	Unaided	15	496	...	...	...	3	3	18	54	72	12	310	322	8	91	99	38	458	496
Lower Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	2,528	48,165	...	...	...	...	6	99	105	931	28,643	29,574	517	17,909	18,486	1,454	46,711	48,165	
	Unaided	465	6,967	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	153	3,556	3,709	118	3,134	3,252	271	6,696	6,967	
Total		3,205	63,840	...	...	...	30	30	71	921	992	1,318	37,346	38,664	886	23,268	24,154	2,275	61,565	63,840
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		53,009	1,270,125	542	32	574	24,048	1,039	25,087	805,374	57,656	863,030	341,758	39,676	381,434	1,171,722	98,403	1,270,125
TOTAL FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.		55,486	1,485,167	27,790	163	27,953	43,530	992	44,522	75,720	1,961	77,681	882,352	59,689	942,041	352,358	40,612	392,970	1,381,750	103,417	1,485,167

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Aboriginal races.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
ARTS COLLEGES—																						
1. Master of Arts	4	4	2	10	67	15	3	59	144	34	6	...	18	52	...	3	44	...	5	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	6	8	22	391	323	517	121	1,352	146	108	144	18	416	8	7	374	9	517	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts	12	7	17	36	637	410	1,630	90	2,817	360	160	613	23	1,162	22	11	1,056	12	69	...	...	2
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																						
<i>Law—</i>																						
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	8	...	6	14	108	...	188	...	296	26	...	45	...	71	...	...	69	...	2	...	...	...
<i>Medicine—</i>																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	97	...	...	...	97	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	94	...	...	...	94	24	...	...	...	24	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	1
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and first L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	133	...	...	...	133	117	...	...	...	117	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	99	...	...	...	99	31	...	...	...	31	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	...	1	29	...	...	...	29	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Engineering—</i>																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	21	...	...	...	21	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																						
1. Matriculation	56	183	125	364	985	1,375	2,368	36	4,764	627	689	940	12	2,268	54	14	2,032	9	153	3	...	3
2. Middle English Examination ...	20	570	139	729	93	2,303	538	80	3,014	76	1,490	302	33	(a) 1,906	51	7	1,622	...	213	9	...	4
3. Middle Vernacular Examination ...	235	758	107	1,101	707	2,519	362	645	4,233	463	1,488	183	183	(b) 2,322	52	...	1,959	...	233	6	11	9
4. Upper Primary Examination ...	112	3,019	206	3,337	374	77,94	595	130	8,893	217	3,814	243	53	(c) 4,332	141	8	3,425	...	683	25	34	16
5. Lower Primary Examination ...	54	13,369	364	13,787	191	44,513	963	315	45,987	131	24,787	456	237	25,611	...	38	20,114	...	5,024	55	317	53
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																						
1. Training school examination for masters	8	1	...	9	416	8	...	38	463	253	3	...	8	264	...	3	242	3	15	1	...	1*
2. Survey School examination ...	3	...	...	3	247	...	...	...	237	181	...	...	...	181	...	...	165	...	15	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical Examination	4	...	...	4	282	...	...	...	282	217	...	...	...	217	2	...	178	6	28	...	...	...

§ One is a Christian convert.
 † Including 7 candidates re-examined in November 1894.
 ‡ Including 6 passed after re-examination in November 1894.
 (a) 855 passed with middle vernacular certificates.
 (b) 155 ditto English do.
 (c) 27 ditto do. do.
 * A Buddhist.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.															
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
High schools	(a) 8	932	837	647	1,800	1,319	1,975	18,791	584	914	25,383	...	...	2,129	3,448
Middle "	14	1,023	949	740	...	4,294	...	4,419	2,584	307	11,684	...	...	1,19,580	1,23,874
	147	8,584	7,814	6,262	...	35,547	...	22,304	4,393	222	62,471	...	...	65,236	1,00,783
<i>For Girls—</i>															
High schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	164	10,539	9,600	7,649	1,800	41,160	1,975	45,514	7,546	1,443	99,433	...	...	1,88,945	2,28,105
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
Upper primary	8	175	179	128	...	698	...	97	...	28	823	...	...	1,33,121	1,38,819
Lower "	2	44	37	28	...	213	...	12	...	...	225	...	...	3,54,105	3,54,318
<i>For Girls—</i>															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,758	2,758
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,382	34,382
Total Primary Schools	10	219	216	154	...	911	...	109	...	28	1,048	...	...	5,29,316	5,30,257
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>															
Training schools for masters	1	8	7	9	284	359	...	...	...	...	643	617	...	...	876
Guru-training classes	5	15	16	14	...	428	...	...	...	...	428	174	...	...	600
Industrial schools	8	284	271	180	1,760	13,031	240	667	9,142	2,028	27,468	...	...	846	14,477
Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	780	780
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	52
Total	14	307	294	197	2,044	14,416	240	667	9,142	2,028	28,537	691	...	1,678	16,785
Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	915	...	...	169	112	1,196	...	...	2,564	3,479
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	...	...	1,010	...	...	1,926	2,936
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,925	...	...	169	112	2,206	...	...	4,490	6,415
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,781
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,077
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,875
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,078
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,413
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95	188	11,065	10,110	8,000	3,844	68,412	2,215	46,290	16,857	3,611	1,31,229	691	...	7,22,469	11,12,786

* The Midnapore College
 (a) Howrah, Barisal and
 (b) Midnapore, Santipur
 (c) Inclusive of Rs. 231

ERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total Municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
*1	36	45	35	1,220	...	...	1,614	...	2,203	5,037	...	...	...	...	...
(b)3	770	736	586	1,440	815	...	13,136	480	413	16,284	50	1,975	9,083	11,923	15,371	
2	479	459	364	...	193	...	3,188	...	...	3,381	300	...	5,738	6,231	1,30,105	
3	283	263	200	...	960	...	1,802	...	15	2,777	1,936	...	5,788	8,634	1,00,467	
...	61	63	38	...	370	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	120	120	
9	1,593	1,521	1,138	1,440	2,338	...	18,126	480	428	22,812	2,406	1,975	21,422	23,141	2,56,246	
5	304	296	194	...	752	...	82	...	...	834	...	...	13,841	14,593	1,53,412	
5	161	170	121	...	265	...	383	...	...	648	...	...	33,436	33,751	3,82,069	
2	76	76	41	...	406	...	4	...	...	410	...	...	3,759	4,165	6,923	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,163	6,163	40,525	
12	541	542	356	...	1,423	...	469	...	...	1,892	...	...	67,249	58,672	5,88,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	870	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,104	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	1,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	982	982	1,034	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	240	1,589	1,949	18,734	
...	...	...	...	...	2,204	...	...	160	...	2,364	255	...	(c)771	3,230	6,709	
...	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	...	...	147	...	...	536	683	3,619	
...	...	...	...	...	2,351	...	...	160	...	2,511	255	...	(c)1,307	3,913	10,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,148	2,37,929	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12,086	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	9,911	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	569	4,647	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,512	75,925	
22	2,170	2,168	1,679	2,600	6,112	...	20,209	640	2,631	32,252	2,781	2,215	(c)31,567	1,01,949	12,14,735	

managed by the Municipality.
 Monzhr high schools managed by Joint Committee
 and Nator high schools managed by Municipalities.
 spent on buildings of unaded schools.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of Schools aided from the Grant-in-aid Allotment, the Circle Grant, or the Government Estates Grant, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	RECEIVED FROM—						Total.	REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues (a).	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.—GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
For Boys ...	High English ...	178	26,756	1,19,187	152	7,903	4,09,336	87,847	1,09,629	7,34,054
	Middle " ...	128	11,531	75,320	...	3,999	1,07,342	54,232	53,500	2,94,393
	" vernacular ...	79	7,228	17,567	...	4,504	30,266	13,751	989	67,077
	Upper primary ...	19	783	4,575	...	109	3,430	6,131	814	15,059
	Lower " ...	114	3,244	5,658	...	96	1,585	8,023	120	15,482
For Girls ...	High English ...	7	681	19,558	...	...	97,092	5,512	10,829	1,32,801
	Middle " ...	23	2,271	59,543	...	...	1,06,697	48,231	42,288	2,56,764
	" vernacular ...	17	844	5,828	...	813	1,433	16,292	421	24,427
	Upper primary ...	100	5,270	26,139	...	2,530	12,218	36,443	5,513	82,843
	Lower " ...	197	7,541	34,198	...	1,080	8,264	51,089	71,389	1,66,020
TRAINING SCHOOLS.	For masters ...	4	222	4,350	...	...	...	9,398	...	13,748
	" mistresses ...	4	155	2,580	...	...	...	7,595	2,969	13,450
	Other special schools ...	5	175	1,479	726	...	2,426	2,460	1,811	8,902
	Total for 1894-95 ...	869	66,710	3,75,687	878	21,034	7,80,995	3,47,009	2,99,672	18,25,275
	Do. for 1893-94 ...	885	65,848	3,32,537	600	21,208	7,83,044	3,57,022	1,80,938	16,75,439
B.—CIRCLE SCHOOLS (DEPARTMENTAL).										
For Boys ...	Middle vernacular ...	242	10,007	28,617	...	36	20,625	1,888	314	51,430
	Upper primary ...	91	3,284	7,849	...	...	4,729	468	162	13,208
	Lower " ...	13	425	600	40	...	288	48	...	976
For Girls ...	Middle vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lower " ...	4	78	235	...	...	...	...	...	235
	Total for 1894-95 ...	350	13,789	37,301	40	36	25,642	2,404	476	65,899
	Do. for 1893-94 ...	352	13,049	38,167	22	36	25,193	2,144	443	66,010
C.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES' SCHOOLS.										
For Boys ...	Middle vernacular ...	1	46	502	...	...	75	29	...	606
	Upper primary ...	217	8,239	13,123	609	94	11,388	2,105	479	27,798
	Lower " ...	1,646	35,786	19,897	634	108	50,066	5,036	4,907	80,648
For Girls ...	Middle vernacular ...	2*	29	75	...	...	...	...	...	75
	Upper primary ...	43	846	1,318	107	...	278	504	23	2,230
	Special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1894-95 ...	1,909	44,946	34,915	1,350	202	61,807	7,674	5,409	1,11,357
	Do. for 1893-94 ...	1,773	39,929	45,958	1,893	168	71,708	7,823	2,811	1,30,364

Fractions of a rupee have been omitted.

(a) This includes indirect charges, such as for buildings and furniture.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(a).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Education in Non-Board Areas, including Government Estates, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

SCHOOLS UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Other payments.	Total paid.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	425	17,302	Rs. 24,253	Rs. 2,131	Rs. 26,384	
{ Lower " 	1,922	56,519	66,945	3,599	70,544	
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	23	875	1,512	69	1,581	
{ Lower " 	202	5,405	7,377	383	7,760	
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,572	80,101	1,00,087	6,182	1,06,269	
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,560	80,771	98,434	5,267	1,03,701	

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	EARNING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION.						PAID FOR SUBMITTING RETURNS ONLY.			Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in advance stipends.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Other payments.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
For boys ... { Upper primary ...	53	1,980	Rs. 102	Rs. 1,492	Rs. 85	Rs. 1,577	.....	.....	Rs.	Rs. 1,577
{ Lower " 	2,544	57,664	570	23,215	1,180	24,395	176	3,764	259	24,654
For girls ... { Upper primary ...	1	33	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	78
{ Lower " 	108	2,106	39	1,209	.....	1,209	.....	.....	.....	1,209
Total for 1894-95 ...	2,706	61,783	711	25,994	1,265	27,259	176	3,764	259	27,518
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,797	58,870	.....	22,285	1,409	23,694	188	3,871	435	24,129

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
 (2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected; the nearest rupee is taken.
 (3) Advance-stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1894-95.	1893-94.	*DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS."	
	Rs.	Rs.	1894-95.	1893-94.
			Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (A)	1,06,269	1,03,701		
non-stipendiary schools (B)	27,518	24,129		
subordinate inspecting agency	12,136	13,281		
primary scholarships	2,183	7,049	Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools	5,506
buildings and furniture	5,722	5,598	Commission for money-orders	1,870
charges for abolished schools	3,028	4,335	Contingencies and miscellaneous	3,955
examinations, prizes and rewards	6,399	1,150		
stipends to Gurus under training	51	.....	
miscellaneous*	11,131	9,394		
Total payments	1,74,437	1,68,627	Total	11,151
Add 50 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	41,180	.....	
GRAND TOTAL	2,15,617	.....	
Total allotment for primary education under the Department, including allotment for primary scholarships	1,85,664 (a)	1,77,561 (b)		

(a) Includes Rs. 2,353 for lower primary scholarships.
 (b) Not including allotment for lower primary scholarships.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE II(b).

Return of Expenditure on Primary Education under the control of District Boards in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1894-95.

SCHOOLS AIDED UNDER THE GRANT-IN-AID RULES ARE EXCLUDED.

(A).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in fixed stipends.	Other payments.	Total paid.	REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
For boys ...	{ Upper primary ...	1,960	74,370	Rs. 1,04,823	Rs. 7,171	Rs. 1,11,994	
	{ Lower " ...	1,109	33,411	34,377	4,708	39,085	
For girls ...	{ Upper primary ...	55	1,597	2,564	75	2,639	
	{ Lower " ...	524	9,865	15,480	875	16,361	
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,588	1,19,243	1,57,250	12,829	1,70,079		
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,421	1,12,874	1,48,039	7,984	1,56,003		

(B).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	EARNING REWARDS AFTER EXAMINATION.						PAID FOR SUBMITTING RETURNS ONLY.			Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.	
	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in advance stipends.	Amount paid in rewards (inclusive of column 4).	Other payments.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
For boys ...	{ Upper Primary ...	901	35,712	Rs. 3,547	Rs. 24,763	Rs. 341	Rs. 25,104	22	623	Rs. 31	Rs. 23,133
	{ Lower " ...	24,549	6,11,853	28,422	3,03,332	8,578	3,11,910	2,969	48,279	2,436	3,14,346
For girls ...	{ Upper Primary ...	7	101	...	114	4	118	1	13	1	119
	{ Lower " ...	1,254	19,052	1,628	15,976	1,765	17,741	139	1,924	153	17,894
Total for 1894-95 ...	26,771	6,66,718	33,637	3,44,185	10,688	3,54,873	2,531	48,844	2,621	3,57,494	
Total for 1893-94 ...	25,474	6,19,521	...	2,97,012	9,951	3,06,963	3,954	70,581	4,412	3,11,375	

NOTE.—(1) "Private institutions" of General Table III are not included in the above return.
 (2) Fractions of a rupee are neglected, the nearest rupee is taken.
 (3) Advance-stipends are included under rewards.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

	1894-95.		1893-94.			1894-95.		1893-94.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
To stipendiary schools (A) ...	1,70,079	1,56,003			*DETAILS OF "MISCELLANEOUS." Contributions to Khas Mahal, Circle, and other schools ... 2,377 6,768 Commission for money-orders ... 5,912 5,228 Contingencies and miscellaneous ... 13,206 8,187 Total ... 21,495 20,183					
" non-stipendiary schools (B) ...	3,57,494	3,11,375								
" subordinate inspecting agency ...	80,058	82,212								
" primary scholarships ...	22,256	21,470								
" buildings and furniture ...	2,337	1,856								
" charges for abolished schools ...	11,316	9,217								
" examinations, prizes and rewards ...	35,100	29,870								
" stipends to gurus under training ...	1,595	...								
" miscellaneous* ...	21,495	20,183								
Total payments ...	7,07,760	6,32,486								
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors ...	1,18,385	1,15,520								
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,26,145	7,48,006								
Total allotment for primary education under the District Board, including allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and scholarships ...	7,29,856	6,51,380(a)								

(a) These figures do not include allotments for subordinate inspecting agency and lower primary scholarships.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Statement showing the Expenditure from District Funds on Schools maintained by Public and Private Bodies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the official year 1894-95.

1	Expenditure from District Funds on schools maintained by the Department.	SCHOOLS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			SCHOOLS AIDED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.			Total expenditure from District Funds.
		Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on 31st March.	Expenditure from District Funds.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.								
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>								
For Boys—								
High schools ... English	3*	832	1,319	10	1,638	2,129	3,448
Middle " ... English	14	1,023	4,294	518	35,439	1,19,680	1,28,874
Middle " ... Vernacular...	...	147	8,584	35,547	476	25,859	65,236	1,00,783
Total Secondary Schools	164	10,539	41,160	1,004	62,936	1,88,945	2,28,105
PRIMARY EDUCATION.								
<i>Primary Schools (Vernacular).</i>								
For Boys—								
Upper primary ... { Stipendiary	8	175	698	1,400	54,879	74,020	74,718
Upper primary ... { Paid by rewards	973	36,027	25,190	25,190
Upper primary ... { Mixed	515	20,984	38,911	38,911
Lower " ... { Stipendiary	2	44	213	614	17,878	18,910	19,123
Lower " ... { Paid by rewards	26,910	6,57,797	3,14,690	3,14,690
Lower " ... { Mixed	508	15,868	20,505	20,505
For Girls—								
Upper primary	63	1,711	2,758	2,758
Lower "	1,917	30,341	34,362	34,362
Total Primary Schools	10	219	911	32,898	8,35,985	5,20,346	5,30,257
SPECIAL EDUCATION.								
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>								
Training schools for masters ...	517	1	8	359	...	...	...	876
Guru-training classes ...	174	5	15	426	...	...	...	600
Industrial schools	8	284	13,631	2	54	846	14,477
Other schools †	6	209	832	832
Total Special Schools ...	691	14	307	14,416	8	263	1,678	16,785
Buildings and furniture ... { Secondary schools	1,925	...	...	2,153	4,078
Buildings and furniture ... { Primary "	2,337	2,337
Total	1,925	...	...	4,490	6,415
Inspection { Sub-Inspectors	1,48,703
Inspection { Subordinate inspecting agency	86,078
Scholarships held in— { Secondary schools	12,077
Scholarships held in— { Primary Schools	9,875
Scholarships held in— { Special institutions (other than training schools)	4,078
Miscellaneous—								
Charges for abolished schools ... { Secondary schools	1,632
Charges for abolished schools ... { Primary "	11,410
Examinations, prizes, and rewards ... { Secondary schools	92
Examinations, prizes, and rewards ... { Primary schools	35,056
Contingent charges ... { Secondary schools	1,825
Contingent charges ... { Primary "	20,398†
Total	3,31,224
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction for 1894-95 ...	691	188	11,065	58,412	33,910	8,99,184	7,22,459	11,12,786
Ditto ditto for 1893-94 ...	2,142	185	10,093	60,779	33,839	8,68,601	6,56,657	10,38,560

* Three Joint Committee schools—Howrah, Barisal and Monghyr.
 † Includes Madrasas.
 ‡ Includes payments to private schools, and public libraries.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Statement showing the Expenditure from Municipal Funds on Schools managed or aided by Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1893-94 and 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	SCHOOLS MANAGED BY MUNICIPALITIES.						SCHOOLS AIDED BY MUNICIPALITIES.*						Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.		REMARKS.	
	Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Number.		Number of pupils on the rolls at the close of the year.		Expenditure from Municipal Funds.		Total expenditure from Municipal Funds.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
<i>Secondary Education.</i>																
For Boys—					Rs.	Rs.							Rs.	Rs.		
High schools, English ...	8	(a) 6	2,133	1,702	3,779	2,700	30	33	5,229	5,854	9,587	9,133	13,366	11,923		
Middle " " vernacular ...	2	2	480	479	492	183	45	43	3,784	3,736	6,429	6,038	6,921	6,231		
" " vernacular ...	4	3	323	283	1,385	960	66	64	6,559	6,288	8,298	7,724	9,683	8,684		
For Girls—																
High schools, English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	114	125	120	120	120	120		
Middle " " vernacular ...	1	1	65	61	346	370	10	9	376	359	745	613	1,091	1,183		
Total Secondary Schools ...	15	12	2,985	2,525	6,002	4,313	153	150	16,062	16,360	25,179	23,828	31,181	28,141		
<i>Primary Education.</i>																
For Boys—																
Upper primary schools ...	2	5	159	304	429	752	177	196	8,522	9,527	11,870	13,841	12,299	14,593		
Lower " " ...	10	5	410	181	670	265	1,153	1,359	40,477	47,211	28,450	33,486	29,120	33,751		
For Girls—																
Upper primary schools ...	2	2	180	76	742	406	55	46	2,273	1,894	4,561	3,759	5,303	4,165		
Lower " " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	156	2,883	4,277	4,938	6,163	4,938	6,163		
Total Primary Schools ...	14	12	675	541	1,841	1,423	1,501	1,757	64,155	62,909	49,819	57,249	51,660	58,672		
<i>Special Instruction.</i>																
Training schools for masters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru-training class ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	(b) 3	96	116	600	(c) 627	600	627		
Technical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	350	391	555	1,322	555	1,322		
Other special schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12	446	507	1,155	1,949	1,155	1,949		
Buildings and furniture ...	...	...	...	...	1,246	2,351	...	...	...	...	3,340	(d) 1,562	4,586	3,913		
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,432	3,148		
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,859	6,123		
Total Municipal Expenditure ...					9,089	8,087					79,493	84,588	97,873	101,949		

(a) Three Joint Committee schools at Howrah, Monghyr and Barisal, and three municipal schools at Midnapore, Santipur and Nator.
 * Including Government and District Fund schools which are in receipt of municipal grants.

(b) Including one district fund school which received Rs. 240 from municipal fund.
 (c) Including Rs. 240 paid to a District Fund school.
 (d) Including Rs. 231 paid to unaided schools for buildings.

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Return of Colleges and Schools for European and Eurasian Scholars

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																
English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	373	353	272	3	25	32	28
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																
<i>For Boys—</i>																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	816	780	668	4	813	719	608
Middle " ... ditto	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	13	1,580	1,543	1,285	2	111	94	74
<i>For Girls—</i>																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	464	460	338	2	177	163	157
Middle " ... ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2,251	2,235	1,879	3	261	269	234
Total Secondary Schools ...	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	43	5,111	5,018	4,220	11	1,382	1,265	1,073
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																
<i>For Boys*</i>																
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	113	120	90	2	42	36	27
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	697	670	474	2	17	19	15
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	29	23	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	832	819	587	4	59	55	42
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>																
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	149	145
Total Special School ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	160	149	146
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1891-95	1	96	100	97	...	...	...	...	62	6,316	6,190	5,079	19	1,626	1,501	1,287
DITTO FOR 1893-94	1	103	91	89	...	...	...	...	59	6,343	6,160	5,054	22	1,788	1,704	1,477

* Of these, † Reading

(a) The special and other departments of St. Joseph's College at

DIARY TABLE V.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.									Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools	REMARKS.
		English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmins.	Muhammedans.	Aborigines.						
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28a	28b	28c	29	30	31	
6	398*	398	287	7†	71	6	251	9	52	...	1	8	...	...
8	1,629	1,629	898	49	1,402	23	96	1	48	...	...	50	Nil	...	
16	1,787	1,787	449	38	1,636	42	19	1	36	...	...	53	184	...	
6	641	641	221	18	593	13	3	25	...	...	...	7	...	50	
25	2,532	2,532	419	32*	2,468	32	13	...	...	...	...	19	...	433	
55	6,589	6,589	1,987	137	6,099	110	131	27	84	...	...	133	184	483	
6	154	154	...	...	148	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	
...		
13	714	714	...	...	685	12	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	285	
1	23	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
20	691	891	...	...	866	13	...	...	1	...	...	16	54	296	
1 (a)	160	160	146	24	156	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	160	160	146	24	156	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	8,038	8,038	2,420	168	7,182	135	385	36	137	...	1	163	238	779		
82	8,234	8,234	2,382	126	7,262	183	448	10	150	6	2	173	297	761		

7 are girls.
 French.
 Darjeeling with 160 pupils in all have been taken as one special school.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DIARY TABLE VI.

Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1894-95.

UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Aided by Government.						Unaided.					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.						Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,800	17,939	...	23,010	48,749	2,078	...	2,490	4,566	7,800	...	...	20,015	25,500	53,315	
17,886	93,172	1,447	11,556	1,24,061	70,702	665	4,284	75,651	17,886	...	...	1,63,874	17,952	1,89,712	
33,195	57,578	12,109	46,407	1,49,289	831	3,314	...	4,145	46,283	...	...	76,287	62,087	1,84,657	
14,780	76,952	188	9,114	1,01,034	30,953	...	...	30,953	14,780	...	...	1,07,905	9,302	1,31,937	
50,157	1,00,212	34,692	37,977	2,23,038	3,620	11,745	5,270	20,635	50,157	...	...	1,03,932	89,684	2,43,673	
16,018	3,27,914	48,436	1,05,054	5,97,422	1,06,106	15,724	9,554	1,31,334	1,29,106	...	...	4,51,898	1,79,025	7,60,029	
2,119	2,476	2,410	290	7,295	138	600	957	1,695	2,119	...	...	2,614	4,257	8,090	
7,266	6,290	5,140	2,377	21,073	465	423	149	1,037	7,266	...	...	6,755	8,089	22,110	
708	1,107	...	633	2,448	...	...	...	...	708	...	...	1,107	633	2,448	
10,093	9,873	7,550	3,300	30,816	603	1,023	1,106	2,732	10,093	...	...	10,476	12,979	33,548	
...	40,950	...	...	40,950	...	...	...	40,950	...	40,950	
...	40,950	...	...	40,950	...	...	...	40,950	...	40,950	
21,264	19,927	25,326	73,104	1,40,221	17,592	...	10	17,602	21,388	...	...	37,519	99,040	1,57,947	
651	6,367	1,318	4,933	18,269	3,354	...	...	3,354	1,732	...	...	9,721	6,251	17,704	
21,915	26,294	27,244	78,037	1,53,490	20,946	...	10	20,956	23,120	...	...	47,240	1,05,291	1,75,651	
...	13,752	...	...	...	...	13,752	
...	5,142	...	...	...	...	5,142	
...	5,406	...	...	...	...	5,406	
...	24,300	...	...	...	...	24,300	
1,55,826	3,82,020	83,230	2,09,401	8,30,477	1,70,681	16,747	13,160	2,00,588	1,94,419	...	...	5,70,579	3,22,795	10,87,793	
1,60,625	4,03,672	68,985	1,29,161	7,52,441	2,13,847	14,119	29,489	2,67,455	2,01,057	...	...	6,32,706	2,31,752	10,65,514	

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education for Europeans and Eurasians in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1894-95.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.			Reading printed books.					
				1			2			3			4			5					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.																					
<i>Boys' Schools.</i>																					
High English ... { Aided ...	4	818	101	...	101	321	...	321	195	...	195	142	...	142	57	...	57	816	...	816	
High English ... { Unaided ...	4	813	155	...	155	281	...	281	205	...	205	130	...	130	42	...	42	813	...	813	
Middle .. { Government	1	96	...	...	...	42	...	42	26	...	26	28	...	28	...	...	...	96	...	96
Middle .. { Aided ...	13	1,580	...	...	...	377	46	423	307	47	354	366	33	399	355	49	404	1,405	175	1,580
Middle .. { Unaided ...	2	111	...	...	...	20	...	20	33	2	35	22	2	24	27	5	32	102	9	111
Total ...	24	3,416	256	...	256	1,041	46	1,087	766	49	815	688	35	723	451	54	505	3,232	184	3,416	
<i>Girls' Schools.</i>																					
High English ... { Aided ...	4	464	...	28	28	...	166	166	2	92	94	7	89	96	21	59	80	30	434	464	
High English ... { Unaided ...	2	177	...	21	21	...	55	55	2	49	51	14	27	41	4	5	9	20	157	177	
Middle .. { Aided ...	23	2,251	...	...	...	20	499	509	41	435	476	91	505	596	207	403	670	359	1,892	2,251
Middle .. { Unaided ...	3	281	...	...	...	3	70	73	19	35	54	19	44	63	33	58	91	74	207	281
Total ...	31	3,178	...	49	49	23	780	803	64	611	675	131	665	796	265	585	850	463	2,690	3,178	
Total Secondary Schools ...	55	6,599	256	49	805	1,064	828	1,890	830	660	1,490	819	700	1,519	746	639	1,385	3,715	2,874	6,599	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																					
<i>For Boys.</i>																					
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	4	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	13	32	16	10	26	31	23	54	66	46	112
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	2	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	7	2	9	19	5	24	34	8	42
Total ...	6	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	41	23	12	35	50	28	78	100	54	154
<i>For Girls.</i>																					
Upper primary ... { Aided ...	11	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	99	141	66	105	171	169	216	385	277	420	697
Upper primary ... { Unaided ...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9	2	4	6	2	...	2	8	9	17
Lower Aided ...	1	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10	7	6	13	11	12	23
Total ...	14	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	104	150	72	115	187	178	222	409	296	441	737
Total Primary Schools ...	20	891	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	118	191	95	127	222	228	250	478	396	495	891
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) AS IN GENERAL TABLE V (A).	75	7,480	256	49	305	1,064	828	1,890	903	778	1,681	914	827	1,741	974	889	1,863	4,111	3,369	7,480	
DITTO FOR 1893-94 ...	75	7,777	286	79	365	1,076	770	1,846	986	803	1,789	879	871	1,750	1,023	990	2,013	4,200	3,513	7,713*	

* Excluding 64 boys of the Armenian College, of whom no return was received.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Return showing the expenditure* on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year 1894-95.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.	
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
High ...	Government ...	6	1,901	13,328	319	1,224	48,484	893	64,248	
	Aided ...	56	8,173	27,792	723	5,979	1,06,190	26,152	1,66,836	
	Unaided ...	21	4,032	...	...	...	29,190	29,552	68,742	
Middle English ...	Government ...	6	909	19	1,223	411	6,817	337	8,807	
	Aided ...	173	11,060	3,529	33,895	1,476	53,494	45,519	1,37,913	
	Unaided ...	61	3,485	...	...	...	9,772	12,366	22,138	
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	27	1,730	...	6,693	...	6,016	804	13,513	
	Aided ...	123	7,375	4,833	12,025	1,727	24,782	15,186	59,155	
	Unaided ...	22	1,382	...	...	...	4,368	8,180	7,548	
Upper primary ...	...	873	83,152	9,809	32,248	3,261	54,106	26,685	1,26,109	
Lower ,, ...	...	9,882	2,37,384	9,353	73,543	5,741	3,52,529	43,837	4,85,003	
Special schools ...	...	18	551	13,262	2,553	320	427	9,586	25,948	
Inspection ...	...	4	...	65,231	39,087	788	...	...	1,05,106	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	18,823	19,709	2,008	4,045	2,843	45,428	
Total ...	11,268	3,11,133	1,63,979	2,22,618	22,935	6,99,220	2,16,742	19,25,494		

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

High ...	Government ...	8	2,019	29,865	...	...	29,799	1,065	60,729	
	Aided ...	55	8,441	23,593	216	161	95,244	25,669	1,49,883	
	Unaided ...	14	2,512	...	...	...	25,940	18,398	44,338	
Middle English ...	Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided ...	126	9,589	5,709	24,994	911	46,643	31,889	1,10,146	
	Unaided ...	39	2,799	...	...	...	10,525	10,122	20,647	
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	12	805	...	2,024	604	2,710	935	6,873	
	Aided ...	189	11,138	9,574	16,795	1,961	33,427	22,687	84,444	
	Unaided ...	21	1,409	...	...	...	2,990	3,909	6,899	
Upper primary ...	...	531	21,520	9,563	15,940	3,337	29,930	12,398	71,108	
Lower ,, ...	...	4,833	1,37,411	15,781	57,836	10,329	1,60,399	60,032	3,10,377	
Special schools ...	...	69	620	24,115	396	327	1,093	15,967	41,898	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	36,353	30,425	...	...	...	66,778	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	20,512	12,290	1,035	2,027	13,308	49,172	
Total ...	5,897	1,98,313	1,80,065	1,61,516	18,665	4,40,727	2,16,379	10,23,352		

CALCUTTA.

High ...	Government ...	5	1,260	50,923	...	...	43,711	...	94,634	
	Aided ...	4	466	5,493	...	...	9,383	9,013	23,894	
	Unaided ...	42	14,574	...	...	...	2,33,914	55,979	2,89,893	
Middle English ...	Government ...	2	323	5,700	...	...	2,609	...	8,309	
	Aided ...	8	1,536	1,246	...	212	13,840	1,831	17,129	
	Unaided ...	10	1,179	...	...	...	8,190	781	8,980	
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	1	237	2,608	...	...	2,604	...	5,302	
	Aided ...	9	982	2,195	...	348	6,522	12,892	21,957	
	Unaided ...	3	261	...	...	...	994	4,676	5,670	
Upper primary ...	...	30	2,381	5,830	...	344	8,173	12,687	27,034	
Lower ,, ...	...	288	12,642	29,527	...	2,484	33,446	96,118	1,61,525	
Special schools ...	...	11	1,686	91,525	...	960	24,995	12,771	1,30,251	
Inspection ...	...	...	...	6,339	...	...	...	...	6,339	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	4,826	...	166	318	...	5,310	
Total ...	413	37,527	2,06,217	...	4,464	3,88,798	2,06,748	8,08,227		

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure* on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year 1894-95—continued.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ...	{ Government ...	8	2,294	22,999	...	745	40,068	3,283	67,043
	{ Aided ...	13	1,923	6,551	659	850	17,597	14,955	39,612
	{ Unaided ...	3	463	...	...	...	3,158	3,979	7,137
Middle English ...	{ Government ...	4	427	...	840	82	2,097	850	3,869
	{ Aided ...	69	4,683	1,910	13,774	283	16,575	23,708	56,248
	{ Unaided ...	22	1,445	...	...	...	2,710	3,768	12,478
Middle vernacular ...	{ Government ...	26	1,540	232	4,601	529	4,284	966	10,613
	{ Aided ...	99	5,004	1,676	12,736	451	11,397	13,048	39,308
	{ Unaided ...	9	419	...	...	...	405	2,343	2,808
Upper primary ...	...	464	16,841	3,647	20,475	550	21,032	13,585	50,289
Lower ,, ...	...	3,107	80,084	10,050	42,511	3,591	91,463	26,396	1,74,011
Special schools ...	...	10	619	11,170	4,932	40	1,252	9,921	27,324
Inspection ...	...	...	...	24,090	32,758	140	...	...	56,988
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	34,178	10,299	3,222	43	6,635	54,377
Total ...	...	3,334	116,342	1,15,512	1,43,685	10,483	2,12,139	1,29,385	6,11,104

DACCA DIVISION.

High ...	{ Government ...	5	1,436	20,494	...	120	30,849	1,177	52,639
	{ Aided ...	24	4,290	10,181	498	460	52,234	13,757	77,130
	{ Unaided ...	20	5,587	...	...	...	63,318	23,989	87,307
Middle English ...	{ Government ...	119	...	1,623	23,825	570	41,101	21,979	89,098
	{ Aided ...	51	3,834	...	...	...	9,435	14,786	24,271
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular ...	{ Government ...	17	1,413	199	3,229	600	4,940	833	9,801
	{ Aided ...	229	10,640	15,576	11,094	606	30,036	12,728	70,040
	{ Unaided ...	35	2,340	...	...	...	5,695	3,446	9,141
Upper primary ...	...	798	28,196	4,309	24,198	1,553	42,564	13,311	85,935
Lower ,, ...	...	7,473	164,910	4,227	62,434	3,291	1,78,884	72,663	3,11,499
Special schools ...	...	21	1,342	25,568	3,262	...	21,662	17,941	68,433
Inspection ...	...	...	...	37,089	37,903	557	...	...	75,548
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	20,635	13,515	458	4,772	7,789	47,169
Total ...	...	8,792	233,486	1,39,901	1,69,957	8,215	4,85,539	2,04,399	10,08,011

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

High ...	{ Government ...	4	921	12,501	...	...	16,610	1,141	30,252
	{ Aided ...	8	1,634	3,949	...	...	20,922	3,011	27,882
	{ Unaided ...	4	927	...	...	...	11,262	402	11,664
Middle English ...	{ Government ...	27	2,276	291	6,653	...	8,814	4,601	20,359
	{ Aided ...	20	1,696	...	...	...	5,300	3,678	8,978
	{ Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular ...	{ Government ...	10	835	9,837	2,685	...	2,350	62	5,097
	{ Aided ...	109	6,005	...	5,737	144	15,884	3,508	85,110
	{ Unaided ...	16	1,080	...	...	...	2,573	1,665	4,238
Upper primary ...	...	473	19,379	4,898	14,823	1,080	30,046	5,014	55,861
Lower ,, ...	...	4,561	108,275	5,948	33,559	868	1,02,191	33,775	1,76,341
Special schools ...	...	15	1,006	6,754	2,130	120	3,730	13,579	26,322
Inspection ...	...	...	...	19,571	20,147	...	...	...	39,718
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	...	8,466	8,945	112	...	4,077	21,600
Total ...	...	5,247	144,004	72,215	94,079	2,324	2,10,691	74,513	4,63,422

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—continued.

Return showing the expenditure* on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education, during the year 1894-95—continued.

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ...	Government ...	7	2,533	15,074	...	...	58,065	3,982	78,021
	Aided ...	8	1,414	5,261	...	405	20,155	7,796	33,737
	Unaided ...	25	5,453	...	...	...	56,168	33,181	89,349
Middle English ...	Government ...	3	202	...	291	...	546	1,493	2,390
	Aided ...	30	2,044	2,107	4,423	636	8,007	11,049	26,222
	Unaided ...	11	687	...	...	...	1,886	3,840	5,726
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	38	2,096	693	8,779	419	4,439	1,150	15,480
	Aided ...	4	341	180	354	332	680	1,939	3,515
	Unaided ...	14	865	...	...	...	108	4,763	4,871
Upper primary ...	210	10,604	1,997	13,943	3,513	10,739	5,243	35,435	
Lower ,, ...	6,188	1,42,157	1,814	68,543	8,842	1,70,847	74,511	3,24,557	
Special schools ...	22	1,448	26,025	536	82	3,052	38,137	72,832	
Inspection ...	...	...	49,633	34,740	1,324	...	...	85,697	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	14,666	19,737	2,087	19	2,880	39,398	
Total ...	6,660	1,69,749	1,17,450	1,51,346	17,730	3,33,621	1,90,023	8,15,170	

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

High ...	Government ...	5	1,158	8,662	1,000	871	24,114	3,406	38,053
	Aided ...	6	356	3,599	33	515	9,245	9,098	23,090
	Unaided ...	7	1,484	...	...	...	16,472	8,701	25,173
Middle English ...	Government ...	3	191	...	1,620	...	478	183	2,291
	Aided ...	28	1,898	2,902	4,701	931	6,959	9,265	24,758
	Unaided ...	4	156	...	...	...	301	1,540	1,841
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	20	1,268	1,068	3,565	430	3,655	510	9,228
	Aided ...	24	1,444	2,862	2,272	346	3,883	2,400	11,763
	Unaided ...	2	58	...	...	...	39	266	305
Upper primary ...	252	10,284	7,667	10,031	2,395	14,641	8,032	42,666	
Lower ,, ...	3,418	70,652	14,704	35,040	2,242	1,12,716	24,796	1,89,507	
Special schools ...	14	358	1,334	2,654	100	...	5,123	9,211	
Inspection ...	...	...	45,995	19,188	180	...	...	65,333	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	10,644	10,302	361	8	2,601	23,916	
Total ...	3,783	89,597	99,337	90,415	8,371	1,92,511	76,521	4,67,155	

ORISSA DIVISION.

High ...	Government ...	3	636	7,515	...	...	13,130	...	20,645
	Aided ...	6	738	3,942	...	623	7,726	3,167	15,458
	Unaided ...	1	33	...	...	...	162	1,809	1,971
Middle English ...	Government ...	2	130	442	320	...	668	8	1,438
	Aided ...	34	1,394	2,713	7,315	...	5,553	9,397	24,977
	Unaided ...	3	125	...	...	...	145	1,150	1,295
Middle vernacular ...	Government ...	16	613	1,166	3,371	370	458	19	5,374
	Aided ...	29	1,318	2,424	3,623	137	1,102	5,959	13,245
	Unaided ...	1	23	...	...	...	...	282	282
Upper primary ...	272	8,152	3,227	9,919	2,061	7,848	3,906	20,061	
Lower ,, ...	5,914	86,820	5,232	25,205	1,539	1,80,009	30,105	2,42,090	
Special schools ...	33	415	18,031	322	...	2,544	2,021	22,068	
Inspection ...	...	...	20,643	20,534	159	...	...	41,336	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c. ...	...	...	8,908	8,061	419	637	1,493	19,518	
Total ...	6,314	1,01,097	74,282	78,670	5,308	2,19,982	69,316	4,37,558	

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

EDUCATION—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII—concluded.

Return showing the expenditure* on different classes of schools for General and Special Instruction for native boys and girls, as well as indirect expenditure on Education during the year 1894-95—concluded.

ORISSA TRIBUTARY MAHALS.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools existing at the end of the year.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						REMARKS.
			Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	1	113	...	...	...	...	2,755	2,755	
Middle English ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	6	510	...	...	...	...	5,297	5,297	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	12	541	...	...	...	113	4,078	4,191	
Upper primary ...	55	1,821	...	...	...	682	5,485	6,147	
Lower ,, ...	1,020	11,985	...	...	...	36,124	5,256	41,380	
Special schools ...	1	13	...	...	...	...	142	142	
Inspection ...	...	...	2,817	...	...	...	3,421	6,238	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	676	...	...	400	7,608	8,684	
Total ...	1,095	14,983	3,493	...	...	37,209	34,042	74,834	

CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.

High ... { Government ...	5	1,066	10,489	...	...	18,877	1,162	30,523	
Aided ...	2	270	1,235	...	...	1,765	1,599	4,599	
Unaided ...	1	36	...	...	...	89	59	98	
Middle English ... { Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	36	2,373	11,203	...	719	2,723	21,794	36,444	
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle vernacular { Government ...	17	1,099	4,563	...	314	1,085	478	6,440	
Aided ...	12	650	2,613	...	549	1,236	1,347	5,745	
Unaided ...	2	60	...	...	...	53	91	144	
Upper primary ...	142	6,542	10,258	...	684	5,227	10,250	26,429	
Lower ,, ...	2,205	57,342	48,390	...	1,037	40,664	36,903	1,26,994	
Special schools ...	47	395	8,227	...	...	...	1,991	10,218	
Inspection ...	...	...	40,256	...	...	...	273	40,529	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	20,150	...	171	435	18,378	39,134	
Total ...	2,469	69,839	1,57,414	...	3,454	72,109	94,325	3,27,303	

SUMMARY.

High ... { Government ...	56	15,274	1,91,850	1,319	2,960	3,22,604	16,059	5,34,792	
Aided ...	183	28,204	95,601	2,129	9,083	3,39,491	1,14,817	5,61,121	
Unaided ...	139	35,219	...	...	...	4,39,623	1,78,804	6,18,427	
Middle English ... { Government ...	20	2,182	6,161	4,294	493	13,215	2,871	27,034	
Aided ...	610	46,671	33,232	1,19,580	5,738	2,03,714	1,81,030	5,43,244	
Unaided ...	227	15,816	...	...	...	48,323	63,323	1,11,651	
Middle vernacular { Government ...	184	11,636	10,519	35,547	3,266	39,631	5,757	87,720	
Aided ...	827	45,013	51,770	65,236	6,601	1,28,929	91,746	3,44,282	
Unaided ...	137	8,438	...	...	...	17,398	28,699	46,037	
Upper primary ...	4,100	1,58,872	61,135	1,41,577	18,768	2,24,908	1,16,596	5,63,034	
Lower ,, ...	48,889	11,10,362	1,45,026	3,88,680	39,914	14,65,272	5,04,392	25,43,284	
Special schools ...	201	8,453	2,26070	16,785	1,949	63,764	1,26,979	4,35,547	
Inspection ...	...	...	3,48,017†	2,34,781	3,148	...	3,694	5,89,640†	
Miscellaneous charges, including cost of buildings, scholarships, &c ...	...	...	1,60,484	1,02,558	10,039	12,704	67,621	3,53,706	
Total ...	55,672	14,86,140	13,29,865	11,12,786	1,01,949	33,12,636	15,02,303	73,59,629	

* Subsidiary Tables VIII for all the Divisions and their summary for 1893-94 included direct expenditure only, whereas these tables and their summary for 1894-95 include both direct and indirect charges; hence, no comparative figures for 1893-94 are shown at the bottom of these tables and of their summary.

† Excluding inspection charges of Rs. 5,239 incurred by the Inspectress of Schools.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

DARJEELING, THE 2ND NOVEMBER 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 428T.—G.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1894-95.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as

Preliminary. Director of Public Instruction, throughout the entire year 1894-95, and has submitted the Annual

Report in good time. This is the alternate year in which the report is confined mainly to statistical results, and the discussion of questions of general policy is avoided, so that it is justifiably 22 pages shorter than that for 1893-94. But its abbreviation has in no way diminished its completeness as a record, the value of its suggestions, or its utility to Government for administrative purposes.

2. The advance in the number of pupils under instruction is considerably larger than last year, when the total gain was only of 14,211 pupils and 613 institutions. This year the number of pupils in public institutions has risen by 87,422 from 1,413,737 to 1,501,159, and in private institutions by 4,830 from 135,530 to 140,360: there has been a total gain of 92,252 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public from 53,615 to 55,800, private or indigenous from 13,602 to 13,941: total increase 2,524. The gain has been shared by nearly all classes of institutions. Colleges increased by one; but as one of these furnished no returns, the number remains apparently stationary, with a slight reduction in the number of pupils. Middle vernacular schools are slightly fewer, but have more pupils. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,981 to 42,476, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,634 to 13,324. Taking University and Secondary education together, the number of pupils under a higher class of instruction has risen from 208,453 to 216,527. The increase in the number of pupils at primary schools is from 1,130,551 to 1,206,285, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

			Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	...	...	43,998	942,244
1891-92	...	...	44,920	987,948
1892-93	...	...	43,829	983,271
1893-94	...	...	44,020	988,745
1894-95	...	...	45,897	1,055,253

Female schools continue to make satisfactory progress, as shown by the following figures for the quinquennial period—

			Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	...	...	2,270	49,638
1891-92	...	...	2,743	58,801
1892-93	...	...	2,856	60,249
1893-94	...	...	3,042	65,011
1894-95	...	...	3,261	68,477

Unlike last year, Arabic and Persian schools have advanced from 1,225 with 14,688 pupils to 1,383 with 16,417 pupils, while Sanskrit schools have receded both in numbers and attendance.

3. In the population of Bengal which is included in the educational returns, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,527,511 boys and 114,008 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent., are at school. The proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population, varies from nearly 67 per cent. in Noakhali and 60 per cent. in Chittagong, Hooghly and Calcutta, and 57 per cent. in Midnapore and Howrah, to 11 per cent. in Palamau and Purnea, and 10 per cent. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Bihar and Bhagalpur districts still send far fewer boys to school than they should send.

4. The income of the Department remained nearly stationary in the year, viz., Rs. 5,63,000 as compared with Rs. 5,71,000 in 1893-94. The gross expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was Rs. 26,37,703 as compared with Rs. 25,72,107 in 1893-94. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education, according to the Accountant-General, was Rs. 20,67,074 as compared with Rs. 20,06,388, an increase of Rs. 60,686. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 98,29,572, an increase of Rs. 2,54,115 over the Rs. 95,75,457 of the preceding year. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, increased from Rs. 34,69,664 to Rs. 34,91,020, *i.e.*, by Rs. 21,356, while expenditure from private sources increased from Rs. 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 are due to the increased income of the University. Primary education cost more by Rs. 1,30,617: of this amount increased expenditure from District Funds, owing to additional grants made for the purpose from Provincial revenues, accounts for Rs. 54,260, while the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 71,973. The municipalities have continued, as was noticed last year, to devote less of their funds to secondary and more to primary education. The figures were—

		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	...	37,000	24,000
1893-94	...	29,970	41,419
1894-95	...	26,838	48,344

5. The Director was on inspection tours extending over 51 days, and visited 53 institutions of all grades and kinds in 14 districts. Owing to his appointment as President of a Committee for the revision of the European School Code, he was unable to do so much touring as last year, when he and Dr. Martin between them spent 85 days in the mufassal and visited 114 institutions in 17 districts. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	172	5	158
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors	9	152	9	191
Inspector of European Schools	2	95	1	68
Deputy Inspectors	44	182	44	172
Sub-Inspectors	200	212	204	198

It is unnecessary to repeat in any detail the Director's remarks, with which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, on the amount of inspection done by individual officers. Among Inspectors, he gives the highest praise to Dr. Martin and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjee, Bahadur. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum rate of 150 days touring in the year was attained in all the districts except Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darbhanga, in which there was a change of officers. The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days touring in all the Divisions, but the number of Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division appears to be deficient and to require strengthening. Last year His Honour expressed his concurrence with the Director's opinion that 400 visits to schools was too high a minimum to fix, and that 500 visits implied perfunctory work. In the instances of hasty work mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction in his paragraph 29, severe notice should be taken and travelling allowance should be refused when tours are made in the manner described. The reduced standard of 350 schools visited has been attained in all Divisions except Rajshahi. In that Division the average number of schools visited was as low as 308, while in Patna it rose to 559. His Honour trusts that due notice has been taken of the Sub-Inspectors whose conduct has been recorded as unsatisfactory. The "victim of a chronic lethargy" (from which he cannot be roused) should be dealt with strictly. The gradual substitution of inspecting pundits for chief gurus has been completed in all the Divisions, even in the urban area of the 24-Parganas. Last year 484 pandits paid 239,835 visits to schools, average 495; this year 483 paid 241,549 visits, average 499.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that the relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were on the whole harmonious. There has been some contention on the subject of the Boards placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the punctual preparation of the annual returns, and it is hoped that the District Boards will see the necessity of meeting the reasonable requirements of the Deputy Inspector in this respect. Most of the District Boards have Educational Sub-Committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman of these bodies. Complaints against the District Boards are diminishing every year. With few exceptions all the Boards sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality, and little is said now of delays in passing bills and disposal of correspondence. The Director writes:—"The tendency to reduce educational expenditure, or to spend educational savings on objects other than education, appears to have well nigh disappeared. It was reported last year that the Burdwan District Board did not spend so much on education as had been spent by Government before the Local Self-Government Act came into force. Dr. Martin now notices that the Board has decided to restore to education the savings thus effected, and that Rs. 2,000 have been consequently provided this year for primary education in excess of the allotment. The Chittagong Board is reported to have raised its educational grant by over Rs. 5,000. Other Boards have shown similar liberality towards education. Every case in which I am not satisfied, on examining a Board's budget, with the proposed rate of educational expenditure, is promptly challenged, and it is seldom that after correspondence a satisfactory settlement is not arrived at." It is hoped that the principle laid down last year by Government, that educational expenditure should grow with the growth of the Board's ordinary income, will protect education against sudden and embarrassing fluctuations. Local Boards appear to exercise control over secondary education only in the Burdwan district, and in many districts they have no connection at all with educational matters. The Lieutenant-Governor's advice is that they should be limited to the control of primary education and such cognate matters as the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector, the appointment of teachers, and the selection of backward schools for stipends. The two Howrah Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and worked independently of each other, with the result that decentralization produced disorder.

7. The number of Colleges has increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 8, and Unaided 17, the new one (under the last category) being the

University Education.

Central Institution at Calcutta: but Bishop's College furnished no returns. The total number of students on the rolls has diminished from 6,240 to 6,122, *i.e.*, by 118; this slight fluctuation is due to the smaller number who passed the Entrance examination in 1894. Of the total 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in the Calcutta Colleges and 2,123 in the mufassal, as compared with 3,892 and 2,348 last year. The importance, therefore, of providing adequate accommodation and supervision for the students in Calcutta is abundantly manifest. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University Examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance ...	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194
Percentage of success ...	50	43	40	67	44	47
First Arts ...	996	693	1,011	830	826	1,162
Percentage of success ...	36	36	44	37	38	41
Bachelors of Arts ...	399	231	280	301	484	416
Percentage of success ...	40	29	24	25	36	32
Bachelors of Law ...	254	128	48	148	99	71
Percentage of success ...	70	63	27	47	32	24
Masters of Arts ...	57	46	54	57	52	...*
Percentage of success ...	45	36	46	44	36	...

* The examination is held in November.

The Lieutenant Governor has more than once drawn attention to the want of uniformity and the element of uncertainty which so largely affect the results of University Examinations. The fluctuations are graphically shown in the accompanying diagram. The University could confer no greater boon upon the cause of education than by ensuring equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

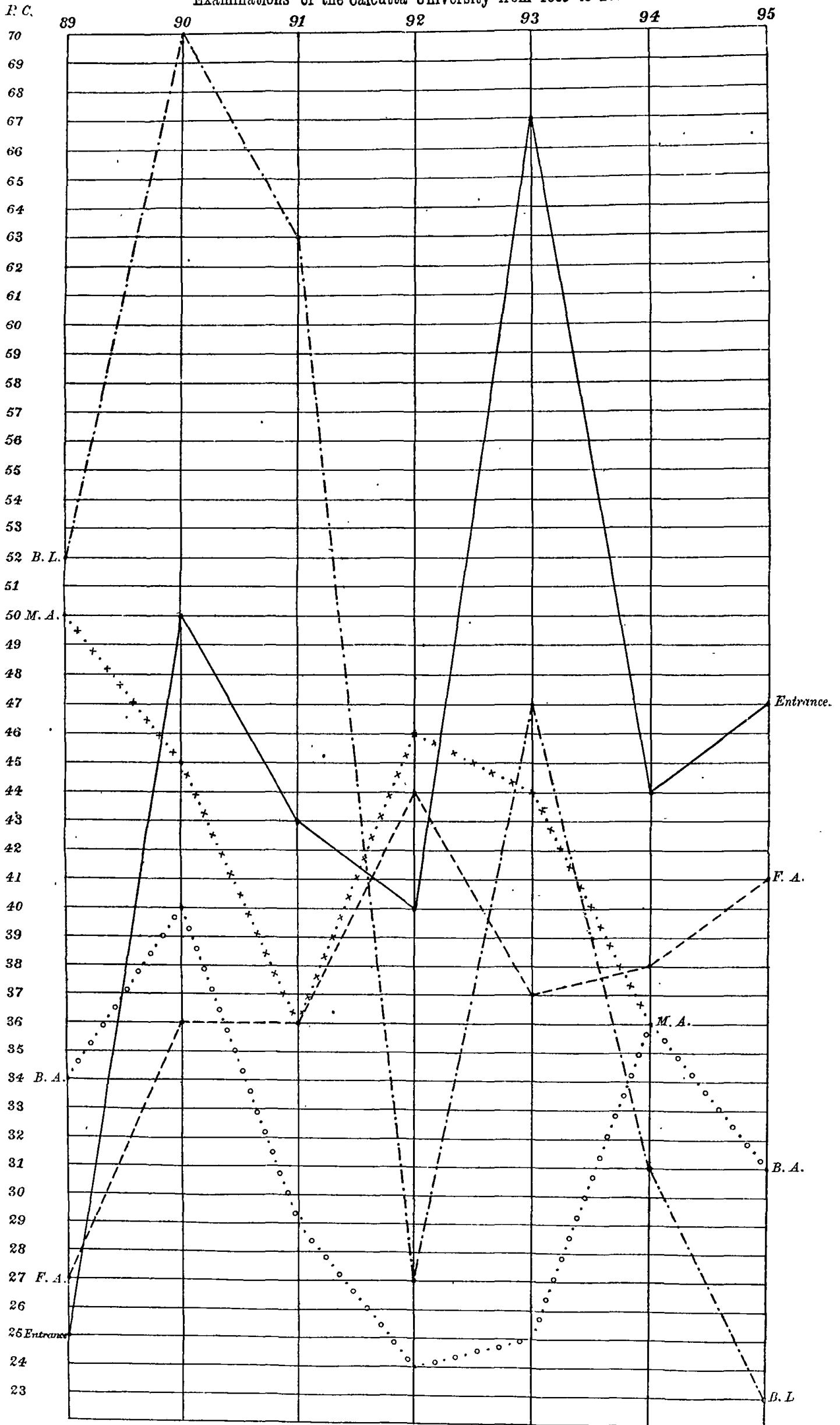
8. There were 2,817 candidates, as compared with 2,179 in 1893-94, in the First Arts Examination held in February 1895. As 1,162 passed, against 826, the percentage of success rose from 38 to 41. In Government Colleges the percentage was 51, in Aided Colleges 40, and in Unaided Colleges 37. All the Government Colleges, with the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent, respectively. Among Colleges under municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Braja Mohun Institution (61).

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success (calculating on the candidates in both courses together) fell from 36 to 32; the number of candidates for the A course fell from 992 to 905, while those for the B course increased in number from 355 to 447, the total numbers remaining very nearly the same. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government ...	34	42	37
Aided ...	31	39	34
Unaided ...	24	37	28
Total ...	27	40	32

Last year greater success was achieved in the A than in the B course, and it was hoped that at last the two examinations had been conducted with nearly equal severity. This year the figures appear to show that the B course had a decided advantage. Whereas the ratio of success in the A course was 27 per cent. on the whole number of candidates and 39 per cent. in the Presidency

Diagram showing the Percentage of Success in the Entrance, F. A., B. A., B. L., and M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1895.



College, in the B course 39 per cent. of the whole number of candidates, and 51 per cent. in the Presidency College, were successful. The figures of preceding years have been:—

			A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
1889	...	...	33	39	34
1890	...	...	39	49	40
1891	...	...	26	33	29
1892	...	...	20	47	24
1893	...	...	21	45	25
1894	...	...	37	34	36
1895	...	...	27	40	32

The figures, however, previously returned are to a small degree inaccurate. It now appears that, in the University tables hitherto published, if a candidate passed with honours in two subjects he was entered in the tables as two candidates. This was an extraordinary error, and it is strange that it was not detected sooner. The mistake having been discovered, the correct number of candidates is shown for this year.

Of the 144 candidates for the M.A. degree, 52 passed, *i.e.* 36 per cent. as compared with 44 per cent. last year. The failure in Mathematics was remarkable. Last year 8 out of 14 passed; this year only one out of 14 was successful. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether any explanation of this circumstance can be offered. The comparative success in the literary and scientific subjects is as follows:—

			A.	B.
1893	...	...	35	78
1894	...	...	33	48

These figures afford corroboration to the idea that the scientific course is the easier.

9. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875, or by Rs. 1,521: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 3,203: the fee-receipts are lower by Rs. 2,673, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a rise of Rs. 991. The charge on Provincial revenues is over 40 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year rose from Rs. 236-14-5 to Rs. 238-11-8, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 142-15 to Rs. 152-2-10. The cost of collegiate education generally is Rs. 114. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows, showing that the hitherto descending scale of expenditure has been unchanged this year:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share thereof ...	52	52	50	46	46

10. In dealing with the subject of Collegiate Administration, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot omit to place on record his sense of the valuable aid afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two Societies, *viz.* the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, of which Mr. Cotton is President; and Mr. C. R. Wilson Secretary, and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, under the presidency and guidance of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E. Both of these institutions have done good work in carrying on the education of young men outside of the University curriculum and the class teaching of the Colleges. They are based on sound principles and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement furnished by the Director in his 61st paragraph:—

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890-91	2,393	199,105	Rs. 6,11,046	Rs. 20,62,859	Rs. 26,73,905
1891-92	2,285	194,178	5,94,846	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,373 to 2,397, or about one per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by 41 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 67,319. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues has increased by Rs. 13,848, and that from District Funds by Rs. 4,696, while Municipal Funds have contributed Rs. 3,132 less than in 1893-94. This is in harmony with the policy of Government to discourage municipal expenditure on secondary education.

12. The number of Government High Schools was unaltered, but the attendance of pupils slightly diminished. There were three fewer schools managed by District or Municipal Boards, but an increase of 11 in the aided High schools, the total number of High schools being 372 against 361 in 1893-94. The number of pupils rose from 75,682 to 78,227, an increase of 2,545, or about 3 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination 2,194 boys, *i.e.*, 47.3 per cent., passed out of 4,633 candidates, against 1,863 successful out of 4,268 candidates in 1893-94. The percentage of successful candidates for the previous six years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67, 44, so that the figure for the year under review represents a greater degree of leniency, which is shared by all the classes of schools. Government institutions passed nearly 67 per cent. of their candidates, while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of nearly 42 and nearly 40 per cent. While the general ratio of success was 47.3, the several Divisions varied from Chota Nagpur, 79 per cent., the highest, to Patna, 30 per cent., the lowest. In the Resolution on last year's report, when commenting on the system of merit marks (allotted to the different schools), which depended solely on the number of candidates passing at the Entrance Examination in the different Divisions, Government observed that, to be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates. This has now been arranged for by multiplying the marks as previously calculated by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates, and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. Judged by this adjusted standard, the Hindu, Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate Schools, and the Faridpur, Birbhum, and Mymensingh High Schools, distinguished themselves by the performances of their pupils in the examinations.

13. The Middle English Schools increased from 869 with 60,250 pupils, to 896 with 64,649 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, where the standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of High English Schools, 1,855 were successful out of 2,959 candidates (1,000 gaining the English and 855 the vernacular certificate), the percentage of success among the candidates being 63 against 58 last year and 66 in 1892-93. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province; but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. It is understood that in the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one

set of question papers for all has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular Schools have fallen from 1,143 to 1,129, practically the same as in 1892-93, but the pupils are more numerous, having increased from 62,804 to 64,113. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding, with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 54·2 against 52·9 in the preceding year, 2,106 candidates out of 3,888 being successful.

14. The record of the endeavours made to engraft drawing on the educational course is not altogether encouraging. Drawing. Last year 40 pupils from 12 Government High Schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 19 passed. This year out of 72 candidates, only 11 from 9 Government schools passed; and out of the total 307 candidates, who were examined in drawing by the University, only 24 qualified. Students have never taken kindly to this subject, which carries no marks at the examination, and the University has not favoured the idea of making drawing compulsory. To meet this difficulty it had long been proposed to assign marks for drawing in the award of junior scholarships, but the want of teachers prevented the adoption of this plan. Last year Government laid down that the time had arrived when the supply of qualified teachers was sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing should count in the award of junior scholarships, and a notification was issued during the year, specifying the number of marks so obtainable. In all Government High Schools which have a drawing master, the subject is to be compulsory in certain classes. In the last examination for vernacular masters, the result in drawing, as regards the qualification for special certificates, was very disappointing, but measures have been taken to secure greater attention to the subject and a steady and sufficient supply of qualified teachers.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret the list of cases of breach of discipline set out by the Director in his Discipline and moral training. 79th paragraph. He does not suppose that any orders of Government will altogether change the nature of boys, and instances of outbreaks of youthful offenders still occur in England. But the cases of serious misconduct now reported are numerous, and show that the standard of discipline in this country admits of considerable improvement before it reaches the English level. The behaviour of the boys of the Krishnagar College at the annual athletic sports which were held in the circuit-house compound in the presence of the Magistrate and a large body of police is said to have been disgraceful: the Magistrate and other officials present were disregarded, and stones thrown at the police. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Sir Alfred Croft's expression of regret that the offenders could not be identified, and with the opinion that in such cases, where the actual culprits cannot be detected, the adoption of the system of general punishment, as practised in English public schools, is perfectly right and proper, either by the curtailment of holidays or the denial of some privilege or liberty for a definite time. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to read that the Noakhali Zila School, where unruliness had been reported for two years, has now a clean record, and that the good results are attributable to the punishment of the offenders and the strict discipline enforced by the head-master. The operation of the transfer rules has done much to improve the previous state of things, but instances still occur where they afford opportunities for fresh offences in the shape of forgery and mis-statements. In the case of these rules the co-operation of the parents and guardians is essential to their observance, and it is matter for regret that the Director should have to write that "guardians often exercise too little control over their wards, and instances have occurred in which they have been charged with complicity in their misconduct. Thus, in the case of junior pupils, in order to avoid the payment of the transfer fee, guardians have been found to send their wards to new schools with a declaration that they have not been in any school before."

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has always attached the greatest importance to the provision of boarding-houses in connexion with schools as a means of enforcing discipline and developing scholastic life in some of its most cherished relations. He has read, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction the Director's report that this importance is now fully recognised, and that many public-spirited gentlemen

have come forward to help in the erection of houses for the accommodation of students. Sir A. Croft writes as follows:—"As instances of liberality in this direction, may be mentioned the gift of a pukka house and of the land on which it stands, by Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., for the benefit of the Taki School in the Presidency Division, and the erection of a house at his own cost by Babu Gobinda Nath Saha Chaudhuri of Parsadanga, for the use of boarders attending the Pabna Zila School. The Maharaja of Sonbursa in the Bhagalpur Division is also stated to have attached a boarding-house to his unaided high school for Rajputs. The members of the Oxford Mission House established a hostel in the Chorbagan quarter of the town of Calcutta, in which the management is left with the students themselves so far as concerns their boarding, their conduct and behaviour being closely supervised by a member of the Mission. But the benefit to be derived from boarding-houses cannot be fully realised so long as all non-resident pupils, or all those who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, are not compelled to live in them." Government has been able to make, during the current year, an important step in this direction, by undertaking the construction of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa and the enlargement of the Eden Hindu Hostel, so as to enable it to hold all the students of the Presidency College, who are otherwise unprovided for. This long desired object has been deferred till now by financial considerations, but the present prosperous state of the Provincial revenues has enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to carry it out, and when the building is completed, residence in it will be compulsory on all who do not live with their parents or guardians, or in such a well-regulated establishment as that of the Oxford Mission. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that the time may come when the University will refuse to affiliate any school or college which does not make similar provision for its students.

17. The subject of the advantages of physical training for students has been fully dealt with in previous years, and the Director again refers to it, and gives a summary (in paragraphs 56 and 82) of the more interesting particulars. Athletic sports continue to grow in popularity, and the greater interest taken in football of recent years has attracted much attention. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the collegiate and school authorities, Government officers, and private gentlemen who have given encouragement to students in the pursuit of manly games by personal example and the offer of prizes. Friendly matches played at cricket or football between the residents at a station and the school-boys are calculated to produce good-fellowship and good temper, a kindly regard for opponents, and respect for skill and pluck. The allotment by the District Board of Balasore of a sum of money for the appointment of a peripatetic gymnastic teacher, who is to teach physical exercises in middle and primary schools controlled by the Board, seems to be a step in the right direction. It is hoped that Marcus Square, in the centre of Calcutta, may soon be opened as a playground for the use of the large number of students and residents in the neighbourhood who have not the time or the means to repair to the *maidan* for wholesome exercise.

Primary education.

18. The numerical fluctuations in primary education for native boys during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	UPPER PRIMARY.		LOWER PRIMARY.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 2,015 and their pupils by 75,903, or 6·7 per cent., so that the average strength of a pathsala has advanced from 23·6 to 24·2. Upper primaries and their pupils continue to exhibit a constant increase: the lower primaries, which have sometimes shown curious variations in numbers, have now taken a decided step in advance. These developments in numbers are shared by almost all the Divisions in the Province. The variations depend more specially on local causes, and it has been assumed that the agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold-weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department (including the Provincial expenditure in municipalities) and by District Boards, on account of primary education for native boys and girls, is shown in the following table to have exceeded that for 1893-94 by Rs. 86,566, which indicates a satisfactory development during the year:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.		From district funds.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,00,289	1,50,003	1,70,079	2,53,704	2,70,348
Non-stipendiary	24,129	27,518	3,11,375	8,67,494	3,35,504	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,281	12,130	80,483	88,058	93,764	98,194
Primary scholarships	8,189	{ 2,183 }	{ 44,039 }	{ 22,256 }	{ 52,223 }	{ 24,459 }
Examinations, prizes and rewards ... }		{ 6,399 }		{ 35,100 }		{ 41,409 }
Buildings and furniture	5,598	5,722	1,956	2,337	7,554	8,059
Charges for abolished schools	4,335	3,028	9,216	11,346	13,551	14,374
Stipends to gurus under training ... }		{ 51 }		{ 1,595 }		{ 1,046 }
Miscellaneous	9,394	{ 11,131 }	{ 23,932 }	{ 21,495 }	{ 33,326 }	{ 32,626 }
Total	1,68,627	1,74,437	6,27,004	7,07,760	7,95,631	8,82,197
Allotment	1,77,561	1,85,664	6,51,330	7,29,856	8,28,941	9,15,520
Savings	8,934	11,227	24,326	22,096	33,310	33,323

The ordinary departmental budget grant was swelled by the re-grant of a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94. Another sum of Rs. 40,568, representing the unallotted balance of the grant for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95, was also placed at the Director's disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report. He allotted Rs. 56,500 to 26 different District Boards, while the total of the Departmental grants on account of schools in non-Board districts, Government estates, and municipal areas in Board districts amounted to Rs. 1,85,664, and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 1,74,437. Many of the Board districts failed to spend their additional grants, and their savings, amounted to Rs. 22,096, have been re-appropriated for primary education in the current year. The municipal expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 32,916 in 1892-93 to Rs. 51,630 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 58,672 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the municipalities will continue to regard the promotion of primary education as one of the first calls on their income, until the standard of their duty in this respect, as explained in previous years, has been attained.

20. Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz. (1) by stipends, (2) by rewards for pupils who pass in the fixed standards, (3) by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, Government and the Director recommend the last as preferable to the two others, at least in the case of the Lower Primary schools, and discourage the adoption, except in Upper Primary schools and in special cases, of the plan of payment by stipends only. The subject has been treated at length in previous reports, and this year there is little to notice but the variations in the figures showing the payments made. The sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends has risen from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591. The increased expenditure on stipends is practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. The system of paying rewards in advance, that is, of

giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school earns, is in partial though increasing operation in several districts, the payments under this system having advanced from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348. The advanced payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month were originally intended to ensure the stability of the weaker schools, but the Director reports that, these being precisely the institutions which were the least likely to earn Rs. 12 or Rs. 18 a year in rewards, the Deputy Inspectors in many districts felt some hesitation in incurring expenditure, the adjustment of which at the end of the year might involve them in difficulty. The system has, however, made progress in the more advanced districts, and should be encouraged.

21. The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools, and the relative Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries, cost in these classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,29,968	34,443	79,935	749	8,237	27,808	205,961	45'9	9'7	19'8	6'2
Presidency	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	337	3,890	16,081	181,320	44'5	16'2	17'1	9'1
Calcutta	11,000	1,264	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79'	38'2	18'9	13'2
Rajshahi	1,11,796	22,763	52,561	433	2,193	15,885	59,694	52'5	23'9	22'9	14'
Dacca	1,04,724	26,147	56,057	673	4,963	23,926	115,126	33'8	11'3	17'4	7'8
Chittagong	69,443	19,368	39,507	454	3,372	15,648	85,416	42'6	11'7	16'6	7'4
Patna	1,31,043	15,378	70,357	174	4,504	8,528	108,408	38'4	15'6	28'8	10'4
Bhagalpur	97,137	14,891	46,064	214	2,234	8,521	50,128	69'5	20'8	27'9	14'7
Orissa	68,954	11,540	29,865	222	3,331	6,543	52,989	51'9	8'8	28'2	9'
Chota Nagpur	72,582	7,767	48,471	126	1,935	5,604	51,153	61'6	25'	22'1	15'1
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,967	1,70,771	4,98,019	3,448	34,896	132,611	647,842	49'5	14'1	20'8	9'3
Total for 1893-94 ...	7,33,710	1,61,049	4,34,482	3,370	34,721	125,762	320,575	47'7	12'5	20'4	8'3

The average cost of the two classes throughout Bengal remains at about Rs. 4 a month for an upper, and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary school. The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has advanced from Rs. 20'4 to Rs. 20'8, and in a lower primary school from Rs. 8'4 to Rs. 9'3. The wide variations in cost in the different Divisions show that there is room for the exercise of considerable economy.

22. An elaborate statement is furnished by the Director in his paragraph 90 of the Report, to show the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary education, and to compare the relative positions of the districts and Divisions. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given to each school by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit marks to the male population of a school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions remains the same as last year, except that Dacca now shows better results than Orissa. The Burdwan Division, with its advantage of having had an indigenous system of education from early days, still occupies the first place, by showing the highest percentage of merit-marks on population of school-going age, Hooghly being the best district, and Howrah and Midnapore nearly as successful. As in last year, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions (which might have done better with their additional allotments), and particularly in the Muzaffarpur, Shababad and Purnea districts. The percentage of primary pupils (boys) to the male population of school-going age has increased for the whole Province from 22'4 to 24. The total merit-marks for the Province show an advance, numerically measured, of 7 per cent., whereas in the previous biennia period the improvement was only 1'7 per cent.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan	128'4
Chittagong	102'3
Presidency	77'3
Dacca	77'3
Orissa	73'7
Rajshahi	49'3
Chota Nagpur	41'7
Patna	30'1
Bhagalpur	29'4

The Director has made some interesting calculations to show that increased allotments have invariably produced improved results, and, as he observes, it is highly satisfactory to find that the liberality of Government has already effected an educational advance that can be measured.

23. A description of the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work (to be done out of school hours), was given in last year's report. Various complaints have come to light during the year, and certain inconveniences arising from alleged incompatibility of the dual duties has been reported. But, as the Director shows, the inconveniences can mostly be avoided by judicious management, and, so long as the postal duties are not performed during school hours, the expansion of the postal arrangements is undoubtedly a public good. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the plan should be persevered in and details settled with the Postmaster-General.

24. The number of training schools for masters and mistresses was practically stationary (26), though their pupils decreased from 1,125 to 1,006. The number of guru-training classes fell from 218 to 149, a large number having been closed. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 86,444 to Rs. 84,068, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,17,803 to Rs. 1,19,572. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school varied from Rs. 92 at Hooghly and Rs. 98 at Rangpur, to Rs. 177 at Calcutta, Rs. 169 at Dacca, Rs. 154 at Patna, and Rs. 152 at Cuttack. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 256 as having passed out of 424 candidates; in the previous year 276 (excluding 22 successful private candidates) passed out of 483. Seventy-six men as compared with 66, 110 and 142 in the three preceding years, have been granted first grade certificates after the three years' course. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 256 who passed the examination passed in that subject, but not a single examinee succeeded in obtaining a special certificate as a teacher of drawing.

Last year as many as 25 qualified in this way. Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

“A good deal may have been due to a difference of standard, the examiner in 1894 having been the head-master of the Dacca Survey School, and in 1895 the head-master of the Calcutta School of Art; but even though the standard may have been a bit lax to start with and is now being pulled up, it was to be hoped that the candidates would advance in correspondence with the standard. I have now drawn the attention of all Inspectors and head-masters of training schools to these results, pointing out the importance of the subject and the necessity of securing a due supply of qualified teachers to meet the anticipated demand, and requiring them to give more hours a week to drawing, so that these lamentable results may not recur.”

It is essential that the examination in drawing should be common for the whole Province, and this should be arranged for the future.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by the 89 Professors in the Government Colleges, the 3,935 teachers in the 377 high English schools, and the 10,879 teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and primary schools are exhibited statistically in paragraphs 55, 71, and 111 of the Report. Of the 89 Professors, all but 11 possess University degrees or titles conferred in the Sanskrit examination. Of the 3,935 teachers in high schools, 1,334 hold University degrees (including the F.A.) and 1,089 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 670 middle English schools, out of 2,841 teachers, 739 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 644 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 277 the middle English, and 400 the middle vernacular test. Out of 2,789 teachers in middle vernacular schools, 119 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 970 the vernacular mastership test, 1,076 the middle vernacular. In 3,840 upper primary schools there are 5,249 teachers, of whom 2,724 had passed the middle vernacular test and 1,222 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and should show a regular

advance in the numbers of those who possess University degrees or have passed examinations of a qualifying nature.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

1	2	3	4	EXPENDITURE.					10	Average annual cost of educating each pupil.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From district funds.	From Municipal Funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
<i>I.—Law.</i>												
Government Law Schools ...	6	92	89	—1,785	.....	.....	8,097	189	6,501	.....	73 0 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	3	8	.....	.....	.....	241	.....	241	.....	80 4 9
Unaided ...	7	547	502	.....	.....	.....	22,539	509	23,048	.....	45 14 4
Total Law Schools ...	14	642	594	—1,785	.....	.....	30,877	698	29,790	.....	50 1 7
<i>II.—Medicine.</i>												
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	311	420	1,99,124	.....	.....	25,067	.....	2,24,191	474 1 7	533 11 2
Government Medical Schools	4	848	883	72,162	.....	.....	23,238	10,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
Unaided Schools ...	4	625	613	.....	.....	.....	5,427	890	6,317	.....	10 4 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	.....	.....	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 7	180 1 7
<i>III.—Engineering.</i>												
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	304	293	67,722	.....	.....	11,142	.....	78,864	231 1 7	269 1 7
Government Survey Schools	3	605	616	7,236	.....	.....	10,676	.....	17,912	11 11 4	29 0 0
Unaided ditto ...	1	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	142	142	.....	10 14 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	922	922	74,958	.....	.....	21,818	142	96,913	10 4 0	105 1 7
<i>IV.—Art and Industry.</i>												
Government School of Art ...	1	270	249	25,410	.....	.....	6,375	.....	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
Government Industrial Schools	4	35	36	2,086	.....	.....	.....	2,313	4,399	57 14 4	136 0 0
Board Industrial Schools ...	8	284	271	1,760	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9	
Aided ditto ...	11	234	223	1,167	846	387	1,933	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9	
Unaided ditto ...	6	242	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,854	7,854	.....	35 0 0
Total Art and Industrial Schools ...	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,975	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 9	
<i>V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.</i>												
Government Schools ...	1	57	44	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	9 0 0
Aided Schools ...	10	255	232	679	162	982	930	3,107	10,750	7 4 9	40 4 9	
Unaided Schools ...	(a)7	389	361	.....	.....	.....	41,140	1,425	42,565	.....	117 14 4
Total of other schools ...	18	701	637	1,079	62	892	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,009	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	219 8 0	
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	73	4,809	4,697	3,06,729	16,952	796	1,37,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	211 3 2	

(a) Including the Special Departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned profession and others are of interest, as follows:—

YEAR.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95 ...	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

The number of law students, that is, those reading for the B. L. examination, the pleadership and mukhtarship classes being excluded, has again increased from 509 to 642, after the marked and sudden diminution in numbers four years ago. The satisfactory increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering, Arts and Industry, is still maintained. In 1893-94, including the 35 candidates who passed at the supplementary examination held in July 1894, 98 out of 304 candidates passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law; in November 1894 only 68 out of 296 passed, a smaller proportion than before. The extraordinary fluctuations in success in taking this degree have been illustrated in the diagram attached to paragraph 7 of this Resolution. The Director suggests that either the test is becoming more severe, or the candidates come up to the examination less well prepared than in former years.

27. The total number of students of all classes in the Medical Schools throughout the Province is higher than last year; but in some instances the numbers have fallen. Medical Schools. The attendance was greater at the Medical College by 420 to 367, but on the 31st March the rolls showed 311 pupils in 1895, as compared with 317 in 1894: an exceptionally large number, 119, having brought their studies to a close in the session and left the College in despair of qualifying for a degree. In the interests of such unsuitable students, and to prevent the overcrowding of the class-rooms, it has been decided to hold at the end of each session a test examination, such as is held at other educational institutions; the standard fixed is so studiously moderate, that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability, need run any risk of failing to gain promotion. Those who fail to pass this examination will have to go through the year's course again, and if they fail a second time, will be removed from the College. They will pay full fees during the year of remand, for the fee-receipts of the Medical College are very low in comparison with the Provincial expenditure (about Rs. 25,000 against two lakhs), and a similar rule prevails in all Arts Colleges and in the Sibpur College.

The numbers attending the Temple Medical School at Patna were lower than last year, and two unaided Medical Schools in the Dacca Division came to an end, so that the returns show lower figures on this account. Last year a hope was expressed that arrangements would be made to open a female class at the Dacca Medical School; this has been sanctioned since the close of the year under report. There were 16 female students at the Medical College in receipt of scholarships of various amounts; and information is afforded of the present employment of 34 passed students of the College, so far as can be ascertained. The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School, at a cost of Rs. 96,000, was sanctioned during the year. With regard to the Campbell Medical School, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that Government service continues to be unpopular, and that only one licentiate became a Civil Hospital Assistant. He understands that no more appointments were offered last year, and he is disposed to think that there should be a fixed number of such appointments to be competed for annually. He is informed that one appointment to Government service was made in 1893-94, three in 1892-93, and none in the two previous years. Six were taken from the school in each of the years 1888-89, 1889-90; none in 1887-88; and in the four previous years an average of 14 annually. It is clear that the numbers appointed from the Campbell Medical School have been diminishing greatly of late years. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be addressed on the subject. Sir Charles Elliott understands also that in 1894-95 only two candidates from the Dacca Medical School received appointments as Civil Hospital Assistants, one in Bengal and one in Assam, and that eight similar appointments were made from the Patna Medical School, viz. three for Rajputana, three for Assam, one for Burma, and one in Bengal.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindus, 40 Europeans and two Muhammadans; and the artisan class, newly opened with nine students, eight being native

Christians and one an Eurasian. The total strength of the College on the 31st of March, excluding the artisan class, was thus 304 against 331 (116 engineers and 215 apprentices) of the previous year. The reduced numbers are due to the introduction of a new rule limiting the annual admissions, as the classes in both departments were becoming too crowded for efficient teaching. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and all have received employment. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department to the Principal; and with this object Rs. 50,000 were placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into class-rooms. The transfer has been carried out with economy and with entire success by Mr. Slater, who found excellent practice for his pupils in the work entailed by the change, and thus saved money for purchasing additional machines. Arrangements to teach mining and electrical engineering are also in progress. Mr. Slater was able to pay this year nine visits to the technical schools in the mufassal. The Director states that "experience has shown us that with proper encouragement the young native of good caste becomes a capital workman," but the tendency to substitute surveying for work in wood and iron must be resisted.

29. At the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, the total cost for 616 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 17,912, of which Rs. 10,976 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil only cost Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. At Dacca the field work of the second-year class again covered an area of 90 square miles, a cadastral map of the whole tract having been made with the plane-table. The accuracy and value of their work in 1893-94 has been the subject of enquiry, and a final professional verdict on the methods and results has yet to be pronounced. The following proposals have been made for improving these survey schools: that the fee should be raised so as to make the schools more self-supporting: that a certain amount of English knowledge should be required from students more at Dacca, less at Patna and Cuttack: that the course for the first year should be so arranged that students passing through it should be qualified for Government service as amins: that the course be extended for all, or at option, by the addition of some manual work in wood and iron: that the survey schools should be more closely connected with the public offices: that all schools should annually make a cadastral survey. In accordance with these suggestions Government has already ordered the more direct attachment of the schools to the Government offices, so that the complaint may not be made that Collectors appoint untrained men and ignore those trained at the survey schools. The whole subject is receiving the attention of Sir Alfred Croft and of Colonel Sandeman, late Director of Bengal Surveys, and will soon come before Government for final orders.

30. The Art Gallery, attached to the School of Art, was removed during the year from Bowbazar Street to its present site in Chowringhi, between the School and the Indian Museum; all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished, and the frames restored. The gallery was opened on the 29th January by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The popularity of the school is maintained, the number of pupils varying only from 269 to 270: the total expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 31,058 to Rs. 31,785, of which Rs. 6,375 were defrayed by fees and fines: the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 127, of which Rs. 102 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as last year. The Lieutenant-Governor heard with sincere regret of the death of Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the School, on his way to England in September last. His conscientious labours on behalf of his pupils, his capacity for management and artistic ability, were highly appreciated by Government.

31. The number of industrial schools increased during the year from 26 to 29, and the total number of pupils from 765 to 795. The following quotation from the Director's Report deals with the only matter of recent importance and interest:—

"The only school that demands special notice is the Bihar Industrial School. Arrangements have now been completed for amalgamating the school with the Patna Survey School,

the scheme embraces all the girls' schools in Calcutta and those in the 24-Parganas and Howrah which are under missionary management. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, examined *in situ* in Calcutta 45 schools with 3,705 pupils, besides 36 in zananas, and 91 schools out of Calcutta with 3,485 pupils, besides 9 in zananas: total 136 schools with 7,235 pupils. Out of 3,338 pupils examined by her, 2,731 passed, or 82 per cent. Mrs. Wheeler deserves the special acknowledgments of Government for the thoroughness of her inspections. Sir Alfred Croft refers to the following important matter which awaits solution:—"The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, and the creation of a separate system of scholarships for those who pass these examinations, has to be taken up at an early date, as the present multiplicity of standards is a puzzle to all new workers in the field, and a source of difficulty to inspecting officers. The Calcutta standards would probably be the best for general adoption; but they require to be supported by a special system of scholarships." He will be desired to submit the subject, as soon as it has been matured, for the orders of Government.

33. The statistics of European education show a break in the continuity of increase for the second time in ten years. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

YEAR.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	5,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640

The number of schools has increased from 72 to 76, and the number of boys at school from 4,264 to 4,271, but the number of girls has sunk from 3,513 to 3,369. The decrease is accounted for by the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta. The total cost of European education in Bengal fell from Rs. 11,14,962 to Rs. 10,34,478, of which Government paid Rs. 1,75,878 as compared with Rs. 1,82,906 last year. But the total figures are avowedly defective for want of the complete returns. There are 8 aided high schools (6 of those which were classed as high last year having now fallen to the status of middle schools because they sent up no pupils to the Entrance or High School examination) and 7 unaided high schools; of the total number. 4 are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains. The numbers of the pupils at the schools included in the present return were 1,839 boys and 591 girls, against 1,812 boys and 620 girls in 1894. They sent up 34 candidates (14 boys and 20 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (8 boys and 9 girls). In the University Entrance Examination (which is generally preferred by the boys as more likely to lead to appointments), the number of candidates increased from 113 to 117, of whom the successful increased from 73 to 79. The percentage of successful candidates from European schools was 67·5, whereas the percentage of candidates from all classes of schools was 47, showing the marked superiority of European candidates. The total number of middle schools has risen from 36 to 41 containing 1,940 boys and 2,283 girls, against 1,943 boys and 2,412 girls in 1894. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong for boys is to be converted into a girls' school as soon as a new building under construction to accommodate 200 boys is ready. Of the 41 schools, 35 are aided, 5 unaided, and 1 Government. For the Middle Scholarship Examination 30 schools competed, sending up 185 candidates, of whom 177, or 96·7 per cent., obtained passes: this result comparing favourably with that of 1894, when 72 per cent. were successful. There are 20 primary schools (16 aided and 4 unaided) with 396 boys and 495 girls, against 406 boys and 436 girls in the preceding year. For the primary scholarship examination 50 schools and 362 candidates competed, with a percentage of 91·6 passes, as compared with 40 schools and 330 candidates, with a percentage of 82·6 passes, in 1894. European education has therefore done better in every aspect.

34. The new system of grants-in-aid is that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance and the classification of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector

should supersede the annual examination. It was introduced partly in 1893-94, and its working is thus described by Mr. Bamford, the Inspector of European Schools, as quoted by Sir Alfred Croft:—

“The examination of individual scholars was abolished in May 1893 before the examination season for that year had begun. The grants current at that time were calculated upon the results of examinations held in 1892, except in the case of four or five schools examined in February and March 1893. The current grants were continued up to the end of March 1894, when the new rules came into force. It was only to be expected that some schools would have advanced and others gone back between the school year 1891-92 (which really determined the grants current up to March 1894) and the calendar year 1893 (which was the period to which the new rules were applied, when calculating the grants for 1894-95); and the new grants therefore exhibited, when compared with the old, not only those variations which were inevitable in consequence of the change of system by which they were calculated, but also others which resulted from the growth or the dwindling of the schools. The latter cause accounted almost entirely for the cases in which there was a great increase or decrease in the amount of grant, when calculated according to the new rules: so much so, that, although every instance of any considerable decrease was carefully considered, it was not thought that there was any claim for a special grant to be given by way of compensation, and in no case was the diminution of the grant objected to or complained of. The introduction of the new system caused the grants-in-aid to be increased in the aggregate by 6·3 per cent. Of the 56 aided schools, 35 gained increased grants, 18 suffered a loss, and the grants of the remaining three were unchanged. In order to avoid any sudden great variation in the grants; the full introduction of the new system was deferred for a year, the grants for 1894-95 being made up of half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half the grant calculated according to the new.”

The revision of the Code for European Schools in February 1895 by a strong Committee, should lead to considerable improvements.

35. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during the last Muhammadan education. five years as follows:—

				Number of Muhammadan pupils.
1890-91	...	...	...	415,428
1891-92	...	...	...	448,847
1892-93	...	...	...	447,485
1893-94	...	...	...	446,130
1894-95	...	...	...	489,333

There has thus been a gain of 43,203 pupils in the year, the most marked and satisfactory advance yet recorded. The ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of youths under instruction has risen accordingly from 28·8 to 29·8. The cause of this exceptional increase is considered by Sir Alfred Croft to be perhaps mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year: he says, “it would not be unreasonable to expect that, in the course of the next four or five years, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils would equal the proportion of Muhammadans in the population of the Lower Provinces, which according to the last census is close upon 33 per cent. But it has been found from experience that the majority of them being agriculturists, the increase or decrease of Muhammadan pupils at school depends chiefly upon the fluctuating state of the crops.” The increase is distributed through all the Divisions and all the districts but two. Tippera again shows a decrease owing to climatic causes. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance ...	110	85	172	134	153
First Arts ...	16	47	35	31	59
Bachelors of Arts ...	19	14	23	26	17
Masters of Arts ...	2	2	2	0	5

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose by nearly one-third, from 4,854 to 6,466. In the

general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board) 169 out of 252 candidates passed this year, as compared with 162 out of 217 last year, *i.e.*, the results were worse, chiefly at the Dacca, Chittagong and Tippera madrasas. The increase in the number of candidates at Chittagong from 52 to 75 deserves special notice. The Chittagong Madrasa, with 624 pupils, of whom 324 learn English, is now the largest of the madrasas outside Calcutta. The 1,637 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which the three at Hooghly, Dacca and Chittagong are supported from the the Mohsin Fund, the rest from Provincial Revenues) cost Government Rs. 30,881, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 62,772. At the Calcutta Madrasa the number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373: but in the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry, and as it appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to this department, stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils.

36. The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased by 488 from 35,572 to 35,084, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. Of these aborigines 20,214 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,933 being Christians and 16,280 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,183, in Burdwan 3,540, and in Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 pupils of aboriginal races. The increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum in 1893-94 is largely cancelled by the decrease of 1,831 pupils, chiefly Sonthals, in the same district this year; the partial failure of crops in Dalbhum is the explanation offered. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 182 schools against 163 in 1893-94, with 4,903 pupils, as against 4,729. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, while the Government share of it fell from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but their pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. These schools are supervised by a Committee, of which Dr. Saise is President; Government bore about half their cost. Three aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination, as against 2 in 1893-94, and 515 others passed the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 460 in the previous year.

37. There are a number of private institutions for education scattered throughout the country, which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the traditional indigenous modes of teaching. The figures for the last five years as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941
Pupils ...	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360

The total shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils, so that now the numbers are nearly the same as they were in 1889-90. Many of the schools may be expected to disappear eventually from under the category of indigenous education, when they come under departmental standards and influences.

38. The Sanskrit tols decreased by 54 and the number of pupils by 26. Under the orders of Government, issued in 1893, for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country, these institutions are now carefully looked for, and the annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to the teachers and pupils. The total outlay during the year from Provincial

Revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols, amounted to Rs. 17,998 in all, including the sum of Rs. 10,538 paid to tol pupils and their teachers as stipends. At the Sanskrit first examination, 350 passed in 1894 and 408 in 1895: at the second examination 129 passed in 1894 and 196 in 1895.

39. The Central Text-Book Committee consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee, M.A., B.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary.

The Central Text-Book Committee. Its chief duty is, on behalf of the Education Department, to make its selection out of the very large number of school-books prepared by private enterprise and offered for its acceptance. The Committee dealt with 260 books during the year, approving 122 and rejecting 109: 20 of the remainder awaited disposal at the end of the year, and the rest were beyond the scope of their functions. The authorized list of books for middle schools has passed through the Revision Committee, and is now being examined by the General Committee. It will then remain to prepare authorized lists of books for high and primary schools. Substantial work was also done by the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa during the year. The labours of these voluntary Committees are fully appreciated by Government.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to place on record his great obligations to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., for the ability and thoroughness of his work as Director of Public Instruction, the wisdom of his advice on all matters on which he is consulted by Government, and the close attention he pays to the administration of his great Department. His long tenure of office has not abated his zeal in the cause of education, while his accumulated experience is of the utmost value to Government. His report, though designedly not so full as last year, leaves nothing to be desired as a record of the year's working. The thanks of Government are due to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers mentioned in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 429T.—G.

COPY forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, for information and guidance. His special attention is drawn to paragraphs 5, 6, 7, 8, 24, 25, and 32 of the Resolution.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

N. BONHAM-CARTER,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 2nd November 1895.

Nos: 3903-11.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and communication to all Magistrates and District Boards. Their special attention is invited to paragraphs 6-19 of the Resolution.

No. 3912.

EXTRACTS (paragraphs 6 and 18-22) from the Resolution, with extracts (paragraphs 36, 37, 39, and 83-98) from the Report, with His Honour's remarks thereon, forwarded to the Municipal Department for necessary action.

No. 3913.

EXTRACT (paragraph 27) from the Resolution, with extracts (paragraphs 117-129) from the Report, forwarded to the Medical Department of this Office for information.

No. 3914.

EXTRACT (paragraph 4) from the Resolution, with extract [paragraph 7(4)] from the Report, with His Honour's remarks thereon, forwarded to the Financial Department of this Office for necessary action.

No. 3915.

EXTRACTS (paragraphs 28 and 29) of the Resolution forwarded to the Public Works Department of this Office for information.

No. 3916.

EXTRACT (paragraph 29) of the Resolution forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information, and communication to Colonel J. E. Sandeman.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

N. BONHAM-CARTER,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th November 1895.

GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1894-95.



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